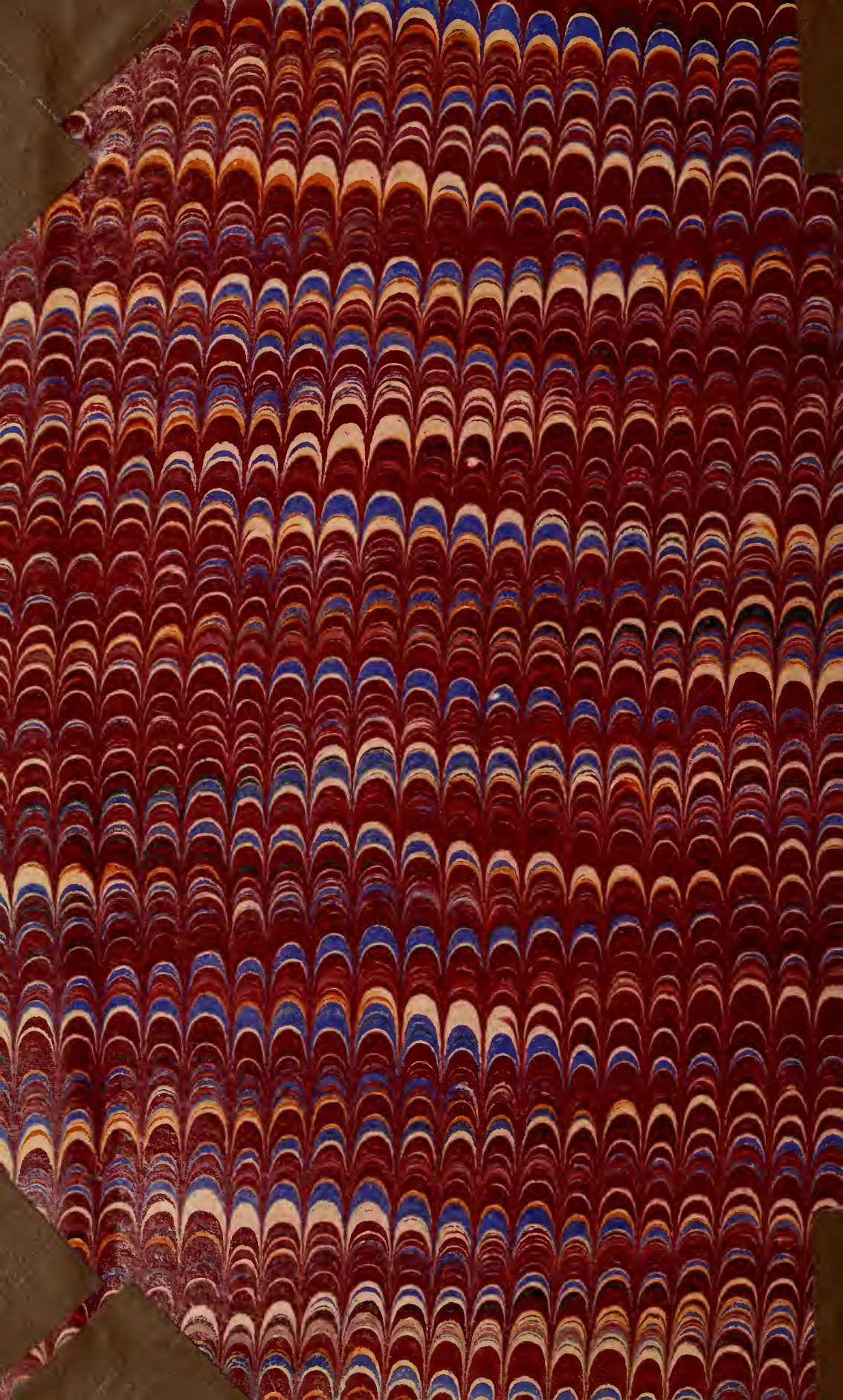

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BY

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D,

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF PRONUNCIATION IN "LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD," OF "A COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL DICTIONARY," AND OF VARIOUS PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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Hy-perm-nes'tra, [Gr. Ὑπερμνῆστρα; Fr. HYPERMNESTRE, e'pĕrm'nĕstr',] one of the DANAIDES, which see.

Hȳp'sĭ-clēs, [Ὑψικλῆς,] a Greek mathematician of an uncertain epoch, is supposed to have lived at Alexandria in the second century. He wrote a treatise "On the Right Ascension of the Constellations of the Zodiac," which is extant. He is regarded by some as the author of the fourteenth and fifteenth books of the "Elements" of Euclid. According to Delambre, he lived about 146 B.C.

Hȳp-sip'ȳ-le, [Gr. Ὑψιπύλη,] a queen of Lemnos, who, according to tradition, saved the life of her father when the other women of the island killed their husbands and male relations. She was afterwards sold into slavery by the Lemnian women.

See LEMPRIERE'S "Classical Dictionary."

Hyrcan. See HYRCANUS.

Hyr-cā'nus [Gr. Ὑρκανός; Fr. HYRCAN, ĕr'kŏN'] **I.,** (JOHN,) high-priest of the Jews, was the son of Simon Maccabeus, whom he succeeded in 135 B.C. After the death of Antiochus Sidetes, 130 B.C., he conquered the Idumeans and destroyed the city of Samaria. Though educated as a Pharisee, in the latter part of his life he favoured their rivals the Sadducees. He died in the year 103, leaving his office to his son Aristobu'lus.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" Apocryphal Book of Maccabees.

Hyrcanus II., high-priest of the Jews, succeeded his father, Alexander Jannæus, in 76 B.C. His brother Aristobu'lus having usurped the regal power, Hyrcanus, who was a weak prince, appealed to the Roman Pompey, who restored him to the throne and priesthood. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, with the aid of the Parthians, deposed Hyrcanus about 38 B.C., and was soon after supplanted by Herod, who married Mariamne, the granddaughter of Hyrcanus, and put the latter to death, 30 B.C.

Hyrtl, hĕRt'l, (JOSEPH,) an able anatomist, born at Eisenstadt, Hungary, in 1811. He became professor of anatomy in Vienna in 1845. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book of Human Anatomy," ("Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1847,) which has been adopted by the German universities as a standard

Hȳs'lop, or **Hīs'lop,** (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born near Sanquhar, July 13, 1798. He became a schoolmaster in the navy, and died near the Cape Verde Islands, December 4, 1827. He is still remembered for his sweet and graceful verses.

Hystaspe. See HYSTASPES.

Hys-tas'pēs, [Gr. Ὑστάσπης; Fr. HYSTASPE, ès'tâsp'; Persian, GUSHTÂSP,] a satrap of Persia, and the father of Darius I., lived about 550 B.C. He is said to have been the first who introduced into Persia the learning of the Indian Brahmans. According to one account, he was the chief of the Magians, which accords with the Persian tradition that Gushtâsp patronized the religion of Zoroaster. (See GUSHTÂSP.)

Hywell. See HOWELL THE GOOD.

I.

I-ac'chus, [Gr. Ἴακχος,] a surname or synonym of BACCHUS, which see.

I-am'be, [Gr. Ἰάμβη,] a servant-maid of Metanira, Queen of Eleusis, was said to be a daughter of Pan. By her jokes or tricks she amused Ceres when the latter was in distress. Iambic poetry is supposed to have derived its name from her.

Iamblichus. See JAMBLICHUS.

I-ap'e-tus, [Gr. Ἰαπετός; Fr. JAPET, zhȧ'pȧ',] in classic mythology, a Titan, and a son of Uranus. He was the father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus, and Menœtius. He is by some considered to be the same as the Japheth of Scripture. Iapetus was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans as the ancestor of the human race,* and, according to Scripture, the descendants of Japheth inhabited the "isles of the Gentiles," (Genesis x. 5,) which would seem to signify the numerous islands along the coasts of Europe and Asia Minor, and probably also the adjacent portions of the two continents; in other words, all that part of the world with which the early Greeks were acquainted.

I-ā'sĭ-on [Gr. Ἰασίων] or **I-a'sĭ-us,** a fabulous son of Jupiter and Electra, (or of Minos and Corythus.) He is said to have been beloved by Ceres, who bore him a son, Plutus, the god of riches.

Ibarra, e-bȧr'rȧ, (JOAQUIN,) a Spanish printer, born at Saragossa in 1725, carried on business in Madrid. He was distinguished for the perfection of his publications, especially for his editions of "Don Quixote," (1780,) and a Spanish version of Sallust, (1772.) Died in 1785.

I'bas, a Syrian priest of the fifth century, acted a prominent part in the disputes about Nestorianism. He was chosen Bishop of Edessa in 436 A.D. At the Council of Ephesus, in 449, he was deposed on the charge of favouring the Nestorians; but he was reinstated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451. Died in 457.

Ib'bet-son, (Mrs. AGNES,) an English botanist, born in London in 1757. She investigated the structure of plants, and wrote botanical papers which were inserted in Nicholson's "Journal" and the "Philosophical Magazine," (1809–17.) Died in 1823.

Ibbetson, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) an English landscape-painter, born at Scarborough, copied and imitated with success the works of Berghem. He wrote an "Accidence or Gamut of Oil-Painting for Beginners." Died in 1817.

Ib'bot, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born near Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1680. He became chaplain to George I. in 1716, and prebendary of Westminster in 1724. He delivered the Boyle lectures in 1713–14. Died in 1725. Two volumes of his sermons were published in 1726.

See DR. S. CLARKE, "Life of Benjamin Ibbot."

Iberville, d', de'bĕR'vĕl', (LEMOINE or LEMOYNE,) a Canadian navigator, born at Montreal in 1642, distinguished himself in many actions against the English. He commanded a vessel sent by the French government to explore the mouth of the Mississippi, which he discovered in March, 1699. He ascended the river, and built a fort on its border. Died at Havana in 1706.

Ibi, ee'bee, (SINIBALDO,) an Italian painter, a pupil of Perugino, was born at Perugia, and flourished between 1505 and 1528.

IBN, ib'n, an Arabic word signifying "son," and forming a part of many names; as, IBN-HANBAL, the "son of Hanbal," etc. It is often written *Ben;* as, ALI-BEN-ABÎ-TÂLIB, for ALEE-IBN-ABEE (-ABÎ) -TÂLIB.

Ibn-Abee†(-Abî)-Yakoob,(or-**Y'akûb,**) ĭb'n ȧ'bee yȧ'kōōb' (**Abool-Faraj,** ȧ'bōōl fȧr'ȧj,) otherwise called **An-Nadeem (-Nadîm)-Mohammed-Ibn-Ishâk,** ăn-nȧ-deem' mo-hȧm'med ĭb'n is-hȧk', an Arabian writer, chiefly known as the author of a valuable catalogue of books in the Arabic language, with brief and excellent notices of their authors. Nothing is known of his life, except that he wrote in the latter part of the tenth century.

Ibn-Al-Atseer, (**-Atsyr,**) ĭb'n ăl ât-seeR', (**Abool-Hassan-Alee,** or **Aboul (-Abûl)-Hassan-Alî,** ȧ'bōōl hȧs'săn ȧ'lee,) surnamed AZ-ED-DEEN, (AZZEDDYN,) (*i.e.* the "Splendour of Religion,") an Arabian historian, born in Mesopotamia about 1160, became a citizen of Mosul. He excelled in the science of prophetic traditions, and had great knowledge of history, as appears by his Complete Chronicle from the origin of the world to his own time. Died in 1233.

See HAJI-KHALFAH, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber."

Ibn-Al-Atseer (or **-Al-Atsyr)-Nasr-Allah,** ĭb'n ăl-ât-seeR' nȧs'r ăl'lâh, written also **Alatyr** and **Alatîr,** an Arabian writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at

* See Horace, lib. i., Carmen 3, in which the phrases "Gens humana" and "Iapeti genus" are used almost synonymously.

† See note on page 35.

Jezeereh-Benee-Omar, on the Tigris, in 1162. He visited the court of Saladin, who engaged him as vizier to his son and heir, Melik-Afdhal. He was eminent for his learning, and wrote a treatise on Prosody, and other works.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Ibn-Bajah. See AVENPACE.

Ibn-Batuta. See BATOOTAH.

Ibn-Doreid, ĭb'n do'rād', (or **do'rīd',**) a celebrated Arabian poet, born at Bassorah in 838 A.D. He cultivated various kinds of poetry with distinguished success. Died at Bagdâd in 933.

Ibn-Hanbal, (**Ahmed,** âH'med,) the founder of the fourth sect of orthodox Mohammedans, was born at Bagdâd (or, as some say, at Meru) in the year of the Hejrah 164. He attained a great reputation for virtue and knowledge of the traditions of Mohammed. He received many traditions from Shâfei, with whom he was intimate. For his refusal to acknowledge the Koran to have been created, he was scourged and imprisoned by the caliph Mótassem. He died at Bagdâd in A.D. 855. The sect became very numerous after his death. They are called Hanbalites.

Ibn-Haukal. See HAUKAL.

Ibn-Ishâk, (or **-Ishâq,**) ĭb'n is-hăk', an Arabian historian, who, at the request of the caliph Al-Mansoor, wrote a life of Mohammed the prophet. He is an eloquent but not a trustworthy writer. Died in 768 A.D.

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad," p. 69 *et seq.*

Ibn-Khakân, (or **-Khacân.**) See AL-FATH.

Ibn-Khaldoon, (**-Khaldoun** or **-Khaldûn,**) ĭb'n kăl'dōōn' (**Walee-ed-Deen-** (or **Waly-Eddyn-**) **Aboo-Zeid-Abd-er-Rahman,** wă'lee ed-deen' ă'bōō zīd ăbd-er-răh'mân,) a celebrated Arabian historian, born at Tunis in 1332. He removed to Cairo, where he distinguished himself by his uprightness as a judge, and was chosen chief of the Cadees (Cadîs) of the sect of Malekites in 1384. Afterwards, while on a journey to Syria, he was made prisoner by Taimoor, (the famous Tamerlane,) by whom he was treated with great kindness and respect. His principal work is a valuable "History of the Arabs, Persians, and Berbers, with Preliminary Observations," which was recently published in France. "We cannot but conceive, in reading this," says Silvestre de Sacy, "a very high idea of his judgment, sagacity, and erudition, and of the great variety of his knowledge." Died in 1406.

See his Autobiography, published in the "Journal Asiatique" of 1844; SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Chrestomathie Arabe;" CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Ibn-Khallikân, ĭb'n kăl'le-kăn', written also **Ebn-Khalicân** or **-Khilcan,** (**Shems-ed-Deen** (or **-Eddin**) **Aboul-** (**Aboul-** or **Abûl-**) **Abbâs-Ahmed,** shĕms ed-deen' ă'bōōl ăb'băs' ăH'med,) a celebrated Arabian historian, born at Arbela in 1211. He became grand Cadee (Cadî) of Damascus about 1261. His chief work is a "Biographical Dictionary of Famous Moslems," which contains over eight hundred articles. An English translation of it was begun by Mr. Slane, the first volume of which was published in 1841. Died in 1282.

Ibn-Koteybah or **Abdallah-Ibn-Koteybah,** ăbdăl'lạh ĭb'n ko-tā'bạh or ko-tī'bạh, written also **Coteybah** and **Qotaybah,** an Arabian historian and critic, born at Bagdâd in 828 A.D.; died in 889.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Ibn-Maimoon, (**-Maimûn** or **-Maimoun.**) See MAIMONIDES.

Ibn-Rosched, (or **-Roshd.**) See AVERROES.

Ibn-Sina. See AVICENNA.

Ibn-Tofail, (**-Tofayl.**) See ABOO-BEKR-IBN-TOFAIL

Ibnul-Abbâr. See KODHÂEE.

Ibn-Yoonas, (**-Younas** or **-Yûnas,**) ĭb'n yoo'năs, sometimes spelled **Ibn-Younis,** (**Alee-** (or **Ali-**) **Ibn-Abderrahman,** ă'lee ĭb'n ăbd-er-răh'mân,) one of the most eminent Arabian astronomers, was born in 979 A.D. He made at Cairo a series of observations, the results of which he published in a work called the "Table of Ibn-Yoonas." Died in 1008.

Ibn-Zohr. See AVENZOAR.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) written also **Ibrâhym,** the Arabic name of the patriarch ABRAHAM, which see.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,***) ib-rā-heem', thirteenth caliph of the Omeyyad dynasty, was the son of Waleed (Walîd) I. He began to reign in Damascus in 744 A.D., and a few months after was deposed by Merwân. The Arab historians disagree respecting his subsequent fate.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) I., (**Aboo-Abdallah,** ă'bōō ăb-dăl'lạh,) founder of the dynasty of Aglabides in Africa, was the son of Aglab, and a native of Arabia. About 800 A.D. he was appointed Governor of Africa by Haroun-al-Raschid. After the death of the latter, (808,) Ibrâheem assumed the royal power. Died about 813.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) I., a Turkish Sultan, brother of Amurath IV., was proclaimed in 1640, at the age of twenty-three. His cruelty and other vices excited against him a powerful and successful conspiracy, by which he was deposed and strangled in 1648 or 1649. He was succeeded by his son, Mahomet IV.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) II., Emperor of Hindostan, the son of Iskander, began to reign in 1517, being the third of the Afghan dynasty. He was a very unpopular ruler. In 1526 the Mogul Bâber invaded India, a battle was fought at Paniput, where Ibrâheem was defeated and killed, and the Mogul dynasty was established in India.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) a favourite of Sultan Solyman II., was a Genoese by birth, and was taken to Constantinople by pirates in his infancy. He became grand vizier about 1523, and signalized his courage in the war against Hungary in 1527. He was put to death, at the instigation of the Sultana, in 1535.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) born at Aleppo, was the most eminent among the Ottoman jurists. His fame rests upon a great work styled the "Confluence of the Seas," ("Multeka al-Abhar,") which is a complete code of laws. Died in 1549.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) Pasha of Egypt, the son of Mehemet Alee, (Ali,) was born in Rumelia in 1789. He conquered the Wahabees, in Arabia, about 1818. In 1824 he commanded an army and fleet which Mehemet Alee sent against the Greeks. Having landed in the Morea with 10,000 men in 1825, he took several towns and committed many atrocities. The success of the allies at Navarino and the French invasion of the Morea forced him to retire to Egypt in 1828. In a war waged between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan, Ibrâheem took Aleppo and defeated the Turks in a great battle at Konieh, in Syria, in 1832. His victorious progress was arrested by the intervention of the European powers in 1833. Died in 1848.

See LABAT, "L'Égypte, ancienne et moderne."

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Bey, a famous Mameluke chief, born in Circassia about 1735. He went to Egypt in his youth, and entered the service of Mohammed **Bey.** After the death of the latter, Ibrâheem shared with Moorâd Bey the sovereignty of Egypt. When Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1798 and defeated Moorâd, Ibrâheem retired to Syria. In 1800 he took part against the French at Cairo, etc., and, after they evacuated Egypt, was again Governor of Cairo, until supplanted by Mehemet Alee. Died in 1816.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Effendi, (ĕf-fĕn'dee,) a learned Turk, who was born about 1640, and filled considerable offices at Constantinople. He was converted to Christianity, was baptized in 1671, retired to Venice, and assumed the name of Paul Antonio Effendi. He translated several books of the Bible into Arabic. Died in 1697.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Khan-Ogli, (o'glee,) was grand vizier of Turkey when Mahomet I. died, in 1421. He took measures to secure the succession of Mahomet's son, Amurath II., who was then absent from the capital. To reward this service, Amurath gave him the title of Khan, with hereditary privileges which made his family the first in the empire.

* The Arabic texts are by no means uniform in regard to the penultima of this name; it is often made short, but, if we mistake not, more frequently long, as given above. It is proper, however, to remark that a single instance of the insertion of the Alif (the sign of the long vowel) ought to outweigh several omissions, as the latter might more easily be the result of neglect or haste. The frequent omission of the long vowel in the manuscript of writers who are generally correct, merely proves that the insertion is not deemed absolutely indispensable. Its omission may be compared to the neglecting to dot one's *i*s in writing English,—a fault, undoubtedly, but a fault often committed by writers otherwise remarkable for accuracy.

Ibrâhîm. See IBRÂHEEM.

Ibrâhym. See IBRÂHEEM.

Ibsen, ib'sĕn, (HENRIK,) a Norwegian poet and dramatist, born at Skien, March 20, 1828. He began life as an apothecary. His "Catiline," (1850,) a drama, was an ill-written production. In 1851 he went to the University of Christiania, and afterwards was director of theatres, first at Bergen and then at Christiania. "Love's Comedy" (1863) was his first great success. His "Emperor and Galilæan" is full of power and interest, and still more so is the drama of "Julian's Apostasy." Some of his other works, in spite of great merits, are dull and prosaic. His later poems are often laden with polished and powerful satire. He published various historical dramas of great excellence, and has taken a recognized place among the leading dramatists of recent years.

Ib'ў-cus, [Ἴβῡκος,] a Greek lyric poet, born at Rhegium, in Italy, flourished about 560 B.C., and passed part of his life at Samos. His poems, which were chiefly love-songs, are lost, except a few fragments. He was the fifth lyric poet of the Alexandrian canon, and had a high reputation. He is said to have been killed by robbers. His death has furnished the subject of one of the finest of Schiller's minor poems, "Die Kraniche des Ibycus."

Içа. See ISA.

Icard, e'kȧr', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born in Languedoc in 1636. He was driven into exile by persecution in 1682, and settled at Bremen in 1688.

Icare. See ICARUS.

I-cā'rĭ-us, [Gr. Ἰκάριος,] also called **Icarus,** an Athenian, to whom Bacchus is said to have taught the cultivation of the vine. He was killed by some shepherds, to whom he had given wine and who suspected that he had poisoned them. The legend adds that he was changed into the constellation Boötes.

Icarius, a Lacedæmonian, the father of Penelope. He urged her to remain at Sparta after she was married to Ulysses; but she preferred to follow her husband.

Ic'ą-rus, [Gr. Ἴκαρος; Fr. ICARE, e'kȧr',] son of Dædalus, with whom, according to the Greek mythology, he was imprisoned in the Labyrinth of Crete. Having attempted to fly by means of artificial wings made with wax, they were melted by his approaching too near the sun, and he fell into the sea, near the island of Samos, which received from him the name of the Icarian Sea.

Iccius, ik'shę-us, a Roman philosopher, lived about 30 B.C., and was a friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode.

Icher, e'shaiR', (PIERRE,) a French physician and Hellenist, born at Montpellier in 1658; died in 1713.

I-cil'I-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman tribune, who was affianced to the celebrated Virginia. He was elected tribune of the people in 456 B.C., and favoured the cause of the plebeians. He was one of the leaders of the successful revolt against the Decemviri about 450 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Ic-tī'nus, [Ἰκτῖνος,] a celebrated Grecian architect, who flourished about 450 B.C. He built several grand temples, among which was that of Apollo Epicurius in Arcadia. The most memorable monument of his genius is the Parthenon of Athens, built by order of Pericles. Callicrates was associated with Ictinus as architect of this edifice, which is probably the most perfect specimen of Grecian architecture in any age. Its length was 227 feet and its breadth about 100. (See CALLICRATES.)

See PAUSANIAS, book viii.

Içwara. See ISWARA.

I'dą, [Fr. IDE, ēd,] Countess of Boulogne, born about 1040, was the mother of Godfrey of Bouillon, crusader and King of Jerusalem. She was eminent for wisdom and piety. Died in 1113.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Idace. See IDACIUS.

Idacius, e-dā'shę-us, [Fr. IDACE, e'dȧss',] a Spanish chronicler, born at Lamego about the end of the fourth century. He became Bishop of Chaves, (Aquæ Flaviæ,) in Portugal. He was author of a "Chronicon" of the period from 379 to 468 A.D., which was printed in Paris by Sirmond in 1619.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

I'dąs, [Gr. Ἴδας,] a son of Aphareus, took part in the Argonautic expedition, and was renowned for valour. Idas and his brother Lynceus having quarrelled with the Dioscu'ri, Idas killed Castor, and was in turn killed by Pollux.

Ide. See IDA.

Ideler, ee'dęh-lęr, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a Prussian astronomer and linguist, born near Perleberg in 1766. He was appointed in 1816 tutor to the princes William Frederick and Charles, and in 1821 became professor at the Berlin University. He was the author of "Historical Researches on the Astronomical Observations of the Ancients," (1806,) "On the Calendar of Ptolemy," and other similar treatises. He was a member of the French Institute, and the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Died in Berlin in 1846.

Ideler, (JULIUS LUDWIG,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1809. He published "Meteorology of the Ancient Greeks and Romans," (1832,) "Hermapion, or Rudiments of the Hieroglyphic Literature of Ancient Egypt," (1841,) and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1842.

Ideler, (KARL WILHELM,) a Prussian physician, born in 1795, lived in Berlin. He is known as a writer on mental maladies. Died at Kumlosen, July 29, 1860.

Ides, ee'dĕs, (EVERARD ISBRANTZ,) a German traveller, born in Holstein about 1660. He was sent to Pekin by Peter the Great in 1692 to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and returned in 1694. A narrative of his journey, published in 1704, is a work of some merit.

Idman, id'mȧn, (NILS,) a Swedish philologist, published in 1778 "Researches on the Finnish People, and the Relations between the Finnish Language and the Greek."

Idoménée. See IDOMENEUS.

I-dom'ę-neūs, [Gr. Ἰδομενεύς; Fr. IDOMÉNÉE, e'do'mȧ'nȧ',] King of Crete, a semi-fabulous Greek hero, said to be a grandson of Minos. According to Homer, he fought bravely at the siege of Troy. Having been expelled from Crete by his subjects, he went to Italy and founded a city.

Idomeneus, [Gr. Ἰδομενεύς,] a Greek historian, born at Lampsacus, lived about 300 B.C. He was a friend and disciple of Epicurus. His works are not extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Iduna, e-doo'nȧ, or **Idun,** sometimes written **Idunna,** [etymology doubtful,] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of immortality, who keeps a casket of apples, of which if the gods partake they never grow old. (See THIASSI.) Iduna is said to be the wife of Bragi, the god of poetry, who in one sense may be said to possess the gift of immortality.

Iefremoff or **Iefremov.** See YEFREMOF.

Ienichen. See JENICHEN.

Iermak. See YERMAK.

Iezdedjerd. See YEZDEJERD.

Iffland, if'flȧnt, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Hanover in 1759. He became director of the National Theatre at Berlin in 1796, and in 1811 was appointed director-general of the royal plays. Among his most popular dramas are "The Hunters," ("Die Jäger,") "The Advocates," and "The Old Bachelors," ("Die Hagestolzen.") He also published several treatises on the dramatic art. "It is impossible," says Madame de Staël, "to have more originality than Iffland; and he is as superior in the theory as in the practice of his art." Died in 1814.

See his "Autobiography" in the first volume of his Dramas, 18 vols., 1798–1809; J. L. FORNEY, "A. W. Iffland's Krankheitsgeschichte," 1814; KUNZ, "Aus dem Leben zweier Schauspieler: Iffland's und Devrient's," 1838.

Igdrasil, (**Ygdrasil.**) See ODIN.

Iglesias de la Casa, e-glā'se-ȧs dȧ lȧ kȧ'sȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish poet, born at Salamanca in 1753; died in 1791.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ignace. See IGNATIUS.

Ignarra, ēn-yȧr'rȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian antiquary

and priest, born near Naples in 1728, was a good classical scholar. He became professor of divinity in the Royal University of Naples in 1771, director of the royal printing-office in 1782, and preceptor of the prince Francis de Bourbon in 1784. He wrote, besides other works, an esteemed commentary "De Palæstra Neapolitana" (1770.) Died in 1808.

See CASTALDI, "Ignarræ Vita," prefixed to his "Opuscoli," 1807.

Ignatieff, ig-nâ'te-ĕf, (NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH,) a Russian general and diplomat, born at Saint Petersburg, January 29, 1832. He entered the army, was rapidly promoted, and was afterwards sent upon various important diplomatic errands. In 1858 he obtained from China the cession of extensive territories, and from 1859 to 1863 he was full ambassador at Peking. He was (1864-77) Russian envoy to Turkey, and in 1878 he negotiated the treaty of San Stephano, and was afterwards minister of the interior.

Ignatius, ig-nā'she-us, [Gr. *Ἰγνάτιος*; Fr. IGNACE, en'yăss'; Ger. IGNAZ, ig-nâts'; It. IGNAZIO, ĕn-yât'se-o,] surnamed THEOPH'ORUS, one of the earliest Christian Fathers, and one of the most eminent among the immediate successors of the apostles, is supposed to have been a native of Syria. About 67 A.D. he became bishop or minister of the church of Antioch by the appointment of Saint Peter, or, according to some writers, of Saint John. He had filled this station acceptably about forty years, when the emperor Trajan began a persecution of the Christians. Ignatius was brought before Trajan at Antioch, and, refusing to renounce his religion, was condemned, and suffered martyrdom at Rome in 107, being exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre. His epistles to the Ephesians, Trallians, Magnesians, Romans, Philadelphians, Smyrneans, and to Polycarp are extant, and are regarded by many able critics as precious memorials of the primitive Church; but not a few scholars reject them entirely. There are eight other Ignatian epistles which are generally conceded to be spurious. In one of his epistles we find the words, "Now I begin to be a disciple; I weigh neither visible nor invisible things, that I may win Christ!"

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" PEARSON, "Vindiciæ Ignatianæ," Cambridge, 1672; W. CURETON, "Vindiciæ Ignatianæ, or the Genuine Writings of Saint Ignatius vindicated from the Charge of Heresy," 8vo, 1846; COËTLOSQUET, "Vie de Saint-Ignace, Évêque d'Antioch," 1857; MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Ignatius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born in 799 A.D., was the son of the emperor Michael Curopalates. When the latter was deposed, Ignatius entered a monastery, and became eminent for piety and wisdom. In 846 he was raised to the dignity of patriarch. Eleven years after, he was banished and cruelly treated for his opposition to Bardas, an uncle of Michael III., who appointed in his place the ambitious Photius. The schism between the Greek and Roman Churches began while Photius was in office, and has continued ever since that time. In 867 the emperor Basilius reinstated Ignatius, who assembled in 869 an œcumenical council at Constantinople, which condemned Photius and his party. Died in 877

See DAVID NICETAS, "Vita S. Ignatii," 1604.

Ignatius Loyola. See LOYOLA.

Igor (ee'gor) I., third Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Rurik, was born about 875, and succeeded Oleg in 912 A.D. He led an expedition against Constantinople in 941, and compelled the Greek emperor to sue for peace, which was granted by a treaty in 945. Igor was killed in an ambuscade in 945. After his death his widow Olga was converted to Christianity.

See SOLOVIEF, "Histoire de Russie."

Igor II., or Igor Olgovitch, Grand Prince of Russia, began to reign at Kief about 1145. His claim was contested by Iziaslaf, who defeated him in 1146. Igor was confined in a convent, and assassinated in 1147.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Ihre, ee'rẹh, (JOHAN,) a Swedish scholar, eminent in philology, born at Lund in 1707, graduated with the highest honour at Upsal in 1730. After visiting France, England, etc., he returned to Upsal and became professor of poetry and of theology in the university of that place. In 1738 he obtained the chair of belles-lettres and political science, which he occupied about forty years, acquiring great celebrity as a lecturer and author. In 1769 he published his "Swedish Glossary," ("Glossarium Suiogothicum,") a monument of his immense learning and critical sagacity, containing a philosophic treatise on the filiation of languages, besides remarks on the origin and affinity of Swedish words. He also wrote several hundred excellent academical dissertations, and is justly ranked among the best critics of the eighteenth century. In 1759 he was decorated with the order of the Polar Star. Died in 1780.

See FLODERUS, "Parentation öfver J. Ihre," 1781: GEZELIUS, "Biographiski-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Ihre, (THOMAS,) a Swedish writer, father of the preceding, born at Wisby in 1659; died in 1720.

See T. RUDÉN, "Trognas Strid och Seger, Likpredikan öfver T. Ihre," 1720.

Iken, ee'kẹn, (CONRAD,) a German theologian, born at Bremen in 1689. He became professor of theology at Bremen, and wrote, besides other works, "Antiquitates Hebraicæ," (1730.) Died in 1753.

Iken, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German religious writer, born at Neuenkirchen in 1791; died in 1820.

Ildefonse. See ILDEFONSO.

Il-de-fon'so, [Lat. ILDEFON'SUS; Fr. ILDEFONSE, ĕl-dẹh-fôNs',] SAINT, a Spanish prelate, born at Toledo in 607 A.D., was a pupil of Saint Isidore. He became Archbishop of Toledo in 658. He wrote, besides several theological treatises, a continuation of Saint Isidore's work "De Viris illustribus." Died in 669.

See CIXILA, "Vita Ildefonsi;" GREGORIO MAYANS, "Vida de S. Ildefonso," 1727.

Ilepooshin or **Ilepouschin**, il-e-poo'shĕn, a Russian poet of the present age, lived near Saint Petersburg. He wrote pastoral poems.

Ilgen, il'gẹn, (KARL DAVID,) a distinguished philologist, born in Prussian Saxony in 1763. He became in 1794 professor of the Oriental languages at Jena. His principal works are entitled "Hymni Homerici," and "Convivial Songs of the Greeks," ("Scholia sive Carmina convivialia Græcorum.") Died in 1834.

See F. C. KRAFFT, "Vita C. D. Ilgeni," 1837; R. STERN, "Narratio de C. D. Ilgenio," 1839; "Ilgeniana: Erinnerungen an Dr. C. D. Ilgen," Leipsic, 1853.

Ilia. See RHEA SILVIA.

I-lith-ў-i'a or **Eileithyia**, [Gr. *Εἰλείθυια*,] written also **Eleithyia** and **Eleutho**, a Greek goddess, who presided over birth. Though originally distinct from Diana, (Artemis,) she seems later to have become identified with her. (See LUCINA.)

Ilive, ĭ'liv, ? (JACOB,) an English printer, who became noted by his fictitious "Book of Jasher," (1751,) which he pretended to have translated from Alcuin. Died in 1763.

Illescas, ĕl-yĕs'kâs, (GONSALVO,) a Spanish monk, wrote a "History of the Popes," (1570.) Died in 1580.

Illgen, il'gẹn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant divine, born at Chemnitz in 1786, wrote several works, and edited a journal at Leipsic. Died in 1844.

Illyricus. See FRANCOWITZ.

Ilmoni, il-mo'nee, (IMMANUEL,) a Finnish physician, born in 1797, wrote "Contributions to the History of the Nosology of the North," (3 vols., 1846–53.) Died in 1856.

I'lus, [Gr. *Ἴλος*,] the founder of Ilium, (Ilion,) or Troy, was a son of TROS, (which see.)

Imâd-ed-Deen, (**-Eddyn** or **-Eddîn**,) e-mâd' ed-deen', (*i.e.* the "Pillar of Religion,") (**Mohammed**, mo-hăm'mĕd,) surnamed AL-KATEB, was born at Ispahân in 1125 A.D. He went in 1167 to Damascus, where he became the secretary of Noor-ed-Deen. After the death of Noor-ed-Deen, he enjoyed the favour of the famous Saladin, whose victories he celebrated in an ode, and whom he served as private secretary until the death of that prince. Imâd-ed-Deen wrote a "History of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin," and "Memoirs of the Moslem Poets of the Sixth Century of the Hejrah." Died in 1201.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Imâd-ed-Dowlah, (or **-Eddaulah**,) e-mâd'ed-dŏw'lah, (*i.e.* "Pillar of the State,") (**Alee-Abool-Hassan-Alee-Ibn-Booyah**, â'lee â'bōōl hâs'săn â'lee ĭb'n boo'yah,) King of Persia, was the founder of the dynasty of

Bouides, and began to reign in 933 A.D. He conquered the Caliph of Bagdâd, and died in 949, leaving the throne to his nephew, Adhad-ed-Dowlah.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary;" WEIL, "Geschichte des Chalifen."

Imberdis, ăn'bĕr'dèss', (ANDRÉ,) a French writer, born at Ambert about 1810, published a "History of the Religious Wars in Auvergne during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (2 vols., 1841.) Died in 1878.

Imbert, ăn'bair', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1747. He produced at the age of twenty "The Judgment of Paris," a graceful poem, which was much admired. The plan was ingenious, and the style natural and elegant. Died in 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Imbert, (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Limoges about 1743; died at Paris in 1803.

Imbert, (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at La Rochelle about 1522, published "Institutiones Forenses," (1542,) often reprinted. Died about 1600.

Imbert, (JOSEPH GABRIEL,) an eminent French painter, born in Marseilles in 1654, was a pupil of Lebrun and of Van der Meulen. At the age of thirty-four he took the monastic vows, after which he painted only sacred subjects. His chief work is a "Calvary." Died in 1740.

Imbonati, ĕm-bo-nâ'tee, (CARLO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian bibliographer, born at Milan, wrote "Bibliotheca Latino-Hebraica," (2 vols., 1696.) Died after 1696.

Imhof or **Imhoff**, im'hof, (GUSTAV WILLEM,) born in Amsterdam in 1705, was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1736. Having gained general confidence by his conduct and capacity, he became about 1742 Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. Died in 1750.

Imhof, von, fon im'hōf, (JAKOB WILHELM,) a German genealogist, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He was well versed in the history of the royal and noble families of Europe, and wrote many works on genealogy, among which is one in 2 vols., (1684.) Died in 1728.

See KOELER, "Lebensgeschichte Imhofs."

Im-ho-tep, a god of the ancient Egyptians, supposed to be the god of science, and chiefly honoured at Memphis. He was the son of Ptah and Pakht.

Imilcon. See HIMILCO.

Im'ĭ-sŏn, (JOHN,) an English mechanician, wrote a valuable work entitled "The School of Arts," which passed through several editions. In 1807 Professor J. Webster published an improved edition, with the title of "Elements of Art and Science." Died in 1788.

Im'lah, (JOHN,) a Scottish song-writer, born at Aberdeen, November 15, 1799. He published "May-Flowers," a volume of lyrics, (1827,) and "Poems," (1841.) Died in Jamaica, January 9, 1846.

Immermann, im'mẹr-mân', (KARL LEBRECHT,) a German dramatist and poet, born at Magdeburg in 1796, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Princes of Syracuse," (1821,) "The Valley of Ronceval," "King Periander," (1823,) and other tragedies. He also published a number of tales and lyric poems. Died in 1840.

See KARL IMMERMANN, "Memorabilien," 3 vols., 1840–43; F. FREILIGRATH, "C. Immermann, Blätter der Erinnerung an ihn," 1842; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Imola. See FRANCUCCI.

Imparato, ĕm-pâ-râ'to, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples about 1530, was a pupil of Titian, whose style he imitated with some success. Died after 1565.

Imperiale, ĕm-pâ-re-â'lâ, (FRANCESCO,) born at Genoa about 1370, went to Spain, and became attached to the court of Henry III. of Castile. He was regarded as one of the best Spanish poets of that time.

Imperiali, ĕm-pâ-re-â'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician and author, born at Vicenza in 1568, graduated at Padua, and practised with success in his native city. He wrote Latin poems, which were admired, also a collection of observations entitled "Exotericæ Exercitationes," (1603.) Died in 1623.

His son GIOVANNI, born at Vicenza in 1602, was also a physician, and wrote "Musæum Historicum et Physicum," consisting of eulogies and memoirs of eminent literary men. Died in 1670.

Imperiali, (GIOVANNI VIŃCENTE,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa about 1570, served the state as a diplomatist, and held a high command in the navy. He wrote, besides other poems, "Lo Stato rustico," (1611,) which was received with favour. Died about 1645.

See SOPRANI, "Scrittori Liguri."

Imperiali, (GIUSEPPE RENATO,) an Italian cardinal, distinguished for his patronage of learning, was born of a noble family at Genoa in 1651. It is said he would have been elected pope in 1730, if the court of Spain had not interposed against him. Many learned men were recipients of his bounty. Died in 1737. He left a noble library, which, by his will, was kept open to the public.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Imperiali-Lercari, ĕm-pâ-re-â'lee lĕR-kâ'ree, (FRANCESCO MARIO,) was Doge of Genoa when that city was bombarded by the fleet of Louis XIV. in 1684. Hostilities having been suspended by the mediation of the pope, the Doge went as ambassador to Paris, and a treaty of peace was signed in 1685.

Im'pey, (Sir ELIJAH,) an infamous judge, who officiated in India during the administration of Warren Hastings; was recalled, 1782; impeached, 1788; died in 1812.

See "Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey," by E. B. IMPEY, 1846; MACAULAY, "Essay on Warren Hastings."

Impiccati, degli, a surname of ANDREA DEL CASTAGNO. (See CASTAGNO.)

I'na or **I'nas**, King of the West Saxons, and one of the chiefs of the Heptarchy, succeeded Ceadwalla in 689 A.D. He appears to have possessed superior talents, and is regarded as one of the principal legislators among the ancient Anglo-Saxons. He waged war successfully against the people of Kent and the Britons about 710. In 728 he resigned his crown, and died at Rome the same year.

See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "Gesta Regum Anglorum."

In'a-ċhus, [Gr. Ἰναχος,] a mythical personage, the son of Oceanus, and father of Io, is said to have been the first King of Argos. Having been chosen as umpire by Neptune and Juno when they disputed about the possession of Argos, he decided in favour of Juno.

Inca, ing'kâ, (plural **Incas**,) a Peruvian or Quichua word, signifying "chief," and applied to the dynasty reigning in Peru on the arrival of the Spaniards in that country in the early part of the sixteenth century. As the Peruvians did not possess the art of writing, we have no means of ascertaining, or even forming a satisfactory conjecture respecting, the earliest date of their power. The Incas claimed to be the descendants of Manco Capac and his wife Mama Ocllo, who were the children of the sun. (See MANCO CAPAC.) The empire of the Incas, at the period of their greatest power, extended through nearly forty degrees of longitude, and contained an area of between one and two million square miles. Their subjects, though unacquainted with letters, had in many respects advanced to a high degree of civilization. They understood the working of the precious metals, architecture, and many other arts, and were especially distinguished for the general liberality and wisdom of their state policy; though some of their laws and regulations were, according to the standard of Christian civilization, both unjust and inhuman.

See PRESCOTT'S "Conquest of Peru," book i. chap. i.

Inch'bâld, (ELIZABETH,) a popular English actress, novelist, and dramatist, born at Stanningfield in 1753, was the daughter of a farmer named Simpson. At the age of sixteen she came to London with the intention of becoming an actress, and was married to Mr. Inchbald, who had obtained some success on the stage. After performing with her husband several seasons at Edinburgh and other towns, she made her *début* at Covent Garden in 1780, and was very successful. Her success is ascribed in a great measure to her personal beauty and virtuous character. In 1789 she retired from the stage. She wrote "Such Things Are," "Every One has his Fault," "To Marry or Not to Marry," and many other plays. Her greatest productions are two novels, "A Simple Story," (1791,) and "Nature and Art," (1796,) which obtained extensive and durable popularity. Her "'Nature and Art,'" says Hazlitt, "is one of the most

interesting and pathetic stories in the world." The other work is highly commended by Miss Edgeworth. Died in 1821.

See her Life, by BOADEN, 1833; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843.

Inch'i-quin, (MORROGH O'BRIEN,) BARON OF, a famous Irish soldier, born about 1618. He acted a prominent part in the civil war, fighting alternately for Charles I. and against him. He was a royalist from 1640 to 1645, and gained several victories. About 1649 he entered the French service, with the rank of general. Died in 1674.

Inchofer, ing'ko'fẹr, (MELCHIOR,) a Jesuit, born in Vienna in 1584, lived in various cities of Italy, and wrote several learned works, among which is the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary," (1644, unfinished.) He had more learning than critical judgment. Died in 1648.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Incledon, ink'ẹl-dọn, (BENJAMIN CHARLES,) an English vocalist, born in Cornwall in 1764, served several years in the royal navy. He first appeared in a London theatre in 1790, and performed many years with success. Died in 1826.

Indaco, l', lèn'dâ-ko, (FRANCESCO,) a painter of the Florentine school, flourished about 1530.

Indaco, l', (JACOPO DA FIRENZE,) a Florentine painter, a brother of the preceding, was a pupil of Ghirlandaio, and worked at Rome.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

India, èn'de-â, (TULLIO,) called THE ELDER, a painter of the Venetian school, was born at Verona, and flourished in 1545. He was a skilful painter in fresco, and an excellent copyist.

His son BERNARDINO, a painter, was born at Verona. One of his later works is dated 1584.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

In-dib'i-lis, a Spanish chief, who flourished during the first Punic war, in which he fought for and betrayed both sides. He fought for the Carthaginians in the battle at which Publius Scipio was killed, in 213 B.C. His army was defeated by the younger Scipio in 207. He was killed in battle by the Romans in 205 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii. and xxv.–xxix.

Indicopleustes. See COSMAS.

Indrā, in'drạ, [etymology doubtful; possibly related to the Latin *imber*, (Gr. ὄμβρος,) a "shower" or "rain-storm,"] the regent of the firmament, in the Hindoo mythology, is the son of Kasyapa and Aditi. As the god of storms and thunder, he may be said to correspond very nearly to the Roman Jupiter and Greek Zeus. In the early period of the Hindoo mythology he was (like Jupiter) regarded as the most powerful of the gods; but, after the introduction of the deities of the Hindoo triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, Indra, Varuna, and Agni were deposed from their high rank and made to occupy a far inferior position. Krishna, an avatar of Vishnu, is represented, while still an infant, as baffling with the utmost ease the mightiest efforts of the god of thunder. (See KRISHNA.) Indra is supposed to preside over all atmospheric changes; the clouds are his war-elephants, one of which, represented with three trunks and called Irâvăt,* (ī-rā'vạt,) is his vâhăn, (or "vehicle,"†) and his most terrible weapon is his văjrā, (pronounced by the modern Hindoos vŭj'rạ or bŭj'rạ,) or "adamantine thunderbolt."‡ The heaven or paradise of Indra is called Swarga or Swerga, (pronounced swŭr'gạ.) Here dwell the Apsaras, the beautiful dancing-girls of his court, who may be said to correspond to the Hoorees (Houris) of Mohammed's paradise, and the Gandharvas, or celestial minstrels. The consort of Indra is named Indrânî, (indrā'nee.) His capital city is called Amrâvătî, (ŭm-rā'vạ-tee,) or the "city of immortality."

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN'S "Mythology of the Hindus;" SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works, vol. xiii., (or vol. vi. of another edition;) H. H. WILSON'S "Translation of the Rig-Veda," and "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus."

* Irâvat signifies "watery," "full of rain," (in Latin, *pluviosus*.)

† See note under GARUDA.

‡ This word (*vajra*) signifies both "thunderbolt" and "adamant," or "diamond."

Induno, èn-doo'no, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter of history and *genre*, born at Milan in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1837. He died in 1878.

Indutiomare. See INDUTIOMARUS.

Indutiomarus or **Induciomarus**, in-du-she-om'ạ-rus, [Fr. INDUTIOMARE, ăN'dü'se'o'măR',] a chief of the Treviri, fought against Julius Cæsar, and was killed in 54 B.C.

Iñes (èn'yĕs) or **Iñez de Castro**, èn'yĕth dā kās'trō, sometimes Anglicised as AGNES DE CASTRO, a beautiful Spanish lady, whose tragical fate is commemorated by Camoens in the "Lusiad," was born of a noble family in Castile in the fourteenth century. Having been a maid of honour at the court of Alphonso IV. of Portugal, she won the love of his son Don Pedro, who privately married her. The king, on learning the fact, was violently enraged, and, after vain efforts to dissolve their union, authorized her assassination in 1355. She was eminent for virtue, grace, and intelligence. Her story is the subject of numerous dramas, legends, etc.

See MRS. BEHN, "The History of Agnes de Castro;" LOPE DE VEGA, "Donna Iñez de Castro;" J. B. GOMEZ, JR., "Nova Castro," Lisbon, 1817.

Infantado, de, dā èn-făn-tā'Do, DUQUE, a Spanish statesman, born in 1773, was an intimate friend of the Prince of Asturias, (Ferdinand VII.) In 1808 he accompanied that prince to Bayonne, and signed the constitution which Napoleon imposed on Spain. In 1809 he commanded an army which was defeated by the French at Saint Sebastian. Ferdinand VII. appointed him president of the council of Castile in 1814. He resigned in 1820, and was prime minister for a short time in 1825. Died in 1841.

Ingalls, ing'gạlz, (RUFUS,) an American general, born in Oxford county, Maine, about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1843, and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1862. He served as chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac in 1863–65.

Ingeburga, ing'ẹh-bōōR'gā, sometimes written **Ingelburge** or **Ingerburga**, a Danish princess, was the sister of Canute VI. In 1192 she became the wife of Philip Augustus of France, who soon after divorced her without good reason. She appealed to the pope, Innocent III., who decided in her favour; and after the kingdom of Philip had been laid under an interdict, he was induced to reinstate her. Died in 1236.

See DE THOU, "Histoire universelle."

Ingegneri, èn-jĕn-yā'ree, (ANGIOLO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Venice about 1550, was secretary of Cardinal C. Aldobrandini at Rome, whose service he quitted in 1598. He wrote a pastoral called "The Dance of Venus," ("La Danza di Venere,") "Buon Segretario," and a few other works, in prose and verse. He was a friend of Tasso. Died in 1613.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ingegno, L'. See LUIGI, (ANDREA.)

In'ge-lōw, (JEAN,) a popular English poetess, was born at Boston, England, in 1830. Her first volume of poems, containing "Divided," "Songs of Seven," "The High Tide," etc., at once established her reputation. Among her other publications are "Studies for Stories," (1864,) "Poor Mat," (1866,) "A Story of Doom, and other Poems," (1867,) "A Sister's Bye-Hours," (1868,) "Mopsa the Fairy," (1869,) "Off the Skelligs," (1872,) "Fated to be Free," (1875,) and "Don John," (1881.)

Ingemann, ing'ẹh-măn', (BERNHARD SEVERIN,) a popular Danish poet and novelist, was born in the island of Falster, May 28, 1789. He produced a volume of lyric poems ("Digte") in 1811, and an epic poem, called "The Black Knights," ("De sorte Riddere,") in 1814. His tragedies "Blanca" and "Masaniello" (1815) were performed with great success. About 1820 he published a dramatic poem, called "The Deliverance of Tasso." He was chosen professor of Danish at the Academy of Soröe in 1822. He wrote several popular historical novels, among which are "Waldemar the Victor," (1826,) and "Prince Otho of Denmark," (1835.) Died May 24, 1862.

See WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, "The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii., 1852; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon;" MÖLLER, "Dansk Pantheon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838.

Ingen or **Inghen, van**, văn ing'gẹn or ing'Hẹn, (WIL-

LEM,) a Dutch painter, born in 1651, studied under C. Maratta at Rome. He worked in Venice and Naples, and settled in Amsterdam. His works have considerable merit. Died about 1710.

Ingenhousz, ing'ġen-hŏws', (JAN,) an eminent Dutch physician and chemist, born at Breda in 1730. About 1767 he visited London, where he became intimate with Dr. Pringle, president of the Royal Society, by whose recommendation he became physician to the empress Maria Theresa in 1772. He was made a member of the aulic council in Vienna, and received a pension for life. After remaining in Vienna a number of years, he travelled in France, Italy, etc., pursuing his scientific studies and experiments, and at last settled in London, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He invented an electrophorus, and discovered that growing plants exposed to the light exhale oxygen gas, (1779.) His principal works (which are all written in English) are "Experiments on Vegetables, discovering their Power of Purifying the Air," (1779,) an "Essay on the Food of Plants," and "Experiments and Observations on Various Physical Subjects." The invention of the plate electrical machine is attributed to him. Died in 1799.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Ingersoll, ing'ġer-sol, (CHARLES JARED,) a lawyer and writer, a son of Jared, noticed below, was born in Philadelphia in 1782. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and was appointed district attorney for Pennsylvania by President Madison in 1815. He was chosen a Democratic member of Congress in 1840, 1842, and 1844. Among his works are "Chiomara," a poem, (1800,) and a "Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain," (4 vols., 1845–52.) Died in 1862.

Ingersoll, (ERNEST,) an American author, born at Monroe, Michigan, March 13, 1852, studied at Oberlin and Harvard Colleges, was attached to United States geological surveys as a naturalist, 1874–1877, and afterwards was attached to the United States fish commission. In 1880 he was a special agent of the tenth census. His principal works are "A Natural History Series" for the young, "Natural History of Nests and Birds," (in parts, 1878 *et seq.*,) "Friends Worth Knowing," "Oyster Industries of the United States," (1881,) "Birds'-Nesting," (1882,) "The Ice Queen," (1884,) etc.

Ingersoll, (JARED,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Connecticut in 1749. He graduated at Yale in 1766, studied law at the Temple in London, and on returning to America took up his residence in Philadelphia. Though the son of a royalist, he zealously advocated the rights of the colonies in the Revolution. He rose to great distinction in his profession, was twice attorney-general of Pennsylvania, once United States district attorney, and in the latter part of his life president-judge of the district court of Philadelphia. He served in the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and in 1812 was the candidate of the Federal party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Died in 1822.

Ingersoll, (JOSEPH REED,) D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1786. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, and attained to a high rank in the legal profession in his native city. He was a representative in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and was re-elected by the Whig party in 1841, and again in 1843, 1845, and 1847. He took a prominent part in the debates on the tariff, and was for some time chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was appointed minister to England by President Fillmore in 1852. Died in 1868.

Ingersoll, (ROBERT GREEN,) an American lawyer, born at Dresden, New York, August 11, 1833, the son of a Congregational minister of broad views. The young Ingersoll became a lawyer, was a colonel of cavalry in the Federal army, 1862–65, was appointed attorney-general of Illinois in 1866, and afterwards acquired fame as a political orator and successful lawyer. He is also well known by his books, pamphlets, and speeches directed against religion.

Ing'ham, (CHARLES C.,) an eminent American portrait-painter, born about 1797. He worked in the city of New York, where he died in December, 1863. His pictures are remarkable for their high finish.

Inghen. See INGEN.

Inghirami, ĕn-ġe-râ'mee, (Cavaliere FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian antiquary, born at Volterra in 1772, devoted many years to researches into ancient art, and acquired a European reputation by his writings. The most important of these is his "Monumenti Etruschi," (10 vols., 1821–27,) which is the most complete description of the antiquities of Etruria. He wrote, also, "Galleria Omerica," (3 vols., 1827–38,) illustrative of Homer's poems, and "Letters on Etruscan Erudition, etc.," (1828.) Died in 1846.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Inghirami, (TOMMASO FEDRA,) an eminent Italian scholar and orator, born at Volterra in 1470, settled at Rome in early youth, and obtained high preferments. He acquired the fame of being one of the most eloquent men of modern Rome; and Erasmus informs us that he was styled the Cicero of his age. He was patronized by Julius II., who appointed him keeper of the Vatican Library. He left in manuscript a "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," "An Abstract of Roman History," and other works. Died in 1516.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

In'ġĭ-ald, (almost in'jâld,) King of Sweden, surnamed ILLRADA, ("the Bad,") reigned in the seventh century, and was the last of his dynasty. In consequence of his crimes, some of his subjects revolted with success, and he destroyed himself. Iwar, Prince of Scania, succeeded him.

Ingleby, ĭng'gl-bę, (CLEMENT MANSFIELD,) LL.D., an English critic, born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, October 29, 1823. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1847. His principal works are "Theoretical Logic," (1856,) "The Shakspere Fabrications," (1859,) "Shakspeare Hermeneutics, or The Still Lion," (1867–74,) "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" (1867,) "Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," (1869,) "Shakspere's Centurie of Prayse," (1870,) and "Shakspere, the Man and the Book," (1877.) Died in 1886.

Ingles, ing-glĕs', (Master JORGE,) a Spanish painter, was eminent in history and portraits. He worked at Granada in 1455.

Ingles, (Don JOSÉ,) a Spanish fresco-painter, born at Valencia in 1718; died in 1786.

Inglis, ing'glis, (HENRY DAVID,) a Scottish writer of travels, born in Edinburgh in 1795. He travelled extensively in Europe, and published excellent books of travel, viz., "Solitary Walks through Many Lands," (3d edition, 1843,) a "Journey through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark," (1829,) "Tour through Switzerland, the South of France," etc., (1830,) "Spain in 1830," (from which Lord Aberdeen said he had derived more information than from all the state documents he ever perused,) "The Tyrol, with a Glance at Bavaria," (1834,) and "Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote." Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Inglis or English, (Sir JAMES,) a poet, born in Scotland in the reign of James IV., is supposed to be the author of a book entitled "The Complaint of Scotland," published at Saint Andrew's in 1548, said to be the most ancient Scottish prose work that is extant. Died in 1530.

Inglis, (JOHN,) D.D., born in Edinburgh in 1763, was one of the ministers of the Greyfriars' Church in that city. He published a "Vindication of the Christian Faith," (1830,) and a few other works. Died in 1834.

Inglis, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish advocate, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1810. He became lord advocate in May, 1852, and was elected dean of the faculty in the same year. Having retired from office with the Derby ministry in December, 1852, he was restored to the same in 1858, and became lord justice clerk in the same year.

In'glis, (Sir JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT,) a British general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1815, was a son of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. He distinguished himself in the campaign of the Punjab in 1848–49, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His regiment was at Lucknow when that place was besieged by the Sepoys in the summer of 1857. On the death of Sir Henry

Lawrence he succeeded to the command of the garrison. He received the brevet of major-general for his heroic defence of Lucknow. Died at Homburg, Germany, in September, 1862.

Inglis, (MARGARET MAXWELL,) a Scottish poetess born at Sanquhar, Scotland, in 1774, published a "Miscellaneous Collection of Poems" in 1838. Died in 1843.

Inglis, (Sir ROBERT HARRY,) M.P., born in 1786, was the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, chairman of the East India Company. He was first elected to Parliament in 1824. From 1829 to 1853 he represented the University of Oxford, and constantly voted with the Tories against the Reform bill, the relief of the Catholics, etc. Died in 1855.

Inglis, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British general, born in 1762, served with distinction in the Peninsular war. Died in 1835.

Ingoldsby, ing'gōlz-be, (THOMAS,) the assumed name of Richard H. Barham. (See BARHAM.)

Ing'on I., surnamed THE GOOD, King of Sweden, was the son and successor of Stenkil, and began to reign about 1080. He favoured the propagation of Christianity among his subjects. Died in 1112.

Ingon II., a nephew of the preceding, was one of his successors, and shared the royal power with his brother Philip. Slavery was gradually abolished in his reign. Died in 1130.

Ingoni, ĕn-go'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1528; died in 1608.

Ingoni, (MATTEO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Ravenna in 1587; died in 1631.

Ingouf, ăn'goof', (FRANÇOIS ROBERT,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1747. He engraved "The Nativity," after Raphael, and some of the plates for the "Musée Français." Died in 1812. His brother, PIERRE CHARLES, born in Paris in 1746, was also a successful engraver. Died in 1800.

Ingraham, ing'gra-ăm, (DUNCAN NATHANIEL,) a naval commander, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1802. He gained distinction by his spirited conduct in procuring the release from an Austrian war-vessel, at Smyrna, in June, 1853, of Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1855, but resigned in 1861, and entered the Confederate navy.

Ingraham, (JOSEPH H.,) an American writer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1809. Besides the romances of "Lafitte," "Captain Kyd," and "The Dancing Feather," he wrote "The Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Fire," and "The Throne of David." Died in 1866.

Ingram, ing'grăm, (HERBERT,) an English printer, born at Boston in 1811, founded the "Illustrated London News" in 1842. He was elected to Parliament in 1856, and visited the United States in 1860. In September of that year he was drowned in Lake Michigan, in consequence of a collision.

Ingram, (JAMES,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in Wiltshire in 1774, became president of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1824, and rector of Garsington. He published an edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," (1823,) "Memorials of Oxford," (1834–37,) which was favourably received, and several other works. Died in 1850.

Ingram, (JOHN H.,) an English author, born in London, November 16, 1849. His principal books have been "Poems by Dalton Stone," (1863,) "Flora Symbolica," (1869,) "Memoir of Poe," (1874, prefixed to an edition of Poe's works,) "Poe Memorial," "The Haunted Houses of England," "Life of Oliver Madox Brown," (1883,) etc.

Ingram, (ROBERT,) an English clergyman, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, in 1727. He became vicar of Orston and Boxted, and published, besides other works, "Isaiah's Vision," (1784,) and "The Seventh Plague," (1787.) Died in 1804.

Ingrassia, ĕn-grăs'se-ă, written also **Ingrassias**, (GIOVANNI FILIPPO,) an eminent Sicilian physician and anatomist, born at Palermo about 1510, taught anatomy at Naples. In 1563 he was chosen by Philip II. first physician of Sicily, and in 1575 he checked the ravages of the plague at Palermo. He wrote a "Commentary on the Bones," and other able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1580.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Ingres, ĂNGR, (JEAN AUGUSTE DOMINIQUE,) a celebrated French historical painter, born at Montauban in 1780 or 1781, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in 1801 for a picture of "Achilles receiving in his Tent the Envoys of Agamemnon." He worked about twenty years (1804–24) in Rome and Florence, choosing Raphael as his model. During this period he painted "Œdipus and the Sphinx," "Raphael and La Fornarina," and "Odalisque," (1819.) He returned to Paris in 1824, became the founder of a school, and exhibited "The Vow of Louis XIII.," one of his best works, which opened to him the doors of the Institute in 1825. In 1827 he painted on the ceiling of the Louvre "The Apotheosis of Homer," which is called his master-piece. At the Exposition of 1855 a *salon* was reserved exclusively for his works, which are said to have had a wide influence on the style of French and foreign artists. He is called the representative of correct design and ideal composition. Died in January, 1867.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Ingres, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; FRÉDÉRIC MERCEY, "Peintres et Sculpteurs modernes: J. Ingres," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Inguimbert, d', dăN'gĂN'bair', (JOSEPH DOMINIQUE,) a French bishop, born at Carpentras in 1683, assumed the name of DOM MALACHIE. He became an intimate counsellor of Pope Clement XII., who appointed him domestic prelate, and in 1733 Bishop of Carpentras. He built a hospital in that town, and founded a large public library there. He wrote and translated several religious works. Died in 1757.

See VITALIS, "Notice sur la Vie de Malachie d'Inguimbert," 1812.

Ingulf. See INGULPHUS.

In-gul'phus or **In'gulf**, a monk, born in London about 1030, became secretary and favourite of William, Duke of Normandy, in 1051. After that prince had become King of England, Ingulphus was made abbot of the monastery of Croyland. He died in 1109. He was the reputed author of a History of the above monastery, in Latin, containing much curious and important information; but Sir Francis Palgrave has proved that it is a forgery.

In'i-go, an English engraver, whose proper name was JOHN COLLET, was born about 1725. He excelled in the same line as Hogarth, and displayed an original genius for humorous design. He left but few works, among which is a "Monkey pointing to a Very Dark Picture of Moses striking the Rock." Died in 1780.

In'măn, (HENRY,) an American portrait-painter, born at Utica, New York, in 1801, was a pupil of Jarvis. He worked mostly in the city of New York. During a visit to England, in 1844, he painted portraits of the poet Wordsworth, Dr. Chalmers, and T. B. Macaulay. Among his other works are portraits of Chief-Justice Marshall and Bishop White. He was commissioned by Congress to adorn the national capitol with historical paintings; but before he had finished them he died, in 1846.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America:" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Inman, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Utica, New York, in 1805, was an associate editor of the "New York Mirror" and "The Commercial Advertiser." Died in 1850.

In'nęs, (COSMO,) a Scottish lawyer, historian, and antiquary, born at Durris on Deeside, September 9, 1798. He early became known as a student of the ancient records of Scottish history. He was made an advocate in 1822. He collated and edited the chartularies of the old religious houses of the North, was employed for many years in editing and publishing the Scottish statutes, and was the author of "Scotland in the Middle Ages," (1860,) "Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities," (1872,) etc. He had a strong leaning to Catholicism, though he never gave his personal allegiance to that religion, and his works were greatly valued by Montalembert and other distinguished Catholics. He died at Killin, July 31, 1874. A "Memoir of Cosmo Innes" was published anonymously, in 1874, by Mrs. John Hill Burton.

In'nęs, (LOUIS,) a Roman Catholic priest, born of a Scottish family about 1650. He became secretary to James II. after he was deposed from the English throne. He is the reputed author of "Memoirs of James II.," part of which was published in 1816. Died in Paris, January 23, 1738.

Innes, (THOMAS,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1662, studied in Paris, was ordained a priest, and succeeded Louis as principal of the Scottish College. He wrote a "Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain," (1729,) which is highly commended for sound learning, judicious criticism, and valuable information. Died in 1744.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

In'nęss, (GEORGE,) an American artist, born at Newburgh, New York, May 1, 1823. He studied art in New York and in the European capitals, chronic ill health interfering much with the continuity of his labours. Taken at his best, Mr. Inness is inferior to no other American landscapist. His work is so informed with high spiritual purpose that some critics have classed him, without complete justice, with the "Impressionist" school. His son, GEORGE INNESS, Junior, is a painter of much promise. The elder Innes is a member of the National Academy.

In'no-cent [Lat. INNOCEN'TIUS; It. INNOCENZO, ĕn-no-chĕn'zo; Ger. INNOCENZ, in'no-tsĕnts; Span. INOCENCIO, e-no-*th*ĕn'*th*e-o] **I.,** a native of Albano, chosen Bishop of Rome in 402 A.D., was contemporary with Augustine and Jerome. During his pontificate, Rome was pillaged by Alaric the Goth. Innocent strenuously asserted the supremacy of the see of Rome, and condemned the doctrine of Pelagius. He succeeded Anastasius I., who, according to Jerome, was the father of Innocent. Died in 417. He was succeeded by Zosimus.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 5 vols., 1735.

Innocent II., POPE, was elected in 1130 as successor to Honorius II. Another party elected a rival pope, under the name of Anacletus II., whose partisans drove Innocent out of Rome. The latter was recognized as pope by the Kings of France, England, and Germany, and his rival was supported by Roger of Sicily. In 1138, Innocent, assisted by Lotharius of Germany, recovered the papal power, and, his rival having died in the same year, the unity of the Church was restored. In 1139 Arnaldo da Brescia was banished from Rome for preaching doctrines that were deemed unsound. Innocent died in 1143, and was succeeded by Celestine II.

See PLATINA, "Vite de' summi Pontefici," 1613; ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes," 1776; J. HARTMANN, "Vita Innocentii II. Pontificis," 1744; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," 1847-49.

Innocent III., whose proper name was **Lotharius,** was the son of Trasimund, a Roman count, and was born in Rome in 1161. He was unanimously elected pope in January, 1198, as successor to Celestine III. With superior abilities, improved by diligent study, he combined great resolution, industry, and austerity of character, and availed himself of every opportunity to magnify his office and to assert the supremacy of the papal power. In 1199 he placed the kingdom of France under an interdict because the king, Philip Augustus, had repudiated his wife; and thus he compelled him to reinstate her. About 1200 he instigated the fourth crusade, the principal result of which was the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks by the crusaders. In 1212 he excommunicated and deposed Otho, Emperor of Germany, and crowned Frederick of Sicily in his place. A memorable quarrel occurred between this pontiff and King John of England, respecting the appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (1207,) the right to appoint being obstinately asserted by each. England was laid under an interdict, which lasted two years, at the expiration of which, as John was still refractory, the pope declared him to be deposed, and authorized Philip Augustus of France to execute the decree. While the latter was preparing to invade England, John submitted to the pope, in 1213, and signed a disgraceful treaty, in which he consented to hold England and Ireland as fiefs of the Church of Rome, and to pay an annual tribute of one thousand marks. In 1214 Innocent raised a cruel persecution or crusade against the Albigenses for heresy. During his pontificate the papal power attained its greatest height. He was perhaps the most learned man and the most able statesman of his age. He wrote "Letters," and other works, which are highly commended. Died in 1216, and was succeeded by Honorius III.

See F. HURTER, "Geschichte Innocenz III.," 2 vols., 1835, (and French version of the same, 4 vols., 1838-43;) D. LESSMANN, "Pabst Innocenz III. und Fürst Michael Glinski," 1830; JORRY, "Histoire du Pape Innocent III," 1852; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," 1847-49; J. H. GURNEY, "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," London, 1864.

Innocent IV., (SINIBALDO de' **Fieschi**—dà fe-ĕs'-kee,) a native of Genoa, was elected pope as successor to Celestine IV. in 1243. He soon found himself involved in a quarrel with the emperor Frederick II., (who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX.,) and retired for security to Lyons. Here he summoned a council, in 1245, and renewed the excommunication of Frederick, who was also formally deposed. The emperor, however, refused to submit to this assumption, and waged war against the pope for several years, until his death in 1250. Innocent then returned to his capital, and proclaimed a crusade against Conrad, the son of Frederick; but again his malignity was baffled. He died in 1254, and was succeeded by Alexander IV.

See J. HARTMANN, "Vita Innocentii IV.," 1738; PAOLO PANZA, "Vita del gran Pontefice Innocenzio Quarto," 1601.

Innocent V., (PETER OF TARANTASIA,) born at Moutier, in Savoy, was elected in 1276 as successor to Gregory X. After holding office a few months, he died in the same year.

Innocent VI., (ÉTIENNE **Aubert**—ō'bair',) a Frenchman, born near Pompadour, was elected pope in 1352. He succeeded Clement VI., who had made him a cardinal and Bishop of Ostia. His court was kept at Avignon throughout his pontificate. He reformed some abuses in the Church, and appears to have acted with more moderation and propriety than most of his predecessors. Died in 1362.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1735; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Innocent VII., (Cardinal COSMO **Migliorati**—mĕl-yo-rā'tee,) born at Sulmona about 1338, was elected pope in 1404, as successor to Boniface IX. At that time there was an extensive schism in the Church, and Benedict XIII. held a rival court at Avignon. Died in 1406.

See PLATINA, "Vite de' summi Pontefici," 1613.

Innocent VIII., (GIOVANNI BATTISTA **Cibo**—chee'-bo,) born at Genoa in 1434, was elected pope in 1484, as successor to Sixtus IV. He laboured without success to unite the sovereigns of Europe against the Turks, and was himself engaged in war with Ferdinand, King of Naples. He died in 1491, and was succeeded by Alexander VI.

See F. SERDONATI, "Vita d'Innocenzo VIII.," 1829; F. M. VIALARDO, "Istoria della Vita d'Innocenzo VIII.," 1613.

Innocent IX., (ANTONIO **Facchinetti**—fâk-ke-net'tee,) born at Bologna, succeeded Gregory XIV. in October, 1591, but only survived two months after his election. He left a good reputation for virtue and wisdom. Clement VIII. was his successor.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes."

Innocent X., (GIOVANNI BATTISTA **Panfili**—pân-fee'lee,) elected in place of Urban VIII. in 1644, was born in Rome about 1570. He owed his promotion to the Barberini, who soon became his enemies. The Jansenist controversy having made a great commotion in the Church, Innocent appointed a commission of cardinals to settle it, and in 1653 issued a bull *cum occasione*, in which he condemned the five propositions of Jansen. Historians differ widely as to the character of this pontiff. He died in 1655, and was succeeded by Alexander VII.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes:" CIACONIUS, "Vitæ et Res gestæ Pontificum Romanorum," 4 vols., 1677.

Innocent XI., (Cardinal BENEDICT **Odescalchi**—o-dĕs-kâl'kee,) born at Como in 1611, succeeded Clement X. in 1676. He had been made a cardinal in 1647, and had sustained a respectable character. He soon manifested his zeal to reform abuses and restore strict discipline, and his inflexible resolution to maintain the papal

prerogatives. His pontificate was signalized by a remarkable contest with Louis XIV. of France in relation to the *régale* and the privileges or exemptions of foreign ambassadors at Rome. The pope wished to abolish the usage which rendered the ambassador's palace, with the adjacent premises, an asylum for malefactors, etc., inaccessible to the officers of justice. Louis XIV. in 1687 sent his ambassador Lavardin with orders to maintain his rights, and with an armed retinue of eight hundred men. The pope persisted, and excommunicated Lavardin, who returned without effecting his object; and the quarrel was not ended until after the death of Innocent, which occurred in 1689. It seems that his enmity to Louis induced this pontiff to favour the English in resistance to James II.; and some one remarked that the peace of Europe would be promoted if James would become a Protestant, and the pope a Catholic.

See UGHELLI, "Italia sacra," 10 vols., 1717–22; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" F. BUONAMICI, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Innocentii XI.," 1776.

Innocent XII., (ANTONIO **Pignatelli**—pēn-yā-tel'-lee,) born in Naples in 1615, became Cardinal and Archbishop of Naples during the pontificate of Innocent XI., and succeeded Alexander VIII. as pope in July, 1692. He proposed to take Innocent XI. as his model, and appears to deserve credit for his economy, regular habits, liberality, and works of utility. In his pontificate a reconciliation was effected with the French court by mutual concession. Quietism also received its quietus, in 1699, by a papal brief condemning Fénelon's "Maximes des Saints." He died in 1700, and was succeeded by Clement XI.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1735.

Innocent XIII., (MICHELANGELO **Conti**—kon'tee,) born in Rome in 1655, was the son of the Duke of Poli, and attained the dignity of cardinal in 1706. He succeeded Clement XI. as pope in 1721, and exercised his power so prudently that his subjects regretted the brevity of its duration. He died in 1724, and his place was supplied by Benedict XIII.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1735; "Leben Pabst Innocenz XIII.," Cologne, 1724.

Innocentius. See INNOCENT.

Innocenz. See INNOCENT.

Innocenzo. See INNOCENT.

I'no, [Gr. 'Ινώ,] a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, was the wife of Athamas, King of Thebes. According to tradition, she incurred the enmity of Juno, who deprived Athamas of his reason. In a fit of insanity he killed a son of Ino, who threw herself into the sea and was changed into a sea-goddess, named Leucothea. Her story was dramatized by several Greek poets.

Inocencio. See INNOCENT.

In'skip, (JOHN S.,) a Methodist preacher, born at Huntingdon, England, August 10, 1816, was brought to the United States when five years old, began a religious life in 1832, and in 1835 commenced to preach. He acquired great note as a conductor of camp-meetings, and became editor of the "Christian Standard." Died at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, March 7, 1884.

Interiano de Ayala, ēn-tā-re-ā'no dā ī-ā'lā, (JUAN,) a Spanish author and monk, born in 1656, became preacher to the king. He published, besides other works, (mostly in Spanish,) "Pictor Christianus Eruditus," (1730,) in which he exposes the prevalent errors of painters who treat of religious subjects. His style is pure and elegant. Died in 1730.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Inthiema, in-te-ā'mā, (HERO,) a Dutch poet and jurist, born in 1576; died in 1623.

Intieri, ēn-te-ā'ree, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian economist and mechanician, born at Pistoia about 1674. He founded a chair of political economy at Naples, and wrote "On the Conservation of Grain." Died in 1757.

Intorcetta, ēn-tor-chet'tā, (PROSPERO,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Sicily in 1625, laboured in China, and published Latin translations of some works of Confucius. Died in 1696.

Inveges, ēn-vā'jēs, (AUGUSTIN,) a Sicilian historian and ecclesiastic, born at Sciacca in 1595, published a "History of Palermo," (3 vols., 1649–51,) which was much esteemed. Died in 1677.

In'wood, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) son of William Inwood, noticed below, was born in 1798. He co-operated with his father as architect of Westminster Hospital and other edifices. Died in 1840.

Inwood, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an English architect, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1794. He was associated in his profession with his father, and published "Studies of the Architect from Nature," and an illustrated work on Athenian architecture, called "The Erechtheion at Athens," (1827.) He perished by shipwreck in 1843, while making a voyage to Spain.

Inwood, (WILLIAM,) an English architect, born about 1770, was employed on many buildings in London, and also followed the profession of surveyor. He was assisted in his architectural labours by his two sons, noticed above. Saint Pancras Church, London, finished in 1822, was erected by him and his son Henry. He published "Tables for Purchasing Estates," etc. Died in 1843.

I'o, [Gr. 'Ιώ,] a fabulous personage, whom the Greek poets represent as a daughter of Inachus and a priestess of Juno. It was said that, having been transformed by Jupiter into a white cow, she was tormented by a gadfly, (sent by Juno,) to escape from which she swam across the Ionian Sea and wandered through various parts of the world. Her story is related by Æschylus in his "Suppliants."

I-ọ-lā'us [Gr. 'Ιόλαος] or **I'ọ-las**, [Gr. 'Ιόλας,] a personage of classic mythology, was a relative and faithful companion of Hercules, whom he aided in his contest against the Lernean Hydra.

I'o-le, [Gr. 'Ιόλη,] the daughter of Eurytus, King of Œchalia, who promised her in marriage to Hercules. But, Eurytus having afterwards refused to perform his engagement, Iole was forcibly carried off by her lover. On the death of the latter, caused by Dejanira's jealousy, (see DEJANIRA,) Iole was married to Hyllus, the son of Hercules.

I'on, [Gr. 'Ιων,] the mythical ancestor of the Ionians, was supposed to be the son of Apollo and Creusa. His story was dramatized by Euripides.

Ion, ['Ιων,] a Greek tragic poet, who was born at Chios, (Scio,) and flourished about 450 B.C. He lived at Athens, where he became a friend of Æschylus and gained a prize for one of his tragedies. He composed, besides tragedies, elegies, lyric poems, and some prose works, all of which are lost. He was included in the canon of the five Athenian tragic poets by the Alexandrian critics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" KAYSER, "Historia critica Tragicorum Græcorum," 1845; KARL NIEBERDING, "De Ionis Chii Vita, Moribus et Studiis," 1836.

I'ọ-phon, [Gr. 'Ιοφῶν,] an Athenian tragic poet, a son of Sophocles the poet, lived about 420 B.C. He gained the second prize in 429, when Euripides received the first prize. Among the titles of his plays are "Achilles," "Actæon," and "Pentheus." His works are not extant. Died after 405 B.C.

See KAYSER, "Historia critica Tragicorum Græcorum," 1845

Iouzef or **Iouzaf.** See YOOSUF.

Iphicrate. See IPHICRATES.

I-phic'rạ-tēs, [Gr. 'Ιφικράτης; Fr. IPHICRATE, e'ee krăt',] a skilful Athenian general, who rose from a humble rank in society and obtained the chief command of the Athenian army. About 392 B.C. he defeated the Spartans near Corinth, and afterwards gained applause by his defence of Corcyra against the Spartans and Syracusans. He made important changes in the armour and tactics of his troops, by exchanging the heavy buckler for a light target and increasing the length of the spear and the sword. He was associated with Timotheus and Chares in the command of an expedition against Byzantium about 357 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Iphicrates;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xiv., xv., and xvi.; XENOPHON, "Hellenica," books iv. and vi.; REHDANTZ, "Vitæ Iphicratis, Chabriæ et Timothei," Berlin, 1845.

Iph-ĭ-ġe-nī'ạ or **Iph-ĭ-ġe-neī'ạ**, [Gr. 'Ιφίγενεια; Fr. IPHIGÉNIE, e'fe'zhā'ne',] a daughter of Agamemnon and

Clytemnestra. The ancient poets relate that Diana detained the Greek fleet at Aulis by a calm, because Agamemnon had offended her, and that the soothsayer Calchas declared Diana could be appeased only by the sacrifice of Iphigenia. When she was on the point of being immolated, she was rescued, it is said, by Diana, who carried her to Tauris, where she became a priestess in the temple of the goddess. Her story is the subject of two of the dramas of Euripides.

Iphigénie. See IPHIGENIA.

Iph'ĭ-tus, [Gr. Ἴφιτος,] a king of Elis, who revived the Olympic games about 884 B.C., four hundred and seventy years after their first institution. They were celebrated every fifth year, at Olympia, on the banks of the Alpheus. Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, was associated with Iphitus in this affair.

Ipparco, the Italian of HIPPARCHUS, which see.

Ippocrate. See HIPPOCRATES.

Ippolito. See HIPPOLYTUS.

Irailh, e'rāl', (AUGUSTIN SIMON,) a French historical writer, born at Puy-en-Velay in 1719, became canon of Monistrol. He wrote an interesting work entitled "Literary Quarrels, or Memoirs of the Revolutions in the Republic of Letters from the Time of Homer to the Present," (4 vols., 1761,) also a "History of the Reunion of Bretagne with France," (2 vols., 1764.) Died in 1794.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Irala Yuso, e-rā'lâ yoo'so, (MATIAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter and engraver, born at Madrid in 1680; died in 1753.

Ir'bў, (CHARLES LEONARD,) an English officer in the royal navy, was born October 9, 1789. In conjunction with James Mangles, he wrote a valuable work entitled "Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria, and the Holy Land," (1823.) Died December 3, 1845. (See MANGLES, CAPTAIN.)

Irby, (FREDERICK PAUL,) a British naval officer, born in 1779, commanded the Amelia in an indecisive action against the French in 1813. Died in 1844.

Ire'dell, (ĭr'del,) (JAMES,) a distinguished jurist, born in England in 1751, settled in North Carolina in 1768. He was admitted to the bar in 1770, and in 1777 became judge of the supreme court of North Carolina. This position he resigned in 1779. He was one of the ablest and most influential members of the convention called in 1788 to consider the Federal Constitution, and from 1790 till his death, in 1799, was judge of the supreme court of the United States. He published, under the authority of the legislature, the "Laws of North Carolina, 1715–1790," (1791.)

See G. J. MCREE, "Life of James Iredell," 1857.

Iredell, (JAMES,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1788. He was Governor of North Carolina in 1827, and was a Senator of the United States from 1828 to 1831. He was subsequently reporter to the supreme court of his native State, and published thirteen volumes of law and eight of equity reports. Died in 1853.

Ire'land, (JOHN,) D.D., an English writer, born at Ashburton in 1761, became prebendary of Westminster in 1802, and Dean of Westminster and rector of Islip in 1816. He founded a professorship at Oxford, and several scholarships. He was a contributor to the "London Quarterly Review," and the author of several approved works of divinity, among which is "Paganism and Christianity Compared." Died in 1842.

Ireland, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Shropshire, removed to London, where he became a connoisseur of art and a dealer in pictures. He compiled "Memoirs of Henderson" the actor, and published "Hogarth Illustrated," which was favourably received. Died in 1808.

Ireland, (SAMUEL,) born in London, was a weaver of Spitalfields in his youth. He became subsequently a dealer in rare prints, curiosities, etc. Having acquired some skill in drawing and engraving, he employed it in illustrating various countries, of which he published "Picturesque Tours." He was the author of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth," and the publisher of the Shakspeare Papers forged by his son. (See below.) Died in 1800.

Ireland, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1777. He acquired notoriety in 1795 by forging legal documents under the seal of Shakspeare, and by practising on the public credulity in relation to dramas which he pretended to have found at Stratford. One of these, called "Vortigern," was purchased by Sheridan, and performed at Drury Lane before the imposture was detected. The audience were extremely disgusted at the quality of the play, and Ireland, being required to explain how he had obtained it, confessed the forgery to his father, and afterwards published a written confession, which displays more vanity than penitence. Died in 1835.

Irenæus, e-rā-nā'ŭs, (FALKOVSKI,) a learned Russian prelate and writer on theology, born in 1762; died in 1823.

Irenæus, (KLEMENTIEVSKI,) a Russian theologian, born in 1753, became Archbishop of Pskof. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and translated from the Greek some works of the Fathers. Died in 1818.

Irenæus, ĭr-e-nee'us, [Gr. Εἰρηναῖος; Fr. IRÉNÉE, e'rā'nā'; It. IRENEO, e-rā-nā'o,] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born about 130 or 140 A.D., was a Greek by birth, and was probably a native of Asia Minor, as he was a pupil of the eminent Bishop Polycarp of Smyrna. About 177 he became Bishop of Lyons, (Lugdunum,) in France, in place of Pothinus, who was the first that occupied that see. He ministered to his churches with wisdom and general acceptance. To counteract the errors of the Gnostics and others, he wrote a treatise against Heresies, which is still extant, (in a Latin translation.) He also wrote several Letters, and other works, which are lost, except some fragments. It is generally supposed that he suffered martyrdom under Septimus Severus; but the learned are not agreed whether it occurred in 202 or 208. He was well versed in ancient philosophy, as well as in evangelical doctrine. His book on Heresies is highly appreciated as a historical monument and a vindication of the primitive faith. He was a believer in the Millennium, and entertained opinions on that subject which some consider extravagant.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" HENRY DODWELL, "Dissertationes in Irenæum," 1689; GERVAISE, "Vie de S. Irénée, second Évêque de Lyon," 1723; J. M. PRAT, "Histoire de Saint-Irénée," 1843; JAMES BEAVEN, "Account of the Life and Writings of Saint Irenæus."

I-re'ne, [Gr. Εἰρήνη; Fr. IRÈNE, e'rɛn',] Empress of Constantinople, was born at Athens about 752, of very obscure parentage, and in 769 A.D. became the wife of Leo IV., Emperor of the East. At his death, in 780, he left a son of ten years, named Constantine, during whose minority Irene acted as regent. She was remarkable for her beauty, energy, and talents. In order to decide the quarrel between the Iconoclasts and their opponents, to whom she was partial, she assembled a council in 787, which formally sanctioned the worship of images. When her son attained his majority, her ambition so far prevailed over natural affection that she dethroned him and deprived him of sight. In 802 she was deposed by a conspiracy of her subjects, and Nicephorus was chosen emperor. She died in exile in 803.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" VINCENT MIGNOT, "Histoire de l'Impératrice Irène," 1762; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Irénée. See IRENÆUS.

Ireneo. See IRENÆUS.

Ireton, ĭr'tọn, (HENRY,) an eminent English republican, born in 1610. He was a student of law when the civil war began, in which he became an ardent leader of the popular cause. Entering the army as captain of cavalry, he was rapidly promoted, and became highly distinguished for his courage and capacity both in the battle-field and the council-chamber. At the battle of Naseby, (1645,) with the rank of commissary-general, he commanded the left wing, and was wounded and taken prisoner; but, his friends having gained the victory, he recovered his liberty the same day. In 1646 he married Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The latter, as Hume remarks, "had great deference for the counsels of Ireton;" and the republicans generally reposed the highest confidence in him, as a statesman of incorruptible honour. About 1646 he was elected to Parliament, where

he projected various wise legal and constitutional reforms and was eminent for his skill in drafting ordinances. While Charles I. was a prisoner at Hampton Court, he had conferences with Cromwell and Ireton, who, it is said, were inclined to reinstate him in a limited royalty, until they intercepted one of his letters which convinced them of his insincerity. Ireton was a member of the court which tried the king; and he signed the warrant for his execution, January, 1649. In reference to this affair, Burnet says, "Ireton was the person that drove it on; for Cromwell was all the while in some suspense about it." In July, 1649, he went to Ireland as second in command under Cromwell, who, returning after the lapse of a few months, left to Ireton the chief command, with the title of lord deputy. After gaining several victories and taking Limerick, he died there of the plague in 1651. Hume, who was not partial to his cause, denominates him "a memorable personage, much celebrated for his vigilance, industry, capacity even for the strict execution of justice in that unlimited command which he possessed in Ireland. It was believed by many that he was animated by a sincere and passionate love of liberty." ("History of England.")

See, also, "Biographia Britannica;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre."

Iriarte or **Yriarte**, e-re-aR'tà, (BERNARDO,) nephew of Don Juan de Iriarte, noticed below, was born in Teneriffe about 1734. He became a member of the council of state, and held other important offices under the Spanish government. Died in 1814.

Iriarte, (DOMINGO,) brother of the preceding, born in Teneriffe in 1746, was sent as minister plenipotentiary of Spain to Poland, and employed in other embassies. Died in 1795.

Iriarte, (FRANCISCO DIEGO DE **Ainsay**—īn-sī',) a Spanish writer, born at Huesca, published an account of his native city, entitled "Fundacion, Eccelencias, Grandezas, etc. de la antiquisima Ciudad de Huesca," (1619.)

Iriarte, (IGNACIO,) a celebrated Spanish landscape-painter, born in Guipuscoa in 1620, was a pupil of the elder Herrera. He worked in Seville, and became a friend of Murillo, who painted the figures for some of his landscapes. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Seville. Iriarte was regarded as the best landscape-painter of his country and his time. Connoisseurs admire in his works the lightness of the foliage, the transparency of the sky, the limpidity of the water, and the mastery of chiaroscuro. Died in 1685.

See RAPHAEL MENGS, "Las Obras," etc., 1780; QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Iriarte, de, dà e-re-aR'tà, (DON JUAN,) an eminent linguist and scholar, born in the island of Teneriffe in 1702. He studied in Paris at the College of Louis le Grand, and subsequently visited London and Madrid, where he was appointed in 1732 one of the librarians in the Royal Library. He became official translator to the principal secretary of state in 1740, and in 1743 was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Among his works may be named a "History of the Canary Islands," (in manuscript,) a collection of Spanish proverbs in Latin verse, and translations from Martial. Iriarte is said to have added two thousand manuscripts and more than ten thousand printed volumes to the Royal Library during the thirty-nine years in which he officiated as librarian. Died in 1771.

Iriarte, de, (TOMAS,) youngest brother of Bernardo, noticed above, was born in Teneriffe about 1750. He became a proficient in the ancient and modern languages under the tuition of his uncle, and subsequently became archivist to the principal secretary of state, and editor of the "Madrid Mercury." He was author of a poem entitled "La Musica," (1779,) which was received with great favour and translated into the principal European languages, and "Literary Fables," ("Fabulas literarias.") The latter are written in various metres, and are remarkable for their graceful versification. They enjoyed great popularity at the time, and are still ranked among the classics of the language. An English version of these fables, by George H. Devereux, appeared in 1855. Iriarte also published a comedy entitled "The Spoiled Child," ("El Señorito mimado,") a number of sonnets and critical essays, and a metrical translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry." Died about 1790.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" JOLY, notice of the Life of Tomas de Iriarte, in the "Répertoire de Littérature."

Irico, e-ree'ko, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian priest and savant, born at Trino in 1704. He wrote several religious and antiquarian works. Died in 1782.

Iris, [Gr. Ἶρις,] in Greek mythology, the goddess of the rainbow, said to be a daughter of Thaumas, and sometimes called Thaumantias. Homer represents her as the messenger of the gods, employed to carry messages from Ida to Olympus and from gods to men. She was the attendant of the goddess Hera, or Juno.

Irland, èR'lôN', (BONAVENTURE,) a French jurist, of Scottish descent, born at Poitiers in 1551; died in 1612.

Irnerius, èR-nā're-us, sometimes written **Warnerius**, a celebrated Italian jurisconsult, born at Bologna in the eleventh century. He became the renovator or restorer of the Roman law, which had been neglected, and on which he wrote commentaries, called "Glossæ." He obtained the office of judge, and was sent by the emperor to Rome in 1118 to expedite the election of a pope.

See B. NIHUSIUS, "Irnerius," Cologne, 1642; FANTUZZI, "Scritori Bolognesi."

Iron Mask. See MASQUE DE FER.

Irǫnṣ, (WILLIAM JOSIAH,) D.D., an English author, born at Hoddesdon, Herts, September 12, 1812. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1833, became a prebendary of Saint Paul's in 1860, and in 1870 rural dean, rector of Wadingham, and Bampton Lecturer. He published various theological and philosophical works, and made a noted translation of the "Dies Iræ." Died June 18, 1883.

Ir'vĭne, (WILLIAM,) a general, born near Enniskillen, Ireland, about 1742, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1763. He became a colonel in 1776, and a brigadier-general in 1779. From 1781 to 1783 he commanded the troops stationed at Fort Pitt for the defence of the western frontier. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1787, and again in 1793. Died in 1804.

Ir'ving, (DAVID,) LL.D., a Scottish biographer and writer on law. He published "Lives of Scottish Poets," (1804,) "Lives of the Scottish Writers," (1839,) and "The Table-Talk of John Selden," (1854.) He was born at Langholm, December 5, 1778; died at Edinburgh, March 10, 1860.

Irving, (EDWARD,) a celebrated and eloquent Scottish pulpit orator, born at Annan in 1792, was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Having been employed as rector of an academy at Kirkaldy about seven years, he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. From 1819 to 1822 he was engaged as assistant in the pulpit of Dr. Chalmers, Glasgow, where he acquired a good reputation. He accepted a call from the Scottish Church, Cross Street, London, in 1822, and soon became an admired and fashionable preacher. His original genius and his extraordinary eloquence attracted crowded audiences, among whom were found the most eminent authors and statesmen, and nobles of the highest rank. In 1823 he published a series of discourses entitled "For the Oracles of God, Four Orations," etc. In 1829 he removed into a larger church built for him in Regent Square. A charge of heresy having been preferred against him in the presbytery of London in 1830, he was condemned by that body, and ejected from the church, in 1832. After this event he obtained another place, and attracted crowds by his exhibition of the gift of unknown tongues, which he ascribed to divine inspiration. He published "Babylon and Infidelity Foredoomed of God," and other theological treatises. Died at Glasgow in December, 1834. "He was unquestionably," says De Quincey, "by many degrees the greatest orator of our times." It is probable that his devotion was sincere, but not guided by discretion, and that in the latter part of his career his mind was affected with insanity. Carlyle, who was his friend, thinks that "bodily and spiritually, perhaps, there was not (in that November, 1822) a man more full of genial, energetic life in these islands." He left three children. The collected writings of Edward Irving have

been published under the editorship of his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle, London, 1864–65.

See "Life of Irving," by MRS. OLIPHANT, 1862; DE QUINCEY, 'Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1862; "Edward Irving, an Ecclesiastical and Literary Biography," by W. WILKS: CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) MICHAEL HOHL, "Bruchstücke aus dem Leben und den Schriften E. Irving's," 1839; LEHMANN, "Ueber die Irvingianer," 1853; "Westminster Review" for January, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1858, and June, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1835; "North British Review" for August, 1862.

Irving, (JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB,) an English actor, whose family name is **Brodribb**, was born at Keinton, in Somersetshire, February 6, 1838. He first appeared on the stage in 1856, and rapidly attained distinction as a first-rate comedian. His "Hamlet," first played in 1874, greatly divided public opinion, but at present his high rank as a tragedian is very generally conceded. In 1883 and in 1884–85 he visited the United States.

Ir'ving, (JOHN TREAT,) an American judge and writer, brother of Washington Irving, was born in 1778. He was a popular contributor, (political,) both in prose and verse, to the "Morning Chronicle," and from 1821 till his death, in 1838, was presiding judge of the court of common pleas in New York.

Irving, (JOHN TREAT,) an American lawyer and writer, son of the preceding, and a resident of New York, is author of a volume of "Indian Sketches," (1835,) and two novels, entitled "The Attorney," and "Harry Harson; or, The Benevolent Bachelor," which originally appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine."

Irving, (JOSEPH,) a Scottish author, born at Dumfries in 1830. He wrote a "History of Dumbartonshire," a "Book of Dumbartonshire," (3 vols., 1879,) "Annals of Our Time," "Dictionary of Scotsmen," (1880,) etc.

Irving, (PETER,) an American journalist, born in 1771. He became in 1802 the editor and proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," a Democratic journal of New York. In conjunction with his brother Washington, he projected "Knickerbocker's History of New York." He wrote "Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale," (1820.) Died in 1838.

Irving, (THEODORE,) LL.D., an American author, and minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in New York in 1809. He spent some time in Europe with his uncle, Washington Irving, was professor of history and belles-lettres in Geneva College, New York, from 1836 to 1849, and afterwards filled for several years the chair of belles-lettres in the New York Free Academy. He entered the ministry in 1854. He wrote "The Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto," in 2 vols., (Philadelphia and London, 1835,) and "The Fountain of Living Waters," (1854.) Died December 20, 1880.

Irving, (WASHINGTON,) a distinguished American author and humourist, born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783, was a son of William Irving, a native of Scotland. About 1800 he left school and commenced the study of the law. For the benefit of his health, he performed in 1804 a voyage to Europe, visited France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, and returned in 1806. Soon after his return he was admitted to the bar; but he preferred to devote himself to literary pursuits, and never practised law. In conjunction with his brother William and with James K. Paulding, he issued in 1807 a humorous and satirical magazine, entitled "Salmagundi, or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and others." Of this amusing and popular work only twenty numbers were issued. He published in 1809 another humorous work, "The History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," in which he was assisted by his brother Peter. It was very favourably received. "I have never," says Sir Walter Scott, "read anything so closely resembling the style of Dean Swift as the Annals of Diedrich Knickerbocker." (Letter to Henry Brevoort, April 23, 1813.)

In 1810 he became a silent partner with his brothers in an extensive commercial house in New York. He sailed in 1815 to Europe, where he remained many years, and in 1817 visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, who became his constant friend. He was reduced to poverty by the failure of the firm of which he was a member, in 1817. His next important work was "The Sketch-Book," (1818,) by Geoffrey Crayon, which was written in England. It enjoyed great popularity, and raised Irving to the highest rank of American authors. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820, commended "The Sketch-Book" as "written throughout with the greatest care and accuracy, and worked up to great purity and beauty of diction on the model of the most elegant and polished of our native writers." He published in London, in 1822, "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists," which was received with great favour both in England and America. Commenting on this work, Lord Jeffrey says, "We happen to be very intense and sensitive admirers of those soft harmonies of studied speech in which this author is apt to indulge himself, and have caught ourselves oftener than we shall confess, neglecting his excellent matter to lap ourselves in the liquid music of his periods." ("Edinburgh Review" for November, 1822.) For his "Tales of a Traveller," (1824,) Murray, the London publisher, gave him £1500 before he saw the manuscript.

Mr. Irving afterwards spent some years in France and Spain, where he composed his "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," (4 vols., 1828,) which was very successful. "This is one of those works," says Alexander H. Everett, "which are at the same time the delight of readers and the despair of critics. It is as nearly perfect as any work well can be." ("North American Review" for January, 1829.) In 1829 he produced an imaginative and romantic work entitled "The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the Manuscripts of Fray Antonio Agapida." He was appointed secretary of legation to the American embassy at London in 1829, and returned to the United States in 1832. Among his later works are "The Alhambra," (1832;) a "Tour on the Prairies," (1835;) "Astoria," (3 vols., 1836;) "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," (2 vols., 1837;) "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography," (1849;) "Mahomet and his Successors," (1850;) and "The Life of George Washington," (5 vols., 1855–59.) He was minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. He passed the latter part of his life at Sunnyside, on the Hudson River, where he died, November 28, 1859. He was never married.

For an easy elegance of style, Irving has no superior, perhaps no equal, among the prose writers of America. If Hawthorne excels him in variety, in earnestness, and in force, he is perhaps inferior to Irving in facility and grace; while he can make no claim to that genial, lambent humour which beams in almost every page of "Geoffrey Crayon."

See the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," by PIERRE M. IRVING, 1863; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820, November 1822, and September, 1828; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821, March, 1825, and July, 1863; "North American Review" for July, 1835, and January, 1837, (both by EDWARD EVERETT,) and April 1858; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1820; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1835; "Westminster Review" for January, 1837; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1860, and June, 1864.

Irving, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in New York in 1766. He married a sister of James K. Paulding in 1793, became a merchant in New York, and was a member of Congress during three terms, (1813–19.) He aided his brother and Mr. Paulding in the "Salmagundi," of which he wrote the poetical parts. Died in 1821.

Ir'win, (EYLES,) a poet, born in Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, was employed in the civil service of the East India Company. He wrote several odes and eclogues, and "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea," (1780.) Died in 1817.

Irwin, VISCOUNTESS. See HOWARD, (ANNE.)

Isă, ee'sa, written also **Iça** and **Isha**, one of the names of SIVA, which see.

Isaac, ī'zak, [Heb. יִצְחָק or יִשְׂחָק; It. ISACCO, e-sâk'-ko; Arabian, ISHĀK, is'hâk',] a Hebrew patriarch, the son of Abraham and Sarah, was born about 1890 B.C. He married Rebecca, and became the father of Esau and Jacob. "Of all the patriarchs," says Bishop Hall, "none made so little noise in the world as Isaac." He removed to Gerar, in the land of the Philistines, and acquired

riches as a planter. He died at the age of one hundred and eighty.

Isaac I., or **Isaac Com-ne'nus**, [Gr. *Ἰσαάκιος ὁ Κομνηνός*,] Emperor of Constantinople, was chosen by the army as successor of Michael VI. in 1057. Two years later, in consequence of a malady which he supposed mortal, he resigned the throne to Constantine Ducas, and entered a convent. Died in 1061.

Isaac II., or **Isaac An'ge-lus**, [Gr. *Ἰσαάκιος ὁ Ἄγγελος*,] Emperor of Constantinople, was proclaimed in 1185 as successor to Androni'cus, who was dethroned by a popular revolt. He rendered himself very unpopular by his vices and misgovernment. In 1195 his brother Alexis usurped the throne and imprisoned Isaac, who was liberated and restored in 1203 by an army of crusaders. In 1204 he was again supplanted by Alexius Ducas, and died or was killed the same year. Constantinople was speedily taken by the crusaders, who elected Baldwin emperor.

Isaac, ee'zȧk, (HEINRICH,) a German musician, whom the Italians called ARRIGO TEDESCO, (*i.e.* the "German Henry,") was born about 1440. He removed to Italy about 1475, and was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici. He composed sacred music.

Isaacson, ī'zȧk-son, (HENRY,) born in London in 1581, wrote a work on Chronology. Died in 1654.

Isabel, the Spanish of ELIZABETH, which see.

Isabel I. See ISABELLA OF CASTILE.

Is'ȧ-bel [Sp. pron. e-sȧ-bĕl'] **II.**, (or, more fully, **Maria Isabel Luisa**,) Queen of Spain, born at Madrid in October, 1830, is a daughter of Ferdinand VII. and Maria Christina. She succeeded her father on the 29th of September, 1833, when her mother became regent. Her claim was disputed by her uncle, Don Carlos, in a civil war, which ended in the defeat of the Carlists in 1840. The queen-regent having been driven from power by a popular revolt in October, 1840, Espartero became regent. Isabel was declared of age in November, 1843, and in October, 1846, was married to her cousin, Francisco de Assis, a son of Francisco de Paula, who was a brother of Ferdinand VII. Her reign was agitated by many revolutions, *coups d'état*, and changes of constitution. In September, 1868, she was deposed by her revolted subjects almost without a struggle. Her son, Alfonso XII., became king in 1875.

Isabella. See ELIZABETH.

Is-ȧ-bel'la OF AUSTRIA, (CLARA EUGENIA,) the daughter of Philip II. of Spain and Elizabeth of France, was born in 1566. As the niece of Henry III. of France, she claimed the French crown at his death, but was excluded by the Salic law, though she was favoured by the chiefs of the League. In 1597 she became the wife of Archduke Albert, son of the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1633.

Isabella OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen, second Duke of Bavaria, born in 1371, became Queen of France in 1385 by marriage with Charles VI. She was remarkable for beauty and for her voluptuous and dissolute character. When her imbecile consort became incapable of ruling, she aspired to royal power, and made a coalition with the English against the dauphin, her son. Died in 1435.

Isabella [Span. ISABEL, e-sȧ-bĕl'; Fr. ISABELLE, e'zȧ'-bĕl'] OF CASTILE, daughter of John II., King of Castile, was born at Madrigal in 1451. The malcontent subjects of her brother, Henry IV., forced him to acknowledge her as his heir, after which her hand was solicited by several princes of Europe, and she became the wife of Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469. In 1474 she was proclaimed Queen of Castile and Leon, the sovereignty of which she did not resign to her husband, but kept in her own hands. Historians agree in applauding her beauty, virtue, magnanimity, piety, learning, and political wisdom. It was under her auspices that Columbus discovered America, after his project had been treated with neglect by Ferdinand. Died in 1504. (See FERDINAND V.) Isabella had blue eyes and auburn hair, and possessed great beauty of features, sweetness of expression, and dignity of presence.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" JUAN DE MOLINA, "Sumario de la Vida y Hechos de los católicos Reyes D. Fernando y Doña Isabel," 1587; FERNANDEZ DE PULGAR, "Rerum a Ferdinando et Elisabe Hispaniarum Regibus Gestarum Decades II.," 1545; D. CLEMENCIN, "Elogio de la Reina católica Doña Isabel," 1821; GEORGE ANITA, "Memoirs of Queen Isabella of Castile," London, 1850.

Isabelle. See ISABELLA.

Isabelle OF FRANCE. See ELIZABETH OF FRANCE.

Isabelle (ė'zȧ'bĕl') OF FRANCE, Queen of England daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, was born in 1292, and was married to Edward II. in 1308. The issue of this union was a son, who became Edward III. About 1324 she went to Paris to negotiate between her consort and the French king, where she formed a conspiracy with malcontent nobles, and returned to England with the avowed intention to remove from power the king's unworthy favourite, Spencer. Entering London without resistance, in 1326, the partisans of the queen deposed Edward II. and proclaimed his son king. Isabelle and her favourite, Mortimer, exercised the royal power a few years during the minority of her son; and there seems no reason to doubt that they contrived the murder of Edward II. She was imprisoned for nearly twenty years, and died in prison in 1358. She was surnamed, on account of her cruelty, "the she-wolf of France."

Isabelle OF FRANCE, Queen of England, born in 1389, was a daughter of Charles VI. She was married to Richard II. of England in 1396. Died in 1409.

Isabelle, ė'zȧ'bĕl', (CHARLES ÉDOUARD,) a French architect, born at Havre in 1800, wrote "The Circular Edifices and Domes Classed," etc., (1843–56.)

Isabelle d'Angoulême, e'zȧ'bĕl' dôN'goo'lĕm', a French princess, was a daughter of Aymar, Count of Angoulême. She was married to John, King of England, in 1201. Died in 1245.

Isabey, e'zȧ'bȧ', (EUGÈNE LOUIS GABRIEL,) an eminent painter of marine views, born in Paris in 1804. He obtained a first-class medal in 1824, and produced "The Coast of Honfleur" and a "Tempest near Dieppe" in 1827, the "Battle of the Texel," (1839,) "The Departure of Queen Victoria," (1845,) and the "Embarkation of De Ruyter," (1851.) He received a first-class medal at the Exposition of 1855. Died in 1886.

Isabey, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French miniature-painter, born at Nancy in 1767, was a pupil of David, and father of the preceding. About 1802 he became the most fashionable artist of Paris in his department of the art. He was liberally patronized by the emperor Napoleon, who had been his friend when both were obscure citizens. He executed many admired portraits of the Bonaparte family and of the generals of the empire. It is said that most of the sovereigns of Europe have been the subjects of his pencil. Among his works are the "Table des Maréchaux," a picture on porcelain of Napoleon and his marshals, and "The Congress of Vienna," (1817.) Died in 1855.

Isacs, ee'zȧks, (PIETER,) a skilful Dutch portrait-painter, born at Helzevor in 1569; died about 1620.

Isæus, ī-see'us, [Gr. *Ἰσαῖος*; Fr. ISÉE, e'zȧ',] a famous Greek orator, who flourished about 400 B.C., was a native of Chalcis, or, according to some authorities, of Athens. Having been a pupil of Isocrates, he opened a celebrated school in Athens, and had the honour of being the preceptor of Demosthenes. Isæus is one of the ten Athenian orators of the Alexandrian canon. His style is at once elegant and vehement, but is less natural than that of Lysias. He had great skill in dialectics and in the distribution of his arguments. Only eleven of his orations are now extant; and these are all forensic. He is said to have survived the accession of King Philip of Macedon, 348 B.C.

See J. A. LIEBMANN, "De Isæi Vita et Scriptis," 1831; E. JENIKE, "Observationes in Isæum," 1838.

Isæus, a Greek sophist and orator, born in Assyria, lived in the first century after Christ. His eloquence is extolled by Pliny.

Isaiah, ī-zā'yah or e-zī'ȧ, [Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ; Gr. *Ἡσαΐας*; Lat. ESAI'AS; Fr. ISAÏE, e'zȧ'e', or ÉSAÏE, ȧ'zȧ'e'; It. ISAIA, e-sȧ-ee'ȧ; Sp. ISAIAS, e-sȧ-ee'ȧs,] the first of the great Hebrew prophets, was a contemporary of Hosea, Joel, Amos, and Micah. He prophesied during a period of about fifty years, beginning about 760 B.C. He lived at Jerusalem, and exerted great influence in public affairs.

Little is known of his personal history, except that he had a wife, who is called a prophetess, and two sons. There is a doubtful tradition that Isaiah suffered death by being sawn asunder, at the command of King Manasseh. As a writer he is remarkable for versatility of genius, and merits the first rank among the prophets by the majestic simplicity and sublimity of his compositions. He declared more amply and clearly than any other prophet the eternal divinity, vicarious sufferings, and glorious kingdom of the Messiah, and hence is often called the evangelical prophet. No other prophet is so often quoted by Christ and his apostles. (See Matt. i. 22, iii. 3, viii. 17, xii. 18–20, xiii. 14; Luke iv. 17; Acts xxviii. 25; Rom. ix. 27, and x. 16; Phil. ii. 10.) In our translation of the New Testament he is always called ESAIAS. He has been pronounced by some critics not inferior to Homer in poetical genius; and all agree that his book is a master-piece of beauty and sublimity both in thought and style.

Among the commentators on Isaiah are Saint Jerome, Vitringa, Lowth, Calmet, Eichhorn, Döderlein, Gesenius, Gataker, Hitzig, Rosenmüller, and Henderson; and, in the United States, Dr. Alexander and Mr. Albert Barnes.

See, also, KIMCHI, "Lexicon Rabbinicum;" EWALD, "Die Propheten des alten Bundes," and "Geschichte des Volkes Israel bis Christus;" KNOBEL, "Prophétisme des Hébreux."

Isaïe. See ISAIAH.

Isambert, e'zôN'bair', (EMILE,) a French physician and biographer, a son of François André, noticed below, was born at Auteuil in 1828. Died October 27, 1876.

Isambert, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) a French jurist and Protestant, born at Aunay (Eure-et-Loire) in 1792. He distinguished himself about 1825 as the defender of the rights of the free people of colour in Martinique, and "performed in France," says Taillandier, "a service like that which Clarkson and Wilberforce rendered in England." In 1830 he was appointed a judge *(conseiller)* of the court of cassation. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1848, and supported Cavaignac and the cause of order in the Assembly of 1848. He was secretary of the French Society for the Abolition of Slavery, of which he is said to have been the founder. Among his works are a "Manual for the Publicist and Statesman," (4 vols., 1826,) and a "History of Justinian," (1856.) He wrote many able articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1857.

See TAILLANDIER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Isarn, e'zärn', (SAMUEL,) a French poet, born at Castres in 1637, wrote "The Speaking Pistole," ("La Pistole parlante," 1660,) which had great success. Died in 1673.

Isauricus. See LEO III.

Is-cā'nĭ-us or **Is-cā'nus,** (JOSEPH,) surnamed also DEVO'NIUS, an English poet, born at Exeter, derived his name from Isca, the place of his education. He accompanied Richard I. on a crusade to Palestine, and wrote a Latin poem "On the Trojan War," and another entitled "Antiocheis." Died about 1224.

Isée. See ISÆUS.

Iselin, èz'lân', (ISAAC,) a Swiss writer, born at Bâle in 1728. He was assistant secretary of state from 1756 to his death. He became the enlightened advocate of reform in morals, education, and legislation, on which he wrote articles for the journals. His chief work is entitled "On the History of Mankind," ("Ueber die Geschichte der Menschheit." 1764.) Died in 1782.

See J. G. SCHLOSSER, "Rede auf Iselin," 1783; S. HIRZEL, "Denkmal I. Iselin gewidmet," 1782.

Iselin, [Lat. ISELI'NUS,] (JACQUES CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent Swiss philologist and divine, born at Bâle in 1681. He spoke Greek with facility, and excelled in Oriental languages. He became professor of history at Bâle in 1707, and was promoted to the chair of divinity in 1711. He wrote an admirable Latin poem on "The Gauls Crossing the Rhine," (1696,) a treatise on the "Latin Historians of the Classic Period," ("De Historicis Latinis Melioris Ævi," 1697,) a treatise "On the Domination of the Magi in Persia," (1707,) and other minor works. Died in 1737.

See BECK, "Vita Iselini," in the 3d vol. of "Tempe Helvetica;" J. R. ISELIN, "Laudatio funebris consecrandæ Memoriæ Viri incomparabilis J. C. Iselini," 1739.

Iselin, (JEAN RODOLPHE,) a Swiss jurist, born at Bâle in 1705, wrote "On Eminent Domain," ("De Dominio Eminente," 1726,) and other works. Died in 1779.

Isembert (e'zôN'bair') OF XAINTES, a French architect, lived about 1200, and is supposed to have built the old London Bridge.

Isenburg, ee'zẹn-bo͝orG', [Fr. ISEMBOURG, e'zôN'-boor',] one of the great German families of Protestant princes and counts. It included the branches of Isenburg-Birstein, Isenburg-Philippseich, Isenburg-Büdingen, and others.

Isendoorn, van, văn ee'zẹn-dōRn', or **Ysendoorn,** (GIJSBERT,) a Dutch philosopher, born in Gelderland in 1601, published "Effata Philosophica," (1633,) "Ethica Peripatetica," (1659,) and other works. Died in 1657.

Isfendiyâr, is-fĕn'dee-yär', or **Asfandiyâr,** âs-fän'-dee-yär', one of the most celebrated heroes in Persian history, lived between the fifth and sixth centuries B.C., and is said to have been the first convert to the religion of Zoroaster, in which he was followed by his father Gushtâsp (Darius Hystaspis) and the whole Persian empire. This change of religion led to the invasion of Persia by Arjâsp, King of Turân, in which Isfendiyâr, by his bravery and heroism, not only saved his father's kingdom, but conquered India, Arabia, and the West. He was killed in battle by the celebrated Ro͝ostum.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" J. ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shah Nameh of Firdousi."

Ish'māel, [Heb. יִשְׁמָעֵאל; Arabic, ISMAEEL or ISMAIL, is-mā-eel'; Fr. ISMAEL, ès'mä'ĕl',] the son of Abraham and Hagar, born about 1900 B.C., was the ancestor of the Ishmaelites or Arabians. (See Genesis xvi., xxi.)

Ishwara. See ISWARA.

Isî, ee'see, written also **Içî** and **Ishî,** (the consort of Isa or Siva,) one of the many names of PÂRVATÎ, which see. She is identified by some writers, including Sir W. Jones, with the Isis of the Egyptians. (See ISIS.)

Isiaslaf. See IZIASLAF.

Is'ĭ-dore [Gr. Ἰσίδωρος; Lat. ISIDO'RUS; Fr. ISIDORE, e'ze'doR'; It. ISIDORO, e-se-do'ro] OF CHARAX, a Persian, who is supposed to have lived in the first century of our era, wrote a work called "Parthian Itinerary," which contains a list of the eighteen provinces of Parthia and of the chief towns, with the distances of the towns from each other.

Isidore OF MOSCOW, a Russian prelate, was chosen Primate of Russia in 1437. He favoured the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches at the Council of Florence, (1437.) Died at Rome in 1463.

Isidore, SAINT, an eminent Spanish scholar and bishop, born at Carthagena about 570 A.D., was a brother of Leander, Archbishop of Seville. He understood Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and was very influential in the Spanish Church. About 600 he was appointed Bishop of Seville. The Council of Toledo, held in 650, denominated him "the glory of the Catholic Church, and the most learned man of his age." Among his most important works are, in Latin, "A Chronicle from the Origin of the World to 626 A.D.," and "Twenty Books of Etymologies," which, says Dr. Hoefer, "is one of the most precious monuments for the history of human knowledge." Died in 636 A.D.

See SAINT ILDEFONSO, "De Viris illustribus;" TRITHEIM, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" ROESLER, "Dissertatio; Isidori Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum," etc., 1803.

Isidore, SAINT, OF ALEXANDRIA, born in Egypt about 318 A.D., was a friend of Athanasius, by whom he was ordained a priest. Died in 404.

Isidore, SAINT, OF PELUSIUM, is supposed to have been born between 360 and 390 A.D. He lived as a hermit in Egypt, and had a high reputation for piety and wisdom. He wrote, in Greek, a great number of short letters, of which more than two thousand are now extant. They are said to contain sound doctrine and good instruction in morals. Died about 450 A.D.

See HERMANN, "Dissertatio de Isidoro Pelusiota," 1737; NIEMEYER, "Dissertatio de Isidoro Pelusiota," 1825.

Is'ĭ-dore Mer-cā'tor or **Pec-cā'tor,** the supposed name of a person who in the eighth or ninth century fabricated a famous code of canon law or collection of decretals, often called the "Collection of the Pseudo-Isi-

dore. Some popes availed themselves of this means to extend their temporal power.

Isidorus. See ISIDORE.

Is-ĭ-dō'rus OF MILETUS, a Greek architect of the sixth century, who was employed by the emperor Justinian to build the magnificent church of Saint Sophia in Constantinople, which is now used as a mosque.

I'sis, [Gr. *Ἶσις,*] one of the chief deities of the ancient Egyptians, was called the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus. She was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity, and appears to have represented nature or the earth. The cow was sacred to Isis. She had many worshippers in Greece and Rome. There were famous temples of Isis at Memphis and Denderah. She has been identified with the Hindoo ISI, (which see.)

Isla, ès'lâ, (JOSÉ FRANCISCO,) a witty and popular Spanish author, born at Segovia in 1703. He became a Jesuit and an eminent preacher. He effected a reform in the vicious style and bad taste that prevailed among the Spanish priests, which he ridiculed in his famous satirical romance "The Life of the Popular Preacher Fray Gerundio de Campazas," (3 vols., 1758,) which is called the best picture of Spanish manners of the eighteenth century. This work was condemned by the Inquisition. He made a Spanish version of "Gil Blas," under this title: "Adventures of Gil Blas, stolen from Spain, adopted in France by Le Sage, and restored to his Native Country and Language," (6 vols., 1787.) The Jesuits having been expelled from Spain in 1767, he retired to Bologna, where he died in 1781.

See J. I. DE SALAS, "Vida de Juan de Isla," 1803; TICKNOR. "History of Spanish Literature;" EVERETT, "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays."

Isleif, is'līf, an Icelandic historian, was ordained a priest in Rome about 1056, and returned home. He wrote "Annals of Iceland and of Norway." Died about 1080.

Ismaeel or **Ismaîl,** is-mă-eel', a Moslem priest, was Imâm of the Sheeites in the second century of the Hejrah. At his death a division occurred among the Sheeites in respect to the succession. Those who adhered to the son of Ismaeel were called Ismaeelites or Ismaeelians, and became a powerful sect in Egypt and Persia.

Ismaeel, Ismaîl, or **Ismaîl Shah,** is-mă-eel' shâh, founder of the dynasty of Sofees of Persia, was born in 1487, and assumed royal power about the age of fourteen. He acquired several provinces of Persia by conquest, and died in 1524, leaving the throne to his son, Aboo-Modhaffer. Ismaeel is venerated by the Persians, who call him King of the Sheeites, (a religious sect.)

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Ismaeel (Ismaîl) II., King of Persia, the son of Aboo-Modhaffer, began to reign in 1576, and made himself detested by his sanguinary temper. After executing many innocent persons, he died in 1577, and was succeeded by his brother, Mohammed Meerza, (Mîrza.)

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Ismael, the French for ISHMAEL, which see.

Ismail Pasha, is-mă-eel' pâ'shâ, former Khedive of Egypt, was born in Cairo in 1830. His uncle Said, the viceroy, in 1862 made him commandant of the army, and in 1863 he succeeded as viceroy. His lavish expenditures not only greatly encumbered his private estates, but embarrassed all the people of Egypt. In 1867 he acquired from the Porte the title of Khedive. He carried on extensive wars of conquest in the Soudan. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened. In 1879 the pressure of the foreign creditors became so great that the Sultan, urged by the representatives of the European powers, directed Ismail to abdicate. The abdication took effect June 26, 1879, and Ismail retired to Naples. His son TEWFIK succeeded as khedive.

Isnard, ès'năr', (ACHILLE NICOLAS,) a French political economist and writer, born in Paris; died about 1803.

Isnard, (MAXIMIN,) a French Girondist, republican, and orator, born at Grasse, in Provence, in 1751, was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was one of the most able and enthusiastic partisans of the Revolution, to which he often gave a new impulse by his brilliant, impetuous, and inflammatory eloquence. He was one of the first members of the committee of public safety, the formation of which he first proposed and was president of the Convention a few days in May, 1793, during the struggle between his party and the Jacobins. He was involved in the fatal proscription of the Girondists, but escaped death by concealment. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He retired from political life when Napoleon became consul, and published an essay on the "Immortality of the Soul," (1801,) in which he professes himself a convert to revealed religion. He maintained a fair reputation for honour and probity, and died about 1830. Lamartine, who calls him the Danton of the Gironde, says, "His speeches were magnificent odes, which exalted discussion into lyric enthusiasm." ("History of the Girondists.") "Isnard was the man of the Girondist party," says Charles Nodier, "who possessed in the highest degree the gift of those vehement inspirations which burst like thunder in sudden and terrible explosions."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Isnardi, ès-naR'dee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian savant, born near Nice in 1749, wrote a "Memoir on the Monuments of India and Egypt." Died in 1830.

Isocrate. See ISOCRATES.

I-soc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Ἰσοκράτης;* Fr. ISOCRATE, e'zo'kRât'; It. ISOCRATE, e-sok'râ-tà,] one of the ten great Athenian orators, born at Athens in 436 B.C., received lessons from Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes, and was an intimate friend of Plato. He soon surpassed these masters in the rhetorical art; but his insuperable constitutional timidity defeated his political aspirations, and disqualified him for a public debater or an oracle of the "fierce democracy." He opened a school of eloquence, which numbered among its pupils many eminent men, such as Isæus, Timotheus, Xenophon, and Hyperides. Cicero compared his school to the wooden horse of Troy, from which issued the principal Grecian chiefs. He composed orations and forensic arguments for clients or others, and discourses on moral and political questions. His style is extremely polished and harmonious, but perhaps too artificial and diffuse. His character was honourable, his political principles were moderate and sincerely patriotic. He was one of the few who had the courage to appear in mourning for the death of Socrates. It is said that the disastrous battle of Chæronea affected him so deeply that he refused to eat afterwards, and died at the age of ninety-eight. Twenty-one of his orations are extant.

See PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" BILMARK, "De Isocrate Oratore Græco," 1798; PFUND, "De Isocratis Vita et Scriptis," 1833; LICHTENAUER, "De Isocrate," 1843; O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" P. EKERMAN, "Isocrates Patre loquentiæ," 1743.

Isolani, e-so-lâ'nee, (ISIDORO,) an Italian theologian, born at Milan, lived between 1480 and 1550, and wrote many works against the doctrines of Luther.

Isolani, e-zo-lâ'nee, (JOHANN LUDWIG HECTOR,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1586, served in the Thirty Years' war. For the part he took in the betrayal of Wallenstein he received the title of count. Died in 1640.

Isoré, e'zo'rà', (JACQUES,) a French politician, born at Cauvigny in 1758, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Died in 1839.

Isouard, è-soo-aRd', or **Isoard,** è-so-aRd', (NICOLO,) a Maltese musician and composer, born in 1775. He is usually known by the name of NICOLO, under which he gave his compositions to the world. The best-known of these are his comic operas of "Joconde," (1813,) and "Jeannot and Colin," (1814;) but he produced with extraordinary facility, and was the author of a large number of other operas, comic and serious, of masses, cantatas, psalms, etc.

Isourd, d', de'zoor', (JOACHIM JEAN XAVIER,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1766. He became a cardinal in 1827, and in 1829 was made a peer of France, with the title of duke. After refusing several archbishoprics, he accepted that of Lyons in 1839; but he died before the end of that year.

Is'rāel, [Heb. ישראל; Gr. Ἰσραήλ,] a name often given by the inspired writers to the patriarch Jacob, whose descendants are called Israelites. (See JACOB.)

Israeli. See DISRAELI.

Is'rāels, (JOSEF,) a Dutch genre painter of eminence, born at Groningen in 1824. His brother, LEHMAN ISRAELS, born in Groningen in 1833, became a journalist of New York, and was for some years one of the editors of the New York "World."

Is'selt, van, (MICHAEL,) a Dutch historian and Catholic priest, born at Dokkum, adhered to the Spanish party in the civil war. He wrote "Historia Belli Colonniensis," (1584,) and other works. Died in 1597.

Is'ter, [Gr. Ἴστρος,] a Greek historian and poet, lived about 250 B.C., and was a friend or pupil of Callimachus. He wrote a history entitled Ἀττικά, and other works, none of which are extant.

Isthvánfi, ĭsht'vân-fee, [Lat. ISTHVAN'FIUS,] (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian noble, born about 1535, was rewarded for his services by the office of Vice-Palatine of Hungary. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Hungary from 1490 to 1606," (1622.) Died in 1615.

Isthvanfius. See ISTHVÁNFI.

Istria, DUKE OF. See BESSIÈRES.

Isturiz, de, dā ès-too-rēth', (Don FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish politician, born at Cadiz in 1790. He promoted the revolution of January, 1820, was elected to the Cortes in 1822, and became a leader of the Liberal or democratic party. He was minister of foreign affairs for a few months in 1836, and was driven into exile by an *émeute*. Having returned in 1837, he was chosen president of the Cortes in 1839. He negotiated the marriage of the queen Isabel, (1846,) was sent as minister to England in 1850, and to Russia in 1857. He became president of the council in February, 1862. Died 1871.

Iswărā, ees'wa-ra, or **Ishwărā**, eesh'wa-ra, written also **Içwara**, one of the thousand names of Siva, though sometimes applied to other Hindoo deities. He is by some writers identified with the Osiris of the Egyptians.

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Itaborahy, de, dā ee-tā-bo-rā-ee', (MANOEL JOSÉ RODRIGUES **Torres**,) VISCOUNT, a Brazilian statesman, born at Porto das Caxias, December 13, 1802. He graduated at Coimbra in 1825. He was a professor in the military school at Rio de Janeiro from 1826 to 1833. In 1831 he became minister of marine, and in 1848 minister of finance. He was for many years the leader of the conservatives. Died at Rio de Janeiro, January 8, 1873.

Itale. See ITALUS.

It'a-lus, [Gr. Ἰταλός; Fr. ITALE, e'tăl',] an ancient king of Italy, from whom that country is supposed to have derived its name. He married Electra, a daughter of Latinus. He is considered as fabulous by some authors.

Itard, e'tăr', (JEAN MARIE GASPARD,) a French physician, born at Oraison in 1775, removed to Paris about 1796, and practised with success. In 1799 he was appointed physician to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, which position he filled for many years. He wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Ear," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1838.

Ith'a-cus, [Gr. Ἰθακος; Fr. ITHAQUE, e'tăk',] a name of ULYSSES, which see.

Ithaque. See ITHACUS.

Ittenbach, it'ten-bâk', (FRANZ,) a German painter, born at Königswinter in 1813. He was one of the best of the Dusseldorf school, and was chiefly known for his religious pictures.

Ittig, it'tig, [Lat. ITTIG'IUS,] (THOMAS,) a German theologian, born in 1643 at Leipsic, where he became professor of divinity. He wrote numerous works, among which are one "On the Heresiarchs of the Apostolic Age," (1690,) and "Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Græco-Latina," (2 vols., 1699.) Died in 1710.

See F. KERN, "De Vita et Scriptis T. Ittigii," 1710; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Iturbide, e-toor'be-dā, (Don AUGUSTIN,) Emperor of Mexico, born at Valladolid (Mexico) in 1784, (one account says 1790.) He fought against the insurgents in the war of independence which began in 1810, and rose to the rank of general. About the end of 1821 he became the master-spirit of a successful plot for the liberation of Mexico from the Spanish rule. He was proclaimed emperor in May, 1822; but his power was resisted by a large party in the Congress and by many generals, who preferred a republic. Finding his position untenable, he abdicated, and was banished in May, 1823. In July, 1824, he returned almost alone, and, just after he landed, was arrested and shot as a traitor.

See M. J. QUIN, "Memoirs of Iturbide," and French version of the same, by J. T. PARISOT, 1824.

Iule. See IULUS.

I-u'lus, [Gr. Ἴουλος; Fr. IULE, e'ül',] a son of Æneas. (See ASCANIUS.)

Ivan or **Iwan** (e-vân') I., a Russian prince, who began to reign in Moscow at the death of his brother George, in 1328, and was tributary to the Tartars. His dominions consisted of Vladimir, Moscow, and Novogorod. His reign was peaceful, and lasted twenty-two years.

His grandson, **Ivan II.**, son of Simeon, born in 1325, was recognized by the Tartars as heir to the throne in 1353. The events of his short reign were unimportant. In his last illness he took, according to usage, the monastic vows, and died in 1358.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Ivan III., (**Vasilievitch**,) son of Basil IV., ascended the Russian throne in 1462, and is sometimes styled IVAN I., CZAR OF MUSCOVY. He liberated his realm from the tribute which the Tartars had exacted by right of conquest from his predecessors, and is regarded as the founder of the empire. About 1475 he defeated, in several actions, the Tartar chief Ahmed, (or Akhmet,) and extended his dominions by the conquest of various princes. He embellished Moscow, the capital, with fine edifices, and patronized the industrial arts. In 1486 he assumed the title of "Sovereign of all the Russias." He died in 1505, aged sixty-six, and was succeeded by his son Basil.

See HEBERSTEIN, "Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii," 1549.

Ivan IV., or **Ivan Vasilievitch II.**, surnamed THE TERRIBLE, grandson of the preceding, inherited the throne at the death of Basil, his father, in 1533, when he was four years of age. He assumed the titles of Czar and Autocrat about the age of fifteen. He conquered Kazan and Astrachan from the Tartars, and waged war against Sweden and Poland without decisive results. Siberia was discovered and partially subdued in his reign. About 1582 the first printing-press was established by him in Russia. He displayed energy and ability in promoting civilization, but is charged with excessive cruelty in the exercise of his unrestrained power. Died in 1584.

See ODERBORN, "Joannis Basilidis Vita," 1600; HEIDENSTEIN, "De Bello Moscovitico," 1600; S. CIAMPI, "Esame critico con Documenti inediti della Storia di Ivan Wasiliewitsch," 1827.

Ivan V., (**Alexievitch**,) born in 1666, was the heir of the Russian crown at the death of his brother Feodor III. in 1682; but on account of his imbecility his younger brother Peter (the Great) was proclaimed in his stead. Ivan was permitted to retain the title of Czar, but had no ambition to rule. Died in 1696.

Ivan VI., sometimes styled IVAN III., born in 1740, was the son of Anthony Ulric of Brunswick and Anne of Russia, (niece of the empress Anne.) The latter, at her death in 1740, appointed the infant Ivan her successor; but Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, obtained the imperial power. Ivan was confined in prison, where, it is said, he was killed in 1764, when Mirovitch made a rash attempt to raise him to the throne.

See E. MAUVILLON, "Histoire de la Vie et du Règne d'Iwan VI," 1766; "Geschichte von dem Leben und Regierung Ivans III., Kaiser von Russland," 1766; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ivanof, e-vâ'nof, [written in German, IWANOW,] (FEODOR,) a Russian dramatist, born in 1777, served in the army, and wrote, besides several successful comedies, a tragedy called "Martha." Died in 1816.

Ivara. See JUVARA.

Ivernois, d', de'vĕr'nwâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss political writer, born at Geneva in 1757, represented his native city at the Congress of Vienna in 1814. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of Geneva in the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1791,) and other works. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Iversen, ee′vẹr-sẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen in 1748, published, among other works, the "Literary Progress of Denmark," (4 vols., 1781–89.) Died in 1827.

I′vẹr-sọn, (ALFRED,) a Democratic politician, born in Burke county, Georgia, in 1798, was elected to Congress in 1847, succeeded W. C. Dawson as United States Senator from Georgia in 1855, and was a prominent advocate of disunion. He became a Confederate brigadier in 1862. Died March 4, 1873.

Ives, īvz, (EDWARD,) an English surgeon, who went with Admiral Watson to the East Indies in 1754, and published a valuable account of his voyage and of the operations of the English army in 1755, 1756, and 1757. Died about 1780.

Ives, īvz, (ELI,) an American physician, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1779. He was professor of medicine at Yale College about twenty years. Died in 1861.

Ives, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English antiquary, born at Yarmouth in 1751, was educated at Cambridge. He published "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans," and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1776.

Ives, (LEVI SILLIMAN,) a theologian, born in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1797. He became an Episcopal clergyman about 1824, and Bishop of North Carolina in 1831. In 1852 he joined the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote, besides other works, "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism," (1854.) Died Oct. 13, 1867.

Ives or **Yves**, [modern Fr. pron. ẻv,] written also **I′vo**, (SAINT,) a French theologian, born in 1035, became Bishop of Chartres. Died in 1115.

Iveteaux. See DES YVETEAUX.

Iv′ĭ-mey, (JOSEPH,) an English Baptist minister, born at Ringwood, Hants, May 22, 1773. He was ordained in 1805. He published a "Life of Bunyan," and a valued "History of the English Baptists." Died February 8, 1834.

Ivo. See IVES, SAINT.

I′vọ-rў, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an eminent British mathematician, born at Dundee in 1765. After he left college, he engaged in teaching and other pursuits. In 1804 he obtained the chair of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Marlow, which he retained about fifteen years. He contributed numerous able papers on physical astronomy and mathematics to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France and of other foreign Academies. In 1831 he received the Guelphic order of knighthood and a pension of £300. Died in 1842.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Iwakura, (TOMOMI.) See TOMOMI IWAKURA.

Iwan. See IVAN.

Ix-ī′on, [Gr. Ἰξίων,] a fabulous king of the Lapithæ. The poets feigned that after he had committed a murder, Jupiter purified him and invited him to his table. Ixion attempted to seduce Juno, but embraced a cloud instead of that goddess. To punish him for this crime, he was chained to a fiery wheel which revolved perpetually. He was the father of the Centaurs.

See VIRGIL, "Georgica," book iv. 484.

Ixtlilxochitl, ikst-lĭl-HO-cheetl′, ? (FERNANDO DE ALVA,) a Mexican historian, born at Tezcuco about 1568, was a descendant of the royal family of Tezcuco. He wrote "Historia Chichimeca," and other chronicles on Mexican history. The first-named work has been translated into French by Ternaux-Compans. Died about 1648.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Izaacke, ī′zạk, ? (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born at Exeter in 1624; died in 1700.

Iz′ard, (GEORGE,) a general, born in South Carolina in 1777. He became a colonel in 1812, served in the war that ensued, and was raised to the rank of major-general. Died in 1828.

Izard, (RALPH,) a Senator, born in South Carolina in 1742, settled in London in 1771. Having returned to the United States in 1780, he was chosen a member of Congress in 1781, and was a United States Senator (for South Carolina) from 1789 to 1795. He was an able debater, and a constant supporter of Washington's administration. Died in 1804.

See his "Life and Correspondence," by his daughter, 1844.

Izdubar, iz-doo-bar′, a half-mythical, or perhaps entirely mythical, king of Babylonia, the hero of the "Twelve Legends of Izdubar," translated in 1872 by Mr. George Smith from the cuneiform records. Mr. Smith believed Izdubar to be a historical personage; others think him purely mythical. He appears in the legends as a giant, a mighty hunter, and a great conqueror. In later records he is treated as one of the gods of the country.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav** (e-ze-âs-lâf′) **I.**, written also **Isiaslaw**, (DMITRI or DEMETRIUS,) Grand Duke of Russia, succeeded his father, Yaroslaf, in 1054. His reign was disturbed by wars with his brothers and other princes, among whom Russia was divided. He was killed in battle in 1078, and left the throne to his son.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav II.**, Grand Prince of Russia, was the son of Mstislaf. He began to reign in 1146, as successor to Igor II., whom he defeated in battle. He was thrice driven from his throne, but as often recovered it. He died in 1154.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav III.**, surnamed DAVIDOVITCH, son of David, became Grand Prince of Russia in 1157. He was killed in battle about 1161.

Iziocalt, e-se-o-kâlt′, King of the Mexicans, ascended the throne in 1433, and is called the founder of the Mexican empire. He formed a code of laws, which was adopted by several adjacent nations. Died in 1445.

Izmaïlof, is-mâ′e-lof, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian fabulist, born at Moscow in 1779. He became a resident of Saint Petersburg, and edited several reviews or journals. He published a volume of fables, (1804,) which are highly commended. Died in 1831.

See GRETCH, "History of Russian Literature," 1819–22.

Izmaïlof, (VLADIMIR VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian writer, born at Moscow in 1773. He wrote "Travels in Southern Russia," (1802,) and translated some works of Rousseau and Châteaubriand.

Izquierdo de Ribera, ėth-ke-ėr′do dà re-bā′rà, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Saragossa. He was sent to Paris as plenipotentiary in 1806, and negotiated a treaty for the partition of Portugal. Died in 1813.

J.

Jaafar, Jafar, Djafar, or **Giafar**, jā′ạ-fạr or jā′fạr surnamed SADIK, an eminent Mussulman doctor of Medina; died in 764 A.D.

Jaafar, Jafar, Jafer, Djafar, or **Giafar**, a Barmecide, who became the favourite of Haroun-al-Raschid, and to whom, it is said, the Caliph gave his own sister Abbasa in marriage, on condition that the intercourse of the married pair should be strictly Platonic. Abbasa having borne a son to Jaafar, Haroun, in his rage, mercilessly destroyed both father and son. (See BARMECIDES.)

Jaafar-Ibn-Tofail. See ABOO-BEKR-IBN-TOFAIL.

Jabet, zhā′bẹ̀′, (GEORGE,) an English solicitor, of Birmingham. He wrote under the name of EDEN WARWICK. He published "The Poet's Pleasaunce," (1847,) "Nosology," (1848; reprinted as "Notes on Noses," 1853,) etc. Died at Handsworth, July 13, 1873.

Jablonowski, yā-blo-nov′skee, (STANISLAUS,) a Polish general, born in 1631, commanded the right wing of the army of Sobieski when he defeated the Turks at Vienna in 1683. He afterwards had the chief command during the illness of the king. Died in 1702.

See DE JONSAC, "Histoire de Stanislas Jablonowski."

Jablonowski, von, fon yâ-blo-nov'skee, (JOSEPH ALEXANDER,) a Polish or German prince, born in 1711, was a patron of science. He founded at Leipsic a scientific association which bears his name, and wrote, besides other works, "Museum Polonicum," (1752.) Died in 1777.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jablonski, yâ-blon'skee, (DANIEL ERNST,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Dantzic in 1660. He became pastor at Königsberg in 1690, and preacher or chaplain to the king at Berlin in 1693. He published a Hebrew Bible, with notes and a preface, (1699,) and wrote several works on theology. He laboured to effect a union of various Protestant sects. Died in Berlin in 1741.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jablonski or **Jablonsky,** (JOHANN THEODOR,) a brother of Daniel Ernst, noticed above, was born at Dantzic about 1654. He published a "French-German and German-French Dictionary," (1711.) Died in 1731.

Jablonski, (PAUL ERNST,) an eminent Prussian scholar and divine, a son of Daniel Ernst, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1693. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the Coptic and other Oriental languages. Among his numerous works are "Pantheon Egyptiorum," (3 vols., 1750–52,) a work relating to the religion of the Egyptians, and "Of the Memnon of the Greeks and Egyptians." Died in 1757.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jablonsky, yâ-blon'skee, (KARL GUSTAV,) a Prussian entomologist, born in 1756, published a "System of all the Known Insects, arranged according to the Method of Linnæus." Died in 1787.

Jacetius. See CATTANI DA DIACCETO.

Jachæus. See JACK.

Jack, [Lat. JACHÆ'US,] (GILBERT,) a Scottish metaphysician, born at Aberdeen about 1578. He became professor of philosophy at Leyden in early life. He published several works, among which is "Institutiones Physicæ," (1612.) Died in 1628.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Jack, (THOMAS,) a Scottish minister of Eastwood, wrote "Onomasticon Poeticum," (1592.) Died in 1596.

Jack, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish mathematician, born at Stewarton in 1834. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge, was professor of natural philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, 1866–70, and in 1879 became professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

Jack'son, (ANDREW,) a celebrated American general and statesman, born in the Waxhaw settlement, North or South Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767. Parton states that he was born in Union county, North Carolina, but adds that "General Jackson always supposed himself to be a native of South Carolina," for in his proclamation to the nullifiers of South Carolina he thus addresses them: "Fellow-citizens of my *native* State." He was a son of Andrew Jackson, an Irishman, who emigrated to America in 1765 and died poor in 1767. The name of his mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson. We have little definite information about the schools that he attended. According to Parton, "he learned to read, to write, and cast accounts;—little more. . . . He was never a well-informed man." Having taken arms against the British in 1781, he was captured, and afterwards wounded by an officer because he refused to clean his boots. About 1785 he began to study law at Salisbury, North Carolina. He was addicted in his youth to gambling, horse-racing, and other sports. He was an excellent horseman, "a capital shot," was very dignified in manner, and was distinguished for his courage and activity. His stature was six feet and one inch high.

In 1788 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he began to practise law. He speedily obtained a large practice, of which disputed land-claims formed the principal subject. About 1792 he married Rachel Robards, originally Rachel Donelson, whose first husband was living and had taken preliminary measures to obtain a divorce, which was legally completed in 1793. The marriage ceremony was again performed in 1794. Jackson, following a custom then extremely common in the South and West, fought a number of duels in the early part of his life. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee in 1796, and in the autumn of that year was elected representative to Congress by the people of Tennessee, which was then entitled to only one member. He supported Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential election of 1796. In 1797 he became a Senator of the United States for Tennessee. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1798, "partly because he felt himself out of place in so slow and dignified a body, but chiefly for pecuniary reasons." He was a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee from 1798 to 1804. In 1806 he challenged and killed Charles Dickinson in a duel with pistols, receiving himself a severe wound. This affair impaired for many years his popularity in Tennessee and other parts of the United States.

In 1807, while the trial of Aaron Burr was still undetermined, Jackson "harangued the crowd, [at Richmond,] defending Burr, and angrily denouncing Jefferson as a persecutor." (Parton's "Life.") After war had been declared against Great Britain, General Jackson (who several years before had been appointed major-general of militia) offered his services, and those of 2500 volunteers, in June, 1812. He was ordered to New Orleans, and led a body of 2070 men in that direction; but at Natchez he received an order dated February 6, 1813, by which his troops were dismissed from public service. In September, 1813, he had an affray with Colonel Thomas H. Benton at Nashville, and was severely wounded by his brother, Jesse Benton. In October next he took the field against the Creek Indians, whom he defeated at Talladega in November. By his services in this Creek war, which ended in 1814, he acquired great popularity, and in May, 1814, he was appointed a major-general in the regular army. He was soon after ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to oppose an expected invasion of the British. In November he seized Pensacola, which belonged to Spain but was used by the British as a base of operations. About the 1st of December he moved his army to New Orleans, which was then ill prepared for defence. The British fleet, conveying an army of veterans who had fought under Wellington, entered Lake Borgne December 13, and captured several gunboats. General Jackson proclaimed martial law in the city on the 16th. On the 23d the enemy advanced to a point about nine miles below the city, and were attacked in the night by General Jackson, who had about 2100 men. The result of this action was favourable to the defenders of the city, who gained time to fortify their position. On the 25th of December Sir Edward Pakenham arrived and took command of the invaders, whose number was about 12,000. Jackson, who had a much smaller army, composed partly of the unerring marksmen of Tennessee and Kentucky, repulsed an attack on the 1st of January, 1815. On the 8th of January the British made a general assault on the American lines, but were defeated with great loss by the deadly fire of the riflemen and artillery. Generals Pakenham and Gibbs were killed. "Seven hundred killed," says Parton, "fourteen hundred wounded, and five hundred prisoners, were the dread result of that twenty-five minutes' work. Jackson's loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded." The victory of New Orleans, which was one of the most brilliant and decisive ever gained by an American army, raised Jackson's reputation as a general to the highest point, and made him the idol of a large portion of the American people. This was the last battle of the war, a treaty of peace having been signed in Europe in December, 1814.

In March, 1815, while that city was still under martial law, Judge Hall, of New Orleans, granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mr. Louaillier, who had been arrested by order of Jackson, for exciting discontent among the troops. The latter, instead of obeying the writ, had the judge arrested and kept in custody. Peace having been formally proclaimed, Hall was set at liberty. General Jackson was then summoned to answer for contempt of court. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. He immediately paid the fine; but it was afterwards refunded with the interest by an act of Congress passed in February, 1844.

In 1817–18 he waged a successful war against the Seminoles in Florida, seized Pensacola, and executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two British subjects, accused of inciting the savages to hostile acts against the Americans. He was appointed Governor of Florida in 1821. Before this date he had built, near Nashville, a mansion called the "Hermitage," in which he resided many years. In 1823 he was elected a Senator of the United States, and nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the legislature of Tennessee. His competitors were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford. Jackson received ninety-nine electoral votes, Adams eighty-four, Crawford forty-one, and Clay thirty-seven. As no candidate had a majority, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, voting by States, each State having one vote. Through the influence of Mr. Clay, John Quincy Adams was elected, by the vote of thirteen States. General Jackson, who received the vote of seven States, became the implacable enemy of Mr. Clay, whom he stigmatized as "this Judas of the West." He habitually attributed the conduct of his political opponents to mean or improper motives, and, accordingly, hated Crawford, Clay, Adams, and Calhoun.

In 1828 he was elected President, receiving one hundred and seventy-eight electoral votes, while Mr. Adams received eighty-three. Calhoun became Vice-President. Martin Van Buren was appointed secretary of state. Jackson was the first President who proscribed public servants for political opinions. He made more removals in one year than all the other Presidents in forty years before. At a banquet in April, 1830, the President gave this famous toast: "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." In April, 1831, he reorganized his cabinet, appointing Edward Livingston secretary of state, Louis McLane secretary of the treasury, Lewis Cass secretary of war, Levi Woodbury secretary of the navy, and Roger B. Taney attorney-general.

Among the principal events of his first term was his veto of the bill which granted a new charter to the Bank of the United States, (July, 1832.) This subject became the chief issue between the partisans of Jackson and his opponents, who supported Henry Clay in the Presidential election of 1832. General Jackson was re-elected, receiving two hundred and nineteen electoral votes out of two hundred and eighty-eight, which was the whole number, and Martin Van Buren succeeded Calhoun in the Vice-Presidency. In November, 1832, a Convention in South Carolina adopted an ordinance of nullification, by which they ordained that the tariff-law of 1828 "is null and void." The President electrified the country by his memorable proclamation against the nullifiers, December 11, 1832, in which he announced his resolution to crush any disunion movement with the strong hand. He was censured by the Senate for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, September, 1833.

He used his influence to procure the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency in 1836, and retired finally from public life March 4, 1837. He afterwards joined the Presbyterian Church. In his last illness Dr. Edgar asked "what he would have done with Calhoun and the other nullifiers if they had kept on." "Hung them, sir, as high as Haman," was his reply. He died, without issue, at the Hermitage, on the 8th of June, 1845.

See EATON, "Life of Jackson," 1824; WILLIAM COBBETT, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1834; J. S. JENKINS, "Life of General Andrew Jackson," 1850; J. T. HEADLEY, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1852; AMOS KENDALL, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1844; ALEXANDER WALKER, "Jackson and New Orleans," 1856; JAMES PARTON, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 3 vols., 1860, (by far the most complete life of the Hero of New Orleans that has been published;) "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "New American Cyclopædia;" W. G. SUMNER, "Life of Jackson."

Jack'son, (ARTHUR,) an English Puritan minister, born in Suffolk in 1593, preached at Saint Faith's, London, until 1662, when he was ejected. He wrote "Annotations on the Old Testament," (1643–58.) Died in 1666.

Jackson, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an American jurist, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1775. He graduated at Harvard with the highest honours of his class in 1793, studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and obtained an extensive practice in his native town. In 1803 he removed to Boston, where he practised law for many years. In 1813 he was made judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, the duties of which he discharged for ten years. He was placed at the head of the commissioners appointed by the State in 1832 to revise her legislative enactments. Died in Boston in 1855. He published a "Treatise on the Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions, with Precedents," etc., (1828.)

Jackson, (CHARLES THOMAS,) M.D., an American chemist and geologist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in June, 1805. He took the degree of M.D. at Harvard in 1829, after which he continued his studies in Paris, and passed several years in visits to various countries of Europe. In conjunction with Francis Alger, he published a work called "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," (1832.) He became a resident of Boston about 1833, was appointed State geologist of Maine in 1836, and produced a "Report on the Geology of the State of Maine," (1837.) His second and third Reports on the same subject appeared in 1838 and 1839. He was appointed geologist of the State of New Hampshire in 1840. He claimed to be the original discoverer of anæsthetics, and was involved in a long controversy on this subject. Died August 29, 1880.

Jackson, (CONRAD FEGER,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania. He served as colonel in the Union army at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, commanded a brigade at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Jackson, (CYRIL,) DR., a noted English divine, born at Stamford in 1742. He was offered the primacy of Ireland and an English bishopric, both of which he declined. He was tutor to the Prince of Wales, (George IV.) Died in 1819.

Jackson, (HELEN HUNT,) an American poet and author of much merit, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1831. She was the daughter of Professor N. W. Fiske. Her first husband was Mr. Hunt, an officer of the United States engineers, who died in 1863. In 1875 she married a Mr. Jackson. Her works include "Verses by H. H.," (1871,) "Bits of Travel," (1872,) "Bits of Talk," "A Century of Dishonour," and several volumes of tales for children. Died August 12, 1885.

Jackson, (HENRY R.,) was born in Georgia in 1820. He served as a colonel in the Mexican war, and was minister to Austria from 1853 to 1858. He published in 1851 "Tallulah, and other Poems." He was a general in the Confederate service, 1861–65, and won distinction as a lawyer. He was appointed United States minister to Mexico in 1885.

Jackson, (JAMES,) a lawyer, born in Devonshire, England, in 1757, emigrated to America in 1772. He fought with distinction against the British in Georgia in 1776–82, was elected to Congress in 1789, and was a United States Senator for Georgia from 1792 to 1795. In 1798 he became Governor of Georgia, and in 1801 was again elected a Senator of the United States. Died in Washington, March 19, 1806.

Jackson, (JAMES S.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Kentucky about 1822. He was elected a member of Congress in 1860 by the voters of the second district of Kentucky, but he resigned his seat and joined the Union army in 1861. He was killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Jackson, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1686. He was a zealous advocate of the Arian doctrines, which prevented his advancement in the church. Died in 1763. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Chronological Antiquities," (3 vols., 1752,) and numerous controversial treatises.

See DR. SUTTON, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Jackson," 1764.

Jackson, (JOHN,) an able English engraver on wood, flourished about 1725–45.

Jackson, (JOHN,) an eminent English portrait-painter, born at Lastingham, Yorkshire, in 1778, became a resident of London about 1797, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1817. Among his best works are portraits of Canova and Flaxman. Died in 1831.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters."

Jackson, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American sculptor, born at Bath, Maine, November 5, 1825. He learned the trade of a machinist. He afterwards studied portrait-painting and crayon-work with success under D. C. Johnson, in Boston, and then practised sculpture in France and Italy. His portrait-busts and medallions are often excellent. Among his other works are "Eve lifting the Dead Abel," (1862,) "Peasant-Boy and Goat," "Culprit Fay," "Reading-Girl," the soldiers' monument at Lynn, Massachusetts, and "Hylas," (1879.) Died at Pracchia, in Tuscany, August 30, 1879.

Jackson, (JOSEPH,) an English letter-founder, born probably in London in 1733; died in 1792.

Jackson, (NATHANIEL J.,) born in New England, became brigadier-general in the Federal army in 1862.

Jackson, (PATRICK TRACY,) a merchant and manufacturer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1780. He organized in 1821 the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, and founded Lowell. Died in 1847.

See J. A. LOWELL, "Life of P. T. Jackson," in HUNT'S "Lives of American Merchants," vol. i., 1858.

Jackson, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born in 1751. He served as surgeon in the army, and wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica," (1791.) Died in 1827.

Jackson, (SAMUEL,) a distinguished physician and physiologist, born in Philadelphia March 22, 1787. He was elected in 1835 to the chair of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, which he filled with great credit to himself and the institution for twenty-eight years. He resigned in 1863. He wrote, besides other works, "Principles of Medicine," (1832,) and an "Introduction to Lehman's Chemical Physiology," (1856.) Died April 5, 1872.

Jackson, (THOMAS,) a learned English divine, born in Durham in 1579. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed," and of several devotional treatises. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1638. His works are highly praised by Southey. Died in 1640.

See E. VAUGHAN, "Life of Thomas Jackson," 1673.

Jackson, (THOMAS,) an eminent English Methodist preacher, born at Sancton, Yorkshire, December 12, 1783. He was the author of a large number of religious and biographical works. Died at Richmond, March 11, 1873.

Jackson, (THOMAS JONATHAN,) commonly known by the name of STONEWALL JACKSON, a distinguished American general, born in Lewis county, Virginia, January 21, 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846, standing seventeenth in a class of fifty-nine. He was considered at West Point to be rather a dull and slow student. In the Mexican war (1846–47) he served as first lieutenant with distinction. Having resigned his commission in 1852, he became a professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. About 1853 he married Miss Junkin, a daughter of Dr. Junkin, of Lexington. He was appointed a colonel of the Virginian troops in April, 1861, and commanded the force that was attacked by the Union army at Martinsburg, July 2. He served as brigadier-general at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in the following September. It has been currently stated that he received his surname from the fact that he and his men "stood like a stone wall" at the battle of Bull Run; but, according to one of his biographers, the name "Stonewall" was first applied to his brigade because it was recruited in a stone-wall country,—the counties of Jefferson, Page, Frederick, etc. He was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862, and retreated up the valley to Harrisonburg, pursued by General Banks. Having been reinforced, he resumed the offensive with about twenty thousand men, attacked General Banks near Strasburg, May 23, and drove him back to the Potomac. On the approach of General Fremont from the west, General Jackson moved hastily up the valley to Harrisonburg. His army was overtaken by General Fremont at Cross Keys, where an indecisive battle was fought on the 8th of June. Before the end of June he moved his army to Richmond and joined that of General Lee. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at that of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. On the 9th of August he defeated a small army under General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia. He captured Harper's Ferry, with eleven thousand Union prisoners, on the 15th of September, and joined General Lee in time to take part in the battle of Antietam, September 17. He contributed to the victory at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, for which service he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He remained inactive for several months, (January–April, 1863,) employed partly in preparing official reports. On the 1st of May he was ordered by General Lee to execute a flank movement on the right wing of General Hooker's army. He surprised and routed the eleventh corps, near Chancellorsville, on the evening of the 2d of May. As he was riding with his staff from the front towards the rear during that battle, he received a volley from his own men, who in the darkness mistook the staff for a party of Federal cavalry. General Jackson received three wounds, of which he died at Guinea's Station on the 10th of May, 1863. "His loss," says Mr. Greeley, "was the greatest yet sustained by either party in the fall of a single man; though Sidney Johnston had probably military talents of a higher order. But Jackson's power over his men was unequalled; and it was justified by the soundness of his judgment, as well as the intrepidity of his character. Contrary to the vulgar notion, his attacks were all well considered, and based on a careful calculation of forces; and he showed as high qualities in refusing to squander his men at Antietam, and again at Fredericksburg, as he did in his most brilliant charges. . . . It is doubtful if all the advantages, including prestige, which the rebels gained around Chancellorsville, were not dearly purchased by the loss of Thomas J. Jackson." ("American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 359–60.) Stonewall Jackson was a man of deep and earnest religious convictions; and in his general character, as well as in his serene, indomitable courage and the extraordinary influence which he exerted over the minds of his soldiers, he reminds us of the great Puritan leaders who fought under Cromwell.

See DABNEY, "Life of General T. J. Jackson," and a "Life of General T. J. Jackson," in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Jackson, (THOMAS K.,) born in South Carolina about 1829, was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, born in Ireland about 1737. In 1794 he was detected in a treasonable correspondence with France, in which he recommended the invasion of Ireland. He was tried and found guilty of high treason, but died from the effects of poison, before sentence was passed upon him, in 1795.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English musician and landscape-painter, was born at Exeter in 1730. Among his musical compositions are "Twelve Popular Songs," "Six Sonatas for the Harpsichord," and "Twelve Canzonets for Two Voices." He published "Thirty Letters upon Various Subjects," (1782,) and "The Four Ages," (1798.) Died in 1803.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) known as JACKSON OF MASHAM, from his native place, an English musician and composer, born January 9, 1816. He composed oratorios, cantatas, anthems, glees, etc. Died April 15, 1866.

Jackson, (Dr. WILLIAM,) Bishop of Oxford, and brother to Dr. Cyril Jackson, noticed above, was born at Stamford in 1750. He published several sermons. Died in 1815.

Jacme, or **En Jacme,** King of Aragon. See JAMES I.

Jā'cŏb, [Heb. יַעֲקֹב; Gr. Ἰακώβ,] a celebrated Hebrew patriarch, a son of Isaac, and the great progenitor of the Israelitish nation. He was also called ISRAEL.

See Genesis xxv., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., xxx.

Ja'cob, a Hungarian adventurer, and chief of the *Pastoureaux*. About 1250 he incited the common people to enlist in a crusade for the liberation of Saint Louis, who was then a captive. He mustered a vast multitude of French peasants, who massacred priests and committed other outrages in France. Jacob was killed, and his dupes were dispersed.

Jā'cŏb, (EDWARD,) a topographical and antiquarian writer of Kent, England. Died in 1788.

Jacob, (GILES,) an English author, born in Hampshire in 1686. Among his works are "The Poetical Register," (1723,) composed of memoirs of the English dramatic poets, and a "Law Dictionary," (1729,) which has passed through many editions. Died in 1744.

Jacob, (HENRY,) an English Puritan and Independent minister, born in Kent about 1562. He founded in London the first Independent Congregational church that existed in England, and published several works. In 1624 he removed to Virginia, where he died about 1626.

Jacob, (HENRY,) a philologist and Orientalist, born in 1606 or 1607, was a son of the preceding. He became a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and published "Græca et Latina Poemata." Died in 1652.

Jā'cŏb, (JEHUDAH LEON,) a Jew of the seventeenth century, born in Spain, resided in Holland. He wrote a "Description of the Temple of Solomon," also a description of the Tabernacle, and an "Exposition of the Psalms."

Jacob, (JOHN,) a British general, born in 1812 or 1813. He distinguished himself in India in 1843 as commander of the Sinde Horse. Died in India in 1858.

Jacob, (JOHN,) an Armenian carpenter, lived about 1650. He is distinguished for having introduced the art of printing into Persia.

Jacob OF EDESSA. See BARADÆUS.

Jacob or **James** [Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*; Lat. JACO'BUS] OF NISIBIS, surnamed THE GREAT, a Christian bishop, who was regarded as a prophet and was distinguished for his ascetic life. He became Bishop of Nisibis, and attended, in 325 A.D., the Council of Nice, where he advocated the orthodox creed. He is said to have delivered Nisibis from the besieging Persians by his prayers. His death is variously dated from about 340 to 350 A.D.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Jacob (or **James**) OF VITRY, a French priest, who in 1217 became Bishop of Acre in Syria, where he converted many Saracens. In 1229 he was made Bishop of Tusculum and a cardinal. He left a valuable "History of Jerusalem," or "Historia Orientalis," as well as "Historia Occidentalis," and many letters. Died at Rome in 1230.

Jā'cŏb Ben Ash'ĕr, a learned Jew, born in Germany, wrote a work called "Arba Thourim." Died at Toledo about 1340.

Jā'cŏb Ben Haj'im or **Chajim**, a Jewish rabbi of the sixteenth century, distinguished for his learning, was born at Tunis. He edited the Masora and Hebrew Bible, with commentaries, and a Chaldean paraphrase, "Biblia Rabbinica Bombergiana," (4 vols., 1525.)

Jā'cŏb Ben Naph'tą-lī, a learned Jewish rabbi of the fifth century, educated at Tiberias. To him is chiefly attributed the invention of the Masoretic points used in distinguishing the Hebrew vowels.

Jacob de Saint-Charles, zhȧ'kob' dẹh sȧN shȧRl, (LOUIS,) a French author and bibliographer, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1608. He became a monk of the order of Carmelites. Among his works are a "Treatise upon the Finest Libraries of the World," (1644,) "The Parisian Library," and "The French Universal Library," (1646.) Died in 1670.

Jacob-Kolb, zhȧ'kob' kolb, (GÉRARD,) a French antiquary, born at Rheims in 1775. He made valuable collections of Greek and Roman medals, autographs, and books. He wrote "Historical Researches on the Crusades and the Templars." Died in 1830.

Jacob le Bibliophile. See LACROIX, (PAUL.)

Jacobäa or **Jacobæa**. See JACQUELINE.

Jacobaeus, yâ-ko-bā'us, or **Jacobi**, yâ-ko'bee, (OLIGER,) a distinguished physician and philosopher, born at Aarhuus, in Jutland, in 1650, became professor of medicine and natural philosophy in the University of Copenhagen. He wrote several works on natural history, and elegant Latin poems. Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteratur-lexicon."

Jacobazzi, yâ-ko-bât'see, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome about 1443, wrote a "Treatise on Councils," (1538.) Died in 1527.

Jacobi. See JACOBAEUS.

Ją-co'bi, [Ger. pron. yâ-ko'bee,] (ABRAHAM,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born, of a Hebrew family, at Hartum, in Westphalia, May 6, 1830. He studied at Greifswalde and Göttingen, and graduated at Bonn in 1851. In 1853 he removed to New York, where he gave attention chiefly to gynæcology and diseases of children, and held several professorships. His principal works are "Dentition and its Derangements" (1862) and a "Treatise on Diphtheria," (1880.)

Jacobi, yâ-ko'bee, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German writer and thinker, born at Dusseldorf in 1743. His father was a merchant, and young Jacobi was destined to the same calling, although his tastes led him to other pursuits. At the age of sixteen he was sent to school at Frankfort. He afterwards went to Geneva, where he remained three years, applying himself to literary studies. During this period he acquired such a mastery of the French language as has rarely been equalled by any of his countrymen. On returning to Dusseldorf, he conducted his father's business for several years, without, however, abandoning his favourite pursuits. Afterwards, through the influence of his friend and patron the Count of Goltstein, he received an appointment under the government, and was thus enabled to devote his principal attention to philosophy and literature. About this time he married Betty von Clermont, of Aix-la-Chapelle, a lady of considerable wealth as well as of great accomplishments and personal attractions. In 1779 Jacobi was invited to Munich, where he became privy councillor. But, having exposed the abuses of the Bavarian system of customs, he fell into disfavour with the government, and withdrew to his estate near Dusseldorf. In 1804 he was again called to Munich, to aid in the establishment of the new Academy of Sciences in that city, of which institution he became president in 1807. He resigned this position in 1813, and died in 1819.

Among the works of Jacobi may be named "Edward Allwill's Correspondence," ("Eduard Allwill's Briefsammlung," 1781,) "On the Doctrine of Spinoza," ("Ueber die Lehre des Spinoza," 1785,) in a series of letters to Mendelssohn, "David Hume on Faith, or Idealism and Realism," ("David Hume über den Glauben, oder Idealismus und Realismus," 1787,) "Woldemar," (2 vols., 1799,) and "Of Divine Things and their Revelation," ("Von göttlichen Dingen und ihrer Offenbarung," 1811.)

"As a writer of fiction," observes Mrs. Austin, "Jacobi is distinguished for vigorous painting, admirable delineation of nature and the human heart, warmth and depth of feeling, and a lively, bold, yet correct turn of expression. As a philosopher, he is admired for his rare depth of thought, for the fervour of his religious feelings, and for the originality and beauty of his style." Again she says, "His character is rich in all that can attract the wise and good." "Jacobi is ranked, and justly," says Dr. Hedge, "among the philosophers of modern Germany, although his philosophy, far from shaping itself into a system, denies,—and that denial may be regarded as one of its leading characteristics,—on philosophical grounds, the possibility of a system, and maintains that any system of philosophy, carried to its legitimate results, must lead to fanaticism. He vindicated the 'affective' part of man's nature, which the Kantian exaltation of pure reason had seemed to disparage, at least to neglect, and gave to feeling its due place and authority as a medium and interpreter of truth. . . . He differed from contemporary philosophers in being a devout believer in revelation,—in the Christian revelation. The gospel was to him the test and criterion of all truth. For the rest, he was an eclectic, and welcomed light from whatever quarter it came. In philosophical insight he is surpassed by none; and, though his fixed idea of the impossibility of a systematic philosophy may have somewhat vitiated his view of existing philosophies, his criticisms on some of them are among the best that have been essayed."

See J. KUHN, "Jacobi und die Philosophie seiner Zeit," 1834;

"F. H. Jacobi, nach seinem Leben, Lehren und Wirken," 1819; F. HERBST, "J. G. Hamann; F. H. Jacobi," 1830; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacobi, (JOHANN GEORG,) brother of the preceding, was born at Dusseldorf in 1740. He became professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle, and in 1784 professor of belles-lettres at Freiburg. He published a collection of poems. Died in 1814.

See ROTTECK, "Gedächtnissrede auf Jacobi," 1814; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jacobi, (KARL GUSTAV JAKOB,) an eminent German mathematician, born at Potsdam in 1804, became in 1829 professor of mathematics at Königsberg. He wrote "Foundations of the New Theory of Elliptical Functions," (1829,) and "Canon Arithmeticus," and contributed a number of able treatises to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. Died in Berlin in 1851.

Jacobi, (MARY PUTNAM,) an American physician, a daughter of G. P. Putnam, of New York, was born in London, England, in 1842. She was educated in the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, in the New York College of Pharmacy, and in the École de Médecine, Paris, where she graduated in 1871. In 1873 she married Dr. A. Jacobi. She became professor of materia medica in a woman's medical college in New York, and published many professional papers of high value.

Jacobi, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German alienist, a son of H. F. Jacobi, already noticed, was born at Dusseldorf, April 10, 1775. He studied at Jena, Edinburgh, Göttingen, Erfurt, and London, taking the degree of M.D. in 1807. He afterwards had charge of insane asylums at Salzburg and at Siegburg. His writings on insanity are of high importance. Died at Siegburg, May 18, 1858.

Jacobi, (MORITZ HERMANN,) brother of K. G. J. Jacobi, was born in 1801. He was the inventor of Galvanoplastic, (1840,) on which he published a treatise, and of the application of electro-magnetism to the moving of machinery. Died at St. Petersburg, March 10, 1874.

Jacobini, yâ-ko-bee'nee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Genzano, January 6, 1830. He became a domestic prelate of the pope in 1862, and held various offices, chiefly connected with the Propaganda. In 1874 he was made Archbishop of Thessalonica and nuncio at Vienna. In 1879 he was created a cardinal-priest, and in 1880 was appointed papal secretary of state, administrator of the property of the Holy See, and prefect of the Lauretan congregation. Died Feb. 28, 1887. His relative, ANGELO JACOBINI, born in Genzano, April 25, 1825, was in 1882 created a cardinal-deacon, and died in 1886.

Jā'cobs, [Ger. pron. yâ'kops,] (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born at Gotha in 1764. He studied at Göttingen under Heyne in 1784, and in 1807 became a teacher of ancient literature in the Lyceum at Munich, and member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. In 1810 he was appointed chief librarian and director of the cabinet of coins at Gotha. Among his numerous critical writings, which are distinguished for profound learning and elegance of style, are "Animadversions on Euripides," ("Animadversiones in Euripidem," 1790,) "Critical Emendations on Ancient Writers," ("Emendationes criticæ in Scriptores veteres," 1796,) and "Emendations on Greek Anthology," ("Emendationes in Anthologiam Græcam.") He also prepared editions of Achilles Tatius, Bion and Moschus, and other classics. He made translations from the Orations of Demosthenes, the Greek Anthology, and Velleius, and contributed a number of excellent treatises to Wieland's "Attic Museum" and to the "Library of Ancient Literature and Art." He also wrote "Gleanings from the Journal of the Pastor of Mainau," (1823.) Died in 1847.

See his Autobiography, ("Personalien,") in the eighth volume of his "Vermischte Schriften," 8 vols., 1829–44; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacobs, yâ'kops, (JACOBS,) a Belgian painter, whose true name was JACQUES ALBERT MICHEL JACOBS. He was born at Antwerp in 1812, and was noted for his landscapes, sea-views, and town-pictures. Died at Antwerp, December 9, 1879.

Jacobs, yâ'kops, (JURIEN,) a distinguished Swiss painter of animals and hunting-scenes, born in 1610; died in 1664.

Jacobs, (LUCAS.) See LUCAS VAN LEYDEN.

Jacobs, (PAUL EMIL,) a German painter, son of Friedrich Christian Wilhelm, noticed above, was born at Leipsic about 1800. Died January 6, 1866.

Jacobs, yâ'kops, (SIMON,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda, was killed at the siege of Haarlem in 1572.

Jacobsen, yâ'kop-sẹn, (LEVIN,) a Danish surgeon, born at Copenhagen in 1783. He invented an instrument called the "lithoclaste," and wrote several works. Died in 1843.

See H. C. OERSTED, "Tale ved Jacobsens Lügfärd."

Jacobsen or **Jacopsen**, yâ'kop-sẹn, (MICHAEL,) a naval commander, born at Dunkirk. He served in the famous Spanish Armada sent against England in 1588, and, by his skilful management, saved several vessels. Died in 1633.

Jacobson, yâ'kop-son, (JOHANN KARL GOTTFRIED,) a Prussian technologist, born at Elbingen in 1726, published a "Technological Dictionary of Useful Trades, Arts," etc. Died in 1789.

Ja-co'bus, (MELANCTHON WILLIAMS,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian clergyman, born at Newark, New Jersey, September 19, 1816. He graduated at Princeton College in 1834, and at the theological school in Princeton in 1838. In 1851 he became professor of Oriental and Biblical literature in a theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He published "Notes" on the Gospels, Acts, and Genesis, in six volumes, (1848–65.) Died October 28, 1876.

Jacoby, yâ-ko'bee, (JOHANN,) a German democrat, born at Königsberg, May 1, 1805. He was a physician, when in 1841 a political pamphlet ascribed to him caused his imprisonment. In 1848 he was a republican leader and a member of the Frankfort Parliament and of the National Assembly. He was later tried for high treason, but got clear after a seven weeks' examination. He was in later years often imprisoned as a socialist agitator. Died March 6, 1877.

Jacometti, yâ-ko-met'tee, (PIETRO PAULO,) a sculptor, founder, and painter of the Roman school, born at Ricanati in 1580; died in 1655.

Jacomb, jak'ọm, ? (THOMAS,) an English dissenting minister, born in Leicestershire in 1622. He wrote a "Commentary on the Eighth Chapter of Romans," a "Treatise of Holy Dedication," and other works. Died in 1687.

Jacopo di Pietro, yâ'ko-po de pe-ā'tro, an Italian sculptor, born in Tuscany, was a pupil of Andrea Orcagna. He died after 1368.

Jacopo Tedesco, (architect.) See LAPO.

Jacopone da Todi, yâ-ko-po'nà dâ to'dee, or **Jacopo**, yâ'ko-po, sometimes called **Benedetto**, an Italian monk and poet, born at Todi. He wrote poems which were approved by the Academy della Crusca. The "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" is ascribed to him by some writers. Died in 1306.

See G. MODIO, "Vita di Jacopone," 1558; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Jacopsen. See JACOBSEN.

Jacotin, zhȧ'ko'tȧN', (PIERRE,) a French officer of engineers, born near Langres in 1765, was distinguished for his knowledge of topography. He drew a map of Egypt and Syria which was taken from actual survey. Died in 1827.

Jacotot, zhȧ'ko'to', (JOSEPH,) a French teacher, born at Dijon in 1770. Under Napoleon I. he was a member of the Chamber during the Hundred Days. He gained distinction by his earnest efforts in the cause of national education, for which he advocated a new and improved system and on which subject he wrote several works. Died in 1840.

See A. GUYARD, "Jacotot et sa Méthode," 1840; C. F. WURM, "Hamilton und Jacotot," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacquand, zhȧ'kȯN', (CLAUDIUS,) a French historical painter, born at Lyons in 1805, settled in Paris in 1833, and obtained a medal of the first class. Died in 1878.

Jacquard, zhȧ'kȧR', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a Frenchman, celebrated for his inventions in the art of weaving, was

born in Lyons, July 7, 1752. At an early age, being employed as a type-founder, and afterwards as a cutler, he exhibited an uncommon mechanical genius. In 1793 he assisted in the defence of his native city against the army of the Convention. He subsequently served for a short period in the army of the Rhine. In 1801 he completed his great invention for weaving the finest and richest kinds of figured cloth. This apparatus, which bears his name,—the Jacquard loom,—though at first strongly opposed by the weavers of France, has been brought into general use both in Europe and in America, and, instead of destroying the occupation of labourers, it has greatly increased the number of operatives employed in the manufacture of figured stuffs. Jacquard also invented a machine for weaving nets. For this invention he received a gold medal in 1804 from the inspectors of Paris. While in that city, he was introduced to Napoleon I. Died in 1834. In 1840 a public statue was raised to his memory by the citizens of Lyons.

See De Fortis, "Éloge historique de Jacquard," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Lamartine, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," 1856.

Jacquelin, zhăk'lăn', (Jacques André,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1776; died in 1827.

Jacqueline, zhăk'lēn', **Jac-o-bae'a** or **Jac-o-bä'a**, [Ger. pron. yâ-ko-bā'â,] of Bavaria, Countess of Holland, and heiress of William VI. of Bavaria, was born in 1400. She was married successively to John the Dauphin of France and son of Charles VI., to her cousin John of Brabant, and to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and brother of Henry V. After a long contest with her cousin Philip the Good of Burgundy, she was compelled to give up to him her possessions. Died in 1436.

See Petit, "Chronique ancienne et moderne de la Hollande;" A. van Overstraten, "Jacoba van Beijeren, in V. Boeken," 1790; Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Jacquelot or **Jaquelot**, zhăk'lo', (Isaac,) a learned Protestant theologian, born in Champagne, France, in 1647. He wrote "On the Existence of God," (1697,) a "Dissertation on the Messiah," (1699,) and on "The Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments," (1715.) Died in Berlin in 1708.

See David Durand, "La Vie de Jaquelot," 1785; Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Jacquemard, zhăk'măr', (Étienne,) a grammarian, born in Paris in 1772, wrote a valuable "Elements of French Grammar." Died in 1830.

Jacquemart, zhăk'măr', (Albert,) a French author, born in Paris in 1808. His most important works are those devoted to the history and description of the ceramic art. Died in Paris, October 14, 1875. His son, Jules Ferdinand Jacquemart, born at Paris in 1837, won a reputation as an engineer, and also as a designer, but especially as an engraver and etcher.

Jacquemont, zhăk'mŏn', (Victor,) a distinguished naturalist, born in Paris in 1801. After making scientific excursions through France and Switzerland, he sailed in 1826 for America, and visited Canada, the United States, and Hayti. He returned to France in 1827, with a choice collection of plants and minerals. In 1828 he went to the East Indies, and explored the greater part of Hindostan and Thibet. He was author of a "Geological Treatise on the Alps," "Correspondence of Victor Jacquemont with his Family and many of his Friends during his Journey in India," and "Travels in India from the Year 1828 to the Year 1832." Died at Bombay in 1832.

See Édouard de Warren, "La Vie et les Œuvres de Jacquemont," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1834.

Jacques, zhăk, (Amédée,) born in Paris in 1813, wrote several works on philosophy, and edited the works of Leibnitz. Died in Buenos Ayres in 1865.

Jacques, Frère. See Baulot.

Jacques, (Mathieu Joseph,) a French ecclesiastic, and professor of theology at Lyons, was born in 1736. He wrote "Convincing Proofs of the Christian Religion," and other theological works. Died in 1821.

Jacques, (Nicolas,) a French miniature-painter, born near Nancy in 1780; died in 1844.

Jacques de Chison, zhăk dẹh she'zŏn', a French poet, who lived about 1250, was highly esteemed by his contemporaries.

Jacquet, zhă'kā', (Eugène Vincent Stanislas,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Brussels in 1811, was particularly skilled in the Sanscrit. In 1829 he was admitted a member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and soon became known by his writings. Died in 1838.

See Félix Nève, "Mémoire sur la Vie d'Eugène Jacquet," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacquet, (Louis,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Lyons in 1732, wrote a "Parallel between the Greek and French Tragic Writers," and a prize essay upon the Discovery of America. Died in 1794.

Jacquier, zhă'kẹ-ā', (François,) a distinguished French mathematician, born at Vitry-le-Français in 1711, was appointed professor of philosophy at the Roman College by Pope Benedict XIV. He edited the "Principia" of Newton, and wrote, with Le Sueur, a "Treatise on Algebra," and other scientific works. Died in 1788.

Jacquin, zhă'kăn', (Armand Pierre,) a French writer, born at Amiens in 1721; died about 1780.

Jacquin, zhă'kăn',? (Joseph Franz,) a German botanist and chemist, son of Nikolaas Joseph, noticed below, was born about 1766. He was professor in the University of Vienna, and wrote on natural history. Died in 1839.

Jacquin, (Nikolaas Joseph,) a celebrated botanist, born at Leyden in 1727. Having removed to Vienna, he was sent by Francis I. to the West Indies, whence he returned at the end of six years, with a choice collection of plants. He was subsequently appointed professor of chemistry and botany in the University of Vienna, and created baron and councillor of mines and coinage. He wrote numerous works on botany, among which may be mentioned his magnificent "Floræ Austriacæ," which contained five hundred coloured engravings, (1773–77.) Died in Vienna in 1817.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Raimann, "Rede zur Gedächtnissfeier des N. J. Jacquin," 1818.

Jacquinot, zhă'ke'no', (Charles Claude,) a French general, born at Melun in 1772, commanded two divisions of cavalry at Waterloo. Died in 1848.

Jacquinot-Pampelune, zhă'ke'no' pŏmp'lün', (Claude François Joseph,) a French advocate and politician, born at Dijon in 1771; died in 1835.

Jacquot, zhă'ko', (Georges,) a French statuary, born at Nancy in 1794, gained the grand prize in 1820, and went to Rome with a pension. Died Nov. 23, 1874.

Jadassohn, yâ'dâ-sōn, (Salomon,) a German (Jewish) musical composer, born at Breslau, August 13, 1831. He acquired distinction as a pianist, composer, and instructor, and especially by his "Science of Pure Composition," ("Lehre vom reinen Satze," 3 vols., 1883.)

Jadelot, zhăd'lo', (Nicolas,) a learned French physician, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1738, became professor of anatomy and physiology at Nancy. He wrote numerous professional works, among which are a "Treatise upon the Causes of the Pulsation of the Arteries," and a "Complete Course of Anatomy." Died in 1793.

Jadin, zhă'dăn', (Louis Emmanuel,) a French composer of dramatic music, born at Versailles in 1768; died in 1853.

Jadin, (Louis Godefroy,) a French landscape-painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1805.

Jadwiga. See Hedwig.

Jaeger. See Jäger.

Jaerta, (Johan or Hans.) See Järta.

Jaffé, yăf-fâ', (Philipp,) a German (Jewish) historian, born near Posen, February 11, 1819. He was educated at Berlin. His "History of Germany under Lothair the Saxon," (1843,) and "History of Germany under Conrad III.," (1845,) were followed by the important "Regesta Pontificum Romanorum," (1851,) a standard work. He then studied medicine, but in 1862 he was appointed a professor of history in the University of Berlin. His "Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum" (6 vols., 1864–73) is highly esteemed. Died by suicide, April 3, 1870.

Jagellon, yâ-ğel'lon, Duke of Lithuania, born about 1354. He embraced Christianity, and married Hedwig, Queen of Poland, thus uniting the two territories under one government. He also caused Christianity to be established in Lithuania. Died in 1434.

Jagemann, yâ'ġeh-mân', (CHRISTIAN JOSEPH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Dingelstadt in 1735, spent many years in Italy. He translated several Italian works into German. Died in 1804.

Jäger or **Jaeger**, yā'ġer, (GUSTAV,) a German historical painter, born at Leipsic in 1808, painted some frescos in the royal palace of Munich, and various oil-paintings, which are highly commended. Died April 29, 1871.

Jäger or **Jaeger**, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German Lutheran divine and theological writer, born at Stuttgart in 1647; died in 1720.

Jag'gar, (THOMAS AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in the city of New York, June 2, 1839. He took orders in the Episcopal Church, held rectorships in New York and Philadelphia, and in 1875 was consecrated Bishop of Southern Ohio.

Jagic, yâ'ġitch, (VATROSLAV, also written in Latin IGNATIUS, and in Russian IGNATIE VIKENTIEVITCH,) an eminent Croatian philologist, born at Warasdin, July 6, 1838. He was educated at Agram and Vienna. In 1871 he was called to the University of Odessa as professor of comparative philology. In 1874 he was made professor of Slavic languages at Berlin, and in 1880 took a similar position at Saint Petersburg. Among his works are a "History of Croatian and Servian Literature," (vol. i., 1867,) "Critical and Palæographical Essays," (1884,) etc. He has edited many Old Croatian, Glagolitic, and Old Slovenian writings.

Jā'go, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Warwickshire in 1715. Among his poems may be mentioned an "Elegy on the Death of a Blackbird," "Edgehill," and "Labour and Genius." Died in 1781.

Jahan-Geer or **Jahanguire**. See JEHÂN-GEER.

Jahn, yän, (FERDINAND HENDRIK,) a Danish historian, born at Neumünster in 1789. He wrote on Danish history. Died in 1828.

Jahn, yän, (FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Meiningen in 1766; died in 1813.

Jahn, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German writer, born at Lanz in 1778, published several treatises on gymnastics, an essay "On German Nationality," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Jahn, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist and Roman Catholic priest, born in Moravia in 1750. He was professor of Oriental languages at Vienna from 1789 to 1806. He wrote, besides other works, an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (1793,) and "Biblical Antiquities," (1805,) both of which were censured as unsound and put in the "Index" by the court of Rome. Died in 1816.

Jahn, (OTTO,) a German archæologist, born at Kiel in 1813. He became professor of philology at Leipsic in 1847, and published a "Life of Mozart," (1856,) and other works. Died September 9, 1869.

Jähns, yāns, (FREDERICK WILHELM,) a Prussian musician, writer, and composer, born at Berlin in 1809. In 1871 he published an excellent "Catalogue of Weber's Works." Died August 8, 1888.

Jahr, yār, (GEORG HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a distinguished homœopathist, born at Gotha, in Germany, January 30, 1801. He studied under Hahnemann, graduated as doctor of philosophy in Germany, and as doctor of medicine in Paris, (1840,) in which city he thenceforth lived. Most of his numerous books (in German and French) have been translated into English. Died at Brussels in July, 1875.

Jaillot, zhā'yo', (CHARLES HUBERT,) a French geographer and engraver, published some accurate maps of France. Died in 1712.

Jaillot, (JEAN BAPTISTE RENOU,) a French geographer, published "Researches in the City of Paris," (5 vols., 1772.) Died in 1780.

Jaime. See JAMES I. OF ARAGON.

Jaina and **Jains**. See JINA.

Jakob, von, fon yâ'kop, (LUDWIG HEINRICH,) a learned German writer, born at Wettin in 1759, became professor of political economy at Halle in 1816. He published a "Manual of National Economy," (1805,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jal, zhāl, (AUGUSTE,) a French *littérateur* and archæologist, was born at Lyons about 1795. He published, besides criticisms on art, "De Paris à Naples; Études de Mœurs, de Marine et d'Art," (2 vols., 1835,) and "Archéologie navale," (2 vols., 1839.) His chief work is the valuable "Dictionnaire critique de Biographie," often reprinted. Died April 5, 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jalabert, zhā'lā'bair', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born at Nimes about 1815, obtained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Jalal-ed-Deen, (or -eddin.) See JELAL-ED-DEEN.

Jaley, zhā'lā', (JEAN LOUIS NICOLAS,) a skilful French statuary, born in Paris in 1802. Among his works are statues of "La Pudeur" and "La Prière." Died 1866.

Jallabert, zhā'lā'bair', (ÉTIENNE,) a French natural philosopher and writer, born in 1658; died in 1724.

Jallabert, (JEAN,) a son of the preceding, born in Geneva in 1712, filled the office of syndic of the republic. He wrote "Experiments upon Electricity," (1748,) and several other scientific works. Died in 1768.

See DESGENETTES, notice in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jam'blĭ-chus, a native of Syria, who was enslaved by the Romans under Trajan, flourished in the second century. He subsequently obtained his liberty, and wrote a romance, in Greek, entitled "Babylonics, or the Loves of Sinonis and Rhodanes."

Jamblichus or **Jamblicus**, a Platonic philosopher, and native of Syria. He flourished under the reign of the emperor Julian, who dedicated numerous epistles to him.

Jam'blĭ-chus or **I-am'blĭ-chus Chal-ci-de'nus**, [Gr. 'Ιάμβλιχος; Fr. JAMBLIQUE, zhôN'blēk',] an eminent heathen philosopher, born at Chalcis, in Syria, flourished in the reign of Constantine the Great, (306–37 A.D.) He was a pupil of Porphyry, and was attached to the Neo-Platonic school. Many of the Neo-Platonists encouraged a life of ascetic meditation and a belief in magic and divination. Their system was built on the doctrine of emanation,—that the souls of all beings, after the requisite purification, return to the Source from which they emanated. Jamblichus wrote a "Life of Pythagoras," a treatise on the "Mysteries of the Egyptians," and several other works. To his influence is ascribed the prevalence of magic, sacrifices, and superstition in the Neo-Platonic philosophy.

See EUNAPIUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HEBENSTREIT, "Dissertatio de Jamblichi Doctrina," 1764.

Jamblicus. See JAMBLICHUS.

Jamblique. See JAMBLICHUS.

Jâmee, Jâmî, or **Djami**, jâ'mee, (**Moolla-Nooi ed-Deen-** (**Nour-ed-Din-**) **Abd-er-Rahman**, mōōl'lâ nōōr-ĕd-deen' ăbd ĕr-râh'mân,) written also **Djamy** and **Dschami**, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Jâm, (or Djam,) in Khorassân, in 1414, lived at Herât, where he enjoyed the bounty of the Sultan Aboo-Saeed, (Abou-Said.) Among his principal works are "The Chain of Gold," (Sil'silet-zah'ab or -zeh'ĕb,) a collection of satires, and "The Loves of Joseph and Zuleika, and Mejnoon and Leila." He also wrote "Behâristân," ("Abode of Spring,") a treatise on morality, in prose and verse, which is admired for its graceful style as well as for its sentiments. Jâmee has sometimes been called "the Persian Petrarch." He was devoted to the doctrine of the Soofees; and many of his poems are characterized by the spiritual or mystical ideas of that sect. Died in 1492.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Djami;" OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets;" "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1856.

Jameray-Duval. See DUVAL.

James [Sp. JAIME, hī'mà] **I.**, King of Aragon, surnamed THE CONQUEROR, succeeded to the throne in 1213. He quelled an insurrection formed against him by his nobles, and checked the encroachments of papal power. Died in 1276. He was succeeded by his son, Pedro III.

See T. DE SOTO, "Vida del Rey Don Jaime I. de Aragon," 1622.

James II., King of Aragon, surnamed THE JUST, son of Peter III., was born in 1261. He ascended the throne in 1291. He annexed Catalonia and Valencia to his territory, and carried on long wars against Navarre and the Moors. He was a brave, magnanimous, and benevolent prince. Died in 1327.

James I. of England and **VI.** of Scotland was born in the Castle of Edinburgh in June, 1566. He was the only child of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband Henry Lord Darnley, (called, after his marriage, King Henry.) Both Queen Mary and Lord Darnley were grandchildren of Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. of England. It was through this princess that James claimed the throne of England. In 1567 Lord Darnley was murdered, James was placed under the care of the Earl of Mar, and Queen Mary married Bothwell, and was soon after made prisoner by the insurgent lords. Mary was forced to abdicate in favour of her son, who was crowned, as James VI., on the 29th of July, 1567. During his minority Scotland was fearfully rent by contending factions and the violent disputes of the Protestants and Catholics. The regent Morton having rendered himself odious by his tyrannical acts, a successful conspiracy was formed against him by a majority of the Scottish nobles. Morton, however, on account of his Protestant proclivities, soon regained his former influence. James from the commencement of his reign exhibited a weak and frivolous passion for favourites. His cousin Esme Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, a native of France, obtained the principal ascendency over his youthful mind. Captain James Stuart held the second place in the king's esteem. Lord D'Aubigny was created Duke of Lennox, and Captain Stuart Earl of Arran. Both eagerly plotted the destruction of Morton, who was put to death in 1581. In 1582 a company of nobles seized King James, confined him in the castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, imprisoned Arran, and forced Lennox to retire to France. This revolt is known in history as the Raid of Ruthven. At the expiration of ten months, James recovered his liberty and reinstated Arran in his former power. In 1585 a treaty was concluded between the English and Scottish sovereigns. Elizabeth conferred upon James an annual pension of five thousand pounds, and through her influence deprived the Earl of Arran of all emoluments. In 1586 James formed another treaty with England, offensive and defensive, for the protection of the Protestant religion. In 1587 Mary Queen of Scots was executed. James at first appeared insulted and enraged; he threatened to invade the dominions of Elizabeth; but, feeling more interested for the inheritance of the crown of England than for his honour or for filial duty, he was soon pacified. In 1589 he married Anne, daughter of the King of Denmark. In 1594 he quelled a rebellion of the Catholic lords. Bothwell also, having taken part in this revolt, was obliged to fly from the country, to which he never returned. James was an earnest advocate of Episcopacy, and made strenuous efforts to establish it in his dominions, in opposition to the wishes of the people. On this account a tumult was raised in Edinburgh in 1596, from which his life appeared to be in imminent danger. But James, exhibiting for him an unusual share of spirit and energy, dexterously turned this to his own advantage. In 1600 he was decoyed to the castle of the Earl of Gowrie, where Ruthven, brother of the earl, made an attempt on the king's life, on which occasion both the noblemen were slain. The Gowrie Conspiracy has always been veiled in mystery,—no historian having yet unravelled it.

On the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, James became King of England. He displeased his new subjects by the prodigality of his gifts to his Scottish favourites. He continued the foreign policy of Elizabeth by concluding a treaty with Henry IV. of France for assisting Holland against Spain. In 1605, chiefly through King James's penetration, the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. (See FAWKES, GUY.) The year 1612 was marked by the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, who by his manly and noble qualities had been far more successful than his father in winning the affections of the English people. In 1613, James's daughter, the princess Elizabeth, was married to Frederick, the Elector-Palatine. Among the king's favourites were successively Sir George Hume, Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery, and Robert Carr or Ker, a young Scotchman who by his handsome person monopolized the royal favour. He was created Earl of Somerset. In 1615 Carr was tried and convicted on a charge of poisoning his friend Sir Thomas Overbury. This made room for a new favourite, named Villiers, who was created Duke of Buckingham, and who retained his influence over the king during the remainder of the reign. In 1617 James visited Scotland, where he was very zealous in introducing episcopal forms into the Established Church. In 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh was executed on the pretended charge of conspiracy, but in fact to conciliate the court of Spain. The public contempt which this excited against James was increased by his behaviour towards the Elector-Palatine, whom the Bohemians had chosen as their king, and who was attacked by the united forces of Austria and Spain. James pusillanimously refused to give his son-in-law any assistance or encouragement. Frederick had been the Protestant champion of Europe, and the people of Britain hesitated not to express their grief and rage. During a long period James had wished to form a Spanish alliance for Prince Charles; and he now hastened the negotiations. This alliance was, however, broken off through the rashness and insolence of Buckingham. Finally, in 1624, war was declared against Spain, and an army was fitted out to assist the Elector. Owing to pestilence and mismanagement, this army never entered the Palatinate, which remained in the possession of the Duke of Bavaria. James died in March, 1625, after a reign of nearly fifty-eight years, during twenty-two of which he sat on the throne of England. He had seven children by his queen, Anne of Denmark, of whom only Prince Charles and the Princess Elizabeth survived him.

"No prince," says Hume, "so little enterprising and so inoffensive, was ever so much exposed to the opposite extremes of calumny and flattery, of satire and panegyric. . . . Many virtues, it must be owned, he was possessed of; but scarce any of them pure or free from the contagion of the neighbouring vices. His generosity bordered on profusion, his learning on pedantry, his pacific disposition on pusillanimity, his wisdom on cunning, his friendship on light fancy and boyish fondness." (Hume's "History of England," chapter xlix. Respecting the character of James, see, also, Gardiner's "History," referred to below, vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 55–57.) James was the author of numerous works, which displayed considerable learning and no little pedantry; but the most important of his labours was the supervision of the present translation of the Bible, which will remain as a lasting monument of his industry and munificence. The translation was not only made under his immediate superintendence, but the excellent rules by which the translators were governed were drawn up by James himself. Among his works we may cite "Basilicon Doron, or his Majesties Instructions to his Dearest Son, Henry the Prince," "The Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesy," "The True Law of Free Monarchies," "Dæmonology," and "A Counterblast to Tobacco."

See ARTHUR WILSON, "Life and Reign of King James I.," 1653. W. HARRIS, "Life of James I.," 1753; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland:" "Secret Histories of the Court of James I.," by OSBORNE, WELDON, and SIR E. PEYTON, with notes by SIR WALTER SCOTT, 2 vols., 1811; GARDINER, "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," London, 1863.

James II. of England and **VII.** of Scotland, son of Charles I., and younger brother of Charles II., was born at Saint James's, London, in 1633, and soon after was created Duke of York. He was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians in 1646. In 1648 he escaped to Holland, and went to Paris, where he remained nearly four years. Having received a commission in the French army, he served under Marshal Turenne until the peace concluded between Cromwell and the French obliged him to leave the kingdom. At the restoration, in 1660, James accompanied his brother to England, where he received the appointments of lord high admiral and lord warden of the Cinque Ports. The same year he married Anne, daughter of Chancellor Hyde. In 1664 the Duke of York was an earnest advocate of the war with Holland. He took command of the fleet, and in June, 1665, gained an important victory over the Dutch. In 1671 the Duchess of York died, and James avowed himself a Roman Catholic. In 1672 war was renewed against Holland, and James, as lord admiral, assumed the command of the navy. In 1673 the Test Act was passed against Catholics and dissenters. By it the Duke of York was

compelled to resign the command of the navy, and all other offices which he held under government. The same year he married Maria Beatrice Eleonora, daughter of the Duke of Módena. In 1677, greatly to the satisfaction of the English nation, Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, was married to her cousin William, Prince of Orange, who was a Protestant.

In 1679, during the commotions of the Oates Popish Plot, James retired to the continent. In his absence a bill for excluding him from the throne was brought before the Parliament. It was passed by the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. Upon the death of King Charles, in 1685, James ascended the throne unopposed, and promised to maintain and defend the Established Church. He summoned a Parliament, which voted him all the revenues his brother had enjoyed. Having declared his intention of continuing the alliance formed by Charles with France, he received from Louis XIV. 500,000 livres. Strong suspicions were soon excited against the king by his arbitrary measures. It became too manifest that he only intended to keep his promises until he could break them with safety. He sent an agent to Rome to promote the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England; he publicly attended the illegal celebration of the mass, and laboured earnestly for the repeal of the Test Act. The blindness of his zeal was so apparent that even the pope advised him to exercise more caution. In June, 1685, England was invaded by the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. Monmouth was totally defeated at Sedgemoor on the 5th of July, was captured two days after, and executed. James now exhibited his true character. Colonel Kirke and the infamous Judge Jeffreys were sent to the western counties, which had been the principal scene of Monmouth's insurrection, and, by the king's express authority, perpetrated a series of butcheries. Men were shot and hung without the form of trial, and women were burned at the stake for sheltering fugitives. In opposition to law, he admitted Catholics to the highest rank in the army and the navy. Protestants holding high offices of state were discharged, and a court resembling that of the high commission under Charles I. was established. Episcopal dioceses were given to professed Catholics, and the Protestant clergy were driven from the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to make room for foreign priests. In June, 1688, the queen gave birth to a son, who was suspected to be spurious. Previous to this period, Mary, Princess of Orange, had been regarded as the heir-apparent to the crown, and the English people had hoped that at length they would again be governed by a Protestant sovereign. These hopes being now blighted, they applied to the Prince of Orange for assistance in an effort to depose the king. He was prepared to accept the invitation which they sent him; and in November, 1688, he landed in Devonshire, with about fourteen thousand men. The king, deserted by the nobility, the gentry, the army, his friends, and his servants, quitted the island in December, and fled to France, where he was kindly received by Louis XIV. Soon after, the Prince and Princess of Orange were crowned, as King William III. and Queen Mary. In 1689 James landed in Ireland with a small force given him by Louis. He besieged Londonderry, which he was unable to take. On the 1st of July, 1690, King William, who commanded in person, totally defeated James's army at the battle of the Boyne, and firmly established his own power. James soon returned to France, and resided at Saint Germain's until his death, which occurred in September, 1701. As a king, he was brave, determined, energetic. He did much for the improvement of the British navy; he was industrious, and frugal of the public money. But he was implacable in revenge, and his blind bigotry cost him three kingdoms. James had by his first wife, Anne Hyde, eight children, of whom only Queen Mary and the Princess Anne survived him. By his second wife, Mary of Módena, he had six children, two of whom outlived him. He also had four children by Arabella Churchill, a sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and one by Catherine Sedley.

See DAVID JONES, "Life of James II.," 1702; J. S. CLARKE, "Life of James II., King of England," 2 vols., 1816; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" C. J. FOX, "History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.," 1808.

James I., King of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, and son of Robert III., was born about 1394. In 1405 his father sent him to France, in order that he might escape the intrigues of the Duke of Albany; but he was seized by a British fleet, carried as prisoner to London, and thrown into the Tower, whence, after remaining there more than two years, he was taken to Windsor. In 1417, when King Henry V. invaded France, James was obliged to accompany him. In 1424, after a captivity of nineteen years, he was released and restored to his kingdom. While the young king was in England, Henry V. had given him a good education; and, upon his accession to power, James commenced with energy and firmness to reform the laws and customs of Scotland. During his captivity Scotland had been governed successively by the two Dukes of Albany as regents, who had increased their own power and that of the feudal lords, to the detriment of the royal authority. On the recovery of his kingdom he resolved to check with a strong hand the arrogance and lawlessness of the nobles. He seized his cousin Murdo, Duke of Albany, his sons, the Earls of Douglas, Lennox, Angus, and many other peers and barons. All were reconciled to the king except the Duke of Albany, his sons, and the Earl of Lennox, who were tried and executed. This blow struck terror into the order of nobles. The king continued to conduct his reforms with ability and prudence. One part of his policy was to raise the ecclesiastical power in order to balance that of the barons. James had married Joanna Beaufort, a lady of the blood-royal of England. Although the earls at first received the innovations of the king in a spirit of submission, they at length, perceiving the rapid decline of their authority, formed a conspiracy against him, and assassinated him in 1437. James had the reputation of being one of the most accomplished princes of his day. He produced several poetical pieces and songs, which were greatly admired, and in which much literary taste was displayed. There yet remains his "Kings Quhair." Robertson justly remarks that "it was the misfortune of James that his maxims and manners were too refined for the age in which he lived. Happy had he reigned in a kingdom more civilized. His love of peace, of justice, and of elegance would have rendered his schemes successful; and, instead of perishing because he attempted too much, a grateful people would have applauded and seconded his efforts to reform and improve them."

See BUCHANAN, "Rerum Scoticarum Historia;" BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

James II., son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1430. He had for his adviser an able man, named Crichton, who during his minority obtained chief control of the government. Crichton impressed on the mind of the young monarch the necessity of further humbling the nobility. But what James I. had attempted to do slowly and by legal means, his son and Crichton pursued with an impetuosity as unscrupulous as it was unwise. William, sixth Earl of Douglas, having defied the royal authority, was decoyed by Crichton to an interview in the Castle of Edinburgh, where both he and his brother were murdered. James stabbed with his own hand William, eighth Earl of Douglas. This led to a revolt, and the house of Stuart appeared to be in imminent peril. The Earl of Douglas commanded the greater number and more warlike followers; but, owing to his want of energy, nearly all his retainers deserted him before a battle was fought, and he was obliged to fly to England. James would in all probability have succeeded in his plans, had he not been killed in 1460 by the bursting of a cannon.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxviii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

James III., the son and successor of James II., was born in 1453. During his minority the kingdom was governed successively by Bishop Kennedy and Lord Boyd. James married Margaret of Denmark about 1470. He had respectable abilities, and was a lover of the fine arts and literature. The nobles were offended because he neglected them and chose for his associates artists, musicians, and other persons of inferior rank. The king's brothers, the Duke of Albany, and the Earl

of Mar, conspired with the malcontent nobles against James, who was defeated by them in battle near Bannockburn in 1488, and was murdered as he fled from the field.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland;" ROBERTSON, 'History of Scotland."

James IV., King of Scotland, succeeded his father, James III., in 1488, at the age of fifteen. He was generous and brave, loved magnificence, delighted in war, and was eager to obtain fame. During his reign the ancient and hereditary enmity between the king and the nobles appears almost entirely to have ceased. During the revolt which had cost James III. his life, his son had been compelled or persuaded to set himself at the head of it, and was openly declared king. He was subsequently troubled by remorse for this deed, and, not being free from superstition, he received from the pope, as penance, an iron belt to be worn without cessation for the remainder of his life. He also performed several pilgrimages on foot. James founded (1497) the University of Aberdeen, and he also created the order of Knights of the Thistle, (or of Saint Andrew.) In 1513, in opposition to the advice of his sagest counsellors, he rashly invaded England with one of the most loyal and gallant armies that ever a Scottish king had commanded, and was defeated at the famous battle of Flodden, where the flower of the Scottish chivalry perished. The king, with twelve earls, thirteen lords, and a great number of barons, died upon the field, in September, 1513.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxx.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

James V., a son of James IV., was born in 1512, and succeeded his father in 1513. The regency was conferred upon his cousin, the Duke of Albany, a man of enterprise and ability, who was desirous to extend the royal authority; but, in spite of all his exertions, the aristocracy retained their power, and the duke resigned his authority about 1525. The king was then in his thirteenth year, and the nobles agreed that he should assume the government. The Earl of Angus, however, by his intrigues, obtained the chief control of affairs, and kept the young king as a prisoner in his own palace. James, after suffering this for some time, escaped, and Angus was obliged to fly from the country. Firmly seated upon the throne, James continued the policy of his predecessors in humbling the nobility. Commencing very cautiously, he found loyal supporters among the clergy, the principal of whom was Cardinal Beaton. The nobles had received too severe a blow at Flodden to resist, and James pushed forward his plans in an unscrupulous and arbitrary manner. He married Mary of Guise in 1538. Henry VIII. of England declared war against him in 1542, and he was obliged to seek the assistance of those nobles whom he had oppressed. They took up arms at his command, were led by him against the English, and were at first successful; but, owing to the lateness of the season, and to other causes of discontent, they refused to follow up their good fortune. A second expedition across the border was still less successful: nearly ten thousand Scots were taken prisoners, or, as some say, went deliberately over to the English. This proved too great a blow to the proud and ambitious monarch, who died of a broken heart in December, 1542, in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving the crown to his only legitimate child, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. He had several natural children, one of whom was the famous Regent Murray.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chaps. xxxi.–xxxiii.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iv. chaps. xviii. and xix.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" HUME, "History of England."

James VI. OF SCOTLAND. See JAMES I. OF ENGLAND.

James, [Gr. *Ἰάκωβος;* Lat. JACO'BUS; Ger. JAKOB, yä'kob; Fr. JACQUES, zhăk; Sp. SANTIAGO, sän-te-ä'go; It. GIACOMO, jä'ko-mo,] one of the twelve apostles, commonly called SAINT JAMES, son of Zebedee, and brother of Saint John. He was one of the three apostles who appeared to be the most intimately associated with our Saviour. He suffered martyrdom about 44 A.D., by the order of Herod Agrippa.

See Matthew iv. 21, x. 2, xvii.; Luke viii. 51.

James, called THE LESS, was one of the twelve apostles, and is generally supposed to have been the brother of our Saviour, and the author of the Epistle bearing that name. Josephus states that he was put to death by the high-priest Ananias about 62 or 63 A.D.

See Matthew x. 3, xiii. 55, xxvii. 56; Mark iii. 18, vi. 3, xv. 40; Luke vi. 15; Acts i. 13.

James, (CHARLES T.,) an American Senator and inventor, born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, about 1805. In 1851 he was elected a Senator of the United States for six years by the legislature of Rhode Island. He invented a rifled cannon, and was killed at Sag Harbour, Long Island, in October, 1862, by the explosion of a shell on which he was experimenting.

James, zhăm, (CONSTANTIN,) a French medical writer, born at Bayeux in 1813. He edited Magendie's "Lectures on Physiology," etc., (1837–39.)

James, (GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD,) a very voluminous novelist and historian, born in London in 1801. Before attaining the age of seventeen he had written a series of Eastern tales, entitled "The String of Pearls." In 1825 he published "Richelieu," which had previously received the commendation of Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving. This is thought to be his best production. In 1852 Mr. James was chosen British consul at Norfolk, in Virginia, and in 1858 received the same appointment for Venice. His works amount to one hundred and eighty-nine volumes. Of these we may mention "Philip Augustus," (1831,) "Adra, or the Peruvians, a Poem," "Memoirs of Great Commanders," (3 vols., 1832,) "History of Charlemagne," (1832,) "Lives of Foreign Statesmen," (5 vols., 1832–38,) and "Cameralzaman," a dramatic poem, (1848.) Died in 1860.

See "New Spirit of the Age," by R. H. HORNE, London, 1844; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for April, 1844, (by E. P. WHIPPLE.)

James, (Sir HENRY,) an English general, born near Saint Agnes, Cornwall, in 1803. He was educated at Woolwich, and in 1825 entered the royal engineers. He invented photozincography, and executed valuable facsimile plates by that process. He published accounts of the ordnance surveys of the three kingdoms, besides other works of permanent value. Died June 14, 1877.

James, (HENRY,) an able and original writer on theology, born at Albany in 1811. About 1843 he became acquainted with the writings of Swedenborg, whose leading doctrines he appears to have fully embraced, without, however, joining himself to the ecclesiastical organization of Swedenborgians. He published, besides other works, "Moralism and Christianity," (1852,) "Christianity the Logic of Creation," (1857,) "Substance and Shadow, etc.," (1863,) and "The Secret of Swedenborg, being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity," (1869.) Died December 18, 1882.

James, (Sir HENRY,) an English lawyer, born at Hereford, October 30, 1828. He studied at Cheltenham College and at the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1852, was made a Queen's counsel in 1869, and a bencher in 1870. He entered Parliament in 1869, became solicitor-general in 1873, and attorney-general in the same year.

James, (HENRY,) an American novelist and critic, a son of Henry James, (1811–1882,) was born in New York city, April 15, 1843. He was educated in Paris, Geneva, and Bonn, and early became known as a contributor to American journals. His principal works are "Roderick Hudson," (1875,) "The American," (1876,) "The Europeans," (1879,) "The Portrait of a Lady," (1881,) "Portraits of Places," (1883,) "Female Poets and Novelists," (1878,) etc. His name is one of the foremost in recent American literature.

James, (JOHN ANGELL,) an eloquent English dissenting minister and popular writer, born at Blandford, Dorset, in 1785. He was for many years an Independent minister of Birmingham, and acquired great influence by his oral ministry and his numerous writings, which have had an immense circulation. Among his works are "The Anxious Inquirer," "Christian Fellowship," (11th edition, 1855,) "Family Monitor," (9th edition, 1848,) "The Church in Earnest," (4th edition, 1851,) and "Female Piety," (4th edition, 1855.) Died in 1859.

James, (JOHN THOMAS,) Bishop of Calcutta, born at Rugby in 1786. Upon the death of Bishop Heber he was appointed to the diocese of Calcutta, and sailed for India in 1827. He was the author of a "Tour through Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Poland," (1816,) "Treatise on the Italian, French, Dutch, and German Schools of Painting," (1822,) and "The Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." Died in 1828.

See "Memoirs of Bishop James," by his brother, 1830.

James, (PAUL MOON,) an English poet, born in 1780. His short lyric "The Beacon," often attributed to Moore, is all that rescues him from oblivion. He was a banker in Birmingham, where he died in 1854.

James, (RICHARD,) an English divine, linguist, and traveller, and nephew of Thomas James, (1571–1629,) was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1592. Among his works are manuscripts upon Russia, and a "Poem upon the Death of Sir Robert Cotton." Died in 1638.

James, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born in Staffordshire in 1703. He was the inventor of a celebrated fever-powder which bore his name, and the author of a "Medicinal Dictionary," (1743–45,) (in which he was assisted by Dr. Samuel Johnson,) treatises on the "Practice of Physic" and "On Canine Madness," and a "Dissertation on Fevers," (1778.) Died in 1776.

James, (THOMAS,) a learned divine, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1571. He was distinguished as an able and industrious writer against the Catholics. Among the most important of his works are "A Treatise of the Corruptions of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers by the Church of Rome," (1612,) and "The Jesuits' Downfall." Died in 1629.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

James, (THOMAS,) an English navigator, who sailed in 1631 in search of a northwest passage. He made some discoveries on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and to the country lying west of it he gave the name of New Wales. On his return to England he published "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage to the South Sea."

James, (THOMAS,) an English teacher, became headmaster of Rugby School in 1776. He published a "Compendium of Geography." He was the father of Bishop John T. James, noticed above. Died in 1804.

James, (THOMAS C.,) M.D., an American physician and scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1766. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1788, and followed his profession with eminent success in his native city. In 1811 he was appointed professor of midwifery in the above institution. Died in Philadelphia in 1835. He is said to have been versed in the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and to have possessed some acquaintance with the Hebrew. He contributed several short but beautiful poems to Dennie's "Portfolio."

See "Memoir of Thomas Chalkley James," by J. R. TYSON, Philadelphia, 1836; GROSS, "American Medical Biography;" CARSON, "History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania."

James, (THOMAS LEMUEL,) LL.D., an American statesman, born in Utica, New York, March 29, 1831. He learned the trade of a printer, was engaged in journalism, 1851–60, held positions in the New York customhouse, 1860–73, was postmaster of New York, 1873–81, postmaster-general of the United States, 1881–82, and afterwards was a bank-president in New York city.

James, (WILLIAM,) an English land-agent and surveyor, born in Warwickshire in 1771. He was the first to project the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, and is generally regarded as "the father" of the railway-system in England. Died in 1837.

James, (WILLIAM,) an Englishman, known as the author of "The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV. in 1820," (5 vols., 1822,) a work evincing great research. Died in 1827.

James, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English naval officer of high rank, born at Milford Haven about 1721. He distinguished himself in the East India service and in the American war. Died in 1785.

James (or **Jacques**, zhăk) **de Vitri**, (dẹh ve'trĕ',) a distinguished cardinal and historical writer, born at Vitri, near Paris, in the twelfth century. He preached against the Albigenses, and about 1218 joined the crusade against the Saracens. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the East and West." Died in 1240.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

James (or **Giacomo**, jä'ko-mo) **de Voragine**, (dà vo-rà'je-nà,) a Romish prelate, born at Voraggio, near Genoa, about 1230. In 1292 he was ordained Archbishop of Genoa. Died in 1298. He wrote various ecclesiastical works, and a famous collection of the lives of the saints, entitled the "Golden Legend."

James Francis Edward, called the first Pretender, and Chevalier de Saint George, born in 1688, was the son and heir of James II. of England. He was educated in France, and was a Roman Catholic. At the death of his father he was recognized as King of England by Louis XIV. He entered the French army, and charged at the head of the cavalry at Malplaquet in 1709. Lord Bolingbroke formed a design to secure for him the succession to the throne, but was defeated by the death of Queen Anne. In 1715 the Scottish Jacobites took arms to assert the title of the Pretender, and, under the command of the Earl of Mar, were defeated at Sheriffmuir. Another army of his partisans surrendered at Preston. James Francis Edward landed in Scotland in December, 1715; but, finding his cause in a desperate state, he returned to France the next month. Died in 1758 or 1765.

See JESSE, "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," 1845

Jā'mẹ-sọn, (ANNA,) a celebrated writer, born in Dublin in 1797, was the daughter of Mr. Murphy, a painter. She married in 1824 a barrister named Jameson, with whom she went to live in Canada; but, various circumstances causing a separation, Mrs. Jameson returned to England, to employ herself in literature and the fine arts. She was an earnest labourer for the fuller development of the usefulness and mental culture of the women of England. Her productions evince great discrimination, learning, and refinement. Among the most important of these we may mention "The Diary of an Ennuyée," (1826,) afterwards enlarged and published with the title of "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad," (2 vols., 1834,) "Loves of the Poets," (1829,) "Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," (2 vols., 1831,) "The Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," "Lives of the Early Italian Painters," (2 vols., 1845,) and "The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art," (2 vols., 1848.) Died in 1860.

See HARRIET MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," London, 1869; "New Spirit of the Age," by R. H. HORNE; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1834, and April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849; "Twelve Biographical Sketches," by B. R. PARKES, London, 1866.

Jā'mẹ-sọn, (CHARLES DAVIS,) an American general, born at Gorham, Maine, in 1827. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, with the rank of colonel, July, 1861, and commanded a brigade at Fair Oaks, May, 1862. Died at Oldtown, Maine, in November, 1862.

Jā'mẹ-sọn, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish naturalist, born at Leith in 1774 or 1773. He published "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles," (2 vols., 1800,) "A System of Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1804–08,) and other works. He was professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh from 1804 until 1854. In 1819 Professor Jameson and Sir David Brewster founded the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," which the former edited many years. He also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He had a high reputation as a professor. Died in 1854.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1804, and April, 1805; "Annual Register" for 1854.

Jā'mẹ-sọne, (GEORGE,) an eminent painter, called "the Van Dyck of Scotland," was born at Aberdeen in 1586. About 1616 he went to Antwerp, where, with Van Dyck, he studied under Rubens. "His excellence," says Walpole, "consisted in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring." It is said that, in 1633, when Charles I. visited Edinburgh, the magistrates of

that city employed Jamesone to paint the portraits of some of the Scottish monarchs. Charles was so much pleased with the result that he sat for his own portrait, and presented the artist with a diamond ring from his finger. Jameson was also a painter of historical and landscape scenes. Died in 1644.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters," etc.; WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Jamet, zhȧ′mȧ′, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French writer, born near Sens in 1701. Among his works are "Metaphysical Essays," (1732,) "Letters on Taste and the Doctrine of Bayle," (1740,) and "The Mongol Philosopher Dane-Che-Men-Kan," (1740.) Died about 1770.

Jami. See JAMEE.

Jā′mie-soṇ, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned divine, born in Glasgow in 1759, became in 1797 pastor of a church in Edinburgh, where he remained until his death. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. He published, besides other works, "Socinianism Unmasked," (1788,) "The Sorrows of Slavery," a poem, "The Use of Sacred History," (2 vols., 1802,) an "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," (2 vols., 1809,) which is highly esteemed, and "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona," (1811.) Died in 1838.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1809, and May, 1828; "Monthly Review" for September, 1810.

Jamieson, (ROBERT,) a Scottish scholar, born in Morayshire in 1780. For many years he was in the civil service in Edinburgh. Among his works are "Popular Ballads and Songs," (1806,) partly original. Died in London, September 24, 1844.

Jamin, zhȧ′mȧn′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in 1772; died in 1848.

Jamin, (JULES CÉLESTIN,) a French natural philosopher, born in 1818. He became professor of physics in the Polytechnic School at Paris. He commenced in 1858 the publication of an important work, entitled "Cours de Physique." Died in 1886.

Jamin de Bermuy, zhȧ′mȧn′ dẹh bĕr′mü-e′, (JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE MARIE,) one of the best French cavalry officers of his time, was born in Bretagne in 1773. He became colonel of the royal guards of light cavalry about 1807, and went to Spain, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Ocaña in 1809. As general of brigade, he won additional honours at the battle of Vitoria, in 1813. For his various services he was created baron of the empire and Marquis de Bermuy. He fell at the battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Jamsheed. See JEMSHEED.

Jamshid. See JEMSHEED.

Jamyn, zhȧ′mȧn′, (AMADIS,) a French poet, born in Champagne about 1540. His productions attracted the attention of Ronsard, who became a warm friend and liberal patron of Jamyn and procured for him the situation of secretary and reader to Charles IX. He wrote poems on various subjects, and made translations of the last three books of the "Iliad" and the first three of the "Odyssey." Died in 1585.

Janachen, yȧn-ȧ′ken, (*i.e.* Jan (or John) Achen.) See ACHEN.

Janauschek, yȧ′nŏw-shĕk′, (FRANCESCA MADELINA ROMANCE, called FANNY,) a tragic actress of rare talents, born in Prague, Bohemia, July 20, 1830. She appears in both English and German plays, but her principal successes have been won in Germany.

Jane OF NAVARRE. See JOAN.

Janes, jānz, (EDMUND S.,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1807. In early life he was principal of an academy in New Jersey. About 1836 he became minister of a church in Philadelphia, and in 1839 was transferred to Mulberry Street Church, in New York. He was chosen in 1841 financial secretary of the American Bible Society, and travelled through most of the States in pleading the cause of the Bible. He was elected a bishop in 1844. Died September 18, 1876.

Janet, a French painter. See CLOUET.

Janet, zhȧ′nȧ′, or **Janet-Lange**, zhȧ′nȧ′ lȯnzh, (ANGE LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Paris, November 19, 1818. A pupil of Ingres, Collin, and Vernet, he became noted for his military pieces, and not less so for those on religious subjects. Died at Paris, November 25, 1872.

Janet, (PAUL,) an eminent French philosopher, born at Paris, April 30, 1823. He held professorships of philosophy at Bourges and Strasburg, and later at the Sorbonne. His position is that of an acceptor of science who at the same time rejects materialism and defends the old philosophy. Among his numerous works are "Éléments de Morale," (1869,) and "La Philosophie française contemporaine," (1879.)

Jāne′way, (JAMES,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Hertfordshire in 1636. He was a preacher of great power, and was very actively employed at the time of the plague both in the pulpit and in visiting the sick. He wrote a "Life of John Janeway," his brother, and "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence," (1675.) Died in 1674.

Jani, yȧ′nee, (CHRISTIAN DAVID,) a German philologist, born near Halle in 1743. He published a good edition of Horace, (2 vols., 1778–82,) and other works. Died in 1790.

Janiçon, zhȧ′ne′sȯn′, (FRANÇOIS MICHEL,) a noted journalist, born in Paris in 1674. Being an avowed Protestant, he went to receive his education in Holland, which became his adopted country. In early life he entered the army, but finally devoted himself to literature. Among his works are "Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies," (1729,) a production of great merit, and "Serious and Satirical Letters upon the Works of the Savants," (12 vols., 1740 *et seq.*) Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Janin, zhȧ′nȧn′, (JULES GABRIEL,) a celebrated French critic and *littérateur*, born at Saint-Étienne in 1804. He contributed successively to the "Figaro" and the "Quotidienne," and about 1830 became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," for which he furnished a number of brilliant and original articles on politics and literature. He was for a long time the dramatic critic of that journal. He also wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," etc. Among his other productions are the romances of "Barnave," (1831,) "New Literary Tales," "Journey in Italy," (1839,) and "The Nun of Toulouse," (1850.) He also wrote an abridgment of "Clarissa Harlowe," and a "History of Dramatic Literature," (4 vols., 1851–56.) His *critiques* consist mostly of literary gossip, written in a sparkling and polished style. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1870. Died June 20, 1874.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Janin de Combe-Blanche, zhȧ′nȧn′ dẹh kȯN′-blȯNsh′, (JEAN,) a celebrated surgeon and oculist, born in Carcassonne, France, in 1731. He was the author of a "Treatise upon the Lachrymal Fistula," and several other works on diseases of the eye. Died about 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Janitius, yȧ-nīt′se-ûs, or **Janicki**, yȧ-nīt′skee, (CLEMENT,) a learned Polish writer, born in 1516. At fifteen he wrote elegant Latin poetry. Among his works is "Lives of the Kings of Poland." Died in 1543.

Jannâbee or **Jannâbî**, **Al**, ȧl-jȧn-nȧ′bee, [Lat. AL-JANNA′BIUS, or simply JANNA′BIUS,] (**Aboo-Mohammed-Mustafa**—mōōs′tȧ-fȧ,) written also **Djannaby** and **Dschannabi**, an Arabian historian, of whose life scarcely anything is known. He wrote an abridgment of universal history, entitled "Bahar-al-Zokkar," from the creation of the world down to his own time. Died in 1581.

Jannâbî. See JANNÂBEE.

Jannabius. See JANNÂBEE.

Jannequin, zhȧn′kȧn′, (CLAUDE,) Sieur de Rochefort, a French traveller, sailed for Africa in 1637, and, after his return, published a "Voyage to Libya, to the Kingdom of Senegal, and the Banks of the Niger," etc., (1643.)

Jannequin, (CLEMENT.) See CLÉMENT, (JACQUES.)

Jan′ney, (SAMUEL M.,) an American writer, born in

Loudon county, Virginia, January 11, 1801. Both his parents were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers; and his mind appears to have been at an early age deeply impressed with the truth and high importance of the religious principles in which he was educated. Besides some smaller works, he wrote "Conversations on Religious Subjects," (1835;) "A Teacher's Gift, consisting of Essays in Prose and Verse," (1840;) "An Historical Sketch of the Christian Church during the Middle Ages," (1847,) and two valuable biographies, viz., a "Life of William Penn," (1852,) and a "Life of George Fox," (1855.) His last and most important publication is a "History of the Religious Society of Friends from its Rise to the Year 1828," (4 vols., 1867.) This work treats, among other subjects, of the causes and events of the separation which occurred in the Society in 1827–28. The writer belonged to the anti-orthodox division of the Quakers; and, though not professing strict impartiality, he evinced, in his treatment of this delicate and difficult subject, great moderation, a scrupulous regard for the facts of the case, and, on the whole, a liberal and kindly spirit. He was a highly-esteemed minister of the Society of which he was a member. Early in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern Superintendency. Died April 30, 1880.

Jännicke, yĕn'nik-kĕh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German author, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, January 7, 1831. He became a prominent railway official. He published "Hand-Book of Aquarelle-Painting," "Hand-Book of Oil-Painting," "Principles of Ceramic Art," "Summary of the Literature of Ceramics," and other works, partly on entomology.

Janozki, yâ-nozh'kee, or **Janotzki**, yâ-nots'kee, sometimes written **Janisck**, (JOHN DANIEL,) a Polish or Russian author, born at Viborg in 1720. He was appointed superintendent of the Zaluski Library at Warsaw. Among his works, which principally relate to the literature of Poland, are "Letters on Criticism," "A Dictionary of the Living Authors of Poland," and "Polish Literature of our Time." Died in 1786.

Jansemin. See JASMIN.

Jansen, jan'sẹn or yân'sẹn, or **Jan-se'nĭ-us**, [Dutch pron. yân-sā'ne-ŭs,] (CORNELIS,) Bishop of Ypres, celebrated as the founder of the sect of Jansenists, born near Leerdam, in Holland, in October, 1585. He pursued his studies at Paris, and in 1617 was chosen professor of divinity in the University of Louvain. About 1634 he bitterly attacked the French government, in his "Mars Gallicus," for having formed a treaty of alliance with the Dutch Protestants. This provoked the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu, but obtained the favour of the King of Spain, who raised Jansenius to the see of Ypres in 1635. His principal production was entitled "Augustinus," (Louvain, 1640,) in which he advocated the doctrines of Saint Augustine in regard to the atonement, divine grace, free will, and predestination. This work was finished a short time previous to his death, in 1638, and by his will he referred it to the judgment of the Holy See; but his executors published the book, and suppressed that part of the will which related to it. The opinions which he advocated were directly opposed to those advanced by the Jesuits, who made great efforts to obtain a decision against them by the pope. Finally the bishops of France reduced the doctrines of Jansenius to five propositions for condemnation,—viz.: 1. That there are divine precepts which good men are unable to obey for want of God's grace, although desirous to do so. 2. That no person can resist the influence of divine grace when bestowed. 3. That for human actions to be meritorious, it is not requisite that they should be exempt from necessity, but only from constraint. 4. That the Semi-Pelagians err grievously in maintaining that the human will is endowed with power of either receiving or resisting the aids and influences of preventive grace. 5. That whoever maintains that Jesus Christ made expiation by his sufferings and death for the sins of *all* mankind is a Semi-Pelagian. Innocent X. condemned the first four of these propositions as simply heretical, but the last as rash, impious, and injurious to the Supreme Being. Many bulls were also issued by the succeeding popes, by which the Jansenists, several of whom were among the most learned and eminent ecclesiastics of France, were deprived of office and declared to be heretics. Louis XIV., at the instigation of his Jesuit confessor, ordered them to be persecuted and their monastery at Port-Royal to be suppressed. Notwithstanding these attempts to crush them, the Jansenists continued to increase, comprising among their champions Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole, and many other celebrated men.

See LEYDECKER, "Historia Jansenismi," 1695; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal," tomes i., ii.; HEESER, "Historisch Verhaal van de Geboorte, Leven, etc. van C. Jansenius," 1727; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jansen, yân'sẹn, (HENDRIK,) a noted writer and translator, born at the Hague in 1741. He fixed his residence in Paris about 1770, where he became librarian to Talleyrand. His works were chiefly of a historical and philosophical character. Died in 1812.

Jansenius. See JANSEN.

Jansenius, yân-sā'ne-us, (CORNELIS,) a learned Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Hulst in 1510. In 1568 he was ordained first Bishop of Ghent. Of his works we may mention "Concord of the Evangelists," and a "Paraphrase on the Psalms." Died in 1576.

Jansenius, (JAKOB,) a Dutch scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1547, became in 1595 regius professor of the Sacred Scriptures at Louvain. Among his works are Expositions of the Prophet Job, of the Psalms of David, and of the Gospel of John. Died in 1625.

Janson, yân'sọn, (KRISTOFFER NAGEL,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen, May 5, 1841. He published several volumes of poetry and novels, including "Torgrim," (1862,) "Fraa Bygdom," (1865,) "Han og ho," (1868,) and "Norske Digt," (1867.) He wrote "Fra Dansketidi," (1875,) a novel, and other works, including the strongly effective drama "A Woman's Fate," (1879.) In 1882 he became a Unitarian preacher. In 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Janson or **Jenson**, zhŏn'sôn', (NICOLAS,) a French engraver, printer, and type-founder, settled in Venice about 1470. He produced there a number of celebrated editions between 1470 and 1480. He is called the inventor of the Roman type now generally used. Died about 1481.

See G. SARDINI, "Esame su i Principj della Francesa ed Italiana Tipografia, ovvero Storia critica di N. Jenson," 3 vols., 1796–98.

Janssen, yâns'sẹn, or **John'son**, (CORNELIS,) a noted artist, born in Amsterdam in 1590. In 1618 he visited England, where he was employed by James I. to paint the portraits of the royal family. He was also patronized by the nobility. He possessed neither the freedom nor the grace of Van Dyck, but in other respects was regarded as his equal, and in finishing was considered even superior to him. His carnations have been particularly admired; and his pictures yet retain their original lustre, in consequence perhaps of the ultramarine which he used. Died in 1665.

Janssen, yâns'sẹn, (JOHANNES,) MONSIGNOR, a German priest and historian, born at Xanten, April 10, 1829. He was educated at Louvain, Bonn, and Berlin, and in 1880 was made a prothonotary to the pope. Among his numerous works is a "History of the German People," (1876; 3d vol., 1884,) written from the ultramontane stand-point.

Janssen, zhŏn'sôn', (PIERRE JULES CÉSAR,) a French astronomer and physicist, born in Paris, February 22, 1824. He held professorships in the Lycée Charlemagne and the École spéciale d'Architecture, and in 1875 was appointed director of the observatory at Meudon. He is very eminent as a student of solar physics.

Janssens, yâns'sẹns, (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp in 1569. His designs were elegant and spirited. He was a good colorist, and a rival of Rubens. He excelled in painting subjects illuminated by torches, where the brilliant light and deepest shade were placed in a striking contrast. His most important works are the "Resurrection of Lazarus," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died at Antwerp in 1631.

Janssens, (ERASMUS,) a Dutch Unitarian theologian, born about 1540, preached at Clausemburg. Died after 1595.

Jans'sens, (Dutch pron. yâns'sens,) (Francis,) D.D., a Roman Catholic bishop, born at Tilburg, Netherlands, October 17, 1843. He was educated at the American College, Louvain, was ordained a Catholic priest in 1867, came to America in 1868, and was appointed vicar-general of Richmond, Virginia, in 1872, and Bishop of Natchez in 1881.

Janssens, (Jan Willem,) a distinguished Dutch general, born at Nymwegen in 1762. In 1802 he was appointed governor and general-in-chief of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was defeated by the English, who took possession of that country in 1806. After the abdication of Louis Bonaparte, under whom he had held the office of minister of war, Napoleon made him Governor-General of Holland and the East Indies. In this capacity he bravely defended Batavia against the English in 1811, but was finally obliged to surrender. Died in 1835.

Janssens, (Victor Honorius,) a noted Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1664. He studied in Rome the works of Raphael, selected Albano for his model, and excelled all his contemporaries in that style. At the expiration of eleven years he returned to Brussels, where he painted numerous large pictures for palaces and churches. Died in 1739.

Janszoon. See Koster.

Januario. See Januarius.

Jan-u-ā'rĭ-us, [Fr. Janvier, zhôn'vē-ā'; It. Januario, yâ-noo-â're-o,] Saint, Bishop of Benevento, was beheaded during the persecution of Diocletian, about 305. A cathedral was erected over his grave at Naples, where it is believed that his blood exerts great power in checking the eruptions of Vesuvius.

Jā'nus, an ancient Latin deity, represented with two faces. He was regarded as the opener of the day and as having charge of the gates of heaven.* He seems to have presided over the commencement of enterprises. The word *Janua* ("gate") is said by some to have been derived from him; also the name of the month January. The temple of Janus Quirinus at Rome was kept open in time of war and closed during peace. It has been conjectured by some scholars that the name and attributes of Janus may be traced to Ganêsa, (or Ganêsha,) the Hindoo deity of prudence and circumspection, who, among his other offices, had those of presiding over the commencement of undertakings, guarding gates and doors, etc.

See Guigniaut, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–29, vol. ii. book v. sect. 2, chap. iii.; Keightley, "Mythology."

Janvier. See Januarius.

Janvier, zhôn'vē-ā', (Antide,) an ingenious and celebrated horologist, was born at Saint-Claude, in France, in 1751. He invented numerous improvements for watches and for different kinds of astronomical apparatus. In 1784 he became watchmaker to the king. Died in 1835.

Janvier, (Dom René Ambroise,) a learned French monk, born in 1614. He made a Latin translation of the "Rabbi David Kimchi's Hebrew Commentary on the Psalms." Died in 1682.

Japet. See Iapetus.

Japetus. See Iapetus.

Jā'pheth, [Heb. יֶפֶת,] a patriarch, one of the three sons of Noah, and the supposed ancestor of the Caucasian race. (See Iapetus.)

See Genesis vi., vii., ix.

Japix, Japicx, or **Japiks,** yā'piks, (Gysbert,) a celebrated Frisian poet, born at Bolsward in 1603. But few incidents in his early life are known. Japix was the first, and in fact the only, writer in Frisian of any note of that period. In 1763, at Dr. Johnson's request, Boswell, then at Utrecht, sent a copy of Japix as a specimen of Frisian, and at the same time remarked that "it was the only book which they had; that there were no treatises of devotion, ballads, or story-books in the language." Japix died of the plague in 1666.

See Halbertsma, "Hulde aan G. Japiks," 1827; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829.

* Some writers suppose *Janus* to be a corruption of *Dianus*, (from *Dies*, "Day,") because he was the opener of the day.

Japp, jăp, (Alexander Hay,) LL.D., a Scottish author, known by the pseudonym of H. A. Page. He was born at Dun, near Montrose, in 1839, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh. He was editor of the "Sunday Magazine." His works include "Lives" of Hawthorne, (1870,) De Quincey, (1877,) and Thoreau, (1878,) "Golden Lives," (1871,) "Noble Workers," (1873,) "Out and About," (fables, 1874,) "German Life and Literature," etc.

Jaquelot. See Jacquelot.

Jaquotot, zhăk'ko'to', (Marie Victoire,) a skilful French painter on porcelain, born in Paris in 1778. She copied several works of Raphael on porcelain, and painted the dessert-service presented by Napoleon I. to the Czar of Russia after the peace of Tilsit. Died in 1855.

Jarchi, zhăr'she', (Solomon Ben Isaac,) sometimes called **Raschi,** a distinguished Jewish writer, born at Troyes, in France, about 1040. After finishing his education at the Jewish Academy in that city, he travelled through Egypt, Western Asia, Greece, Russia, and Germany. On his return to France he wrote Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, the Mishna, and the Gemara. These works obtained a high reputation, and procured for the author the title of "Prince of Commentators." Died in 1105.

Jardin or **Jardyn.** See Du Jardin.

Jar'dĭne, (George,) born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1742, was professor of logic in the University of Glasgow from 1774 to 1824, and made improvements in the mode of teaching. He published "Outlines of Philosophical Education," (1818.) Died in 1827.

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1819.

Jardine, (Sir William,) a Scottish naturalist, born in Edinburgh about 1800. He studied botany, ornithology, etc. He published, besides other works, "Illustrations of Ornithology," (3 vols., 1829–45.) He was one of the authors of the "Naturalist's Library," (40 vols., 1833–43,) and joint editor of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal." Died November 21, 1874.

Jardinier, zhăr'de'ne-ā', (Claude Donat,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1726. Among his works is the "Virgin and the Infant Jesus," from C. Maratta. Died in 1774.

Jardins, des, dā zhăr'dăn', (Marie Catherine,) Madame de Villedieu, a talented and profligate French authoress, was born in 1640. She removed to Paris, where she supported herself by writing romances and dramas. Her works were quite successful, and, notwithstanding her very exceptionable conduct, she was much courted by persons of distinction. Her active and vivid imagination produced a new era in French romances, changing their old and tedious style into that of the modern novel. Died in 1683.

Jard-Panvillier, zhăr'pôn'vē'ye-ā', (Louis Alexandre,) a French politician, born near Niort in 1757. In 1792 he was elected to the National Convention, where he distinguished himself by his bold defence of the king. Napoleon created him baron of the empire and president of the court of exchequer. Died in 1822.

Jardyn or **Jardin,** (Karel de.) See Dujardin.

Jarnac, de, dẹh zhăr'năk', (Gui Chabot,) Seigneur, a French soldier, who in 1547 killed La Châteigneraye in a duel which was fought in the presence of King Henry II. Died about 1560.

See Tavannes, "Mémoires;" Brantôme, "Mémoires," tome iii.

Jarnowich, yar'no-vik', or **Giornovichi,** jor-no-vee'kee, (Giovanni Maria,) a celebrated and eccentric violinist, born at Palermo, Sicily, in 1745. He spent several years in France, Prussia, and England. He subsequently visited Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1804.

Jaroslaf. See Yaroslaf.

Jar'rett, (Thomas,) an English philologist and clergyman, born in 1805, graduated at Cambridge in 1827. He published "A New Hebrew Lexicon," "A Sketch of Sanscrit Grammar," (1875,) etc. Died March 7, 1882.

Jarrige, zhă'rĕzh', (Pierre,) a French Jesuit, born at Tulle in 1605. He embraced Protestantism, and wrote a work against the society of which he had been a member, entitled "The Jesuits upon the Scaffold;" but sub-

sequently he was reconciled to them, and published a refutation of his previous work. Died in 1660.

Jarry, zhȧ'rē', (NICOLAS,) a French calligraphist, born in Paris about 1620, was famous for the beauty of his penmanship.

Jarry, du, dü zhȧ'rē', (LAURENT **Juilhard**—zhü-ē'yȧR',) a celebrated ecclesiastic, poet, and orator, born near Saintes, in France, about 1658. He went to Paris, where he was patronized by Bossuet and the Duc de Montausier. In 1714 he gained a poetical prize at the French Academy over Voltaire and other competitors. He wrote "The Evangelical Ministry, or Reflections upon the Eloquence of the Pulpit," (1726,) "Poems, Christian, Heroic, and Moral," and several other works. Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Jars, zhȧR, (GABRIEL,) a distinguished mineralogist, and member of the French Academy of Sciences, born at Lyons, in France, in 1732. In 1757 he was sent to examine the mines of Germany and Hungary, and in 1765 visited England, Scotland, Norway, and Sweden for the same purpose. He died in 1769, leaving manuscripts from which his brother compiled "Observations upon a Great Number of Gold and Silver Mines," (3 vols., 1774–81.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jars, de, dẹh zhȧR, (FRANÇOIS DE **Rochechouart**—rosh'shoo-ȧR',) CHEVALIER, a French officer and courtier. He was arrested by Cardinal Richelieu in 1632, because he refused to give evidence in the prosecution of his friend Châteauneuf, keeper of the seals. After an imprisonment of eleven months in the Bastille, and twenty-four examinations, during which nothing could be extorted from him that would criminate Châteauneuf, he was convicted on false evidence and sentenced to death. A reprieve, however, arrived from the king after Jars had placed his head upon the block. He obtained his liberty after a long imprisonment. Died in 1670.

See RICHELIEU, "Mémoires."

Jar'vẹs, (JAMES JACKSON,) a writer and traveller, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818. He produced, besides other works, a "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands," (1843,) "Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands," (1844,) "Art Hints," (1855,) afterwards enlarged and republished as "Art Studies," "The Art Idea, Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture in America," (1865,) "Art Thoughts," (1869,) and "Italian Rambles," (1883.) Died in Switzerland in 1888.

Jar'vis, (ABRAHAM,) D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Norwalk, in Connecticut, in 1739. He graduated at Yale in 1761, and became Bishop of Connecticut in 1797. Died in 1813.

Jarvis, (EDWARD,) M.D., an American statistician, born at Concord, Massachusetts, January 9, 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and took his professional degree at the Massachusetts Medical School in 1830. Among his works are "Practical Physiology," (1848,) "Primary Physiology," (1849,) and other schoolbooks on physiology and health, besides a large number of reports, memorials, tables, and other papers regarding public health, mortality-rates, education, longevity, increment of population, insanity, and other matters pertaining to state medicine.

Jar'vis, (JOHN,) an artist, born in Dublin about 1749, had a great reputation for his paintings on glass and his exquisite manner of finishing single subjects. Among his principal works is the west window of New College Chapel, Oxford, from a design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1804.

Jarvis, (JOHN WESLEY,) a distinguished artist, born in the north of England in 1780, came at an early age to New York, where he gained a high reputation by his portraits. He was also noted for his eccentricities and genial humour. Died January 12, 1840.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Jarvis, (SAMUEL FARMER,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman and author, son of Bishop Jarvis, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1805, and was for some time professor of Oriental literature in Washington (now Trinity) College at Hartford, and from 1837 to 1842 was rector of Christ Church in his native town. He wrote "A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church," etc., (1845,) and "The Church of the Redeemed; or, The History of the Mediatorial Kingdom," (1850.) Died in 1851.

Jasikov or **Jazikov**. See YAZIKOF.

Jasmin, zhȧs'mȧN', or **Jansemin**, zhÔNss'mȧN', (JACQUES or JAQUOU,) the "Barber Poet of Agen," born at that town in 1798. His poems, which are written in the Provençal patois, enjoy the highest popularity in France, and display great powers of humour and pathos, with a charming simplicity of diction. Among the most admired are "The Curl-Papers," ("Los Papillotos,") and "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé," ("L'Abuglo de Castel-Cuillé.") The latter has been translated into English by Longfellow. Died in 1864.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1849.

Jā'sọn, [Gr. Ἰάσων,] a semi-fabulous Greek hero, celebrated as the leader of the Argonautic expedition, which was supposed to have occurred before the siege of Troy. The Argonauts went to Colchis to fetch a golden fleece which was guarded by a dragon. Jason succeeded in this enterprise by the aid of Medea, a sorceress, whom he married. (See MEDEA.)

Jason, tyrant of Pheræ, and chief magistrate of Thessaly, was ambitious and enterprising. He obtained control of Thessaly in 374 B.C., and aspired to be master of all Greece. He was assassinated in 369 B.C.

Jas'per, (WILLIAM,) (known in history as SERGEANT JASPER,) a brave soldier of the American Revolution, born in South Carolina about 1750. When the American flag was shot away in the attack on Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, he leaped outside the walls of the fort, amidst a perfect storm of cannon-shot, replaced the flag, and returned to his post without injury. For this gallant service Governor Rutledge presented to him his own sword. He afterwards served with distinction under Marion, and was killed at Savannah in October, 1779.

Jastrow, yȧs'trov, (MARCUS MORDECAI,) Ph.D., a Jewish scholar, born at Rogasen, Prussian Poland, June 5, 1829. He studied at Posen, Berlin, and Halle, graduating at the latter university in 1856, was preacher at Warsaw, 1858–62, and rabbi at Mannheim, Warsaw, and Worms, 1862–66, in which year he removed to the United States and became a rabbi in Philadelphia. His principal works are "Lectures," in Polish, (1862,) "Jewish Laws," in Polish, (1859,) "Four Hundred Years of Jewish History," (1865,) "Episodes of Jewish History," and a "Complete Talmudic Dictionary," a colossal work, not yet finished.

Jászay, yȧ'sī, (PAUL, or PÁL,) a Hungarian historian, born at Szántó in 1809. He became a secretary to the Batthyányi ministry, and died in 1852. He wrote two valuable histories,—"The History of the Hungarian People after the Battle of Mohács," (1846, incomplete,) and "History of the Hungarian People from the Oldest Times to the Publication of the Golden Bull," (1855.)

Jaubert, zhō'bair', (FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French lawyer, born at Condom in 1758. In 1804 he became president of the Tribunate. In 1806 he was appointed councillor of state. Died in 1822.

Jaubert, (HIPPOLYTE FRANÇOIS,) a French minister of state, and naturalist, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1798. He became minister of public works in 1840. He published "Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium," (2 vols., 1842–46.) Died Dec. 5, 1874.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jaubert, (PIERRE AMÉDÉE ÉMILIEN PROBE,) a French Orientalist, born in Provence in 1779, accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as first secretary-interpreter in 1799. He was appointed, after his return, professor of Persian in the College of France, was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1830, and made a peer of France in 1841. He contributed to the "Journal Asiatique," and wrote a number of learned works. Died in 1847.

See E. BIOT, "Notice biographique sur M. Jaubert;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jaucourt, de, dẹh zhō'koor', (ARNAIL FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French politician, born in Paris in 1757, was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly

in 1791. In June, 1814, he acted as minister of foreign affairs in the absence of Talleyrand. He founded the Protestant Bible Society of Paris. Died in 1852.

Jaucourt, de, (LOUIS,) CHEVALIER, an accomplished French writer and scholar, born in Paris in 1704. He studied at Geneva, Cambridge, and Leyden, and was a pupil of Boerhaave in medicine. He published in 1734 a "History of the Life and Works of Leibnitz," which is much admired. He wrote many articles on natural philosophy, natural history, literature, etc. for the great French Encyclopædia of Diderot. His principles were more consistent with the Christian religion than those of the other Encyclopædists. He wrote a voluminous Medical Lexicon, but lost the manuscript at sea, and contributed largely to the "Bibliothèque raisonnée des Ouvrages des Savants de l'Europe," (1728–40.) Died at Compiègne in 1779.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Jauffret, zhō'frȧ', (GASPARD JEAN ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French writer on theology, born in Provence in 1759, became chaplain to Napoleon about 1804, Bishop of Metz in 1806, and Archbishop of Aix in 1811. Died in 1823.

Jauffret, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1770. He was secretary of the Academy of Marseilles, and wrote several valuable juvenile books. Died about 1850.

Jaugeon, zhō'zhôn', (N.,) an able French mechanician, who wrote several works on natural history and physiology. Died in 1725.

Jault, zhō, (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) a physician and Orientalist, born in Franche-Comté in 1700, became professor of Greek and Syriac in the Royal College at Paris. He translated Ockley's "History of the Saracens" (1748) from the English, and several medical works from the Latin. Died in 1757.

Jauregui y Aguilar, de, dȧ hŏw-rā'ğee e ȧ-ğe-laR', (JUAN,) Chevalier de Calatrava, a Spanish poet and painter, born at Toledo about 1570. In 1607 he visited Rome, where he studied Italian and improved himself in the art of painting. He translated into his native tongue the "Pharsalia" of Lucan and the "Aminta" of Tasso, (1607.) The latter is an excellent version. He introduced a superior style among the Spanish painters. Died in 1650, or, according to some, in 1640.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Javello, yȧ-vel'lo, (CRISOSTOMO,) a learned philosopher and theologian of the Dominican order, was born near Milan about 1471.

Jav-o-le'nus, (PRISCUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived under the reigns of Nerva and Hadrian. He wrote an "Epitome of the Libri Posteriores of Labeo," and several treatises on law.

Jay, zhȧ, (ANTOINE,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in the Gironde in 1770. He was for many years chief editor of the "Constitutionnel," a daily paper of Paris, and the "Minerve." In politics he was liberal. He spent seven years in the United States, 1795–1802. In 1832 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. His most important work is a "History of the Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu," (1815,) which is highly praised by Henri Martin. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jay, (HARRIETT,) an English novelist and actress, born near London, September 22, 1857. She published "The Queen of Connaught," (1875,) "Dark Colleen," (1876,) "Two Men and a Maid," (1881,) and other works. She went upon the stage in 1881. She was a sister-in-law of Robert Buchanan, and became his second wife in 1884.

Jay, (JOHN,) an illustrious American statesman, first chief justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He was descended on his father's side from Pierre Jay, a Huguenot merchant of La Rochelle, who fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Jay graduated at King's (now Columbia) College in 1764, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1768. At this period he combined in a remarkable degree the dignity and gravity of manhood with the ardour of youth. His talents soon procured for him both an extensive legal practice and great influence in the political assemblies called to consider the aggressive policy of the British government. Elected to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, he took a leading part in all its proceedings, and, as one of a committee of three, drew up the address to the people of Great Britain, which at once procured for its author the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent writers in America. He also prepared the address issued by Congress in 1775 to the people of Canada. In the general debates he took strong ground in favour of the central authority and against separate colonial action. Having been recalled from Philadelphia in May, 1776, to take part in the deliberations of the New York provincial Congress, his name does not appear on the Declaration of Independence, which, however, received his cordial support. He exerted great influence in the convention which met in August of the same year to frame a State government for New York. To arouse the people from the despondency occasioned by the disasters to our arms, he prepared, in December, an address to the country, which was issued by the convention and ordered by Congress to be translated into German. He also reported to the New York convention, in March, 1777, a bill of rights, and had a chief share in framing the Constitution. Before its adjournment, May, 1777, the convention appointed Jay chief justice of New York.

In December, 1778, he again took his seat in Congress, and a few days after was chosen its president. His dignified and impartial discharge of the duties of this position won the esteem of all parties. In September, 1779, he resigned the offices both of president and chief justice, to accept the appointment of minister to Spain to negotiate for a loan of $5,000,000 and for the free navigation of the Mississippi. After many months of vexatious and fruitless labours at Madrid, he proceeded to Paris, and took part with Adams, Franklin, and others in negotiating the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed September 3, 1783. Jay returned to New York in July, 1784, and, learning that Congress had already appointed him secretary of foreign affairs, then probably the most important office in the government, he accepted this position in December following, and discharged its duties until the election of Washington as President of the United States in 1789. To answer the objections of the opponents to the Federal Constitution as it came from the General Convention of 1787, Jay united with Hamilton and Madison in writing "The Federalist." "No constitution of government," says Chancellor Kent, "ever received a more masterly and successful vindication." Jay contributed greatly towards overcoming the majority against the Constitution in the New York convention called to adopt or reject it in 1788, (at first the vote stood only eleven for, to forty-six against it; afterwards thirty for, to twenty-seven against,) and on the reorganization of the government under it in 1789 he was offered by Washington, it is said, the choice of the offices in his gift. He accepted that of chief justice of the supreme court. "His general learning and ability," says Daniel Webster, "and especially the prudence, the mildness, and the firmness of his character, eminently fitted Mr. Jay to be at the head of such a court." In 1792 Jay received a majority of the votes for Governor of New York; but, on some technical grounds, George Clinton, the Republican candidate, was declared elected. In writing of this result to his wife, he said, "A few years will put us all in the dust; and then it will be of more importance to me to have governed myself than to have governed a State." In 1794 Jay accepted with reluctance the appointment of special minister to England to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, well knowing that in the state of public feeling no adjustment that could be effected would give satisfaction to all parties. He concluded a treaty on the 19th of November of the same year. It provided, among other things, that pre-revolutionary debts owed to British subjects should be paid by the United States, that the British government should indemnify Americans for losses sustained by illegal captures, etc. (About $10,000,000 were afterwards paid on this account.)

This treaty was at once assailed with almost unexampled violence by the party favourable to France. Mobs lighted bonfires with it in the principal cities, and in Boston Jay himself was burned in effigy. On the other hand, Hamilton defended the treaty with an ability that extorted the admiration even of its opponents, and Fisher Ames, in one of the greatest efforts of American eloquence, declared that the "treaty had justly raised the character of the nation." It was finally carried into effect by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty-one. While Jay was absent in England, he was elected, without his knowledge or consent, Governor of New York,—an office which he held for six years. It was under his administration that slavery in that State was abolished. In writing to a friend, in 1780, he had declared, "Till America comes into this measure, [the abolition of slavery,] her prayers to Heaven for liberty will be impious." Five years later (1785) he was made president of a society in New York "to promote the manumission of slaves." Having declined a re-election at the close of his second gubernatorial term, Jay was nominated and confirmed by the Senate to succeed Oliver Ellsworth in his former office of chief justice of the United States; but this honour he also declined, and for the remainder of his life resided on his estate at Bedford, Westchester county, New York. He died May 17, 1829. "In lofty disinterestedness," says Hildreth, "in unyielding integrity, in superiority to the illusions of passion, no one of the great men of the Revolution approached so near to Washington," (as Jay.) Jay was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a man of deep religious as well as earnest moral convictions; the Bible is said to have been his constant study. In stature he was somewhat less than six feet in height; he was well formed, but rather thin, face colourless, with deep-blue eyes, and aquiline nose.

See a "Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Writings," by his son, WILLIAM JAY, 2 vols., 1833; JAMES RENWICK, "Lives of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton," 1840; HENRY FLANDERS, "Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States," 1855; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for July, 1823, and October, 1833.

Jay, (JOHN,) an eminent lawyer, a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Judge William Jay, was born in New York in 1817. He graduated at Columbia College in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery, and was counsel for several fugitive slaves in the courts of law. In April, 1869, he was appointed minister to Austria. He was thrice chosen president of the Union League of New York.

Jay, (WILLIAM,) a popular English dissenting minister and writer, born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, in 1769. He was the pupil and protégé of the Rev. Cornelius Winter. He began to preach about the age of sixteen, and became in 1791 minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where he continued to preach for sixty-two years. He was called the "prince of preachers" by the eminent John Foster. Among his works are "Morning and Evening Exercises," (1842,) "Lectures on Female Scripture Characters," (1854,) a "Life of Cornelius Winter," "Mornings with Jesus," (1854,) and "Evenings with Jesus," (1854.) Died in December, 1853.

See his Autobiography, edited by GEORGE REDFORD and JOHN ANGELL JAMES, 1854; "Memoir of William Jay," by S. S. WILSON, 1854.

Jay, (WILLIAM,) an American philanthropist, second son of Chief-Justice Jay, was born in New York in 1789. He graduated at Yale in 1807, and on the death of his father, in 1829, succeeded to the family estate at Bedford. He had previously, in 1820, been appointed first judge of Westchester county, in which office he was continued till superseded, in 1842, on account of his anti-slavery opinions. He early entered upon his philanthropic labours, and continued to exert himself in behalf of the temperance reform, the abolition of slavery, educational and missionary enterprises, Sunday-schools, tract and Bible societies, etc., for the remainder of his life. He was for several years the president of the American Peace Society, and was one of the chief founders of the American Bible Society. His principal works are the "Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Writings," (2 vols., 1833,) "An Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies," (1835,) "A View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery," (1839,) "War and Peace," (1848,) and "A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War," (1849.) Died at Bedford, New York, in 1858.

Jay, le, (GUI MICHEL.) See LE JAY.

Jayadeva or **Djayadeva**, jī-a-dā'va, a celebrated Hindu poet, known as the author of the "Gîta Govinda," ("Song of Krishna,") a famous Sanscrit poem in honour of Krishna. The time and circumstances of his life are unknown. An Oriental critic refers to Jayadeva as a poet in the following terms: "Whatever is delightful in the modes of music, . . . whatever is exquisite in the sweet art of love, whatever is graceful in the strains of poetry,—all that let the happy and wise learn from the songs of Jayadeva."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" "Asiatic Researches," vol. iii. p. 207.

Jazet, zhȧ'zȧ', (JEAN PIERRE MARIE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1788. He perfected the art of engraving in aquatint, and reproduced the works of Horace Vernet and other masters. Died in 1871.

Jeacocke, jā'kok, ? (CALEB,) a baker of London, known as the author of the "Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul against the Charges of Hypocrisy and Insincerity brought by Bolingbroke, Middleton, and Others," (1765.) Died in 1786.

Jeaffreson, jĕf'fẹr-sn, (JOHN CORDY,) an English author, born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, January 14, 1831. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852. In 1859 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He has published "Crewe Rise," (1854,) "The Rapier of Regent's Park," (1882,) and a dozen other novels, "Novels and Novelists," (1858,) "A Book about Doctors," (1860,) "A Book about Lawyers," (1866,) "Life of Robert Stephenson," (1864,) "A Book about the Clergy," (1870,) "The Real Lord Byron," (1883,) and other works.

Jean OF FRANCE. See JOHN.

Jean Bon Saint-André, zhŏN bôn sȧN'tŏN'drȧ', BARON, a French revolutionist, born at Montauban in 1749. He studied theology, and became a Protestant minister. He was chosen deputy to the National Convention in 1792, joined the Jacobins, voted for the death of the king, and was elected one of the committee of public safety. He was appointed prefect of Mayence, (Mentz,) where he won great esteem by the firmness, integrity, and wisdom of his administration. Died in 1815.

Jean Jacques. See ROUSSEAU.

Jean de Matha. See JOHN OF MATHA, SAINT.

Jean de Paris, zhŏN de pȧ're', a French Dominican, and professor of theology at Paris, wrote "De Regia Potestate et Papali," in which he maintained the cause of King Philip against the pope. Died in 1304.

Jean Paul. See RICHTER.

Jeanes, jeenz, (HENRY,) an English divine, born at Allensay, in Somersetshire, in 1611. He wrote a treatise on "Abstinence from Evil," one entitled "The Image Unbroken," (1651,) in defence of Charles I., and a work in reply to the "Iconoclastes" of Milton. Died in 1662.

Jeanne d'Albret, zhȧn dȧl'brȧ', or **Joan**, Queen of Navarre, born in 1528, was the only child of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, and Marguerite, sister of the French monarch Francis I. Her earliest suitor was Philip, the son of Charles V. of Germany; but Francis I. opposed the union, and gave her in marriage to Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendôme, in 1548. Through her husband's influence she embraced the Calvinistic faith, caused it to be introduced into Navarre, and in a short time was regarded as one of the chief supporters of Protestantism in France. On the 13th of December, 1553, she gave birth to a son, afterwards known as the illustrious Henry IV. In 1555, with her husband, she succeeded to the sovereignty of Navarre. Two years later, her husband, having been appointed lieutenant-general of France, was killed at the siege of Rouen. Jeanne died at Paris in 1572. She was distinguished for her talents, virtues, and heroic qualities.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "Mémoires."

Jeanne d'Arc. See JOAN OF ARC.

Jeanne of Naples. See JOAN OF NAPLES.

Jeanne of Navarre. See JOAN OF NAVARRE.

Jeannin, zhȧ'nȧn', (PIERRE,) a French statesman and diplomatist of high reputation, born at Autun in 1540. He held an office at Dijon in 1572, when a royal order came for the massacre of the Protestants. Although he was a zealous Catholic, he persuaded the local authorities to disobey or suspend the execution of the order, which in a few days was countermanded. He afterwards became president of the Parliament of Dijon. In 1594 he gave his adhesion to Henry IV., who employed him on important foreign missions. He gained the confidence of the king in a high degree. After the death of Henry IV., (1610,) the queen, Marie de Médicis, appointed Jeannin controller of the finances, and confided to him the chief direction of affairs. He died in 1622, leaving "Memoirs of his Negotiations," (1656.)

Jeanron, zhôn'rôn', (PHILIPPE AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1809. Died 1877.

Jeaurat, zhō'rȧ', (ÉDME SÉBASTIEN,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in 1724. He published in 1750 a valuable "Treatise on Perspective." In 1753 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military School of Paris, where he caused an observatory to be established. Among his works is "Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793." He became a member of the Institute in 1796. Died in 1803.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jebb, (JOHN,) M.D., a celebrated divine, born in London in 1736. In 1768 he delivered a course of lectures on the Greek Testament at Cambridge. He obtained the living of Ovington, in Norfolk, in 1764, and became chaplain to the Earl of Harborough. Having subsequently embraced Socinian views, he resigned all his ecclesiastical appointments and commenced the study of medicine. He obtained his degree at Saint Andrew's, and practised with success. He was much engaged in political controversy, and earnestly advocated the American cause during the Revolutionary war. Died in 1786.

See DISNEY, "Life of John Jebb," 1787.

Jebb, (JOHN,) an Irish Protestant bishop and classical scholar, born at Drogheda in 1775, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He published, in 1819 or 1820, an important work on "Sacred Literature," which is highly praised by several critics. "It has the highest claims," says T. H. Horne, "to the attention of every biblical student." In 1823 he was appointed Bishop of Limerick. Among his works is "Practical Theology," (2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1833.

See CHARLES FORSTER, "Life of Bishop Jebb," 2 vols., 1837.

Jebb, (Sir RICHARD,) BART., son of Dr. Samuel Jebb, noticed below, was born at Stratford, in Essex, in 1729. He studied medicine in London, and afterwards at the University of Leyden, where he obtained the degree of M.D. He became physician-extraordinary to George III. about 1777, and physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1780. Died in 1787.

Jebb, (RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE,) a British scholar, born at Dundee, August 27, 1841. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1862 and received a Fellowship. In 1875 he was made Greek professor in Glasgow University. Among his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," "Primer of Greek Literature," a "Life of R. Bentley," and important editions of the texts of various Greek authors, with notes.

Jebb, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a noted English physician and classical scholar, born in Nottinghamshire, was an uncle of John Jebb, M.D., noticed above. He embraced the principles of the nonjurors, and became librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collier. He edited the "Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew, in Greek and Latin," the "Opus Majus" of Roger Bacon, and several other works. Died in 1772.

Jee-jeeb-hoy', (Sir JAMSETJEE,) BART., a Parsee merchant, born in Bombay, July 15, 1783. He acquired great wealth as a merchant, and was distinguished for his remarkable benevolence and large charities. He was made a baronet in 1857, and died April 15, 1859. His son, of the same name and titles, (born 1811, died July 11, 1877,) was also distinguished for his charities and public spirit. The third baronet of this name was born March 3, 1851, and before his succession to the title bore the name of Manockjee Cursetjee.

Jef'fĕr-sŏn, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished comedian, born in Philadelphia, of a family of actors, February 20, 1829. In early youth he went upon the stage, and rapidly rose to a very high rank in his profession. The characters of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Bob Eccles" are those in which he has attained the greatest celebrity.

Jefferson, (THOMAS,) an eminent American statesman, and the third President of the United States, was born, April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia, near the spot which afterwards became his residence with the name of Monticello. He was the oldest son in a family of eight children. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a man of great force of character and of extraordinary physical strength. His mother, Jane Randolph, of Goochland, was descended from an English family of great respectability. Young Jefferson began his classical studies at the age of nine, and at seventeen he entered an advanced class at William and Mary College. On his way thither he formed the acquaintance of Patrick Henry, who was then a bankrupt merchant, but who afterwards became the great orator of the Revolution. At college Jefferson was distinguished by his close application, and devoted, it is said, from twelve to fifteen hours a day to study. He became well versed, we are told, in Latin, Greek, Italian, French, and Spanish, making at the same time a respectable proficiency in his mathematical studies. After a five years' course of law under Judge Wythe, he was admitted to the bar in 1767. His success in the legal profession was remarkable; his fees for the first year amounted to nearly three thousand dollars. In 1769 Jefferson commenced his public career as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in which he had, while a student of law, listened to Patrick Henry's great speech on the Stamp Act.

In 1773 he united with Patrick Henry and other patriots in devising the celebrated committee of correspondence for disseminating intelligence between the colonies, of which Jefferson was one of the most active and influential members. Elected the next year to a convention to choose delegates to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia, he drew up for their instruction his famous "Summary View of the Rights of British America," which, though rejected by the convention as being too radical, was subsequently issued by the House of Burgesses, and, after some revision by Edmund Burke, passed through several editions in Great Britain. June 1, 1775, Jefferson reported to the Assembly the reply of Virginia to Lord North's conciliatory proposition, and on the 21st of the same month took his seat in the Continental Congress. His reputation as a statesman and accomplished writer at once placed him among the leaders of that renowned body. He served on the most important committees, and, among other labours, drew up the reply of Congress to the above proposal of Lord North, and assisted John Dickinson in preparing, in behalf of the Colonies, a declaration of the cause of taking up arms. The rejection of a final petition to the king having at length destroyed all hope of an honourable reconciliation with the mother-country, Congress, early in the session of 1776, appointed a committee to draw up a declaration of independence, of which Jefferson was made chairman. In this capacity he drafted, at the request of the other members of the committee, (Franklin, Adams, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston,) and reported to Congress, June 28, that great charter of freedom known as the "Declaration of American Independence," which, on July 4, was adopted unanimously, and signed by every member present except John Dickinson of Pennsylvania. It may be doubted if in all history there be recorded so important an event, or if a state paper has ever been framed that has exerted, or is destined to exert, so great an influence on the destinies of a large portion of the human race. The Declaration of Independence, says Edward Everett, "is equal to anything ever born on parchment or expressed in the visible signs of thought." "The heart of Jefferson in writing it," adds Bancroft,

"and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity." In October following, Jefferson resigned his seat in Congress, and also the appointment of commissioner to France, to take part in the deliberations of the Virginia Assembly. A State Constitution had previously been adopted, to which he had furnished the preamble; and he now applied himself to a radical revision of the laws of the commonwealth, in which he was engaged for two years and a half. Among other reforms, he procured the repeal of the laws of entail, the abolition of primogeniture, and the restoration of the rights of conscience,—reforms which, he believed, would eradicate "every fibre of ancient or future aristocracy." He also originated a complete system of elementary and collegiate education for Virginia.

In June, 1779, Jefferson succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia, and held the office during the most gloomy period of the Revolution. He declined a re-election in 1781, assigning as a reason that at that critical juncture "the public would have more confidence in a military chief." Two days after retiring from office, his estate at Elk Hill was laid waste, and he and his family narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. Jefferson was twice appointed, in conjunction with others, minister-plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain,—viz., in June, 1781, and in November, 1782,—but was prevented, by circumstances beyond his control, from action in either instance. Returned to Congress in 1783, he reported to that body, from a committee of which he was chairman, the definitive treaty of peace, (concluded at Paris, September 3, 1783,) acknowledging the independence which had been announced in the Declaration of July 4, 1776. He also proposed, and carried through Congress at its next session, a bill establishing the present Federal system of coinage, which took the place of the English pounds, shillings, pence, etc., and reported a plan of government for the territory of the United States. In May following, (1784,) Congress appointed him minister-plenipotentiary to act with Franklin and Adams in negotiating treaties of commerce and amity with foreign powers; and in 1785 he succeeded Dr. Franklin as resident minister at Paris. It was during this sojourn in France, which was one of the happiest periods of Jefferson's life, that he formed that strong predilection for the French nation over the English which marked so conspicuously his subsequent career. He published, while abroad, his famous "Notes on Virginia," relating to politics, commerce, manufactures, etc., (Paris, 1784,) which at once attracted general attention throughout Europe. Having obtained permission to return to America, he left Paris in September, 1789, and reached Virginia soon after the election of Washington as first President of the United States. The Federal Constitution, then recently adopted, did not meet with his approval. He declared that he did not know whether the good or the bad predominated. Subsequently, however, he thought more favourably of it. In organizing the government, Washington offered him a seat in his cabinet as secretary of state, which Jefferson accepted.

With Washington's administration began the fierce struggles between the two great political parties of the country, the Republicans and Federalists,—the former under the lead of Jefferson, and the latter under that of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury. Jefferson opposed Hamilton's funding system, his United States bank, and other financial measures; and when the war broke out between England and France he was in favour of aiding the latter with our arms, while Hamilton advocated the observance of a strict neutrality. These differences between the two rival chiefs, which were the occasion of many stormy discussions in the cabinet and of an almost unexampled political excitement throughout the country, culminated shortly after the dismissal of the French minister Genest, (Genet,) and Jefferson resigned his office, December 31, 1793, and retired to Monticello. At the close of Washington's second term he was again called into public life, as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party, John Adams being the nominee of the Federalists. In the ensuing election Adams received the highest number of votes, and was declared President; and, according to a rule then in force, Jefferson, being the next highest candidate, became Vice-President. By virtue of this office he took his seat, March 4, 1797, as president of the Senate. The disputes with France, and other difficult questions, rendered the administration one of extraordinary turbulence. At its close, Jefferson and Adams were again the respective candidates of the Republican and Federal parties. In this election the Republicans triumphed, but cast an equal number of votes for Jefferson and Aaron Burr,—seventy-three: Adams received but sixty-five. As it was necessary that the person chosen to the first office should have a plurality of votes, the election, in these circumstances, devolved upon the House of Representatives, which, on its thirty-sixth ballot, declared Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President, their terms of office to commence March 4, 1801. Jefferson was re-elected in 1804 by an electoral vote of one hundred and forty-eight to twenty-eight, and in 1809 retired voluntarily from office, after a prosperous administration of eight years. Among the important events that occurred during his term of office were the purchase of Louisiana, (1803,) the brilliant victories of our fleets in the Mediterranean, and peace with Morocco and Tripoli, in 1803, Lewis and Clark's overland exploring expedition to the Pacific, sent out by the President in 1804, the arrest and trial of Aaron Burr for treason, 1807, and the attack, the same year, of the British war-frigate Leopard on the American frigate Chesapeake, which led to Jefferson's embargo act and ultimately to the second war with Great Britain. Washington and Adams had opened Congress with a speech; but Jefferson preferred a written message, as being more democratic. He also initiated the policy of removing incumbents from office on the grounds of a difference in political opinion. After participating in the inauguration of his friend and successor, James Madison, Jefferson retired to Monticello, where he passed the remainder of his life in attending to his private affairs, receiving the numerous calls of friends and strangers, and in the exercise of a most liberal hospitality. In 1819 he took the chief part in founding the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, near Monticello, and acted as its rector till his death, which occurred on the same day with that of John Adams, July 4, 1826, —the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The following epitaph, written by himself, is inscribed on his tombstone, a small granite obelisk, at Monticello: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." As the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Republican (Democratic) party, Jefferson has probably exerted a greater influence on the institutions of this country than any other American except Washington. He was regarded as the very embodiment of democracy. All titles of honour —even that of Mr.—were distasteful to him. Dressed in the plainest apparel, he was as accessible to the yeoman in his every-day garments as to a foreign dignitary of state. In his intercourse with others he was distinguished for his affability. His conversation was fluent, imaginative, various, and eloquent. "In Europe," wrote the Duc de Liancourt, "he would hold a distinguished rank among men of letters." His adroitness in politics and in the management of men has rarely been surpassed. In religion he was what is denominated a free-thinker. "His instincts," says Bancroft, "all inclined him to trace every fact to a general law, and to put faith in ideal truth." Slavery he considered a moral and political evil, and declared in reference to it that he "trembled for his country when he remembered that God is just." His extreme views of State rights in later life were very much modified, and he owned that it was necessary for the general government sometimes "to show its teeth."

In his prime, Jefferson was six feet two and a half inches in height, with a sinewy, well-developed frame, angular face, but amiable countenance, and ruddy complexion delicately fair. He had deep-set, light-hazel eyes, and hair of a reddish chestnut colour, very fine. He was married in 1772 to Mrs. Martha Skelton, daughter of John Wales, a distinguished Virginia lawyer. She brought him a large dowry in lands and slaves, about

equal in value to his own property; but his liberality and generous living left him insolvent at his death. One daughter and ten grandchildren survived him. "The Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson," in 4 vols. 8vo, edited by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, was published at Charlottesville in 1829, and republished in London and Boston the same year, and in New York in 1830. In 1848 his manuscripts were purchased by Congress, and published under the title of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson," in 9 vols. 8vo, 1853–55. His "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" is still in use among legislative bodies in this country.

See, in addition to the works already mentioned, HENRY S. RANDALL, "Life of T. Jefferson," 3 vols., 1858; GEORGE TUCKER, "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1836; B. L. RAYNER, "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1834; THEODORE DWIGHT, "Character of T. Jefferson," 1839; W. LINN, "Life of T. Jefferson," 1835; NICHOLAS BIDDLE, "Eulogy on T. Jefferson," 1827; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1830, and October, 1837, "North American Review" for April, 1830, and January, 1835; "Westminster Review" for October, 1830; and an excellent article on Jefferson in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by JOHN E. COOKE.)

Jef'ferў or **Jef'frey**, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Ipswich in 1647. He was chosen rector of Kirton and Falkenham, in Suffolk, in 1687, and was appointed Archdeacon of Norwich in 1694. He published the religious works of Sir Thomas Browne. Dr. Jeffrey was strongly opposed to religious controversy. Died in 1720.

See "Life of Jeffery," prefixed to his "Sermons."

Jeffery or **Jeffrey**, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting minister, born at Exeter about the year 1700. He was the author of several religious works, in which he displayed great ability. Of these we may mention "The True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," and "The Divinity of Christ proved from Holy Scripture." Died about 1728.

Jef'frey, (FRANCIS,) LORD, a distinguished Scottish critic and essayist, born in Edinburgh on the 23d of October, 1773. He was sent to the University of Glasgow in 1787, and removed in 1791 to Queen's College, Oxford, where he remained but a few months. In 1794 he was admitted an advocate to the Scottish bar, but for several years obtained scarcely any practice. About this time he became a member of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh, where he formed the acquaintance of several young men afterwards eminent in the literary and political world. Among these were Sydney Smith and Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham, with whom he projected the "Edinburgh Review," the first number of which was issued in October, 1802. Three numbers were edited by Smith; but upon his removal to London the entire charge devolved upon Jeffrey, who held the position of editor for the ensuing twenty-six years. It was successful from the first, and in a short time the circulation had increased to about nine thousand, and in 1813 it considerably exceeded twelve thousand. As Jeffrey himself expressed it, "it stood on two legs, the one being the criticism of current literature, the other being Whig politics." The commencement of the "Edinburgh Review" formed a new era in English literature, and completely changed the style of the popular magazines. Jeffrey was the principal contributor; and his articles in both politics and criticism attracted great attention. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, and other distinguished poets of that period were severely—sometimes unjustly—criticised; but most of them afterwards became warm friends of the great reviewer. About 1802 he married his second-cousin, Catherine Wilson, who died in 1805. In 1813 he married an American lady in New York, named Charlotte Wilkes. Though Jeffrey devoted so much of his time to editorial labours, his practice as a lawyer greatly increased. In rapidity, fluency, and eloquence he had no equal at the Scottish bar. Once, while conducting the prosecution of a libel-suit at Glasgow, he poured forth such a torrent of words that the opposing counsel declared "that, by calculation with his watch, that man had actually spoken the English language twice over in three hours." In 1820 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Nine years later he became dean of the faculty of advocates, and thereupon resigned the editorial chair of the "Edinburgh Review." In 1830 he was elected to the first Parliament of William IV. He continued in Parliament four years, and held the office of lord advocate of Scotland under the administration of Grey. He received the appointment to a Scottish judgeship in 1834, with the honorary title of Lord. As a judge he was highly esteemed for his conscientiousness and his business qualifications. Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review" extend over a period of nearly fifty years, and amount to over three hundred articles. The greater part of these were published, in 4 vols., in 1843. Died in January, 1850.

See LORD COCKBURN, "Life of Lord Jeffrey," 2 vols, 1852; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1852; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1852; "North British Review" for May, 1850, and August, 1852. For an able, though somewhat severe, review of Jeffrey's character as a critic, see article entitled "British Critics," published in the second volume of WHIPPLE'S "Essays and Reviews," New York, 1849: (it first appeared in the "North American Review" for October, 1845.)

Jef'frey, (ROSA VERTNER,) an American novelist, born at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1828. Her maiden name was GRIFFITH, the name Vertner being that of an aunt who adopted her. When seventeen years old, she married a Mr. Johnson, of Lexington, Kentucky, and after his death married Mr. Alexander Jeffrey. Among her works are "Poems," (1857,) "Daisy Dare," etc., (1871,) "Crimson Hand, and other Poems," (1881,) and the novels "Woodburn" (1863) and "Marah," (1884.)

Jef'freyѕ, (Lord GEORGE,) Baron Wem, the infamous minion of James II., was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, and studied law at the Middle Temple. At first he professed to be a Roundhead, and was chosen recorder of London, and city judge. During his practice at the Old Bailey bar he had acquired a boundless command of the language in which the depraved express hatred and contempt; and on the bench he hesitated not to pour forth torrents of oaths, curses, and vituperative epithets on attorneys, jurymen, witnesses, and prisoners. Age and merit were treated in the same manner; for when Baxter was brought before him, on a charge of nonconformity, he railed in such a manner at that eminent divine and his counsel that it was impossible to obtain a fair trial. His voice and manners were always disagreeable; but these, which he considered natural advantages, he had improved to such a degree that in his paroxysms of rage few could hear him unmoved. His eye had a terrible fascination for the prisoner on whom it was fixed. He appeared to delight in misery merely for its own sake. Such was the man who became the court favourite of James and chief justice of England. Jeffreys, perceiving that he had obtained all that could be expected from his old friends, sought the favour of the court. He received great attention from the Duke of York; but the king regarded him with contempt and disgust. Notwithstanding these views, however, Jeffreys was soon made chief justice of the king's bench. Upon James's accession to the throne he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Wem, and was subsequently made lord high chancellor of England. He gained great notoriety during the trials of those who had participated in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. Pen can scarcely portray the atrocities committed under his jurisdiction. He delighted in torturing, burning, hanging, and beheading men, women, and children, after the merest shams of trials. All these actions appeared to give great satisfaction to his sovereign. Yet his decisions are said to have been generally just and impartial where political purposes were not to be subserved. When the Prince of Orange came to England, the lord chancellor attempted to escape to the continent; but as he was in a beer-house at Wapping, dressed as a sailor, he was discovered by an attorney whom he had formerly abused. This person gave the information to the populace, who immediately seized Jeffreys and carried him before the mayor, from whence he was sent to the Lords. By them he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1689, from the effects of his intemperance and misfortunes.

See WOOLRYCH, "Memoirs of the Life of G. Jeffreys," 1827; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," 1856; MACAULAY, "History of England," vols. i. and ii.

Jeffreys, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1678. He studied at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. Among his productions were several tragedies, and an oratorio, entitled "The Triumph of Truth." Died in 1755.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Jef'freyš, (JOHN GWYN,) a Welsh naturalist, born at Swansea, January 18, 1809. He became a solicitor, and in 1856 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but retired from the profession in 1866. His principal work is "British Conchology," (5 vols., 1862–69.) Died in 1885.

Jeffries, jef'frĕz, (JOHN,) M.D., an American physician, born in Boston in 1744. He graduated at Harvard in 1763, and took his medical degree at Edinburgh. In the Revolution he sided with the British, and became surgeon-major to the royal army in America. In 1780 he resumed his profession in London. While making some investigations in atmospheric temperature, in 1785, he crossed from England to France in a balloon. This was the first successful experiment in aeronautics on an extensive scale. He returned to Boston in 1789, and died in 1819.

Jehân-Geer or **Jahângir**, jẹ-hän'ğeer', written also **Djahanguir**, **Djehanguire**, **Djahan Ghyr**, and **Dschehangir**, (*i.e.* the "Conqueror of the World,") one of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan, succeeded his father, the great Akbăr, in 1605. Jehangeer left Memoirs of his own life. He died in 1627. He inherited nothing of the ability of his father. It was during the reign of this emperor that the celebrated embassy of Sir Thomas Roe arrived from England at the court of Delhi.

See COLLIN DE BAR, "Histoire de l'Inde;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1834.

Je-ho'ą-haz, [Heb. יְהוֹאָחָז; Fr. JOACHAZ, zho'ă'kăz',] son of Jehu, ascended the throne of Israel 856 B.C., and reigned seventeen years.

See II. Kings xiii. 1–10.

Jehoahaz, also called **Shallum**, succeeded his father Josiah on the throne of Judah, and reigned three months. Died about 610 B.C.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 1–4.

Jehoash. See JOASH.

Je-hoi'ą-kim, [Heb. יְהוֹיָקִים; Fr. JOACHIM, zho'ă'kĂN',] whose name was changed by Pharaoh-Necho from Eliakim, succeeded to the throne of Judah 608 B.C., and reigned eleven years.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 4–9.

Je-hoi'ą-kin or **Jec-o-nī'ah** was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as King of Judah in 597 B.C., and reigned three months.

See II. Kings xxiv.; II. Chronicles xxxvi. 8–10.

Je-ho'ram or **Jo'ram**, [Heb. יְהוֹרָם,] King of Israel, son of Ahab, succeeded to the throne 896 B.C. He was killed in battle by Jehu in 884 B.C.

See II. Kings i.–x.

Jehoram or **Joram**, son of Jehoshaphat, ascended the throne of Judah 893 or 892 B.C. Died in 885 or 884.

See II. Kings viii. 15–25; II. Chronicles xxi.

Je-hosh'ą-phat, [Heb. יְהוֹשָׁפָט; Gr. Ἰωσαφάτ; Fr. JOSAPHAT, zho'zăfăt',] King of Judah, a son of Asa, was born about 950 B.C. He began to reign in 914, formed an alliance with Ahab, King of Israel, and reigned twenty-five years. He had a high reputation for piety and justice.

See II. Chronicles xvii.–xxii.

Je'hu, [Heb. יֵהוּא,] King of Israel, was an officer in the army of King Jehoram, when he was anointed king by a young prophet sent by Elisha in 884 B.C. He killed Jehoram, and reigned about twenty-eight years.

See II. Kings ix. and x.

Jek'ўll, (Sir JOSEPH,) a distinguished lawyer and statesman, born in Nottinghamshire in 1664. He was a prominent member of the Whig party during the reign of Queen Anne, and was knighted upon the accession of George I. He was afterwards master of the rolls, and privy councillor. Died in 1738.

Jekyll, (JOSEPH,) M.P., a witty English barrister, born about 1752, was distinguished by his talent for epigram and repartee. He became solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales in 1805. Died in 1837.

Jelâl-ed-Deen or **Djelal-Eddin**, jẹh-lăl' ed-deen', (*i.e.* the "Splendour (or Glory) of Religion,") written also **Jalal-ed-Deen** and **Djalal-Eddin**, King of Khorasmia, who succeeded his father, Ala-ed-Deen, in 1218, was renowned for his military ability and enterprise. He fought numerous battles against Jengis Khan with various success. It is said that he afterwards abandoned himself to indolence and pleasure, and when a Mongol army invaded his capital he fled, and was killed, in 1231.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jelâl-ed-Deen-Roomee, (**Jelâl-ed-Dîn-Rûmî** or **Djelal-ed-dyn-Roumy**,) jẹh-lăl' ed-deen-roo'mee, one of the most eminent Persian poets, born at Bûlkh or Balkh, in Khorassân, about 1200. His father was a noted doctor and preacher of the Soofee sect, who settled at Iconium, (Konieh,) in Asia Minor, (called in Arabic and Persian *Room*, because it was part of the empire of Rome.) At his death, in 1233, Jelâl-ed-Deen became the chief of the Soofees. His "Mes'newee" ("Mesnewi") or "Mesnevee," (*i.e.* poem with rhyming couplets,) less correctly written "Metsnewee" or "Metsnevi," is regarded as an excellent model of the mystical style. "This precious pearl of the ocean of mysticism departed from this fragile world" in 1272.

Jelf, (RICHARD WILLIAM,) D.D., an English clergyman and author, born in London in 1798. He graduated in 1820 at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Oriel and a tutor, was made canon of Christ Church in 1831, was Bampton lecturer in 1834, and in that year became principal of King's College, London. He wrote several theological works. Died at Oxford, September 19, 1871.

Jelf, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born in Gloucester in 1811. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1833. His "Greek Grammar" (1842–45) added greatly to his fame. He also edited the "Ethics" of Aristotle. Died October 18, 1875.

Jellachich von Buzim, von, fon yel'lâ-KIK' fon bōōt'sĭm, (FRANZ,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in 1746, fought with distinction in the principal campaigns of the French Revolution, and rose to be lieutenant-field-marshal in 1800. Died in 1810.

Jellachich von Buzim, von, (JOSEPH,) Ban of Croatia, son of the preceding, was born at Peterwardein in 1801. In the revolution of 1848 he was appointed Ban, or commander-in-chief, of the Croats, and had the principal share in the victory of Schwechat, near Vienna, over the Hungarians. He gained several advantages over General Bem, but was at length defeated, (1849,) and forced to retreat with considerable loss. Died in 1859.

See BALLEYDIER, "Histoire de la Guerre de Hongrie."

Jel'lett, (JOHN HEWITT,) an Irish mathematician, born at Cashel, December 25, 1817. He graduated at Dublin University, took orders in the Episcopal Church, was made a Fellow of Trinity College in 1840, a professor of natural philosophy in 1848, and provost of the university in 1881. He published various able mathematical treatises. Died in 1888.

Jellinek, yel'le-nĕk', (ADOLPH,) a German philologist, of Jewish extraction, born in Moravia in 1821, has written on the Cabala and on Oriental philology.

See JOST, "Adolphe Jellinek et la Kabbale," 1852.

Jem or **Djem**, jĕm, sometimes called **Zizim**, a Turkish prince, born in 1459, was a son of Mahomet II., and younger brother of Bayazeed, (Bajazet.) At the death of his father he aspired to sovereign power, but was defeated in battle by Bayazeed, (1481.) Jem became an exile, passed some years in France, and died in Italy in 1495.

Jemlah or **Djemlah**, jĕm'lą, [Hindoo pron. jŭm'lą,] (**Mohammed**, mo-hăm'med,) called AMEER (or EMÎR) AL OMRA, (*i.e.* "Prince of the Nobles,") a famous statesman and general, born near Ispahân. In 1652 he entered the service of Aurung-Zeb, and was raised to the rank of first vizier of the Mogul empire. Having been appointed Viceroy of Bengal, he commanded in 1659 an expedition against Assam, in which he displayed great talents and prudence. Died in 1665.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jemsheed or **Jemshîd**, jĕm-sheed', written also **Djemchyd**, **Dschemschid**, and **Jamshid**, an ancient Persian king, supposed to have ascended the throne about 800 B.C. He greatly improved and embellished

the city of Istakhar, or Persepolis, the ruins of which are now known by the name of Chilminar, ("Forty Pillars.") Tradition ascribes to him the introduction of the solar year among the Persians, and the invention of tents. He was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Jemshid or **Jemschid.** See JEMSHEED.

Jengis Khan, jĕn'gĭs kăn, (written also **Djenguiz Khan, Dschengis Chan, Tchenguyz Khan, Chingis Khan,** and in various other modes,*) a celebrated Tartar conqueror, born in 1164, was the son of a Mongolian chief. Having subdued a number of Mongol and Tartar tribes, he caused himself to be proclaimed khan of the nation, and about 1210 invaded China, took Peking, (1215,) and in a few years gained possession of the northern provinces. In 1218 he marched against Mohammed Koteb-ed-Deen, King of Khorasmia, whom he defeated, and afterwards destroyed Bokhara, Samarcand, and other cities. Having subjected the whole of Persia, he gained a victory over the King of Tangoot, and was proceeding towards the south of China, when he died in 1227, leaving the principal part of his empire to his son Oktai. Jengis Khan is said to have caused the destruction of five millions of human beings. He gave a code of laws, which is still called by his name.

See DE GUIGNES, "Histoire générale des Huns," etc.; PÉTIS DE LA CROIX, "Histoire du grand Genghizcan;" A. RÉMUSAT, "Nouvelles Mélanges Asiatiques;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte der Goldenen Horde in Kiptschak," 1840; ANTOINE GAUBIL, "Histoire de Gentchiscan," 1739; ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Jenichen or **Ienichen,** yā'ne-kĕn, (GOTTLOB AUGUST,) a German jurist and bibliographer, born at Leipsic in 1709; died in 1750.

Jenisch, von, fon yā'nish, (BERNHARD,) BARON, a German Orientalist, born at Vienna in 1743, became in 1772 keeper of the Imperial Library. He published "Persian Anthology," ("Anthologia Persica," 1778,) and a "History of the Early Kings of Persia after the Establishment of the Mohammedan Religion," ("Historia priorum Regum Persarum post firmatum in Regno Islamismum ex Mohamede Mirkhond," 1792.) Died in 1807.

Jenischius, yā-nis'ĸe-us, (PAUL,) a Dutch or Flemish writer, born at Antwerp in 1558. He published "Theatrum Animarum." Died in 1647.

Jĕnk'in, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in the isle of Thanet in 1656. He was educated at Cambridge, and received several preferments; but, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived of them all. He wrote "The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion," (1696,) and several other works. Died in 1727.

Jenkin or **Jenk'yn,** (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan minister, born at Sudbury in 1612. He preached many years in London, and published an "Exposition of the Epistle of Jude," (1652,) which is called an excellent work. His ministry was highly commended by Baxter. He died in Newgate prison in 1685.

See J. SHERMAN, "Memoir of William Jenkin," 1839.

Jĕnk'ins, (ALBERT G.,) an American general, born in Cabell county, Virginia, about 1830. He represented a district of Virginia in Congress, 1857–61. He served under General Lee at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Jĕnk'ins, (DAVID,) a Welsh judge, was born in Glamorganshire in 1586. After the commencement of the civil war he condemned to death several persons who had fought against the king. He was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, and confined in the Tower, in 1645. Having been brought before the House of Commons on a charge of high treason, he refused to kneel, and called the House "a den of thieves." He was fined £1000, and imprisoned in Newgate. He was released about 1660. He wrote several legal works. Died in 1667.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Jĕnk'ins, (EDWARD,) an English author, born at Bangalore, (Orissa,) in India, in 1838. He was educated at McGill College, Montreal, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864, was agent-general for Canada, 1874–76, and sat in Parliament as an "Anti-Republican Liberal" of advanced social views, 1874–80. Among his works are "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "Little Hodge," "The Church and the Law," "A Paladin of Romance," and several other books and pamphlets treating on social, political, and colonial questions.

Jĕnk'ins, (HENRY,) an Englishman, celebrated for his longevity, born in Yorkshire in 1501; died in 1670.

Jenkins, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born at Maidstone in 1592; died in 1678.

Jenkins, (JOHN S.,) an American author, born at Albany, New York, February 15, 1818. He published, besides other works, "Lives of the Governors of the State of New York," a "Life of Silas Wright," and a "Life of Jackson," (1847.) Died September 20, 1852.

Jenkins, (Sir LEOLINE,) a British civilian and statesman, born in Glamorganshire in 1623. He fought on the king's side in the civil war, and on the death of Charles became tutor to several families in Wales. He was subsequently obliged by Parliament to leave the country. After the restoration he was chosen principal of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1665 he was appointed judge in the court of admiralty, and in 1672 ambassador to Holland. On his return he became secretary of state. He was twice chosen member of Parliament for the University of Oxford. His letters and manuscripts, containing valuable diplomatic information, were published, in 2 vols., in 1724. Died in 1685.

See WYNNE, "Life of Sir L. Jenkins," 1724; "Biographia Britannica."

Jĕnk'in-son, (ANTHONY,) an Englishman, travelled in Russia and Persia about 1560. His Adventures were published by Hakluyt and Purchas.

Jenkinson, (CHARLES.) See LIVERPOOL, EARL OF.

Jenkinson, (ROBERT.) See LIVERPOOL, EARL OF.

Jĕnks, (BENJAMIN,) an English religious writer, born in 1646, was curate of Kenley and Harley. He wrote "Prayers and Offices of Devotion," (1697,) and "Meditations on Important Subjects," (1701.) Died in 1724.

Jĕn'nens, (CHARLES,) a rich and vain Englishman, called "Solyman the Magnificent." He composed or selected the words of some of Handel's oratorios, and edited several plays of Shakspeare. Died in 1773.

Jĕn'ner, (EDWARD,) M.D., celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, England, in 1749. He studied surgery at Sodbury, and afterwards went to London, where he attended the lectures of the celebrated John Hunter, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He commenced practice at Berkeley, and obtained a high reputation for skill. His attention was first called to the subject of vaccination by hearing a countrywoman remark that she could not take the smallpox, because she had had the cow-pox. Upon investigating the subject, he ascertained that milkers frequently caught a disease from an eruption on the cow's udder, and that to such persons it was impossible to communicate the smallpox by inoculation. Jenner related the circumstance to several eminent men in the profession; but they treated it with ridicule. By further experiments he clearly demonstrated the fact that from one of the several eruptions to which cows were subject, the true cow-pox, as he termed it, could be propagated to the human body, and then from one person to another, and that this was a preventive of the smallpox. After nearly twenty years of experiments, he published "An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ," (1798;) and soon after more than seventy physicians and surgeons signed a declaration of their entire confidence in the truth of Jenner's theory. He was rewarded by Parliament for his discovery by a present of £10,000 in 1802, and a grant of £20,000 in 1807. He also received marks of distinction from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Died in 1823.

See DR. JOHN BARON, "Life of Dr. Jenner," 1827; DR. VALENTIN, "Notice historique sur le Docteur Jenner," Nancy, 1824; WANLOP, "Hulde aan E. Jenner," Rotterdam, 1812; J. A. DUPAU, "Notice historique sur le Dr. E. Jenner," 1824.

* This name is written in more than twenty different modes, not counting such forms (like Gentchiscan) as are manifest errors.

Jenner, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician, born at Chatham in 1815, graduated in London in 1844. He became professor of anatomy in University College in 1848, and professor of clinical medicine there in 1857. He was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the queen in 1862, and physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1863.

Jĕn'nings, (DAVID,) a learned dissenting minister, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1691. He was appointed to an Independent church in Wapping, where he preached about forty years. He wrote "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures," "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," (1763,) and a "Treatise on Jewish Antiquities," (1766, often reprinted.) Died in 1762.

Jennings, (HENRY CONSTANTINE,) an English antiquary and virtuoso, born at Shiplake, Oxfordshire, in 1731. He had a passion for the collection of medals, antiquities, and works of art, by the purchase of which he ruined his fortune. Died in 1819.

Jennings, (SARAH.) See MARLBOROUGH, DUCHESS OF.

Jĕn'ȩur, (ALFRED,) an English divine and scholar, was rector of Kittisford, in Somersetshire. He published in 1830 a "Translation of Isaiah, with Notes," (2 vols.)

Jensen, yĕn'sȩn, (ADOLPH,) a German musician and composer, born at Königsberg in 1837. He was especially distinguished as a song-writer. Died in 1879.

Jenson, (NICOLAS.) See JANSON.

Jĕn'ȳns, (SOAME,) a distinguished writer and politician, born in London in 1704, was educated at Cambridge. At the age of twenty he married a young lady of a large fortune, from whom he soon after separated. He was several times elected to Parliament, and in 1755 was made a lord of trade. In politics he was a Tory. His writings are conspicuous for elegance of style, wit, and discrimination. Among them we may mention "A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil," (1757,) "View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," (1776,) a work which attracted great attention, and several poetical productions. Died in 1787.

See C. NELSON COLE, "Life of Soame Jenyns," 1790; JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Jĕph'sȩn, (ROBERT,) a dramatic writer, and captain in the English army, was born in Ireland in 1736. He wrote, besides other works, the tragedies of "Braganza," (1775,) and "The Count of Narbonne," which were successful, and a poem entitled "Roman Portraits," (1797.) He was master of the horse under twelve successive viceroys of Ireland. Died in 1803.

Jeph'thah, [Heb. יִפְתָּח,] a judge of Israel, about 1200 B.C.

See Judges xi. and xii.

Jequitinhonha, de, dȧ zhȧ'ke-teen-yōn'yȧ, (FRANCISCO GÉ ACAIBA DE **Montesuma**, originally named FRANCISCO GOMES BRANDÃO **Montesuma,**) VISCOUNT, a Brazilian statesman, born at Bahia, March 23, 1794. In 1808 he became a Franciscan monk, but soon abandoned his profession, went to Coimbra, studied medicine and law, and graduated in 1816. Banished from Brazil in 1823, he entered the Senate in 1851. He was a fine orator, but singularly inconstant in his political principles. Died at Rio Janeiro in 1870.

Jȩr'dan, (WILLIAM,) a writer and critic, born at Kelso, in Scotland, in 1782. He formed a connection about 1805 with a newspaper in London called the "Aurora," and in 1817 established the "Literary Gazette," which he edited in an able manner until 1850. At this time he was granted a pension by government of one hundred guineas per annum. He published an interesting work, entitled "Men I have known," (1866.) Died in 1869.

See his "Autobiography," 4 vols., 1852–53.

Jereer, Jerîr, or **Djerir,** jĕh-reeR', [in German, DSCHERIR,] or, more fully, **Jereer-Ibn-Ateeyah-At-temeemee, (Attemîmî,)** ĭb'n ă'tee'yąh ăt-tę-mee'mee, surnamed ABOO- (ABÛ-) HAZRAH, (ă'bōō hâz'rȧ,) a celebrated Arabian poet, who lived at Bassora, (Basra,) whence he was called EL-BASREE, (or -BASRY.) He excelled in almost every kind of poetry, in panegyric, and in amatory pieces, but was most distinguished for his wit and satiric powers. He died about 730 (or, according to some authorities, about 700) A.D.

Jĕr-ę-mi'ąh, [Heb. יִרְמְיָה or יִרְמִיָּהוּ; Lat. JEREMI'AS; Fr. JÉRÉMIE, zhȧ'rȧ'me'; Ger. JEREMIAS, yȧ-rȧ-mee'âs; It. GEREMIA, jȧ-rȧ-mee'â,] a prophet of Judah, who lived about 600 B.C., was one of the four great prophets of the Bible. He was the author of the greater part of the book in the Old Testament which bears his name, and of all the book of Lamentations. He is called JEREMY in the New Testament. (Matthew xxvii. 9.) Died about 580 B.C.

Jeremiah was Patriarch of Constantinople in 1572. The Lutherans sent him a copy of the Confession of Augsburg, hoping to obtain his approval of it; but, on the contrary, he condemned it in many of his writings.

Jérémie. See JEREMIAH.

Jeremie, jĕr'ę-me, (Sir JOHN,) an eloquent lawyer, born in Guernsey in 1795, at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar. In 1824 he was appointed chief justice of Saint Lucia, in the West Indies. When he first went to that island he was opposed to the abolitionists; but, improving the opportunities which he possessed of investigating the subject of slavery, he formed very different views. During the time that he held office in Saint Lucia he ably enforced the laws for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. On his return to England, in 1831, he published "Four Essays on Colonial Slavery." In 1836 he became justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, and four years later Governor and Captain-General of Sierra Leone, where he died in 1841. He was the author of a "Letter on Negro Emancipation and African Civilization."

Jerichau, yĕR'ĭ-kŏw, (JENS ADOLF,) a Danish sculptor of distinction, was born at Arsens, April 17, 1816; died at Copenhagen, July 25, 1883. His wife, ELIZABETH JERICHAU-BAUMANN, was born at Warsaw, November 19, 1819, and died at Copenhagen, July 11, 1881. She had a good reputation as a painter.

Jerîr. See JEREER.

Jerningham, jęr'ning-ąm, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born in 1727. Of his productions we may cite "The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry," "Essay on the Mild Tenour of Christianity," and "The Shakspeare Gallery," which was praised by Edmund Burke. Died in 1812.

Jĕr-o-bo'ąm [Heb. יָרָבְעָם] **I.,** first King of Israel, was elected king by the ten tribes who had revolted from Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, 975 B.C. Died about 954 B.C.

See I. Kings xi. to xv.; II. Chronicles ix. to xiv.

Jeroboam II., a son of Joash, became King of Israel in 834 or 825 B.C., and reigned forty-one years.

See II. Kings xii.

Jerome, je-rōm' or jêr'ȩm, [Lat. HIERON'YMUS; Fr. JÉRÔME, zhȧ'rōm'; Ger. HIEROM, hee'rom; It. GIROLAMO, je-rol'ȧ-mo; Sp. GERONIMO, hȧ-ron'e-mo,] SAINT, or, more fully, **Eu-se'bĭ-us Hi-er-on'ў-mus So-phro'-nĭ-us,** one of the most learned of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was born at Stridon, in Dalmatia or in Pannonia, about 340 A.D. After receiving his education at Rome, he visited Gaul, where he collected a valuable library. He next travelled through Thrace, Pontus, and Cappadocia, and finally fixed his residence in Syria. He subsequently went to Jerusalem to study Hebrew. About 382 he returned to Rome, and became secretary to Pope Damasus. Upon the death of that pontiff he removed to a monastery at Bethlehem, where he died in 420 A.D. A large portion of his writings were of a controversial character, exhibiting great learning, eloquence, and ingenuity, though too often betraying bigotry, passion, and bitterness. But the works by which he will ever be remembered and honoured are a treatise on the "Lives and Writings of the Elder Christian Fathers," "Commentaries on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, the Gospel of Saint Matthew, and several of the Epistles of Saint Paul," and a translation of the Old and New Testaments into Latin, known in the Romish Church as the "Vulgate."

See ERASMUS, "Vita Doctoris Hieronymi," Bâle, 1519; SCHRÖKH,

"Kirchengeschichte," vol. xi.: MARTIANAY, "Vie de Saint-Jérôme," 1706; F. Z. COLLOMBET, "Histoire de Saint-Jérôme," 1844; JOSÉ DE SIGUENZA, "Vida de San Geronimo," Madrid, 1595; SEBASTIANO DOLCI, "Maximus Hieronymus Vitæ suæ Scriptor," etc., 1758; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de l'Eloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle," 1857; VINCENZO ROMANI, "Compendio storico della Vita e degli Scritti di S. Girolamo," 2 vols., 1844; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jerome OF SANTA FÉ, (sän'tä fā,) a learned Spanish Jew, who lived about 1420. His Hebrew name was JOSHUA LARCHI. After making a careful examination of the prophecies in regard to the Messiah, he was convinced of the truth of Christianity. He wrote a treatise on the errors of the Jewish faith, and another against the Talmud.

Jérôme de Cardie. See HIERONYMUS.

Jerome of Prague, [Lat. HIERON'YMUS PRAGEN'SIS,] one of the most distinguished followers of John Huss, was born in the city from which he took his surname. He studied at the Universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne, each of which conferred upon him the diploma of D.D. About 1400 he became acquainted with John Huss, whose doctrines he soon after began to preach with great effect in Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland. In 1415, when Huss was arrested, Jerome prepared to go to Constance to defend him. Being informed, however, of the great hostility felt there towards reputed heretics, he retired to Eberlingen, and afterwards attempted to return to Bohemia, but was arrested, and placed in the custody of the Prince of Salzburg, who sent him in chains to Constance, where he was thrown into prison and treated with great cruelty. On a third examination before the council, he signed a recantation of the doctrines of Huss in regard to transubstantiation; but a few months after he bitterly repented of this, and declared that fear of a cruel death alone induced him to do it. He was thereupon condemned as a heretic, and sentenced to be burnt on the 30th of May, 1416. He suffered with the greatest firmness, serenity, and Christian heroism, and his death excited the highest admiration even in his enemies.

See "J. Hussi et Hieronymi Pragensis Historia et Monumenta;" COCHLÆUS, "Historia Hussitarum."

Jĕr'rąm, (CHARLES,) an English theologian, born in 1770, was vicar of Chobham, Surrey. He published, besides other works, "Conversations on Infant Baptism," (2d edition, 1826.) Died about 1853.

See "Memoirs of C. Jerram," by his son, 1855.

Jĕr'rọld, (DOUGLAS WILLIAM,) celebrated as a humourist, a journalist, and a dramatical and satirical writer, was born in London in 1803. He was the son of the manager of Sheerness Theatre, where he imbibed his taste for dramatic literature. He was apprenticed to a printer in London, in which situation he diligently improved his leisure hours in the study of literature and the languages. Shakspeare was his favourite book. His first production was an essay on the opera of "Der Freischütz," which he enclosed anonymously to the editor by whom he was then employed. The article was highly commended, and Jerrold had the satisfaction of placing it in type. Thus encouraged, he wrote "Black-Eyed Susan," (about 1824,) one of the most popular dramas ever acted on the English stage. This was followed by several other plays of great merit. He afterwards became a contributor to "Punch," the popularity of which was rapidly increased by his satirical and witty productions. He also edited successively "The Heads of the People," "The Illuminated Magazine," "The Shilling Magazine," and "Lloyd's Weekly." All of these were very successful, and the last had an immense circulation. Many of his writings have been issued in volume form, among which we may mention "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," (new edition, 1846,) "Chronicles of Clovernook," (1846,) "Saint Giles and Saint James," (1851,) "Prisoner of War," "Time Works Wonders," (1854,) and the "Bubbles of the Day." Died in 1857.

Jerrold, (WILLIAM BLANCHARD,) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1826. He published, besides other works, "A Brage-Beaker with the Swedes, or Notes from the North," (1853,) "Life of Douglas Jerrold," (1859,) "Chronicles of a Crutch," (1860,) "Two Lives," (1865,) "Up and Down in the World," (1866,) "The Children of Lutetia," "The Gavroche Party," (1870,) "London, a Pilgrimage," (1872,) "Life of Napoleon III.," (1874,) etc. He succeeded his father as editor of "Lloyd's Weekly News." Died March 10, 1884.

Jerusalem, yà-roo'zâ-lĕm', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a celebrated Protestant divine and pulpit orator, born at Osnabrück, in Germany, in 1709. He was appointed in 1740 court preacher to Duke Charles of Brunswick, and soon after became tutor to his son, Prince Charles William. Through his influence the Caroline College was established at Brunswick. In 1771 he was created vice-president of the consistory at Wolfenbüttel. He published, besides sermons, "Contemplations on the Principal Truths of Religion," (5 vols., 1768–79.) Died in 1789. The suicide of his son, Karl Wilhelm, suggested to Goethe the story of "Werther."

See JERUSALEM, "Entwurf einer Selbstbiographie;" "Lebens geschichte des seeligen Jerusalem," 1790.

Jẹr'vąs, (CHARLES,) a portrait-painter, and native of Ireland, born about 1675. His chief excellence lay in copying. He gave lessons to Pope the poet, who highly praises him in the "Epistle to Jervas." Died in 1739.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Jẹr'vis, (JOHN,) Earl of Saint Vincent, and admiral of the British fleet, born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, in 1734. He entered the navy when ten years old, and in 1760 became a post-captain. In 1778 he commanded an eighty-gun ship in Keppel's action against the French, and in 1782 captured the Pégase, of seventy-four guns. He sat in Parliament several years for various boroughs, until the commencement of the French Revolution, when he sailed at the head of a squadron to the West Indies, with the rank of rear-admiral. He captured Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saint Lucia. In 1795 he was made admiral of the blue, and commander of the naval force in the Mediterranean. He encountered the Spanish fleet off Cape Saint Vincent in February, 1797, and, though their force was double his own, he gained a complete victory. For this exploit he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a pension of £3000, and was raised to the peerage, with the titles of Earl of Saint Vincent and Baron Jervis of Meaford. He was appointed first lord of the admiralty in 1801, and retired from that office in 1804. He became admiral of the fleet in 1821. Died in 1823.

See E. P. BRENTON, "Life of Earl Saint Vincent," 2 vols., 1838.

Jésabel, the French of JEZEBEL, which see.

Jesi, yā'šee, (SAMUELE,) an Italian engraver, born at Milan about 1789, executed a number of excellent plates, after Raphael. Died in 1853.

Jesid. See YEZEED.

Jĕs'se, (EDWARD,) an English naturalist and writer, published, besides other works, "Gleanings in Natural History," (3 vols., 1832–35,) and "Scenes and Tales of Country Life," (1844.) Died in 1868.

Jesse, (GEORGE RICHARD,) an English author, engineer, and etcher, born at Caen, in France, in 1820. His principal work is a "History of the British Dog," (1866.) He has become noted as an anti-vivisectionist.

Jesse, (JOHN HENEAGE,) an English poet and historical writer of the present age. Among his works are "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," (4 vols., 1839–40,) and "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," (1845.) Died in 1874.

Jes'sel, (Sir GEORGE,) an English judge, was born in London, of Jewish parents, in 1824. He was educated at University College, London, and in 1847 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1865 he was made a bencher and Queen's counsel, was sent to Parliament in 1868 as a Liberal, became solicitor-general in 1871, was knighted in 1872, and in 1873 was appointed master of the rolls and sworn of the Privy Council. He was regarded as the best equity lawyer in Great Britain. Died March 21, 1883.

Jessenius, yĕs-sā'ne-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a physician, born in Hungary in 1566, was employed by the Emperor of Germany. In 1621 he was condemned and executed for having attempted to incite his countrymen to revolt against the house of Austria.

Jĕs'sey, (HENRY,) a learned English divine, born in Yorkshire about 1600. He was ordained after the Episcopal forms, and obtained a living. He subsequently became minister of a Baptist congregation. He com-

menced a new translation of the Bible, but, from the persecutions which he suffered for his religious belief, was unable to finish it. He died in prison in 1663.

Jĕs'sup, (THOMAS S.,) an American general, born in 1790; died in 1860.

Je'sus or **Jesh'u-ą**, son of Sirach, a learned Jew, and the author of the apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus. He was a native of Jerusalem, and is supposed to have lived about 200 B.C.

Je'ţęr, (JEREMIAH B.,) D.D., an American Baptist divine and author, born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1802, became pastor in Richmond. He published several works. Died February 18, 1880.

Jeuffroy, zhuh'frwȧ', (R. V.,) a distinguished French engraver of gems and medals, born at Rouen in 1749. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Jeune, le, lęh zhŭn, (JEAN,) a celebrated French preacher, born in Franche-Comté in 1592; died in 1672. His sermons were published in 10 vols.

Jevhery or **Djévhéry**, jĕv'hȧ-ree, (**Ismaeel-Ibn-Ham'mad**,) an Arabian lexicographer, born at Farab. After travelling through various countries, he settled at Nishapoor, in Persia, where, in 999, he published one of the most perfect of Arabian dictionaries, of which Golius made extensive use in his "Lexicon Arabicum." Died about 1005.

Jev'ǫn, (THOMAS,) an English dramatic writer and actor, who died in 1688, aged about thirty-five.

Jev'ǫnš, (WILLIAM STANLEY,) an English economist and author, born at Liverpool, September 1, 1835. He was a grandson of William Roscoe, the historian. He was educated at University College, London, and graduated in 1862 as M.A., after having spent five years as an officer of the mint at Sydney, Australia. He was, 1866–76, professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy at Owens College, Manchester, and in 1875 became professor of political economy in University College, London. Among his works are "Pure Logic," (1864,) "The Coal Question," (1865,) "Elementary Lessons in Logic," (1870,) "Theory of Political Economy," (1871,) "Logic Primer," (1876,) "Political Economy Primer," "Studies in Deductive Logic," (1880.) He was drowned, August 13, 1882.

Jew'ęll or **Jew'ęl**, (JOHN,) Bishop of Salisbury, one of the earliest champions of the Episcopal Church, born at Buden, in Devonshire, in 1522. He studied at Oxford, and graduated in 1540. Under the reign of Edward VI. he openly avowed the Protestant faith, and assisted Peter Martyr in his dispute with the Catholic theologians at Oxford. After the accession of Mary he fled to Germany, (1555,) and at Strasburg again met Martyr, whom he assisted on some of his works. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Jewell returned to England, and was ordained Bishop of Salisbury in 1559 or 1560. In this position he continued to labour diligently for the advancement of the Protestant religion. He died in 1571, greatly esteemed for his eminent piety and vast theological knowledge. His writings are principally of a controversial nature, and are still highly valued. The most important of these is "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," ("Apology for the Church of England," 1562,) written in elegant Latin, and translated into English by the mother of Lord Bacon. Versions were also rendered of it into Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, and Spanish; and it is said to have done more for the promotion of the Reformation than any other work. Jewell also wrote a "Defence of the Apology," (1567,) in answer to Harding, a Roman Catholic, who had attacked him.

See L. HUMFREY, "Life of Jewell," 1573; C. W. LE BAS, "Life of Bishop Jewell," 1835; BURNET, "History of the Reformation;" "Biographia Britannica."

Jew'ętt, (SARAH ORNE,) an American author, born at South Berwick, Maine, September 3, 1849. She wrote "Deephaven," (1877,) "Play-Days," (1878,) "Old Friends and New," (1879,) "Country Byways," (1880,) "The Mate of the Daylight," (1882,) and other novels.

Jew'itt, (LLEWELLYN,) an English author, born at Kimberworth, November 24, 1816. Among his publications are "The Ceramic Art of Great Britain," (2 vols., 2000 engravings,) "The Stately Homes of England," (partly by S. C. Hall,) "Mountain, River, Lake, and Landscape Scenery of Great Britain," (4 vols. folio,) "The Wedgwoods," "Life of William Hutton," "History of Plymouth," "Hand-Book of English Coins," "History of the County of Derby," etc. Died in 1886.

Jewš'bur-ў, (GERALDINE ENDSOR,) younger sister of Mrs. Fletcher, noticed below, was born at Manchester in 1821. She published a number of novels, among which may be named "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," (1845,) "Marian Withers," (1851,) and "The Sorrows of Gentility," (1856.) Died Sept. 22, 1880.

Jewsbury, (MARIA JANE,) an English authoress, born in Warwickshire about 1800. Among her principal works are "Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Literature," (1825,) "Lays of Leisure Hours," (1829,) and "Three Histories." Having been married in 1832 or 1833 to the Rev. William Fletcher, she accompanied him to India, where she died in 1833. She was an intimate friend of Wordsworth, who has eulogized her character and talents. He said he considered her "unrivalled in one quality,—quickness in the motions of her mind."

Jex-Blake, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) D.D., an English educator, born in London, January 26, 1832. He was educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, graduating in 1855. He became a Fellow of Queen's College, was made principal of Cheltenham College in 1868, and head-master of Rugby in 1874. Among his works are "Long Vacation in Continental Picture-Galleries," (1858,) "Life by Faith," (1875,) etc.

Jĕz'ę-bĕl, [Heb. אִיזֶבֶל; Fr. JÉSABEL, zhȧ'zȧ'bĕl',] a daughter of Ethbaal, King of the Zidonians, and wife of Ahab, King of Israel. She was notorious for her cruelty and ill faith. She was killed by being thrown out of a window by the order of Jehu.

See I. Kings xvi.; II. Kings ix.

Jezid or **Jezed**. See YEZEED.

Jezzar or **Djezzar Ahmed**, jĕz'zȧr ȧH'mĕd, a Pasha of Acre and Sidon, notorious for his cruelty, was born in Bosnia. After being a slave of Ali Bey in Egypt, he became governor of Cairo. In 1775 he was appointed Pasha of Acre and Sidon, and about 1784 he received the Three Tails. In 1799 he was defeated by the French, and shut himself in Saint-Jean-d'Acre, which, with the aid of Sir Sidney Smith, he successfully defended against Bonaparte. Died in 1804.

Jhering, von, fon yā'rĭng, (RUDOLF,) an able German jurist, born at Aurich, in East Friesland, August 22, 1818. He was educated at Heidelberg, Munich, and Göttingen. He held professorships of Roman law successively at Basle, Rostock, Kiel, Giessen, Vienna, and Göttingen. He published the celebrated "Spirit of the Roman Law," (3 vols., 1852–65.) One of his popular works, "The Struggle about Law," ("Der Kampf ums Recht," 1872,) has been translated nineteen times into foreign languages.

Jĭnă, jin'ą, [a Sanscrit word signifying "victorious,"] one of the many names applied to Vishnu: also the name of a celebrated sage, (called also JAINA, jī'ną,) the founder of the sect of Jains or Jainas. It is also the title of each of the saints who have been deified by the Jains. As the Hindoos have no trustworthy annals, it seems impossible to determine positively the historical character of the Jains. They are commonly regarded as a division or offshoot of the Booddhists. Thus much is certain, that in some of their tenets and customs the Jains closely resemble the Booddhists. They have a peculiar sacred language (not now in use) called the "Jaina Prakrit."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," and an excellent article on the Jains, by MR. RHYS DAVIDS, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Jirecek, yee'ret-chek, (HERMENEGILD,) a Bohemian (Czech) jurist, brother of Joseph Jirecek, was born at Hohenmauth, April 13, 1827. His principal works are on Bohemian and Moravian law.

Jirecek, (JOSEPH,) a Bohemian (Czech) historian, born at Hohenmauth, October 9, 1825. He became connected with the Austrian departments of public instruction and worship, and did much to develop the recent renaissance of Slavic literature throughout Austria-Hungary. His writings have special reference to the literary history of the Slavs of Austria. Died in 1888.

Jirecek, (KONSTANTIN JOSEPH,) a son of Joseph Jirecek, was born at Vienna, July 24, 1854, and became general secretary of the Bulgarian ministry of public instruction. He published a "Bibliography of Bulgarian Literature," (1872,) a "History of the Bulgarians," (1876,) and valuable works on the resources and trade of the Balkan peninsula. In 1884 he was appointed professor of history at Prague.

Jo'ab, [Heb. יוֹאָב,] chief captain of the armies of Israel under King David.

See II. Samuel iii., iv., x., xviii., xix., xx.; I. Kings ii.

Jo'a-chim, [It. GIOACCHINO, jo-âk-kee'no,] an Italian monk, founded the monastery of Flora, in Calabria. He wrote several heretical works, in which he advanced the doctrines of tritheism. Died in 1202 or 1207.

Joachim, (GEORGE.) See RHETICUS.

Joachim, yo'â-kim, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and medallist, born at Halle in 1713. He was professor of history and law at Halle, and wrote several works on history and numismatics. Died in 1667.

Joachim, (JOSEPH,) an eminent Hungarian (Jewish) violinist, composer, and teacher, born at Kittsee, near Presburg, June 28, 1831. He made his first public appearance when only seven years of age. He has visited London, and made a tour of the principal cities in Germany. Since 1868 he has resided in Berlin as head of the High School for Musical Execution, attached to the Royal Academy of Arts.

Joachim Murat. See MURAT.

Jōan or **Jo-an'na** [Fr. JEANNE, zhăn; It. GIOVANNA, jo-vân'nâ] **I.,** Queen of Naples, a daughter of Charles, Duke of Calabria, was born in 1327. She was married to Andrew, Prince of Hungary, and in 1343 succeeded her grandfather, Robert, King of Naples. In 1345 Andrew was murdered by conspirators, probably with the connivance of Joan, who soon after married Prince Louis of Tarentum. To avenge the death of Andrew, Louis, King of Hungary, invaded Naples and expelled Joan from the kingdom. Having gained the favour of the pope by ceding Avignon to him, she was restored to the throne in 1352. She was married in 1376 to her fourth husband, Otho of Brunswick, but continued to be childless. In 1381 Naples was invaded by Charles Durazzo, who captured Joan and put her to death in 1382.

See "Historical Life of Joanna of Sicily," London, 2 vols., 1824; GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" V. MIGNOT, "Histoire de Jeanne I, Reine de Naples," 1764; D. CRIVELLI, "Della prima e della seconda Giovanna, Regine di Napoli," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (under "Jeanne.")

Joan (or **Giovanna**) **II.,** daughter of the Duke of Durazzo, succeeded her brother Ladislaus on the throne of Naples in 1414. She was notorious for her licentious conduct and the number of her favourites. She died in 1435, leaving the kingdom in a very unsettled state.

See D. CRIVELLI, "Della prima e della seconda Giovanna, Regine di Napoli," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joan, POPE, supposed by most authorities to be a fabulous character, is placed by several writers in the ninth century. Having assumed male attire, she went to Rome, and became so celebrated for her ecclesiastical knowledge that upon the death of Leo IV. she was unanimously elected pope. She was, however, one day seized with the pains of childbirth as she was proceeding to the Lateran Basilica, and died in the street, after a pontificate of two years, five months, and four days. She was buried without honours. Other accounts state that upon the discovery of the imposture she was stoned to death by the populace. David Blondel, a Protestant historian, was the first to show this story to be a fiction, although it was in circulation as early as the thirteenth century.

See J. LENFANT, "Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne," 1730; S. BARING-GOULD, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1867; DÖLLINGER, "Papst-Fabeln," 1863.

Joan, Queen of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, was married in 1496 to Philip, Archduke of Austria. In 1500 she gave birth to Prince Carlos, afterwards Charles V. of Germany. She soon after lost her reason; and when, upon the death of Isabella, she became Queen of Castile, it was necessary that a regent should be appointed. Died in 1555.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Joan, (**Jeanne,**) daughter and heiress of Henry I. of Navarre, and queen of Philippe le Bel of France, was born in 1272. Upon her marriage with the French monarch she retained authority over her hereditary dominions of Navarre and Champagne. She carried on a successful war against the Castilians and Aragonese, assisted her husband in the councils and administration of affairs in France, established a college in Navarre, and was a liberal patroness of learning. In 1297, Count de Bar having invaded Champagne, the queen marched against him at the head of her troops, cut his army in pieces, and carried him prisoner to Paris. Died in 1305.

Joan d'Albret. See JEANNE D'ALBRET.

Jōan of Arc, or **Jeanne Darc,** zhăn dârk, surnamed THE MAID OF ORLEANS, [Fr. LA PUCELLE D'ORLÉANS, lâ pü'sêl' dor'lâ'ôn',] the most illustrious of the heroines of history, was born in the hamlet of Dom-Remy, in Lorraine, about 1411. She was the daughter of poor and religious peasants, who implanted in her heart at an early age the seeds of that exalted enthusiasm which subsequently obtained so absolute an ascendency over her character. At this time the rival factions of the Orléanists or Armagnacs and the Burgundians desolated France by their wars. The former supported the claims of Charles VII.; while the latter had sworn allegiance to Henry V. of England. Joan from infancy had imbibed the principles of the Orléanists, by whom she was surrounded. Her devotion to their cause was increased by the cruelties which she frequently saw the enemy commit. She was untiring in her efforts to relieve the sufferings of the poor around her, and even sold her bed and the greater part of her clothing in order to procure them supplies. She afterwards stated that as early as the age of thirteen she received commands from Heaven to go and liberate France. These commands continued to be repeated; but her parents endeavoured to suppress her enthusiasm. She, however, obtained the assistance of an uncle, who introduced her to De Baudricourt, the commander of a neighbouring fortress, before whom her voices, as she termed them, had ordered her to lay her divine commission. That officer at first treated her assertions with scorn; but finally, on account of the disasters that his prince had suffered, he gave her the assistance which she had requested, and in February, 1429, with a guard of five or six men, she set out on her journey for Chinon, where Charles then held his court. At this time his cause appeared to be almost desperate. Orléans, which was the only place of importance that remained to him, was closely besieged by the English. Joan appeared before him, and declared that her mission was to raise the siege and to conduct him to Rheims to be crowned. At this period she had reached her eighteenth year, and possessed a very beautiful countenance and noble form. Charles was convinced of the truthfulness of her statements, and, notwithstanding the opposition of his ecclesiastics and courtiers, raised her to the rank of a military commander, and placed a considerable body of troops at her disposal. She entered Orléans about the last of April, 1429, with a convoy of provisions, and in one week raised the siege. In battle Joan displayed great personal bravery. She subsequently gained the battles of Jargeau and Patay, in the latter of which the noted Talbot was made prisoner. Several important cities surrendered to her without resistance; and in less than three months from the time that she received her military command, Charles was crowned at Rheims, in the cathedral consecrated to the coronation of the French sovereigns. She then petitioned the king that she might be permitted to return home; but he prevailed on her to continue in the army. The following spring, as she was making a sortie against the Burgundians near Compiègne, she was captured by them and subsequently handed over to the English, who, with the Bishop of Beauvais and the University of Paris, urgently demanded her execution as a sorceress. The King of England granted their request, and Joan, after a mock-trial at Rouen, was condemned to be burnt. On the 31st of May, 1431, she was dressed in the garb of the victims of the Inquisition, and, amidst the clamours of assembled thousands, conducted to the stake, where, in a short time, her body was consumed. She died declaring that

her voices had not deceived her, and with the name of Jesus on her lips. Many of those who had most eagerly sought her death were melted to tears; and even the executioner declared that he had committed an unpardonable sin. A secretary of the King of England also said, "We are lost! we have burned a saint." Thus perished the Maid of Orleans, against whom not the slightest crime could be proved. If the inspiration which she received came not from the source to which she attributed it, it was at least the offspring of bravery, of generosity, of patriotism, of those virtues which have raised to immortality so many of the great and good. In the high-coloured and eulogistic account given of her by Michelet, he remarks, "She had the goodness of the ancient martyrs, but with this difference: the early Christians remained pure and virtuous only in retiring from the encounter and in separating themselves from the struggles and temptations of the world, while she was benign in the fiercest conflicts, good among the bad, gentle even in war; 'into war, that triumph of the devil, she carried the spirit of Heaven.' This tenderness of heart she had for all men. She wept after the victories, and relieved the sufferings of the wounded English." Her death stamped indelible infamy on all the parties connected with the war,—on the Burgundians for delivering her to her inveterate enemies, on the English and their French allies for their inhuman cruelty and thirst for revenge, and on her own prince and party for not making a powerful attempt to save her.

See BARTHÉLEMY DE BEAUREGARD, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 2 vols., 1847; DESJARDINS, "Vie de Jeanne d'Arc," 1854; VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Famille, etc. de Jeanne Darc," 1854; LENGLET-DUFRESNOY, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 1753; LE BRUN DE CHARMETTES, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 4 vols., 1817; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Jeanne d'Arc," 1852; JULES MICHELET, "Jeanne d'Arc," 1853; R. M. EVANS, "Story of Joan of Arc," 1847; A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Giovanna d'Arc," Padua, 1841; MICHELET, "History of France;" CARL LIEBELT, "Dziewica Orleanska ustep dziejów Francyi," Posen, 1847; GUIDO GOERRES, "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," 1834; HARRIET PARR, "Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc," 1866; THOMAS DE QUINCEY, "Miscellaneous Essays."

Joan [Sp. JUAÑA, hoo-ân'yȧ] **Henriquez**, (ĕn-ree'-kĕth,) Queen of Aragon and Navarre, daughter of Frederick Henriquez, of the blood-royal of Castile, and admiral of that kingdom. In 1444 she was married to John II. of Aragon, and in 1452 gave birth to Ferdinand the Catholic. She was a princess of great energy of character and of uncommon mental endowments; and to her advice and assistance many of the successes of John II. are to be attributed. Died in 1468.

Joanes, HO-ȧ'nĕs, or **Juanes**, HOO-ȧ'nĕs, (VINCENTE,) an eminent Spanish painter, born in Valencia in 1523, studied at Rome, and was regarded as the greatest artist of the Valencian school. Died in 1579. Among his most important works may be mentioned Christ after death borne by the angels, the Saviour with the two prophets, and a Saint Francis.

Joannes. See JOHN.

Joannes Comnenus. See CALO-JOANNES.

Joannes Massiliensis. See CASSIAN, (JOHN.)

Joannet, zho'ȧ'nȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dôle in 1716; died in 1789.

Joanny, zho'ȧ'ne', the assumed name of JEAN BAPTISTE BERNARD BRISSEBARRE, a famous French tragic actor, born at Dijon in 1775, and who is said to have been nearly equal to Talma. Died in 1849.

João (or **Joam**) OF PORTUGAL. See JOHN.

João or **Juan**, surnamed DE DIOS or DE DIEU. See DIEU.

Jo'ash [Heb. יוֹאָשׁ] or **Je-ho'ash**, King of Judah, and son of Ahaziah. He ascended the throne when seven years of age, and reigned virtuously forty years. He was assassinated by his servants in 838 B.C.

See II. Chronicles xxiii. and xxiv.; II. Kings xi. and xii.

Joash or **Jehoash**, King of Israel, succeeded his father, Jehoahaz, 839 or 840 B.C., and reigned sixteen years.

See II. Kings xiii.; II. Chronicles xxv. 17.

Job, [Heb. אִיּוֹב; Gr. Ἰώβ; Arabic, AIYOOB, (AIYOUB or AIYÛB,) ī'yōōb'; Ger. HIOB, hee'op; It. GIOBBE, job'bȧ,] a patriarch of Uz, (a country which is believed by many to be the same as Idumæa,) who is supposed to have lived in a very remote antiquity. One of the most sublime books of the Old Testament bears his name and gives an account of his life and virtues. By many it has been thought that Job was an allegorical character; but there appears to be little reason for this supposition. He is mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel, (xv. 16,) and by Saint James, (v. 11,) as a real person. Much controversy has arisen about the age in which he lived, and the author of the book; but both these points remain unsettled. This work was written in Hebrew, with a mixture of Arabic.

Job or **Aiyoob**, ī'yōōb', (SOLOMON,) an African prince, son of a king of Bondoo, in Senegambia. In 1730 he was sold to the English, who carried him to Maryland, where he became a slave. His story interested General Oglethorpe and others, who ransomed him and sent him to England in 1733. He was presented at court, and attracted much attention. He produced an interesting geographical account of his native country, and wrote from memory, it is said, three copies of the Koran. He returned to Bondoo about 1735.

Jobard, zho'bȧr', (J. B. A. M.,) a writer on social economy, born in Haute-Marne, France, in 1792. He lived in Belgium. Died in 1861.

Jobbé-Duval, zho'bȧ' dü'vȧl', (ARMAND MARIE FÉLIX,) a French painter, born at Carhaix, July 16, 1821. He went to Paris in 1829, and was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. He is best known by his refined and delicate religious pictures and his portraits. Died April 2, 1889.

Jobert, zho'bair', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Paris in 1637. For some time he was a professor of rhetoric in his native city, and afterwards became celebrated as a preacher. He was the author of several treatises on medals. Died in 1719.

Jobert de Lamballe, zho'bair' dẹh lôN'bȧl', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Lamballe in 1799. He lectured in Paris, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Plastic Surgery," ("Traité de Chirurgie plastique," 2 vols., 1849.) He became surgeon to the emperor in 1854. Died in 1867.

Jo-cas'ta or **Jo-cas'te**, [Gr. Ἰοκάστη; Fr. JOCASTE, zho'kȧst',] sometimes called **Epicaste**, the wife of Laius, and the mother of Œdipus. According to tradition, she was married to Œdipus without knowing who he was, and hung herself after she discovered the relationship between them.

See the "Œdipus" of SOPHOCLES.

Jocaste. See JOCASTA.

Joç'ẹ-lyn, (ROBERT,) LORD, M.P., an English politician, born in 1816, visited China about 1840, and published "Six Months in China." Died in 1854.

Jo-cha'nan or **Jo-ha'nan Ben E-li-e'zer**, a Jewish rabbi, born in Palestine about 184 A.D. He compiled the "Jerusalem Gemara," a part of the Talmud. He is said to have died in 279 A.D.

Jöcher or **Joecher**, yö'kẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born at Leipsic in 1694. He became professor of philosophy and history at Leipsic about 1730. His most important work is a "Universal Dictionary of Learned Men," ("Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon," 4 vols., 1750–51,) which is highly esteemed. Supplements have been published by Adelung and others. Died in 1758.

See ERNESTI, "Memoria C. G. Jöcheri," 1758; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ADELUNG'S Supplement to Jöcher.

Jochmus, yoK'mûs, (ALBRECHT,) a German general, born at Hamburg in 1808. About 1838 he was sent by Lord Palmerston to Constantinople to plan a campaign in Syria. He became general-in-chief of the allied armies of England and Turkey in December, 1840. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs by the Archduke John, Vicar of the German empire, in May, 1849, and resigned in December of that year. Died in 1881.

Jocundus. See GIOCONDO, (GIOVANNI.)

Jode, de, dẹh yo'dẹh, (ARNOLD,) son of Pieter, Jr., noticed below, was born about 1636. He is said to have been inferior to his grandfather and father as an engraver. While in London, in 1667, he engraved for Charles I. "Mercury Instructing Cupid," by Correggio. Among his other works is "The Infant Jesus embracing Saint John."

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Jode, de, (PIETER,) a Flemish engraver, born in 1570; died in 1634. Among the most important of his productions may be mentioned "The Last Judgment," by Cousin, and "Jesus Christ giving the Keys to Saint Peter," by Rubens.

Jode, de, (PIETER or PETRUS,) Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1606. He engraved numerous pictures from Rubens, Van Dyck, Titian, and other artists. Among his best works is "The Visitation of the Virgin," after Rubens. Died after 1660.

Jodelle, zho'dĕl', (ÉTIENNE,) Lord of Lymodin, born at Paris in 1532. He was one of the seven French poets termed the "Pleiades." He is said to have been the first to write plays in the French language and to introduce choruses after the Greek manner. It is said that his fluency of composition was so great that on a wager he composed in one night five hundred Latin verses on a given subject. He died poor in 1573. His principal production was the tragedy of "Cleopatra," (1552.)

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BAYLE, "His torical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE BEUVE, "Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Jo-do'cus (or **Jus'tus**) OF GHENT, known also by the Italian name of GIUSTO DA GUANTO, a Flemish painter, who about 1465–74 painted "The Communion of the Apostles" at Urbino. Very little is known about him.

Jo'drell, (RICHARD PAUL,) an English dramatic writer, born in 1745. He produced "A Widow and no Widow," a farce, "The Persian Heroine," a tragedy, (1786,) and "Philology of the English Language," (1820.) Died in 1831.

Joecher. See JÖCHER.

Jo'el, [Heb. יוֹאֵל; Gr. Ἰωήλ,] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Uzziah, about 800–750 B.C. A passage of his prophecy is quoted in Acts ii. 17.

Joerdens. See JÖRDENS.

Joffredus. See JOUFFROI.

Jof'frid, an English abbot of Lincolnshire, lived in the twelfth century. Peter de Blois, a writer of the time of Henry II., states that Joffrid was the founder of the University of Cambridge.

Jogues, zhog, (ISAAC,) a French Jesuit, born at Orléans in 1607, spent many years in Canada as a missionary. He was killed by the Mohawks in 1646.

Johann, (princes of Germany.) See JOHN.

Johanneau, zho'ăn'nō', (ÉLOI,) a French antiquary, born near Blois in 1770. He was one of the founders of the Académie Celtique. In 1811 he became imperial censor of books. He wrote on botany, Celtic monuments, and other subjects. Died in 1851.

Johannaeus, (FINNUS.) See JONSSON, (FINN.)

Johannes, the Latin for JOHN, which see.

Johannes Antiochenus. See JOHN OF ANTIOCH.

Johannes Climacus. See CLIMACUS.

Johannes Secundus. See EVERARD, (JOHANNES.)

Johannot, zho'ăn'no', (CHARLES,) eldest son of François, noticed below, was born at Frankfort about 1790. He was a skilful engraver, and produced illustrations of the life of Saint Genevieve of Brabant. Died in 1825.

Johannot, (CHARLES HENRI ALFRED,) an engraver and painter, second son of François, noticed below, was born at Offenbach in 1801. He acquired a high reputation for his vignette-designs illustrating the French translations of Byron, Scott, and Cooper. Among his best paintings are "The Entrance of Mademoiselle Montpensier into Orleans during the Fronde," and "Mary Stuart leaving Scotland." Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Johannot, (FRANÇOIS,) a German designer and engraver, of French extraction, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and lived about 1790. He settled at Paris with his partner, Charles André.

Johannot, (TONY,) a painter and wood-engraver, a son of the preceding, was born at Offenbach in 1803. He gained a wide reputation as a designer and engraver of vignettes for books. Among the works which he illustrated are "Werther," the plays of Molière, "Manon Lescaut," "Jérôme Paturot," and "The Vicar of Wakefield." Died in Paris in 1852.

John [Gr. Ἰωάννης; Lat. JOHAN'NES; Fr. JEAN, zhŏN; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vän'nee] THE DIVINE, commonly called SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, with his brother James, was among the first to become a disciple of our Saviour when He commenced his ministry. John was made one of the twelve apostles; and his gentle, loving spirit appears to have especially endeared him to his divine Master. He spoke of himself as "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He was with his Master in the garden of Gethsemane. When our Saviour was nailed to the cross, He commended his mother to the care of the beloved disciple. After the resurrection and ascension of Jesus, Saint John became one of the most prominent of the propagators of the Christian religion. Syria and Asia Minor were the principal scenes of his labours. We are told by Tertullian and Saint Jerome that under the reign of Domitian, by the order of a Roman proconsul, he was immersed in a caldron of boiling oil, and that in this terrible ordeal he was miraculously preserved, so that he sustained not the slightest injury. After this he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Apocalypse, or Revelation. He also wrote three Epistles, and the Gospel according to Saint John. He is supposed to have died at Ephesus in 99 A.D., at the age of ninety-four.

In recent years there has been a sharp discussion as to the authorship of Saint John's Gospel. Orthodox theologians in general, with many Unitarians, like Ezra Abbot and E. H. Sears, assert that Saint John was its author.

Among all the disciples of Christ, John appears to have most fully comprehended the character and spirit of his divine Master. He first announced in clear and concise terms the great central truth of Christianity, that "God is love,"—a truth which, in his view, finds its fullest proof in the great fact that God gave His Son for the salvation of the world. (See John iii. 16, 17; and I. Epistle iv. 8, 9, 10.) The soul of "the beloved disciple" seems ever filled with the one theme. Love, not fear, is to be the motive of obedience:—"If ye love me, keep my commandments." The love to which he refers is not a mere sentiment, but a living power:—"This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." (See John xiv. 15, 21, 23; I. Epistle iv.)

See F. A. THOLUCK, "Commentary on the Gospel of John," the 7th edition of which was translated into English by DR. C. P. KRAUTH, Philadelphia, 1859; WEGSCHEIDER, "Introduction to the Gospel of Saint John," Göttingen, 1806; ABBOT, "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel;" E. H. SEARS, "The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ," 1872.

John I., surnamed ZIMIS'CES, [Gr. Τζιμισκῆς,] became Emperor of the East in 969 A.D. He carried on a successful war against the Rossi, or Russians, and quelled serious disturbances in his eastern provinces. He died of poison, as he was returning to Constantinople, in 975. He is said to have been a man of superior talents.

John III., of the family of Ducas, surnamed VATAT'ZES, born in Thrace in 1193, succeeded his father-in-law, Theodore Lascaris, in 1222, as Emperor of the East. Constantinople being then in possession of the Latins, John fixed his capital at Nicæa, in Bithynia. In 1235 he besieged Constantinople, but was repulsed. He, however, reconquered all the other possessions belonging to the Greek Empire which had been taken by the Latins. John was a liberal patron of the useful arts, and did much to promote the welfare of his subjects. Died in 1255.

John IV. (**Las'caris**) succeeded his father Theodore as Emperor of the East in 1259, when he was aged but six years. He was deprived of the crown in 1261 by Michael Palæologus, who put out his eyes and imprisoned him during the remainder of his life.

John V. See CANTACUZENUS.

John VI., (**Palæol'ogus,**) born in 1332, was a son of Andronicus, whom he succeeded on the imperial throne of Constantinople in 1341. He was afterwards imprisoned by one of his sons. During these intestine troubles the Turks attacked the capital, and forced John to conclude a disgraceful treaty. He left the throne to his son Manuel. Died in 1391.

John VII. (**Palæologus**) succeeded his father Manuel on the throne of Constantinople in 1425. Being unable to oppose the Turkish invaders, he sought the assistance of the Latins; and, in order to cement the

union, he formed a reconciliation between the Eastern and Western Churches, which, however, lasted but a short period. Died in 1448. He was succeeded by his brother, Constantine XIII.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

John [Sp. JUAN, Hoo-ân'] **I.**, son of Peter (Pedro) IV., was born in 1350, and ascended the throne of Aragon in 1387. Died in 1395.

John (Juan) II., King of Aragon and Navarre, born in 1397, was one of the bravest and most enterprising of the Spanish sovereigns. In 1425 he ascended the throne of Navarre, as the husband of Queen Blanche, and three years later was appointed by his brother Alfonso V. to the government of Aragon. Blanche died soon after, and in 1447 he married Joan Henriquez, of the blood-royal of Castile, who became the mother of Ferdinand the Catholic. He became King of Aragon in 1458. He carried on long and successful wars against Henry IV. of Castile and Louis XI. of France. He also suppressed a formidable rebellion of the Catalans. Died in 1479.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chap. ii.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John (Juan) I., King of Castile and Leon, was born in 1358. He succeeded his father Henry (Henrique) II. in 1379. He subsequently invaded Portugal, but met with a total defeat at Aljubarota in August, 1385. Died in 1390.

John II., King of Castile and Leon, son of Henry (Henrique) III., born in 1404, was proclaimed sovereign two years later. He carried on successful wars against the Kings of Aragon and Navarre and the Moors of Granada. By his first wife, Maria of Aragon, he left three children, one of whom succeeded him as Henry (Henrique) IV. By his second queen, Isabella, he had a daughter, afterwards illustrious as Isabella the Catholic. Though a feeble sovereign, he was a liberal patron of learning, and his reign was distinguished for the revival of literature in Castile. Died in 1454.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chap. i.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John (Hans, hâns) I. OF DENMARK and **II.** OF SWEDEN, son of Christian I., of the house of Oldenburg, born in 1455, ascended the throne in 1481. About the year 1500 the Swedes rebelled against him because he had garrisoned the fortresses with Danish and German troops. He was finally obliged to resign all claims to the Swedish crown. Died in 1513.

John, King of England, surnamed SANSTERRE, ("Lackland,") the youngest son of Henry II. by his queen, Eleanor of Guienne, was born at Oxford in 1166. The king at first created him Earl of Montague, in Normandy, and in 1178 made him Lord of Ireland. In 1189 he married the daughter and sole heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester. The same year he was a confederate in the rebellion of his brother Richard. On the accession of the latter to the throne he gave John several earldoms, including about one-third of the kingdom. Soon after Richard's departure on the crusade for the Holy Land, John formed plans to obtain the crown on the event of the king's death, in opposition to the rights of his nephew Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, whom Richard had recognized as his heir. When John was informed of his brother's imprisonment in Germany, he immediately attempted to usurp the throne, but was kept in check by the loyalty of the nobles. On the king's return to England, in 1194, he deprived John of all his estates and compelled him to make a humble submission. Richard died in France in 1199, leaving his kingdom to John, who was then with him. That prince hastened to establish his authority in Normandy and his other dominions, and was crowned at Westminster in May, 1199. In 1201 he obtained a divorce from his wife, and married Isabella of Angoulême. Philip Augustus of France espoused the cause of Arthur, who commenced hostilities against John and gained several victories, but was subsequently taken prisoner by his uncle and conveyed to Rouen. Nothing further was heard from him; but the probability is that he was murdered. The war afterwards went entirely against the King of England, who in the course of two years lost the greater part of his continental possessions. During this period he drew upon himself the hostility of the Roman pontiff by insisting on his right to appoint the Archbishop of Canterbury, that see being then vacant. The pope excommunicated him and laid the kingdom under an interdict, (1208.) John, however, paid no attention to the thunders of the Vatican, but imprisoned or banished the bishops and clergy who obeyed the pope's orders. Meanwhile he reduced Llewellyn, a Welsh prince, to subjection, and suppressed a rebellion in Ireland. Finally the pope, having formally deposed him and absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, instigated the French king to invade England. John, perceiving his danger, made an abject submission to the papal legate, and resigned to him the kingdoms of England and Ireland, (1213.) Philip was then forbidden to prosecute his enterprise. For a long time John's tyranny had excited the hatred of his barons. This was increased by Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, presenting them with the charter of Henry I., exhorted them to obtain the liberties therein granted. A numerous body of barons solemnly swore to regain their rights or to levy an unceasing war on the king. King John, being supported by the pope, scornfully refused to make any concessions to the barons, who raised a powerful force and marched to London, where the citizens gladly received them. On the 15th of June, 1215, John consented to grant all that they required, and signed at Runnymede the famous Magna Charta. Scarcely had he done this before he induced the pope to absolve him from these obligations and to excommunicate several of his opponents. He also brought into England large bodies of foreign troops, and gained several victories over the barons. The latter then chose Louis, Dauphin of France, as their king. This prince landed at Sandwich in May, 1216. John would probably have been successful, (for dissensions were already breaking out in the camp of Louis,) had he not been carried off by a fever in October of that year. John has left one of the darkest names in the history of the English kings. He was extremely cruel, fickle, and licentious, without a redeeming virtue. He had, by his queen Isabella, five children, the eldest of whom succeeded him as Henry III. The second, Richard, was elected King of the Romans in 1257.

See HUME, "History of England;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History of England;" JOSEPH BERINGTON, "History of Henry II. and of Richard I. and John, his Sons," 1790; LINGARD, "History of England."

John [Fr. JEAN, zhôN] **I.**, a posthumous son of Louis X., King of France, was born in 1316. Though he lived but eight days, he is recorded among the French monarchs.

See N. DE MONMERQUÉ, "Dissertation historique sur Jean I, Roi de France," 1844.

John (Jean) II., surnamed LE BON, ascended the throne of France upon the death of his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350. Charles, King of Navarre, having accepted an invitation to meet John at Rouen, was there imprisoned, and several of his lords put to death. The people of Navarre applied to England for assistance, and Edward the Black Prince invaded France at the head of an army. John marched against him with 60,000 men, was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, fought in 1356, and conducted to London, where he was received with great honour by Edward III. While he remained in England a civil war broke out in France with the peasantry, known in history by the name of "La Jacquerie." In this revolt the castles of the nobility were plundered and burnt and the inmates massacred. These ravages continued for two years, until the dauphin, assisted by several powerful lords, defeated the peasants, putting thousands of them to the sword. In 1360, peace having been concluded between France and England, John returned to his capital; but, finding much opposition made by the nobles to the conditions of the treaty, he again visited England, to confer with King Edward. He was soon after taken ill, and died in London in 1364.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" FROISSART, "Chronicles;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" HENRI MARTIN, "Histoire de France."

John I. OF NAVARRE. See JOHN II. OF FRANCE.

John II. OF NAVARRE. See JOHN II. OF ARAGON.

John III. OF NAVARRE, or **Jean d'Albret,** zhŏN dȧl'brȧ', began to reign in 1494. In 1512 Ferdinand the Catholic invaded Navarre and drove John from the throne. Died in 1516.

John I., King of Poland, a son of Casimir IV., was born in 1459, and succeeded his father in 1492. He waged war against the Tartars and Turks. Died in 1501.

John II. OF POLAND. See CASIMIR V.

John III. OF POLAND. See SOBIESKI.

John [Port. JOÃO or JOAM, zho-ŏwn'] **I.,** surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, the natural son of Peter I., was born in 1357. On the death of his brother Ferdinand, in 1385, he assumed the regal power in opposition to the rights of Ferdinand's daughter Beatrix, who had married John I., King of Castile. This led to a war with Spain, in which the Portuguese monarch gained several important victories and firmly established his power. He subsequently carried on a successful war against the Moors of Africa. During his reign the Portuguese commenced those maritime expeditions which soon after rendered them so celebrated. Under the command of his son, Prince Henry, they discovered Madeira, the Canaries, the Azores, and several places on the western coast of Africa. Died in 1433.

See LA CLÈDE, "Histoire générale de Portugal;" FERNANDO LOPEZ, "Chronica del Rey João I.," 3 vols., 1644; MANOEL MONTEIRO, "Joannes Portugaliæ Reges," 1742.

John (João) II., King of Portugal, surnamed THE PERFECT, son of Alfonso V., was born in 1455, and ascended the throne in 1481. At the age of sixteen years he fought against the African Moors and took Arzile and Tangiers, and five years later gained the battle of Toro over the Castilians. Soon after his coronation he quelled a powerful conspiracy formed against him by his nobles. He encouraged the spirit of enterprise among the Portuguese, and fitted out a squadron destined for the East Indies and the Eastern Seas. Died in 1495.

See VASCONCELLOS, "Vida y Acciones del Rey Don Juan II.," 1639, (translated into French, 1641;) DAMIÃO DE GOES, "Chronica do Principe Dom João Rey," etc., 1567; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John (João) III., King of Portugal, born in 1502, succeeded his father, Emanuel the Great, in 1521. In 1524 he married Catherine of Austria, to whose brother, Charles V., he gave his sister Isabella in marriage. He colonized Brazil, and sent to the Eastern Seas a fleet, by which Japan was discovered. He established the Inquisition in Portugal and its colonies. Died in 1557.

John (João) IV., surnamed THE FORTUNATE, chief of the dynasty of Braganza, was born in 1604. He threw off the authority of Spain, to which Portugal had been subjected since the days of Philip II., and became king in 1640. He enacted many wise and beneficial laws, and died, greatly regretted by the nation, in 1656.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Révolutions de Portugal," 1689.

John (João) V., King of Portugal, born in 1689, succeeded his father, Peter II., in 1707. He joined the allies against France and Spain about 1702. After the peace of Utrecht (1713) he devoted his time to the encouragement of education and commerce. Died in 1750.

See "Vida, Successos e Fallecimento do Rey João V.," Lisbon, 1750; FERDINAND DENIS, "Portugal."

John (João) VI. of Portugal, was born in 1769, and was appointed Regent of Portugal in 1793 on account of the derangement of his mother, Maria I., who was then queen-regnant. In 1807, when the French invaded Portugal, he sailed to Brazil, where he received the title of emperor. He returned in 1821, soon after which the Brazilians revolted and declared themselves independent. Died in 1826.

See "Histoire de Jean VI, Roi de Portugal," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John, KING OF SCOTLAND. See BALIOL.

John OF RUSSIA. See IVAN.

John (Johan, yo'hân) I., King of Sweden, the last of the dynasty of Sverker, succeeded Eric in 1216. He was very active in establishing Christianity. Died in 1222.

John II. OF SWEDEN. See JOHN I. OF DENMARK.

John III., King of Sweden, the second son of Gustavus Vasa, was born in 1537. He married Catherine Jagellon, daughter of Sigismund, King of Poland. In 1560 he visited England, to negotiate a marriage between his elder brother Eric and Queen Elizabeth, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1568 he deposed Eric and ascended the throne in his stead. Influenced by his queen, he attempted to re-establish the Catholic religion, but was effectually resisted by his brother Charles, Duke of Sudermania, at the head of the Protestants. Died in 1592.

John, King, or Emperor, of Abyssinia, was known as Prince Kassai or Kasa, (Lij Kassa,) and was Under-Governor of Adowa. In 1867 the Emperor Theodore made him one of the kings of Tigré. In 1868 he assisted the English in their march against Theodore, after whose fall John received from the conquerors large amounts of military stores. Civil wars followed, but in 1872 John was crowned at Axoom. In 1876 he repelled an Egyptian invasion, and in 1879 he received the allegiance of Menilek, King of Shoa. Died March 12, 1889.

John (Jean) I., Duke of Bretagne, was born in 1217. Having attempted to check the papal encroachments, the pope excommunicated him, and he was obliged to go to Rome to obtain absolution. Died in 1284.

John II., son of the preceding, was born in 1239. He married Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. of England, from whom he received the title of Count of Richemont. He was also made a peer of France by Philippe le Bel. He was killed at the ordination of Clement V. at Lyons by the falling of a wall.

John III., Duke of Bretagne, surnamed THE GOOD, succeeded his father, Arthur II., in 1312. He is said to have been a just and benevolent prince. Died in 1341.

John IV., Duke of Bretagne, known as JEAN DE MONTFORT, half-brother of the preceding, was born in 1293. John (Jean) III., having no children, willed the dukedom to Charles de Blois; but Jean de Montfort, regarded by many as the legitimate heir, soon reduced all the towns and provinces to his subjection, and went to England to render homage to King Edward for his estates. On his return he was summoned before the court of peers to prove his claims to Bretagne. The peers decided against him, and he raised an army to defend his rights, but was shortly after taken prisoner by the Duke of Normandy and confined in the tower of Louvre at Paris. In the mean time the war was carried on with energy by his duchess, Jeanne of Flanders. At the expiration of nearly four years, John escaped, disguised as a merchant. He died soon after, in 1345.

See DARU, "Histoire de Bretagne."

John (Jean) V., (or **John IV.,** according to some authorities,) Duke of Bretagne, born in 1338, was a son of the preceding. He married Mary, a daughter of Edward III. of England. By a decisive victory over his competitor, Charles de Blois, at Auray, in 1364, he obtained possession of Bretagne. He afterwards fought for the English against the French, who drove him out of Bretagne about 1374; but he was soon restored. Died in 1399.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

John (Jean) VI., son of the preceding, became Duke of Bretagne in 1399, when he was ten years of age. He carried on a war against the Count of Penthièvre and the Duke of Burgundy, and afterwards joined the English under the Duke of Bedford against France. Died in 1443.

John, surnamed THE FEARLESS, [Fr. JEAN SANS PEUR, zhŏN sŏN pur,] Duke of Burgundy, born at Dijon in 1371, was the eldest son of Philip the Bold. At the age of twenty-five he assisted Sigismund, King of Hungary, against the Turks, by whom he was made prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. When taken before the Sultan Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) he evinced so much courage that that sovereign gave him his liberty and the surname of SANS PEUR, (the "Fearless.") After his return to France he was engaged in fighting the English and in political intrigues at the French court. He was appointed guardian of the dauphin of France in 1406. He caused the assassination of his rival, the Duke of Orléans, in 1407, and obtained almost unlimited power in the kingdom. He was murdered in 1419, at the instigation of the dauphin, son of Charles VI.

John, [Ger. JOHANN, yo'hân,] surnamed THE CONSTANT, a son of the Elector Ernest, was born in 1467, and became Elector of Saxony in 1525. He was a zealous defender of the Protestant faith, and in 1530 caused the Confession of Augsburg to be proclaimed in the Diet assembled at that city. Died in 1532.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John [Lat. JOHAN'NES; Fr. JEAN, zhôN; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vân'nee] **I.**, a native of Tuscany, was raised to the Roman see upon the death of Hormisdas, in 523. He was sent on an embassy to Constantinople by King Theodoric to obtain toleration for the Arians; and on his return, having displeased that monarch, he was thrown into prison, where he died in 526.

John II., surnamed MERCURIUS, was a native of Rome, and succeeded Boniface II. in 532 or 533. Died in 535.

John III., a native of Rome, succeeded Pelagius I. in 560. Died about 573, and was succeeded by Benedict I.

John IV., a Dalmatian, succeeded Severinus in 640. He condemned the doctrines of the Monothelites and the edict of the emperor Heraclius, called "The Exposition of Faith," which was issued in their defence. Died in 642, and was succeeded by Theodorus.

John V., a native of Antioch, in Syria, was chosen pope on the death of Benedict II., in 685, and died in 687. Conon succeeded him.

John VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 701. During his pontificate Wilfred, Archbishop of York, was tried and acquitted of the charges preferred by the English clergy. Died in 705.

John VII., a native of Greece, was elected successor to the preceding. Died in 707. Sisinnius succeeded him.

John VIII., (called **John IX.** by those who admit the truth of Pope Joan's history,) was a native of Rome, and succeeded Adrian II. in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald, and afterwards Charles le Gros. He confirmed Photius Patriarch of Constantinople. In 878 the Saracens invaded Italy and compelled him to pay tribute. Died in 882. He was succeeded by Martin II.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

John IX., an Italian, became pope in 898, after the death of Theodore II. Died about 900.

John X. was elected in 915, through the influence of his mistress Theodora, as successor to Lando. He crowned Berengarius as emperor. Subsequently, with the assistance of this sovereign, he marched against the Saracens, who had invaded Italy, defeated them, and drove them from the country. At this time Guido, Duke of Tuscany, with his wife, the infamous Marozia, possessed great power in Rome. John, having offended them, was seized in his palace by their soldiers and put in prison, where he is said to have been killed in 928.

John XI., elected pope in 931, was the son of Marozia, as some suppose, by Pope Sergius III. Alberico, another son of Marozia, raised a revolt against his mother, whom he imprisoned with John in the castle of Sant' Angelo. The latter died about 936, and was succeeded by Leo VII.

John XII., son of Alberico, was elected successor to Agapetus II. in 956, when he was but eighteen years old. He changed his name from Octavianus. Four years later he crowned Otho I. Emperor of Germany and King of Italy. Subsequently he became so notorious for his oppression and licentiousness that Otho returned to Rome in 963 and caused John to be deposed and Leo VIII. to be chosen in his place. But, as soon as Otho left Italy, John entered Rome at the head of a powerful party, drove out Leo, and committed great atrocities. He died in 964. One of his mistresses, named Joan, exercised much influence at Rome during his pontificate; and it has been suggested that this may have given rise to the story of "Pope Joan."

See BARONIUS, "Annales."

John XIII., Bishop of Narni, was raised to the papal see in 965 by the influence of the emperor Otho I. The Romans, however, being opposed to this election, imprisoned John. Otho marched to Rome, liberated him, and hanged several of his opponents. John crowned Otho II., son of Otho I., as emperor. Died in 972, and was succeeded by Benedict VI.

John XIV., Bishop of Pavia, was raised to the papal see, as successor to Benedict VII., about 984. After a pontificate of nine months, he was deposed by Boniface VII. and put in prison, where he is supposed to have been poisoned in 985.

John XV., elected successor to John XIV., died a few days after. By some he is left out of the order of popes.

John XVI., a native of Rome, became pope about 986. During his pontificate, a patrician, named Crescentius, caused great disturbances and drove the pope from Rome. He was, however, reinstated in his authority by the emperor Otho. Died in 996, and was succeeded by Gregory V.

John XVII., whose previous name was PHILAGATHIUS, a native of Calabria, and Bishop of Piacenza, was chosen pope in 997 by the faction of Crescentius, in opposition to Gregory V. Otho III., espousing the cause of the latter, executed Crescentius with his adherents, and imprisoned John after having horribly mutilated him.

John XVIII. was elected successor to Sylvester II. in 1003, and died four months afterwards.

John XIX., elected pope in 1004. He sent Saint Bruno to preach Christianity to the Russians, and healed the schism between the Churches of Rome and Constantinople. Died in 1009, and was succeeded by Sergius IV.

John XX., previously named ROMANUS, was the son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, and brother of Benedict VIII., whom he succeeded in 1024. In 1027 he crowned Conrad as emperor. He died in 1033 or 1034, and was succeeded by Benedict IX.

John XXI., born in Lisbon, was elected successor to Adrian V. about 1276. He died after a pontificate of a few months. Nicholas III. succeeded him.

John XXII., a native of Cahors, in France, and previously known as JACQUES D'EUSE, or JAMES OF OSSA, was chosen to succeed Clement V. in 1316. He was consecrated at Lyons, and made his residence at Avignon. At this period there was a competition for the throne of Germany between Louis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria. John, who declared that he had the right to appoint the emperor, excommunicated Louis in 1324 or 1327, and advanced the claims of Robert, King of Naples. This led to a long war in Italy between the Guelphs, who were allies of Robert, and the Ghibelines, who were assisted by the troops of Louis. At first the Guelphs had the advantage; but their opponents soon gained ground, and in 1327 Louis visited Italy and received the iron crown of Milan. At Rome the Bishops of Venice and Alería crowned him emperor, after which he deposed John and appointed Peter de Corvara in his place, with the name of Nicholas V. After the return of Louis to Germany the Guelphs began to obtain the ascendency. John died at Avignon in 1334. He possessed extraordinary abilities, was devoted to study, and wrote some medical treatises. His avarice, however, was the most prominent trait in his character; and to him is attributed the introduction of the Annates, or First-Fruits. He left, besides his jewels, eighteen millions of golden florins in his coffers.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes;" PLATINA, "Historia de Vitis Pontificum Romanorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John XXIII., (or **XXII.**, according to some authorities,) (Cardinal COSSA,) a Neapolitan, was elected as successor to Alexander V. in 1410, during a schism of the Church. His title was disputed by two rivals, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. He was a man of depraved morals and of insatiable cupidity. A quarrel between John and Ladislaus of Naples resulted in the expulsion of the former from Rome. John applied for support to the emperor Sigismund, who convoked at Constance in 1414 a general council. This council (at which John was present) required him to abdicate the popedom. He pretended to comply, but left Constance disguised, and fled towards Rome with the intention to resist the decree of the council. He was quickly arrested and brought back to Constance, where he was convicted of many heinous offences, and formally deposed, in 1415. He was confined in prison about three years. He died at Florence in 1419.

John, (Juan,) DON, OF AUSTRIA, one of the most celebrated military and naval commanders of the sixteenth century, was the natural son of the emperor Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, a native of Germany. He was born at Ratisbon in 1546, and passed as the son of a Spanish nobleman named Quixada, by whom he was educated. Charles V. on his death-bed recommended him to the protection of Philip II., who soon after acknowledged John as his brother and made appropriations which enabled him to live in princely state. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces sent against the Moriscoes of Granada, whom he vanquished in several battles and finally reduced to complete subjection. In 1571, war having been declared between Philip II. and the Sultan, Don John was appointed generalissimo of the combined fleets of Spain and Italy. He sailed from Messina in the middle of September with two hundred and fifty ships of war and about fifty thousand men, and on the 7th of October encountered the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto, where he gained one of the greatest naval victories of which history makes mention. Soon after the battle of Lepanto he received an embassy from the Greeks of Albania and Macedonia, requesting him to assist them against the Turks and to receive the sovereignty of their countries. Don John was prevented from accepting the offer by Philip, who, jealous of his brother's reputation, refused the assistance necessary for the enterprise. Don John, in a subsequent expedition against Africa, took Tunis, Biserta, and several other important places. He was appointed in 1576 Governor of the Netherlands, which were then in a state of rebellion. He at first used conciliatory measures; but the States, suspecting him of duplicity, declined his overtures and prepared for war. Don John soon after took Namur by stratagem, and on the 1st of January, 1578, gained the decisive victory of Gemblours. He afterwards reduced Louvain, Nivelle, and other towns belonging to the insurgents. While thus actively engaged, in October, 1578, he was seized with an illness which carried him to the grave. Strong suspicions were entertained by many that he was poisoned.

See L. VAN DER HAMMEN, "Vida de Don Juan," 1627; BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLEINCHAMP, "Vie de Don Juan d'Autriche," 1690; ALEXIS DUMESNIL, "Vie de Don Juan d'Autriche," 1827; MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. iii. part v. chaps. i.–v.; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.; J. P. LYSER, "Erzherzog Johann, der Freund des Volkes," 1848; SCHNEIDEWIND, "Leben des Erzherzogs Johann von Oesterreich," etc., 1849.

John, yŏn, (EUGENIA,) a German novelist, best known by the pseudonym of E. MARLITT. She was born at Arnstadt, December 5, 1825. Adopted by the Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, she was trained as a singer; but, having lost the sense of hearing, she became a very successful and prolific writer of romances. "The Twelve Apostles," "Gold Else," and "The Second Wife" are among her works. Died in 1887.

John or **Johann,** (NEPOMUK MARIA JOSEPH,) born in 1801, succeeded his brother Frederick Augustus as King of Saxony in 1854. He was distinguished for great virtues as a ruler, and for his literary attainments. He translated Dante's "Divine Comedy." He was an ally of Austria in the war against Prussia in 1866. Died Oct. 29, 1873.

John OF BAYEUX, [Fr. JEAN DE BAYEUX, zhŏN dĕh bā′yuh′,] a haughty and violent French prelate. He became Archbishop of Rouen in 1070. Died in 1079.

John OF BRIENNE, [Fr. JEAN DE BRIENNE, zhŏN dĕh brē′ĕn′,] King of Jerusalem, and Regent of Constantinople, was born in France. He assisted in the taking of Jerusalem in 1204, and in 1218, at the head of a Latin army, he took Damietta. In 1226 he was compelled to resign Jerusalem to the emperor Frederick II. Three years later he was elected, by the French barons in the East, Regent of Constantinople, which he bravely defended against the Greek emperor John Ducas. Died in 1237.

John OF BRUGES. See EYCK, (JAN VAN.)

John OF CAPPADOCIA, a theologian, became Patriarch of Constantinople about 518. He co-operated with the pope Hormisdas in the restoration of union between the Eastern and Western Churches. Died in 520.

John II. OF CAPPADOCIA became Patriarch of Constantinople about 582 A.D. Died in 596.

John, surnamed CLIMACUS or CLIMACHUS. See CLIMACUS.

John OF GIS′CALA or GISCHIALA, a Jewish captain, was an enemy of Josephus the historian. He was the chief of one of the factions of zealots and outlaws that fought against each other and against the Romans in Jerusalem while that city was besieged by Titus, in 70 A.D. On the capture of the city he was imprisoned for life.

John OF LUXEMBURG, surnamed THE BLIND, son of the emperor Henry VII., was born in 1295. In 1309 he was elected King of Bohemia, and in 1322 he conquered Silesia. In 1331 he formed a league with Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, against Pope John XXII., and entered Italy. The pope then offered to recognize him as King of Italy. The emperor, in order to prevent this, invaded Bohemia. John left the command of his army in Italy to his son, returned to Bohemia, and drove out Louis. He was soon after attacked with a disease in his eyes, which produced blindness, but did not in the least affect his spirit of enterprise. He invaded Poland, reduced it to subjection, and formed an alliance with Philip of France against the English. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Crécy, in 1346, after having performed great feats of valour.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

John OF RAGUSA, a learned Romish prelate, was in 1426 sent by Martin V. to the Council of Bâle, over which he presided in 1431. He distinguished himself by his controversies with the followers of Huss.

John OF SALISBURY, a learned scholastic philosopher and writer, born at Salisbury about 1120. He entered the service of Thomas à Becket, and became his secretary. In 1176 he was appointed Bishop of Chartres. He wrote, besides other valuable works, "Polycraticus de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum," which is a satire on the follies of courtiers, etc., and a "Life of Thomas à Becket." Died in 1180. His works were published by J. A. Giles, Oxford, (5 vols., 1848.)

See "Gallia Christiana," tome viii.; B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scholastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John OF SEVILLE or DE LUNA, a learned Jewish convert of the twelfth century. He translated into Spanish many valuable Arabic works.

John OF SUABIA, surnamed THE PARRICIDE, born in 1289, was a nephew of the emperor Albert I. The latter, having withheld from him his hereditary domains, was murdered by John and a band of conspirators.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

John OF UDINE. See GIOVANNI.

John (Johann) Baptist, (JOSEPH FABIAN SEBASTIAN,) Archduke of Austria, born in 1782, was a son of Leopold II. He succeeded Kray in 1800 as commander of the Austrian army, and was defeated by General Moreau at Hohenlinden, in December of that year. In the campaign of 1809 he directed the operations in the Tyrol, and gained a victory over the viceroy Eugene. In June, 1848, he was elected Vicar of the German empire by the Parliament at Frankfort. He resigned that office in December, 1849. Died in 1859.

John Cas′ĭ-mĭr, [Ger. JOHANN CASIMIR, yo′hăn kā′ze-mĭR,] Count Palatine, born in 1543, was the second son of the Elector-Palatine Frederick III. He was a zealous Calvinist, and in 1568 raised an army with which he invaded Lorraine to aid the French Huguenots. In 1575 he again entered France, as the ally of the Prince of Condé. His court at Neustadt became the centre of the Calvinist policy. After the death of his father, John Casimir was the political chief of the Reformers. Died in 1592.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" DANIEL PARENS, "Historia Palatina;" F. JUNIUS, "Ecloga in Obitum Joannis Casimiri.' 1592; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John Comnenus. See CALO-JOANNES.

John Damascenus. See DAMASCENUS.

John de Matha, mă′thâ, (SAINT,) a French priest, born in Faucon, in Provence, June 24, 1169. He studied at Aix and Paris, and became the associate of Saint Felix of Valois, with whom he founded the order of Trinitarian Brethren, for the purpose of aiding in the

work of ransoming Christian captives from among the Moors. He several times visited the Moorish countries. Died December 21, 1213.

John Frederick [Ger. JOHANN FRIEDRICH, yo'hân freed'rik] **I.** of Saxony, surnamed THE MAGNANIMOUS, was a son of the Elector John the Constant, whom he succeeded in 1532. Having joined the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, but was released through the intervention of his cousin, Maurice of Saxony. Died in 1554.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" CASPAR SAGITTARIUS, "Historia Joannis Friderici Electoris," etc., 1678; C. BUDER, "Nachricht von der Kurfürst Johann Friedrich's zu Sachsen," 1755.

John Frederick II., Duke of Saxony, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1529. He began to reign in 1554. Died in 1595.

John George [Ger. JOHANN GEORG, yo'hân gā'ORG] **I.**, Elector of Saxony, born in 1585, began to reign in 1611. During the Thirty Years' war his course was vacillating, alternately favouring the cause of the emperor and of the Protestant allies. In 1635 he made a disadvantageous peace with Ferdinand II. Died in 1656.

See KARL AUGUST MÜLLER, "Kurfürst Johann Georg I., seine Familie," etc., 1838; SEELIGMANN, "Dissertatio de Vita Joannis Georgii I.," 1676.

John George II., Elector of Saxony, born in 1613, began to reign in 1656, and distinguished himself as a legislator. Died in 1680.

See STOCKMANN, "Programma: Elector Joannes Georgius II. Saxoniæ et Lusatiæ Legislator," 1789.

John of Antioch, or **John the Scholastic,** [Lat. JOHAN'NES ANTIOCHE'NUS, or JOHAN'NES SCHOLAS'TICUS; Fr. JEAN D'ANTIOCHE, zhôn dôn'te-osh',] a Greek canonist, born at Antioch, became Patriarch of Constantinople in 565 A.D. He published a collection of canons. Died in 578. (See MALALA.)

John of Bologna. See BOLOGNA.

John of Damascus. See DAMASCENUS.

John of Gaunt or **Ghent,** Duke of Lancaster, a younger son of Edward III. King of England, was born in 1340. His birthplace, Ghent, in Flanders, then called in English Gaunt, (after the French *Gand,*) gave him the designation by which he is generally known. He served in early youth under his eldest brother Edward the Black Prince in the French wars, where he gained great distinction for his skill and bravery. He married Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, laid claim to the sovereignty of those kingdoms, but was defeated by Henry of Trastamara. He subsequently gave his daughter in marriage to the heir-apparent of the crowns of Castile and Leon, upon which he resigned his own claims. His third wife was a sister-in-law of the poet Chaucer, to whom he proved a liberal patron. Died in 1399. His son, surnamed Bolingbroke, afterwards ascended the throne of England, with the title of Henry IV.

John of God, SAINT. See DIEU, DE, (JEAN.)

John of Leyden, sometimes called **Johann Bockelson** or **Beccold,** a notorious fanatic, born at Leyden in 1510. Having joined the Anabaptists, he associated himself with Matthys, and with his followers took possession of the city of Münster. After committing the greatest excesses and cruelties, he was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Münster, and executed in 1536.

See JOCHMUS, "Geschichte der Münsterschen Wiedertäufer;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," book v.; C. A. VULPIUS, "Johann von Leyden," 1793; J. C. WALLMANN, "Johann von Leyden," 1844; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John the Baptist, [Fr. JEAN BAPTISTE, zhôn bâp'tēst'; It. GIOVANNI BATTISTA, jo-vân'nee bât-tis'tâ,] son of Zacharias, a Jewish priest, and his wife Elisabeth. It was foretold of him that he should come in the spirit and power of Elias, to prepare the way of the Lord. (Luke i. 17.) Our Saviour also said that no prophet was greater than John the Baptist. (Luke vii. 28.) He began to preach and to baptize in the desert country through which the Jordan flowed. It was here that Jesus received baptism and was proclaimed by him as the promised Messiah. He was subsequently cast into prison, and beheaded by the order of Herod.

See Mark vi. 16–30.

Johnes, jônz, ? (THOMAS,) an English scholar and bibliomaniac, born at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in 1748. He was twice elected a member of Parliament. He translated Froissart's "Chronicle," and other literary works, from the French. Died in 1816.

Johns, (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Newcastle, Delaware, July 10, 1796. He graduated at Princeton College in 1815, took orders in the Episcopal Church, was appointed Assistant Bishop of Virginia in 1842, and in 1862 succeeded Bishop Meade as diocesan. He was for some time president of William and Mary College, and of the Theological Seminary of Virginia. Died April 5, 1876.

John'son, (ALEXANDER B.,) an author and banker, born in Gosport, England, in 1786. He settled in Utica, New York, in 1801, and engaged in banking operations in that town. He devoted his leisure to the study of the nature of human knowledge, or ideas irrespective of the words by which they are expressed. The results of his investigation are his "Philosophy of Human Knowledge, or a Treatise on Language," (1828,) a "Treatise on Language, or the Relation which Words bear to Things," (1836,) and other publications on the same subject. His "Physiology of the Senses" (1856) was highly commended by the "Westminster Review." He also published a "Treatise on Banking." Died Sept. 9, 1867.

John'son, (ANDREW,) the seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808. He learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed for many years at Greenville, Tennessee. He was self-educated, and, it is said, never attended any school. In 1828 he was elected alderman, and in 1830 mayor, of Greerville. After he had served several terms in the legislature of Tennessee, he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats in 1843, and continued in that body for ten years. He was chosen Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and again in 1855. In 1857 he was elected a United States Senator for six years. Having taken a decided stand against the disunion movement in 1860 and 1861, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln in 1862. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republicans in November, 1864, and, on the death of Mr. Lincoln, became President in April, 1865. On his accession to office he displayed at first a spirit of great severity against the rebels, but soon afterwards adopted a line of policy in relation to the reconstruction of the seceded States which was very favourable to them. His policy, which tended to restore the domination of the secessionists and to reduce the freedmen again to many of the evils of slavery, was rejected by a majority of Congress; and a violent contest ensued between that body and the President, who vetoed numerous acts passed by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, etc. His vetoes, however, were overruled by a majority of two-thirds in each House, and the policy of Congress prevailed. In the course of a tour from Washington to Chicago, in 1866, he made many undignified political speeches, which rendered him very unpopular, and in the next elections his opponents, the Radicals, obtained large and increased majorities. He opposed impartial suffrage, recommended repudiation, and co-operated with the Democratic party. He pardoned a large number of counterfeiters. In August, 1867, he suspended Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, and appointed General Grant secretary *ad interim*. The Senate of the United States reinstated Mr. Stanton in January, 1868, and President Johnson quarrelled with General Grant because he gave up the war office to Mr. Stanton. Great excitement was produced by the attempt of the President to remove Mr. Stanton in February, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by a large majority of the House of Representatives. Among the crimes charged against him was the violation of the "Act regulating the Tenure of certain Civil Offices," by the removal of Mr. Stanton without the consent of the Senate. The trial before the Senate began about March 13, and ended, May 26, in his acquittal. Thirty-five Senators voted that he was guilty, and nineteen voted not guilty. Among the latter were seven Republicans. Died July 31, 1875.

See "Life of Andrew Johnson," New York, 1866.

Johnson, (BEN.) See JONSON, (BEN.)

Johnson, (CHAPMAN,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Virginia in 1779. He began the practice of law at Staunton, and rose to the first rank in his profession. He served as aide-de-camp to General James Breckenridge in the second war with Great Britain. Died in 1849.

John'son, (CHARLES,) an English dramatic writer, born in 1679, is mentioned in Pope's "Dunciad," particularly on account of his obesity. The comedy of the "Country Lasses" was the most popular of his plays. Died in 1748.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Johnson, (CUTHBERT W.,) an English writer on agriculture, born at Bromley, Kent, about 1800. He published "The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs," (1842.) Died March 8, 1878.

Johnson, (EASTMAN,) an American painter of portraits and genre, born at Lovell, Maine, in 1824. Among his works are "The Old Kentucky Home," "Savoyard Boy," "The Woodsman," "The Chimney-Corner," and other admirable delineations of common life.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Johnson, (EDWARD,) one of the earliest historians of New England, born in Kent, England, about 1600. He emigrated to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. Died in 1672. His valuable "History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 till 1652" was published in London in 1650, and afterwards in the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

Johnson, (EDWARD,) an American general, born in Kentucky, graduated at West Point in 1838. He commanded a division of Lee's army at Gettysburg, July 1–3 1863, and was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864. Died February 22, 1873.

Johnson, (GABRIEL.) See JOHNSTON.

Johnson, (GEORGE,) an English physician, born at Goudhurst, Kent, in November, 1818. He was educated at King's College, London, and graduated in 1842 at the London University. He was professor of materia medica in King's College, 1857–63, of the practice of medicine, 1863–76, and in 1876 took a professorship of clinical medicine. Among his works are "On Diseases of the Kidney," (1852,) "The Laryngoscope," (1864,) "Lectures on Bright's Disease," (1873,) etc.

Johnson, (HELEN KENDRICK,) an American author, daughter of Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, and wife of Rossiter Johnson. She was born at Hamilton, New York, January 4, 1843, and was married in 1869. She is the author of "The Roddy Books," (3 vols., 1874–76,) and "Our Familiar Songs, and those who made them," (1881,) and has edited several compilations.

Johnson, (ISAAC,) one of the founders of Massachusetts colony, came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He and three others organized, July 30, the church of Boston at Charlestown; but, for the want of good water, they removed to Shawmut, now Boston, which was settled under Johnson's supervision. Died in 1630.

Johnson, (JAMES,) an Irish physician, born about 1777, practised in London. He published, besides other medical works, a "Treatise on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," and "The Economy of Health." Died in 1845.

See "Life of Dr. James Johnson," by his son, 1846.

Johnson, (JOHN,) a learned nonjuring divine, born in Kent, England, in 1662. He was the author of "Holy David and his Old English Translation Cleared," written in answer to one of the works of Baxter, "The Clergyman's Vade-Mecum," (1708,) and several other works Died in 1725.

See THOMAS BRETT, "Life of John Johnson," 1748.

Johnson, (Sir JOHN,) a general, son of Sir William, noticed below, was born in 1742. He was a royalist in the Revolution, instigated the Indians to fight for the king, and conducted several raids from Canada against the State of New York. Near the close of last century he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada. Died in 1830. See his "Life," by J. W. de Peyster.

Johnson, (JOSEPH,) M.D., brother of Judge William Johnson, was born in Charleston in 1776. He practised as a physician in his native city, and in 1807 was chosen president of the Medical Society of South Carolina. He took an active part in the literary and political movements of Charleston, was long mayor of the city, and a prominent leader of the party which opposed nullification in 1832–33. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution," (1851.)

Johnson, (MANUEL JOHN,) an English astronomer, born about 1805. He was astronomer of the Radcliffe Observatory of Oxford, and published "Astronomical Observations," (13 vols., 1845–55.) Died in 1859.

Johnson, (MARTIN,) an English landscape-painter and seal-engraver of the time of Charles II. Died about 1685.

Johnson, (MAURICE,) an English lawyer and antiquarian, born in Lincolnshire. He founded an antiquarian society at Spalding, and wrote several commentaries. Died in 1755.

Johnson, (REVERDY,) an American lawyer, son of Judge Johnson, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. He studied at Saint John's College, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and followed his profession with great success in Baltimore. He was also extensively engaged in cases before the supreme court of the United States. In 1845 he was elected by the Whigs to the United States Senate. This position he resigned in 1849 to accept the attorney-generalship of the United States, tendered him by President Taylor. On the death of General Taylor, in July, 1850, Mr. Johnson resumed his profession in Baltimore. In connection with Thomas Harris, he published seven volumes of reports of the Maryland court of appeals, (from 1800 to 1826.) He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years, (1863–69,) and appointed minister to England in June, 1868. He negotiated in relation to the Alabama claims a convention which the Senate of the United States rejected almost unanimously. He was recalled early in 1869. Died February 10, 1876.

Johnson, (RICHARD,) a commentator and grammarian, born in England. Among his works are "Noctes Nottinghamicæ," and "Grammatical Commentaries." Died in 1721.

Johnson, (RICHARD MENTOR,) ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1780. He studied at Transylvania University, and practised law with success. Elected a representative to Congress in 1807, he zealously supported the administration of President Madison, and was regularly re-elected for a period of twelve years. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen on the Indian frontier. In 1813 he again took the field, and contributed greatly to Harrison's victory of the Thames, (October 5, 1813.) The Indian chief Tecumseh, who fell in this battle, is generally believed to have been killed by Colonel Johnson, who was dangerously wounded. In 1819 he was transferred to the United States Senate, of which he was a member for ten years. He was again returned to the House of Representatives in 1829, and was regularly re-elected till chosen Vice-President in 1837, Van Buren being the President. None of the candidates for Vice-President having on that occasion received a majority of votes in the electoral college, Colonel Johnson was elected by the United States Senate. He was again the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Van Buren in 1840, but was defeated. Died in 1850.

Johnson, (RICHARD W.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1827, graduated at West Point in 1849. He commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. He served under General Sherman in Georgia in May, 1864.

Johnson, (ROBERT,) an English composer of sacred music, who flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. Little is known of his life beyond the fact that he was an ecclesiastic. There was another Robert Johnson, who composed music for the London theatres from about 1610 to 1621.

Johnson, (ROSSITER,) an American author, born at Rochester, New York, January 27, 1840, graduated at Rochester University in 1863. He is the author of "Phaeton Rogers," (1881,) "Idler and Poet," poems,

(1882,) "History of the War of 1812," (1882,) "History of the Old French War," (1883,) etc., and editor of various books and series.

John'son, (SAMUEL,) an English divine, memorable for his undaunted support of the Protestant cause, was born in Staffordshire in 1649. Soon after he had taken orders he removed to London. He became an earnest advocate of the bill of exclusion against James, Duke of York, and published a tract entitled "Julian the Apostate," (1682,) in which he refuted the arguments in favour of passive obedience. For writing this article he was tried and imprisoned; but during his confinement he issued several treatises against popery. In 1686 he wrote "An Humble and Hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the Present Army." For the production of this essay he was sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, to pay a fine of five hundred marks, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these sufferings with great firmness. He subsequently wrote in favour of the Revolution, and also of William of Orange, on whose accession he was rewarded with a present of £1000 and an annuity of £300. Died in 1703.

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) an eccentric English dramatic writer, born in Cheshire about 1705. He wrote, besides other comedies, "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural." Died in 1773.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) one of the most eminent English writers of the eighteenth century, a son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller, was born at Lichfield, September 18, 1709. He commenced his studies in his native town, and subsequently continued them at a school in Stourbridge. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford. From boyhood he had been afflicted with the scrofula, which greatly impaired his eyesight and weakened his constitution. To this may be attributed the natural indolence which he never fully succeeded in overcoming. Notwithstanding these obstacles, he acquired such stores of knowledge that, when he was examined at Oxford, one of the officers pronounced him to be the best prepared among all those who had entered since his remembrance. Three years afterwards he was under the necessity of leaving college, on account of the narrowness of his resources. The same year, his father dying under pecuniary embarrassments, he obtained employment as usher to a school in Market-Bosworth. The duties of this office, however, soon became so irksome that he threw it up and removed to Birmingham, where he had made an engagement to contribute to a newspaper. It was there, also, that he produced his first book, an abridged translation from the French of "Father Lobos' Voyage into Abyssinia," for which he received the small compensation of five guineas. In 1736 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer. This lady is described as being nearly twice his age, and as having vulgar manners, a loud voice, and florid complexion. Johnson said, however, that it was a love-match on both sides.

Not long after, he attempted to establish an academy at Edial Hall, where he obtained only three pupils, one of whom was David Garrick. In 1737 he went to London, accompanied by Garrick. In a short time he produced, in imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, a poem on London, which attracted great attention. Pope remarked "that the author, whoever he was, would not be long concealed." It was in the metropolis that Johnson formed a friendship for the poet Savage, with whom he frequently walked the streets at night because they were too poor to procure lodgings. In 1740 he wrote the parliamentary speeches for the "Gentleman's Magazine," and in 1744 published the "Life of Richard Savage." Three years later he commenced his English Dictionary. In March, 1749, the first number of the "Rambler" was issued. Johnson continued this periodical until his wife's death, in 1752, which affected his mind so deeply that he suspended many of his literary labours. In 1762 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum; and from that time he was enabled to live in ease and independence. He became a member of the famous literary club to which Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and many other celebrated men belonged. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1765 from the University of Dublin, but did not assume the title until several years later, when the same honour was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. He was also treated with marked attention by the king, to whom he was introduced at the library in Buckingham House. In 1773 he made an excursion to the Western Islands of Scotland, of which he wrote an account, and two years later visited Paris. In 1781 he finished the "Lives of the British Poets," the last of his literary works. He died in 1784, from the effects of dropsy and asthma.

Johnson's intellect was incisive, comprehensive, and profound; and, when free from the influence of prejudice or passion, his judgments are, generally speaking, remarkably just. He seemed to seize, instantaneously and without effort, the essential features of the subject under discussion, and his decisions are often expressed with a clearness and force that make a vivid and indelible impression upon the minds of his readers. He was preeminently distinguished for his conversational powers; in society he was original, pointed, logical, and fond of argument, in which no one but Burke could successfully encounter him. Much of the intolerance and ill temper which he too often betrayed on such occasions must be ascribed to distressing and deep-rooted bodily infirmities, which powerfully reacted upon his mind. If his disposition was irritable, his heart was essentially kind and generous. Few persons, with means so limited as his, ever spent more for charitable or benevolent purposes. "He loved the poor," says Mrs. Thrale, "as I never yet saw any one else love them. . . . He nursed whole nests of people in his house, where the lame, the blind, the sick, and the sorrowful found a sure retreat." Francis Barber, the servant and friend of Dr. Johnson, was originally a Jamaica slave. It is related that Johnson, on making his will, asked his physician what would be a sufficient annuity for a faithful servant. Being told that fifty pounds a year would be regarded as adequate in the case of a nobleman, "Then," he said, "I shall be *nobilissimus;* for I mean to leave Frank seventy pounds a year." "That, with all his coarseness and irritability," says Macaulay, (who will scarcely be accused of any undue partiality to Johnson,) "he was a man of sterling benevolence, has long been acknowledged. But how gentle and endearing his deportment could be was not known till the 'Recollections of Madame D'Arblay' were published." Although certainly not wanting in a proper respect for dignities, he possessed a true Saxon independence of character, of which his well-known letter to Lord Chesterfield furnishes a fine illustration. He was a sincere and humble believer in the great truths of Christianity, which he ably upheld and defended.

Johnson was great in all the branches of literature to which he devoted his attention. Few men have exerted so great an influence while living,—an influence which will probably be felt far into the future. His poems, which are chiefly descriptive and satirical, have been greatly admired by some of the most eminent critics. "I have had," said Sir Walter Scott, "more pleasure in reading 'London' and the 'Vanity of Human Wishes' than any other poetical composition that I can mention." Of the latter Byron remarks, "'Tis a grand poem, all the examples and mode of giving them sublime." His romances and plays attracted less attention. He was particularly unsuccessful with his female characters. Burke aptly remarked that among his dramatis personæ "all the ladies introduced were Johnsons in petticoats." His excellence in literary criticism lies in his strength, perspicuity, and originality of thought. His critical observations are generally extremely just (as already intimated) when not biased by prejudice. He had not, however, that nice discrimination or sensibility requisite in order to appreciate poetical beauties of a delicate or subtle kind. His most important critical works are the "Preface and Notes to Shakspeare," and "The Lives of the British Poets." His English Dictionary, upon which he bestowed vast labour for several years, is probably the most remarkable work of the kind ever produced by a single person. His style, precise and stately, was much admired and imitated during his lifetime; but at present the prevailing taste in literature

has pronounced it too artificial and elaborate to be ever used as a model.

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson;" review of CROKER'S edition of BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson," in MACAULAY'S "Essays;" "Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson," by MADAME PIOZZI, (MRS. THRALE,) 1786; ANDERSON, "Life of Johnson," 1795; THOMAS CARLYLE, "Heroes and Hero-Worship;" SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" "Quarterly Review" for November, 1831, June, 1850, April, 1858, and January, 1859; "Westminster Review" for October, 1831; see, also, the excellent and elaborate article in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) D.D., born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1696, graduated at Yale in 1714. Having become an Episcopalian, he took holy orders in England in 1722, and on his return settled at Stratford. He was chosen president of King's College in 1754. This position he resigned in 1763. Died in 1772. He wrote, besides other works, a "System of Morality."

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) an American author, born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 10, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1842, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1843. He became a preacher of the Free Religious movement. He was one of the compilers of two collections of hymns for advanced Unitarian congregations, and was himself the author of some fine hymns. He published "The Worship of Jesus," (1868,) and a laborious work on "Oriental Religions," (1872 *et seq.*) He was an able orator and writer, and a man of pure and noble, but somewhat eccentric, life. Died February 19, 1882.

Johnson, (SAMUEL FROST,) an American painter, born in New York city, November 9, 1835. He studied art in New York, Dusseldorf, (1860,) and Antwerp, (1863.) After his return to New York he became a professor in the art-schools of the Metropolitan Museum.

Johnson, (SAMUEL WILLIAM,) an American chemist, born at Kingsborough, New York, July 3, 1830, was educated in the scientific school at New Haven, and in the German universities. In 1856 he became professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale College. Among his books are "Essays on Manures," (1859,) "Peat and its Uses," (1866,) "How Crops Grow," (1868,) "How Crops Feed," etc.

Johnson, (THOMAS,) a lieutenant-colonel in the royal army, distinguished as a botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He received from the University of Oxford the title of M.D. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Basinghouse, in 1644. He wrote several botanical works.

Johnson, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in Oxfordshire, was educated at Cambridge, where in 1692 he received the degree of M.A. He edited Sophocles, (1705,) and other classical works. Died about 1750.

Johnson, (VIRGINIA WALES,) an American novelist, born in Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1849. Her principal books are "Kettle Club Series," (1870,) "Joseph the Jew," (1873,) "A Sack of Gold," (1874,) "The Calderwood Secret," "Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage," "The Catskill Fairies," "A Foreign Marriage," "The Neptune Vase," "The English Daisy Miller," etc.

Johnson, (WALTER ROGERS,) an American chemist and geologist, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, about 1794. He graduated at Harvard in 1819; and, while professor of mechanics, natural philosophy, etc. in the Philadelphia High School, he contributed largely by lectures and essays towards introducing an improved system of common-school education in Pennsylvania. He afterwards made important investigations in the geology of that State, particularly the coal formations, filled for four years (1839–43) the chair of chemistry in the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and in 1844 published, by order of Congress, his "Report on the Different Varieties of Coal." Died in 1852.

Johnson, (WILLIAM,) judge of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1771. He was a brother of Joseph, noticed above. He graduated at Princeton, with the highest honours of his class, in 1790, rose to distinction at the bar of his native State, and was appointed judge by Jefferson in 1801. He died, while undergoing a surgical operation, in New York, in 1834. He published "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Greene," (2 vols., 1822.)

Johnson, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British military officer, born about 1715, was employed in North America, and had great influence over the Indians. He commanded an expedition sent against Crown Point in 1755, and defeated the French and their Indian allies. He wrote a short work "On the Customs and Languages of the American Indians." Died in New York in 1774.

See "Life and Times of Sir W. Johnson," by W. L. STONE, 1865.

Johnson, (WILLIAM B.,) a Baptist minister, born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1782. He presided over the Baptist Convention of South Carolina for twenty-five years or more. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1862.

Johnson, (WILLIAM SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an eloquent American lawyer and scholar, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1727, graduated at Yale in 1744. Having been sent as a colonial agent to England in 1766, he became an acquaintance of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, with whom he corresponded for many years. He was elected to Congress in 1785, was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was elected a United States Senator for Connecticut in 1789. He was president of Columbia College, New York, from 1791 until 1800. Died in 1819.

Johns'ton, (ALBERT SYDNEY,) an eminent American general, born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1826. Having resigned his commission in 1834, he enlisted as a private soldier in the army of Texas in 1836. He soon became commander-in-chief, in place of F. Houston, with whom he fought a duel about 1837. He was secretary of war of the republic of Texas, 1838–40, and served as colonel of the army of the United States in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) In 1849 he was appointed paymaster of the army of the United States. Having been raised to the rank of colonel, he commanded the expedition sent to Utah against the Mormons in 1857. In 1860 he took command of the department of the Pacific. He offered his services to the secessionists in 1861, and was appointed commander of the department of Kentucky and Tennessee. He occupied a fortified position at Bowling Green in the autumn of 1861. The capture of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, having rendered this position untenable, he moved hastily southward into Tennessee, and formed a junction with the army of General Beauregard at Corinth. About six weeks were spent in this disastrous retreat. He collected a force of about 50,000 men at Corinth, and attacked the army of General Grant at Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862. He was killed about two P.M. on the first day of this battle, by a ball, which cut an artery of his leg. "A. S. Johnston," says Mr. Greeley, "was probably the ablest commander at any time engaged in the rebel service." ("American Conflict.")

See Life of A. S. Johnston in "Southern Generals," (anonymous,) 1865; TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," 1865.

Johns'ton, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish painter, born in Edinburgh in 1816. His works mostly represent familiar scenes of Scottish life, or events in Scottish history.

Johnston, (ALEXANDER,) an American publicist, born at Brooklyn, New York, April 29, 1849. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and in 1883 was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College. Among his works are a "History of American Politics," (1879,) "The Genesis of a New England State: Connecticut," (1883,) and a small "History of the United States," (1884.) Died July 20, 1889.

Johnston, (ALEXANDER KEITH,) an eminent geographer, was born at Kirkhill, in Scotland, in 1804. In order to be thoroughly informed upon geography, he made himself acquainted with the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages. His first important work, the "National Atlas," was issued in 1843. In 1848 he published a valuable "Physical Atlas," which greatly extended the celebrity of its author. He was elected a member of the Geographical Societies of Berlin and Paris, of the Geological Society of London, and

the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Of the other works of Mr. Johnston may be mentioned "A Dictionary of Geography," (1850,) and an "Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe." He died July 9, 1871.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849.

Johnston, (Dr. ARTHUR,) a Scottish physician and poet, eminent for his classical learning, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1587. He pursued his studies mostly on the continent, and in 1610 received the degree of M.D. at Padua. He afterwards resided at Paris several years, and on his return to England, in 1632, was appointed physician-in-ordinary to Charles I. Died in 1641. He contributed to Sir John Scott's collection of Latin poems, and composed, in Latin, "Poetical Paraphrases of the Psalms of David," (1637.) "I am inclined to think," says Hallam, "that Johnston's Psalms do not fall far short of those of Buchanan, either in elegance of style or in correctness of Latinity."

See IRVING, "Lives of Scottish Writers;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Johnston, (ELLEN,) a Scottish poetess, born at Hamilton, the daughter of a mason, was a factory-girl. She published "Poems and Songs," (1869,) which have merit. She died young, in a poor-house at Glasgow, in 1873.

Johnston, (GABRIEL,) a native of Scotland, was appointed colonial governor of North Carolina in 1734; died in 1752.

Johnston, (GEORGE,) a distinguished naturalist, was born at Simprin in 1789, and graduated as a physician at the University of Edinburgh in 1819. Among his interesting and valuable contributions to science may be mentioned "History of British Zoophytes," (1838,) "History of British Sponges and Lithophytes," (1842,) papers on "British and Irish Annelides," a work on Conchology, (1850,) and "Botany of the Eastern Borders," (1854.) He practised medicine at Berwick-on-Tweed for many years. Died in 1855.

See a notice of G. Johnston in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1855.

Johnston, (JAMES F. W.,) a noted agricultural chemist, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, about 1796. He studied in Sweden, under Berzelius. In 1833 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Durham. He also visited America, where he became distinguished as an agricultural chemist. Among his works are the "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," (1842,) "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," (1844,) a work which has been translated into nearly every European language, "Contributions to Scientific Agriculture," (1849,) "Notes on North America," (1851,) and "Chemistry of Common Life," (2 vols., 1854–55.) Died in 1855.

Johnston, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet and scholar, was professor of divinity in the College of Saint Andrew's. He wrote, besides other poems, "Heroes ex Omni Historia Scotica Lectissimi," (1603.) Died in 1612.

Johnston, (JOHN,) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, born in Poland in 1603. He graduated at the Universities of Leyden and Cambridge. He wrote, besides other works, in Latin, the "Wonders of Nature, divided into Ten Classes," which was a natural history of beasts, birds, fishes, and insects. Died in 1675.

Johnston, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American scientist, born at Bristol, Maine, August 23, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and was professor of natural science in Wesleyan University, 1837–79. He wrote a "Manual of Chemistry," (1840,) "Natural Philosophy," (1846,) "Primary Natural Philosophy," (1858,) "History of Bristol and Bremen, Maine," (1873,) and many scientific papers. Died at Clifton, New York, December 2, 1879.

Johnston, (JOSEPH EGGLESTON,) an able American general, born in Prince Edward county, Va., February 3, 1807. His mother, whose maiden name was Wood, was a niece of Patrick Henry. He graduated at West Point in 1829, gained the rank of captain in 1846, and served with distinction in the Mexican war, 1846–47. In June, 1860, he was appointed quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned his commission in April, 1861, and was immediately appointed a major-general, or general, by Jefferson Davis. He took command of a force at Harper's Ferry in May, 1861, and was opposed in that vicinity by General Patterson. Having eluded Patterson, he moved his army rapidly to Manassas, and effected a junction with the army of Beauregard on the 20th or 21st of July. General Johnston was superior in rank to Beauregard, but he waived his claim to precedence in the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He remained inactive at Manassas Junction during the autumn of 1861 and the ensuing winter. About the 8th of March, 1862, he changed his base and retired behind the Rapidan. He soon moved his army to the peninsula to oppose McClellan, and, having been repulsed at Williamsburg, May 5, retreated towards Richmond. On the 31st of May he attacked a part of the Union army at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines. In this battle he received a severe wound, which disabled him for several months. In November, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a department comprising Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. He reported in April, 1863, that he was still unfit for active service in the field. After General Grant approached Vicksburg from the south, General Johnston moved a small army to relieve that place, and reached Jackson on the 13th of May. He was defeated on the 14th, abandoned Jackson, and retreated to Canton. On the 29th of May he wrote to General Pemberton, "I am too weak to save Vicksburg. Can do no more than attempt to save you and your garrison." In December 1863, he took command in person of the army which had recently been defeated by General Grant near Chattanooga, and which was required to oppose the advance of General Sherman towards Atlanta. He began this campaign with about 55,000 men, occupying a strong and fortified position at Dalton, Georgia. This position having been turned by the Union army, Johnston fell back to Resaca, where he was attacked on the 15th of May. After a severe battle, he retreated in the ensuing night, closely pursued, and reached Cassville, near the Etowah River, on the 19th. Having crossed the Etowah under cover of the night, General Johnston made another stand in the strong position of Allatoona Pass, to dislodge him from which General Sherman ordered a flank movement to Dallas. General Johnston attacked the Federals at Dallas on the 28th of May, was repulsed, and on the 4th of June retreated to Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th of June, General Sherman made an unsuccessful assault on the works at Kenesaw, but he resorted again to a flank movement, which compelled General Johnston to abandon Kenesaw on the 2d or 3d of July, and to retreat across the Chattahoochee. He was removed from the command on the 18th of July, 1864. Before this date he had attained the rank of general, the highest in the service. He obtained command of an army in South Carolina about February, 1865, and on the 18th of March attacked the advance of General Sherman's army at Bentonville, North Carolina. He retreated to Smithfield on the 21st of March, and surrendered his army to General Sherman on the 26th of April, 1865, on the same terms as were granted to General Lee. Died March 21, 1891.

See a "Life of General J. E. Johnston" in "Southern Generals," 1865, and JOHNSTON'S own "Narrative of Military Operations," 1874.

Johnston, (KEITH,) a Scottish geographer, a son of A. K. Johnston, was born in Edinburgh, November 24, 1844. He travelled in Paraguay, published various maps and geographical papers, edited and rewrote a work on "Africa," (1878,) and one on general geography. In 1879 he started on an expedition from the east coast of Africa into the interior, but died at Berobero, June 28, 1879.

Johnston, (ROBERT,) a Scottish historical writer, was the author of a "History of his Own Times," (1642, in Latin.) Died about 1636.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Johnstone (jons'tŏn) or **Johnston** of Warriston, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish statesman, and leader of the Presbyterians. He held several high offices, and was an adherent of the Parliament in the civil war which began in 1642. He became lord advocate in 1646, and was created a peer by Cromwell. He was executed as a rebel in 1663.

Johnstone, (BRYCE,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in Dumfriesshire in 1747. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, which in 1786 unanimously conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Among his works may be mentioned "Commentary on the Revelation of Saint John the Divine," (1794,) "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government," and a treatise on agriculture. Died in 1805.

See a "Life of Bryce Johnstone," by his nephew, JOHN JOHNSTONE, 1808.

Johnstone, Johnson, or Johnston, (CHARLES,) an author, born in Ireland about 1720, was educated for the bar. The most important of his productions was a political romance, entitled "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea," (1760,) which met with a great sale. Besides this, he wrote "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," (1762,) "Arsaces, Prince of Betlis," and other works. Died in Calcutta in 1800.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works.

Johnstone, (CHRISTIAN ISOBEL,) a Scottish authoress, born in Fifeshire in 1781. Her second husband was a Mr. Johnstone, whom she married in 1812. Her principal works are the novels "Clan Albyn" (1815) and "Elizabeth de Bruce," (1827.) She also wrote "Diversions of Holycott," "Nights of the Round Table," and many tales. Died in 1857.

Johnstone, (GEORGE,) a diplomatist and post-captain in the royal navy, the son of a Scottish baronet. In 1763 he was made Governor of West Florida. During the American Revolution he was appointed (in 1778) one of the commissioners sent with Lord Carlisle to the United States to treat with Congress. Died in 1787.

Johnstone, (JAMES,) a distinguished Scottish physician, born at Annan in 1730, was educated at Edinburgh and Paris. He was very successful in malignant fevers, on which he wrote a treatise. He is also said to have been the first to recommend the use of mineral acids in those diseases. Among his other works may be mentioned "Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," (1795.) He practised at Worcester, where he died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Johnstone, (JOHN,) son of the preceding, was born in 1768, and educated at Oxford. He was equally celebrated as a skilful physician and an accomplished scholar. He wrote the "Life of Dr. Parr," (1828,) with whom he was very intimate; also several medical works. He practised in Birmingham about forty years. Died in 1836.

See a notice of J. Johnstone in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1837.

Johnstone, (JOHN HENRY,) a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, born in Ireland in 1750; died in 1828.

Johnstone, jons'tŏn, **de**, CHEVALIER, a native of Edinburgh, entered in 1745 the army of the Pretender, to whom he soon became aide-de-camp. He served at the battle of Prestonpans and in subsequent engagements. After the battle of Culloden he escaped to Paris, and received an appointment in the French army. He wrote, in French, "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which was translated and published in London in 1820. Died in France at an advanced age.

See the "Monthly Review" for May, 1822.

Joinville, zhwăN'vēl', (EDMOND,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1801; died in 1849.

Joinville, de, dẹh join'vil or zhwăN'vēl', (FRANÇOIS FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS MARIE D'ORLÉANS,) PRINCE, the third son of King Louis Philippe, was born in 1818. He served in the navy, and obtained the rank of captain for his conduct at the attack on Vera Cruz in 1838. In 1840 he was sent to Saint Helena to bring the remains of Napoleon to France. He commanded the naval division which bombarded Tangier in 1844, and gave an impulse to the construction of steam ships of war by his "Note sur les Forces navales de la France," (1844.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joinville, de, (JEAN or JEHAN,) SIRE, a French nobleman and chronicler of high reputation, born in Champagne in 1224. He grew up at the court of Thibaut, King of Navarre and Count of Champagne, and in 1248 raised several hundred armed men from among his tenants and accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade to the Holy Land. He soon became a great favourite with this monarch. Joinville distinguished himself for bravery at the capture of Damietta in Egypt, and was subsequently, with Louis, made prisoner at Mansoorah. He returned to France with the king in 1254. He wrote a very interesting work entitled "History of Saint Louis IX., King of France, by Jehan Sire de Joinville." "In this history," says Ambrose Firmin Didot, "which is one of the most precious monuments of ancient or modern times, the Christian, the man of the world, the friend of the king, and the *naïf* historian, display themselves with such naturalness, simplicity, and candour that the reader can penetrate the inner heart of the author by the simple recital which he has given us. . . . His natural and easy style has all the charm of conversation." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He is supposed to have died about 1317.

See F. FERIEL, "Notice sur Jean de Joinville," 1853; CHEZJEAN, "Notice historique sur Sire de Joinville," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Jókai, (MAURICE, or MAURUS,) (in Hungarian, JÓKAI MÓR, yō'koi mōR,) a very eminent Hungarian novelist and dramatist, born at Comorn, February 19, 1825. He for many years was prominent in political journalism, and has often been elected to public office. In the best of his numerous works the style is brilliant, and many have been translated into other languages. Among his best works are "The Hungarian Nabob," "The White Rose," and "The New Landlord."

Joliet, zho'le-ā', (LOUIS,) a French traveller, was one of the first white men that explored the Mississippi River. He had resided some time at Quebec before 1673, when he and Marquette were sent to explore that river. (See MARQUETTE.) After the end of that voyage it appears that he returned to Quebec. Died about 1730.

Joliveau de Segrais, zho'le'vō' dẹh sẹh'grā', (MARIÉ MADELEINE NICOLE ALEXANDRINE,) a French poetess, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1756; died in 1830. She wrote "New Fables in Verse," etc.

Jolivet, de, dẹh zho'le'vā', (JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE,) COUNT, a French advocate, born in 1754, was elected in 1791 to the Legislative Assembly, in which he boldly denounced the Jacobins. On the accession of Napoleon he was created councillor of state. Died in 1818. He wrote various works on political economy.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jollivet, zho'le'vā', (ADOLPHE,) a French politician, born in 1799, wrote many works against the abolition of slavery. He was killed in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848.

Jollivet, (PIERRE JULES,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1803, gained a medal of the first class in 1835. Died September 7, 1871.

Jollois, zho'lwā', (JEAN BAPTISTE PROSPER,) a French antiquary and engineer, born in Burgundy in 1776. He was chief engineer of the department of Seine, (Paris.) He published many works on French antiquities. Died in 1842.

See ALFRED MAURY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. B P. Jollois," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joly, zho'le', (BÉNIGNE,) a French religious writer, born at Dijon in 1644, wrote a number of devotional works. Died in 1694.

Joly, (CLAUDE,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1607, wrote "A Collection of True Maxims for the Education of a King, against the Pernicious Policy of Cardinal Mazarin," (1652,) a copy of which was burnt by the common executioner. He became a canon of the Church of Paris in 1631. Died in 1700.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Joly, (CLAUDE,) a French preacher, born in Lorraine in 1610, became Bishop of Agen, and left several volumes of sermons, (1692–94.) Died in 1678.

Joly or **Jolly**, zho'le', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1662. He wrote several comedies, and published accurate editions of Molière (6 vols., 1734) and Corneille, (5 vols.) Died in 1753.

Joly, (GUI,) a French writer, a nephew of Claude Joly,

noticed above, became confidential secretary to Cardinal de Retz. He is known as the author of the historical "Memoirs" from 1648 to 1665, (1718.) An English translation of this work was published in 1755. His "Memoirs" are designed to explain and complete those of De Retz.

Joly, (JOSEPH ROMAIN,) a French monk and writer, born in 1715; died in 1805.

Joly, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French dramatist, born in 1672, wrote "The School of Lovers," and "The Jealous Wife." Died in 1753.

Joly or **Jolly,** (MARIE ÉLISABETH,) a noted French actress, born at Versailles in 1761. In 1793 she was imprisoned by the revolutionists, but regained her freedom on condition that she should perform at the theatre of the Republic. Died in 1798.

Joly, (PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic and philologist, born at Dijon about 1712. Among his works are "Critical Remarks on the Dictionary of Bayle," (1748,) and a "Treatise on French Versification," (1751.) Died in 1782.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Joly de Bévy, zho'le' dẹh bȧ've', (LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH,) a French judge and religious writer, born at Dijon in 1736; died in 1822.

Joly-Clerc, zho'le' klaiR, (NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, wrote a number of works on botany. Died in 1817.

Joly de Fleury, zho'le' dẹh fluh're', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a learned and eloquent French advocate and magistrate, was born in Paris in 1675. For more than twenty years he was attorney-general in the Parliament of Paris. He wrote several treatises on law. Died in 1756.

Joly de Fleury, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French financier, a son of the preceding, was born in 1718. He succeeded Necker as minister of finances in 1781, and resigned in 1783. Died in 1802.

Joly de Fleury, (JEAN **Omer**—o'maiR',) a French priest, nephew of Guillaume François, noticed above. Died in 1755.

Joly de Maizeroy. See MAIZEROY.

Jomard, zho'mȧR', (EDME FRANÇOIS,) a French archæologist and geographer, born at Versailles in 1777. He accompanied the army to Egypt in 1798, returned in 1802, and was appointed secretary of the Egyptian commission. He contributed to the redaction of the great "Description of Egypt," and, as imperial commissary, directed the engraving and impression of the same for twenty years, (1807–26.) The portions of this work written by Jomard were published separately, with the title of "Observations on Ancient and Modern Egypt, or a Historical and Picturesque Description of its Monuments," (4 vols., 1830.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jombert, zhon'baiR', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French writer on art, born in Paris in 1712; died in 1784.

Jomelli, yo-mel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Aversa, near Naples, in 1714. He studied under Feo, Leo, and Martini. His first opera, "L'Errore amoroso," produced when he was twenty-three years of age, rendered him so famous that he was soon after invited to Rome, where he composed two more operas and was patronized by the Cardinal of York. In 1742 he went to Vienna, where he formed an intimate friendship with Metastasio and gave instructions in music to the empress Maria Theresa. He was employed as musician or chapel-master in Saint Peter's at Rome from 1749 to 1754. The Duke of Würtemberg having invited him to enter his service as chapel-master to the court, Jomelli removed to Stuttgart, where he passed about seventeen years, (1754–70.) Died at Naples in August, 1774. Among his best productions are operas entitled "Didone," (1745,) "Eumene," (1746,) "Merope," (1747,) and "Ezio," (1748,) several oratorios and masses, and a miserere for two voices.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" PIETRO ALFIERI, "Notizie biografiche di N. Jomelli," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHORON et FAYOLLE, "Dictionnaire des Musiciens."

Jomini, zho'me'ne', (HENRI,) BARON, an able general and eminent writer on strategy, was born at Payerne, in the Swiss Canton de Vaud, in 1779. He entered the French army, became aide-de-camp to Ney about 1804, and presented to Bonaparte on the field of Austerlitz his "Treatise on the Grand Operations of War." A few days after this event he was appointed chief of the staff of Ney. He received the title of baron for his conduct at Jena in 1806, and was employed in Spain in 1808. In 1811 he became a general of brigade, and in 1812 French governor of Wilna. He contributed greatly to the victory of Bautzen in 1813. His promotion having been obstructed by the enmity of Berthier, he quitted the French service in 1813, and entered that of Russia, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and became aide-de-camp to the emperor Alexander. Died about April 1, 1869. Among his chief works are "Traité des grandes Opérations militaires, ou Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de Frédéric II comparées à celles de la Révolution," (5 vols., 1805,) a "Critical and Military History of the Campaigns of the Revolution from 1792 to 1801," (15 vols., 1819–24,) and "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre," (5th ed., 2 vols., 1838.) The works of Jomini are among the best that have ever been written on the art of war.

See PASCAL, "Observations sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Baron Jomini;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. xci., 1820, (Appendix.)

Jon Areson. See ARESON, (JON.)

Jou, du, (FRANCIS.) See JUNIUS.

Jonæ, yo'nȧ, (PETER,) Bishop of Strengnäs, in Sweden, was professor of theology at Upsal when John III. attempted to re-establish the Catholic religion. Jonæ boldly opposed this proceeding. Died in 1607.

Jo'nah or **Jo'nas,** [Heb. יוֹנָה; Gr. *Iωνᾶς;* Lat. JONAS,] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, and the subject of the book bearing his name, is supposed to have lived under the reign of Jeroboam II., about 800 B.C.; but some place him under that of Jehu.

See II. Kings xiv. 25; Matthew xii. 39, 41; Luke xi. 29, 32.

Jo'nah of Cor'dova, known also as **Marinus,** or **Merinos,** (in Arabic, **Aboo-l Waleed Merwan** IBN JANAH,) an eminent Jewish rabbi, born at Córdova, Spain, about 990 A.D. He was a very able Hebrew lexicographer and grammarian, and his principal work, "Kitáb el Tankíh," or "The Book of Minute Research," is still highly valued.

Jonas. See JONAH.

Jonas, yo'nȧs, **Jonæ,** yo'nȧ, or **Jonsson,** yon'son, (ARNGRIM,) a learned historian, antiquary, and divine, born in Iceland about 1568, is said to have studied astronomy under Tycho Brahe. Most of his works relate to the history of Iceland. Died in 1648.

Jonas, zho'nȧ', (EMILE,) a French musical composer, of Jewish origin, born March 5, 1827. He produced "Le Duel de Benjamin," (1855,) "Le Roi boit," (1857,) "Les deux Arlequins," (1865,) "Le Canard à trois Becs, (1869,) and other opéras-bouffes.

Jonas, yo'nȧs, (JUSTUS,) an eminent German Reformer and writer, born at Nordhausen in 1493. He became in 1521 professor of theology at Wittenberg. He assisted Luther in the translation of the Old Testament, accompanied him to the Diet at Worms and at Augsburg, and had a share in the composition of the so-called Torgau Articles. He also translated a number of Luther's works, and Melanchthon's "Defence (Apology) of the Augsburg Confession," from the Latin into German. Died in 1555.

See P. EKERMAN, "Vita et Acta Dr. J. Jonæ," Upsal, 1761; G. C. KNAPP, "Narratio de Justo Jona Theologo," etc., 1817; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. REINHARD, "Life of Justus Jonas," (in Latin,) 1731.

Jonas or **Jonæ,** (RUNOLPH,) a scholar and author, born in Iceland, graduated at Copenhagen, where he fixed his residence after 1649. He wrote "Elements of the Northern Languages," and "Rudiments of the Icelandic Grammar." Died in 1654.

Jon'a-than, [Heb. יְהוֹנָתָן,] son of King Saul, and the most intimate friend of the psalmist David. The death of this prince, who fell with his father, near Mount Gilboa, while fighting the Philistines, furnished the subject of one of the most beautiful of David's songs.

See I. Samuel xviii., xix., xx.; II. Samuel i. 17–27.

Jon'athan Ap'phus, (af'fus,) a celebrated Jewish leader and high-priest, succeeded his elder brother, Judas

Maccabæus, in 161 B.C., as chief ruler of his nation. For seventeen years he governed with wisdom and justice, and carried on successful wars with many of the surrounding nations. During the civil dissensions in the kingdom of Syria he was decoyed into the city of Ptolemais and massacred with his entire escort.

Jonathan Ben Uz-zī'el (or uz'ze-el) or **U-zī'el**, a Jewish rabbi, supposed to have been contemporary with the prophets Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. He was the author of the "Targum," a Chaldaic paraphrase of most of the Hebrew prophetical books.

Jonckbloet, yonk'bloot, (WILLEM JOSEPH ANDREAS,) a Dutch author, born at the Hague, July 6, 1817. He was educated at Leyden, and held professorships of the Dutch language and literature at Groningen and Leyden. He published histories of poetry in the Netherlands, and of Dutch literature. Died in 1885.

Joncourt, de, dẹh zhôN'koor', (ELIE,) a Dutch writer, of French extraction, born at the Hague in 1707. He was one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Arts," (50 vols., 1754–80,) and wrote various works. Died about 1775.

Jonctys, yonk'tĭs, (DANIEL,) a Dutch *littérateur* and physician, born at Dort, lived many years at Rotterdam. Among his works was an able treatise against torture. Died in 1654.

Jones, jōnz, (ANSON,) an American physician, President of the republic of Texas at the time of its annexation was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1798. He settled in Brazoria, Texas, in 1833, took a prominent part in the political and military movements which resulted in the independence of that republic, was minister to the United States in 1838, and afterwards for three years secretary of state under President Houston. In 1844 he succeeded Houston as President. Died by his own hand in 1858.

Jones, (CHARLES COLCOCK,) JR., an American author, born at Savannah, Georgia, October 28, 1831. His father was the Rev. Dr. C. C. Jones, (1804–63,) an eminent Presbyterian divine. The younger Jones graduated at Princeton College in 1852. He became a lawyer, was an officer in the Confederate army, and after 1865 removed to New York. Among his works are "Ancient Tumuli in Georgia," (1869,) and "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," (1873.)

Jones, jōnz, (DAVID,) a Welsh poet, born in Caernarvonshire, was also a collector of Welsh manuscripts. Died about 1780.

Jones, (DAVID R.,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1827, graduated at West Point in 1846. He served as brigadier-general in the army of General Lee at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Died in 1863.

Jones, (EDWARD,) a Welsh musician and bard, born in Merionethshire about 1750. He published, besides other works, "Musical and Poetical Relics of the French Bards," (1784.) Died in 1821.

Jones, jōnz, (ERNEST,) M.P., an English poet and Chartist. He became the leader of the Chartist movement about 1846. He was imprisoned about two years for his radical political speeches, (1848–49.) Among his works are "The Wood Spirit," (1841,) and "Chartis' Lyrics." He was elected a member of Parliament in 1869, and died the same year.

Jones, (GRIFFITH,) a clergyman, born in Wales in 1684, was very active in supporting schools and in circulating the Bible among his indigent countrymen. He wrote several educational treatises in Welsh and English. Died in 1761.

Jones, (GRIFFITH,) an English author, born in 1721. He edited at different times several periodicals, and was connected with Dr. Johnson in the "Literary Magazine" and with Goldsmith in the "British Magazine." Among his works are "Great Events from Little Causes," and several "Liliputian Histories." Died in 1786.

Jones, jōnz, (HENRY,) an Irish poet and dramatic writer, born at Drogheda about 1720, was by trade a bricklayer. His productions attracted the attention of the Earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, who took him to England and procured a large subscription for his poems. Among his works we may cite the "Tragedy of the Earl of Essex," (1753,) and "The Cave of Idra." Died in 1770.

Jones, (HENRY BENCE,) F.R.S., an English physician, writer, and lecturer on medical subjects, born at Lowestoft in 1813. He graduated at Cambridge in 1836, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1846 he was elected physician to Saint George's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal works were "Animal Chemistry," "Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics," and "The Life and Letters of Faraday." Died in London, April 20, 1873.

Jones, (HUGH BOLTON,) an American artist, born at Baltimore, October 20, 1848. Among his best pictures are "The Poplars," "Tangier," "The Wayside Pool," "The Return of the Herd," "October," "On Herring Run," and "The Ferry Inn." In 1883 he was elected to the National Academy of Design, New York.

Jones, (INIGO,) a distinguished architect, styled "the English Palladio," was born in London about 1572. Being apprenticed to a joiner, his talent for designing attracted the attention of the Earl of Pembroke, who furnished him with means to travel through Europe. While in Italy, he accepted an invitation from Christian IV. to visit Denmark. The sister of that monarch was the queen of James I. of England; and thus the way was paved to the royal patronage when he reached his native land in 1605. In a short time he was appointed architect to the queen and to Prince Henry, in which position he formed a friendship with Ben Jonson. They subsequently quarrelled, and the poet ridiculed him in several plays. In 1612 he visited Italy a second time; and it was at this period that he fully adopted the classic style of architecture, which was then but little known in England. On his return he became surveyor-general of the royal buildings. He died in 1653. Of the edifices designed and constructed by him may be mentioned the palace at Whitehall, and the west front of Old Saint Paul's. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and wrote a work entitled "Stonhenge Restored."

See PETER CUNNINGHAM, "Life of Inigo Jones," 1848; CAMPBELL, "Vitruvius Britannicus," 5 vols., 1767; BRITTON, "Dictionary of Architecture," 1830–38.

Jones, (JACOB,) COMMODORE, an American naval officer, born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1770. He became a lieutenant about 1801, and in October, 1812, commanded the sloop-of-war Wasp, with which he captured the British sloop Frolic, which carried more guns than the Wasp. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1813, and obtained command of the frigate Macedonian. Died in Philadelphia in 1850.

Jones, (JAMES CHAMBERLAIN,) a United States Senator, born in Davidson county, Tennessee, in 1809. In 1841 he was chosen by the Whigs Governor of the State, James K. Polk being his competitor. He was re-elected in 1843, when Mr. Polk was again the opposing candidate. In the National Whig Convention of 1848 Governor Jones strenuously advocated the nomination of Henry Clay; but after the selection of General Taylor as the choice of the Convention he entered the canvass warmly in his support, and spoke to large audiences in different States of the Union. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1851, and served the full term of six years. He supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and thenceforward acted principally with the Democratic party. Died in 1859.

Jones, (JEREMIAH,) a learned and eloquent English dissenting minister, born in 1693, published an important work entitled a "New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," (2 vols., 1726,) which is said to be the best English work on the subject. Died in 1724.

Jones, (JOHN,) a physician and medical writer, supposed to have been born in Wales about 1500. He was educated at Cambridge, and practised at Bath, in England. Among his works was "The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health," (1579.)

Jones, (JOHN,) a Benedictine, born in London in 1575. He studied at Oxford, where he roomed with Laud, afterwards the celebrated archbishop. Having become a Roman Catholic, he went to Spain, became a monk, and continued his studies at Compostella. He

was subsequently appointed professor of Hebrew and divinity at Douay. He was the author of several theological works. Died in London in 1636.

Jones, (JOHN,) a Welsh antiquary, who collected and transcribed numerous old manuscripts in his native language. Fifty large volumes of these are yet preserved. He is supposed to have died about 1600.

Jones, (JOHN,) the author of "Adrasta, or the Woman's Spleen," (1635,) and other dramatic works, lived in England during the reign of Charles I.

Jones, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Church of England, born in Wales in 1700, and educated at Oxford. In 1751 he became rector of Boulne-Hurst, and in 1755 vicar of Hitchin. Four years later he was chosen by Dr. Young, the poet, to be his curate. He wrote "Catholic Faith and Practice," (1765,) and other religious works. Died about 1770.

Jones, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Unitarian minister, born in Carmarthenshire about 1765. About 1795 he was appointed pastor of a congregation at Plymouth Dock, and afterwards at Halifax, in Yorkshire. He subsequently removed to London. He was the first to introduce the use of Greek-and-English dictionaries. Previous to his time the Greek had been studied entirely with the aid of books written in Latin. Of his numerous works we may mention "Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists," (1808,) and "A Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1823.) Died in 1827.

Jones, (JOHN,) a lawyer and writer, born in Carmarthenshire in 1772, was admitted to the bar in 1803. Among his works are "A History of Wales," and "Cyfamod Newydd," a translation of the New Testament from the Greek into Welsh. Died in 1838.

Jones, (JOHN GALE,) an English political orator, born in 1771, advocated republican or radical opinions. He was prosecuted for some political offence, defended by Romilly, and acquitted. Died in 1838.

Jones, (JOHN M.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1853, and resigned his commission in 1861. He served as a brigadier-general in the army of General Lee, and was killed near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Jones, (Colonel LESLIE GROVE,) an English political writer, born in 1779. He served in the Peninsula as aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington. He contributed letters to the "London Times." Died in 1839.

Jones, (NOBLE WIMBERLY,) a physician and patriot, born in Georgia in 1725. He was an early and active promoter of the Revolution, was a delegate to Congress in 1775, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780. In 1781 he was again elected to Congress. Died in 1805.

Jones, (OWEN,) an antiquary, born in Denbighshire, Wales, in 1740. He published a large collection of ancient Welsh poetry, and the "Archæology of Wales," containing several historical documents. Died in 1814.

Jones, (OWEN,) an architect, born in Wales about 1809. In 1837 he visited Granada, and in 1842 published "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra," with a translation of the Arabic inscriptions, and a historical account of the sovereigns of Granada from the Spanish. He chiefly devoted his attention to ornamental architecture, in which he soon acquired distinction. In 1852 he was appointed "Director of Decorations" at the Crystal Palace in London. He displayed his taste and artistic knowledge with a very happy effect in arranging and ornamenting the various courts of that building. Among his writings are "Designs for Mosaic and Tessellated Pavements," (1842,) and the "Grammar of Ornament," (1856.) Died in 1874.

Jones, (PAUL; originally JOHN PAUL,) a famous naval officer, born at Arbigland, in Scotland, in 1747. He emigrated to Virginia, entered the colonial naval service in 1775, was appointed a captain in August, 1776, and took command of the Ranger, a vessel of eighteen guns, about June, 1777. He sailed to Europe in that year, cruised on the coast of Scotland, and made a bold attack on Whitehaven, where he burnt some shipping. He also captured the Drake, a sloop of war. Early in 1779 he was transferred to the Bonhomme Richard, which carried about forty-five guns. Having several smaller vessels under his command, he captured or destroyed many British vessels. In September he attacked the Serapis, a frigate of forty-four guns, which surrendered after a long battle. His own ship was so much damaged in this action that she sank a few hours after. Congress voted Captain Jones a gold medal for this victory. He entered the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, in 1788; but, having quarrelled with one of the Russian admirals, he was soon removed from the command. He died in Paris in 1792.

See J. H. SHERBOURNE, "Life of J. P. Jones," 2 vols., 1835; JAMES HAMILTON, "Life of Rear-Admiral J. P. Jones," 1848; A. S. MACKENZIE, "Life of J. P. Jones," 2 vols., 1841; "Het Leven van J. P. Jones," Groningen, 1829; W. G. SIMMS, "Life of J. P. Jones," 1845; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "Monthly Review" for September, 1825.

Jones, (RICE,) a Welsh poet, born in 1715. He published "Welsh Anthology," (1770.) Died in 1801.

Jones, (RICHARD,) a Welshman, published about 1654 "Gemma Cambricum," a work of great ingenuity, in which all the books and chapters of the Bible were abbreviated and written in his native dialect.

Jones, (ROGER,) an American general, born in Virginia. He fought against the British on the northern frontier in 1813 and 1814, and became adjutant-general in 1825. Died in 1852.

Jones, (SAMUEL,) an American major-general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1841. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded in Western Virginia in 1862–63. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Jones, (STEPHEN,) born in London in 1763. He was the editor of the Whitehall "Evening Post," the "Biographia Dramatica," and a "Biographical Dictionary," (2d edition, 1796.) Died in 1827.

Jones, (Sir THOMAS,) chief justice of the common pleas during the reign of James II. He openly opposed the encroachments of the king on the laws of England, and was dismissed from office in 1686.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vi.

Jones, (THOMAS M.,) born in Virginia about 1835, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army about 1862.

Jones, (THOMAS RYMER,) an English physician and surgeon, distinguished as a comparative anatomist and physiologist, was born about 1810. He was educated at London and Paris. He was appointed professor of comparative anatomy in King's College, London, and in 1840 became Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1844 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his works may be mentioned "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," (1841,) and "The Natural History of Animals," (1st vol., 1844.) Died December 10, 1880.

Jones, (THOMAS WHARTON,) a British oculist and physiologist, born at Saint Andrew's, Scotland, about 1808. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery," and became professor of ophthalmic medicine in University College, London.

Jones, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English judge under James I. and Charles I., was born in 1566. He wrote several legal works, and became a judge of the king's bench in 1625. Died in 1640.

Jones, (WILLIAM,) an able mathematician, born in the island of Anglesey in 1680. He taught mathematics for several years, and corresponded with the most distinguished scientific men of that age. He was the friend of Newton and of Halley, and the father of the eminent Orientalist Sir William Jones. He held the office of vice-president of the Royal Society. Died in 1749. Among his productions are "A Compendium of the Art of Navigation," (1702,) and several works in defence of the theories of Newton.

Jones (WILLIAM) of Nayland, a learned Episcopal divine and multifarious writer, born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1726, graduated at Oxford in 1749. Of his productions we may mention "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity proved from Scripture," (1756,) an "Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," (1762,) "A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of

the Holy Scriptures," (1786,) and two political treatises against the French Revolution, entitled "A Letter from Thomas Bull to his Brother John," and "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times." He was perpetual curate of Nayland. Died in 1800.

See WILLIAM STEVENS, "Life of W. Jones of Nayland," 1801.

Jones, [Lat. JONE'SIUS,] (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent Orientalist, son of William Jones, noticed above, (1680–1749,) was born in London September 28, 1746. He lost his father when he was three years of age; but his mother, a lady remarkable both for her learning and accomplishments, ably superintended his education. In 1753 he was placed at the Harrow School, of which Dr. Thackeray was preceptor. Jones early distinguished himself for his classical acquirements, and at the age of seventeen entered University College, Oxford, with more learning than many good scholars have carried thence. The following year he left Oxford, to become tutor to the son of Earl Spencer, in whose family he continued to reside for five years. During this period he devoted much of his time to the acquirement of the Oriental languages. He was also versed in nearly all the European tongues. In 1768, at the request of the King of Denmark, he translated the "Life of Nadir Shah" from the Persian into French. The year following he issued a valuable Persian Grammar. In 1770 he began the study of law, and in 1774 he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1783, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, and received the order of knighthood. Soon after he married Anna Maria Shipley, a daughter of the Bishop of Saint Asaph. In the following September Sir William Jones reached India, where he continued to pursue his Oriental studies with unabated zeal. He also organized (about 1785) the "Asiatic Society," for the purpose of obtaining further information relative to the sciences, antiquities, languages, and history of Asia. He died at Calcutta on the 27th of April, 1794, after a short illness. In the branch of literature to which he devoted his attention he undoubtedly surpassed all other Europeans. He is, however, to be equally esteemed for his noble qualities and Christian virtues as for his vast erudition. Among his numerous works are "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," commenced in his twenty-first year, and containing translations from the most distinguished Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish poets, treatises "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," "On the Second Classical Book of the Chinese," "On the Musical Modes of the Hindus," and a translation of the "Institutes of Manu," and a prose translation of Kâlidâsa's celebrated poem "Sacontala," ("Sakoontalâ,") both from the original Sanscrit. He was also author of several works on the laws of England and of India.

See LORD TEIGNMOUTH, "Life of Sir William Jones," 1804; "Autobiography of William Jones," published by his son, London, 1846; H. A. HAMAKER, "Oratio de Vita et Meritis G. Jonesii," Leyden, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White."

Jones, (WILLIAM ALFRED,) an American writer and critic, was born in 1817. He graduated at Columbia College in 1836. He has contributed largely to various periodicals, and published several volumes of essays. His "Characters and Criticisms" (2 vols., 1857) was highly commended by Washington Irving.

Jones, (WILLIAM BASIL,) D.D., an English bishop, born at Cheltenham in 1822. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1844, was a Fellow of Queen's College, 1848–51, and of University College, 1851–57, and a tutor, 1854–65. In 1867 he became archdeacon and canon of York. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Saint David's. Among his works are "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd," (1851,) "History of Saint David's," (1856,) "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," (1862,) "New Testament, with a Plain Commentary," (1865,) and "The Peace of God," (1869.)

Jonesius. See JONES, (SIR WILLIAM.)

Jong, de, deh yong, (LUDOLF,) a Flemish painter of battle- and hunting-scenes, born near Rotterdam in 1616; died in 1697.

Jongelingx, yong'eh-links', (JACOB,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1531. Among his works is a monument to Charles the Bold at Bruges. Died in 1606.

Jonin, zho'nân', (GILBERT,) a French Jesuit and poet, born in Auvergne in 1596. He translated into Latin, with many modifications, the Odes of Anacreon, which he published under the title of "The Christian Anacreon." He wrote several Greek and Latin odes. Died at Tournon, March 9, 1638.

Jonsius, yon'se-ûs, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Flensburg in 1624. He wrote, besides other works, "De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ," (1659,) which was once highly prized. Died at Leipsic in 1659.

Jon'son or **Johnson,** (BEN,) one of the most celebrated English poets and dramatists, was born at Westminster in 1574. His father, a Protestant clergyman, died a month previous to his birth. Jonson's mother subsequently married a master-bricklayer, who sent him to Westminster, then under the charge of Camden, to whom he afterwards dedicated the drama entitled "Every Man in his Humour." Jonson regarded his preceptor through life with esteem and affection. In his sixteenth year he entered the University of Cambridge; but, on account of his straitened circumstances, he was obliged to leave college and to assist his step-father as a mason. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he enlisted in the army in Flanders, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery. When he returned, as Gifford observes, "he brought little but the reputation of a brave man, a smattering of Dutch, and an empty purse." He soon afterwards joined a company of actors; but, having killed one of them in a duel, he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped with his life. During his confinement he was converted by a priest to the Roman Catholic religion. Subsequently, after a careful examination, he renounced his adopted faith, and was again received into the communion of the Church of England. In 1598 he produced "Every Man in his Humour," drama, which at once brought him into notice. One of the characters of this play is said to have been performed by Shakspeare. It was followed by numerous productions, which added to the fame he had already acquired. About 1605 he assisted Chapman and Marston in writing "Eastward Hoe." This was regarded as a libel on the Scots, and his associates were thrown into prison, whither he voluntarily accompanied them. The three poets were condemned to lose their ears and noses; but, through Jonson's influence at court, they escaped. He was shortly afterwards created poet-laureate by James I., with an annual pension of £100 and a tierce of Spanish wine. Jonson died in 1637. On his death-bed he expressed the deepest penitence for the profanity that he had introduced into his plays, which, with this exception, are far purer in morals than the other dramas of that age. Jonson's convivial habits (perhaps his greatest weakness) caused him to suffer from poverty in his declining years. He was accustomed to meet Shakspeare and other distinguished persons at the drinking-houses of London. He also gave costly entertainments at his own residence. He was brave, generous, and benevolent, and governed by the highest principles of honour. Towards his friends he was unwavering in his attachment, and was easily reconciled to those who had injured him. As a poet he exhibits uncommon classical learning, great intellectual power, and acuteness of perception. He unquestionably deserves much praise for refining English poetry and the morals of the English stage. "I think him," says Dryden, "the most learned and judicious writer which any theatre ever had. . . . If I would compare him with Shakspeare, I must acknowledge him the most correct poet, but Shakspeare the greater wit. Shakspeare was the Homer or father of dramatic poets. Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing. I admire him, but I love Shakspeare." Jonson was most successful in satirical comedies, the style of which he obtained from the ancients. To the refinement and thought displayed in his writings may be attributed the ill success which many of them first met with among the English people, whose taste had been vitiated by the low wit and obscenity which they had been accustomed to hear from the stage. Among the most important of his dramas are "Cynthia's Revels," (1600,) "Sejanus," (1603,) "Vol-

pone," (1605,) "The Alchemist," (1610,) and "Catiline's Conspiracy," (1611.)

See CHETWOOD, "Life of Ben Jonson," 1756; "Memoir of Ben Jonson," prefixed to an edition of his works, (9 vols., 1816,) by W. GIFFORD; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" VON BAUDISSIN, "B. Jonson und seine Schule," 2 vols., 1836; "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820; "North British Review" for February, 1856.

Jonsson, (ARNGRIM.) See JONAS.

Jonsson, yons'son, (FINN,) [Lat. FIN'NUS JOHANNÆ'US,] a clergyman and historical writer on the church and literature of Iceland, was born in that island in 1704. After receiving his education at the University of Copenhagen, he returned to Iceland. Died in 1789. His most important work is the "Ecclesiastical History of Iceland," ("Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiæ.")

Jonston, (ARTHUR.) See JOHNSTON.

Jordaens, yor'dâns, (JAKOB,) a distinguished painter, born at Antwerp in 1594. He studied under Van Oort, but was indebted for the most of his artistic knowledge to Rubens, by whom he was subsequently employed. He painted with rapidity and ease, and his colouring was rich and harmonious; but he was deficient in elegance and loftiness of conception. Among his numerous works are "Jesus Christ in the Midst of the Doctors," (a painting which has been frequently attributed to Rubens,) "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Saint Peter Cutting off the Ear of Malchus," and "The Satyr and the Man who Blew Hot and Cold." Died in 1678.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; LOUIS ALVIN, "J. Jordaens," 1844; J. CAMPO WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Jordan, zhor'dôn', (CAMILLE,) a French politician and orator, born at Lyons in 1771. He was distinguished for his moderate principles during the Revolution, and his attachment to the Catholic religion, which he bravely defended. Having been proscribed by the Directory, he sought an asylum in Switzerland in 1797, and afterwards in Germany, where he became acquainted with Goethe, Schiller, and other men of note. Jordan returned to France about 1800. During Bonaparte's administration he led a private life; but upon the accession of Louis XVIII. he was ennobled, and elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He wrote several works of a political nature. Died in 1821.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" PIERRE SIMON BALLANCHE, "Éloge de C. Jordan," 1823; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Revue des Deux Mondes," vol. lx., 1868.

Jordan, (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Berlin in 1700. He was appointed privy councillor by Frederick the Great in 1740. He rendered important services to Berlin by the suppression of mendicity and the promotion of education. Among his works is "Travels in France and England," (1735.) Died in 1745.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Jor'dan, (DAVID STARR,) Ph.D., M.D., an American zoologist, was born at Gainesville, New York, January 19, 1851. He graduated in the scientific department of Cornell University in 1872, and as M.D. at Indiana University in 1875, was a special agent of the United States census for the marine industries of the Pacific coast from 1879 to 1881, was professor of biology in Butler University, Indianapolis, from 1875 to 1879, and in the Indiana University after 1879. Among his works are a "Manual of Vertebrates," (1876,) and a "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America," (1883,) besides a great number of scientific papers.

Jor'dan, (DOROTHEA,) or DOROTHY **Bland,** a celebrated actress, born at Waterford, Ireland, about 1762. In 1785 she made her appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre, where she enjoyed the highest popularity. She subsequently became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, (afterwards William IV.,) to whom she bore ten children. This connection being suddenly broken off by the duke in 1811, Mrs. Jordan retired to France, where she died in 1816 in great poverty. As an actress she possessed uncommon versatility, and excelled both in comedy and tragedy.

See J. BOADEN, "Life of D. Jordan," 2 vols., 1831; OXBERRY, "Dramatic Biography."

Jordan, HOR-dân', (ESTEBAN,) a Spaniard, born at Valladolid in 1543, excelled in painting, architecture, and sculpture, but devoted his attention chiefly to the last-named art. Philip II. appointed him his first sculptor. Among his most admired productions are "Saint Peter," "Saint Paul," and "The Adoration of the Kings." Died in 1605.

Jordan, yor'dân, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a noted antiquary, and privy councillor to the King of Bohemia, was the author of annotations on Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Polybius, and Diodorus Siculus. Died about 1740.

Jordan, (JOHANN PETER,) a German (Wendish) scholar, born at Zischowitz, Upper Lusatia, February 15, 1818. He studied at Prague. His works include a "Wendish Grammar," a "History of Bohemia," a Polish-German and two Czech-German dictionaries, etc.

Jordan, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English admiral, who commanded at the victory of Solebay, which was gained over the Dutch in 1672.

Jordan, (RUDOLF,) a German painter, born at Berlin about 1810. His delineations of fisher-life in Helgoland are greatly admired: among these we may name "The Shipwreck" and "The Death of the Pilot."

Jordan, (SYLVESTER,) a German jurist and politician, born near Innspruck in 1792. He was imprisoned about twelve years for his liberal opinions, and was released in 1845. Died in 1861.

Jordan, (THOMAS,) an English poet and dramatist, lived in London; died about 1685.

Jor'dan, (THOMAS,) an American officer in the Confederate service, born in Virginia about 1821, was made a brigadier-general in 1862.

Jordan, yor'dân, (WILHELM,) a German poet, born at Insterburg, Prussia, February 8, 1819. He was educated at Leipsic, Königsberg, and other universities, and was when young distinguished as a republican agitator and orator. Besides a "History of Hayti," (1846–49,) he published a large number of volumes of verse, including "Demiourgos," (1852,) a bold and thoughtful attempt at a poetical theodicy. He also published several parts of a new "Nibelungenlied," besides translations of Sophocles, Homer, and Shakspeare.

Jordanes. See JORNANDES.

Jordano, (LUCA.) See GIORDANO.

Jordano Bruno. See BRUNO.

Jor'den, (EDWARD,) an English physician and scientific writer, born in Kent in 1569. He was a graduate of the University of Padua. Died in 1632.

Jordens, yor'dens, (GEORG,) a Dutch jurist, born at Deventer in 1718, was known as the author of two legal treatises,—one in defence of the University of Utrecht, and the other on the Mosaic, Greek, and Roman laws. Died in 1771.

Jördens or **Joerdens,** yör'dens, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German philologist and biographer, born in the county of Mansfeld in 1757. He was rector of an academy at Lauban. His chief work is an excellent "Dictionary of German Poets and Prose Writers," (6 vols., 1805–11.) Died in 1835.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jordy, zhor'de', (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French general, born at Abreschwiller in 1758; died in 1825.

Jore, zhor, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French printer, lived about 1750, was a friend of Voltaire, for whom he published several works. He wrote "Six Letters to Voltaire," and some other productions.

Jorgenson, yor'gen-son, written also **Jürgensen,** (JORGEN,) a Danish adventurer, born at Copenhagen in 1779. Having gone to England in early youth, he was some years later promoted to the command of an English vessel, and during the war between England and Denmark sailed for Iceland. On the 25th of June, 1809, he landed with twelve English sailors and took the governor, Count Trampe, prisoner, and proclaimed that Iceland was free and independent of Denmark. With a force of eight Icelanders, he continued to exercise undisputed sway over the island until August, when the British restored it to its former government. During this revolution not a gun was fired nor a drop of blood

shed. The inhabitants feared to resist, as their capital lay exposed to the guns of Jorgenson's vessel. Soon after his return to England he became very dissipated, and was finally convicted and transported to New South Wales, where he is supposed to have died. While in Newgate, before his transportation, he wrote a work entitled "The Religion of Christ the Religion of Nature."

See SIR WM. HOOKER, "Tour in Iceland;" SKULASON, "J. Jürgensens Usurpation i Island," 1832; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Jorissen, yo'rĭs-sẹn, (THOMAS THEODORE HENDRIK,) a Dutch author, born at Utrecht, February 23, 1833. In 1865 he became professor of history at Amsterdam. His principal writings are biographies, chiefly written in a historical spirit. He also wrote useful works on literary history.

Jorisz, yor'is, (AUGUSTIN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Delft in 1525; died in 1552.

Jorisz, (DAVID.) See DAVID GEORGE.

Jorjânee, Jorjânî, or **Djordjani**, jor-jâ'nee, (**Saeed Shereef Zein-ed-Deen Abool Hassan**, or **Said Schérif Zein-ed-Dîn Abou'l Hassan**, sâ-eed' shêr-eef' zān (or zīn) ẹd-deen' â'bo͝ol hâs'sạn,) a renowned Arabian writer, born in Tagoo, (Tagou,) in the district of Asterabâd and the region called Jorjân, in 1339. He was the author of numerous works, among which perhaps the most important is an extremely valuable dictionary, entitled "Tarafat," (*i.e.* "Definitions.") Jorjânee enjoyed the favour of the great conqueror Tamerlane. Died in 1413.

Jor-nan'dēs or **Jor-da'nes**, a distinguished Gothic historian of the sixth century, was secretary to the Gothic kings of Italy. Having embraced Christianity, he was ordained Bishop of Ravenna in 552. The most important of his works is a "History of the Goths" until the reign of Vitiges, who was conquered by Belisarius, ("De Getarum sive Gothorum, Origine et Rebus gestis.") It was first printed at Augsburg in 1515, and is highly prized. He also wrote an abridgment of universal history, entitled "De Regnorum et Temporum Successione."

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio Circularis de Jornande," 1690.

Jor'tin, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine and critic, of French extraction, born in London in 1698. Soon after graduating at Cambridge he settled in his native city, where he gained great distinction for his eloquence and learning. He was appointed Archdeacon of London in 1764. Of his works may be mentioned a volume of "Latin Poems," (1722,) which are classed among the most finished of the modern productions in that language, "Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern," (2 vols., 1732,) "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," (5 vols., 1751–73,) and the "Life of Erasmus," (1758.) Died in 1770. "Jortin's sermons," says Dr. Johnson, "are very elegant."

See JOHN DISNEY, "Life of Jortin," 1792.

Josaphat. See JEHOSHAPHAT.

Jo'seph, [Heb. יוֹסֵף; Gr. Ἰωσήφ; Lat. JOSE'PHUS; It. JOSEF, yo-sĕf'; Sp. JOSEF, ho-sĕf',] one of the twelve patriarchs, and the favourite son of Jacob, was born in Mesopotamia about 1900 B.C. At an early age, on account of their jealousy, he was sold by his brothers to some Ishmaelitish merchants, who carried him as a slave into Egypt, over which kingdom he was subsequently appointed governor by Pharaoh. The descendants of his sons Ephraim and Manasseh formed the two half-tribes, which exerted no little influence in the Hebrew nation.

See Genesis xxxv.–l.

Joseph [Ger. pron. yo'sĕf] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, of the house of Hapsburg, and son of Leopold I., was born in 1676. In 1687 he was proclaimed King of Hungary, and in 1690 King of the Romans. At the death of his father, in 1705, he ascended the imperial throne. He carried on a successful war against Louis XIV., in which he was assisted by England, Holland, and Savoy. The allied armies were commanded by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. Joseph granted, through the influence (it is said) of Charles XII. of Sweden, numerous privileges to his Protestant subjects. Died in 1711.

See G. LANGE, "Leben und Thaten des Kaysers Joseph I.," 1712; FRANZ WAGNER, "Historia Josephi I. Cæsaris Augusti," 1745.

Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, the eldest son of Francis of Lorraine and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1741. In 1764 he was elected King of the Romans, and in the following year succeeded his father on the throne of Germany. He married Isabella, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, in 1760, and Maria Josepha, a daughter of the emperor Charles VII., about 1764. In 1772 he signed, with the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the treaty by which Poland was divided between them. At the death of his mother, in 1780, he came into possession of Hungary and all the other hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. He united with Catherine of Russia, six years later, in a Turkish war, in which his general Laudon gained several important victories. During his reign he introduced many civil and ecclesiastical reforms, which would probably have been very beneficial to his subjects had he acted with more calmness and deliberation. He abolished feudal serfdom, regulated the taxes, allowed liberty of conscience and rights of citizenship to all denominations of Christians, mitigated the condition of the Jews, suppressed several convents, greatly abridged the power of the pope and clergy in his dominions, and encouraged manufactures and industry. But his zeal in correcting the abuses of the Roman Church caused an insurrection in Belgium; while his attempt to establish the German as the universal language in his dominions induced the Hungarians to revolt. He died, without issue, in February, 1790, and was succeeded by his brother, Leopold II.

See PAGANEL, "Histoire de Joseph II," 1843; F. X. HUBER, "Geschichte Kaiser Joseph's II.," 2 vols., 1792; L. A. DE CARACCIOLI, "Vie de Joseph II, Empereur d'Allemagne," 1790; IGNAZ CORNOVA, "Leben Joseph II., Römischen Kaisers," 1802; C. T. HEYNE, "Geschichte Kaiser Joseph's II.," 2 vols., 1848; RAMSHORN, "Kaiser Joseph II. und seine Zeit," 1845.

Joseph, FATHER, [It. Fra GIUSEPPE,] an Italian missionary, whose family name was SEBASTIANI. He went to Persia, and obtained no little influence at the court of the Shah. He used his power in favour of the English interests and against those of the French. He was acquainted with several of the Oriental languages, and translated the works of the Persian poet Hâfiz into Latin.

Joseph, zho'zĕf', (FRANÇOIS LECLERC **du Tremblay**—dü trôm'blȧ',) called FATHER JOSEPH, a French monk, born in Paris in 1577, became the agent and confidant of Cardinal Richelieu, who employed him in negotiations and intrigues. Died in 1638.

See ABBÉ RICHARD, "Vie du Père Joseph," 2 vols.; "Le véritable Père Joseph," 1704; RICHELIEU, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joseph OF EXETER. See ISCANIUS.

Joseph Al'bo, a Jew, distinguished for his learntng, born at Sora, in Spain, in the fourteenth century. He was the author of a work on Jewish faith, entitled "Sepher Ikkarim." Died in 1430.

Joseph Ben Gorion. See GORIONIDES.

Joseph Emanuel, [Port. JOZÉ MANOEL, zho-zȧ' mȧno-ĕl',] King of Portugal, born in 1714. In 1750 he succeeded his father, John V. In 1755 his kingdom suffered from a great earthquake, which destroyed a large part of Lisbon and killed about sixty thousand persons. In 1758 an attempt was made to assassinate him, in which he was severely wounded. He discovered that the Jesuits were implicated in the plot, and immediately caused all against whom any evidence was brought to be executed. He also issued an edict by which all the Jesuits in Portugal were declared traitors. In 1762 he united with England in a war against France and Spain. He enacted several laws to encourage education and to advance religious toleration, and restricted the powers of the Inquisition. Died in 1777.

See "Leben Joseph Emmanuels Königs von Portugal," Nuremberg, 1778.

Joseph Meir, (mâr,) a French Jew, born at Avignon in 1496. He wrote a work, in Hebrew, on the Kings of France and the Sultans of Turkey. Died in 1554.

Josèphe, the French of JOSEPHUS, which see.

Joséphine, jo'zẹ-feen', [Fr. pron. zho'zȧ'fēn',] originally **Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie**, (tȧ'shȧ' dẹh lȧ pȧzh're',) wife of Napoleon I. of France,

was born in 1763 in the island of Martinique. At a very early age she attracted attention by her remarkable beauty and vivacity. About 1778 she went to reside in France with an aunt by whom she had been adopted, and thus became the heiress to a large fortune. She was soon after married to Viscount de Beauharnais, one of the most polished noblemen of the French court. In 1780 she gave birth to Eugene, who was subsequently appointed Viceroy of Italy by Bonaparte, and in 1783 to Hortense, afterwards Queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. Jealousies having arisen between Beauharnais and his wife, the former sued for a divorce before the Parliament of Paris. The case was decided in favour of Josephine, who in a short time sailed for Martinique with her daughter. At this period her circumstances were so straitened that she was glad to accept from the captain of the vessel a pair of shoes for Hortense. At the expiration of three years she returned to France and was reconciled to her husband. During the French Revolution Beauharnais boldly opposed the measures of the Jacobins, by whom he was executed in 1794. His wife, who was then in prison, escaped the same fate only by the sudden fall of Robespierre. Through the influence of Barras and Tallien, she regained part of her husband's property, which had been confiscated. She now became one of the leaders of fashion. Her talents and personal attractions enabled her also to exert no little influence in the politics of that period. In 1796 she was married to Bonaparte, who had recently been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Italy. At the time Josephine was thought by her friends to have formed a *mésalliance*. After Bonaparte became First Consul, she exerted all her influence to alleviate the sufferings of the royalists, and even endeavoured to persuade him to restore the Bourbons. While Napoleon was in Egypt, she had bought for her favourite resort the estate of Malmaison, which she fitted up with royal magnificence. At length her expenditures for this and other luxuries became so enormous as to occasion the First Consul serious embarrassment. When Napoleon was raised to the imperial throne and she became Empress of France, to her was due in a great measure the honour of having imparted to the court of the Tuileries the splendour and taste for which it was then distinguished. From the time of her coronation her influence over the emperor rapidly diminished; and, as there was no longer hope of her bringing him an heir, he finally resolved to divorce her. The announcement of this decision plunged the empress into the deepest despair. Napoleon himself is said to have been greatly affected; but his resolution was fixed, and the bill of divorce was passed in 1809. Josephine, still retaining her former dignities and titles, retired to Malmaison. Napoleon occasionally visited her, and appeared to cherish a sincere affection for her. When the allied armies invaded France, she was treated with the greatest respect by the emperor Alexander. She died in 1814, soon after the abdication of Napoleon. The character of Josephine has been greatly admired. The cause of this is to be attributed more to her pleasing manners than to any exalted virtue which she possessed. It is said that there was a fascination in her countenance which no painter could transfer to canvas. She had a very remarkable memory, was accomplished, educated, and witty; but vanity seems to have had an unlimited ascendency over her, and it does not appear that she was endowed with so many uncommon qualities as several modern writers have attributed to her. (See BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.)

See "Joséphine," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xxxvii. For the private life of Josephine, the reader may consult AUBENAS' "Histoire de l'Impératrice Joséphine," 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1857-59; also the letters of Napoleon to Josephine, and of Josephine to Napoleon and to her daughter. For a very curious account of the empress Josephine's descendants, see "London Review" for June, 1866; MARIE ANNE LE NORMAND, "Mémoires historiques et secrets de Joséphine," 2 vols., 1820, (English version of the same, 1848:) P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of the Empress Josephine," 1852.

Josephson, yo'sĕf-sŏn, (LUDWIG,) a Swedish dramatist, born at Stockholm, of Jewish parents, February 20, 1830. Among his pieces are "Kunstens Vapen," "Kapten Gars," and "Thord Hasle," (1881.) He also prepared a history of the Swedish stage. His brother JAKOB (1818-80) was a noted composer of music.

Jo-se'phus, [Fr. JOSÈPHE, zho'zĕf'; It. GIOSEFFO, jo-sĕf'fo,] or, more fully, **Flā'vĭ-us Jo-se'phus**, [Gr. Φλάβιος Ἰώσηπος,] the most celebrated of Jewish historians, was born at Jerusalem A.D. 37. His mother was of the royal house of the Asmonæans, and his father belonged to the sacerdotal order from which the chief pontiffs were chosen. He pursued his studies in his native city with such assiduity that at the age of fourteen he was often consulted on abstruse points of Jewish law. He afterwards joined the sect of the Essenes, and passed three years with a hermit in the desert. At the age of nineteen he became a Pharisee. In the year 63 he visited Rome, in order to procure the liberation of some Jewish priests whom the governor Felix had sent there as prisoners. He was favourably received at the imperial court, and succeeded in his enterprise through the influence of Poppæa, the wife of Nero. On his return to Judea he opposed the revolutionary spirit that was then gaining ground among his countrymen. Perceiving his efforts to be of no avail, he accepted the government of the two Galilees, and in 67 A.D. bravely defended for forty-seven days the city of Jotapata against a powerful Roman army under Vespasian. The Romans finally triumphed, however, and of the Jewish warriors Josephus alone was saved, on account of his predicting that Vespasian would soon receive the imperial purple. He was treated with the greatest respect by Vespasian and Titus, and at the destruction of Jerusalem his influence procured the liberation of his brother and fifty of his friends. He afterwards accompanied Titus to Rome, where Vespasian granted him a pension and raised him to the rank of a Roman citizen. As a mark of gratitude for these and other favours, Josephus assumed the emperor's family name of Flavius. The date of his death is unknown; but some writers have placed it A.D. 95. The most important works of Josephus are his "History of the Jewish War," in seven books, "The Antiquities of the Jews," (Ἰουδαικὴ Ἀρχαιολογία,) in twenty books, two treatises "Against Apion of Alexandria," a "Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees," and an account of his own life. All of these were written in Greek, with the exception of the first, which was originally composed in Syro-Chaldaic and afterwards translated into Greek by himself. On account of the beauty of his style, he has been called "the Grecian Livy." His works have been translated into Latin and most of the modern languages of Europe.

See G. R. VAN HOEVELL, "F. Josephi Vita," 1835; J. F. ECKHARD, "Biographie des berühmten F. Josephus," 1785; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria;" C. F. BOEHMERT, "Ueber des Flavius Josephus Zeugniss von Christo," 1823; PHILARÈTE CHASLES, "De l'Autorité historique de F. Josèphe," 1841.

Josépin. See CESARI, (GIUSEPPE.)

Josh'u-a, [Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ; Gr. Ἰησοῦς; Fr. JOSUÉ, zho'zü'ā',] or **O'shē-a**, the son of Nun, (Numbers xiii. 16,) became commander of the Israelites on the death of Moses. He was distinguished for his bravery and military skill, and gained numerous important victories over the different Canaanite princes. Much controversy has arisen in regard to the authorship of the book of Joshua. Many suppose it to have been compiled from manuscripts written by himself; others attribute it to Samuel. Died about 1425 B.C.

Jo-sī'ah [Heb. יֹאשִׁיָהוּ; Fr. JOSIAS, zho'se'ās'] succeeded his father Amon on the throne of Judah 641 B.C., at the age of eight years. He was an able and pious prince, and during his reign of thirty-one years many wise and beneficial laws were enacted: idolatry was suppressed, the Temple was repaired, and the true forms of worship were restored. He was killed in a battle against Pharaoh-Necho, King of Egypt, about 610 B.C.

See II. Kings xiii., xxii.; II. Chronicles xxxiv., xxxv.

Josias. See JOSIAH.

Jósika, yo'she-kŏh, (MIKLÓS,) a Hungarian nobleman and celebrated novelist, born in 1796 at Torda, in Transylvania. His first and most successful work, "Abafi," a historical tale, appeared in 1836. He produced about sixty volumes of romances, which were very popular with the Hungarians. In 1848, as a member of the upper house of nobles, he took a bold stand against the encroachments of Austria, and advocated the measures of

Kossuth. After the defeat of the Hungarians in 1849 he lived in exile. Died in 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Josquin Desprez or **Depres.** See DESPRÈS.

Josselin de Courtenay, zhos'lăN' dẹh koort'nȧ', a French nobleman, who went on a crusade to Palestine in 1101. He was created Count of Edessa by the King of Jerusalem, and won great distinction by the numerous victories which he gained over the Saracens. Died in 1147.

Jost, yost, (ISAAK MARCUS,) a learned Jew, born at Bernburg, in Germany, in 1793, studied philology at Göttingen and Berlin. His principal work is a "History of the Israelites," (10 vols., 1846.) He also published a translation of the "Mishna," with a text and commentary. Died in 1862.

Josué. See JOSHUA.

Jo'tham, [Heb. יוֹתָם,] King of Judah, was the son of Uzziah, whom he succeeded B.C. 757.

See II. Kings xv. 32, 38; II. Chronicles xxvii.

Jötun, yö'tŭn, in the plural **Jötuns,** [an old Norse word signifying "giant," supposed to be derived from an ancient form of the verb to "eat," (Anglo-Saxon *eoten,*) the most prominent characteristic of the Jötuns being their prodigious voracity. (See Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 148,)] in the Norse mythology, the name applied to certain mythical beings supposed to be hostile to men and to the beneficent Æsir. The Jötuns, or Giants, are types of the disturbing, untamable, or destructive forces of nature. Hence the wolf Fenrir, (supposed to typify volcanic fire,) Midgard's Serpent, (the vast untamable ocean,) and Hela (the goddess of death) are all represented as of Jötun birth. Loki himself is considered to be of Jötun origin, and is the father of the mightiest and most terrible beings belonging to that race. Cold or frost, being one of the principal causes of desolation and death, is represented as the parent of a powerful family of Jötuns, termed Frost-giants. The abode of the Jötuns is called Jötunheim or Utgard, (oot'gârd, *i.e.* "outer ward,") and comprises the desert regions on the outermost boundary of the world. The Jötuns *(i.e.* the elements of disorder and desolation) are represented as being always at war with the Æsir, the powers presiding over life and order. (See ÆSIR.) The opposition is eternal; they are never reconciled, as in the case of the Vanir and Æsir, (see VANIR,) because there can be no reconciliation between order and confusion, or between life and death.

See, besides the work above referred to, KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Jouannet, zhoo'ă'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS VATAR,) a French antiquary and statistician, born in 1765; died in 1845.

See LAMOTHE, "Jouannet, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1847.

Jouannin, zhoo'ă'nâN', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French Orientalist, born in Bretagne in 1783; died in 1844.

Joubert, zhoo'bair', (BARTHÉLEMY CATHERINE,) a French general, born at Pont-de-Vaux, in Bresse, in 1769. In 1791 he enlisted in the army of the Rhine, and served with distinction against the Austrians. Two years later he was taken prisoner by the Sardinians. He soon after regained his liberty and returned to France, where he boldly opposed the Jacobins. In 1794 he received the appointment of adjutant-general, and in 1795, having displayed great bravery at Loano, he was raised to the rank of a brigadier-general on the field of battle. He subsequently gained distinguished honours at several battles in Italy and in the Tyrol. In 1799 he was appointed general-in-chief of the army in Italy, and fell at the battle of Novi, in August of that year. "He united with great military talents," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "all the virtues of a citizen. He was admired by all parties, and devoted exclusively to the glory and happiness of his country."

See D. J. GARAT, "Éloge de B. C. Joubert," 1799; J. LAVALLÉE, "Éloge de Joubert," 1800; GUILBERT, "Notice sur la Vie de Joubert," etc., 1799; H. LESUEUR, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. J. LE FRANÇOIS DE LALANDE, "Sur le Général Joubert," 1799; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Joubert, (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and Jansenist, distinguished for his learning, born at Montpellier in 1689. On account of his principles, he was persecuted by the Jesuits and was imprisoned in the Bastille. He wrote commentaries on the Apocalypse and on a number of the Hebrew prophecies. Died in 1763.

Joubert, (JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit, born at Lyons, known as the author of a valuable work, entitled "French and Latin Dictionary, taken from the Original and Classical Authors in both Languages." Died in 1719.

Joubert, (JOSEPH,) a French moralist, born at Montignac (Périgord) in 1754, became a resident of Paris about 1778. He was an intimate friend of Fontanes, by whose influence he was appointed inspector-general of the University of Paris in 1809. He died in 1824, leaving many manuscripts, a part of which Châteaubriand edited, with the title of "Pensées." A more complete edition of the "Pensées, Essais," etc. appeared in 2 vols., 1842.

See "Notice sur J. Joubert," by his brother ARNAUD, 1824; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits Littéraires," and "Causeries du Lundi," tome i.; PAUL RAYNAL, "Notice sur J. Joubert," prefixed to his "Pensées," etc., 1842; "Essays in Criticism," by MATTHEW ARNOLD, 1865.

Joubert, (JOSEPH ANTOINE RENÉ,) a French general, born at Angers in 1772. He served with distinction at Heliopolis, Wagram, (1809,) Smolensk, (1812,) and Lützen, (1813.) Died in 1843.

Joubert, (LAURENT,) an eminent French physician, born at Valence in 1529. He graduated at the University of Montpellier, of which he was afterwards chosen chancellor. He was also appointed first physician-in-ordinary to Henry III. He wrote "Popular Errors in regard to Medicine," (1578–79,) which was often reprinted, and a "Treatise on Laughter." Died in 1583.

Joubert, (LÉO,) a French author, born December 13, 1826. He very early won distinction as a critic and reviewer. He was chief editor of the "Moniteur Universel," (1868–77,) and wrote "Leæna," a romance, (1869,) "La Bataille de Sedan," (1873,) and other works.

Jouenneaux. See JUVENAL.

Jouffroi, de, dẹh zhoo'frwȧ', [Lat. JOFFRE'DUS,] (JEAN,) a French prelate, born at Luxeuil about 1412. He obtained the favour of Louis XI., who procured for him a cardinal's hat in 1461, and made him his almoner. Died in 1473.

Jouffroy, zhoo'frwȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1806. He gained the grand prize in 1832, and went to Rome with a pension. He became a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1857.

Jouffroy, (THÉODORE SIMON,) a French philosophical writer, born near Mouthe (Doubs) in 1796, was a pupil of Victor Cousin, who influenced the development and direction of his mind. He was appointed a tutor of philosophy *(élève répétiteur)* in the Normal School in 1817. This school having been suppressed in 1822, he began to write for several journals in Paris. In 1830 he became a professor in the Normal School, then re-established. He produced a version of the complete works of Thomas Reid, (6 vols., 1828–35.) In 1833 he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the Collége de France. He exchanged this position in 1838 for the office of librarian to the University, and succeeded Laromiguière as professor of philosophy in 1837. Among his works are "Mélanges philosophiques," (1833,) and "Cours d'Esthétique," (1843.) He also produced a version of Dugald Stewart's "Essays on Moral Philosophy," (1826,) to which he wrote a valuable preface. Died in 1842.

See MIGNET, "Notice sur Jouffroy," 1853; ADOLPHE GARNIER, article "Jouffroy" in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jouffroy, de, dẹh zhoo'frwȧ', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS DOROTHÉE,) MARQUIS, an ingenious Frenchman, born in Franche-Comté, about 1750. He studied the construction of different vessels, and went to Paris, where he conceived the idea of propelling boats by steam. His first vessel of this kind was launched in 1776. Although this attempt was far from being successful, Jouffroy was convinced that his object was attainable. In 1783 he completed another steam-vessel, one hundred and forty feet long, with which he ascended the Saône several miles, but, on account of his limited means, was unable to carry his invention to a higher state of perfection. The inventions of Jouffroy were highly spoken of by Robert Fulton. Died in 1832.

Joukofski, (VASILI ANDREIVITCH.) See ZHOOKOFSKY.

Joule, jool, ? (JAMES P.,) F.R.S., an English experimental philosopher, born at Salford, near Manchester, in 1818. He was a pupil of the celebrated Dalton. He made some discoveries in electro-magnetism, and in the theory of heat. He is considered one of the founders of the theory of the correlation of forces. Died in 1889.

Jourdain, zhoor'dăN', (AMABLE LOUIS MARIE MICHEL **Bréchillet**—brĀ'she'yā',) a distinguished French writer and Orientalist, born in Paris in 1788. Among his principal works is "Persia; or, A Description of the History, Government, Religion, and Literature of that Empire," (5 vols., 1814.) He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1818.

Jourdain, (ANSELME LOUIS BERNARD **Bréchillet,**) an eminent surgeon-dentist, the father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1734. He invented several instruments used by dentists, and wrote numerous treatises on dentistry. Died in 1816.

See J. R. DUVAL, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Jourdain," 1816.

Jourdain, (CHARLES MARIE GABRIEL **Bréchillet,**) a philosopher, a son of Amable, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1817. He published, besides other works, "La Philosophie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin," (2 vols., 1858.)

Jourdain, (CLAUDE,) a French Benedictine and antiquarian writer, born at Poligny in 1696; died in 1782.

Jourdan, zhoor'dŏN', (ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French statesman, born in Provence. In 1795 he was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he opposed the laws against the emigrants. For this reason, in 1797 he was obliged to seek an asylum in Spain. On the accession of Louis XVIII. Jourdan was chosen councillor of state. Died in 1831.

Jourdan, (ANTOINE JACQUES LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1788, published a "Dictionary of Terms used in the Natural Sciences," (2 vols., 1834.) Died in 1848.

Jourdan, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1711; died in 1793.

Jourdan, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a marshal of France, born at Limoges in 1762, was the son of a poor surgeon, who paid but little attention to his education. At the age of sixteen he entered the French army, and fought for the Americans in the Revolutionary war until 1782, when he returned home on account of ill health. In 1791 he again entered the army, and soon after received the command of a battalion, and served under La Fayette and Dumouriez. In 1793 he was appointed general of division. Having distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, in 1793, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the French army. He then gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Wattignies, near Maubeuge, and raised the siege of that town. He was subsequently called to Paris by the committee of public safety to consult upon the future movements of the army. He was at first received with great enthusiasm; but, having given offence by the candour with which he expressed his sentiments, he was deprived of his authority, and Pichegru was chosen in his place. In 1794, however, he was appointed commander of the army of the Moselle against the Austrians, over whom, in a few weeks, he won the important battles of Arlon and Fleurus. He also captured Charleroi and many other towns. In the autumn of 1794 he gained the victories of Ayvaile and Aldenhoven. He afterwards took Luxemburg, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, and Würzburg, but in September, 1796, was signally defeated by the Archduke Charles near the last-named place. Jourdan soon after resigned, and, having returned to Paris, was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred, of which a few months later he was elected president. In 1798 he was appointed to the command of the army on the Danube. In 1799, having met with two decisive defeats from the Archduke Charles, he was succeeded by Massena. The same year he was dismissed from the Council of Five Hundred for having opposed the ambitious projects of Napoleon. He was sent as ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic in 1800. Though created a marshal of the empire in 1804, no military command of importance was given to him until he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain as major-general. He remained with that monarch through all his vicissitudes, and was the nominal commander of the French forces when they were defeated at Vitoria by Wellington in 1813. In 1818 Louis XVIII. created Jourdan a peer of France. Died in 1833. He was the author of two works,—"Operations of the Army of the Danube under the Orders of General Jourdan," and "History of the Campaign of 1796, containing the Operations of the Army of the Sambre-et-Meuse." Napoleon, at Saint Helena, confessed that he had ill-treated Jourdan, whom he characterized as a "true patriot."

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire:" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" MICHAUD, "Notices historiques sur le Maréchal Jourdan, les Généraux Kalckreuth, Kilmaine," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jourdan, (MATHIEU JOUVE,) surnamed COUPE-TÊTE, koop'tĕt', ("cut-throat,") a French revolutionist, notorious for his inhumanity, was born in Vivarais in 1749. He was executed in 1794.

Jourde, zhoord, (GILBERT AMABLE,) a French lawyer, born in Auvergne in 1757, in 1795 was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1837.

Jourdeuil, zhoor'dŭl' or zhoor'dŭh'ye, (DIDIER,) a French Jacobin, was one of the chief instigators of the massacre in September, 1792. Died about 1800.

Jourgniac Saint-Méard, zhoorn'ye-ăk' sĂN mā'ĂR', (Chevalier FRANÇOIS,) a French satirical writer and royalist, born at Bordeaux in 1745. In 1792 he was arrested on a charge of treason, but was acquitted. Died in 1827.

Jousse, zhooss, (DANIEL,) an eminent jurist, born at Orléans, in France, in 1704. He entered a college in Paris, where he gained distinction in mathematics. He subsequently began the study of law. Among his numerous works are a "Historical Detail of the City of Orléans," and "New Commentary upon the Criminal Ordinance." Died in 1781.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Joussouf, Joussef, or **Joussof.** See YOOSUF.

Jouvancy or **Jouvency,** zhoo'vŏN'se', (JOSEPH,) a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Paris in 1643. He was chosen professor of rhetoric in the college of Louis le Grand, and was afterwards called by his superiors to Rome to assist in writing the history of the Jesuits. His style is remarkable for its purity and elegance. Among his works are "Notes upon Juvenal, Persius, Terence, Horace, Martial, and the Metamorphoses of Ovid," and the fifth volume of the "History of the Jesuits" from 1591 to 1616. Died in 1719.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jouvency. See JOUVANCY.

Jouvenet, zhoov'nā', (JEAN,) a celebrated historical painter, born at Rouen, France, about 1646. He was a pupil of his uncle, Laurent Jouvenet, and afterwards studied in Paris and was admitted into the Academy of Painting. He was subsequently patronized by Louis XIV., who granted him a pension of 1700 livres. Having lost the use of his right hand by a paralytic stroke, he ascertained that he could use his left with equal facility, and soon after painted one of his best pictures, a representation of Innocence followed by Falsehood and seeking protection in the arms of Justice. Among his other works are "Esther before Ahasuerus," "Jesus Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple," "The Resurrection of Lazarus," and the "Descent from the Cross."

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Peintres:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jouvenneaux. See JUVENAL.

Jouy, de, dĕh zhoo'e', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer, and advocate of the Parliament of Paris, where he was born in 1714; died in 1771.

Jouy, de, (VICTOR JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) an eminent French writer, born at Jouy, near Versailles, in 1764 or 1769. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1790 favoured the Revolution; but during the reign of terror

he fled for safety to Switzerland. In 1794 he returned to France, and, after serving for some time in the army, which he quitted in 1797, fixed his residence in Paris and turned his attention to literary pursuits. Among his works are the operas of "The Vestal" (1807) and of "The Amazon," the tragedy of "Sylla," (1822,) "Cecil," a novel, (1827,) and a series of essays entitled "The Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin," (5 vols., 1812–14.) The last work, which somewhat resembles Addison's "Spectator," obtained a European reputation. He was elected to the French Academy in 1815, and appointed chief librarian of the Louvre in 1831. Besides the works above named, he wrote "The Hermit in the Province," ("L'Hermite en Province," 14 vols., 1818 *et seq.*,) and "The Hermits in Prison," ("Les Hermites en Prison," 2 vols., 1823,) which was very popular. Died in 1846.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" CHARLES NISARD, in the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jove. See JUPITER.

Jovellanos, de, dā HO-vĕl-yâ′nŏs, (GASPAR MELCHIOR,) a Spanish statesman, author, and scholar, born of noble parentage at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1744. He studied at the Universities of Oviedo, Avila, and Alcalá. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and was soon after appointed councillor of state by Charles III. In 1778 he became a judge of the criminal court at Madrid. Afterwards, through the instrumentality of Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, he was banished to Majorca, where for more than seven years he remained a prisoner. He returned to Spain in 1808, and in a short time became a member of the supreme junta. Among his works are several valuable treatises on political economy, the tragedy of "Pelayo," (1790,) the comedy of "The Honourable Delinquent," a "Dissertation on English Architecture," and an excellent "Memoir on Law applied to Agriculture," ("Informe sobre la Ley agraria.") Died in 1811.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CEAN BERMUDEZ, "Memorias para la Vida del Don G. Jovellanos," 1814; ANTILLON, "Noticias historicas de G. M. de Jovellanos," 1812; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830.

Jo′vĭ-ăn, [Lat. JOVIA′NUS; Fr. JOVIEN, zho′ve-ăN′; It. GIOVIANO, jo-ve-â′no,] or, more fully, **Jo-vĭ-ā′nus Flā′vĭ-us Clau′dĭ-us,** Emperor of Rome, was born in Pannonia, 331 A.D. He early distinguished himself as a commander in the Roman army, and, though an avowed Christian, received many marks of distinction from Julian the Apostate, whom he accompanied on his unsuccessful expedition into Persia. At the death of that sovereign, in 363, Jovian was elected emperor by the army. The Roman troops were at that time in imminent danger, both on account of the superior Persian forces by which they were hemmed in, and the great scarcity of provisions. Jovian, after bravely repelling several attacks of the enemy, formed a treaty, by which he agreed to give up the Roman conquests west of the Tigris. Returning, he spent some time at Antioch, where he annulled Julian's laws against the Christians and re-established the orthodox religion. He died in 364, at Dadastana, in Galatia, as he was proceeding to Constantinople.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" SCHENKEL, "Historia Joviani," 1617; LA BLETTERIE, "Histoire de l'Empereur Jovien," 2 vols., 1748.

Jovianus. See JOVIAN.

Jovien, the French for JOVIAN, which see.

Jovin. See JOVINUS.

Jo-vin′ĭ-ăn, [Lat. JOVINIA′NUS; Fr. JOVINIEN, zho′-ve′ne-ăN′,] an Italian monk, distinguished for his bold opposition to the growing superstition and encroachments of the Roman Church. He particularly censured celibacy, fasting, and the austerities of the convent. For the propagation of these principles he was condemned for heresy by the Bishops of Rome and of Milan, and in 398, by the orders of the emperor Honorius, was scourged and banished. Died about 410 A.D.

See SAINT JEROME, "Contra Jovinianum;" BARONIUS, "Annales Ecclesiastici."

Jovinianus. See JOVINIAN.

Jovinien. See JOVINIAN.

Jo-vī′nus, [Fr. JOVIN, zho′vĂN′,] a native of Rheims, was created a Roman consul by the emperor Valentinian in 367 A.D. He received the command of the cavalry in Gaul, and soon after cut in pieces a German army which had invaded that country. He built in his native city a church, in which he was buried in 370 A.D.

Jovinus, a Roman general, who in 411 A.D., under the reign of Honorius, assumed the imperial title and possessed himself of part of Gaul. In 412 he was defeated by Ataulphus, King of the Visigoths, an ally of Honorius. He was soon after taken and executed.

Jovius, (PAUL.) See GIOVIO, (PAOLO.)

Jow′ĕtt, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent English scholar, born at Camberwell, near London, in 1817. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was chosen a Fellow in 1838, was a tutor of Balliol College from 1842 to 1870, and afterwards was regius professor of Greek at Oxford. In 1870 he was elected master of Balliol. Among his works are a commentary (1855) on some of the Pauline Epistles, "The Dialogues of Plato," (a translation, in 4 vols., 1871, one of the best ever made,) a translation of Thucydides, (2 vols., 1881,) etc.

Jow′ett, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English missionary, born about 1787. He published "Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land," (1825,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Joy, Joye, or **Gee,** (GEORGE,) an early English Reformer, born in Bedfordshire. He graduated at Cambridge in 1513. Being accused of heresy, he retired to Germany, where he remained several years. He is supposed to have died in 1553. He assisted in the translation of Tyndale's Bible which was printed at Antwerp in 1534, and wrote several religious works, among which is one "On the Unity and Schism of the Ancient Church."

See LEWIS, "History of the Translations of the Bible."

Joyant, zhwâ′yŏN′, (JULES ROMAIN,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1803. He produced views of Venice, which were much admired. Died in 1854.

Joyce, jois, (JEREMIAH,) an English writer and Unitarian minister, born in 1764. He was principal editor of the "Cyclopædia" which appeared under the name of William Nicholson, and was the author of a justly popular work, "Scientific Dialogues," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," and other productions of a similar nature. He was arrested in 1794 with Horne Tooke and others on a charge of treason, but was released without trial after the acquittal of Tooke. Died in 1816.

Joyeuse, de, dẹh zhwâ′yuz′, (ANNE,) DUC, a French nobleman, born about 1561. He married Margaret of Lorraine, sister of the queen of Henry III. About 1586 he received the command of the army sent against the Huguenots. He at first gained some advantages, and committed great cruelties upon the Protestants, but in October, 1587, was defeated and slain at the battle of Coutras by Henry of Navarre.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "Memoires."

Joyeuse, de, (FRANÇOIS,) CARDINAL, brother of the preceding, was born in 1562. He was the confidential minister of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. In 1614 he became dean of the cardinals of Avignon. Died in 1615.

See AUBERY, "Histoire du Cardinal de Joyeuse," etc., Paris, 1654.

Joyeuse, de, (GUILLAUME,) VISCOUNT, a French military commander, born about 1520. He was made lieutenant-general of Languedoc, and in 1562 distinguished himself in the wars against the French Protestants. In 1582 he was created a marshal. Died in 1592.

Joyeuse, de, (HENRI,) DUC, born in France in 1567. The death of his wife, about 1587, affected him so deeply that he entered the order of the Capuchins. In 1592 he obtained a dispensation releasing him from his vows, and received the command of the army in Languedoc. Henry IV. created him marshal of France. He afterwards became again a Capuchin. Died in 1608.

See BROUSSE, "Vie de Henri, Duc de Joyeuse," Paris, 1621.

Joyeuse, de, (JEAN ARMAND,) MARQUIS, a French nobleman, born in 1631. He served with distinction in Flanders under Turenne, and was afterwards created marshal of France. Died in 1710.

Joy′nẹr, (WILLIAM,) sometimes called **Lyde,** an English Catholic and author, born near Oxford in 1622;

died in 1706. Among his works are "The Roman Empress," a comedy, and several English and Latin poems.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Jozé, zho-zā′, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jew and celebrated dramatist. He excelled in wit and sarcasm, which, in one of his comedies, he directed against some of the Catholic ceremonies. He was soon after seized by the officers of the Inquisition, tortured, and finally burned at an auto-de-fé in 1745. Among the best of his comedies are "Esop" and "The Enchantments of Medea."

Jozé Manoel. See JOSEPH EMANUEL.

Juan, DON. See JOHN, DON, OF AUSTRIA.

Juan, hoo-ân′, DON, natural son of Philip IV. of Spain and Maria Calderona, an actress, was born in Madrid in 1629. In 1647 he received the command of the Spanish army in Italy, where he took the city of Naples and gained many other advantages. Afterwards he was defeated by Turenne in the Netherlands, at the battle of Dunes, and compelled to evacuate the country. His brother, Charles II., subsequently made him prime minister. Died in 1679.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Juan de Santa Cruz. See JUAN DE YEPEZ.

Juan de Yepez, hoo-ân′ dā yā′pêth, or **Juan de Santa Cruz,** a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Old Castile in 1542. He, with Saint Theresa, established the order of Barefooted Carmelites. Died in 1591.

Juan y Santacilia, hoo-ân′e sân-tâ-thee′le-â,(JORGE,) DON, a celebrated Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born at Orihuela, in Valencia, in 1712. He was sent about 1735, with several Spanish and French servants, to measure the degree of the meridian at the equator. He devoted much attention to naval architecture. He wrote "Observations on Astronomy and Physics made in the Kingdom of Peru," (5 vols., 1748,) and a treatise on the construction of vessels, (2 vols., 1761.) Died in 1774.

See LA CONDAMINE, "Journal du Voyage fait à l'Équateur," etc.

Juaña OF SPAIN. See JOAN.

Juarez, joo-â′rêz, [Sp. pron. hoo-â′rêth,] (BENITO,) a Mexican statesman, born in Oajaca in 1806, and said to be of pure aboriginal stock. He studied law, was elected to Congress in 1846, and was Governor of Oajaca from 1848 to 1852. In 1853 he was banished by Santa Ana. He joined the party of Alvarez, who became president in 1855, and served under him as minister of justice. In 1857 he was appointed secretary of state by Comonfort, who was driven from power in January, 1858. Juarez was recognized as the successor of Comonfort by the Liberals, but was opposed by the clerical party in a long civil war. He was elected president about 1861, soon after which Mexico was invaded by a French army. Having gained several victories, the French took the city of Mexico in June, 1863, and Maximilian of Austria assumed the imperial power, under the patronage of Napoleon III. Juarez was reduced to a critical position, and his cause seemed desperate; but at length the French army was withdrawn in 1866, and the Liberals quickly recovered the ascendency. He was elected president again in October, 1867. Died July 18, 1872.

Ju′ba [Gr. Ἰόβας] I. succeeded his father, Hiempsal, on the throne of Numidia about 50 B.C. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey he supported the cause of the latter, and gained a decisive victory over Curio, a lieutenant of Cæsar. After Pompey's defeat at Pharsalia, Juba continued to support his cause in Africa, and for some time held even Cæsar in check. He was, however, defeated by the dictator at the battle of Thapsus, and soon after killed himself, 42 B.C., in preference to gracing the triumph of the conqueror. His kingdom was reduced to a Roman province, of which the historian Sallust was appointed the first governor.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Juba II., son of the preceding, was carried to Rome by Cæsar, who gave him a liberal education. He served in the army of Augustus, from whom he received the kingdom of Mauritania about 30 B.C. He married Cleopatra Selena, the daughter of the celebrated Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, by Antony. Juba was distinguished for his learning, ability, and justice. He was the author of several works, written in Greek, upon various subjects. Pliny, Plutarch, Tacitus, and other historians mention his writings with just commendation. He died about 20 B.C.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" ECKHEL, "Doctrina Numorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jubé, zhü′bā′, (AUGUSTE,) a French historian and general, born in 1765. He wrote a "Military History of the Wars of France from 1643 to 1815," (2 vols.,) and other works. Died in 1824.

Jubé, (JACQUES,) a French Jansenist, born near Paris in 1674; died in 1745.

Jubinal, zhü′be′nāl′, (MICHEL LOUIS ACHILLE,) a French politician, born in Paris in 1810; died in 1875.

Juda, zhü′dā′, (LÉON,) a French Protestant, born in Alsace in 1482, was the natural son of Jean Juda, a priest. In 1502, having formed a friendship with Zuinglius, he was led to embrace the principles of the Reformers, and became pastor of Saint Peter's Church in Zurich. He was distinguished for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, both from his pulpit and by his pen. Died in 1542. He commenced a translation of the Old Testament into Latin, which was finished after his death, and was regarded by the Protestants, and even by many Catholic divines, as the best version extant. He was the author of several religious works.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Ju′dah, [Heb. יְהוּדָה,] fourth son of Jacob, and one of the twelve Hebrew patriarchs, was born in Mesopotamia, B.C. 1755. When Joseph was thrown into the cave by his brethren, it was through Judah's influence that they sold him to the Ishmaelites, instead of taking his life as they had previously intended. (Genesis xxxvii. 26.) Jacob, on his death-bed, foretold that Judah's posterity would become the principal tribe of Israel, and also referred to the coming of the Messiah, who was to be his lineal descendant. (Genesis xlix. 8–12.)

Ju′dah, (HENRY M.,) an American general, born at Snow Hill, Maryland, about 1821, graduated at West Point in 1843, and was a captain before the civil war began. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. Died January 14, 1866.

Judah or **Je-hu′dah Hak′ka-dosh′,** (or **Hakkadosch.**) a learned Jewish rabbi, born in Galilee about 120 A.D. He is believed to have compiled, at the request of the Roman emperor Marcus Antoninus, the Mishna, (Mischna,) which contains the various Jewish laws and institutions not found in the Old Testament. In a short time the Talmud was ranked among the sacred books of the nation, and it has since received additions from several learned rabbis. Died in 190 A.D.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica."

Ju′dah Hioog, (or **Hioug,**) he-oog′, a Jewish rabbi and physician, who gained great distinction for his learning and skill, was born at Fez, in Africa, and lived about 1040. He wrote several works (in Arabic) on the Hebrew language, and is now regarded by his nation as their first and perhaps their greatest grammarian. His name is sometimes written JUDAH CHIUG.

Judah Rav or **Rab.** See ASHE.

Ju′das Is-căr′ĭ-ot, one of the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus. He betrayed his Master to the officers of the chief priests for thirty pieces of silver. Afterwards, being stung with remorse, he returned the money to the priests and "went and hanged himself."

See Matthew x. 4, xxvi. 47–50, xxvii. 3–5; Mark xiv. 18–21, 43.

Ju′das Le-vi′ta or **Hal′le-vi,** a learned Spanish Jew and poet, born in 1090 or 1080, wrote a work in Arabic in defence of the Jewish religion, entitled "Sepher Hoccori," which was translated into Hebrew, Latin, and Spanish. Died in 1140.

Ju′das Maccabæ′us, (mak-ka-bee′us,) [Gr. Ἰούδας ὁ Μακκαβαῖος; Fr. JUDAS MACHABÉE, zhü′dăs′ mă′kă′bā′,] of the royal line of the Asmonæans, became leader of the Jews upon the death of his father, Mattathias, B.C. 166. He conquered and cut in pieces several Syrian armies which had been sent against him by Antiochus, subdued the Idumeans, Ammonites, and other neighbouring na-

tions, and restored the worship of the true God in the Temple of Jerusalem. He was afterwards besieged in that city by Antiochus Eupator, who was, however, soon obliged to return to Syria, on account of a civil war which had broken out in his kingdom. Judas, wishing to form an independent government in Judea, and being unable to contend against the whole power of Syria, concluded a treaty of alliance with the Romans. But, before any assistance could arrive, a large army of Syrians again invaded Judea. Judas marched against them with a body of three thousand men, which was soon reduced by desertion to eight hundred. He nevertheless attacked the enemy, and, after a severe battle, was defeated and slain, 160 B.C.

Judd, (JOHN WESLEY,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born at Portsmouth, February 18, 1840. He was educated at Westminster Normal College and the Royal School of Mines. In 1867 he went upon the geological survey, in 1876 he was appointed professor of geology in the Royal School of Mines, and in 1881 he took the geological professorship in the Normal School of Science, London. His best-known publication is "Volcanoes, What they Are, and What they Teach."

Judd, (ORANGE,) an American author and publisher, born near Niagara Falls, New York, July 26, 1822. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1847, studied chemistry in Yale College, 1850–53, and edited the "American Agriculturist," 1853–81. His writings are chiefly on agricultural subjects. He liberally aided the Wesleyan University.

Judd, (SYLVESTER,) a Unitarian minister and writer, born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1813. He graduated at Yale in 1836, studied divinity at Harvard, and from 1840 until his death, in 1853, was pastor of the Unitarian church in Augusta, Maine. His principal work, "Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal," (1845,) is pronounced by the "North American Review" "the most emphatically American book ever written." It has since been beautifully illustrated by Darley. Among his other works are "Philio," a didactic poem.

See "Life and Character of Sylvester Judd," Boston, 1854; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1867.

Jude, [Gr. *Ἰούδας*,] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles. He is supposed to be the author of the book bearing his name. He was surnamed LEBBEUS and THADDEUS.

See Matthew x. 3; Mark iii. 18.

Judic, zhü'dĕk', (Madame ANNA DAMIENS,) a French actress, born at Semur, July 17, 1850. Bred a shop-girl, her strong passion for the stage procured her a place in the Conservatoire of Paris. She made her début at the Gymnase in 1867. Her best *rôles* are in light opera, where her grace and piquant style are very effective.

Judicael, ju'de-kāl, became ruler of Bretagne about 632, and assumed the title of royalty. After a reign of six years, he entered a monastery, and was succeeded by his son Alain.

Ju'dith, [Heb. יְהוּדִית; It. GIUDITTA, joo-dĕt'tȧ,] a Jewish heroine, of uncertain epoch. According to tradition, she lived at Bethulia when that town was besieged by Holofernes, a general of the King of Assyria. Having by insidious arts gained admission to his tent and persuaded him that she designed to betray the town to him, she cut off his head and carried it in a sack to Bethulia, which was, consequently, saved from capture.

See the Apocryphal Book of Judith; ALFONSO NICCOLAI, "La Giuditta; Dissertazione," 1765.

Judith, zhü'dĕt', MADEMOISELLE, the stage name of JULIE **Bernat**, afterwards Madame BERNARD-DEROSNE, a French actress, born at Paris, of a Hebrew family, January 29, 1827. She was a relative of Mademoiselle Rachel, the tragédienne, and went upon the stage in 1842. Her beauty and native talents, however, failed at first to win much success; but in later years her power and versatility were widely recognized.

Jud'son, (ADONIRAM,) an eminent Baptist missionary, born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1788, graduated at Brown University in 1807. He was sent as a missionary to Burmah in 1812, founded a mission at Rangoon, and learned the Burmese language. In 1823 he printed a Burmese translation of the New Testament. He was thrown into prison in 1824, and kept in close confinement eighteen months or more, during which he and his companions suffered extremely. He completed a Burmese translation of the Bible in 1834. He married successively Ann Hasseltine, Sarah Hall Boardman, and Emily Chubbuck, each of whom is noticed below. Having visited the United States in 1845, he returned to Burmah in 1846, and resumed his labours at Maulmain. He died at sea in April, 1850.

See FRANCIS WAYLAND, "Memoir of the Life of A. Judson," 2 vols., 1853; JAMES CLEMENT, "Life of the Rev. A. Judson," 1850; H. C. CONANT, "The Earnest Man: a Sketch of the Character and Labours of A. Judson," 1856; WILLIAM HAGUE, "Life of A. Judson," 1851.

Judson, (ANN,) (originally Miss HASSELTINE,) a missionary to India, wife of the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, in 1789. (See preceding article.) A "Memoir of her Life," by the Rev. J. D. Knowles, appeared soon after her death in 1826.

Judson, (EMILY,) (originally Miss CHUBBUCK,) an American authoress, known by the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Forester," was born at Eaton, in New York, in 1817. She wrote for the "New York Mirror," and published two volumes of her essays, sketches, and poems, under the title of "Alderbrook," (1846.) She was married in 1846 to Dr. Judson, and immediately sailed with him for India. While in Burmah, she composed some of her best poems. After the death of her husband, in 1850, she returned to America, and died at Hamilton, New York, in 1854. (See JUDSON, ADONIRAM.)

Judson, (SARAH,) (originally Miss HALL,) a missionary to India, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1803. In 1825 she was married to the Rev. George Dana Boardman, and the same year sailed with him for Burmah. They established the Baptist Mission at Maulmain, and subsequently at Tavoy. After the death of her husband, in 1831, she continued her missionary labours with great success. In 1834 she was married to Rev. A. Judson, noticed above. Died at Saint Helena in 1845.

Juel, yoo'ĕl, (J.,) a Danish admiral, was a brother of Niels, noticed below, with whom he co-operated in several battles. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Lund in 1679. Died about 1700.

See N. JONGE, "Vice-Admiral J. Juels Liv og Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1755.

Juel, (NIELS or NICHOLAS,) a celebrated Danish admiral, born in 1629. After serving in the Dutch navy under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, he entered the Danish service, and greatly distinguished himself by several important victories which he gained over the Swedes. The King of Denmark created him an admiral, knighted him, and conferred upon him other honours. Died in 1697.

Juengling, yĭng'ling, (FREDERICK,) a gifted artist-engraver, born in Leipsic in 1846, learned wood-engraving in his native city, and in 1866 came to New York, where, as accessory to his business of engraving, he studied drawing, painting, and etching. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Wood-Engravers. In 1883 one of his pictures was awarded a second-class medal at Munich. After a visit to Europe in search of health, he died in New York, December 31, 1889.

Juénin, zhü-ȧ'nȧN', (GASPARD,) a French priest, writer, and professor of philosophy in Paris, born at Varambon, in Bresse, in 1650; died in 1713.

Juglaris, yoo-glȧ'rès, (ALOISIO,) an Italian Jesuit and professor of rhetoric, born at Nice in 1607. He was also employed as preceptor to Prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy. He wrote numerous panegyrics on Louis XIII. and other persons of distinction. Died in 1653.

Jugleb, yōōg'lĕp, or **Jugler**, yōōg'ler, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born near Naumburg in 1718. He published "Biographical and Critical Notices of Eminent Jurists and Statesmen of Europe," (6 vols., 1773–80,) and other works. Died in 1791.

Ju-gur'thȧ, [Gr. *Ἰουγούρθας* or *Ἰογόρθας*,] an African prince, remarkable for his crimes and tragical death, was a natural son of Manastabal. He was brought up at the

court of his uncle, Micipsa, King of Numidia, and at an early age served under Scipio Æmilianus in the Roman army. During the war with Numantia he gained great distinction, and at its conclusion was highly commended to his uncle by Scipio. Micipsa soon after created him joint heir with his own sons Adherbal and Hiempsal. Upon the death of that monarch, Jugurtha caused Hiempsal to be murdered, and forced Adherbal to seek protection at Rome. Commissioners were sent out by the Roman senate to divide the kingdom between Adherbal and Jugurtha; but the latter, having bribed them, received the largest portion of the territory, and was declared to be innocent of the murder of Hiempsal. Resolving, however, to obtain the entire kingdom, he captured Adherbal in the city of Cirta, while he was yet under the protection of the Roman senate, and put him to death with the greatest cruelty. War was immediately declared against him by the Romans; but he succeeded in forming an advantageous treaty with the consul Calpurnius, who had been sent to reduce him to subjection. The senate refused to ratify this treaty, and summoned Jugurtha to Rome to answer the charges brought against him. He obeyed the mandate; but while in that city he procured the assassination of his cousin Massiva, another claimant of the Numidian crown. Upon the commission of this outrage he was commanded to leave Rome. As he was taking his last view of the capital, he is said to have exclaimed, "Mercenary city, thou waitest only for a purchaser to sell thyself; and thou wilt perish if one is found." After his return to Numidia he defeated a Roman army under Aulus Posthumius, compelling it to pass under the yoke and to evacuate the country. The war was afterwards continued by Metellus; and, though Jugurtha was one of the ablest commanders of that age, he was unable to resist the Roman general, whose skill and prudence made him ever victorious on the field of battle, and whose stern integrity rendered him invincible to the golden offers of the Numidian usurper. Jugurtha, having been twice defeated by Marius, the successor of Metellus, was delivered to his enemies by the treachery of his ally, Bocchus, King of Mauritania. He was carried in chains to Rome, where he graced the triumph of Marius. He was then thrown into the Mamertine prison. His death, which occurred six days later, is generally supposed to have been caused by starvation. The Jugurthine war, which was terminated B.C. 106, is the subject of one of the histories of Sallust.

See SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" PLUTARCH, "Marius;" LIVY, "Epitome," books lxii., lxiv., lxvii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Juigné, de, dẹh zhü-ẹn′yà′, (ANTOINE ELÉONORE LÉON LECLERC,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1728, distinguished himself by his persecution of the Jansenists. In 1781 he became Archbishop of Paris. Died in 1811.

See LAMBERT, "Vie de Messire A. É. Leclerc de Juigné," 1821.

Juigné-Broissinière, de, dẹh zhü-ẹn′yà′ bRwâ′se′-ne-aiR′, a French lawyer and compiler, was born in Anjou, and lived about 1650. His principal work is a "Theological, Historical, Poetical, and Cosmographical Dictionary," (1644.)

Juillard or **Juilhard.** See JARRY.

Jukes, jüks, (JOSEPH BEETE,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born near Birmingham about 1812. He published, besides other works, "Popular Physical Geology," (1853.) Died July 29, 1869.

Jules, the French for JULIUS, which see.

Jülg, yülg, (BERNHARD,) a German philologist, born at Ringelbach, Baden, August 20, 1825. He studied at Heidelberg and Berlin, and held professorships of classical philology in the Universities of Lemberg, Cracow, and Innspruck. His principal original investigations were in the Mongolian and other East-Asian languages. He published several volumes of "Mongolian Legends" with German translations. Died August 14, 1886.

Ju′lĭ-ą, [Fr. JULIE, zhü′le′,] a Roman lady, remarkable for her beauty and virtues, was the daughter of Julius Cæsar. She first married Cornelius Cæpio, but, by her father's command, procured a divorce and became the wife of Pompey the Great. She died 53 B.C., before the dissensions arose between her father and her husband.

Julia, only daughter of Augustus Cæsar, born about 39 B.C., was distinguished for her beauty, accomplishments, and disgraceful intrigues. She was married to Marcellus, upon whose death she became the wife of Agrippa, by whom she was the mother of five children. After the death of her second husband she was given in marriage to Tiberius, who divorced her, and afterwards caused her to be poisoned, 14 A.D.

Julia, a daughter of the preceding, born about 18 B.C., was married to L. Æmilius Paulus. Her character is said to have resembled that of her mother. Some writers identify her with the Corinna of Ovid. Died 28 A.D.

Julia, a daughter of Drusus and Livia, born about 5 A.D., was a niece of Germanicus. She was married to Nero, who was her cousin-german.

Julia, daughter of Cæsar Germanicus, was born 17 A.D. At the age of sixteen she was married to a Roman senator named Vinucias. She was soon after suspected of conspiracy and banished by her brother Caligula, but was subsequently recalled by Claudius. She was put to death in her twenty-fourth year, at the instigation of Messalina.

Julia de Fontenelle, zhü′le-ă′ dẹh fôN′tẹh-nêl′, (JEAN SÉBASTIEN EUGÈNE,) a French chemist, born at Narbonne in 1790, published a "Manual for Glass-makers," and other works. Died in 1842.

See HENRI JULIA DE FONTENELLE, "Notice sur M. Julia de Fontenelle," 1843.

Ju′lĭ-ą Dom′ną, wife of the Roman emperor Septimius Severus, and the mother of Caracalla and Geta, was born in Syria about 170 A.D. She was the daughter of Bassianus, a priest of the sun. After the death of Severus she endeavoured to heal the dissensions between her sons, but in vain; Geta was murdered in her presence in 212, by his brother's orders. During the remainder of Caracalla's reign she exerted great influence in the affairs of government. Died in 217.

Julia Mammæa. See MAMMÆA.

Ju′lĭ-an, [Lat. JULIA′NUS; Fr. JULIEN, zhü′le-ẹN′,] or, more fully, **Ju-lĭ-ā′nus Flā′vĭ-us Clau′dĭ-us,** surnamed THE APOSTATE, a Roman emperor, was born in Constantinople in 331 A.D. He was the son of Julius Constantius, and a nephew of Constantine the Great. On the death of the latter, the soldiers, in order to secure the succession of his sons, massacred all the other members of the Flavian family except Julian and his elder brother Gallus. The jealousy of the emperor Constantius afterwards banished the brothers to Cappadocia, where they were educated in the principles of the Christian religion and officiated as lecturers in the church of Nicomedia. In 351 Gallus was created Cæsar by the emperor, and Julian was permitted to return to his native city, but in a short time was again exiled to Nicomedia. He subsequently embraced the philosophy of the Platonists, and, having obtained permission to visit Athens, he pursued his studies in that city and was privately initiated in the mysteries of the religion of Greece. After the execution of his brother, in 355, he was recalled to Constantinople through the influence of the empress Eusebia. Constantius created him Cæsar, and gave him command of the armies in Gaul. Julian also received in marriage Helena, sister of the emperor. He made four successful campaigns against the Germans, who had overrun Gaul, expelled them from that country, took captive Chnodomarius, their most powerful king, invaded Germany, and gained a high distinction for military skill and personal bravery. Constantius, envious of the fame of Julian, and wishing to destroy his power, commanded him to send his best troops to the East, in order that they might assist in the Persian war. The soldiers, who had become greatly attached to Julian, refused to obey, and, notwithstanding his remonstrances, proclaimed him Augustus. It is even stated that they threatened him with death if he refused the purple. He then sent an embassy to Constantius, requesting that he might be recognized as Augustus in Gaul. This not having been granted, he marched towards Constantinople; but the sudden death of the emperor, in 361, enabled Julian to ascend the imperial throne unopposed. Immediately after his accession he threw off the hypocrisy which had shielded him for so long a time, and, renouncing Christianity, in which

probably he was never a true believer, declared his faith in the divinities of Greece and Rome. He proclaimed liberty of conscience to all, commanded the pagan temples to be reopened, and even attempted to restore Judaism by rebuilding the Temple at Jerusalem. He was prevented from completing this project by remarkable eruptions of fire, which rendered it impossible for the workmen to continue their labours. In the spring of 363 he set out from Antioch, at the head of 65,000 well-disciplined troops, on his contemplated invasion of Persia. He crossed the Euphrates and Tigris, and gained several important victories over the Persians; but the oppressive heat and the scarcity of provisions compelled him to retreat, and in June of the same year, as he was bravely repelling an attack of the enemy, a javelin wounded him fatally in the side. He died the following evening, while he was calmly conversing with his friends on philosophy. Julian was the author of an account of his Gallic and German wars, which has been lost, "The Cæsars," "Misopogon," a satire against the citizens of Antioch, whom he had offended by his philosophical austerity and his slovenly habits, and of about eighty letters upon various subjects.

See AUGUST NEANDER, "Ueber Kaiser Julian und sein Zeitalter," 1812, (translated into English by G. V. COX, 1850;) LA BLETTERIE, "Vie de l'Empereur Julien," 1735; JONDOT, "Histoire de l'Empereur Julien," 2 vols., 1817; WILLIAM WARBURTON, "Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem," 1750; ABEL DESJARDINS, "Étude sur l'Empereur Julien," 1845; J. KÖRNER, "Kaiser Julian der Abtrünnige," etc., 1830; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" MILMAN, "History of Christianity."

Julian. HOO-le-ân', COUNT, Governor of Andalusia under the Gothic kings of Spain. After King Roderick had ravished the daughter of Julian, the latter formed a treaty with the Moslems for the invasion of Spain, and rendered them efficient service at the battle of Xeres, where Roderick was defeated in 711 A.D.

See MURPHY, "History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain;" SOUTHEY, "Roderick, the Last of the Goths."

Ju'lĭ-an, [Lat. JULIA'NUS; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-ÅN'; It. GIULIANO, joo-le-â'no,] an Italian bishop, distinguished for his opposition to the doctrines of Saint Augustine, was born about 380, and studied theology under Pelagius. In 416 Innocent I. raised him to the see of Eclanum; but about 420 he was banished from Italy on account of his Pelagian doctrines. Having been condemned by several councils, he settled in Sicily. Died about 455.

Julian, Archbishop of Toledo, and a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Spain, of Jewish descent. He was raised to the see of Toledo in 680, and presided over four different councils held in that city. He was the author of a work on death, the resurrection, and the final judgment. Died in 690.

Julian, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman Governor of Venetia, who in 285, while aspiring to the imperial purple, was defeated and slain near Verona by Carinus.

Julian Cesarini. See CESARINI, (GIULIANO.)

Ju-lĭ-a'na, a woman of Portuguese descent, born in Bengal in 1658. Having gained the favour of Aurung-Zeb, she was appointed governess to his son, Shah Alum, who succeeded to the crown in 1707. In a battle between that prince and his brothers, who disputed the succession, she rode by his side on an elephant and greatly contributed to his success. Shah Alum raised her to the rank of a princess, and conferred upon her many other honours.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Julianus. See JULIAN.

Ju-lĭ-ā'nus or **Julian,** (SALVIUS,) a celebrated Roman jurist, and great-grandfather to the emperor Didius, was born about 100 A.D. He was twice chosen consul. His principal work is entitled "Digesta," in ninety books, and is often referred to by writers on Roman law.

See J. G. HEINECCIUS, "Programma de S. Juliano," 1733.

Julie. See JULIA.

Julien, the French for JULIAN, which see.

Julien, zhü'le-ÅN', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French sculptor, born at Saint-Paulien in 1731. He commenced his studies at Lyons, under Pérache, whom he left in 1765 to become the pupil of Coustou, the king's sculptor, at Paris. In 1768 he went to Rome, where he remained four years, to perfect himself in his art. In 1779 his statue of "The Dying Warrior" gained his admission to the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris. Died in 1804. Among his most admirable productions are "La Baigneuse," the statues of La Fontaine and Poussin, and copies of Apollo Belvedere and "The Dying Gladiator," from the Italian.

See J. LEBRETON, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de P. Julien," 1805.

Julien, (SIMON,) or **Julien of Parma,** a French artist, born at Toulon in 1736, studied in Paris under Vanloo, resided ten years at Rome, and after his return was elected a member of the Academy of Painting. He was called JULIEN THE APOSTATE, because he abandoned the French style. Died in 1800.

Julien, (STANISLAS,) an eminent French Orientalist, born at Orleans in 1799. He studied under Abel Rémusat, and devoted himself particularly to the Chinese language. He succeeded Abel Rémusat as professor of Chinese in 1832, and afterwards became administrator, in the College of France. He made translations from Meng-tseu (Mencius) and other Chinese authors, and published "Practical Exercises of Chinese Syntax and Lexicography," (1842.) Julian's reputation is that of one of the first Chinese scholars of his time. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the principal learned societies of Europe. Among his works is one of great interest, "Voyages des Pèlerins Bouddhistes," (3 vols., 1853–58,) translated from the Chinese. Died at Paris, February 13, 1873.

Julio Romano. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Julius [Fr. JULES, zhül; It. GIULIO, joo'le-o] **I.,** a Roman by birth, succeeded Marcus in the papal see in 336. In 340 he convoked a council at Rome to settle the dispute between Athanasius, the orthodox Bishop of Alexandria, and the Arians, who had expelled him from his office. Athanasius appeared; but his enemies called at Antioch a council which condemned him. Julius, finding his interpositions to be in vain, summoned the General Council of Sardica, which restored the bishop to his see and introduced the custom of appealing to the pope in all ecclesiastical disputes. Died in 352 A.D.

Julius II., (Cardinal GIULIANO **della Rovere**—del'lâ ro-vā'rà,) born in 1441, was elected to the see of Rome upon the death of Pius III., in 1503. Haughty and warlike in his disposition, he immediately turned his ambition to the aggrandizement of the papal authority. He drove Cæsar Borgia from the Romagna, and attempted to expel the Venetians from Ravenna, Rimini, and other parts of his dominions. Failing in this, he formed the League of Cambrai with the King of France, the Emperor of Germany, and the Duke of Ferrara, for the destruction of the Venetian republic. Julius, soon discovering, however, that he had more to fear from the French than from the Venetians, made a treaty with the latter in 1510, and took the field in person against the French, over whom he gained some slight advantages. In 1512 he allied himself with the English, Spaniards, Swiss, and Venetians, and finally succeeded in expelling the French from Italy. But little was gained by this success, for the Swiss and Spaniards gave him as much trouble as the French had previously done. He died before these new difficulties were adjusted, in 1513. Julius displayed a great taste for the fine arts. He was the first to commence Saint Peter's Cathedral at Rome, and was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other men of distinction. Leo X. was his successor.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1732; "La Vie du Pape Jules II," (anonymous,) Paris, 1515.

Julius III., (Cardinal **Giocci**—jot'chee,) born in 1487 at Arezzo, succeeded Paul III. in February, 1550. His pontificate was marked by quarrels with the King of France, the Venetians, and other powers. Died in 1555.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Jullian, zhü'le-ÔN', (PIERRE LOUIS PASCAL,) a French historical writer and politician, born at Montpellier about 1769. He wrote "Fragments historiques," (1804,) and "Souvenirs de ma Vie," (1808.) Died about 1836.

Jullien, zhü'le-ȧN', (ANDRÉ,) a writer upon the culture of the vine, born at Châlons-sur-Saône, in France, in 1766; died in 1832.

Jullien, (LOUIS,) a popular French composer of music and director of concerts, was born in 1812. He composed music for balls, operas, etc., and performed in Paris and London. Died in 1860.

Jullien, (MARCEL BERNARD,) a French grammarian and writer, born in Paris in 1798.

Jullien de la Drôme, zhü'le-ȧN' deh lȧ drōm, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, distinguished for his violence, was born in Dauphiné in 1744; died in 1821.

Jullien de Paris, zhü'le-ȧN' deh pȧ're', (MARC ANTOINE,) a politician and journalist, born in Paris in 1775, was a son of the preceding. During the Revolution he was a Jacobin. He published several works on politics, education, etc., and founded in 1818 the "Revue Encyclopédique." Died in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BOILEAU D'AUXY, "Biographie de M. J. de Paris," 1842

Julus. See IULUS.

Jumel, zhü'mĕl', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris; died in 1824.

Jumelin, zhüm'lȧN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French savant, physician, and writer, born in 1745, visited Greece, where he directed his attention to the botany as well as to the antiquities of that country. Died in 1807.

Jumilhac, de, deh zhü'me'lȧk', (ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH CHAPELLE,) MARQUIS, a French royalist, distinguished as a cavalry officer, was born in 1764. In 1791 Louis XVI. appointed him lieutenant-colonel of his guard. He served under Napoleon. Died in 1826.

Jumlah. See JEMLAH.

Jumonville, de, deh zhü'mȯN'vèl', (COULON,) a French officer, born about 1725, signalized his bravery in the Canadian wars. He is said to have been treacherously killed in 1753 by the English, to whom he was bearing a message.

Juncker, yōōnk'kẹr, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist and historian, was born at Dresden in 1668. He published several works on German history, and a "Life of Luther," (1699.) Died at Altenburg in 1714.

See SCHADEN, "Ehrengedächtniss Junckers," 1714; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" GELLIUS, "Epistola ad J. A. Fabricium de C. Junckero," 1714.

Juncker or **Junker,** (GOTTLOB JOHANN,) a German physician, born near Giessen in 1680. He became professor of medicine at Halle in 1729, and maintained the doctrines of Stahl. He wrote numerous medical works. Died at Halle in 1759.

Juncker, yōōng'kẹr, (HENRY DAMIAN,) a bishop, born at Finstingen, Lorraine, in 1810, took priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church in 1834, and in 1857 was consecrated Bishop of Alton, Illinois. Died at Alton, October 2, 1868.

Juncosa, hoon-ko'sȧ, (Fra JOAQUIN,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in the diocese of Tarragona in 1631; died near Rome in 1708.

Junc-tī'nus, the Latin name of FRANCESCO GIUNTINI, an Italian astrologer and monk, born at Florence in 1522. He wrote several works on astrology, etc. Died in 1590.

Jung, yōōng, or **Junge,** yōōng'ẹh, [Lat. JUNG'IUS,] (JOACHIM,) a German physician and botanist, born at Lubeck in 1587, became successively professor of mathematics at Giessen and Rostock. He was one of the most able opponents of the scholastic philosophy, and for his acuteness was compared by Leibnitz to Copernicus and Galileo. He also, it is said, first suggested, in his "Isagoge Phytoscopica," (1678,) the classification of plants afterwards developed by Linnæus. He was rector of a school at Hamburg from 1629 until his death. Died at Hamburg in 1657.

See MARTIN VOGEL, "Historia Vitæ et Mortis J. Jungii," 1657; GUHRAUER, "J. Jungius und sein Zeitalter," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jung, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) commonly known by the pseudonym of STILLING, an original German writer, born at Im-Grund, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1740. While studying medicine at Strasburg, he formed an intimacy with Goethe, who has given an interesting account of him in his Autobiography. In 1804 he became professor of political economy at Heidelberg. He published in 1777 "Henry Stilling's Youth, Early Years, and Wanderings," which was followed soon after by "Henry Stilling's Domestic Life." Among his fictitious writings we may cite "Theobald, or the Enthusiast," "The Christian Philanthropist," and "Scenes from the Spirit-Land." Stilling appears to have been a man of great earnestness as well as simplicity of character, with a strong tendency to religious enthusiasm and mysticism. Died in 1817.

See J. H. JUNG, "H. Stilling's Jugend, Jünglingsjahre, Wanderschaft und häusliches Leben," 3 vols., 1777–79; enlarged under the title of "Lebensbeschreibung J. H. Jungs," 5 vols., 1806; SCHWARZ, "Jung-Stillings Alter," 1817; JOHN WRIGHT, "Life of H. Stilling," abridged by SAMUEL JACKSON, 1847; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838.

Jung-Bahâdoor, (or **-Bahâdur,**) jŭng (or jŭng) bȧhȧ'dōōr, (*i.e.* "brave in war,") [from the Hindostanee *jung*, "battle," "war," and *bahâdur* or *bahadoor*, "brave,"] the name, or rather surname, of several Indian princes, among whom the recent minister of Nepaul and virtual sovereign of that country deserves particular mention. He was the son of a Nepaulese general, was born about 1815, and by his unscrupulous audacity, combined with rare talents for intrigue, he soon raised himself to the highest position in the state. About 1850 he visited England as ambassador, and while in that country was the object of much attention. In 1857 he offered the English government his co-operation in suppressing the mutiny of the Sepoys, and, with about 9000 GŌŌRKHAS, (a race of probable Aryan origin,) took part in the capture of Lucknow, for which, and other services, he received the grand cross of the Bath. Died February 25, 1877.

Junger, yōōng'ẹr, (ÆGIDIUS,) D.D., a bishop, born at Burtscheid, in Rhenish Prussia, April 6, 1833. He was educated at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Louvain, and was for many years a Roman Catholic priest in Washington Territory. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Nesqually in that Territory.

Junger, yōōng'ẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1759. He was the author of numerous popular romances and dramatic works. Among his novels are "Vetter Jakobs Launen," (6 vols., 1786–92,) and "Der Schein trügt," (1787.) Died in 1797.

Jungermann, yōōng'ẹr-mȧn', (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic. He published "Longi Pastoralia Græce cum Latina Versione," (1605,) and other classical works. Died in 1610.

Jungermann, (LUDWIG,) a botanist, born at Leipsic in 1572, was a brother of the preceding. He was professor of botany at Altdorf. Died in 1653.

Junghans, yōōng'hȧns, (SOPHIE,) a German novelist, born at Cassel, December 3, 1845. In 1877 she married Professor Joseph Schumann, but retained her maiden name for her literary work. Her writings include "Käthe," (1876,) "Haus Eckberg," (1878,) and other novels, marked by masculine force in style and in characters.

Junghuhn, yōōng'hōōn, (FRANZ WILHELM,) a Prussian naturalist, born at Mansfeld in 1812. He was employed as army physician or officer of health in India, and explored the island of Java. He published, besides other works, an account of the topography, botany, and geology of Java, ("Java, seine Gestalt, Pflanzendecke und innere Bauart," 3 vols., 1852,) which is esteemed the best work on that subject. Died April 24, 1864.

Jungius. See JUNG.

Jungmann, yōōng'mȧn, (JOSEPH JAKOB,) a learned Slavonian philologist, born at Hudlitz, in Bohemia, in 1773. He was appointed in 1815 professor of languages and rhetoric at the Gymnasium of Prague, where he was afterwards prefect. His greatest work is a "Bohemian-German Dictionary," (5 vols., 1835,) which gives evidence of immense learning and industry. He also wrote a "History of the Bohemian Language and Literature," (1825,) and a "Bohemian Chrestomathy." He wrote other works, in prose and verse, and made a number of translations from eminent English and French writers. Jungmann is regarded as one of the most zealous and efficient promoters of Slavonian literature. Died in 1847.

See L. CELAKOVSKY, "Dodavky ke Slovniku J. Jungmanna," 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Ju-nil'ī-us, a bishop who flourished in Africa about

550 A.D. He wrote a Latin work "On Parts of the Divine Law," which was printed at Bâle in 1545.

Ju'nĭ-us, the assumed name of a political writer who in January, 1769, began to issue, in London, a series of famous letters, which first appeared in Woodfall's "Public Advertiser." Junius opposed the ministry then in power, and denounced several eminent persons with great severity of invective and pungency of sarcasm. His style is eminently pure, terse, and vigorous. These letters had a great popularity, and powerfully promoted the cause of civil liberty. "The myrmidons of the court," said Burke, in the House of Commons, "have been long, and are still, pursuing him in vain. They will not spend their time upon me, or you, or you. No: they disdain such vermin when the mighty boar of the forest, that has broken through all their toils, is before them. . . . Kings, Lords, and Commons are but the sport of his fury. Were he a member of this House, what might not be expected from his knowledge, his firmness and integrity!" Among the numerous persons to whom these letters have been attributed were Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Colonel Barré, Gibbon the historian, John Horne Tooke, Horace Walpole, John Wilkes, and Wedderburn, (afterwards Lord Loughborough.) The publication of the Letters of Junius continued until January, 1772. In his dedication to the people of England, he said, "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."

A multitude of books and essays have been written in the attempt to solve this mystery. But all the efforts in that direction seemed for a long time to be wholly unsuccessful; so much so that a very able lawyer and antiquary, Sir N. H. Nicolas, writing in 1843, declared his conviction that all the Junius-seekers had completely failed in their undertaking. Macaulay, however, in his essay on Warren Hastings, (1841,) says that "the evidence [against Sir P. Francis] would support a verdict in a civil—nay, in a criminal—proceeding." At the present time (1885) the question is still doubtful. A great number of circumstances seem to point to Sir Philip Francis as the true Junius. Among the various incidental proofs bearing on this question, one of the most curious is given in "Lippincott's Magazine" for January, 1870. But Abraham Hayward has since then adduced strong reasons for rejecting the Francis theory.

See JOHN TAYLOR, "The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," 1816; JOHN MASON GOOD, "Essay on Junius and his Writings;" MACAULAY, review of Gleig's "Life of Warren Hastings;" LORD BROUGHAM, article in the "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1817, (vol. xxix.); "Quarterly Review" for December, 1851; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" HAYWARD, "More about Junius," 1878.

Ju'nĭ-us, (FRANCIS,) [Fr. FRANÇOIS DU JON, frôN'-swâ' dü zhôN,] a learned Protestant theologian, was born at Bourges, in France, May 1, 1545. He studied at Lyons and Geneva, and was appointed pastor of a Walloon church in Antwerp in 1565, but at length was compelled to fly to Germany to escape the tortures of the Inquisition. In 1568 he became chaplain to the army of the Prince of Orange. Five years later, at the request of the Elector-Palatine, he went to Heidelberg, where, with the assistance of Tremellius, he translated the Old Testament into Latin, (1575–79.) This work, which established his reputation, is known as the version of Junius and Tremellius. He afterwards filled successively the chairs of theology at Neustadt, Heidelberg, and Leyden. He wrote numerous works on divinity and the classics. Died at Leyden in October, 1602.

See "Vita F. Junii Biturigensis ab ipsomet conscripta," 1595; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" F. GOMAR, "Oratio funebris in Obitum F. Junii," 1602.

Junius, (FRANCIS or FRANCISCUS,) an eminent philologist, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1589, and was educated at Leyden. He passed over to England about 1620, and became librarian to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, with whom he remained thirty years. He devoted his attention chiefly to the study of the Teutonic languages. He published a rare and valuable work,—a translation of the Gospels into the ancient Gothic, (made by Bishop Ulphilas about 360 A.D.,) with a Commentary, (1665.) Junius was the author of a work "On the Painting of the Ancients," ("De Pictura Veterum," 1637,) and of an Etymological Dictionary, ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," 1743,) in which he explains the derivation and origin of numerous English words. He left his choice collection of manuscripts to the University of Oxford. Died at Windsor in 1677.

See GRÆVIUS, "Life of Francis Junius," in the 2d edition of his "De Pictura Veterum," 1694; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Junius, de, dẹh yoo'ne-us, or **Jonghe**, yong'ẹh, (ADRIAAN,) a learned Dutch physician, was born at Hoorn, in Friesland, in 1512. He went to England near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., and became physician to the Duke of Norfolk. After the accession of Edward VI. he published a Greek-and-Latin Lexicon, which he dedicated to that sovereign. For this he was severely censured by the Roman pontiff. He wrote in honour of the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain a Latin poem entitled "Philippeis." About 1564 he was appointed physician to the King of Denmark. Died at Middelburg in 1575. As a philologist and linguist his contemporaries regarded him as second only to Erasmus. In addition to the works previously mentioned are his "Nomenclature of All Things," a vocabulary in seven different languages, several Latin poems and epistles, and various commentaries on the writings of the ancient authors.

See P. SCHELTEMA, "Diatribe in H. Junii Vitam ingenium et Merita literaria," 1836.

Junker, yo͝onk'ẹr, or **Juniker**, yoo'ne-kẹr, (GEORG ADAM,) a teacher and translator, born at Hanau about 1720. He translated numerous German dramas, etc. into French. Died in 1805.

Junker, (WILHELM JOHANN,) a traveller, born at Moscow, Russia, April 6, 1840. He studied medicine at Göttingen, Berlin, and Prague. He travelled extensively in Tunis, (1874 *et seq.*,) Egypt, the Upper Nile Valley, and Central Africa.

Junkermann, yo͝onk'ẹr-mân', (AUGUST,) a very popular German comic actor, born at Bielefeld, December 15, 1832. He is best known for his renderings of various characters in Fritz Reuter's works, which have been dramatized for him, and, in part, by himself. He has played chiefly in Treves and Stuttgart.

Junk'in, (GEORGE,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at New Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1790. He graduated at Jefferson College (in Western Pennsylvania) in 1813, and was ordained in 1819, was made president of Lafayette College in 1832, was president of Miami University from 1841 to 1844, and of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, from 1848 to 1861. In his numerous published works he was an active defender of the Old School theology. Died in Philadelphia, May 20, 1868.

Ju'no, [Fr. JUNON, zhü'nôN'; It. GIUNONE, joo-no'-nȧ,] a goddess of the Roman mythology, called the queen of heaven and the wife of Jupiter, corresponding to the Greek Hera, (Ἥρα or Ἥρη.) She was regarded as the protecting deity of the female sex, and as the patroness of marriage and maternity. She was surnamed MATRONA and REGINA, and was worshipped by the Roman women at an annual festival called Matronalia. As the patroness of marriage, she was called Pronuba, Gamelia, Jugalis or Juga, and various other names. Her aid was implored by women in childbirth under the name of LUCINA, (which see.) She is usually represented as a majestic woman, crowned, with her favourite bird, the peacock, near her. The name Juno is in all probability related etymologically to the Sanscrit word *Yŏnĭ*,* signifying "matrix," and hence denoting maternity and femineity.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology," article "Hera;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. ii. chap. ii.

Junon. See JUNO.

* It is scarcely necessary to remind the etymologist how nearly *u* is related to *o*: in Arabic and Persian they have but a single letter to represent both; in Norwegian and Swedish there is but little difference in the pronunciation of the two vowels, *o* being pronounced precisely like the Italian or German *u*. *J* (*i.e.*, *i* consonant) in the Latin (as it does in many of the modern languages) corresponds to our *Y*. The terminal *o* in *Juno* is merely the feminine termination so common in Greek and Latin proper names.

Junot, zhü'no', (ANDOCHE,) Duc d'Abrantès, a distinguished French general, was born near Semur in 1771. At the age of twenty he enlisted as a common soldier, but, on account of his uncommon bravery, was soon made lieutenant. While serving at the siege of Toulon, he gained the approbation of Bonaparte, who made him his first aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. He accompanied that general on his Italian campaigns, and fought with his accustomed bravery at the battles of Lodi, Arcola, Castiglione, and Lonato. During the invasion of Egypt and Syria he became the favourite of Bonaparte, and gained great distinction at the battle of Nazareth, where, with three hundred horsemen, he attacked and held in check a body of three thousand Moslems. After his return to France he rendered efficient service to Bonaparte in the subversion of the Directory. In 1800 he was appointed commandant of Paris, and afterwards governor of that city and colonel-general of hussars. He also received the decoration of the grand eagle of the legion of honour, and was sent as ambassador to Portugal. He took part in the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805. In 1807 he commanded an army which invaded Portugal and took Lisbon. He was soon afterwards created Duc d'Abrantès. In August, 1808, he was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley at Vimiera, and compelled to evacuate Portugal. The emperor then deprived him of the governorship of Paris, but appointed him Captain-General and Governor of the Illyrian provinces. His misfortunes and disgrace shortly after affected his mind so deeply that he was obliged to retire from public life. He died at Montbard in July, 1813.

See MADAME D'ABRANTÈS, "Mémoires;" THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" NAPOLEON, "Correspondance;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Junot, (LAURE PERMON,) MADAME, Duchesse d'Abrantès, was born in Montpellier in 1784, and was married to General Junot about 1800. Her family was related to that of Bonaparte, to whom her mother had shown great kindness before he became a general. At her marriage Mademoiselle Permon received from the First Consul one hundred thousand francs as a marriage-portion. In 1806 she accompanied her husband to Lisbon, and in 1807 became Duchesse d'Abrantès. On the restoration of the Bourbons she was kindly received by Louis XVIII. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs or Historical Souvenirs of Napoleon, the Revolution, the Directory, etc.," (18 vols., 1831–34.) Died in 1838.

See A. D. ROOSMALEN, "Les derniers Moments de la Duchesse d'Abrantès," Paris, 1838; IGNAZIO CANTÙ, "Relazione della Duchessa d'Abrantès," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Junquières, de, dẹh zhun'ke-air', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French poet and officer, born at Paris in 1713; died in 1786.

Junta or **Junte,** (FILIPPO.) See GIUNTA.

Junta, (TOMMASO,) a Venetian physician, flourished about 1550. He wrote a treatise "On the Battles of the Ancients," which displays considerable erudition.

Junte. See GIUNTA.

Junterbuck, yŏŏn'tẹr-bŏŏk', (JAMES,) a Polish writer, and professor of theology at Erfurt, was born about 1385; died in 1465. He wrote various works, among which is a "Tract on Mental Apparitions."

Ju'pĭ-tẹr or **Jup'pĭ-tẹr,** [Fr. pron. zhü'pe'tair'; It. GIOVE, jo'vȧ, whence the English JOVE,*] the supreme deity of the Roman mythology, corresponding to the Greek ZEUS, and represented as the eldest son of Saturn and Rhea. He was the greatest of all the gods of the classic mythology, and was supposed to control all earthly and human affairs and to foresee futurity. The Romans ascribed to him power over all changes in the sky, and the phenomena of rain and lightning, and hence applied to him the epithets of "Pluvius," ("rainy," or "raining,") "Tonans," ("thundering,") "Fulminator," ("thunderer,") etc. As presiding over marriage, he is sometimes called Gamelius; and as the protector of the rights of hospitality, he was invoked as Jupiter Hospitalis. He was sometimes called Jupiter Capitolinus, because his temple at Rome stood on the Capitol. He was the father of Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Minerva, Venus, etc. According to the Greek mythology, he kept his court on Olympus. His most famous Greek temple was at Olympia, in Elis. He is usually represented as seated on a throne, with a thunderbolt in his right hand, in his left a sceptre, and near him his favourite bird the eagle. The name Jupiter (who was also called Diespiter) is probably *Diu-pater,* (or *Diovis pater,*) ("father of the heavens," or "heavenly father.") *Dium, Divum,* and *Dies* originally signified the same,—viz., the "sky" or "heaven." The Vedic *dyaus pitar,* and the Greek *Zeus Pater* or *Zeu Pater,* (*i.e.* "father Zeus,") are etymologically the same as Jupiter. Respecting the probable identity, or close parallelism, between Jupiter (or Zeus) and the Hindoo god Siva, see SIVA.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. ii. chap. i.; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Juppin, zhü'pȧn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Namur in 1678. He studied in Brussels, and afterwards visited Italy. Among his works is the "Crater of Vesuvius." Died in 1729.

Juret, zhü'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French critic and poet, born at Dijon in 1553, became canon of Langres. He published "Senecæ ad Lucilium Epistolarum Liber," (1602,) and "Panegyrici Veteres cum Notis," (2 vols., 1652.) Died in 1626.

Jurieu, zhü'rẹ-uh', (PIERRE,) a learned French theologian and controversialist, was born at Mer, in Orléanais, in 1637. He became pastor of a Protestant congregation in Mer after he had studied at Saumur and Sedan. He was subsequently appointed professor of theology and Hebrew at Sedan. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, he retired to Rotterdam, where he was appointed professor of theology. He wrote numerous religious works, among which are a "History of Calvinism and Popery compared," (1682,) and a "Critical History of Doctrine and Worship, Good and Bad," (1704,) both in French. Died in 1713.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ju'rin, (JAMES,) an English physician and philosopher, was born in 1684, and was educated at Cambridge. He was elected a member of the Royal Society, of which he became secretary, and was chosen president of the College of Physicians. He wrote several treatises on philosophy and physiology. Died in 1750.

Jurine, zhü'rèn', (LOUIS,) a Swiss physician and naturalist, born at Geneva in 1751, resided in Paris. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on ascertaining the salubrity of the atmosphere. Died in 1819.

Jussieu, jŭs-sū', **de,** [French pron. dẹh zhü'se-uh',] (ADRIEN,) a celebrated French botanist, son of Antoine Laurent, noticed below, was born in Paris, December 23, 1797. He gained the first prize at the competition of 1814, and applied himself to the study of natural history and medicine. He succeeded his father as professor of rural botany in the Museum of Natural History in 1826, and was admitted to the Institute in 1831. He published a series of memoirs and monographs which have placed him in the first rank of botanists. Among his best works are a "Monograph of the Malpighiaceæ," (1843,) and an "Elementary Course of Botany," which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. In 1845 he became professor of vegetable organography to the Faculté des Sciences. Died in June, 1853.

Jussieu, de, (ALEXIS,) a French journalist and administrator, born in 1797, was a nephew of the great botanist Antoine Laurent. He was prefect of Ain and of Vienne in the reign of Louis Philippe. Died in 1865.

Jussieu, de, (ANTOINE,) professor of botany in the Royal Garden of Paris, was born at Lyons in 1686. He travelled in France, Spain, and Italy for the purpose of making botanical explorations, succeeded Tournefort as professor of botany in 1708, and was the author of several treatises on that science. He published a new edition of Tournefort's "Institutions." Died in 1758.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (ANTOINE LAURENT,) a celebrated French botanist, born at Lyons in April, 1748, was the most

* Or, to speak more accurately, both the Italian and English are derived from *Jovis,* the Latin genitive case of Jupiter. The German, Spanish, and Portuguese names for Jupiter, in spelling and accentuation, are the same as the Latin.

eminent member of a family which has been called "the Botanical Dynasty." In 1765 he went to Paris to study medicine, and became the protégé and pupil of his uncle, Bernard de Jussieu, who lectured on botany in the Jardin du Roi, and was meditating a natural method of classification, near the close of a life memorable in the records of botanical science. This uncle, whose advanced age and dimness of sight indisposed him to the labours of authorship, freely communicated his mature reflections to young Jussieu, who zealously enlisted in the important enterprise. In 1770, having just graduated as M.D., he was appointed demonstrator of botany in the Jardin du Roi, as the substitute of Lemonnier, chief physician to the king. His first production was an excellent monograph on the "Ranunculaceæ," (1774,) which opened to him the Academy of Sciences and determined him to apply himself almost exclusively to botany.

In 1774 the arrangement of the plants in the Royal Garden, which was conformed to the system of Tournefort, was exchanged for one proposed by Jussieu, founded on natural affinities. While performing his duties as professor, he continued to digest and perfect his new system, until 1788, when he developed the same in his great Latin work, "Genera Plantarum secundum Ordines naturales disposita," "which," says Cuvier, "forms in the sciences of observation an epoch perhaps as important as the 'Chemistry' of Lavoisier in the sciences of experiment." Although the success of his book was retarded by the political convulsions of France, his philosophical system has gradually prevailed and superseded the artificial method of Linnæus. The idea of such a system had occurred to other botanists; but Jussieu is entitled to the honour of laying its broad and impregnable foundations.

In 1793 the school of the Royal Garden was reorganized, under the title of "Museum of Natural History," and the chair of botany was given to Jussieu, who was also chosen director of the institution. A few years later he became a member of the Institute, and in 1808 was appointed a councillor of the Imperial University. At the restoration of the Bourbons he lost the office last named, but retained the professorship until 1826, when he resigned it in favour of his son. Between 1800 and 1820 he wrote many botanical treatises on natural orders and families, which were inserted in the records of the Institute or the "Annales du Muséum." These are characterized by the same merits as his principal work, —profound knowledge, patient observation, a correct estimate of the value of characters, and an admirable sagacity in perceiving affinities. Died in 1836.

See Flourens, "Éloge de A. L. de Jussieu," 1838; A. T. Brongniart, "Notice historique sur A. L. de Jussieu," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (Bernard,) a celebrated botanist, brother of Antoine, noticed above, was born at Lyons in 1699. After studying in his native city, he accompanied his brother on several scientific tours. On returning to France he entered the medical course at Montpellier, where he graduated in 1720. Six years later he was chosen Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He was the first to conceive the idea of the classification of plants according to their affinities. This method was perfected by his nephew, the celebrated Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. He was held in high esteem by Louis XV., to whom he gave valuable advice upon the formation of the garden at Trianon. Jussieu visited England, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1777.

See Condorcet, "Éloge de Jussieu;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (Joseph,) brother of Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu, was born in Lyons in 1704. In 1735 he accompanied, as a botanist, the French and Spanish savants who had been sent by their respective governments to Peru. He remained in that country and other parts of South America until 1771, and collected valuable information on natural history. Died at Paris in 1779.

Jussieu, de, (Laurent Pierre,) a French moralist and writer, born at Lyons in 1792, was a brother of Alexis, noticed above. He wrote a number of popular educational works, among which are "Simon de Nantua," (1818,) and "Antoine et Maurice," (1821.) His "Posthumous Works of Simon de Nantua" (1829) obtained the Montyon prize. Died February 23, 1866.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Jussow, yōōs'so, (Heinrich Christoph,) a German architect, born at Cassel in 1754. He designed a church at Neustadt, a wing of the royal palace of Wilhelmshöhe, and the Chinese Gallery at Cassel. Died in 1825.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jussy, zhü'se', (Jacques Philippe,) a French physician, born at Besançon about 1716. He introduced a new and successful method of lithotomy. Died in 1798.

Just, Saint. See Saint-Just.

Juste, zhüst, (Théodore,) a Belgian historian, born at Brussels in 1818. He published, besides other works in French, a "Popular History of Belgium," (1838,) a "History of the Belgian Revolution of 1790," (3 vols., 1846,) and a "History of the Middle Ages," (5 vols., 1848.) Died in 1888.

Justel, zhüs'tĕl', (Christophe,) a French Protestant statesman, and secretary to Henry IV., was born in Paris in 1580. He was distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history and of canon law, upon which he wrote several books. He also wrote some historical works, among which is a "History of the Family of Turenne," (1645.) Died in 1649.

See Sax, "Onomasticon;" Morĕri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" Haag, "La France protestante."

Justel, (Henri,) a canonist, born in Paris in 1620, was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as secretary to the king. He collected an extensive library, especially rich in manuscripts, and was a liberal patron of literary men. For the sake of religious liberty he emigrated to England in 1681, and became librarian to Charles II. He published "Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris," (2 vols., 1661.) Died in 1693.

See Sax, "Onomasticon;" Haag, "La France protestante:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Justen. See Juusten.

Justi, yōōs'tee, (Johann Heinrich Gottlieb,) a German writer on political economy and philosophy, born in Thuringia about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Among his numerous works are a "Treatise on Manufactures and Fabrics," (3 vols., 1758–61,) and "Moral and Philosophical Writings," (2 vols., 1760–61,) both in German. Died at Küstrin in 1771.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jus'tin, [Lat. Justi'nus, or Justi'nus Fronti'nus,] a Latin historian of uncertain period, and of whose life nothing is known. He wrote a work entitled "Historiarum Philippicarum Libri XLIV.," which, as he informs the reader in his preface, is extracted or abridged from the History of the World written by Trogus Pompeius. As the original work is lost, Justin's history, although it has no great intrinsic merit except an elegant style, supplies much valuable information not found in other histories. The most ancient writer that mentions Justin is Saint Jerome; and it is supposed that the former lived between 150 and 350 A.D.

See D. W. Moller, "Disputatio de Justino," 1684; Zembsch, "Justinus Trogi Pompeii Epitomator," 1804.

Jus'tin or **Justi'nus,** surnamed the Martyr, one of the earliest and most learned of the Christian fathers, was born of Greek parentage at Neapolis, in Palestine, about 103 A.D. He was educated in the pagan religion and in the philosophy of Plato. About 132 he embraced Christianity. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he wrote, in Greek, his first apology for the Christian religion. It was addressed to the emperor Antoninus, from whom Justin procured some concessions for the Christians. His other apology was addressed to Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an account of his discussions with Trypho, a learned Jew, upon the Messiah. He suffered martyrdom at Rome under Marcus Aurelius, for refusing to sacrifice to the heathen gods, about 165. His writings are considered very valuable.

See John Kaye, "Life of Justin Martyr," London, 1836; Carl Semisch, "Justin der Märtyrer," 2 vols., 1840–42; Volkmar, "Ueber Justin den Märtyrer," etc., 1853; Junius, "Dissertatio de Justino Martyre," 1836; Ritter, "History of Christian Philosophy;" Eusebius, "Ecclesiastical History;" Neander, "History of the Church:" Fleury, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Justin or **Justinus I.**, Emperor of the East, was born a peasant in Dacia in 450 A.D. At an early age he went to Constantinople, where he enlisted in the imperial guards of Leo I. He distinguished himself by his military abilities, and rose in rank until he was successively appointed general and commander of the guards. In 518, on the death of the emperor Anastasius, Justin was proclaimed his successor by the soldiers and the people. Through his instrumentality the Greek and Roman Churches were reconciled. He is generally regarded as a just prince. Died in 527, soon after resigning the throne to his nephew Justinian.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" ZONARAS, "History."

Justin or **Justinus II.** was a nephew of Justinian I., whom he succeeded as Emperor of Constantinople in 565. During his reign the Longobards under Alboin invaded Italy, the northern part of which they wrested from the Eastern Empire, and the Persians made several important conquests in the Asiatic provinces. In 574, perceiving his inability to govern, he resigned in favour of Tiberius, the captain of his guards. Died in 578.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" MENANDER, "Historiarum Libri VIII.," Paris, 1609; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jus-tī'na, [Fr. JUSTINE, zhüs'tēn',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, who is supposed to have suffered death under Diocletian, (A.D. 304.) She was the patroness of Venice and of Padua. In the latter town a church was built in her honour in the fifth century.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Jus-tin'ĭ-an or **Jus-tin-ĭ-ā'nus** [Fr. JUSTINIEN, zhüs'te'ne-ăN'] **I.**, one of the most celebrated of the Emperors of the East, and nephew of Justin I., was born in Dardania, May 11, 483 A.D. Justin at his coronation in 518 appointed Justinian his colleague, and in 527 invested him with supreme authority. Soon after ascending the throne, Justinian commenced an active persecution against the Arians, Jews, and Pagans. About 532 serious revolts occurred, in one of which the church of Saint Sophia and other buildings were destroyed by fire. This sedition, in which thirty thousand insurgents are said to have fallen, was incited by the factions of the circus, and was only quelled by the prompt resolution of Belisarius at the head of the imperial guards. Justinian showed great clemency to those of his rebellious subjects who were made prisoners. He immediately began to repair the damages of the conflagration. The magnificent church of Saint Sophia, which is one of the most remarkable edifices of any age or country, was rebuilt upon the plan furnished by the architect Anthemius. Justinian also exhibited his liberality and architectural skill in the construction of temples, convents, roads, bridges, aqueducts, and fortifications in many parts of his vast empire. But by far the greatest work of his reign was the revision of the Roman law and the publication of the Codes, Pandects, and Institutions which bear his name, and which were compiled under his supervision by the eminent jurist Tribonian. The "Codes," consisting of twelve books, were completed in 534. The "Digesta" or "Pandectæ," embracing all that was taken from the decisions, arguments, and expositions of the civilians of Rome, were subsequently issued in fifty books. The "Institutiones" were an abridgment of the first principles of the law for the use of students. Justinian also composed many new laws, mostly in Greek, entitled "Constitutiones Novellæ." While he was thus rendering such eminent service to the world by the publication of his Codes and Pandects, his celebrated generals Belisarius and Narses carried the terror of his arms into Persia, Italy, and Africa, and made their master the sovereign of nearly all the territory over which the first Cæsars had held dominion. (See BELISARIUS, and NARSES.) Justinian gave liberal encouragement to the industrial arts, and was the first to introduce silk-worms and the manufacture of silken goods into Europe. He died in 565, after a reign of more than thirty-eight years, and was succeeded by his nephew, Justin II. Justinian, although justly censurable for his occasional intolerance, was distinguished for his general justice and humanity, as well as for his knowledge of theology, philosophy, law, poetry, and architecture, for his administrative powers, and for his exceedingly virtuous and temperate life,—qualities which would have placed him in the highest rank as a monarch, even if he had not produced those Codes which have immortalized his name.

See PROCOPIUS, "Historia sui Temporis," (translated into English by HOLCROFT, 1653;) LUDEWIG, "Vita Justiniani," 1731; ISAMBERT, "Histoire de Justinien," 1856; CORVINUS DE BELDERN, "Imperator Justinianus Catholicus," 1618; G. PERRIN, "Vita Justiniani," 1576; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MONTESQUIEU, "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains," chap. xx.; H. VOGEL, "Dissertatio de Justiniano," 1672; P. GAUDENZIO, "Gloria Justiniani Imperatoris vindicata," 1639; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Justinian [Lat. JUSTINIA'NUS] **II.**, son of Constantine III., ascended the throne of Constantinople in 685. He gained important advantages over the Saracens, and compelled them to relinquish some of their conquests. Finally, his great cruelties to his subjects, and also, it is said, his intention of burning Constantinople, caused his general Leontius to depose him, to cut off his nose, and to banish him to the Crimea. He subsequently escaped from the Crimea, and married the daughter of a Turkish chief, with whose assistance, and that of the Bulgarians, he regained his crown. He put Leontius, and many others, to horrible deaths. He was preparing to execute further cruelties, when he was killed in 711 by Philippicus Bardanes, who succeeded him.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" ZONARAS, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Justiniani. See GIUSTINIANI.

Justinianus. See JUSTINIAN.

Justinien. See JUSTINIAN.

Justinus. See JUSTIN.

Jus'tu-lus, (yoos'too-lŭs,) (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) a Latin poet, and secretary to Cæsar Borgia, a native of Italy, lived about 1500. His poems are distinguished for their purity and elegance.

Jusuf. See YOOSUF.

Ju-tur'na, [Fr. JUTURNE, zhü'türn',] a nymph or goddess of the Roman mythology, was said to be beloved by Jupiter. According to Virgil, she was a sister of Turnus. The water which the Romans used in sacrifices was mostly drawn from the fountain of Juturna.

Juturne. See JUTURNA.

Juusten or **Justen**, yoos'tĕn, (PAUL,) Bishop of Åbo, in Finland, was born at Viborg. He was sent in 1569 by John III. of Sweden as an ambassador to Ivan, Czar of Russia. That monarch, on some false pretence against John, threw Juusten in prison, where he was confined for three years. Died at Åbo in 1575.

Juvara, yoo-vâ'râ, or **Ivara**, e-vâ'râ, (FILIPPO,) first architect to the Duke of Savoy, was born at Messina, in Italy, in 1685, and educated at Rome under Fontana. He constructed a palace at Messina, and several edifices in Turin. In 1724 he went to Lisbon, where he superintended the building of the royal palace and other edifices, for which he received the order of knighthood and a pension of about three thousand dollars. He died in 1735, at Madrid. Among his best works are the hunting-palace of Stupinigi, and the Birago di Borgaro palace, both in Turin.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ju'vĕ-năl, [Lat. JUVENA'LIS; Fr. JUVÉNAL, zhü'và'năl',] or, more fully, **Deç'ĭ-mus Ju'nĭ-us Ju-ve-nā'lis**, one of the most celebrated of the Latin satirical poets, is believed to have been born in Aquinum, a Volscian town, about A.D. 40. But few authentic facts have been preserved respecting his history: it is said, however, that he was the son of a wealthy freedman, and that he devoted the early part of his life to the study of rhetoric and declamation. He afterwards became a pleader in the courts of law, where he appears to have been successful. He was an intimate friend of the poet Martial, who mentions him in two of his epigrams. None of the productions of Juvenal were given to the public until he had passed the age of sixty years. His poems, which he then recited, gained him universal admiration. One of his earliest satires had been written against an actor named Paris, who was a great favourite with the emperor Domitian. It was not published until the reign of Hadrian, who, imagining that it reflected on one of his own favourites, sent Juvenal into an honourable exile

by making him the prefect of a legion in Egypt, where he is said to have died about A.D. 125. Sixteen of his satires have been preserved. Several translations of them have been made into English, of which the most prominent are those of Dryden and Gifford. In these satires Juvenal severely lashes the prevailing vices of his time; but it may well be doubted whether his vivid pictures of the licentiousness of that age do not tend to fan those very passions which they seem intended to restrain. He was distinguished for his force of intellect, his flow of language, and his never-failing wit. "Juvenal gives me," says Dryden, "as much pleasure as I can bear. He fully satisfies expectation; he treats his subject home. . . . When he gives over, 'tis a sign that the subject is exhausted, and that the wit of man can carry it no further." His works, differing equally from the austere moral dialogues of Persius and the genial raillery of Horace, are rhetorical rather than poetical. They are brilliant and sonorous declamations, and master-pieces of denunciation.

"Magnificent versification," says Macaulay, "and ingenious combinations rarely harmonize with the expression of deep feeling. In Juvenal and Dryden alone we have the sparkle and the heat together. Those great satirists succeeded in communicating the fervour of their feelings to materials the most incombustible, and kindled the whole mass into a blaze at once dazzling and destructive." ("Essay on Dryden.") Among the best editions of Juvenal is that of Ruperti, (Leipsic, 2 vols., 1801,) to which are prefixed all the ancient documents for the biography of the satirist.

See J. V. FRANCKE, "Examen criticum D. J. Juvenalis Vitæ," 1820, and "Programma de Vita D. J. Juvenalis Questio altera," 1827; VÖLKER, "Juvenal, Lebens- und Charakterbild," 1851; BAUER, "Kritische Bemerkungen über einige Nachrichten aus dem Leben Iuvenals," 1833; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Litteratur."

Juvenal, zhüv'năl', (GUI **Jouvenneaux**, zhoo'vą'nō', or **Jouennaux**, zhoo'ą'nō',) a French philologist and ecclesiastic, born about 1460, was educated at Paris. Among his works are "Commentaries on the Comedies of Terence," and "Monastic Reformations Vindicated." Died in 1505.

Juvenal des Ursins. See URSINS.

Ju-ven'cus, (CA'IUS VEC'TIUS (vĕk'she-us) AQUILI'NUS,) one of the earliest Christian poets, was born in Spain about 330 A.D. His principal production is the "Life of Christ," written in Latin poetry and taken literally from the four Evangelists.

See A. R. GEBSER, "Dissertatio de C. V. A. Juvenci Vita et Scriptis," 1827; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Juvenel, zhüv'nĕl', (FÉLIX,) a French historical writer, born at Pézénas in 1669, published "Principles of History." Died in 1760.

Juvigny. See RIGOLEY DE JUVIGNY.

Jŭx'ŏn, (WILLIAM,) Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Chichester in 1582, graduated at Oxford. In 1621 he was appointed president of Saint John's College, and afterwards received various offices in the Church through the patronage of Archbishop Laud. In 1633 he was successively raised to the sees of Hereford and London. Two years later he was appointed by Charles I. lord high treasurer of England. For about six years he fulfilled the duties of this station with so much justice and ability that, although great hostility was excited that an ecclesiastic should be chosen to that office, no charges were made against his administration. He remained with Charles through his trial, and accompanied him to the scaffold, where he received the dying injunctions of that monarch. On the restoration he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died in 1663. (See "Memoirs of Juxon and his Times," 1869.)

K.

Kaab, kā'ăb, a distinguished Arabian poet, who flourished about 650 A.D. He was at first a bitter enemy of Mohammed; but afterwards, becoming reconciled to him, he wrote a poem, which is regarded as the most beautiful of the eulogiums addressed to the founder of the Moslem faith. The prophet was so much pleased that he gave Kaab his green mantle. The poem was hung up in the Temple of Mecca. Kaab died in 662 A.D.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Kaas, kås, [Lat. KAA'SIUS,] (NIKOLAUS,) a Danish statesman, born in 1535, and educated in Germany, where he studied theology under Melanchthon. In 1573 he was appointed chancellor of Denmark, and in 1588 became first regent of the kingdom during the minority of Christian I. He performed the duties of that office with commendable ability and patriotism. Died in 1594. Kaas actively promoted the cause of education.

See HOFMANN, "Portraits historiques des Hommes célèbres du Danemarck;" FOLDER, "Exegesis Virtutum et Rerum gestarum N. Kaasii," 1580; P. J. WINSTRUP, "Ligpraediken over N. Kaas," 1594; J. CALUNDANUS, "Descriptio Vitæ N. Kaasii," 1637.

Kaasius. See KAAS.

Kaau-Boerhaave, kŏw boor'hā'vęh, (ABRAM,) a Dutch physician, and nephew of Herman Boerhaave, was born at the Hague in 1713, and educated at Leyden. In 1740 he was invited to Saint Petersburg, where he became councillor of state, and in 1748 first physician to the imperial court. Died at Moscow in 1753.

Kabbete, kăb'bęh-tęh, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter. Some of his pictures were engraved by Perelle. Died in 1660.

Kabel, van der, văn der kā'bęl, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Riswyck in 1631. His designs were natural and vigorous. Died in 1695.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Kabir, kā-beer', an East Indian (Hindee) writer, of Benares, who probably lived in the fifteenth century of our era. He was of the weaver caste, and of the Vaishnava sect, though bred a Mussulman. A very great number of works are ascribed to him. His writings are religious, and to some extent philosophical, teaching a sort of pantheism.

Kabus or **Kabous.** See CABOOS.

Kadlubek, kâd-loo'bĕk, (VINCENT,) sometimes written **Kodlubko** or **Kalubko**, a Polish historian and prelate, was born in Galicia. In 1208 he was raised to the see of Cracow. Died in 1223. He wrote a valuable and accurate history of Poland to the year 1202.

See OSSOLINSKI, "V. Kadlubek, ein historisch-kritischer Beitrag," etc., 1822.

Kaempfer. See KÄMPFER.

Kaestner. See KÄSTNER.

Kager, kā'gęr, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German painter of history, born at Munich in 1566; died at Augsburg in 1634.

Kahle, kā'lęh, (LUDWIG MARTIN,) a German philosopher and jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1712. Among his works is "The Balance of Europe," ("De Trutina Europæ," 1744.) Died in 1775.

Kahler, kā'lęr, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Wolmar, Hesse-Cassel, in 1649, was a Cartesian in philosophy, and wrote several works. Died in 1727.

Kahnis, kā'nis, (KARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German theologian, born at Greitz in 1814. He studied under Tholuck, and became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1850. He published a valuable work, entitled "Lutherische Dogmatik," (2 vols., 1861–68,) also, "Christenthum und Philosophie," (1884,) etc. Died in 1888.

Kaianian or **Caianian**, kī-ā'ne-ąn, the name of the most celebrated of all the ancient Persian dynasties, so called from its founder, Kai-Kobâd, who, according to the Persian legends, was placed on the throne by the famous hero and conqueror Rōōstum, (or Rustem.) Of this dynasty, Cyrus the Great (called by the Persians Kai-Khosrōō or Kai-Khosrau, KOS-rŏw') was the chief ornament and glory. (See CYRUS.) Darius the Younger, conquered by Alexander the Great, was the last of the Kaianian kings.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî," London, 1832; "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR W. JONES's Works.

Kai-Kâoos, (-Kâûs or **-Kaous,)** kī kā′o͞os′, an ancient king of Persia, (or Irân,) was the son of Kai-Kobâd. His general, the famous Ro͞ostum, carried on successful wars against the Kings of Tûrân. Sir William Jones places the date of this prince's accession at B.C. 610. Kai-Kâoos is said to have founded an observatory in Babylon. He was succeeded by his grandson, Kai-Khosro͞o, (Cyrus the Great.)

See MIRKHOND, "Raouset;" ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh."

Kai-Kâoos, (-Kâûs or **-Kaous,)** kī kā′o͞os′, **I.,** seventh Sultan of the dynasty of the Seljookides of Anatolia, succeeded his father, Kai-Khosroo, about A.D. 1210. He was engaged in wars with the Grecian emperor and several of the neighbouring princes. Died in 1219, and was succeeded by his brother, Kai-Kobâd Ala-ed-Deen, (Ala-eddîn.)

See FERISHTA, "History."

Kai-Kâoos (or **-Kâûs) II., Azzed-ed-Deen, (Azzed-Eddîn,)** âz′zed ed-deen′, succeeded his father, Kai-Khosroo II., in the sovereignty of Anatolia, about A.D. 1244. His reign was occupied by long wars with his brother, Kilij-Arslân, and with the Grand Khan of Tartary. Died in 1278.

Kai-Khosroo. See CYRUS.

Kai-Khosroo (-Khosrou) THE ELDER. See CYRUS.

Kai-Khos′roo′ I., sixth Sultan of the dynasty of the Seljookides, became sovereign of Anatolia A.D. 1192. He was killed in battle in 1210 by Theodore Lascaris, Emperor of Constantinople.

Kai-Khosroo II. succeeded his father, Kai-Kobâd Ala-ed-Deen, (Ala-eddîn,) on the throne of Anatolia in 1237. In 1244 he was defeated by the Tartars, and was compelled to become a tributary to their grand khan. He died the same year.

Kai-Khosroo III., twelfth of the dynasty of the Seljookides, became Sultan about 1266. Died in 1283.

Kailâsa or **Cailasa,** kī-lâ′sạ, called in the common dialect **Kailas,** kī-lâs′, the name of a very high mountain-peak near the northern extremity of India, supposed to be the favourite abode of Siva and Pârvatî. (See SIVA.)

Kain. See LE KAIN.

Kāin, (JOHN JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, May 31, 1841. He graduated at Saint Charles College, Maryland, in 1862, studied at Saint Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, was ordained a Catholic priest in 1866, and in 1875 was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling.

Kaiook, Kaiuk, or **Kaiouk,** kī-o͞ok′, a grandson of Jengis Khan, was proclaimed Grand Khan of Tartary in 1246. This prince granted numerous privileges to the Christians of his dominions. He died in 1248, as he was raising an immense army for the invasion of Europe.

Kairis, kā′ris, (THEOPHILOS,) a Greek ecclesiastic, born in the island of Andros in 1780. In 1839 he was banished by the Synod of Athens to a cloister for having taught deism. He wrote a burlesque on the prayers of the Christian Church. In 1852 he was sent to prison, where he died in 1853.

Kaiser, (FREDERIK,) a Dutch astronomer, born at Amsterdam, June 10, 1808. He published "The Starry Heavens," ("De Sterrenhemel," 1843,) and other works, and became a professor in Leyden. Died July 28, 1872.

Kaiser, kī′zẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Ulm in 1775, worked in Vienna. Died in 1819.

Kaiser, (FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian dramatist, born at Bibrach, April 3, 1814; died November 7, 1874.

Ka′kig I., King of Armenia, of the dynasty of Pagratides, succeeded his brother, Sempad II., in 989. Kakig assumed the surname SHAHAN-SHAH, ("King of kings.") In 998 he assisted David, a Georgian prince, to defeat the Mohammedans under Mamloon the Ameer. Died in 1020.

Kālă, kā′lạ, or **Kāl,** a Sanscrit word, signifying "time," [from *kăl,** to "count" or "reckon,"] and forming one of the many names of the destroying god SIVA, (which see.)

Kalakaua, kal′ạ-kŏw′ạ, (DAVID,) King of the Hawaiian Islands, was born at Honolulu, November 16, 1836. On the failure of heirs to the former royal house at the death of King Lunalilo in 1874, he was elected to the succession, his claim being based upon a remote descent, through the female line, from one of the old royal families of the kingdom. He visited the United States and Europe in the year of his accession, and again in later years. Died January 20, 1891.

Kâlanâga. See KÂLIYA.

Kalaûn or **Kalaoun.** See KELÂOON.

Kalb, de. See DE KALB.

Kalbeck, kâl′bĕk, (MAX,) a German poet, born at Breslau, January 4, 1850. He became a journalist and art-critic in Vienna. He has published several volumes of lyric poems, remarkable for delicacy of finish and for their richly musical quality.

Kalckreuth, von, fon kâlk′roit′, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) COUNT, born at Sangerhausen, in Prussia, in 1737, served in the war of the Bavarian succession, and afterwards in the campaigns of Holland and France. For his gallant defence of Dantzic against the French, in 1807, he was made field-marshal. In July, 1807, he concluded with Talleyrand a treaty of peace between Prussia and France. Died in 1818.

See L. G. MICHAUD, "Notices historiques sur le Maréchal Jourdan et les Généraux Kalckreuth et Kilmaine."

Kaldi, kâl′dee, (GEORGE,) a learned and eloquent Hungarian Jesuit, born in Tirnau about 1572, was professor of theology at Olmütz. Died at Presburg in 1634. He translated the Bible into the Hungarian language.

Kale. See KALF.

Kalee. See KÂLÎ.

Ka′ler, (JAMES OTIS,) an American author, born at Winterport, Maine, March 19, 1846, for some years was engaged in journalism in Boston and New York. He is author of several highly successful tales for the young, including "Toby Tyler," "Mr. Stubbs's Brother," "Old Ben," "Tim and Tip," "Raising the Pearl," etc., published under the name of "James Otis."

Kalergis, kâ-lẽr′gis, (DEMETRIUS,) a Greek general and politician, born in Taganrog about 1802. He fought for independence against the Turks. About 1843 he became a general, and governor of Athens. He was minister of war for about two years, (1854–56.) Died in 1867.

Kalf, kâlf, written also **Kale,** (WILHELM,) a distinguished Dutch painter of still life, born in Amsterdam in 1630. He especially excelled in painting fruit, gold and silver vessels, gems, crystals, etc. Died in 1693.

Kâlî or **Kalee,** kā′lee, the feminine of **Kālă,** (a name of Siva,) forming the common appellation of Siva's consort in her destroying character. She is often called Măhâ Kâlî, (mạ-hâ′ kā′lee,) or the "Great Kâlî," and Bhădră (b'hŭd′rạ) Kâlî, (from Bhadra, one of the many appellations of Siva,) and various other names. She is represented sometimes with four and sometimes with eight hands, and her person is decorated with a necklace of human skulls. Her images are usually painted black or of a dark colour. In her character of Măhâ Kâlî she sometimes represents eternity. (See Coleman's "Mythology of the Hindoos," p. 91.) As active or militant virtue, she is called Durga; in her ordinary and more peaceful character she is known as Pârvatî, (*i.e.* the "mountain goddess," in allusion to her dwelling on the inaccessible heights of the Himalayas,) or as Dêvî, (dā′vee,) which signifies the "goddess" *par excellence.* (See DURGA, and PÂRVATÎ.)

Kâlîdâsă, Câlîdâsă, kā′lĭ-dâ′sạ, or **Kalidasas,** called "the Shakspeare of India," the most illustrious of Hindoo poets, is supposed by some to have lived about 50 B.C., by others about 250 A.D. or even later. Tradition says that he lived under the magnificent reign of Vikramâditya I. He was the author of several dramas, of which the most celebrated, "Sakōntalâ," (or "Sakontalâ,") was first made known to the nations of the West through the prose translation of Sir William Jones. The appearance of this remarkable production excited a deep interest and general admiration among the critics of Europe. Of its author, Alexander Humboldt observes, "Tenderness in the expression of feeling, and richness of creative fancy, have assigned to him his lofty place among the poets of all nations." Goethe expresses his admiration in a still higher strain:

* This word is related etymologically to the middle syllable of the Latin "intercalaris," denoting the reckoning of a day or space of time between other days. The word "kalends" is not improbably from the same root.

"Willst du die Blüthe des frühen, die Früchte des späteren Jahres,
Willst du was reizt und entzückt, willst du was sättigt und nährt,
Willst du den Himmel, die Erde, mit einem Namen begreifen?
Nenn' ich Sakontalá dich, und so ist alles gesagt."•

A translation of the Sakoontalâ, by Monier Williams, the Boden professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, was published at Hertford in 1856. In this version the metrical portions of the original play were for the first time rendered into English verse. Besides the drama already referred to, there have come down to us two others by Kâlidâsa, viz., "Vikrama and Urvasi," which abounds in lyrical beauties, and a comedy entitled "Agnimitra and Malavikâ." His two epic poems, "Raghuvansa" and "Kumâra-Sambhâva," possess, with many individual beauties, comparatively little merit, taken as a whole. Among his lyrical poems, "Megha-duta," or the "Cloud-Messenger," is remarkable for its deep feeling and graceful delineations of nature. The "Nalôdaya," a sort of poetical romance, which, in spite of much that would strike a European reader as ridiculous or absurd, has many charming passages, is also commonly ascribed to Kâlidâsa.

See the notice of Kâlidâsa prefixed to PROFESSOR WILLIAMS'S translation of "Sakoontalâ," already referred to; WILSON'S "Indian Theatre," in which there are English translations of the "Megha-duta" and an analysis of "Agnimitra and Malavikâ;" also BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon." The "Nalôdaya" has been translated into English verse by the REV. W. YATES, Calcutta, 1844.

Kalisch, kâ'lish, (DAVID,) a German humorous poet, of Jewish origin, born at Breslau, February 23, 1820. His verses, plays, and couplets are extremely popular in Germany. He published "Berliner Leierkasten," (1857–60,) and "Lustige Werke," (1870.) Died at Berlin, August 21, 1872.

Kalisch, (LUDWIG,) a German author, born at Polnisch-Lissa, of Jewish parents, September 7, 1814. He was educated at Heidelberg and Munich, and became noted as a journalist and a writer of humorous ballads and romances.

Kalisch, (MARCUS M.,) a Jewish scholar, born at Treptow, in Pomerania, May 16, 1828. He was educated at Berlin and Halle. He settled in England in 1849. His writings include "A Critical Commentary" on the Old Testament, with translation, (vol. i., 1855; vol. iv., 1872,) a Hebrew Grammar, "Bible Studies," (1877,) "Path and Goal," (1880,) etc. Died in 1885.

Kâlîyă, kâl'ĭ-ya, [from the Sanscrit *kâlă*, "black," and hence "terrible" or "deadly,"] called also **Kâlânâgă**, (kâ'lą-nâ'gą,) in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a terrible serpent destroyed by Krishna. As the latter is by some identified with the Apollo of the Greeks, so Kâliya is supposed to be the Python of classic mythology.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kalkar. See CALCAR.

Kalkar, kâl'kâr, (CHRISTIAN ANDREAS HERMAN,) a Danish theologian, born at Stockholm in 1802. He became first minister of the diocese of Seeland in 1843. Among his works is a "Manual of Exegesis," (2 vols., 1836–38.)

Kalkbrenner, kâlk'brĕn'ner, (CHRISTIAN,) a German musician and composer, born at Minden in 1755. He composed dramatic and instrumental music, and became chapel-master to the queen at Berlin in 1788. Died in Paris in 1806.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Kalkbrenner, (FRIEDRICH,) a German musical composer and pianist, born in Berlin in 1788, was a son of the preceding. He visited Vienna in 1803, where he studied under Albrechtsberger. He settled in Paris in 1824, and, in conjunction with Pleyel, founded one of the most celebrated piano-manufactories of that city. As a musician he holds the first rank, and his numerous compositions for the piano are highly esteemed. Died in 1849.

See L. BOIVIN, "Kalkbrenner," Paris, 1842; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Käl'kĭ, [modern Hindoo pron. kŭl'kĭ; from the Sanscrit *kăl*, to "count" or "reckon,"] the only one of the avatars of Vishnu yet to come. Vishnu, mounted on a white horse, with a flaming sword in his hand, will bring the present (or Kălĭ) age to an end, to be followed by an era of purity.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kall, kâl, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Danish scholar, born in Jutland in 1743, graduated at the University of Copenhagen, where in 1778 he became professor of the history and mythology of the North. In 1785 he founded a society for the promotion of the study of foreign literature, and in 1808 was appointed historiographer of the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Kállay, von, fon kâl'loi, (BENJAMIN,) a Hungarian statesman, born December 22, 1839. He lived for some time in Servia, and wrote a "History of the Serbs," (2 vols., 1877–78.) He was sent as an envoy to the East Roumelian commission in 1878, and took an active part in reorganizing the affairs of the Balkan peninsula. In 1882 he was made finance-minister for Austria-Hungary.

Kallgreen. See KELLGRÉN.
Kallias. See CALLIAS.
Kallicrates. See CALLICRATES.
Kallicratidas. See CALLICRATIDAS.
Kallimachus. See CALLIMACHUS.
Kallinicus. See CALLINICUS.
Kallinus. See CALLINUS.
Kalliope. See CALLIOPE.
Kallippus. See CALLIPPUS.
Kallisthenes. See CALLISTHENES.
Kallistratus. See CALLISTRATUS.

Kalliwoda, kâl'le-v̊o'dă, (JOHANN WENZEL,) a noted violinist and composer, born at Prague in 1800; died 1866.

Kalm, kâlm, (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born in 1715. In 1748, under the direction of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, he sailed for North America, where he remained about three years, prosecuting the study of natural history. On his return to Sweden he published an account of his travels, under the title of "A Voyage to North America," (1753.) The first part of this valuable work relates to Sweden, Norway, and England. He was afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and created knight of the order of Vasa. He wrote several other scientific works. Died in 1779. The genus *Kalmia* was named in honour of him.

See J. L. ODHELIUS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver P. Kalm," 1780. ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Kálnoky, or **Kálnoky von Körös-Patak**, kâl'-no-kę fon kö'rös-pŏt'ŏk, (GUSTAV,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born at Lettovitz, in Moravia, December 29, 1832. He early entered the diplomatic service, and in 1881 was made prime-minister of Austria-Hungary.

Kalo-Joannes. See CALO-JOANNES.

Kalraat, van, vän kâl'rât', (ABRAM,) a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at Dort in 1643. His paintings are chiefly of flowers and fruits. Died in 1699.

Kalraat, van, (BERNARD or BARENT,) brother of the preceding, born in 1650, studied under Albert Cuyp. He was distinguished for the elegant finish which he gave to his landscapes. He painted scenes on the Rhine. Died in 1721.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kaltenbach, kâl'tęn-bâk', (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) a German engraver and art-historian, born at Graudenz, May 18, 1805; died at Bamberg, February 1, 1865.

Kalubko. See KADLUBEK.

Kalypso. See CALYPSO.

Kâmădêvă, kâ'mą-dā'vą, or **Kâmădêo**, kâ'mą-dā'o, [from the Sanscrit *kâmă*, "desire" or "love," and *dĕvă*, a "god,"] written also **Camadeva**, **Camadeo**, and **Camdeo**, sometimes called simply **Kama** or **Cama**, the god of love of the Hindoos, is said to be the son of Mâyâ, ("Illusion.) He is represented as a beautiful youth, sometimes as riding on a parrot, and sometimes as conversing with his mother Mâyâ, or his wife Reti, (or Rati,) (*i.e.* "Affection.") He has a bow made of sugar-cane, (or, according to some authorities, of flowers.) The points

• "Wouldst thou the blossoms of the early, the fruits of the later year,
Wouldst thou what charms and enraptures, what satisfies and nourishes, [the soul,]
Wouldst thou comprehend heaven and earth [in short] under one name?
When I name thee, O Sakoontalâ, then everything is said."

of his arrows are tipped with flowers. Vasanta (the "Spring") is said to be his most intimate friend. The most remarkable event in Kâmadêva's history is his encounter with Siva. It is related that he once presumed to aim one of his arrows at the destroying deity, who with one glance of his eye reduced the love-god to ashes. Since that catastrophe Kâmadêva has ceased to possess any corporeal form; but his actual power seems thereby to have been increased rather than diminished, as he can now more easily, and with less suspicion, exert his sway over the minds of men.

See Moor's "Hindu Pantheon;" Sir William Jones's Works, vol. vi., (or vol. xiii. of another edition.)

Kâmădhênu, kâ'mą-d'hā'nōō, [*i.e.* "wish-cow," from the Sanscrit *kâmă*, "desire" or "wish," and *dhênu*, a "cow,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a wonderful cow, produced by the churning of the ocean, having power to grant to those whom she favoured whatever they might desire. She is also called Surăbhĭ, (sōō'-rą-b'hĭ,) and is in fact a goddess of no mean pretensions, and would appear to occupy nearly the same rank as Vishnu's consort Lakshmî, who also was produced from the churning of the ocean. It is not unusual for the Hindoos, when praying for prosperity or happiness, to say, "May Lakshmî, who resides among the gods, (or "who reposes on the bosom of Vishnu,") become a boon-granting cow to me." (See Lakshmî, and Kûrma.)

See Moor, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kămălâ or **Kĕmălâ**, [modern Hindoo pron. kŭm'-ą-lâ'; from *kămălă*, the "lotus," which is in its turn derived from *kămâ*, "beauty," "radiance,"] one of the names of Lakshmî, (which see.)

Kamban, kâm'bân, a Tamil (South Indian) poet, of a very uncertain date. He wrote a "Râmâyana" in the Tamil tongue, which is based upon, but is not a translation of, the "Râmâyana" of Valmiki.

Kambyses. See Cambyses.

Kamehameha (kâ-mą-hâ'mą-hâ') **III.**, King of Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, was born about 1817; died in 1854.

Kamehameha IV., a son of the preceding, born in 1833, was educated by Protestant missionaries. He visited Europe in 1852, became king in 1854, and died 1863.

Kamel. See Camelli.

Kamenski, kâ-men'skee, (Count Michael Fedorovitch,) a Russian, born about 1735, was created field-marshal by the emperor Alexander in 1802. Four years later he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent against the French, but was soon after succeeded by Benningsen. He died, or was killed, in 1809.

Kames, Lord. See Home, (Henry.)

Kam-Hi. See Khang-Hee.

Kampen, van, (Jakob.) See Campen.

Kampen, van, vän kâm'pęn, (Nicolaas Godfried,) a Dutch historian, born at Haarlem in 1776. In 1829 he was professor of Dutch history and literature in Amsterdam. Among his works may be mentioned "History of the French Ascendency in Europe," (8 vols., 1815-23,) and "Geographical and Statistical Account of the Kingdom of the Netherlands," (1827.) Died in 1839.

See Müller, "Leven van N. Kampen," 1840; Van den Brink, "N. G. van Kampen," etc., 1839.

Kampenhausen, kâm'pęn-hŏw'zęn, (Balthasar,) Baron, born near Riga, in Russia, in 1772, wrote several political and topographical works. Died in 1823.

Kämpfer or **Kaempfer**, kĕmp'fęr, (Engelbrecht,) an eminent German botanist and traveller, was born at Lemgo in 1651. He studied medicine and the languages. In 1683 he accompanied the Swedish ambassador to Persia. Having passed into the service of the Dutch East India Company as surgeon, he visited Bengal, Java, Sumatra, and Japan. He returned to Europe in 1693, and published an important work entitled "Amœnitates Exoticæ," (1712,) which contains the results of his researches in Persia, etc. He also wrote a valuable "History of Japan and Siam," which was published by Sir Hans Sloane in English, (1727.) It was also published in German in 1777. Died at Lemgo in 1716.

See Hirsching, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kamphuizen. See Camphuysen.

Kamptz, von, fon kâmpts, (Karl Albrecht Christoph Heinrich,) an able Prussian statesman, born at Mecklenburg in 1769, was successively appointed minister of the interior and of the police, and in 1830 minister of justice. Died in 1849. He published "Civil Law of the Duchy of Mecklenburg," and "Contributions to Public and International Law."

Kanada, (the name of a sage.) See Kâsyapa.

Kanaris, kâ'nâ-ris, (Constantine,) a famous naval hero of modern Greece, born in the island of Ipsara about 1790. In 1822 he blew up the Turkish admiral's ship in the channel of Chios, and in 1824 saved the island of Samos by burning a large Turkish frigate and several transport-ships which were destined to attack it. In 1827 he represented Ipsara in the Greek National Convention, and in 1848 was appointed minister of the marine and president of the cabinet. He resigned in 1855. Died September 14, 1877.

Kandace. See Candace.

Kandaules. See Candaules.

Kandeh Rao, kân'dęh râ'o, [perhaps from the Sanscrit *kăndă*, a "horse," and *râo*, a modern Hindoo word, signifying "prince,"] written also **Kandarahu**, the name of an avatar of Siva, in which that god is always represented on horseback. (See Siva.) Kandeh Rao is worshipped chiefly among the Mahrattas.

See Moor, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kandjatou. See Kanjatoo.

Kandler, kânt'lęr, (Johann Joachim,) a German artist and modeller in porcelain, born in Saxony in 1706. He worked at Meissen. Died in 1776.

Kane, (Elisha Kent,) M.D., a distinguished American explorer, born in Philadelphia on the 20th of February, 1820. He was the son of Judge John K. Kane. He studied medicine, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, on which occasion he wrote an inaugural thesis on "Kyestein." In 1843 he sailed to China with Commodore Parker, as surgeon or physician to the embassy. He visited India, Ceylon, and the Philippine Isles, and was impelled by his adventurous spirit into several perilous enterprises. In 1845 he made an excursion to the Himalaya Mountains, ascended the Nile to Nubia, and traversed Greece on foot. He returned home in 1846. He served in the Mexican war in 1847. In May, 1850, he sailed as surgeon to the expedition which Lieutenant De Haven conducted in search of Sir John Franklin. He published, in 1854, "The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." He commanded a second expedition sent out for the same purpose, and sailed from New York in the Advance in May, 1853. He failed to find any traces of Franklin, returned home in October, 1855, and related the adventures and sufferings of his party in his "Arctic Explorations," (2 vols., 1856.) In this voyage he had discovered the existence of an open Polar sea. He received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of London. To recruit his failing health, he made a voyage to England in October, 1856, and passed thence to the West Indies. He died at Havana in February, 1857.

See William Elder, "Biography of Elisha Kent Kane," 1858; Schmucker, "Life of Elisha Kent Kane;" "North British Review" for February, 1857.

Kane, (Sir Robert,) M.D., a distinguished chemist, born in Dublin in 1810. After filling professorships in several scientific societies, he was appointed in 1849 president of Queen's College, Cork. He had previously been knighted by the lord lieutenant. He wrote various works on chemistry, pharmacy, etc. Died Feb. 16, 1890.

Kane, (Thomas L.,) a general, brother of Dr. E. K. Kane, was born in Philadelphia about 1822. He was sent on an important mission to the Mormon insurgents of Utah in 1858. He was wounded in a battle near Harrisonburg, Virginia, in June, 1862. Died Dec. 26, 1883.

Kanitz, kâ'nitz, (August,) a Hungarian botanist, born at Lugos, April 25, 1843. He was educated at Vienna, and in 1872 became professor of botany in the University of Clausenburg, where his activity as a scientific writer has been very remarkable.

Kanjatoo, Kandjatou, or **Kanjatu**, kân-jâ-too', fifth Mongol sovereign of the dynasty of Jengis Khan, began to reign over Persia A.D. 1291. A conspiracy

having been formed against him by his nobles, he was killed in 1295.

Kanne, kän'neh, (JOHANN ARNOLD,) a learned and eccentric German writer, born at Detmold in 1773, studied philology and theology at Göttingen. In 1818 he became professor of Oriental literature at Erlangen, where he died in 1824. Among his various works we may name "Anthology of Greek Epigrams," ("Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum,") "System of Indian Myths," and "Biblical Researches."

Kannegiesser, kän'neh-gees'ser, (GOTTLIEB HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Gotha in 1712; died at Kiel in 1792.

Kannegiesser, (KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German scholar, born at Wendemark in 1781, is known for his numerous and excellent translations into German. Among these are the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, Dante's "Divine Comedy," extracts from the writings of Byron, Madame de Staël, Mickiewicz, and other celebrated authors. He also made translations from Horace, Sappho, and Anacreon, and published poems and several original dramas, among them two entitled "Mirza" and "Dorothea." Died at Berlin, September 14, 1861.

Kansa. See KRISHNA.

Kant, (IMMANUEL,) one of the profoundest metaphysicians that have ever lived, the founder of the Critical (popularly called the Transcendental) school of philosophy in Germany, was born at Königsberg, April 26, 1724. His father was a saddler, and is said to have been of Scottish extraction. Both his parents are represented as having been endued with a severe and inflexible virtue; and to the influence of their precept and example must be ascribed, in no small measure, the pure moral character and that profound respect for moral obligation which Kant exhibited through the whole of his life. Having gone through a course at the gymnasium, (the Collegium Fredericianum,) he entered in 1740 the university of his native city. Here he commenced the study of theology, but soon abandoned it for other pursuits, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, mathematics, and philosophy. On leaving the university he maintained himself for several years as a private tutor. During this period he published his first work, "Thoughts on the True Estimation of the Living Powers," ("Gedanken von der wahren Schätzung der lebendigen Kräfte.") About 1755 he began to give lectures on logic, physics, metaphysics, and mathematics. In 1762 he was offered the professorship of poetry in the University of Königsberg; but he declined the position, on the ground that he had not the proper qualifications. He had already established his reputation as an original and profound thinker, when at length, in 1770, he was appointed to the chair of logic and metaphysics in the University of Königsberg. When he entered upon his professorship, he delivered a discourse on the World of the Senses and that of the Understanding, ("De Mundi sensibilis et intelligibilis Formâ et Principiis,") containing the germs of the philosophical system which he afterwards developed in his great work entitled "Critique of Pure Reason," ("Kritik der reinen Vernunft,") first published in 1781. He had previously, in his work on "Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens," ("Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels," 1755,) in which he may be said to have anticipated the discovery of the planet Uranus, given proof of his sagacity in questions relating to physical science. Among his various other works may be named "Observations upon the Sentiment of the Beautiful and Sublime," ("Beobachtungen über das Gefühl des Schönen und Erhabenen," 1764,) "Critique of Practical Reason," ("Kritik der praktischen Vernunft," 1790,)—that is, reason considered in its application to our moral conduct,—"Critique of the Faculty of Judging," ("Kritik der Urtheilskraft," 1793,) and his essay "On a Plan for an Everlasting Peace," (*"zum ewigen Frieden,"*) (1795.) Kant died February 12, 1804, having never, it is said, in the whole course of his life travelled above seven miles from his native city. Although his writings embrace a great variety of subjects, his fame rests chiefly upon his achievements as a metaphysician. As a deep and close thinker he has perhaps never been equalled.* Our limits will not permit us to give even an outline of the Kantian system of philosophy, which could only be rendered intelligible in an extensive treatise. It will be sufficient here to observe that Kant's great aim was to determine the laws and limits of the intellect of man, and thus to guard, on the one hand, against the arrogant dogmatism of those who overestimate, and, on the other, against the absurd skepticism of those who underestimate, the powers of the human mind. He does not pretend to have made any important discoveries respecting questions which belong properly to religion, (such, for example, as the immortality of the soul, the moral attributes of the Deity, etc.,) but he claims that the great points of faith are not only undisturbed by his system, but are rendered more secure against the attacks of those who use their reputation for philosophic insight to give weight to arguments against religion, in questions where, from the necessary laws of the human intellect, the profoundest philosopher can know no more than the great mass of mankind. "Only by this means," (*i.e.* by a critique determining the laws and limits of the human reason,) says he, "can the roots of materialism, fatalism, atheism, . . . be cut off;" and he proposes in this manner "to make an end for all future time of all objections against morality and religion, by presenting the clearest proofs of the ignorance of their assailants." It is claimed by some of the admirers of Kant (indeed, he himself suggested the parallel) that he performed for mental philosophy a service similar to that which his countryman Copernicus performed for astronomy. As the latter may be said to have determined the relative importance as well as the true position of the earth in the solar system, so the former has determined the proper limits and true position of the human intellect in relation to the objects of knowledge; and as Copernicus has demonstrated that many of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are not real, but caused by the motion of the earth, (the standpoint of the observer,) so Kant has shown that many mental phenomena are to be explained, not by referring them, as most philosophers have done, to independent external causes, but to those essential laws which regulate the movements of the mind itself.

For an excellent popular notice of the influence exerted by Kant's philosophy, the reader is referred to De Quincey's chapter on German Literature in the volume of his works entitled "Life and Manners." He will also find many interesting observations on Kant and his writings in Madame de Staël's "Germany," Part III. chap. vi.

See, also, F. BOUTERWEK, "I. Kant, ein Denkmal," 1804; F. W. SCHUBERT, "I. Kant's Biographie," etc., 1842; JACHMANN, "I. Kant, geschildert in Briefen," etc., 1804; BOROWSKI, "Darstellung des Lebens und Characters I. Kant's," 1804; F. T. RINCK, "Ansichten aus I. Kant's Leben," 1805; AMAND SAINTES, "Histoire de la Vie et de la Philosophie de Kant," 1844; J. WILLM, "Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Kant jusqu'à Hegel," Paris, 4 vols., 1846; M. V. COUSIN, "Kant dans les dernières Années de sa Vie," 1857; HASSE, "Letzte Aeusserungen Kant's," 1804; WASIANSKI, "Immanuel Kant," etc., 1804; F. HOEFER, article in th "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1827, (by DE QUINCEY,) and August, 1830; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803.

Kantacuzenus. See CANTACUZENUS.

Kantemir. See CANTEMIR.

Kao-Tsoo or **Kao-Tsou**, kä'o tsoo, the name of several emperors of China, of whom one reigned in the seventh and two others in the tenth century.

Kao-Tsoong or **Kao-Tsoung** (kä'o tsoong) **I.**, of the dynasty of Tang, succeeded his father, Thaï-Tsoung, on the imperial throne of China about 648 A.D. He was a wise and just ruler, and enacted many good laws. He reduced the Khan of the Turks to complete subjection. Died in 684.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine;" PAUTHIER, "Chine ancienne."

Kao-Tsoo-Ootee or **Kao-Tsou-Outi**, kä'o-tsoo'oo'-tee, called also **Soong-Ootee** or **Soung-Outi**, soong-oo'te, Emperor of China, and founder of the dynasty of Soong, was born about A.D. 355. By his intrigues and

* M. Stapfer, author of the article on Kant in the "Biographie Universelle," calls him "the most profound thinker with whom the history of the human mind has made us acquainted," ("le penseur le plus profond que nous fasse connaître l'histoire de l'esprit humain.")

military skill he reduced many of the rival chiefs to subjection, and, after putting the emperor and his son to death, ascended the imperial throne. Died in 422.

Kăp'ĭ-lạ or **Capila**, [Hindoo pron. kŭp'ĭ-lạ,] an Indian philosopher, regarded as an avatar of Siva, was the founder of a celebrated sect named Sânkhya, and of a philosophic system called the Sânkhya philosophy, supposed to have been the germ or commencement of Booddhism. The Sânkhya philosophy was a system of rationalism pushed to the borders of atheism. (See VASUDÊVA.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," under "Capila."

Kapnist, kâp'nist, (VASILI VASILIEVITCH,) a celebrated lyric poet and dramatist, born in Russia in 1756. His translation of the Odes of Horace first fixed his reputation as a man of letters. He was an intimate friend of the poet Derzhavin, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. Among his works are the comedy of "Iabeda," and an "Essay upon the Odyssey." Died in 1813.

Kapodistria. See CAPO D'ISTRIAS.

Kapp, kâp, (FRIEDRICH,) a German author, born at Hamm, in Westphalia, April 13, 1824. He became a lawyer, lived in New York, 1850–70, and in 1872 was chosen a member of the German Diet. He published, partly in German, "The Slave Question in the United States," (1857,) "Life of Steuben," (1859,) "A History of Slavery in the United States," (1860,) "A History of German Migration into America," (1868,) a "Life of John Kalb," (1870,) and other works. Died in 1884.

Kara-George. See CZERNI-GEORGE.

Kara-Moustapha. See CARA-MUSTAFA.

Kara-Yusuf. See CARA-YOOSEF.

Karajitch, Karadjitch, or **Karadschitsch**, kâ-râ'-jitsh, (VUK,) a learned Servian, born near Lasnitza in 1787. Having fled to Vienna in 1813 to escape the cruelties of the Turks, his attention was turned to the national ballad-poetry of his country, said to exceed in richness and extent that of almost every other nation. His collection was issued in Vienna in 1814, under the title of "Servian National Songs." He published a Servian Grammar, a Servian-and-German Dictionary, and various other works. Died February 7, 1864.

See BOWRING, "Servian Poetry;" JUNGMANN, "History of Bohemian Literature."

Karamzin or **Karamsin**, kâ-râm-zeen' or kâ-râm-zin', (NIKOLAI MIKHAELOVITCH,) one of the most eminent of Russian historians, was born in the province of Orenburg in December, 1765, and was educated in Moscow. In 1789 he commenced a tour through England, France, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe. On his return he published "Letters of a Travelling Russian." He afterwards issued various literary productions, which were written in a finished and elegant style. He was one of the editors of the "European Messenger," a literary journal. In 1803 he was appointed historiographer of Russia, and the same year commenced his great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," (11 vols., 1815–24.) He did not live to finish the work, which ends about the year 1610. No work in the Russian language has obtained greater popularity. The first edition, of eight volumes, brought the author 100,000 rubles. The emperor Alexander created him councillor of state and knight of the order of Saint Anne; and after the death of the historian his widow received from the same monarch an annual pension of 50,000 rubles. "The History of the Russian Empire" has been translated into French, German, and Polish. Died in May, 1826.

See DEPPING, notice of Karamzin in the "Révue Encyclopédique;" PRINCE A. GALITZIN, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British and Foreign Review" for September, 1828; "Monthly Review," vol. xci., 1820, (Appendix;) "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Karasin, kạ-râ'sin, (NICOLAI NIKOLAYEVITCH,) a Russian soldier, artist, and author, born in 1842. His writings include various novels and stories, as well as some ethnological papers.

Karburis. See CARBURIS.

Karîm or **Kareem**. See KEREEM.

Karl, (FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER,) Prince of Prussia, a German field-marshal, a brother of the Emperor William I., was born at Charlottenburg, June 29, 1801. He held prominent commands in the Austrian war of 1866 and in the French war of 1870–71. Died at Berlin, January 21, 1883.

Karl, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born at Hanover in 1785. Having distinguished himself in several actions against the French, he was appointed lieutenant-general by the King of Prussia in 1813. He entered Paris at the head of the royal guard in 1815. In 1825 he became a general of infantry and president of the council of state. Died in 1837.

Karl Albrecht, Elector of Bavaria. See CHARLES VII., EMPEROR.

Karl Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg, born in 1684, was the successor of Ludwig Eberhard. He was an ally of the emperor Leopold in the war of the Spanish succession. He distinguished himself at the battle of Turin in 1706, defended Landau against Marshal Villars in 1713, and obtained the rank of field-marshal. Died in 1737.

Karl der Fünfte. See CHARLES V.

Karl der Grosse. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Karl Eugen, (oi-gān',) or **Charles Eugene**, a son of Karl Alexander, noticed above, was born in 1728, and became Duke of Würtemberg in 1737. He promoted commerce, arts, and agriculture, and founded the university called Carolina, at Stuttgart. Died in 1793.

Karloman. See CARLOMAN.

Karlstadt. See CARLSTADT.

Karmarsch, kaR'maRsh, (KARL,) a German savant, and director of the Polytechnic School at Hanover, born at Vienna in 1803. He wrote "First Sketches of Mechanical Technology," and other scientific works. Died March 24, 1879.

Karmat, Karmath, Carmath, kaR'mât, or **Karmathi**, kaR'mâ-tee, called also **Hamdân**, hâm-dân', the founder of a fanatical and numerous sect which made great ravages in the Arabian empire in the ninth century. He attempted to establish a community of property, and taught a contempt for religion and morality. His followers were called Karmatians (Carmatians) or Karmattians. Died about 900 A.D.

Karneades. See CARNEADES.

Karnkowski, kaRn-kov'skee, written also **Karncov**, kaRn'kov, or **Karnowski**, (STANISLAS,) a distinguished prelate, born in Poland about 1525. In 1581 he was created Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland. He was a liberal patron of learning, and a successful promoter of reforms among the priests. He wrote a "History of the Interregnum in Poland," and several other works. Died in 1603.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Károly, kâ'rol, written also **Karoli**, (JASPER,) a Protestant minister, who lived in Hungary about 1580. He was distinguished for his knowledge of philosophy, theology, and philology. He produced a valuable translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew into the Hungarian, (1589.)

Karpinski, kaR-pèn'skee or kaR-pin'skee, (FRANCIS,) a Polish poet, born in Galicia about 1760. He wrote a tragedy entitled "Judyta," and a number of popular songs and idyls. Died in 1823.

Karpinski, kar-pèn'skee, (HYACINTH,) a Russian theological writer, born in Ukraine in 1721; died in Moscow in 1798.

Karpocrates. See CARPOCRATES.

Karr, kâR, (JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE,) a popular French novelist, born at Munich in 1808, was a son of Henri Karr, a pianist. He produced in 1832 a novel entitled "Sous les Tilleuls," in which the public admired the mixture of irony and sentiment, of fancy and good sense. About 1837 he became editor of the "Figaro," and of a satirical monthly periodical called "The Wasps," ("Les Guêpes.") Among his numerous novels are "Fa dièse," (1834,) "Vendredi Soir," (1835,) and "La Famille Alain," (1848.) He also wrote an ingenious work on flowers and gardens, "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," (2 vols., 1845.) Died September 30, 1890.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes," February, 1842; CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume," 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1851, and February, 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Karsch, karsh, or **Karschin**, karsh'în, (ANNA LUISE,) a German poetess, whose original name was DURBACH, was born near Schwiebus in 1722. After living a long time in poverty and obscurity, she visited Berlin, where she was patronized by Gleim and Mendelssohn. Her "Select Poems," published in 1764, were very favourably received, and procured for her the title of "the German Sappho." Died in 1791.

See L. VON KLEUKE, "Lebenslauf der Karschin," 1792; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Kars'lake, (Sir JOHN BURGESS,) Q.C., an English lawyer and statesman, born at Bencham, near Croydon, in 1821. In 1867 he became a member of the House of Commons, and in the same year was appointed solicitor-general, in which capacity he also acted for a time under Disraeli in 1874, but was compelled to resign on account of failing sight. Died in London, October 4, 1881.

Karsten, kar'stẹn, (DIETRICH LUDWIG GUSTAV,) a German mineralogist, born at Bützow in 1768. He wrote many able treatises on mineralogy. Died in 1810.

See LEOPOLD VON BUCH, "Lobrede auf Karsten," in the "Abhandlungen der Berliner Akademie," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Karsten, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN LORENZ,) a German agriculturist and writer, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Bützow in 1751; died in 1829.

Karsten, (KARL JOHANN BERNHARD,) an eminent Prussian mineralogist, son of the preceding, was born at Bützow in 1782. He was appointed privy councillor of mines in the ministry of the interior in 1819. He published a treatise "On the Carbonaceous Substances of the Mineral Kingdom," (1826,) a "System of Metallurgy," (5 vols., 1832,) a "Philosophy of Chemistry," (1843,) and other important works. In his peculiar department of science Karsten occupied the highest rank. Died in 1853.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Kârtikêyă, kâr-tĭ-kā'yạ, written less correctly **Carticeya** or **Cartikiya**, otherwise named **Skăn'dă**, a son of Siva and Pârvatî, and brother of Ganesa, is the Hindoo god of war and commander of the celestial armies. He is sometimes called AGNIBHÛS or AGNIBHU'VA, ("born of Agni" or Fire,) SRIMANA, and many other names. One of his greatest exploits was the destruction of the mighty giant Tripurasura, who had acquired such power that Indra and the other gods trembled for their dominion.

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Kartikiya. See KARTIKEYA.

Kashyapa. See KASYAPA.

Kassiopeia. See CASSIOPEIA.

Kăs'sọn, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American statesman, born near Burlington, Vermont, January 11, 1822. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842, and became a lawyer. Having removed to Iowa, he was made first assistant postmaster-general under President Lincoln in 1861, was United States postal commissioner to Europe, and signed postal conventions with nearly every important nation in Europe, was a Republican member of the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third, Forty-Fourth, Forty-Seventh, and Forty-Eighth Congresses, and served as United States envoy and minister to Austria-Hungary, 1877–81. He went to Germany as United States minister in 1884.

Kästner or **Kaestner**, kĕst'nẹr, (ABRAHAM GOTTHELF,) an eminent German mathematician, astronomer, and poet, born at Leipsic in September, 1719. He became assistant professor of mathematics at Leipsic in 1746, and obtained the chair of mathematics and physics at Göttingen in 1756. In 1762 he succeeded Tobias Mayer as director of the Observatory at Göttingen. He wrote, besides numerous works on mathematics and astronomy, and witty epigrams, a "History of Mathematics from the Revival of Science to the End of the Eighteenth Century," (in German, 4 vols., 1796–1800.) Died in June, 1800.

See "Vita Kaestneri," by himself, Leipsic, 1787; KIRSTEN, "De A. G. Kæstnero," 1787; C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium Kæstneri," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kastner, kâst'nẹr, (KARL WILHELM GOTTLOB,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Greifenberg, in Pomerania, in 1783. In 1821 he was professor of chemistry and medicine at Erlangen. He wrote, among other treatises, "Outlines of Physics and Chemistry," (1821,) and a "Manual of Meteorology," (3 vols., 1823–30.) Died in 1857.

Kăs'yă-pă or **Căsyăpă**, (modern Hindoo pron. kŭs'yạ-pạ,) [etymology obscure; perhaps from the Sanscrit *kas* or *kaç*, to "shine,"] written also **Kashyapa** and **Kaçyapa**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a celebrated sage (Rishi) or demi-god, the father (by Aditi) of the Suras, including Indra, and (by Diti) of the Asuras, or giants.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" MONIER WILLIAMS, "Translation of Sakoontalâ," (by KÂLIDÂSA.)

Kâsyapa, kâs'yạ-pạ, called also **Kăn'ă-dă**, a celebrated Hindoo sage or philosopher, was a son of the preceding, and was one of the greatest of Hindoo logicians. He founded the atomistic philosophy called "vaiseshika."

Kate, Ten, tĕn kā'tẹh, (JAN JAKOB LODEWYK,) a Dutch clergyman, born at the Hague, December 23, 1819. He was educated at Utrecht, and became a pastor at Amsterdam. Besides eight volumes of poems, largely religious, he published many translations from foreign languages, and a number of scientific works having a religious tone.

Kate, Ten, tĕn kā'tẹh, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch clergyman, who lived about 1720. He is known for his valuable grammar of the Dutch language, (Amsterdam, 1723.) He also wrote "On the Connection between the Gothic and Dutch Languages," and a "Life of Jesus Christ."

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Kā'tẹr, (HENRY,) F.R.S., a skilful mathematician, born in Bristol, England, in 1777, was educated in the Royal Military College in Sandhurst. He was distinguished for his investigations of the principles of reflecting telescopes; for his experiments to determine the exact length of the seconds-pendulum; for his important advice and improvements on measures and weights; and especially for his invention of the floating collimator, an instrument for adjusting the telescope. In 1814, when the emperor Alexander of Russia visited England, Kater was decorated by him with the order of Saint Anne. He wrote several mathematical treatises. Died in 1835.

Katona, kŏt'o-nŏh, (STEPHEN,) an eminent Hungarian scholar and historian, was born at Papa in 1732, and became a Jesuit at the age of eighteen. He afterwards filled the chairs of poetry, rhetoric, and history in the University of Buda. Died in 1811. His chief production is a History of Hungary, written in Latin, ("Historia critica Regum Stirpis Austriacæ," 41 vols., 1795 *et seq.*) This is regarded as the most valuable and accurate work upon the subject. It closes with the year 1801. Katona was also the author of several other historical works, in the Latin and Hungarian languages.

See G. FEJÉR, "Memoria S. Katonæ," 1812.

Katt, von, fon kât, a Prussian officer, born in 1681, was an intimate friend of Prince Frederick, afterwards Frederick the Great. For having aided him in his attempt to escape to England, Katt was executed before the prison-windows of the prince, in 1730.

Kauer, kŏw'ẹr, (FERDINAND,) a German musical composer, born in Moravia in 1751. His works, amounting in all to nearly two hundred, consist of church music, operas, symphonies, concertos, etc. Died in 1831.

Kauffmann, kŏwf'mân, (MARIA ANGELICA,) the daughter of a portrait-painter, was born at Coire, in Switzerland, about 1741. After studying painting in Italy, she went under the patronage of Lady Wentworth to England, where in a short time she gained considerable celebrity in her art. Her popularity was probably as much due to her accomplished manners and her superior education as to any excellence which she possessed as an artist. In 1781 she was married to Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian painter, whom she accompanied to Italy in the following year. She still retained her maiden name of Kauffmann. Died at Rome in 1807.

See G. DE ROSSI, "Vita di Angelica Kauffmann," 1810; A. FR. LÉON DE WAILLY, "Angelica Kauffmann," Paris, 2 vols., 1838; KONIJNENBURG, "Kunstverdiensten van A. Kauffmann en Raphael," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kaufmann, kŏwf'mân, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a Ger-

man mechanician, born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1751, was the inventor of several very ingenious instruments, among which was a flute- and harp-clock, (*Floten- und Harfenuhr,*) which was purchased by the Elector Frederick Augustus. Died in 1818. His son FREDERICK, born in 1785, invented the automaton trumpeter and other similar works. Died in 1866.

Kaufmann, von, fon kŏwf'mân, (KONSTANTIN PETROVITCH,) a Russian general, born at Maidani, February 19, (O.S.,) 1818. He entered the army as an officer of engineers in 1839, and obtained promotion slowly, though distinguished for valour. In 1867 he was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, where he made important conquests and in other ways extended the Russian influence. In 1874 he was made engineer-general of the army. He is charged with having acted with extreme cruelty towards the conquered people of Turkestan. Died at Tashkent, May 15, 1882.

Kaulbach, kŏwl'bâĸ, (WILHELM,) one of the most eminent painters of recent times, was born in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, in 1805. Though destined by his father to be an artist, he showed little inclination for painting, until a collection of engravings illustrating Schiller's tragedies fell into his hands and gave the first impulse to his genius. He began his studies under Cornelius at the Academy of Dusseldorf about 1822, and in 1829 finished his picture of the "Mad-House," ("Irrenhaus,") a work displaying such originality and power as entitled him at once to a place among great painters. About this time he executed the frescos of "Apollo and the Muses," in the Odeon, and "Cupid and Psyche," in the palace of Duke Max, at Munich. In 1837 he completed his "Battle of the Huns," founded on the tradition of the combat before the gates of Rome, between the Romans and the spirits of the Huns who were slain, which, rising in the air, continued the fight. This wonderful production, so strange and unique in its character, was received with general applause, and is justly regarded as a miracle of art. His second great historical piece, "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus," was finished in 1838; and a copy of it, executed in oil at the request of King Louis of Bavaria, occupies a conspicuous place in the Pinakothek. Kaulbach also illustrated, somewhat in the style of Hogarth, Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," Goethe's "Faust," and "Renard the Fox," ("Reineke Fuchs:") the last displays exquisite humour. Besides the above-mentioned works, he painted a number of portraits, and furnished illustrations for Shakespeare and other poets. Kaulbach excelled in the highest qualities of his art, and was eminently successful in blending in his style the ideal and symbolic with the real. He was director of the Academy of Arts at Munich, and a member of nearly all the similar institutions of Europe. Died April 7, 1874.

See A. RACZINSKI, "Histoire de l'Art moderne en Allemagne;" H. FORTOUL, "De l'Art en Allemagne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kaunitz, von, fon kŏw'nits, (WENZEL ANTON,) PRINCE, a celebrated Austrian statesman and diplomatist, born at Vienna in February, 1711. After travelling in England, France, and Italy, he was appointed by the emperor Charles VI. aulic councillor, (1735.) On the accession of Maria Theresa he was made in 1745 minister-plenipotentiary to Charles of Lorraine, Governor of the Netherlands. In 1748 he was a member of the Peace Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was soon after created minister of state and knight of the Golden Fleece. Having been sent as ambassador to France in 1750, he negotiated the secret alliance between that country and Austria. He was soon after appointed chancellor of state and chancellor of Italy and the Netherlands. He enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the empress, to whose service he was devoted, and the principal measures of her government are to be ascribed to his influence. He acted a prominent part in the ecclesiastical reforms of Joseph II. The court of Rome, offended by these innovations, called Kaunitz "the heretical minister," ("il ministro eretico.") For a long time he was considered as the oracle of diplomacy, and exercised such an influence over the direction of affairs that he was jestingly called "The Coachman of Europe." Kaunitz was a generous patron of learning and the arts, and was himself an accomplished scholar. Died in 1794.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" OBERMAYER, "Trauer am Grabe des W. A. Fürsten von Kaunitz," 1794; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kaup, kŏwp, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German naturalist, born at Darmstadt, April 10, 1803; died July 4, 1873.

Kausler, von, fon kŏws'lẹr, (FRANZ,) a German officer and military writer, born at Stuttgart in 1794, served in the campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1815. He published a "History of the Wars of all Nations and Times," (5 vols., 1826–32,) and a "Life of Prince Eugene of Savoy," (2 vols., 1839.) Died in 1848.

Kautz, kawts, (AUGUST VALENTIN,) an American soldier, was born at Ispringen, Baden, January 5, 1828, and in that year was taken by his parents to Ohio. He graduated at West Point in 1852. During the war of 1861–65 he attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a time commanded the cavalry-division of the Army of the James. He published "The Company Clerk," (1863,) "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers," (1864,) and "Customs of Service for Army Officers," (1866.)

Kav'a-naugh, (HUBBARD HINDE,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 14, 1802, became a preacher in 1823, and in 1854 a bishop, being connected with the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died at Columbus, Mississippi, March 19, 1884.

Kavanagh, kăv'a-nâh, (JULIA,) a distinguished writer of tales and romances, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1824. In 1848 she published "Madeleine," a tale from real life, which was very successful, and her romance of "Nathalie" (1851) was still more admired. She also wrote a biographical work entitled "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," (2 vols., 1850.) Her writings are remarkable for their beautiful delineation of character and graceful simplicity of style. She died October 28, 1877.

Kay, (JOHN,) an English poet, was the first that received in England the title of poet-laureate. He flourished about 1480.

Kay, (JOHN,) a miniature-painter and engraver, born near Dalkeith, in Scotland, in 1742. For several years he gained a livelihood as a barber in Edinburgh; but, having exhibited a talent for sketching, he was assisted by a wealthy gentleman, that he might devote himself entirely to art. His paintings were distinguished for their correct and exact likeness to the original. He etched about nine hundred plates, which contained portraits of the distinguished or eccentric personages of Edinburgh at that date. These were published, under the title of "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits." Died in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Kay or **Key,** kī, (WILLEM,) a Flemish historical painter, born in Breda in 1520. Of his most admired productions we may mention a portrait of Cardinal Granvelle, and a large painting in which the chief magistrates of Antwerp were introduced of the size of life. Died in 1568.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kay-Shuttleworth, shŭt'tẹl-wọrth, (Sir JAMES PHILLIPS,) an English lawyer, born in 1804. He was noted for his activity in advancing the interests of public schools. For several years he held the office of secretary to the committee of the privy council on education. Died 1877.

Kaye. See CAIUS.

Kaye, kā, (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic, born in 1783, became Bishop of Lincoln about 1827. Died in 1853.

Kaye, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English historical writer, born in London about 1814. He published, besides other works, a "History of the War in Affghanistan," (1851,) a "Life of Sir John Malcolm," (1856,) and a "History of the Sepoy War," (1866.) Died July 24, 1876.

Kayser, kī'zẹr, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German Latin scholar, born at Enzisheim, November 18, 1773; died November 18, 1827.

Kayser, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German scholar, a son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, February 3, 1808. He was distinguished alike as a Homeric scholar

and philologist and as a musical genius. Died May 1, 1872.

Kayserling, kī′zẹr-lĭng, (Moses,) a Hebrew preacher and author, was born at Hanover, Germany, June 17, 1829. He was educated at Berlin, and was (1861–70) chief rabbi of the Swiss Jews, removing in 1870 to Pesth. His works include "Romantic Poetry of the Jews of Spain," (1859,) "History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal," (1860,) "History of the Jews of England," (1861,) "Life of Moses Mendelssohn," (1862,) etc.

Kazinczy, kŏz′ĭnt-se, (Francis,) a Hungarian nobleman, distinguished for his contributions to the literature of his country, was born at Er-Semlyn in 1759. He devoted his attention to the restoration of the Hungarian language, which the emperor Joseph II. was attempting to extirpate. This dialect had then partially fallen into disuse, and many terms to express modern significations were required to be added in order to give it a reasonable degree of completeness. To effect this, Kazinczy translated numerous works from the French, German, and English, adding words where the original Hungarian was deficient. In this undertaking he appears to have been eminently successful. In 1788 he established the first Hungarian magazine, entitled "Magyar Muzeum," and two years later commenced the "Orpheus." In 1794 he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and condemned to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment, and after the expiration of about six years he regained his liberty. He wrote various poems, and several works in prose. Died of cholera in 1831.

Kazwyny, (Zacharia Ben Mohammed.) See Cazweenee.

Keach, keech, (Benjamin,) an English Baptist minister, born in Buckinghamshire in 1640. After the restoration he was bitterly persecuted on account of the principles which he had advanced in his writings. He preached some years in London after 1668. The most important of his works are the "Key to open Scripture Metaphors," (1682,) and "Exposition of the Parables," (1704.) He also wrote two works in imitation of Bunyan, viz., "Travels of True Godliness," and "Travels of Ungodliness." Died in 1704.

See Crosby, "History of the Baptists."

Kēan, (Charles J.,) a distinguished actor, the son of Edmund Kean, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1811, and studied at Eton. He made several visits to America, the last of which was in 1866. About 1846 he became the manager of the Princess's Theatre, London, to the popularity of which he contributed greatly by the introduction of the most admirable machinery, such as had never before been exhibited to the British public. He was also employed to superintend the royal theatricals at Windsor Castle. Died in London, January 22, 1868. (See his "Life," by J. W. Cole.)

Kean, (Edmund,) a celebrated tragedian, born in London about 1787. He was the son of an actress named Ann Carey, and, while very young, was brought upon the stage to play those parts in which children were represented. In this capacity he performed before George III. at Windsor Castle, greatly to the satisfaction of that monarch. In 1814 he first appeared at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of "Shylock," with such distinguished success that he not only fully established his own fame, but also retrieved the declining popularity of the theatre. He afterwards visited America, where he remained two years. Died in 1833. As a tragedian Kean is considered not inferior to any one that has appeared on the English stage. His remarkable success was owing to his great application in the study of his characters and the intensity of passion which he threw into them. He especially excelled in his representations of "Shylock," "Othello," and "Richard III."

See Procter, "Life of E. Kean," 1835; F. W. Hawkins, "Life of Edmund Kean;" Oxberry, "Dramatic Biography."

Kean, (Ellen,) known also by her maiden and professional name of Ellen Tree, an excellent actress, both in tragedy and comedy, the wife of Charles J. Kean. She was born in London in 1805, first appeared upon the stage in 1823, was married in 1842, retired from the stage in 1868, and died August 20, 1880.

Keane, keen, (John,) Lord, a celebrated British general, was born at Belmont, in the county of Waterford, in 1781. He entered the army at the age of thirteen. In 1799 he was promoted to the grade of captain, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Earl Cavan in Egypt. In 1812 he served as colonel in Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and was present at the engagements of Vitoria, Toulouse, and other important battles. He was subsequently sent to America, where, with the rank of major-general, he took part in the battle of New Orleans, January, 1815. In 1833 he was appointed commander of the forces of Bombay, and in 1838 became general-in-chief of the British army sent against the Afghans. In 1839 he besieged the fortress of Ghuznee, which had been regarded as impregnable, and which was garrisoned with 3500 men, well supplied with all the munitions of war. The place was, however, taken by assault in forty-eight hours, with a loss of only two hundred on the side of the British. For this victory General Keane was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Keane of Ghuznee. Died in 1844.

Keane, (John Joseph,) D.D., a bishop, born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, September 12, 1839, came in boyhood to Baltimore, was educated in the Roman Catholic institutions of Maryland, was ordained a priest in 1866, and in 1878 was consecrated Bishop of Richmond, Virginia.

Kearney or **Kearny,** kar′ne, (Philip,) an able American general, born in the city of New York in June, 1815. He was sent to Europe by the government to study the French cavalry tactics about 1838. He obtained the rank of captain in 1846, served in the Mexican war, and lost his left arm near Mexico in 1847. Having resigned his commission in 1851, he passed several years in Europe, and served in the French army at Solferino, (1859.) He became a brigadier-general of the Union army in 1861. He commanded a division at the battles of Williamsburg, May 5, Fair Oaks, May 31, White Oak Swamp, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. In the month last named he was raised to the rank of major-general. He was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

Kearny, (Stephen Watts,) a major-general in the United States army, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1794. He entered the army as lieutenant in 1812, and distinguished himself at the battle of Queenstown. Promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he marched westward from the Arkansas, conquered New Mexico, and established a provisional government at Santa Fé. He was brevetted major-general for his gallantry at the battle of San Pasqual, December 3, 1846. In the following spring he was for some time Governor of California. Died in 1848.

Kēar′ў, (Annie,) an English author, born at Bilton, in Yorkshire, March 3, 1825, the daughter of a clergyman of Irish birth. She published "Castle Daly," "A Doubting Heart," "Clemency Franklyn," and other novels, besides tales and verse for children, and "Heroes of Asgard," a work on Norse mythology. She was of a deeply religious nature. Died at Eastbourne, March 3, 1879.

Keate, keet, (George,) F.R.S., an English author, born in Wiltshire in 1729. During his travels on the continent he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, with whom he was a correspondent for a long time. Of his works we may mention the poems of "Ancient and Modern Rome," (1760,) and "The Alps," (1763.) He compiled an account of the "Pelew Islands" (1788) from manuscripts placed in his hands by Captain Wilson. Died in 1797.

Kēat′ing, (Geoffrey,) D.D., a Catholic priest and historical writer, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, about 1600. His chief production is a "History of Ireland from the Time that it was Planted after the Flood until the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of Henry II." This work, which is replete with fables and traditions, was translated from the Irish by Dermot O'Connor, and published in London, in 1738.

Kēats, (John,) a celebrated English poet, born in London in 1795 or 1796, and educated in the classics at Enfield. He published his first poems in 1817, at the

recommendation of Leigh Hunt. His "Endymion," which appeared soon after, was severely criticised by Gifford in the "Quarterly Review." As Keats was of a very sensitive disposition, it is supposed that this criticism aggravated the disease under which he was suffering. He died in 1821 at Rome, whither he had gone to reside on account of his health. The poetry of Keats, though exhibiting a vivid perception of the beautiful, and great powers of fancy, is deficient in intensity and force; and his celebrity is perhaps to be attributed as much to the circumstances attending his early death as to his poetical abilities. Besides the "Endymion," we may mention, as among the most important of his works, "Hyperion," "Lamia," and "Isabella."

"We had never happened," says Lord Jeffrey, "to see either of these volumes ["Endymion" and "The Eve of Saint Agnes"] till very lately, and have been exceedingly struck with the genius they display, and the spirit of poetry which breathes through all their extravagance. . . . Mr. Keats, we understand, is still a very young man; and his whole works, indeed, bear evidence enough of the fact. They are full of extravagance and irregularity, rash attempts at originality, interminable wanderings, and excessive obscurity. They manifestly require, therefore, all the indulgence that can be claimed for a first attempt;—but we think it no less plain that they deserve it; for they are flushed all over with the rich lights of fancy, and so coloured and bestrewn with the flowers of poetry, that, even while perplexed and bewildered in their labyrinths, it is impossible to resist the intoxication of their sweetness, or to shut our hearts to the enchantments they so lavishly present." ("Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820.)

See RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," 2 vols., 1848; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1818; "Westminster Review" for January, 1849; "Atlantic Monthly" for January, 1861; "Monthly Review" for July, 1820.

Keats, (Sir RICHARD GOODWIN,) an English admiral, born in Hampshire in 1757. In 1778 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the ninety-eight-gun ship Prince George, where the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) was placed under his command. He served with distinction against the Americans and the French. In 1782 he received a commander's commission, and in 1807 became rear-admiral. Died in 1834.

Keble, kee'bḷ or kee'b'l, (JOHN,) an English divine and poet of high reputation, was born at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, on the 25th of April, 1792. He was educated at Oxford, elected a Fellow of Oriel College about 1810, and ordained a priest in 1816, soon after which date he left the university. For twenty ensuing years he was employed as his father's curate at Fairford. He was an intimate friend of John Henry Newman, and one of the leaders of the Tractarian movement in favour of High-Church doctrines, or Puseyism. According to Dr. Newman, Keble was the primary author of this movement. In 1827 he published "The Christian Year: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year," which obtained almost unbounded popularity, and passed through fifty editions or more. He was appointed professor of poetry at Oxford in 1833, and became vicar of Hursley in 1835. About this time he married Charlotte Clarke. He contributed to the "Tracts for the Times," (1834–36,) and published a number of sermons. Among his popular works is "Lyra Innocentium: Thoughts in Verse on Christian Children, their Ways and Privileges," (1846.) "To English church people without number," says the "North British Review," "'The Christian Year' has long been not only a cherished classic, but a sacred book, which they place beside their Bible and their Prayer-Book. . . . Popularity is no word to express the fact that this book has been for years the cherished companion, in their best moods, of numbers of the best men, of the most diverse characters and schools, who have lived in our time." Died in March, 1866.

See SIR JOHN T. COLERIDGE, "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble," 1869; "North British Review" for September, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1869; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1867; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1869.

Keble, (JOSEPH,) an English writer upon law, born in London about 1632; died in 1710. Of his numerous works we may cite "An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants," (1681.)

Keckermann, kĕk'kẹr-măn', (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a learned German writer on science, born at Dantzic in 1571. He wrote, besides other works, "Systema Ethicum," (1610,) and "Systema Mathematices," (1617.) Died in 1609.

Ked'die, (HENRIETTA,) a British author, known by the pseudonym of SARAH TYTLER. She was born in 1827. She published the novels "Days of Yore," (1864,) "Citoyenne Jacqueline," (1865,) "Noblesse Oblige," (1869,) and various other tales, besides hand-books on art and literature, and didactic books for girls.

Keder, kē'dẹr, (NILS or NICHOLAS,) a Swedish antiquary, born at Stockholm in 1659. He wrote his autobiography, and several treatises upon the ancient medals of the North. He was ennobled in 1719. Died in 1735.

Ked'ney, (JOHN STEINFORT,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 12, 1819. He graduated at Union College in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1841, and took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1843. In 1871 he became professor of divinity in the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minnesota. His principal works are "Catawba River, and other Poems," (1847,) and "The Beautiful and the Sublime," an able treatise on æsthetics, (1880.) Many of his poems are marked by much power and originality. Prof. Kedney is one of the instructors in the Concord Summer School of Philosophy.

Keen, (WILLIAM WILLIAMS,) M.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1837. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1853, at Brown University in 1859, and at Jefferson Medical College in 1862. He served with distinction as an army-surgeon, and then studied his profession in Europe for two years. He afterwards conducted a school of anatomy in Philadelphia, and published various professional papers and treatises.

Keene, keen, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, born at Lynn in 1713. In 1752 he was raised to the see of Chester, and in 1770 to that of Ely. He was distinguished for his learning and benevolence. Died in 1781.

Keen'ẹr, (JOHN CHRISTIAN,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in Baltimore in 1819, graduated at Wesleyan University in 1834. He wrote a work entitled "The Post-Oak Circuit." He became a bishop in 1870.

Kee-Tse or **Kî-Tse**, kee-tsŭh, [written in French, KI-TSEU,] a Chinese philosopher, who lived in the twelfth century B.C. He became the adviser of the emperor Woo-Wang, the founder of the third Chinese dynasty.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine ancienne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Keferstein, kā'fẹr-stīn', (CHRISTIAN,) a German geologist, born at Halle in 1784. He published, besides other works, "Geognostic Observations on the Basaltic Structure of Western Germany," (1820,) in which he successfully maintains the volcanic nature of basalt, and "The Natural History of the Earth," Died in 1866.

Kehrein, kā'rīn, (JOSEPH,) a German scholar, born at Heidesheim, October 20, 1808. He was a distinguished teacher, and a man of kindly and genial nature. He wrote "Love and Psyche," (1834, in verse, from Apuleius,) "Lives of the Saints," (1842,) and many other works, chiefly educational. Died March 25, 1876.

Kehren, kā'rẹn, (JOSEPH,) a German historical painter, born at Hülchrath, near Dusseldorf, May 30, 1817. Many of his works are of a religious and ecclesiastical character. Died May 12, 1880.

Keightley, kīt'le, (THOMAS,) a historical and biographical writer, born in Dublin about 1790. He published, besides other works, "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Rome," (3d edition, 1854;) a "History of England," (1837;) a "Life of John Milton," (1855;) and a "History of Rome." Died November 4, 1872.

Keil, kīl, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST KARL,) a German scholar, born at Weissenfels, May 17, 1812. He studied at Berlin and Leipsic, and held professorships of philology in Berlin. He published works on Greek onomatology, "Analecta Epigraphica," "Sylloge Inscriptionum Bœoticarum," etc. Died December 15, 1865.

Keil, (FRANZ,) an Austrian geographer, born at Graslitz, in Bohemia, June 22, 1822. He became an apothecary, but studied geology, and especially the structure of the Eastern Alps. Died at Marburg, March 10, 1876. His reports, charts, etc., are of very high value.

Keil, kīl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar and *littérateur*, born at Gotha in 1781. He published in 1814 an "Elementary Book of the Spanish Langnage." In 1813 he was chosen a member of the Royal Spanish Academy. He also wrote a number of lyrical poems. Died in 1857.

Keil, (KARL AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian, born at Grossenhain in 1754. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Hermeneutics of the New Testament," in German, (1810.) Died in 1818.

Keilhau, kīl′hŏw, (BALTHASAR MATTHIAS,) a Norwegian geologist, born at Birid, November 2, 1797, of a family originally German. He became professor of mineralogy in Christiania, where he died, January 1, 1858. His labours in the study of the geology of Norway were of much importance.

Keill, keel, (JAMES,) a physician, brother of John, noticed below, was born at Edinburgh in 1673. He studied medicine in his native city and at Leyden, and lectured on anatomy in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He wrote a work entitled "Anatomy of the Human Body," and several physiological treatises. Died in 1719.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keill, (JOHN,) a distinguished mathematician, born at Edinburgh in 1671, and educated at Oxford. In 1700 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote several works in defence of the theories of Newton against Leibnitz. In 1711 he was chosen to decipher papers for the queen, for which position he was well qualified. He became professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he had received the degree of doctor of physic. Among his works are "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," and "An Introduction to the True Astronomy," both of which were published in Latin and English. Died in 1721.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keim, kīm, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German architect, born in 1769; died in 1864.

Keim, kīm, (THEODOR,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart, December 17, 1825. He was educated at Tübingen, and in 1860 became professor of theology at Zurich. Among his writings are a "Life of Ambrosius Blarer," (1860,) "The Historical Christ," (1865,) "History of Jesus of Nazareth," (3 vols., 1867-72,) a briefer "History of Jesus," (1873,) etc. Died November 17, 1878.

Keim, kīm, (WILLIAM H.,) an American general, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was elected a member of Congress by the voters of Berks county in 1858, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the autumn of 1861. Died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in May, 1862.

Keisar, kī′zȧr or kī′zȧr, (WILLEM,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1647; died about 1693.

Keiser. See KIESER, (DIETRICH GEORG.)

Keiser, kī′zẹr, (REINHARD,) one of the earliest opera composers in Germany, born in Leipsic in 1673, was the author of more than a hundred operas, besides several concertos and pieces of church music. His productions were highly esteemed by Handel. Died in 1739.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BURNEY, "History of Music."

Keith, keeth, (GEORGE,) fifth Earl Marischal of Scotland, distinguished as a munificent patron of learning, and as the founder of Marischal (mar′shal) College, Aberdeen. He studied in Paris, and afterwards at Geneva, where he had the celebrated Theodore Beza for a preceptor. He succeeded his grandfather as earl marischal in 1581. During the reign of James VI. he was appointed to several high offices of state. Died in 1622.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keith, (GEORGE,) hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland, was born in that country about 1693. He entered the army, and was appointed by Queen Anne the captain of her guards. At the death of that sovereign he made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to have the Pretender proclaimed in London. After the accession of George I., in 1714, his property was confiscated, and sentence of death passed against him by the British Parliament. Keith escaped to the continent, and served for some time in the Spanish army. He subsequently removed to Berlin, where he spent the remainder of his days in high favour with Frederick the Great. Died in 1778.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Milord Maréchal," 1779.

Keith, (GEORGE,) a Scottish religionist, who at an early age embraced the principles of George Fox, in the defence of which he displayed much zeal and eloquence. He subsequently advocated many views at variance with those held by the Quakers, for which he was "disowned" or excommunicated by the Society. Before his death his views again changed, and he died in the communion of the Church of England. He wrote "The Standard of the Quakers Examined," (1702,) intended as a refutation of Barclay's "Apology."

See JANNEY, "History of Friends," vol. iii. chap. iii.; GOUGH, "History of the Quakers;" SMITH, "History of Pennsylvania."

Keith, (JAMES,) field-marshal of Prussia, and brother of George Keith, (1693–1778,) was born in Scotland in 1696. Having entered the army of the Pretender, he took part in the disastrous battle of Sheriffmuir, where he was wounded. He afterwards served in Spain and in Russia, where he obtained distinction as a warrior and statesman and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Soon after the accession of the empress Elizabeth he removed to the court of Frederick the Great, by whom he was created field-marshal of Prussia, and in 1749 governor of Berlin. He fell at the battle of Hochkirchen, in October, 1758.

See A. HENDERSON, "Memoirs of Field-Marshal Keith," 1759; VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Feld-Marschalls J. Keith," Berlin, 1844; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keith, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Episcopal clergyman and antiquary, born in Kincardineshire in 1681, was consecrated a bishop in 1727. He was the author of a "History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland from the Beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of James V. to the Retreat of Queen Mary into England," (1734.) Died in 1757.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Keith, (Sir ROBERT MURRAY,) a British diplomatist, born about 1730. He was for many years ambassador at the court of Vienna. Died in 1795.

See his "Memoirs and Correspondence, Official and Familiar," etc., published by MRS. GILLESPIE SMYTH, 2 vols., 1849.

Keith, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician, born in Yorkshire in 1759. He wrote the "Complete Practical Arithmetician," a work on Trigonometry, and other works. Died in 1824.

Keith, VISCOUNT. See ELPHINSTONE, (G. KEITH.)

Keitt, commonly pronounced kit, (LAWRENCE M.,) a politician, born in South Carolina in 1824. In 1853 he was elected a representative to Congress, and re-elected in 1855, 1857, and 1859. In 1856 he was associated with Preston S. Brooks in his assault upon Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate. He took an active part in the Southern disunion movement of 1860. He was killed in battle near Richmond in June, 1864.

Kekulé, kẹh-koo-lā′, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) an eminent German chemist, born at Darmstadt, September 7, 1829. He held successively professorships at Ghent and Bonn. His principal works are the excellent "Hand-Book of Organic Chemistry," (1861; 3d vol., 1867,) and "Chemistry of Benzol Derivatives," (vol. i., 1867.)

Kekulé, (REINHARD,) a German archæologist, born at Darmstadt, March 6, 1839. He was educated at Erlangen, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1870 became professor of archæology at Bonn. He published "Greek Terra Cottas from Tanagra," (1878,) a "Life of F. G. Welcker," and many other works.

Kelâoon, Kelaoun, or **Kelâûn,** kĕl′ā-ōōn′, (**Almalek-Almansoor-Seif-ed-Deen,** (or **-Almansour-Saiffeddyn,**) al-mȧl′ek âl-mân-soor′ sīf-ed-deen′,) Sultan of Egypt, was brought to that country as a slave in 1249 A.D. He rapidly rose in rank, and in 1279, having

revolted against Almalek-al-Saeed, he was proclaimed Sultan of Egypt and Syria. He subsequently conquered Tripoli, and other places of importance in Northern Africa. Died in 1290.

Kelij-Arslân. See KILIJ-ARSLÂN.

Keller. See CELLARIUS.

Keller, kel'ẹr, (GEORG,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Bomdorf, in the Black Forest, in 1760. He became in 1806 pastor at Aarau, where his opinions, which leaned towards Protestantism, gave great offence to the Catholic clergy. He published, among other works, "The Catholicon." Died in 1827.

Keller, (GERARD,) a Dutch author, born at Gouda, February 13, 1829. He became well known as an editor, and as author of a large number of novels, books of travel, dramatic poems, art-criticisms, etc. His books for the young are highly popular.

Keller, kel'ẹr, (GODFREY,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1819. He published in 1846 a volume of poems, which were received with such favour that the Senate of Zurich voted him a pension to enable him to prosecute his literary studies. His "New Poems" appeared in 1851, "Green Henry," a historical romance, in 1854, and in 1856 his best-known work, "The People of Seldwyla," a collection of short stories illustrating Swiss manners. His later books include "Zurich Novels" and "Seven Legends," (1872.) Died July 15, 1890.

Keller, (JEAN BALTHASAR,) a brass-founder, born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1638; died in 1702.

Keller, (JOSEPH,) an able German engraver, born at Linz, on the Rhine, in 1815, became professor of engraving at Dusseldorf. Among his works are a large engraving of Raphael's "Dispute of the Sacrament," and several prints after Overbeck. Died May 31, 1873.

Keller, von, fon kel'ẹr, (HEINRICH ADELBERT,) a German philologist, born at Pleidelsheim, Würtemberg, July 15, 1812. He studied at Tübingen, and became a clergyman, and librarian of that university. He was very laborious as an editor of old texts, French and especially German. Died March 7, 1883.

Keller von Steinbok, kel'ẹr fon stīn'bok, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a Swiss jurist and legal writer, born at Zurich in 1799, became professor of law at Halle in 1843. Died at Berlin, September 12, 1860.

Kellerhoven, kel'ẹr-ho'vẹn, (MORITZ,) a German painter and engraver, born at Altenrath, duchy of Berg, in 1758, became court painter at Munich about 1806. He excelled in portraits, and engraved many of his own works. Died in 1830.

Kellermann, de, deh kȧ'lĕr'mŏn', (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE,) Duke of Valmy, a distinguished French marshal, of German extraction, born at Strasburg in 1735. After serving in the Seven Years' war, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1792, and was soon after appointed to command the central army on the Moselle. He gained a decisive victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy in September, 1792. Having been accused of treachery by Custine and others, he was imprisoned for ten months, and only released after the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he became commander of the army of the Alps, and after his return to Paris was appointed inspector-general of cavalry, in 1798. He was created in 1804 senator and marshal of France, and in 1806 he obtained from Napoleon the command of the reserve army on the Rhine, and other distinctions. On the accession of Louis XVIII. he was made a peer, and received the grand cross of the order of Saint Louis. Died in 1820.

See DE SALVE, "Fragments historiques sur le Maréchal de Kellermann," 1807; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" BOTIDOUX, "Esquisse de la Carrière militaire de F. C. de Kellermann," 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kellermann, de, (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE EDMOND,) Duke of Valmy, a son of François Etienne, was born in Paris in 1802. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, 1842, and 1844. Died in 1868.

Kellermann, de, (FRANÇOIS ETIENNE,) Duke of Valmy, born at Metz in 1770, was a son of General Kellermann, noticed above. He served as adjutant-general under Bonaparte in Italy in 1796, became a general of brigade in 1797, and contributed greatly to the victory at Marengo in 1800. About 1802 he obtained the rank of general of division. He was wounded at Austerlitz, where he directed several charges of cavalry. In 1815 he fought for Napoleon at Waterloo. Died in 1835.

Kel'ley, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American general in the Union army, born in New Hampshire about 1807. He gained a victory at Philippi, Virginia, in June, 1861. In March, 1862, he was appointed commander of the "railroad district" in Northwestern Virginia.

Kel'ley, (EDWARD,) a noted astrologer, born at Worcester, England, in 1555. He was an accomplice of the notorious Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied to Germany. While there, he was imprisoned as an impostor by the emperor Rudolph; but, having afterwards obtained his release, he won the favour of the emperor, by whom he was knighted. He, however, resumed his old practices, and was again imprisoned. In an attempt to regain his liberty, he fell from his window, and was mortally wounded, in 1595. He wrote various works upon alchemy and astrology.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Kelley, (WILLIAM D.,) born in Philadelphia about 1814, studied law, and was elected as a Democrat a judge of the court of common pleas. About 1856 he became an active Republican, and was in 1860 an ardent supporter of Lincoln for the Presidency. He was elected a member of Congress from Philadelphia in 1860, and was re-elected each successive term until his death. In Congress he uniformly acted with the radical Republicans. Died January 9, 1890.

Kellgren, chĕl'grĕn, (JOHAN HENRIK,) an eminent Swedish poet, born in West Gothland in 1751, was educated at the University of Åbo, in Finland. In 1786 Gustavus III. appointed him a member of the Swedish Academy, and likewise chose him for his private secretary and librarian. His works, consisting of lyric poetry and four operas, were published in 1796, in 3 vols., under the title of "Samlade Skriftes." Died in 1795.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. VON ROSENSTEIN, "J. H. Kellgréns Lefnad," 1796.

Kellie, EARL OF. See ERSKINE, (T. ALEXANDER.)

Kel'lĭ-sọn, (MATTHEW,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Northamptonshire about 1560. He filled the offices of chancellor of the University of Rheims and president of the College of Douay. He wrote numerous religious and controversial works. Died in 1641.

Kel'lọgg, (CLARA LOUISE,) an American singer, born at Sumterville, South Carolina, in July, 1842, of New England parentage. Her father was a prominent inventor. She made her début in 1861, and has since sung with great applause in all the principal cities of Europe and America. She was married in 1887 to Carl Strakosch.

Kel'lў, (ALFRED,) an American lawyer, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1787. Having removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he contributed greatly to the internal improvement of the State by canals, and was several times elected to the legislature. Died in 1859.

Kel'lў, (Sir FITZROY,) a British lawyer, born in London in 1796. He was for many years a Conservative member of Parliament, and was attorney-general in 1858–59. Died September 17, 1880.

Kelly, (FRANCES MARIA,) a British actress, a niece of Michael Kelly, born December 15, 1790. She first appeared on the stage at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1799. She attained great eminence in her profession, and was an intimate friend of Charles and Mary Lamb. Died November 9, 1882.

Kelly, (HUGH,) a dramatic and political writer, born at Killarney, in Ireland, in 1739. He removed to London, where he became the editor of several periodicals. He published a pamphlet entitled a "Vindication of the Administration of Mr. Pitt," and the plays of "False Delicacy," (1768,) "A Word to the Wise," (1770,) and the "School for Wives," (1774.) Died in 1777.

See "Life of Kelly," prefixed to the edition of his Works, 1778.

Kelly, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Church of England, born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in 1750. He translated the Bible into the Manks language, a dialect of the ancient Celtic, in which he was exceedingly well versed, and wrote "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gallic, or Language of the Isle of Man." Died in 1809.

Kelly, (MICHAEL,) a celebrated singer and musical composer, born at Dublin in 1762. At the age of sixteen he went to Naples, and received lessons there from Fineroli and Aprili. He performed with eminent success in Italy, and also in Germany, where he was a favourite with the emperor Joseph and an intimate friend of the great Mozart. He afterwards became first singer at Drury Lane Theatre, London. He wrote an interesting work entitled "Reminiscences" of his contemporaries and friends. Died in 1826.

See "Musical Biography," London, 1814; "Monthly Review" for November, 1825.

Kelly, (PATRICK,) D.D., born in Ireland, in 1820 was made (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Richmond, Virginia. In 1822 he was translated to the see of Waterford, Ireland. Died October 8, 1829.

Kemble, (ADELAIDE.) See SARTORIS.

Kem'ble, (CHARLES,) a brother of Mrs. Siddons and J. P. Kemble, was born in South Wales in 1775. He was educated at Douay, in France, and became an actor at the age of eighteen. In 1792 he performed at Drury Lane as "Malcolm" in "Macbeth," and continued upon the stage as a successful actor until 1840. Died in 1854.

See OXBERRY'S "Dramatic Biography;" "Fraser's Magazine for December, 1854.

Kemble, (ELIZABETH,) a daughter of Roger Kemble, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1761. She made her first appearance in London in 1783. In form and expression, as well as in the applause which she received, she has been compared to her sister, Mrs. Siddons. In 1785 she married an actor named Whitlock, whom she accompanied to America in 1792. In this country she became a great favourite, and performed several times before General Washington. Died in 1836.

Kemble, (FRANCES ANNE,) often called FANNY KEMBLE, a popular English actress and writer, born in London in 1811, was a daughter of Charles Kemble. She performed both tragedy and comedy with eminent success. About 1832 she accompanied her father to the United States, where she married Pierce Butler, from whom she was divorced in 1849, and afterwards, for nearly twenty years, resided in Lenox, Massachusetts. She published a "Journal of a Residence in America," (1835,) "The Star of Seville," a drama, (1837,) "Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–39," (1863,) "Records of a Girlhood," (1878,) and "Records of Later Life," (1882.)

Kemble, (GEORGE STEPHEN,) another brother of the Kemble family, and a distinguished actor, was born in Herefordshire in 1758. He first appeared at Covent Garden in 1783, and afterwards was successively the manager of the theatres of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Drury Lane. Died in 1822.

Kemble, (JOHN MITCHELL,) an Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian, son of Charles Kemble the actor, was born in 1807, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. For several years he was the editor of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review." He became a member of various foreign scientific and historical societies. His chief work is entitled "The Saxons in England; a History of the English Commonwealth till the Period of the Norman Conquest," (2 vols., 1849.) Died in 1857.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March and May, 1857.

Kemble, (JOHN PHILIP,) an eminent English tragedian, brother of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and son of Roger Kemble, was born at Prescot, in Lancashire, in 1757. He first appeared on the stage at the age of ten years. He was afterwards educated at the Roman Catholic seminary at Douay, France. In 1776 he again went on the stage, and rose rapidly to the first rank in his profession. In 1783 he first performed as "Hamlet" in London at the Drury Lane Theatre. He subsequently became a shareholder and manager in the Covent Garden Theatre. He retired from his profession in 1817. On this occasion a public dinner was given him, at which Lord Holland presided. On account of ill health, he then went to reside in the south of France, and afterwards at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he died in 1823.

A competent and impartial critic thus states his impressions of Kemble as an actor: "His performances throughout evince deep study and application, joined to amazingly judicious conception. They are correct and highly-finished paintings, but much laboured. . . . Though my head is satisfied, and even astonished, yet my heart is seldom affected. . . . Once, I must own, however, I was completely overpowered by his acting. It was in the part of Zanga. . . . I could not have believed that tragic representation could so far deceive the senses and the judgment." ("Life and Letters of Irving," vol. i. p. 156.) As an actor, Kemble excelled in the highest order of tragedy. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, and was learned and refined. His manners were uncommonly attractive. He enjoyed a high character as a gentleman and a man of honour.

See BOADEN, "Memoirs of John P. Kemble," 2 vols., 1825.

Kemble, (PRISCILLA,) an English actress, wife of the preceding, was born about 1755; died in 1845.

Kemble, (ROGER,) a distinguished actor, born in Hereford, England, in 1721. In 1753 he married Sarah Ward, an actress, by whom he had twelve children. Among these were Mrs. Siddons, John Philip Kemble, Elizabeth Kemble, and Charles Kemble, all of whom are mentioned in this work. Died in 1802.

Kemény, kĕm'ān̈, (SIGMUND,) BARON OF, a Hungarian writer and journalist, born in 1816. In 1849 he was elected to the National Assembly at Pesth, where he advocated the revolutionary cause. The next year he became one of the editors of the "Respublica." He wrote several popular romances. Died Sept. 22, 1875.

Kemp, (GEORGE MICKLE,) the designer of the Scott monument at Edinburgh, was born at New Hall, in Scotland, about 1794. He was employed for a time as a draughtsman, and, when plans were requested for the Scott monument, he furnished one which was preferred, though he did not live to see the execution of it. Died in 1844.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Kemp, (JAMES,) D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, born in Scotland in 1764, came to the United States in 1787, and for more than twenty years was rector at Great Choptank, Maryland. He was bishop of that diocese, and provost of the University of Maryland, from 1816 until his death, in 1827.

Kemp, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Kent about 1400, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1452, and subsequently became lord chancellor. He had distinguished abilities both as a primate and statesman. Died in 1454.

Kemp, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished musical composer, and organist of the cathedral of Bristol, was born at Exeter in 1778; died in 1824. Among his productions are the anthems "I am Alpha and Omega," "A Sound of Battle is in the Land," and "The Siege of Ischia," an opera.

Kempelen, von, fon kĕm'pẹh-lĕn, (WOLFGANG,) a famous mechanical genius, and the inventor of the chess machine, was born at Presburg in 1734. His remarkable talent for chess-playing made him a favourite at the court of Maria Theresa, who created him an imperial councillor. In 1769 he exhibited to the empress his so-called automaton chess-player, a figure in size and appearance like a Turk, which, though opposed by the best players, was nearly always victorious; but, after astonishing and puzzling all Europe, it was discovered that the figure concealed within it a Russian dwarf, a famous chess-player, who directed its motions. He also invented the speaking-machine, having the form of a wooden box provided with a bellows. This was made to speak words distinctly in a voice like that of a child. Kempelen wrote a treatise "On the Mechanism of Human Speech." Died in 1804.

Kem'pẹn-fĕlt, (RICHARD,) an English admiral, the son of a Swede in the English service, was born at Westminster in 1720. He was distinguished for his gallantry and activity, and in 1779 was made a rear-admiral. He went down with the "Royal George," at Spithead, August 29, 1782, a calamity touchingly commemorated by Cowper in a poem "On the Loss of the Royal George." Kempenfelt wrote some good religious poetry, of which the lyric "Burst, ye emerald gates" is the best-known.

Kem'pẹr, (JACKSON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Pleasant Valley, New York, December 24, 1789. He graduated at Columbia College in 1809, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1814, and was for twenty years a clergyman of Philadelphia. In 1835 he was consecrated a missionary bishop for the Western States. In 1859, after long and severe labours throughout a wide field, he was made Bishop of Wisconsin. Died at Delafield, Wisconsin, May 24, 1870.

Kemper, kĕm'pẹr, (JAN MELCHIOR,) an able Dutch jurist, born at Amsterdam in 1776. He became professor of law at Leyden in 1809, and published a number of works on law. Died in 1824.

See M. SIEGENBEEK, "Memoria J. M. Kemperi," 1824.

Kem'pẹr, (REUBEN,) an American officer, born in Fauquier county, Virginia. He distinguished himself in various engagements against the Spaniards in Florida and Mexico, and took part in the defence of New Orleans under General Jackson. Died in 1826.

Kemph, kĕmf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German theologian and writer, born at Strasburg in 1397; died in 1497.

Kempis, à, à kĕm'pis, (THOMAS,) or THOMAS **Ham'-ẹr-kẹn**, a celebrated German ascetic writer, born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, about 1380. He became an inmate of the monastery of Mount Saint Agnes, and spent much time in copying religious books. He is said to have employed fifteen years in writing a copy of the Bible. He also wrote several original treatises. His reputation is founded on the well-known work entitled "De Imitatione Christi;" but it remains an unsettled question whether he composed or only transcribed it. Many volumes have been written on each side of this question. Died in 1471.

See BREWER, "Thomæ à Kempis Biographia," 1676; BAEHRING, "Thomas von Kempen," etc., 1854; MOOREN, "Nachrichten über Thomas à Kempis," Crefeld, 1855, (said to be the best of all the biographies of T. à Kempis;) MALOU, "Recherches sur le véritable Auteur de l'Imitation," 1858; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; CHARLES HOFFMANN, "T. à Kempis et ses Écrits," 1848; J. P. SILBERT, "Gersen, Gerson und Kempis, oder ist Einer von diesen Dreien der Verfasser," etc., 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kĕn, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English prelate, born at Berkhamstead in 1637, and educated at Oxford. About 1679 he went to Holland as chaplain to the Princess of Orange. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles II., who raised him to the see of Bath and Wells in 1684. "He was," says Macaulay, "a man of parts and learning, of quick sensibility and stainless virtue. . . . Before he became a bishop, he had maintained the honour of his gown by refusing, when the court was at Winchester, to let Eleanor Gwinn [a mistress of Charles] lodge in the house which he occupied there as a prebendary. The king had sense enough to respect so manly a spirit. Of all the prelates he liked Ken the best." Deprived of his bishopric as a nonjuror upon the coronation of William III., he was regarded with the highest esteem even by his opponents. Queen Anne, upon her accession, granted him a pension. He was the author of several volumes of elaborate sermons, and of many poetical productions of a religious character. "His Morning and Evening Hymns," says the writer above quoted, "are still repeated daily in thousands of dwellings." He died in 1711.

See W. HAWKINS, "Life of Bishop Ken," 1713; W. L. BOWLES, "Life of Thomas Ken," 1830; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1851; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," etc., London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1832.

Kĕn'dạl, (GEORGE,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Devonshire, was a Calvinist. He became rector of Blissland, in Cornwall, from which he was ejected about 1662. Died in 1663.

Kendal, (MARGARET BRUNTON,) an English actress, better known by her stage and maiden name of MADGE ROBERTSON. She was born at Great Grimsby, March 15, 1849, went upon the stage in 1865, and in 1869 married Mr. Kendal, an actor, whose name was originally Grimston. Mrs. Kendal is one of the leading actresses in comedy of the recent British stage.

Kĕn'dạl, (AMOS,) an able American statesman, born at Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and subsequently, removing to Kentucky, became a tutor in the family of Henry Clay. He supported General Jackson in the Presidential campaign of 1829, and was afterwards appointed by him an auditor of the treasury department. He was made postmaster-general in 1835, and continued to fill that post till 1840. He began about 1844 a Life of General Jackson, of which the first volume was published several years ago. Died in 1869.

See notice in the "Democratic Review" for March, 1838, (with a portrait;) "Life of Jackson."

Kĕn'dall, (G.,) an English missionary, who laboured in New Zealand, and opened a school there in 1816. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the language of that country, and wrote a "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of New Zealand," (1820.) He was drowned at sea in 1835.

Kendall, (GEORGE WILKINS,) an American writer and journalist, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1810. He removed in 1835 to New Orleans, where he became associated with Mr. Lumsden as editor of the "Picayune." In 1841 he accompanied the Santa Fé expedition from Texas, of which he published an account after his return. He brought out in 1851 a work entitled "The War between the United States and Mexico," with coloured plates of the principal conflicts. Died in 1867.

Kendall, (JOHN,) an English writer, and member of the Society of Friends, born about 1725; died in 1814. Among his works are a "Life of Thomas Story," and "Precepts of the Christian Religion."

Kendi, Al. See ALCHINDUS.

Kĕn'drick, (ASAHEL C.,) D.D., an American scholar and Baptist clergyman, born at Poultney, Vermont, in 1809. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1831. He was afterwards appointed professor of Latin and Greek at Madison University, and in 1850 Greek professor in the University of Rochester, New York. He has published a number of religious and miscellaneous works.

Kendrick, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1777, was appointed professor of theology and moral philosophy in Hamilton College (now Madison University) in 1822. His labours contributed greatly to the prosperity of the institution. Died in 1848.

Ken-ēal'ў, (Dr. EDWARD VAUGHAN HYDE,) a British lawyer and author, born at Cork in 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became noted as a translator of songs from foreign languages, of which he had a wonderful knowledge. His ardent zeal on behalf of "the Tichborne claimant" in 1873 gave him even greater fame. His paper "The Englishman," founded in 1874, had a very great popularity, and in 1875 he was sent to Parliament. His principal works are "Brallaghan," (1845,) and "Goethe, a New Pantomime," (1850.) Died in London, April 16, 1880.

Kenicius, kà-nee'she-us, (PETER,) Archbishop of Upsal, Sweden, during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1555. He rendered important service to the cause of education, and owing to his efforts parish hospitals were established throughout Sweden. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1636.

Ken'lў, (JOHN R.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Baltimore about 1820. He commanded a small force which was attacked at Front Royal by the army of Stonewall Jackson, May 23, 1862. He was wounded and captured in this action.

Ken'nạ-way, (Sir JOHN,) a British diplomatist, born at Exeter in 1758. He became a captain of the army in India in 1780, and negotiated an important treaty with Tippoo Saib in 1792. Died in 1836.

Ken'nẹ-dў, (BENJAMIN HALL,) D.D., an English scholar, a brother of the following, was born near Birmingham, November 6, 1804. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and in 1867 was appointed regius professor of Greek at Cambridge. Besides volumes of sermons, poems, lectures, etc., he published translations from the Greek classics, and various Greek text-books. He was noted for his extensive and thorough scholarship. Died April 6, 1889.

Kennedy, (CHARLES RANN,) a brother of the preceding, and a son of Rann Kennedy, a poet and divine,

was born near Birmingham, March 1. 1808, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and published poems, translations, law-books, etc. He is best known as the translator (with his father) of Virgil into English blank verse. Died in 1867.

Ken'nę-dy, (GRACE,) a popular Scottish authoress, born in Ayrshire in 1782. She published several moral and religious tales of great merit. Among these we may name "Anna Ross," "The Decision," and "Jessy Allan," which have been translated into German; also "Father Clement," (1825.) Died in 1825.

Kennedy, (ILDEFONSO,) a Scottish Benedictine and scientific writer, born at Muthel in 1721, was secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Munich. Died in 1804.

Kennedy, (JAMES,) a Scottish prelate, and grandson of Robert III., was born about 1405. He was raised in 1440 to the see of Saint Andrew's, and was subsequently chosen a lord of the regency until James III. obtained his majority. He was distinguished for the salutary reforms which he effected among the Scottish clergy. He was the founder of the University of Saint Salvator, at Saint Andrew's. Died in 1466.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Kennedy, (JOHN,) a physician and antiquary, born in Scotland. He wrote a treatise on the coins of the emperor Carausius. Died in 1760.

Ken'nę-dy, (JOHN,) an English author, and rector of Bradley, in Derbyshire. Among his works is "A Scripture Chronology," (1752.) Died about 1770.

Kennedy, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish preacher, born at Killearnan, Ross-shire, August 11, 1819. He received a university education, and in 1844 was ordained minister of Dingwall, afterwards joining the Free Church. Among his works are "Man's Relation to God," "Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire," and "The Apostles of the North." He is one of the most eloquent of Scottish pulpit orators, and in 1881 was prominent as an antagonist of the opinions of Prof. W. R. Smith.

Ken'nę-dy, (JOHN PENDLETON,) an American statesman and popular writer, born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1795. He served in the war of 1812, and was elected in 1820 to the Maryland House of Delegates. He was subsequently three times elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he actively supported the leading measures of the Whig party. He was appointed secretary of the navy in 1852. He published several popular works of fiction, among which we may name "Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion," (1832,) and "Horse-Shoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendency," (1835;) also a "Life of William Wirt," besides other works. Died in August, 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Kennedy, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) a Scottish reform politician, born near Ayr in 1788. He entered Parliament in 1818 as a Whig. His public life was devoted successfully to the reform of the Scottish administration of government. Died in 1879.

Kennedy, (WALTER,) a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire about 1450. He is chiefly known by his "Flyting," or rhymed controversy with the poet Dunbar; but his best extant work is "The Praise of Age." Died in 1508.

Kennedy, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet and *littérateur*, born at Paisley in 1799. He published in 1827 "Fitful Fancies," and in 1830 "The Arrow and the Rose, and other Poems." He resided for some years at Galveston, Texas, as British consul, and wrote a work entitled "The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas," (1841.) He returned to Great Britain in 1847, and died in 1849.

Ken'nęt, (BASIL,) a clergyman of the Church of England, and brother of Bishop Kennet, born in Kent in 1674, was educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He returned to England on account of ill health. He wrote various antiquarian and historical works, among which are "The Antiquities of Rome," (1696,) relating to the history of the republic, and "Lives and Characters of Ancient Greek Poets," (1697.) Died in 1715.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Kennet, (WHITE,) an English prelate and author, born at Dover in 1660, was educated at Westminster School and at Oxford. In 1699 he received the degree of D.D., and in 1718 was ordained Bishop of Peterborough. He was distinguished as a preacher of great eloquence and as a scholar of indefatigable industry and perseverance, as well as for his opposition to the High-Church party. Died in 1728. Of his numerous works we may mention "Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other Adjacent Places in the Counties of Oxford and Bucks," (1695,) and "A Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil," (1728,) relating to the reign of Charles II.

See W. NEWTON, "Life of White Kennet," 1730; "Biographia Britannica."

Ken'neth I., King of Scotland, died, after a short reign, in 606, and was succeeded by Eugene III.

Kenneth II. succeeded his father, Alpin, as King of the Scots, in 834. He carried on a successful war against the Britons, and reduced the Picts to subjection. He is said to have been the first sovereign who swayed a sceptre over all Scotland. Died about 858 A.D.

Kenneth III. ascended the throne of Scotland in 970. He repelled the invasions of the Danes, established a just and efficient government in his dominions, and is said to have been the first monarch who gave Scotland a written code of laws. He was assassinated in 994.

See BUCHANAN, "History of Scotland."

Ken'ney, (CHARLES LAMB,) an English dramatist, critic, and journalist, son of James Kenney, and godson of Charles Lamb, was born in 1823. His principal works were "The Gates of the East," and "Life and Letters of Balzac." Died August 25, 1881.

Kenney, (JAMES,) an Irish poet, born in 1780. He published "Society, with other Poems," (1803,) and wrote several successful farces and plays, among them "Raising the Wind" and "Sweethearts and Wives." Died in 1849.

Ken'nĭ-cott, (BENJAMIN,) a learned divine and Hebrew scholar, born at Totness, in Devonshire, England, in 1718. While a student at Oxford, he wrote two dissertations, one "On the Tree of Life in Paradise," and the other "On the Oblations of Cain and Abel," which procured for him, free of expense and before the usual period, the degree of B.A. He was soon after elected a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, became canon of Christ Church, and obtained the degree of M.A. in 1750. In 1753 he published a treatise on "The State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament," in which he unfolded his plan of collating the Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament. Although his efforts met with opposition from some of the clergy, a large sum was raised to aid him in his enterprise, and several men of learning were employed to assist him in his labours. His "Hebrew Bible," the result of these labours, was issued in 1776, with the various readings attached. Dr. Kennicott and his assistants in this valuable work consulted sixteen Samaritan and over six hundred Hebrew manuscripts. Died at Oxford in 1783.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ken'non, (ROBERT LEWIS,) a Methodist divine and physician, born in North Carolina in 1789. He excelled in various branches of science, particularly geology, and is said to have been the first to call attention to the coal-fields of Alabama. Died in 1838.

Kĕn'rick, (FRANCIS PATRICK,) D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Dublin in 1797, emigrated in 1821 to America. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Conwell as Bishop of Philadelphia. He was created Archbishop of Baltimore in 1851, and was afterwards appointed by the pope "primate of honour," having precedency over all other Catholic prelates of the country. He enjoyed a high reputation for learning, and published, among other works, "Dogmatic Theology," and "Moral Theology," (both in Latin.) Died in 1863.

Kenrick, (PETER RICHARD,) D.D., brother of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1806. Having removed to Philadelphia, he became editor of the "Catholic Herald." On the death of Dr. Rosati, in 1843, he succeeded him as Bishop of Saint Louis, and in 1847

was made first archbishop of that city. He has founded several charitable institutions, and has been active in promoting the cause of education.

Kĕn'rick, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, noted for his quarrelsome disposition, born in Hertfordshire about 1720, published "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," in poetry, (1759,) "A Review of Dr. Johnson's New Edition of Shakspeare," (1765,) which caused a controversy with Johnson's friends, a "Dictionary of the English Language," and a poem called "Love in the Suds," for which he was sued for damages by Garrick, whom he had libelled in it. Died in 1779.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Ken'sett, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an American landscape-painter, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1818. He studied in London, and in 1845 exhibited at the Royal Academy his "View of Windsor Castle." He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed several excellent pictures of Italian scenery. Among his best American landscapes may be named "Sunset in the Adirondacks," "Franconia Mountains," and "Hudson River from Fort Putnam." He became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1849. Died in 1872.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Kent, (CHARLES; in full, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK,) an English journalist and Roman Catholic author, born in London, November 3, 1823. He was educated in the colleges at Prior Park and Oscott. In 1859 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Among his publications are "The Vision of Cagliostro," (1847,) "Aletheia," (1850,) "Dreamland," (1862,) "A Mythological Dictionary," "Catholicity in the Dark Ages," "Footprints on the Road," "Poems," (1870,) "Corona Catholica," (1880,) etc. His wife (*née* ANN YOUNG) is a successful novelist.

Kent, (EDWARD,) DUKE OF, father of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, and the fourth son of George III., was born in 1767. He studied at Göttingen and Geneva. In 1790 he entered the army, and three years later assisted in the capture of Saint Lucia. In 1796 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and in 1799 was created Duke of Kent and Strathern and Earl of Dublin. In 1802 he became Governor of Gibraltar; but, his rigid discipline producing a mutiny, he was soon after recalled. In 1818 he married a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Duke of Kent was a liberal patron of benevolent enterprises. Died in 1820.

See "Life of Edward, Duke of Kent," by ERSKINE NEALE, 1850.

Kent, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American judge, born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1802. He graduated at Harvard, and in 1825 settled as a lawyer in Bangor, Maine. He was afterwards twice Governor of the State, and became an associate justice of the supreme court of Maine in 1859. Died at Bangor, May 19, 1877.

Kent, (JAMES,) a distinguished organist and musical composer, born at Winchester in 1700. He became one of the children of the Chapel Royal in London. Upon finishing his education, he was successively chosen organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Winchester Cathedral. He published a popular work containing "Twelve Anthems" of his composition. Died in 1776.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Kent, (JAMES,) an eminent American jurist, born in Putnam county, New York, in July, 1763. He graduated at Yale College in 1781, studied law, and commenced the practice of his profession at Poughkeepsie. In politics he was a Federalist. He was profoundly versed in legal knowledge. He became a resident of the city of New York about 1793, and a friend of Alexander Hamilton. In 1798 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New York, and in 1804 became chief justice. He lectured on law at Columbia College. His important decisions in law and equity have been preserved in the Reports of Johnson and Caines. He became chancellor in 1814, and retired from that office in 1823, after which he was again professor of law in Columbia College. He published "Commentaries on American Law," (4 vols., 1826–30,) which is a standard work of high authority and a production of great literary merit. Referring to this work, Judge Story remarks, "These Commentaries have already acquired the reputation of a juridical classic, and have placed their author in the first rank in the benefactors of the profession. They embody the principles of law in pages as attractive by the persuasive eloquence of their style as they are instructive by the fulness and accuracy of their learning." ("On the Conflict of Laws.") "It will be a proud distinction to Kent and Story," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852, (p. 340,) "that they have done more than any other men to put an end to the indifference of English lawyers to the learning of their American brethren." Judge Kent had a high reputation for virtue. He died in New York in December, 1847, leaving one son, William.

See JOHN DUER, "Discourse on the Life of James Kent;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," vol. ii.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Kent, (MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA,) DUCHESS OF, born in 1786, was a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She was married about 1803 to Prince Emich Karl of Leiningen, and again to the Duke of Kent in 1818. Victoria, Queen of England, was the issue of her second marriage. Died in 1861.

Kent, (WILLIAM,) the founder of the English style of landscape-gardening, was born in Yorkshire about 1685. He studied painting, which he soon abandoned for ornamental architecture. Among his best designs is that of the temple of Venus at Stowe. His fame, however, rests chiefly on the great improvement he effected in landscape-gardening, by substituting the close imitation of nature for the stiff and formal style of the French and Dutch. Walpole has styled him "the creator of modern gardening." Died in 1748.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Kent, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer, son of James Kent, the eminent jurist, noticed above, was born in 1802. He was appointed by Governor Seward a judge of the circuit court of New York. Having resigned that office, he practised law in New York City. Died in January, 1861.

Kent'ī-gĕrn, SAINT, a Scottish ecclesiastic, became Bishop of Glasgow. He is said to have converted many of the natives to Christianity. Died about 600.

Ken'tŏn, (SIMON,) an American soldier, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, was one of the associates of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. He fought against the Indians on the Western frontier, and subsequently in the war of 1812. Died in 1836.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Ken'yon, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in Jamaica about 1783, inherited an ample fortune. He published "A Day at Tivoli, with other Poems." Died in 1856.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1838; "North American Review" for April, 1839, (by PRESCOTT.)

Kenyon, (LLOYD,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, and chief justice of the king's bench, was born at Greddington, in Flintshire, October 5, 1732. He became in 1754 a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. With too high a sense of honour to employ artifice, and having no influential friends to assist him, several years elapsed before he obtained practice. In 1779 he distinguished himself by his able defence of Lord George Gordon, on trial for treason. Three years later he was made attorney-general. In 1788 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench and was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron Greddington. He died in 1802, after having amassed a large fortune. Lord Kenyon was generally popular, though his extremely parsimonious habits, added to his overbearing and haughty manner towards the barristers as well as towards his associate judges, made him no favourite with the members of his profession. As a justice, he was distinguished for his strict adherence to the letter of the law, and for his impartial severity upon offenders of every rank.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" "Sketch of the Life, etc. of Lord Kenyon," London, 1802; FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Keogh, ke'o, (WILLIAM,) an Irish lawyer, born at Galway in 1817. He published "The Practice of the

Court of Chancery in Ireland." In 1856 he became a judge of the common pleas. Died September 30, 1878.

Kepler, kĕp'lẹr, or **Keppler**, [Lat. KEPLE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a celebrated German astronomer, born at or near Weil, in Würtemberg, on the 27th of December, 1571. His father, Henry Kepler, lost nearly all his property by becoming surety for a friend, and was reduced to the position of tavern-keeper at Elmendingen. About 1586 he entered the monastic school of Maulbronn, where he was educated at the expense of the Duke of Würtemberg. He continued his studies at Tübingen, which he quitted in 1591 with the degree of master. In 1594 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Grätz, in Styria. He published, under the title of "Mysterium Cosmographicum," (1596,) an account of his inquiries and speculations in relation to the number, distances, and periodic times of the planets. In 1597 he married a widow named Barbara von Muller. Kepler and the other Protestant professors were driven from Grätz by persecution about 1600. He visited Tycho Brahe, who then resided near Prague, and who introduced him to the emperor Rudolph. At the request of Rudolph, he began to assist Tycho in the formation of astronomical tables; but his relations with that astronomer were not very agreeable to either.

On the death of Tycho, in October, 1601, Kepler succeeded him as principal mathematician to the emperor, with a salary of 1500 florins, and inherited his unpublished observations. He published in 1604 an important contribution to the science of optics, entitled a "Supplement to Vitellio." After he obtained the patronage of the emperor he resided for some years at Linz. In 1609 he produced his greatest work, "Astronomia nova, seu Physica celestis tradita Commentariis de Motibus Stellæ Martis," in which he announced two of the laws which regulate the periods and motions of the planets, and which are known as Kepler's Laws. These are: 1, that the orbits of the planets are elliptical; 2, the radius-vector, or line extending from a planet to the sun, describes or passes over equal areas in equal times; 3, the squares of the periodic times of planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. "These laws constitute undoubtedly," says Sir John Herschel, "the most important and beautiful system of geometrical relations which have ever been discovered by a mere inductive process, independent of any consideration of a theoretical kind. They comprise within them a compendium of the motions of all the planets, and enable us to assign their places in their orbits at any instant of time, past or to come." "This beautiful and simple law," says Professor Playfair, in reference to the third law, "had a value beyond what Kepler could possibly conceive; yet a sort of scientific instinct instructed him in its great importance. He has marked the year and the day when it became known to him: it was on the 8th of May, 1618." His third law was discovered with infinite satisfaction in 1618, and announced in his "Harmonice Mundi," (1619,) the title and contents of which recall the ideas of Pythagoras on celestial harmony. Kepler imagines that in this music of the spheres Saturn and Jupiter perform the bass, Mars the tenor, and the Earth and Venus the *haute-contre*. He considered the sun to be the source of motion as well as of light and heat. The treasury of the emperor was so exhausted by war that Kepler could not obtain the payment of his salary, and often felt the pressure of poverty. After the death of Rudolph, (1612,) he was appointed professor of mathematics at Linz. His first wife having died, he married Susanna Rettinger, about 1614. In 1620 he was visited by Sir Henry Wotton, an English ambassador, who invited him to remove to England: but he declined. He expended the labour of several years on his "Rudolphine Tables," which were published in 1627 and were highly prized. Among his important works is his "Dioptrica," (1611,) in which he describes the astronomical telescope with two convex lenses. The invention of this form of telescope is ascribed to him. Kepler was so devoted to science, and had so little regard for riches, except those of the mind, that he used to say he would rather be the author of the works he had written than possess the duchy of Saxony. He died at Ratisbon in November, 1630, leaving four sons and three daughters.

See DRINKWATER BETHUNE, "Life of Kepler," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge;" BREITSCHWERD, "Keplers Leben und Wirken," 1831: SIR DAVID BREWSTER, "Martyrs of Science," 1841; ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome ii.; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1835; "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1860.

Kepler, (LUDWIG,) a German physician, son of the preceding, was born at Prague in 1607. He practised at Bâle, Strasburg, and Königsberg, and wrote several works. Died in 1663.

Keplerus. See KEPLER, (JOHANN.)

Kep'pẹl, (AUGUSTUS,) an English admiral, son of William, Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1725. In 1761, as commander of a small squadron, he captured Belle-Isle, and the following year was created rear-admiral of the blue. In 1778 he became admiral. He was subsequently raised to the peerage, as Viscount Keppel, Baron Elden, and was twice appointed first lord of the admiralty. He was accused by Sir Hugh Palliser of neglect of duty in an action against the French in July, 1778, and was tried by a court-martial, by which he was honourably acquitted. Died in 1786.

Keppel, (Lady CAROLINE,) the reputed author of the popular song "Robin Adair," was born in Scotland about 1735. She was the daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle, and married Robert Adair, an Irish surgeon, in opposition to the wishes of her family.

Keppel, EARL OF ALBEMARLE. See ALBEMARLE.

Keppel, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an English officer, born in 1799, was a son of the Earl of Albemarle. He was elected to Parliament in 1832 and in 1847, and in 1851 succeeded to the earldom. He published a "Journey across the Balkan."

Keppel, (Sir HENRY,) an English naval officer, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1809. He became a captain about 1837, and commanded the naval forces operating against China in 1857–58. He wrote a work entitled "An Expedition to Borneo."

Keppler. See KEPLER.

Kepp'lẹr, (JOSEPH FERDINAND,) a distinguished caricaturist, born in Vienna, (Austria,) February 2, 1838. After working as a photographer, caricaturist, and successful comedian, he came to the United States about 1869, and was a theatrical manager at Saint Louis. In 1873 he went upon the staff of a weekly periodical in New York. He in 1876 founded "Puck," a well-known comic paper, of which he was the principal caricaturist.

Ker, kẹr or kar, (JOHN,) of Kersland, a Scottish philologist, was professor of Hebrew at Edinburgh. He was employed as a political agent by William III., and published "Memoirs and Secret Negotiations," (3 vols., 1726.)

Ker, (JOHN,) an eminent bibliographer, born in London in 1740, was the son of Robert, Duke of Roxburgh, whom he succeeded in 1755 in the Scottish dukedom, and also in the British peerage as Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield. He died in 1804. In the accumulation of his library, which is said to have been the most valuable private collection in Great Britain, he exhibited remarkable industry and rare judgment. The sale of these books after his death produced a great sensation in the literary world. One—"Il Decamerone di Boccaccio"—was sold for £2250.

Ker, (ROBERT.) See CARR.

Ker Porter. See PORTER, (ROBERT KER.)

Keralio, de, dẹh kẹh-rȧ'le'o', (LOUIS FÉLIX GUINEMENT—gēn'mŎN',) a French officer and *littérateur*, born in Brittany in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, one upon the "General Principles of Tactics." Died in 1793.

Kératry, de, dẹh kȧ'rȧ'tre', (AUGUSTE HILARION,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born at Rennes in 1769. He was twice chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1818 and in 1827, and was made a peer in 1837. Among his principal works are "Moral and Physiological Inductions," (1817,) and several romances and poems. Died in 1859.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Kerckherdere, kẽRk'hẽR'dẹh-rẹh, (JAN GERAART,) a Dutch philologist and theologian, born near Maestricht

about 1678. He was professor at Louvain, and wrote several works. Died in 1738.

Kerckhove, van den, vän dĕn kĕRk'ho'vẹh, (JAN POLYANDER,) a Protestant theologian, of Dutch extraction, born at Metz in 1568. In 1609 he was appointed to the chair of theology in the University of Leyden, of which he was subsequently chosen rector eight times. Died in 1646.

Kerckhove, van den, written also **Kerckchove,** (JOSEPH,) an able Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1669. He painted sacred history. Died in 1724.

Kerckring, kĕrk'ring, (THEODORUS,) a physician and anatomical writer, born at Amsterdam; died in 1693.

Kereem-(Kerîm- or Kerym-) Khân, ker-eem' kän, became sovereign of Persia in 1750. He was an able warrior, lawgiver, and statesman. Died about 1780.

Ker'foot, (JOHN BARRETT,) D.D., LL.D., a bishop, born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1816. He came in 1819 to the United States, took orders in the Episcopal Church, was assistant professor of Latin and Greek in Saint Paul's College, on Long Island, from 1837 to 1842, was rector of the College of Saint James, in Maryland, from 1842 to 1864, and president of Trinity College, Hartford, from 1864 to 1866. In 1866 he was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburg. Died July 10, 1881.

Kerguélen-Trémarec, de, dẹh kĕr'gȧ'lôN' trȧ'mȧ'rĕk', (IVES JOSEPH,) a celebrated French navigator, born at Quimper, in Brittany, in 1745. Having previously visited the North Sea, he set out in 1771 on a voyage to the South Sea, and the following year discovered, in 49 south latitude, the island to which Captain Cook gave, in 1776, the name of Kerguelen's Land. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the North Sea and the Shores of Iceland, Greenland," etc., (1771,) and "An Account of Two Voyages in the South Sea and the Indies," (1782.) Died in 1797.

Kerhallet, de, dẹh kȧ'rȧ'lȧ', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French hydrographer, born in Brittany in 1809. He became a captain in the navy, and was employed many years in surveying the coast of Africa. He published a "Manual for the Navigation of the West Coast of Africa," (3 vols., 1853.) Died in Paris in 1863.

Keri, kā'ree, (FRANCIS BORGIA,) a historian and Jesuit, born at Zemplin, in Hungary, wrote a "History of the Empire of the East." Died in 1769.

Keri, (JOHN or JÁNOS,) a learned Hungarian bishop, who wrote "Ferocia Martis Turcici," a history of the different Turkish invasions of Hungary. Died in 1685.

Kerîm-Khân. See KEREEM-KHÂN.

Kerl, kĕRl, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a German composer and organist, born in Saxony in 1625. He was chapel-master to the Elector of Bavaria. Died about 1685.

Kern, kĕRn, (J. CONRAD,) a Swiss statesman of the Liberal party, was born at Berlingen in 1808. He became president of the Federal Tribunal in 1850, and President of the republic in 1875. Died in 1888.

Kern, kĕRn, (VINCENZ,) a skilful German surgeon, born at Grätz in 1760. He became professor of surgery in the University of Vienna, and is said to have introduced important reforms in the practice of surgery. He published several professional works. Died in 1829.

Kerner, kĕR'nẹr, (ANDREAS JUSTINUS,) a German lyric poet, born at Ludwigsburg in 1786. He published in 1811 "Travelling Shadows, by the Magic-Lantern Player," a work of great humour and originality, in 1817 "Romantic Poems," and in 1853 "The Last Bunch of Blossoms." But his most famous work was "The Seeress of Prevorst," (1829,) a biographical sketch of Frederike Hauffe, who claimed to have communications with the spirit-world. He died February 21, 1862.

Keroual, kĕr'roo-ăl', or **Quérouaille,** kȧ'roo'ăl' or kȧ'roo'ăl'yẹ, (LOUISE PENHOET,) Duchess of Portsmouth, a mistress of Charles II. of England, was born in France about 1652. She went to England as maid of honour to Henriette, the queen of Charles I., and received the title of Duchess of Portsmouth in 1673. She is said to have used her influence to promote the designs of Louis XIV. Died in 1734.

See EVELYN, "Diary;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Kerr, kẹr or **kar,** (ROBERT,) a Scottish surgeon and scientific writer, born about 1755, was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh. Among his works are "The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of Linnæus," "The Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," and a "History of Scotland during the Reign of Robert Bruce." The first and second are translations. Died in 1813.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Kersaint. See DURAS, DE, (CLAIRE LECHAT.)

Kersaint, de, dẹh kĕR'sȧN', (ARMAND GUI SIMON,) COUNT, a French naval commander, born in Paris about 1741. After the commencement of the Revolution he made his residence in Paris, where he became a member of the Jacobin Club. He afterwards joined the Girondists, and, as a member of the Convention, boldly opposed the execution of the king and the extreme measures of the Jacobins. He was proscribed and executed in December, 1793.

Kersenbrock, kĕr'sẹn-brok', (HERMANN,) a German historian, born in the county of Lippe in 1526. His chief work is a "History of the Anabaptists of Münster," (in Latin.) Died in 1585.

Kẹr'sey, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, lived in the reign of Charles II., and wrote a work on Algebra, (1673.)

Kersseboom, kĕRs'sẹh-bōm', (WILLEM,) a Dutch statistician, born in 1691, wrote a number of valuable works on population, mortality, etc. Died in 1771.

See HEUSCHLING, "Notice sur la Vie de Kersseboom," 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kervillars, de, dẹh kĕR've'yȧR', (JEAN MARIE,) a French Jesuit, born at Vannes in 1668. He produced a version of Ovid's Elegies, (1724.) Died in 1745.

Kervyn de Lettenhove, kẹr-vĭn' (or kĕR'vȧN') dẹh lĕt'tẹn-ho'vẹh, (JOSEPH MARIE BRUNO CONSTANTIN,) a Belgian historian, born near Bruges in 1817. As a legislator, he was long a distinguished supporter of the Catholic party, and he was minister of the interior in 1870 and 1871. Among his numerous works are a "History of Flanders," and a translation of Milton's works. His writings are in French.

Kesav Das, kĕs'ȧv dȧs, a Brahman author, who wrote in Hindee. His writings include the "Rasikvriya," a treatise on rhetoric, (written in 1592 A.D.,) the "Ramachandrika," (a religious poem, 1602,) the "Bhakta lilamrita," an exposition of Vaishnava doctrine, etc. His works are much read in India.

Kêsăvă, kā'sạ-vạ, written also **Cesava** and **Kêçava,** [from the Sanscrit word *kêsă*, "hair," probably cognate with the Latin *cæsaries*, having the same signification,] (*i.e.* "having beautiful hair,") an epithet of KRISHNA, (which see;) also, a surname of Booddha.

Kesh'ub Chun'der Sen, (BABOO,) written also **Babu Kesab Chandra Sen,** an East Indian religious leader, born in Bengal, December 19, 1838. He was educated at Calcutta, partly under English influences. Having rejected caste and idolatry, he joined the Brahma Samaj founded by Rajah Rammohun Roy, of which he became one of the leaders. In 1866, he, with the more progressive members of the society, broke away from the old Brahma Samaj, and formed "the Brahma Samaj of India." Died at Calcutta, January 7, 1884.

Kessel, van, vän kĕs'sẹl, (FERDINAND,) a distinguished painter, born at Antwerp in 1660, was patronized by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and William III. of England. His death is variously dated in 1696 and about 1710.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Kessel, kes'sẹl, or **Kessels, van,** vän kes'sẹls, (JAN,) THE ELDER, a Dutch artist, born at Antwerp in 1626, excelled in painting animals, fruits, and flowers. His portraits and landscapes were also of superior merit. He was the father of the preceding. Died about 1692.

Kessel, van, (JAN,) THE YOUNGER, the son, or, according to some writers, the nephew, of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1648. He was one of the best portrait-painters of his time; and some of his works have been mistaken for those of Van Dyck. Having visited Spain, he was appointed in 1686 court painter to Charles II. His portraits of the two queens of Charles and that of Philip V. of Spain are ranked among his master-pieces. Died in 1708.

Kessel, van, (NICOLAAS,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1684, was a nephew of Ferdinand, noticed above. He adopted the style of David Teniers. Died in 1741.

Kessel, van, (THEODORUS,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1620, engraved some works of Rubens, and historical subjects after several Italian masters.

Kessels, kes′sęls, (MATTHIAS,) one of the most distinguished Dutch sculptors of recent times, was born at Maestricht in 1784. Among his best works are a colossal scene from the Deluge, a "Madonna," a "Cupid sharpening his Arrow," and a "Discobolus." Died at Rome in 1836.

See FILIPPO GERARDI, "Vita di M. Kessels," 1837; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kestner, kĕst′nęr, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German physician, born in Thuringia in 1694, published "Bibliotheca Medica," (1746.) Died in 1747.

Kĕt or **Kett,** (ROBERT,) a tanner, of Norfolk county, England, was the chief leader in a rebellion which occurred in 1549, during the protectorate of Somerset. After several considerable successes, he was at length defeated by Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Soon after he was taken prisoner and hung at Norwich Castle. Ket's rebellion—or, as it is commonly called, the Norfolk rebellion—was "remarkable," says Froude, "among other things, for the order which was observed among the people during seven weeks of lawlessness." ("History of England," vol. v. chap. xxvi.)

Ket, (WILLIAM,) of Norfolk, an English rebel, brother of the preceding, was one of the leaders of the insurgents who took Norwich. He was hanged in 1549.

Ketboga or **Ketbogha,** kĕt-bo′gą, a Mongolian by birth, and Sultan of Egypt, was brought to that country as a slave in A.D. 1288. He rapidly rose in rank, and finally made himself the sovereign of Egypt in 1294. In 1296 he was driven from the country by his favourite Lajeen, (Lajîn or Ladjyn,) who succeeded him.

Ketch′um, (WILLIAM SCOTT,) an American officer in the Union army, born at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1813. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1862 was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Died in 1871.

Ketel, kā′tęl, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda in 1548. He commenced his studies in Paris; but, being a Protestant, he was soon driven from France by Charles IX. About 1574 he went to England, where he painted the portraits of Queen Elizabeth and of several English noblemen. Died after 1602. Among his pictures is "Force Conquered by Wisdom," which he painted in England.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Ketelaer, kā′tęh-lâr′, (NICOLAAS,) one of the earliest of Dutch printers, flourished at Utrecht about 1480.

Kĕtt, (HENRY,) a learned English divine and author, born at Norwich in 1761, graduated at Oxford in 1783. He was drowned, while bathing, in 1825. Among his works are "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," (3 vols., 1798–99,) "Elements of General Knowledge," (3 vols., 1802,) and "Flowers of Wit," (1814.)

Kett, (ROBERT.) See KET.

Ketteler, von, fon kĕt′tęh-lęr, (WILHELM EMANUEL,) a German bishop and baron, born at Münster, December 25, 1811. He was made a Catholic priest in 1844, and Bishop of Mentz in 1850. He became the leading ultramontane statesman of the German Reichstag, and published many works bearing on the relationship of church and state in Germany, and on kindred subjects. Died July 13, 1877.

Kettlewell, ket′tęl-węl, (JOHN,) an English nonjuring divine, born in Yorkshire in 1653. He published in 1678 "Measures of Christian Obedience," which was highly esteemed. He became rector of Coleshill about 1682, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. in 1689, and was ejected. His "rare integrity" is commended by Macaulay. Died in 1695.

See NELSON, "Life of Kettlewell," 1718.

Kettner, kĕt′nęr, (FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German writer on history and theology, born at Stollberg in 1671; died in 1722.

Kētus, kā′tŏŏs, or **Kētus,** kā′tŏŏs, [perhaps etymologically related to the Greek *κῆτος*, a "sea-monster,"] a monster of the Hindoo mythology; in astronomy, the dragon's tail, or descending node. (See RÂHU.)

Keuchen, kö′kęn, (ROBERT,) a poet and historical writer, born at Geldern, flourished about 1660.

Keulen, van, vän kö′lęn or kuh′lęn, (JANSZONS,) a Dutch painter, born in 1580. He was employed in England by Charles I., and afterwards fixed his residence at the Hague. Died in 1665.

Keulen, van, (LUDOLPH,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Hildesheim. He wrote a treatise on the circle, ("Van den Cirkel," 1596,) and "Geometrical Problems." Died at Leyden in 1610.

Keux, Le. See LE KEUX.

Kew, written also **K'ew** and **Kieou,** one of the names given to Confucius.

See LEGGE'S "Life and Teachings of Confucius," ch. v. p. 58.

Kexler, kĕks′lęr, (SIMON,) a Swedish scholar, born in 1602, wrote various mathematical works. Died in 1669.

Key. See CAIUS.

Key, (FRANCIS SCOTT,) an American jurist and poet, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1779. Having removed to Washington, he became district-attorney of the District of Columbia. He was the author of the popular national song of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a number of other poems. Died in 1843.

Key, (THOMAS HEWITT,) an English philologist, born near London in 1799. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was invited in 1824 to fill the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, then recently founded. After his return he became, in 1828, professor of Latin in the University of London. Among his principal works are a "Latin Grammar," (1846,) and numerous valuable contributions to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Journal of Education." In 1874 he published "Language, its Origin and Development." Died November 29, 1875.

Key, kī, (WILLEM,) a portrait-painter, born at Breda, in the Netherlands, in 1520; died in 1568.

Keyes, keez, (ERASMUS D.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1811, graduated at West Point in 1832. He became a colonel in the regular army in 1861, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21. He commanded a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at other battles in June of that year. He published "Fifty Years' Observations of Men and Events," (1884,) etc.

Keying, kī′ing′, or **Ky-In,** kī′in′, a Chinese diplomatist, negotiated with the English the treaty of Nankin in 1842, after which he was governor of Canton. He favoured a friendly policy towards Europeans, and was disgraced by Hien-Fung in 1850, but restored in 1852.

Keylhau, kīl′hŏw, (EBERHART,) a painter, known in Italy under the name of MONSU BERNARDO, was born at Helsingör, in Denmark, in 1624. After studying under Rembrandt, he went to Rome, where he died in 1687.

Keyser, de, dęh kī′zęr, (NICAISE,) an eminent Belgian painter, was born near Antwerp in 1813. In 1836 he exhibited at Brussels his picture of "The Battle of the Golden Spurs." Among his other most admired works are "The Battle of Wœringen," "The Antiquary," and a "Crucifixion." Died July 17, 1887.

Keyser, van, vän kī′zęr, sometimes written **De Keyser,** (HENDRIK,) a Dutch architect and sculptor, born at Utrecht in 1565. In 1619 he completed the monument of William I., Prince of Orange. Died in 1621.

Keyser, van, (THOMAS,) a skilful Dutch portrait-painter, born about 1595; died in 1679.

Keyserling, von, fon kī′zęr-ling′, (THIERRY,) a Prussian general and *littérateur*, born in Courland in 1698, was a friend of Frederick the Great. Died in 1745.

See MAUPERTUIS, "Éloge de Keyserling."

Keysler, kīs′lęr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German antiquary, born at Thurnau in 1683. He published "Travels in Germany, Italy," etc., (2 vols., 1741,) and other works. Died in 1743.

See HÄBERLIN, "Keysler's Leben," 1743.

Khadîjah, Khadeejah, or **Khadidja,** kâ-dee′jâ, [in German, CHADIDSCHA,] written also **Chadijah,** a rich widow of Mecca, who married Mohammed the prophet. At the time of their marriage she was about forty years

of age, while he was only twenty-five. She bore him eight children, all of whom died young except Fâtimah, who became the wife of his cousin and favourite, Alee, (Ali,) the son of Aboo-Tâlib. (See MOHAMMED.)

Khadyjah. See KHADIJAH.

Khaisang, k'hī'sang', surnamed WOO-TSOONG, (the "Honourable Warrior,") called by the Tartars **Kaishan-Kulluk-Khan,** kī'shân' kōōl'look kân, a sovereign of the Mongolian dynasty, succeeded to the imperial throne of China A.D. 1308, at the age of twenty-nine. He was distinguished for his abilities as a commander, and for his patronage of men of letters. Died A.D. 1311.

Khalaf, kâ-lâf', ascended the throne of Seistan, in Eastern Persia, about A.D. 963. He was a bold and skilful warrior and an able diplomatist, but was treacherous, cruel, and tyrannical. After a reign of forty years, he was conquered by the emperor Mahmood of Ghazna, who imprisoned him till his death, A.D. 1008.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Khâled or **Chaled,** kâ'led, written also **Caled,** a celebrated Arabian general, born in 582 A.D. In the third year of the Hejrah he completely routed the army of Mohammed at the battle of Ohod. He subsequently embraced the Moslem faith, gained numerous important victories over its enemies, and received from the prophet the title of "The Sword of God." Eastern writers ascribe to this warrior almost superhuman valour, which, however, was often stained with cruelty. Died about 642 A.D.

See OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens;" ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenorum;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Khaled-Ben (or **-Ibn**) **-Barmek.** See BARMECIDES.

Khaleel (**Khalîl**) or **Chalîl,** kâ-leel', (**Aboo-Abder-Rahman,** â'bōō âbd-er-râh'mân,) a celebrated Arabic grammarian of Bássora, born about 719 A.D.; died in 786.

Khaleel, (**Khalîl,**) surnamed MELIK-AL-ASHRAF, mêl'ik âl-âsh'raf, (*i.e.* the "Illustrious King,") eighth Sultan of Egypt and Syria, succeeded his father Kelâoon (Kelâûn) A.D. 1290. He took Acre from the European Christians, whom he finally drove from Syria. He was assassinated by his ameers, A.D. 1293.

Khaleel- (**Khalîl-** or **Chalîl-**) **Beg,** kâ-leel' bĕg, of the Turkoman dynasty, succeeded his father, Oozoon (Uzun) Hassan, on the throne of Persia, A.D. 1478. His excessive cruelty and oppression caused several revolts among his subjects, during one of which he was slain on the field of battle.

Khaleel (**Khalîl** or **Chalîl**) **Pasha,** grand vizier to the Ottoman Sultan Amurath II. In 1444 he gained at Varna a decisive victory over the Christian allies. In this battle Ladislaus, King of Hungary, fell. Upon the accession of Mahomet II. Khaleel still retained his power, and commanded the Turkish army at the capture of Constantinople, in 1453. He was a few days after condemned on a charge of bribery, and executed.

Khalîl. See KHALEEL.

Khallikan. See IBN-KHALLIKAN.

Khan Arzu, kân AR-zoo', (or simply **Arzu,**) an Urdu (Oordoo), or Hindustanee, poet, born in 1689. He lived at Delhi, and at Lucknow, where he died in 1756. He wrote good poems both in Urdu and in Persian, and left an excellent Persian dictionary.

Khang-Hee, (or **-Hi,**) k'hâng hee, Emperor of China, of the dynasty of the Mantchoo Tartars, was born about 1653 A.D. He succeeded his father, Shun-Chee, (Chuntchi,) at the age of seven years. In 1675 he quelled a formidable rebellion raised against him by the Chinese under Oo-san-Kwei. He afterwards carried on successful wars against the neighbouring nations, and reduced nearly all the princes of Tartary to vassalage. Historians speak in the highest terms of the justice, candour, liberality, and tolerant spirit of this monarch. Died in 1722.

See BOUVET, "Life of Cang-Hy, Present Emperor of China," London, 1699; MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Khatchadoor, Khatchadour, or **Khatchadur** kâ-châ-dōōr', an Armenian poet and bishop, born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 1600. His poems are chiefly of a religious and moral character.

Khatchig (kâ'chig) **I.** was elected Patriarch of Armenia in 972. He founded numerous monasteries, and encouraged literature and the fine arts. Died in 992.

Khatchig II., sometimes written **Khatchadoor,** became Patriarch of Armenia in 1058. He was imprisoned at Constantinople by Constantine Ducas, who afterwards banished him to Cappadocia. Died in 1064.

Khell, kêl, (JOSEPH VON KHELLBURG,) a German numismatist, born at Linz in 1714, published several works in Vienna. Died in 1772.

Khemnitzer, (IVAN IVANOVITCH.) See CHEMNITZER.

Kheraskof or **Kheraskov,** kĕr'âs-kof', [written, in German, CHERASKOW,] (MICHAEL MATVIEVITCH,) a distinguished Russian poet, born in 1733. Among his principal works may be mentioned "Rossiada," (1785,) an epic on the event of the Russians liberating themselves from their Tartar oppressors. Died in 1807.

Khevenhüller, kā'vĕn-hül'lĕr, (FRANZ CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born in 1589, rose to be imperial minister of state. He wrote "Annales Ferdinandei," a history of the reign of Ferdinand II. Died in 1650.

Khilkof or **Khilkov,** kil'kof, (ANDREI YAKOF LEVITCH,) a Russian prince, sent as ambassador to Sweden by Peter the Great in 1700. War having been soon after declared between the two countries, Charles XII. ordered Khilkof to be thrown into prison. During his confinement of eighteen years he wrote his celebrated "History of Russia." He died at the isle of Åland, on his return to Russia, in 1718.

Khlesl, klĕsl, (MELCHIOR,) a German cardinal, born at Vienna in 1553, became first minister of the emperor Matthias, whom he had assisted in usurping the throne of Rudolph II. Died in 1630.

See VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Leben des Cardinals M. Khlesl," Vienna, 4 vols., 1847–51.

Khoda-Bendeh, ko'dah bĕn'dĕh, (MOHAMMED,) sovereign of Persia, of the dynasty of the Sofees, (or Sofys,) began to reign in 1578. He was a weak and effeminate prince. During his reign the Turks and Tartars ravaged his dominions. Died about 1587.

Khomarooyah or **Khomarouyah,** ko-mâ-roo'yah, succeeded his father, Ahmed, as Sultan of Egypt and Syria, 884 A.D., at the age of fifteen. He carried on a war with the caliph Mōōtamed, whom he obliged to sue for peace, and invaded the Greek empire, from which he carried a rich booty. He was assassinated in 896.

Khomiakof, ko-me-â'kof, **Khomiakov,** or **Khomiakow,** ko-me-â'kov, (ALEXIS STEFANOVITCH,) a popular Russian poet, born about 1802. He published historical dramas, called "Vermak" (or "Iermak") and "The False Demetrius," also lyrical poems, and some able prose works.

Khondemeer, Khondemîr, or **Khondemyr,** kondĕ-meer', a surname of **Giyâs-ed-Deen*** (**Giyâs-eddîn**) **Mohammed,** ge-âss' ed-deen' mo-hăm'med, a Persian historian, and a son of the eminent historian Mirkhond, was born at Herât in the second half of the fifteenth century. He wrote a valuable universal history, extending from the creation to 1471, also a work called "The Friend of Biographies and Eminent Men," which is highly commended. Died after 1522.

See ABEL RÉMUSAT, "Mélanges Asiatiques;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Khoong-Foo-tse. See CONFUCIUS.

Khosroo or **Khosru,** kos'roo', written also **Khosrou, Khosrau,** kos'rŏw, and **Khosrew,** [Gr. *Χοσρόης;* Lat. CHOS'ROES,] surnamed in Persian NOUSHIRVÂN, nŏw'shĭr-vân', or NOOSHIRVÂN, (NUSCHIRWÂN,) said to signify "Generous Soul," the greatest of the Sassanide sovereigns, was the son of Kobâd, (Cabades,) whom he succeeded on the throne of Persia, A.D. 531. At an early age he displayed extraordinary talents for government, and upon his accession to the throne immediately commenced a reform, which the corrupt reign of his father had rendered necessary. By the retrenchment of expenditures, and other means, he greatly improved the state of the finances. He appointed none but the most efficient men to offices; he established a strict and impartial justice throughout his dominions; he remodelled his army, and suppressed the Zendiks, who were promulgating doctrines immoral and dangerous to the state. He also concluded a peace with the emperor

* Written also Gaiatheddin. See Introduction, p. 15.

Justinian, who paid the Persian monarch ten thousand pounds of gold. He afterwards carried on wars with various Asiatic nations, extending his empire as far as the Indus. Alarmed at the successes of Belisarius in Italy and Africa, he resolved to strike a sudden blow. In 540 he invaded Syria, pillaged and burned several cities, including Antioch, and took a multitude of prisoners and an immense amount of booty. The next year he was opposed by Belisarius, one of the greatest generals of that or of any age. The Roman commander, with a small number of ill-disciplined soldiers, succeeded in holding in check the innumerable hosts of Persia. But in 542 this great general was recalled, and Khosroo, having now nothing to fear, went from victory to victory. The war continued until 562, when Justinian purchased a treaty for thirty thousand pieces of gold. Hostilities were again renewed under the emperor Justin, and the King of Persia met at length with a total defeat, in 578, from Justinian, the general of the emperor Tiberius. Khosroo died in 579. The long and beneficent reign of this prince is mentioned by Oriental poets as the golden age of Persia. His virtues, his wise and efficient measures for the welfare of his subjects, his conquests, his liberal encouragement of literature and science, attested by the numerous colleges and libraries which he founded, all rendered it worthy of this eminent distinction. A Pehlvi translation of the celebrated Bidpay or Pilpay Fables of India was made under the auspices of this prince. He was succeeded by Hormisdas IV.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MIRKHOND, "Histoire des Sassanides," translated by DE SACY; D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale," article "Nouschirvân."

Khosroo, Khosru, or **Khosrau (or Chosroes) II.,** surnamed PARVEEZ or PARWÎZ, pär'veez', *i.e.* the "Generous," son of Hormisdas IV., and grandson of Khosroo I., was raised to the throne of Persia upon the deposition of his father, A.D. 590. He was soon after driven from his capital by the rebel Bahrâm, and obliged to seek the protection of Maurice, the Emperor of the East. This sovereign, with a powerful army, overthrew the rebels and reinstated Khosroo. In 602 Maurice was assassinated by the usurper Phocas. Khosroo immediately took up arms to avenge his death, and by a series of victories in a few years subjugated the greater part of the Greek empire, and at length appeared before the gates of Constantinople. Heraclius, the successor of Phocas, having vainly attempted to obtain a favourable peace, resolved bravely to meet his foe in the field. He gained repeated victories, and in five years drove the Persians out of every province which they had wrested from the empire. Khosroo was assassinated in 628. He had married a Christian lady named Shereen, (Shirîn,) distinguished for her exquisite beauty. She poisoned herself at his grave. The romantic and unchanging affection of these royal lovers, together with their tragic end, has furnished the subject of many an Oriental poem.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru I.,** King of Armenia, surnamed THE GREAT, a brave prince and able general, ascended the throne 198 A.D. He conquered the nations of the Khazars and Basiliens, and overran the greater part of the Persian dominions. He was assassinated in 232.

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru II.,** the second Christian King of Armenia, and a contemporary and ally of Constantine the Great, ascended the throne in 314. Died in 325.

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru III.** was placed upon the throne of Persian Armenia by the King of Persia in 387, whilst the legitimate king Arsaces ruled that part of Armenia which belonged to the Romans. Khosroo gained several important victories over the neighbouring nations, and upon the death of Arsaces annexed Roman Armenia to his own dominions. In 392 the King of Persia, suspecting Khosroo of the design to render himself independent, took him prisoner, and placed another prince on his throne. After remaining in captivity twenty-one years, he was restored to his kingdom. His death occurred soon after.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Khoung-Fou-Tseu or **Khoung-Tseu.** See CONFUCIUS.

Khowarezmi. See AL-KHOWAREZMI.

Khulleel. See KHALEEL.

Khuns, khoons, a god of the ancient Egyptians, was the son of Amen (Ammon) and Mut. He was the moon-god.

Kick, kik, (CORNELIS,) an artist, celebrated as a painter of flowers and portraits, was born in Amsterdam in 1635; died in 1675.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Kidd, (JOHN,) an English chemist, born in 1775, was professor of chemistry, or medicine, at Oxford. He wrote, besides other works, the Bridgewater Treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man." Died in 1851.

Kidd, (SAMUEL,) an English Orientalist, born at Hull in 1801. He went as missionary to Malacca, and after his return was professor of Chinese in the University of London. He published "Illustrations of the Symbols of China," (1841.) Died in 1843.

Kidd, (WILLIAM,) a pirate, born in Scotland about 1650. He is known to local tradition as ROBERT KIDD. In 1696 he was intrusted by the British government with the command of a privateer, and sailed from New York for the purpose of suppressing the numerous pirates then infesting the seas. He went to the East Indies, where it was believed that he began a career of piracy. He was arrested at Boston in 1699, and a large amount of his plunder was afterwards recovered. He was soon sent to England for trial, and was executed in 1701. It has been latterly asserted that Kidd was no pirate, but only a privateer.

See a "Historical Sketch of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd," by W. W. CAMPBELL, 1853.

Kid'dẹr, (DANIEL PARISH,) D.D., an American Methodist clergyman, born in Genesee county, New York, in 1815. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and in 1836 settled as a pastor at Rochester, New York. In 1837 he went as a missionary to Brazil, where he introduced the Scriptures in the Portuguese language. He published, besides other works, "Sketches of a Residence and Travels in Brazil," (1845,) which was republished, with large additions, by Rev. James C. Fletcher, in 1858.

Kid'dẹr, (RICHARD,) a learned English theologian, entered Cambridge University in 1649, and, after various preferments, was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1689. He was raised by William III. to the see of Bath and Wells in 1691, as successor to Bishop Ken. He wrote "A Commentary on the Pentateuch," a "Demonstration of the Messias," and several other works. Died in 1703.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Kid'dẹr-min'stẹr or **Kyd'ẹr-myn'stẹr,** (RICHARD,) an English monk, distinguished as a preacher and scholar, was born in Worcestershire. He published a Latin treatise against the doctrines of Luther. Died in 1531.

Kiēf'fẹr, (MOSES,) D.D., an American divine, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1814. He graduated at Marshall College in 1838, was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed Church in 1839, and held various successful pastorates. He was president of Heidelberg College, and professor in the theological school at Tiffin, Ohio, 1855–64, and retained the professorship until 1867. He afterwards held an honorary professorship at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Kiel, (CORNELIS VAN.) See KILIAN.

Kiel, keel, (FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian musician and composer, born at Puderbach, on the Lahn, October 7, 1821. He is a professor of music at Berlin. Kiel ranks as one of the ablest contrapuntists of the present century. His "Canons and Fugues," his "Missa Solemnis," (1866,) and his "Requiem," (1862,) are excellent. [D. in 1885.]

Kielhorn, keel'hŏrn, (FRANZ LORENZ,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Osnaburg, May 31, 1840. He studied at Göttingen, Breslau, London, Berlin, and Oxford. In 1866 he was appointed professor of Sanscrit in the Deccan College at Poonah, and in 1882 he became professor at Göttingen. Besides editions and translations of various texts, he published a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1870; 2d edition, 1880.)

Kielland, kyĕl'lând, (ALEXANDER L.,) a Norwegian author, born at Stavanger, February 18, 1849. He was educated at the University Christiania, and became a manufacturer. He published "Garman og Worse," a romance, "Arbeidsfolk," (a novel, 1881,) many short tales, several bright and lively pieces for the stage, and a "Life of Kristian Elster," (1882.) His earlier works are in the manner of Zola; his later ones are better and more original.

Kielmeyer, von, fon keel'mi'ẹr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and professor, born near Tübingen in 1765. He published a "Treatise on the Relations of Organic Forces," (1793.) Cuvier, who was his pupil, speaks of him as the founder of the modern philosophical school. Died in 1844.

See VON MARTIUS, "Denkrede auf C. F. von Kielmeyer," 1845.

Kielsen, keel'sẹn or ke-ĕl'sẹn, (FREDERIC CHRISTIAN,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1774, wrote on zoology and botany, a "Natural History of Birds," (1810,) and other works.

Kien-Loong, (or **-Lung**,) ke-en'lo͞ong, written also **Kien-Long**, born in 1710, succeeded his father, Yung-Tching, on the imperial throne of China in 1735. He reduced Calmuck Tartary and Thibet to subjection, and established numerous fortresses throughout his vast empire. It was in 1770, during the reign of this emperor, that the Torgoots, a Mongolian tribe numbering about 300,000 and inhabiting the country near the Volga, left their homes, and, travelling eastward, after incredible sufferings, finally reached the confines of China. Kien-Loong welcomed them warmly, and allotted them ample territory for their future home. As a prince, he was wise, just, and beneficent. He was noted for his love of literature, and for the liberal encouragement which he gave to learned men of every nation. Died in 1799.

See FORTIA D'URBAN, "Discours sur l'Empereur Kien-Long," 1841; ABEL RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques," tome ii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." For an interesting account of the migration of the Torgoots, see DE QUINCEY, "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers," etc., vol. i.

Kien-Lung. See KIEN-LOONG.

Kieou, (pronounced almost kew,) a name given to Confucius in his childhood. (See CONFUCIUS.)

Kiepert, kee'pĕrt, (HEINRICH,) a German geographer, born in Berlin in 1818, published a number of excellent maps, among which are the "Atlas of Hellas [Greece] and the Hellenic Colonies," "Maps of Asia Minor," and an "Historical-Geographical Atlas of the Ancient World."

Kierings, kee'rings, (ALEXANDER,) a skilful landscape-painter, born in Holland in 1590; died in 1646.

Kierkegaard, kyĕr'kẹ-gord', (SÖREN AABYE,) an eminent Danish philosopher, born at Copenhagen, May 5, 1813. He studied at the university of that town, and became a theologian, but was never ordained. He left some thirty books, and many manuscript writings; but his most noteworthy book is "Enten—Ellor," ("Either—Or,") a philosophical defence of Christianity. Died at Copenhagen, November 11, 1855. His "Life," by G. Brandes, (1877,) is a very brilliant and able work.

Kierman, keer'mân, (GUSTAF,) a Swedish patriot, born in 1702. He was elected seven times a member of the Diet. Died in 1766.

Kiernander or **Kjernander**, kyĕr'nân'dẹr, (JOHAN ZECHARIAS,) a missionary, born in Sweden in 1711, was sent to India by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Died at Calcutta in 1799.

Kieser, kee'zẹr, (DIETRICH GEORG,) a German naturalist and medical writer, born at Harburg, in Hanover, in 1779; died in 1862.

Kiesewetter, kee'zẹh-v̂et'tẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a learned German writer, born at Oberweissbach in 1666. He wrote, in Latin, many works. Died in 1744.

Kiesewetter, (RAFAEL GEORG,) a German writer on music, born in Moravia in 1773. Among his productions are treatises "On the Music of the Modern Greeks" and "On the Music of the Arabians." He was an uncle of Ambros, the historian of music. His musical compositions are very numerous. Died in 1850.

Kiesling, kees'ling, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Erfurt in 1706; died in 1778.

Kiesling, (LEOPOLD,) an eminent German sculptor, born at Schöneben, in Austria, in 1770. He worked in Vienna, and became sculptor to the court. Among his works are a bust of the Archduke Charles, and the monument of Von Hammer-Purgstall. Died in 1827.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kif'fin or **Kif'fẹn**, (WILLIAM,) an English merchant and preacher, born in 1616. He amassed a large fortune by trade, and afterwards became a dissenting minister. Died in 1701.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vii.

Kik'kẹrt, (ANTOON,) a Dutch admiral, born at Vlieland in 1762; died about 1835.

Kilbourne, kil'burn, (JAMES,) an American pioneer, born in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1770. He organized about 1802 the Scioto Company which settled in Ohio, and was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1817. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Died at Worthington, Ohio, April 9, 1850.

Kilbye, kil'be, ? (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Ratcliffe, in Leicestershire, about 1550. He was professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and one of the translators of the Bible. Died in 1620.

Kilbye, (RICHARD,) an English minister, author of "The Burden of a Loaded Conscience." Died in 1617.

Kil-dāre', (THOMAS FITZGERALD,) EARL OF, an Irish nobleman, born about 1514, was a son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare. He rebelled against the King of England in 1534, and was taken prisoner, sent to England, and executed at Tyburn in 1537.

Kilian, kee'le-ân' or kil'e-ạn, (BARTOLOMÄUS,) a skilful engraver, born in Augsburg in 1630, was the son and pupil of Wolfgang, noticed below. Died in 1696.

Kilian, kee'le-ân, or **van Kiel**, (vân keel,) (CORNELIS,) a learned author, born in Brabant. Among his works are an "Etymology of the Teutonic Languages, or a Teutonic-and-Latin Dictionary," and several pieces of Latin poetry. Died in 1607.

Kilian, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) an engraver, born at Augsburg in 1709, was a brother of Philipp Andreas, noticed below. Died in 1781.

Kilian, (LUCAS,) one of the most distinguished of German engravers, born at Augsburg in 1579. He engraved with uncommon ease and rapidity. Among his best works are "The Resurrection," by Paul Veronese, and "Christ after Death," by Michael Angelo. Died in 1637.

Kilian, (PHILIPP ANDREAS,) an eminent engraver, was born in Augsburg in 1714. Augustus III., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, appointed him his court engraver, and Kilian executed several designs at Dresden, though he continued to spend most of his time at Augsburg. Among his works are the "Adoration of the Kings," by Paul Veronese, and portraits of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. Died in 1759.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kilian, (WOLFGANG,) brother of Lucas, noticed above, was born in 1581. He studied engraving at Augsburg and Venice. The most important of his numerous works is the "Celebration of the Westphalian Peace in Augsburg in 1649," which contains about fifty portraits. Died in 1662.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kilij- (or **Kilidj-**) **Arslân**, kil'lij ar'slân', written also **Kelij-Arslân, I.**, Sultan of Iconium, began to reign in 1092. He was defeated by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon at Nicæa in 1097. In 1101 he gained a complete victory over a large army of crusaders. Having revolted against the Sultan of Persia, he was killed in battle in 1107.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales."

Kilij- (or **Kilidj-**) **Arslân II.**, surnamed AZZ-ED-DEEN or AZZEDDYN, âz'ed-deen', ("Splendour of the Faith,") Sultan of Anatolia, commenced his reign at Iconium in 1155 A.D. He carried on long and doubtful wars against the Greek empire, but finally succeeded in annexing several provinces to his dominions. He was distinguished for his skill, energy, and generosity. Died in 1192.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Kil'li-grew, (ANNE,) an English lady, to whom Dryden has addressed his most beautiful elegy, was celebrated for her virtues and accomplishments. She was the daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, and was born in 1660. She excelled both as a poetess and as an artist. A volume of her poems was published shortly after her death, which occurred in 1685. She executed portraits of James II. and his queen, and several historical paintings.

See BALLARD, "Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain," etc., "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by L. S. COSTELLO, 1844

Killigrew, (CATHERINE,) the wife of Sir Henry Killigrew, was born about 1530. She was distinguished for her poetical effusions and for her knowledge of the classical and Oriental languages. She was a daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, and a sister of Lord Bacon's mother. Died in 1600.

Killigrew, (Dr. HENRY,) a dramatist, and a brother of Sir William Killigrew, was born in 1612. He served as chaplain to the Cavaliers, and subsequently graduated as D.D. at Oxford in 1642. He wrote a tragedy, "The Conspiracy," and other works. Died about 1688.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Killigrew, (MARGARET,) wife of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. She wrote a life of her husband, and several philosophical works. Died in 1673.

Killigrew, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Middlesex in 1611, was a page to Charles I. After the commencement of the rebellion he accompanied Charles II. on the continent, and married one of the queen's maids of honour. Upon the restoration he was made groom of the bed-chamber, and, on account of his wit and oddities, became a highly-privileged person at court He wrote several plays. Died in 1682.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Killigrew, (Sir WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1605. For his faithful adherence to Charles I. he was knighted at the restoration, and was soon after appointed vice-chamberlain. He wrote several plays, and two works entitled "Midnight and Daily Thoughts" and "Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court." Died in 1693.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Kilmaine, kil-mān', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a general, born in Dublin in 1754, entered the French army, and served with distinction under Bonaparte in Italy. Died in 1799.

Kilmarnock, EARL OF. See BOYD, (WILLIAM.)

Kil-pat'rick, (JUDSON,) an American general, born in New Jersey in 1836, graduated at West Point in April, 1861. He served as captain at the battle of Big Bethel, and in the autumn of 1861 became a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. In 1862 he took part in various operations of the army of the Potomac. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1863, after which he was employed in a raid to Richmond for the release of Federal prisoners. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army in its march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864. He was minister to Chili from 1865 to 1870, was reappointed in 1881, and died there December 4 of the same year.

Kilwardeby, kil-wârd'be, (ROBERT,) an English prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1272, and cardinal in 1277. Died in 1279.

Kil-war'den, (ARTHUR WOLFE,) LORD, an Irish judge, born about 1740. He was called to the bar in 1766, became attorney-general in 1789, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1798. He was massacred by a mob of insurgents in Dublin in 1803, during a revolt, of which Robert Emmet was the leader.

Kim'ball, (HARRIET MCEWEN,) an American poetess, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She has published "Hymns," (1867,) "Swallow Flights of Song," (1874,) and "The Blessed Company of all Faithful People," (1879.)

Kim'ball, (NATHAN,) an American general, born in Indiana. He commanded a division of the Union army at the siege of Vicksburg, June–July, 1863, and at the battle of Franklin, November, 1864.

Kimball, (RICHARD BURLEIGH,) an American writer and lawyer, born at New Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1818. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently travelled in England and on the continent. Among his principal works are "Reminiscences of an Old Man," "Cuba and the Cubans," (1850,) and "Romance of Student-Life Abroad," (1853.)

Kim'ber, (EDWARD,) son of Isaac Kimber, born in 1719, produced some historical works, and a novel entitled "Adventures of Joe Thompson." Died in 1769.

Kimber, (ISAAC,) an English dissenting minister, born in Berkshire in 1692. He wrote the Lives of Bishop Beveridge and of Oliver Cromwell, (1714,) and compiled a "History of England," (1745.) Died in 1758.

Kim'ber-ley, (JOHN WODEHOUSE,) EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1826, graduated at Oxford in 1847. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from 1852 to 1856, was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg in the latter year, and returned in 1858. He was again appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs in June, 1859, resigned in August, 1861, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland from October, 1864, to July, 1866. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1868 he was appointed lord privy seal. He was colonial secretary in 1870–74 and 1880–82. In 1882 he became secretary of state for India.

Kimchi, kim'kee, or **Kimhi,** kim'hee, (DAVID,) an eminent Jewish rabbi, sometimes called **Redak,** born at Narbonne, France, about 1158. His Gentile family name was PETIT. He is regarded by his nation as the greatest Hebrew grammarian. In 1232, on account of his influence and vast erudition, he was appointed by the French and Spanish Jews to decide in a controversy which then existed between them in regard to the doctrines of Maimonides. His principal works are a Hebrew Grammar, a "Dictionary of Hebrew Roots," and commentaries on nearly all the books of the Old Testament. Died about 1235.

Kimchi, (JOSEPH,) a learned rabbi, the father of the preceding, flourished at Narbonne about 1160. He wrote treatises on grammar.

Kinaston. See KYNASTON.

Kind, kĭnt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur* and poet, born at Leipsic in 1768. He wrote novels, dramas, and poems. His most famous production is the opera "Der Freischütz," set to music by Weber. Died at Dresden in 1843.

Kind, (KARL THEODOR,) a German writer, distinguished for his knowledge of the modern Greek language and literature, was born at Leipsic in 1799. He published "Modern Greek Popular Songs in the Original and with a German Translation," etc. Died December 7, 1868.

King, (CHARLES,) an American journalist, son of Rufus King, noticed below, was born in New York in 1789. He became in 1823 associate editor of the "New York American," a literary and political journal of a conservative character. He was subsequently one of the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer," in New York, and in 1849 was chosen president of Columbia College. Died near Rome in 1867.

King, (EDWARD,) an English poet, who is said to have been the subject of Milton's monody of "Lycidas." He was drowned in 1637, aged about twenty-seven years.

King, (EDWARD,) a learned English antiquary and lawyer, born in Norfolk in 1735. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote, besides other works, "Observations on Ancient Castles," and a treatise on English architecture previous to the Norman conquest. Died in 1807.

King, (GREGORY,) an English engraver and writer on heraldry, born at Lichfield about 1648; died in 1712.

King, (HARRIET E. HAMILTON,) an English poetess, born in 1840, daughter of Admiral Hamilton, and niece of the Duke of Abercorn. In 1863 she married Henry S. King, a publisher. Among her books of poetry are "Aspromonte," (1869,) "The Disciples," (1873,) and "A Book of Dreams," (1883.)

King, (Dr. HENRY,) an English divine and poet, born in 1591, became Bishop of Chichester. He wrote "A Poetical Version of the Psalms," "Poems, Elegies, Para-

doxes, and Sonnets," (1659,) and various sermons and religious treatises. Died in 1669.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

King, (JOHN,) a clergyman and writer, brother of Bishop Henry King, was born about 1596; died in 1639.

King, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born in the county of Bucks about 1559, was the father of Henry, noticed above. He became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and was an eloquent preacher. In 1611 he was appointed Bishop of London. Died in 1621.

King, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Cornwall in 1652. He preached for some time at Chelsea, and became prebendary of York in 1731. Died in 1732.

His son JOHN, born in 1696, was a physician, and published an edition of the "Orestes," "Hecuba," and "Phœnissæ" of Euripides, (1726.) Died in 1728.

King, (JOHN CROOKSHANKS,) born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1806, emigrated in 1829 to America, where he soon became distinguished as a sculptor. Among his principal works are busts of John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, and other eminent Americans. Died in 1882.

King, (JOHN GLEN,) a clergyman and writer, was born in Norfolk, England, about 1735. He was chosen in 1763 chaplain to the English factory at Saint Petersburg, and wrote "The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia; containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline." Died in 1787.

King, (JOHN P.,) an American lawyer, born in Glasgow, Kentucky, April 3, 1799, was elected by the Democratic party to the United States Senate in 1833; was again elected, but resigned, and became president (1841–78) of the Georgia Railroad. Died March 19, 1888.

King, (MATTHEW PETER,) an English musician and composer, born in 1773. He composed the music for various dramatic pieces, and also produced songs, glees, etc. Died in 1823.

King, (MITCHELL,) LL.D., a distinguished jurist and scholar, born in Scotland in 1783. He removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he devoted himself to the study of law. He was one of the founders of the Philosophical Society at Charleston, and was appointed in 1819 judge of the city court.

King, (PETER,) LORD, an eminent lawyer and high chancellor of England, born at Exeter in 1669, was the son of a grocer. His talents and application attracted the attention of his maternal uncle, the celebrated John Locke, through whose influence he was sent to the University of Leyden. After his return to England he studied law, gained admission to the bar, and rapidly rose in his profession. He was elected about 1700 a member of Parliament for Beer-Alston, which seat he retained for several years. In 1708 he was appointed recorder of London, and was knighted. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his profession, King found time to write two able theological works, which alone would have made him celebrated. They are an "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church," (1691,) (in which he favoured the rights of the Protestant dissenters,) and the "History of the Apostles' Creed, with Critical Observations on its Several Articles," (1702.) In 1714 Sir Peter King was created chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1725 was made lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage, as Baron King of Ockham. He was attached to the Whig party. He resigned the seals in 1733, on account of ill health. Died in 1734.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Selection from the Speeches and Writings of Lord King;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

King, (PETER,) LORD, an English statesman, born in 1775, was a great-grandson of the preceding. He entered the House of Lords about 1796, and became a political and personal friend of Charles James Fox. He published a "Life of John Locke," (1829.) He died in 1833, leaving a son WILLIAM, Earl of Lovelace, who married Lord Byron's daughter Ada.

See LORD BROUGHAM, "Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of George III.," (second series.)

King, (PETER JOHN LOCKE,) an English legislator, a son of the preceding, was born at Ockham, Surrey, in 1811. He was elected to Parliament in 1847, and obtained the repeal of one hundred and twenty sleeping statutes in 1856. Died November 12, 1885.

King, (PHILIP PARKER,) an English navigator, born in the island of Norfolk in 1793. He commanded an expedition sent in 1826 to explore and survey the coasts of South America. The results were published in a "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836," (1839.) Died in 1855.

King, (PRESTON,) an American statesman, born in Ogdensburg, New York, in 1806. He embraced the profession of law, and was a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1847, and again from 1849 to 1853. He was transferred to the United States Senate in 1853, took an active part in the senatorial debates, and, during the disunion movement of 1860–61, advocated a firm adherence to the principles of the Republican party. He was appointed collector of the port of New York about 1864. Died at New York in November, 1865.

King, (RICHARD,) an English divine and polemical writer, born in Bristol about 1750. Among his principal works are "Letters from Abraham Plymley to his Brother Peter on the Catholic Question," and a "Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures." Died in 1810

King, (Sir RICHARD,) an English admiral, born in Dorsetshire in 1771. He rendered important services at the battle of Trafalgar, where he fought as captain, (1805.) He became a vice-admiral in 1821. Died in 1834.

King, (RUFUS,) an American statesman, born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1755, graduated at Harvard in 1777. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1780, and became an eloquent pleader. In 1784 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which he offered in 1785 a resolution "That there be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States described in the resolution of Congress of April, 1784," *i.e.* the Northwest Territory. He married Mary Alsop, of New York City, in 1786. He took a prominent part in the Convention which in 1787 formed the Constitution of the United States, and became a leader of the Federal party. Having fixed his residence in the city of New York in 1788, he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1789. He advocated Jay's treaty in several eloquent speeches, was re-elected to the national Senate in 1795, and was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain in 1796. He performed the duties of this position with much ability for eight years, and retired to private life in 1804. In 1813 he was elected a United States Senator by a legislature of adverse politics. Having been again elected in 1819 or 1820, he continued in that body until 1825, and made an able speech against the extension of slavery on the occasion of the admission of Missouri. He was appointed minister to England in 1825, returned about a year later, and died in April, 1827.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

King, (RUFUS,) an American general, a son of Charles King, noticed above, was born in the city of New York in 1814. He graduated at West Point in 1833, and was employed as an engineer for several years. About 1838 he became adjutant-general of New York. He afterwards edited a paper at Milwaukee. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a division under Generals McDowell and Pope in the summer of 1862. He was minister at Rome from October, 1863, to July, 1867. Died October 13, 1876.

King, (SUSAN PETIGRU,) an American writer, daughter of James L. Petigru, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1824. She published "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," "Sylvia's World," and other tales. Her second husband was a Mr. Bowen. She died in 1875.

King, (THOMAS,) an actor and dramatist, born in London in 1730. Among his productions are "Love at First Sight," "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal," and "Wit's Last Stake." Died in 1805.

King, (T. BUTLER,) an American politician, born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1804. He studied law, and removed to Georgia about 1824. He was elected a member of Congress in 1839, 1841, and 1845, and became a secessionist in 1861. Died in 1864.

King, (THOMAS STARR,) an American Unitarian divine, born in New York in 1824. He became in 1848 pastor of the church in Hollis Street, Boston, and in 1860 sailed for San Francisco, where he assumed charge of the Unitarian church in that city. He had a high reputation as a lecturer, and published, among other works, "The White Hills: their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry," (1859.) Died in 1864.

See "A Tribute to Thomas Starr King," by R. FROTHINGHAM.

King, (WILLIAM,) a Protestant prelate, was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1650. He opposed the Catholics under James II., and favoured the Revolution. In 1703 he was created Archbishop of Dublin. He wrote "The Inventions of Men in the Worship of God," (1694,) intended to reconcile the Irish Presbyterians to the Episcopal ceremonies, and a treatise, in Latin, on "The Origin of Evil," ("De Origine Mali," 1702,) which was attacked by Bayle and Leibnitz. Died in 1729.

King, (WILLIAM,) a learned and satirical writer, born in London in 1663. About 1702 he was appointed in Ireland to the offices of judge of the admiralty, keeper of the records, and commissioner of prizes. Among his works are "Animadversions upon the Pretended Account of Denmark," (1694,) in answer to a work by Lord Molesworth, "The Transactioneer," a satire on the Royal Society, (1700,) and "Original Works in Prose and Verse," (3 vols., 1776.) A Memoir of his life is prefixed to the last. Died in 1712.

King, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born near London in 1685. Among his works are several Latin tracts on various subjects, and his autobiography, entitled "Political and Literary Anecdotes," (1819,) containing an interesting account of a number of his contemporaries. He was principal of Saint Mary's Hall, Oxford. Died in 1763.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1819; "Monthly Review" for February, 1819.

King, (WILLIAM,) born at Scarborough, Maine, in 1768, was president of the convention which framed the Constitution of his native State. He was afterwards elected first Governor of Maine. Died in 1852.

King, (WILLIAM FLETCHER,) D.D., an American educator, born near Zanesville, Ohio, December 20, 1830. He graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1857, and for five years was tutor there. In 1863 he became president of Cornell College, in Iowa.

King, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) an American statesman of the Democratic party, born in Sampson county, North Carolina, in 1786. In 1810 he was elected to Congress. He was United States Senator from Alabama from 1819 to 1840, being re-elected four times. He supported General Jackson in the Presidential campaigns of 1824, 1828, and 1832, and was appointed minister to France by President Tyler in 1844. He was elected president of the Senate in 1850, and in 1852 Vice-President of the United States. Died in 1853.

King'lake, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM,) an English author and barrister, born at Taunton in 1809, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1837, after which he made a tour in the Levant, and published a book of travel called "Eothen," (1844,) which was highly successful. He accompanied the British army to the Crimea in 1854, and wrote a "History of the Crimean War." In 1857 he was elected to Parliament. Died January 2, 1891.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1844, and April, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1863, and January, 1869; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1863; "North British Review" for May, 1863.

Kinglake, (JOHN ALEXANDER,) an English Liberal, born in Taunton in 1805, a cousin of A. W. Kinglake. In his times he was considered an extreme Radical. Died in London, July 11, 1870.

Kinglake, (ROBERT ARTHUR,) an English reformer and philanthropist, a brother of the historian A. W. Kinglake. He was born at Taunton in 1813. His attention has mainly been given to the improvement of the condition of labouring people. He established a "Court of Reconciliation," by which suits at law are avoided and difficulties settled without cost. Mr. Kinglake is also the author of several works of merit.

Kingo, king'o, (THOMAS,) a Danish poet and prelate, born at Slangerup in 1634, became Bishop of Fünen. His sacred poems were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and he has been compared by English readers to Dr. Watts. Died in 1723.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Kingsborough, kingz'bŭr'ẹh, (EDWARD KING,) VISCOUNT, an English antiquary, born in 1795, was a son of the Earl of Kingston. He published "Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Fac-Similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings," etc., (9 vols., 1830 *et seq.*) Died in 1837.

Kingsley, (CALVIN,) D.D., an American Methodist clergyman, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1812, became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" in 1856. He was elected a bishop in 1864. Having made a tour round the world, he died on his return, at Jerusalem, in 1870.

Kingsley, (Rev. CHARLES,) a popular English writer, born at Holne Vicarage, in Devonshire, in June, 1819. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1843, and became rector of Eversley, Hampshire, in 1844. About this date he married Miss Grenfell, whose sister is the wife of Froude the historian. He published in 1848 a dramatic poem called "The Saint's Tragedy." He united with his friend the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice in efforts to improve the condition of the working-men by the formation of co-operative associations. His interest in the sufferings and trials of the working-classes in large towns was manifested in his novel of "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," (1850,) which attracted much attention, and in "Yeast, a Problem," (1851,) he showed a similar interest in the labor question. His romance of "Hypatia" (1853) is regarded as one of his most powerful works, and among his others the best-known are "Alexandria and her Schools," "Sermons for the Times," (1854,) "Westward Ho!" a novel, (1855,) "Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore," "The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales," "Two Years Ago," a novel, (1856,) "The Water-Babies, a Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby," (1863,) and "Plays and Puritans," (1873.) Died Jan. 23, 1875.

Kingsley, (HENRY,) an English author, brother of Charles Kingsley, was born at Holne, in Devon, in 1830, and was educated in Oriel College, Oxford, living, for several years after, in Australia. He published "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," (1858,) "Ravenshoe," (1861,) "Austin Elliott," (1863,) "The Hillyars and the Burtons," (1865,) "Leighton Court," (1866,) "Mademoiselle Mathilde," (1868,) "Stretton, Hetty, and other Stories," (1869,) "Old Margaret," (1871,) "Reginald Hetheridge," (1874,) "The Grange Garden," (1876,) and many other stories. Died May 24, 1876.

Kingsley, (JAMES LUCE,) LL.D., born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1778, graduated at Yale College in 1799, and in 1805 became professor of Hebrew, Latin, and Greek in that institution. He wrote the "Life of Ezra Stiles" in Sparks's "American Biography," and published several educational works. Died in 1852.

Kingsmill, (ANDREW,) an English Puritan minister, born at Sidmonton in 1538. He preached at Oxford and at Geneva, and published several religious works. Died at Lausanne in 1569.

Kings'ton, (ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH,) DUCHESS OF, an English beauty, born in 1720. She was privately married to Harvey, who became Earl of Bristol, and from whom she was soon separated. In 1769 she was again married to the Duke of Kingston. She was tried on a charge of bigamy, and convicted. Died in 1788.

See "An Authentic Detail of Particulars relative to the Duchess of Kingston," London, 1788.

Kingston, (WILLIAM HENRY GILES,) an English writer of fiction, chiefly for juvenile readers, was born in London, February 28, 1814, and spent most of his youth in Portugal. Among his numerous works are "The Circassian Chief," (1844,) "The Prime Minister," (1845,) "Lusitanian Sketches," "Peter the Whaler," (1851,) "Western Wanderings," (1856,) "The Three Midshipmen," "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," "The Three Admirals," etc., his boys' books alone numbering over one hundred and thirty. Died at Willesden, August 5, 1880.

Kinkel, kink'ẹl, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German patriot, poet, and writer upon art, born at Oberkassel in 1815. He published in 1846 a "History of the Plastic Art among Christian Nations," and a poem entitled "Otto the Archer." In 1848 he established a journal called "Spartacus," in which he was a zealous advocate of democratic principles. Having taken part in the storming of the arsenal at Siegburg, and the insurrection of the Palatinate, he was in June, 1849, taken by the Prussians and imprisoned at Spandau. In November, 1850, assisted by his friend Carl Schurz, he made his escape to England. Died November 15, 1882.

See STRODTMANN, "Kinkels Leben," 2 vols., 1850; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Kinkel, (JOHANNA,) the wife of the preceding, born about 1807, was distinguished as an authoress and musician. Died in 1858.

Kinker, kink'ẹr, (JAN,) a Dutch author and poet, born near Amsterdam about 1760; died about 1825.

Kinloch, kin'lŏK, (WILLIAM **Penney**,) LORD, a Scottish judge, born at Glasgow, August 8, 1801, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1858 was made a judge. Died October 30, 1872. He published several volumes of verse, mostly of a devotional character.

Kinnărā, kĭn'ạ-rạ, [etymology uncertain,] sometimes improperly written **Cinnara**, the name given to the male dancers of Swerga, or the paradise of Indra. The Kinnaras are represented with the body and limbs of a man and the head of a horse.

Kin'ney, (COATES,) an American poet, born at Crooked Lane, near Penn Yan, New York, in 1826. He went West when a boy, and has been successively school-teacher, journalist, and lawyer. He published "Keeuka, and other Poems," in 1854. His short lyric called "Rain on the Roof" has attained wide popularity.

Kinsbergen, van, vän kins'bĕR'gẹn, (JAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch admiral, born at Doesburg in 1735. In 1767 he entered the Russian service under Catherine II., and soon after gained a brilliant victory over the Turks. In 1781 he assisted in the famous battle of Doggersbank, fought between the Dutch and English. He was created Count of Doggersbank by Louis, King of Holland. Died in 1820.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "Leven en Karakter van den Admiraal Jonkheer J. H. van Kinsbergen," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kinschot, van, vän kĭns'Kot, (HENDRIK,) a Belgian jurist, born near Antwerp in 1541; died in 1608.

Kinschot, van, (KASPAR,) a Dutch writer of Latin poetry, born at the Hague in 1622; died in 1649.

Kinsky, kin'skee, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Prague in 1739, served with distinction against the French in 1793–96. Died in 1805.

Kinsky, kin'skee, (FERDINAND JOHANN NEPOMUK JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an Austrian musician, known as a friend and patron of Beethoven. Died November 2, 1812.

Kinson, kin'son, or **Kinsoen**, kin'soon, (FRANS,) a skilful Flemish portrait-painter, born at Bruges in 1774 or 1770, worked in Paris and Brussels. Died in 1839.

Kip, (WILLIAM INGRAHAM,) D.D., an American prelate, born in New York in 1811. He graduated in 1831 at Yale College, and was consecrated in 1853 missionary-bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in California. He published "Early Conflicts of Christianity," "The Double Witness," "The Catacombs of Rome," "Domestic and Religious Life in Italy," etc.

Kip'ling, (THOMAS,) D.D., professor of theology at Cambridge, and Dean of Peterborough, born in England about 1755. He wrote "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic," and various other works. Died in 1821.

Kipping, kip'ping, [Lat. KIPPIN'GIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born near Rostock about 1623, was the author of numerous works on philology, history, and antiquities. Died in 1678.

See H. E. HEEREN, "Oratio de H. Kippingio," etc., 1755.

Kippingius. See KIPPING.

Kip'pis, (ANDREW,) an English dissenting minister and eminent biographer, born at Nottingham in 1725. He preached for some years in London, whither he removed in 1753, and was appointed teacher in Coward's Academy for the education of dissenting ministers, in 1763. About 1780 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His most important work is a new and enlarged edition of the "Biographia Britannica," of which he published 5 vols. in 1778–79. This work is highly esteemed, but was left unfinished, terminating at the letter F. He wrote a "Life of Captain Cook," (1788.) Died in 1795.

See REES, "Cyclopædia."

Kir'by, (JOHN JOSHUA,) F.R.S., an English artist and antiquary, born in Suffolk in 1716. He published "The Perspective of Architecture," (1761,) and "A Map of Suffolk." Died in 1774.

Kirby, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an eminent English entomologist, born in Suffolk in 1759, was a nephew of the preceding. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and became curate of Barham. He studied various branches of natural history, and was one of the first members of the Linnæan Society, to which he contributed several papers. He acquired a European reputation by his work on English Bees, "Monographia Apium Angliæ," (2 vols., 1802.) In conjunction with Mr. Spence, he published an excellent "Introduction to Entomology," (4 vols., 1815–26.) He also wrote the Bridgewater Treatise entitled "The Habits and Instincts of Animals." Died in 1850.

See J. FREEMAN, "Life of William Kirby," 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1835; "Monthly Review" for January, 1803, and November, 1817.

Kirch, kĕĕRK, (CHRISTFRIED,) a distinguished astronomer and writer, born at Guben in 1694. He was a member of the Academies of Science at Paris and Saint Petersburg, and director of the Observatory in Berlin. Died in 1740.

Kirch, (GOTTFRIED,) father of the preceding, was born in Lower Lusatia in 1639. He was appointed director of the Observatory and royal astronomer at Berlin. He wrote "Observations upon the Comet that appeared in Italy in 1676," (1677,) "Astronomical Tables," and "Christian, Jewish, and Turkish Calendar to the Year 1685." Died in 1710.

Kirch, (MARIE MARGARETHE WINCKELMANN,) an astronomer, wife of the preceding, was born in Upper Lusatia in 1670. She assisted her husband in his astronomical labours, and published almanacs. Died in 1720.

Kirchbach, von, fon kĕĕRK'bȧK, (HUGO EWALD,) a German general, born May 23, 1809. He entered the Prussian army in 1826, was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian war of 1866, and a corps-commander and full general in the French war of 1870–71.

Kir'cher, [Ger. pron. kĕĕR'Kẹr; Lat. KIRCHE'RUS,] (ATHANASIUS,) a learned German Jesuit, distinguished for his talents and versatility, was born near Fulda in 1601. Having studied at Avignon, he was invited to Rome by the pope to fill the chair of mathematics in the Roman College. He wrote numerous treatises on philology, hieroglyphics, and antiquities, which display profound learning, but are deficient in sound criticism, and many of them are rather interesting than reliable. Among these may be named "Prodromus Coptus," (1636,) "Œdipus Egyptiacus," (3 vols., 1652–55,) being an explanation of hieroglyphics, "Mundus Subterraneus," (1665,) and "Description of Latium considered in its Ancient and Modern Aspect," ("Latium, id est nova et parallela Latii, tum veteris, tum novi, Descriptio," 1669.) He also published several valuable scientific treatises; and to him is generally ascribed the invention of the magic-lantern. Died in 1680.

See his autobiography, "Vita Kircheri," in the "Fasciculus Epistolarum Kircheri," 1684; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kircher, (CONRAD,) a German philologist and writer, born in Augsburg. His chief work is a Greek and Hebrew Concordance of the Old Testament, (1607.) Died after 1620.

Kirchhoff, kĕĕRK'hof, (GUSTAV ROBERT,) a German astronomer, born at Königsberg, March 12, 1824. He held professorships of physics at Breslau, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and became distinguished for his observations and discoveries with the spectroscope. He published "Researches on the Solar Spectrum." Died in 1887.

Kirchmaier or **Kirchmayer**, kēĕrK'mī'ẹr, (GEORG KASPAR,) a German chemist and scholar, born in Franconia in 1635. He wrote commentaries on several classic authors. The discovery of the art of etching on glass with fluoric acid is attributed to him. Died in 1700.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kirchmaier, (THOMAS,) a Lutheran minister, born in Bavaria about 1511. He took the Greek name of Nao Georgos. He is the author of numerous Latin poems and theological and polemical works, mostly written in the Latin language. He preached at Stuttgart, Esslingen, and Wisloch. Died in 1563.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Kirchman, kēĕrK'mȧn, a Russian electrician, of German extraction, was professor of philosophy at Saint Petersburg. He was killed by the electric fluid, in the act of attracting it from the clouds, in 1753.

Kirchmann, kēĕrK'mȧn, (JOHANN,) a German author and scholar, born at Lubeck in 1575, became in 1603 professor of poetry at Rostock. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Funeral Ceremonies used among the Romans," (1605,) and "De Annulis," a treatise on ancient rings. Died in 1643.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Kirchmann, von, fon kēĕrK'mȧn, (JULIUS,) a German philosopher and jurist, born at Schafstedt, near Merseburg, in 1802. He was educated at Leipsic and Halle, and became prominent as a Liberal Prussian legislator, but in 1866 was deprived of his right to act as a legal counsellor. Besides important legal works, ("Prussian Code of Civil Procedure," "Penal Code for North Germany," "Penal Code for the Empire," etc.,) he published "Philosophy of Science," "On Immortality," "Æsthetics based on Realism," "Catechism of Philosophy," etc. Though opposed to idealism, his system is considered incompatible with absolute materialism. Died in 1884.

Kirchner, kēĕrK'nẹr, (THEODOR,) a German musical composer, born at Neukirchen, in Saxony, in 1824. His "genre pieces" for the piano-forte, in which the influence of Schumann is manifest, are his best performances.

Kirgener, kẻrzh'naiR', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Paris in 1766, was killed at Markersdorf in 1813.

Kirk, (EDWARD N.,) an American general, born in Ohio. He was a citizen of Illinois when the civil war began. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. Died July 29, 1863.

Kirk, (EDWARD NORRIS,) D.D., an American Congregationalist divine, was born in New York in 1802. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and became in 1828 pastor of a church at Albany. He was afterwards appointed secretary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, and in 1842 settled as pastor of the Mount Vernon Church, Boston. Died March 27, 1874.

Kirk, (ELLEN W.,) an American novelist, second wife of J. F. Kirk, was born in 1842. She was a daughter of Jesse Olney. Among her writings are "Love in Idleness," "A Lesson in Love," "Through Winding Ways," "A Midsummer Madness," etc.

Kirk, (JOHN FOSTER,) an American historian, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1824. His education was obtained in Nova Scotia. He was secretary and assistant to the historian Prescott from 1847 to 1859. His principal work is the "History of Charles the Bold," (3 vols., 1863–68.) He also edited a new edition of Prescott's works, with notes. In 1871 he became editor of "Lippincott's Magazine."

Kirk'al, (EDWARD,) an English engraver, born in Sheffield about 1700.

Kirkaldy, kẹr-kau'de, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Grange, one of the earliest Protestants of Scotland, was the son of Sir James Kirkaldy, high treasurer under the reign of James V. Sir William was implicated in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, for which he was imprisoned. He finally escaped to France, where he was distinguished as one of the most valiant and chivalrous knights in the court and army of Henry II. After his return to Scotland, he became a leader of the Protestants. He fought bravely against the French, who had been sent over to assist the Catholics, and made Queen Mary prisoner. He vainly attempted to capture Bothwell, whom he pursued as far as the coast of Norway. About 1570 Kirkaldy espoused the cause of the queen, of whose party he became the leader. He refused to obey the mandates of the regent, and after several months of fighting, in which great ferocity was displayed on both sides, sustained a siege in Edinburgh Castle. He was, however, finally obliged by his soldiers to make an unconditional surrender. He, with several of his friends, was hung in August, 1573. John Knox, who had formerly been his intimate friend and fellow-sufferer in the Protestant cause, deeply deplored his change of principles and his untimely end.

See "Memoirs and Adventures of Sir Wm. Kirkaldy," Edinburgh, 1849; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" FROUDE, "History of England;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1849.

Kirk'bride, (THOMAS S.,) M.D., an American physician, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. Having graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, he became resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, and in 1840 superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. He published "Rules and Regulations for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," (1850,) "The Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," (1854,) etc. He died December 17, 1883.

Kirke, kẹrk, (PERCY,) COLONEL, a British officer, notorious for cruelty, lived in the reigns of James II. and William III. His men were called "Kirke's Lambs."

See PEPYS, "Diary;" MACAULAY, "History of England."

Kirke White. See WHITE.

Kirk'land, (Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA STANSBURY,) an American writer, born in the city of New York, was married about 1830 to Professor William Kirkland, of Hamilton College. After a residence of nearly three years in Michigan, she published, under the assumed name of "Mary Clavers," "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" (1839,) "Forest Life," (1842,) and "Western Clearings," (1846,) which soon obtained a wide popularity. She became editor of the "Union Magazine," in New York, in 1847. Among her other works may be named "An Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser," (1846,) and "Personal Memoirs of George Washington," (1858.) Mrs. Kirkland's delineations of Western pioneer-life are among the most admirable of their kind, abounding in humorous incidents, shrewd sense, and picturesque descriptions. Died in 1864.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "North American Review" for January, 1840.

Kirkland, (JOHN THORNTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American scholar and divine, born at Little Falls, New York, in 1770. Having graduated at Harvard in 1789, he became pastor of the Congregational church in Summer Street, Boston. He was elected, in 1810, president of Harvard College. He wrote a "Life of Fisher Ames," and several other works. Died in 1840.

Kirk'land, (THOMAS,) an English physician and medical writer, born in 1721. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Edinburgh. Died in 1798.

Kirk'man, (MARSHALL MONROE), an American railway expert, born in Illinois, July 10, 1842. He in early life became connected with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, of which road and certain of its subsidiary lines he has long been an officer. Among his works are "Railway Revenue," "The Officer's Hand-Book," "Baggage, Parcel, and Mail Traffic of Railroads," "Railway Expenditures," (2 vols.,) "Hand-Book of Railway Expenditures," "Railway Train and Station Service," "Track Accounts of Railroads," and various other technical works.

Kirk-pat'rick, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an Oriental scholar, born about 1760, was a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and major-general in the English army at Bengal. He wrote a "Biography of the Persian Poets," "Description of the Kingdom of Nepaul," (1811,) and several other works. Died in 1812.

Kirk'wood, (DANIEL,) LL.D., an American astrono-

mer, born in Harford county, Maryland, September 27, 1814, was principal of the high school of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1843–48, professor of mathematics in Delaware College, 1851–56, in Indiana University, 1856–66, and again was called to that position in 1867. His principal works are "Meteoric Astronomy," (1867,) and "Comets and Meteors," (1873.) He has made important discoveries in astronomical science.

Kirkwood, (SAMUEL J.,) an American Governor, born in Harford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and in 1856 he was elected a State Senator of Iowa. He was Governor of Iowa, 1860–63, and again in 1875, United States Senator, 1860–67, and 1876–81. In 1881 he was made Secretary of the Interior under President Garfield.

Kirnberger, kĕĕrn'bĕrG'ẹr, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German musician and writer on art, born in Thuringia in 1721; died in 1783.

Kirsten, kĕĕr'stẹn, or **Kirchstein,** kĕĕrK'stīn, (GEORG,) a physician and writer on surgery and anatomy, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1613; died in 1660.

Kirsten, (MICHAEL,) a learned physician and scientific writer, born in Moravia in 1620; died in 1678.

Kirsten, [Lat. KIRSTE'NIUS,] (PETER,) a distinguished physician and Oriental scholar, born at Breslau in 1577. He studied at the most celebrated universities of Germany, and travelled extensively in Europe. He was subsequently invited to Sweden by Chancellor Oxenstiern, where he was appointed physician to Queen Christina and medical professor in the University of Upsal. He is said to have been master of twenty-six languages. He wrote, among other works, an "Arabic Grammar," (1608–10,) and "Notes on the Gospel of Saint Matthew, from the Collation of Arabic, Syriac, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin Texts," (1611.) Died at Upsal in 1640.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON. "Mémoires."

Kirstenius. See KIRSTEN, (PETER.)

Kirwan, kẹr'wạn, (RICHARD,) a distinguished chemist and geologist, born at Galway, in Ireland, about 1733, or, as others say, in 1750. He was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of various scientific associations on the continent. He published "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," (1787,) which was translated by Lavoisier and refuted by him, "Elements of Mineralogy," (1794,) an "Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters," "An Estimate of the Temperature of Different Latitudes," and other scientific works. Died in 1812.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Kirwan, (WALTER BLAKE,) an Irish clergyman, distinguished for his eloquence, born at Galway in 1754. He was educated as a Catholic priest, but joined the Church of England in 1787, after which he preached in Dublin. Died in 1805.

Kis, kĭsh, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian theologian, born at Szegedin in 1505, was a disciple of Luther. He preached at Temesvár, and published several works. Died in 1572.

Kischtasp. See GUSHTÂSP.

Kisfaludy, kĭsh'fŏh-loody, almost kish'fŏh-looj, (KÁROLY,) a celebrated dramatist, the founder of Hungarian comedy was born at Tete in March, 1790. On account of his fiery and turbulent disposition, he was placed in the Austrian army at an early age. He served as an officer in Italy in 1805 against Napoleon, and was afterwards taken prisoner by the French. Having been exchanged, he fought in Germany in 1809. He left the army in 1810, and fixed his residence at Vienna, where he gained a living as an artist. In 1819 he acquired a sudden celebrity by his play "The Tartar in Hungary." Soon after he produced "Ilka," a tragedy, "Stiber the Chieftain," and several other plays, all of which were received with the greatest applause. Among the most popular of his comedies are the "Student Matthias," of which the emperor Matthias Corvinus is the hero, "The Suitors," and "The Insurgents." Kisfaludy established an able and successful literary annual, entitled the "Aurora." Died in November, 1830.

See T. MUNDT, "Geschichte der Literatur der Gegenwart;" FRANZ SCHEDEL, "Kisfaludy K. Élete," Buda-Pesth, 1832; "North American Review" for April, 1850, (by MRS. PUTNAM.)

Kisfaludy, (SÁNDOR,) an elder brother of the preceding, and one of the most eminent of the poets of Hungary, was born in the county of Szalad in 1772. He entered the army in 1793, and formed an attachment for the beautiful Rosalia Szegedy, who rejected him. He subsequently served against Napoleon in Italy, and was taken prisoner by the French. While a captive in the place where Petrarch had poured forth his immortal strains to Laura, the young Hungarian resolved to address the object of his love in a similar poem. In 1800 he regained the affections of the lady Rosalia, to whom he was married. He left the army and retired to his paternal estate. The same year the anonymous publication of his poem, under the title of "Himfy," produced a sensation among men of letters never equalled in Hungary. In 1807 he made himself known in publishing a poem entitled "Happy Love." He afterwards wrote several other poems and dramas, of which "John Huniades" and "Ladislaus the Rumanian" were greatly admired. Died in 1844. Three years later his complete works were published at Pesth, in 6 vols. Several extracts from "Himfy" have been translated into English.

See T. MUNDT, "Geschichte der Literatur der Gegenwart," Leipsic, 1853; also the article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars" in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Kiss, kis, (AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished Prussian sculptor, born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, in 1802. He studied under the celebrated Rauch. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin. Among his most admirable works are an equestrian statue of Frede rick the Great, and two colossal groups in bronze,—an "Amazon attacked by a Tiger," and "Saint George and the Dragon." Died in 1865.

Kisselef, Kisseleff, or **Kisselew,** kis'sẹh-lĕf', (NICHOLAS,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1800. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Paris in 1851, and minister to Rome in 1856. Died Dec. 7, 1869.

Kisselef, (PAUL,) COUNT, a Russian general and diplomatist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Moscow in 1788. He was appointed minister of the domains of the emperor in 1837, and sent as ambassador to France in 1856. Died at Paris, November 26, 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kisselew. See KISSELEF.

Kitch'ẹn-ẹr, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and writer on gastronomy, born in London about 1775. He was the author of "The Cook's Oracle," "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life," "The Traveller's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1827.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1827.

Kit'chin, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) D.D., an English author, born at Naughton, in Suffolk, December 7, 1827. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1850, and remained connected with the university until 1883, when he became Dean of Winchester. He has issued editions of Bacon's works, and of the "Faërie Queene," etc., and wrote a "History of France," (1873,) "Life of Pius II.," (1881,) etc.

Kite, (CHARLES,) an English physician and writer, born at Gravesend about 1768; died in 1811.

Ki-Tseu or **Ki-Tse.** See KEE-TSE.

Kit'to, (JOHN,) an English writer, distinguished as a biblical scholar, born at Plymouth in 1804. He suffered much privation and neglect in his childhood in consequence of the intemperance of his father. About the age of twelve he was rendered incurably deaf by a fall from the roof of a house. He became an inmate of the poor-house, where he manifested such an earnest desire to improve his mind that some persons procured for him admission to a college in Islington. As tutor to the children of Mr. Grove, he travelled in Russia, Armenia, and Persia in 1829–32. About 1833 he was engaged by Charles Knight to write for the "Penny Magazine." He edited "The Pictorial Bible" published by Charles Knight, (1838,) and produced numerous valuable and successful works, among which are "The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," (4 vols., 1845–50,) "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," which contains an autobiography, and "Daily Bible Illustrations," (7 vols.,

1849–53.) He was married about 1833. He died at Cannstadt, Würtemberg, in 1854.

See J. E. RYLAND, "Memoirs of John Kitto," 1856; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "North British Review" for February, 1847.

Kiuperli. See KÖPRILI.

Kjöping or **Kjoeping**, chö′ping, (NIKOLAUS MATSON,) a Swedish traveller, born in 1630. In 1648 he sailed to the East Indies, and afterwards visited Persia, Farther India, Arabia, and Egypt. An account of his travels was published after his death. Died in 1667.

Klaczko, klâtch′ko, (JULIAN,) a distinguished publicist, born at Wilna, in Russian Lithuania, November 6, 1828. He graduated in 1846 at Königsberg, after which time he lived in Germany, Italy, and Austria, but chiefly at Paris. Among his principal books are "Études de Diplomatie," (1866,) and "Les deux Chanceliers," which was translated into various languages. He also wrote "La Poésie polonaise," (1862.)

Klapka, klŏp′kŏh, (General GEORGE,) born at Temesvár, in Hungary, in 1820. He became a cadet in an artillery regiment about 1838, and lieutenant-colonel in 1847. In 1848 he joined the Hungarian revolutionists, and greatly distinguished himself by his daring courage and his ability as a commander. He soon after received a general's commission and was appointed secretary of war. In 1849, while defending the fortress of Comorn, he made a sally at midnight, totally routed the Austrian army, and took several pieces of artillery. He forced his enemies to evacuate Raab, and cut off their communication with Austria. A few days after he received the information that the Hungarian army in the South had surrendered to the Austrians, and also a command from Görgey to yield up the fortress of Comorn. This mandate General Klapka refused to obey; but two months later, having obtained honourable terms from Haynau for himself and troops, he capitulated, in October, 1849. He then went to London, and afterwards to Geneva. He wrote "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary," (2 vols., 1850,) and a work upon the war in the East and the siege of Sebastopol, (1855.)

Klaproth, klâp′rōt, sometimes Anglicised in pronunciation as klap′rŏth, (HEINRICH JULIUS,) an eminent German Orientalist and traveller, born at Berlin, October 11, 1783, was a son of Martin H. Klaproth, noticed below. At an early age he acquired, without a teacher, considerable knowledge of the Chinese language, and in 1802 founded the "Asiatisches Magazin" at Weimar. On the recommendation of Count Potocki, he was invited in 1805 to Saint Petersburg, where he was made adjunct for the Oriental languages and literature at the Academy of Sciences. In the capacity of interpreter to the Russian embassy to China, he travelled through Siberia as far as Irkootsk in 1805, and collected valuable books and documents, which he used in the composition of his "Asia Polyglotta." In 1807 he was sent by the Russian government on a scientific expedition to the Caucasus, and on his return, in 1809, was appointed aulic councillor, and received a title of nobility and other distinctions. He resigned his offices in Russia in 1812. In 1816, through the influence of William von Humboldt, Klaproth received from the King of Prussia the honorary title of professor of Oriental languages and literature at Berlin, together with a large pension, and permission to reside in Paris. Among his numerous works we may mention "Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia," (2 vols., 1812–14,) "Geographical and Historical Description of the Eastern Caucasus," (1814,) "Historical Pictures of Asia from the Monarchy of Cyrus to the Present Time," (1824,) "Asia Polyglotta," or a classification of Oriental nations according to their languages, (1829,) and "On the Origin of Paper Money in China." Besides these productions, which enjoy the highest reputation throughout Europe, he published a number of excellent maps and geographical treatises, and wrote valuable articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1835. Klaproth was one of the greatest linguists of his time. His sagacity, judgment, and memory were extraordinary. "Since Klaproth's death," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "his fame has continued to rise. His merits as a philologer are very great; but his merits as a linguist are greater still. . . . His memory, both for comprehensiveness and accuracy, was unrivalled."

See LANDRESSE, "Notice historique et littéraire sur Klaproth;" FISCHER, "Denkschrift auf Klaproth," Berlin; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for October, 1814.

Klaproth, (MARTIN HEINRICH,) an eminent German analytical chemist and mineralogist, born at Wernigerode, in Prussian Saxony, in December, 1743. He served an apprenticeship as an apothecary, and about 1768 went to Berlin, where he studied chemistry. Having gained distinction by the analysis of mineral substances and by discoveries in chemistry, he was elected a member of the Academy of Berlin in 1788, and a foreign associate of the French Institute. He discovered the metals Uranium and Titanium, and the earth Zirconia. He published the results of his researches and experiments in his "Contributions to the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Bodies," (5 vols., 1796–1810.) About 1809 he became professor of chemistry in Berlin. Died in Berlin in 1817.

See "Biographie Médicale;" KOPP, "Geschichte der Chemie."

Klass, klâs, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter, born at Dresden in 1752; died in 1827.

Klass, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a historical painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1747. Died in 1793.

Klauber, klŏw′bẹr, (IGNAZ SEBASTIAN,) a German engraver, was born in Augsburg in 1754. He was invited to Saint Petersburg by the empress Catherine, who appointed him professor in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Died about 1820. Among his engravings is a portrait of the empress Catherine.

Klauber, (JOSEPH,) an engraver, born at Augsburg in 1710, was an uncle of the preceding. Died in 1768.

Klaus, a surname of NICOLAS VON DER FLÜE. See FLÜE, DE.

Kleander or **Kleandros.** See CLEANDER.

Kleanthes. See CLEANTHES.

Klearchus. See CLEARCHUS.

Kle′bẹr, [Fr. KLÉBER, klà′bair′,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg in 1754. Having studied at the military school of Munich, he returned to France in 1788, and soon attained the rank of adjutant-major. For his gallant conduct at the siege of Mayence, in 1793, he was made general of brigade. He subsequently gained several advantages over the Vendeans; but his generous treatment of the prisoners called down upon him the censures of the committee of safety. He was removed to the army of the North, in which, as general of division, he served under Jourdan. He gained distinguished laurels in 1794 at the battle of Fleurus, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. He soon after captured Mons and the fortress of Maestricht. In 1797, displeased with the Directory, he retired to a country-seat near Paris; but he left this retreat at the request of Bonaparte, whom he accompanied in 1798 to Egypt. He was severely wounded at the siege of Alexandria, of which city he was appointed governor. The following winter he marched into Syria at the head of the French vanguard, reduced El Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa, and gained in April, 1799, the decisive victory of Mount Tabor. On his return to Egypt he added to his already brilliant reputation at the battle of Aboukir. In August, 1799, he was made commander-in-chief by Bonaparte, who returned to France. Though Kleber was very popular, this event caused general dissatisfaction in the army. The soldiers were greatly reduced in numbers, and provisions were scarce. The grand vizier, with over 40,000 men and several English officers, having captured the important fortress of El Arish, was marching against the French. For these reasons Kleber formed a treaty with the Turks and the English admiral Sir Sidney Smith, by which, upon the surrender of all the fortresses in his possession except three, he was to receive from the Turks a large amount of gold and permission to return peaceably to France. He accordingly delivered up several strongholds, and was preparing to sail from Egypt, when he was informed by Admiral Keith that the English government, on the ground that Smith was not vested with full authority, would not consent that the French should leave the country except as prisoners of war. This infraction of the treaty thoroughly

aroused the French general. He attacked the Turks, gained over them the brilliant and decisive victory of Heliopolis, drove their army from Cairo, and within a month regained every position which he had previously abandoned. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his conquests. He distributed land among his troops, formed several companies of native soldiers, and was using practicable and efficient means to render Egypt a valuable colony of France, when he was assassinated in June, 1800, by a Mohammedan fanatic. Kleber stands as one of the very first of the many distinguished generals of that period. To his great intellectual powers were joined the generosity of a lofty mind and the hatred of avarice and cruelty. "Kleber," said Napoleon at Saint Helena, "was an irreparable loss to France and to me. He was a man of the brightest talents and of the greatest bravery. Of all the generals I have had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents."

See COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire des Généraux Desaix et Kléber," 1802; LUBERT DE HÉRICOURT, "Vie du Général Kléber," 1800; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" E. BARROIS, "Notice sur le Général Kléber," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klebs, klĕbs, (ERWIN,) an eminent German pathologist, born at Königsberg, February 6, 1834. He held professorships of pathological anatomy at Bern, Würzburg, and Zurich. He has published important works on pathology, etc.

Kleeberg, klā'bĕRG, (MINNA,) a German poetess, born of Jewish parents, named COHEN, at Elmshorn, Holstein, July 21, 1841. She married a rabbi named Kleeberg in 1862. She afterwards removed to the United States. She died at New Haven, Connecticut, December 31, 1878. A volume of her lyric poems (all in German) has been published. They are full of fire and patriotism, and gained for their author a wide reputation.

Kleeman, klā'mân, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German naturalist and painter of insects, etc., was born near Nuremberg in 1735. He wrote several works on entomology. Died in 1789.

Klefeker, klā'fẹh-kẹr, (JOHANN,) a German writer, born in Hamburg in 1698; died in 1775.

Klein, klīn, (BERNHARD,) a German composer, born at Cologne in 1794. Among his principal works are the oratorios of "Job" and "David," and an opera entitled "Dido." He was an able composer of vocal music. Died September 9, 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Klein, klăN, (DOMINIQUE LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Blamont in 1761; died in 1845.

Klein, (ERNST FERDINAND,) a learned jurist, born at Breslau in 1743, became privy councillor at Berlin. He wrote "Principles of German and Prussian Penal Law," (1795,) "System of Prussian Civil Law," (1830,) and other legal works. Died in 1810.

See his Autobiography, "E. F. Klein's Selbstbiographie," 1810.

Klein, (JAKOB THEODOR,) a celebrated writer on natural history, born at Königsberg in 1685. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg and of the Royal Society of London. Linnæus gave the name of Kleinia to a new plant in honour of this naturalist. The works of Klein are regarded as valuable contributions to science. Died in 1759.

See CHRISTIAN SENDEL, "Lobrede auf Herrn J. T. Klein," 1759; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klein, (JOHANN ADAM,) a distinguished German painter of landscapes and animals, and a skilful engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1792. He visited Rome about 1820. Died at Munich, May 21, 1875.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Klein, klīn, (JULIUS LEOPOLD,) a Jewish dramatist, born at Miscolcz, Hungary, in 1804. He studied medicine, but finally settled at Berlin as a literary man. He produced many tragedies and comedies, but is chiefly memorable for his "History of the Drama," (12 vols., 1865–76,) which was never finished. Died in 1876.

Kleinarts. See CLÉNARD.

Kleinau, klī'nŏw, (JOHANN,) Baron von JANOWITZ, an Austrian general, born in Bohemia about 1760. He commanded a corps at Wagram, and rendered important services at Leipsic, 1813. Died in 1819.

Kleinert, klīn'ẽRt, (HUGO WILHELM PAUL,) a German theologian, born at Bielguth, in Silesia, September 25, 1837. In 1868 he was called to a professorship in the University of Berlin. His commentaries (chiefly in Lange's "Bibelwerk") and critical studies are well known.

Kleist, von, fon klīst, (EWALD CHRISTIAN,) a popular German poet, was born near Köslin, in Pomerania, in 1715. He studied at Königsberg, and afterwards entered the Danish army. In 1740 he left Copenhagen, and received a commission in the service of Frederick the Great. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Kunnersdorf in 1759, where he was mortally wounded. His most celebrated work is a poem entitled "Spring," ("Der Frühling," 1749.) Besides this, he wrote several hymns and idyls, a series of essays, and a treatise on military tactics.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. NICOLAI, "Ehrengedächtniss E. C. von Kleist's," 1759; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," 1853.

Kleist, von, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and novelist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1776. He fought in the Prussian army against France. In 1808 he was associated with Adam Müller in the publication of the "Phœbus." A victim of hypochondria, he committed suicide in 1811. Gervinus places him above all the dramatic poets of his time. His works include dramas, lyric poems, novels, and tales, among which are the tragedies entitled "The Prince of Homburg" and "The Battle of Hermann," (1809,) and "Michael Kohlhaas," a tale.

See BÜLOW, "Heinrich von Kleist's Leben und Briefe," 1848; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," 4th edition, 1853; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1860.

Kleist von Nollendorf, klīst fon nol'lẹn-dorf' (EMIL FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian commander, born at Berlin in 1762. He served with distinction in the Russian campaign of 1812, and at the battle of Bautzen, after which, as Prussian plenipotentiary, he concluded the truce. After the battle of Dresden and the retreat of the allies, he gained a signal victory over Vandamme at Nollendorf, (August, 1813.) He was created a field-marshal in 1821, having previously received the order of the Black Eagle and been made commander-general of Saxony. Died in 1823.

Kleisthenes. See CLISTHENES.

Kleitarchos. See CLITARCHUS.

Kleitomachos. See CLITOMACHUS.

Kleitos. See CLITUS.

Klemm, klĕm, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV,) a German *littérateur*, born at Chemnitz in 1802. He published a "History of Bavaria," (3 vols., 1828,) a "Manual of German Archæology," (1835,) a "General History of Human Civilization," (10 vols., 1843–50,) and other works. Died at Dresden, August 26, 1867.

Klengel, klĕng'ẹl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German painter and engraver, born near Dresden in 1751. Among his best pictures are an "Italian Landscape at Twilight," and "The Wheat Harvest." Died in 1824.

Klenze, klĕnt'sẹh, (CLEMENS AUGUST KARL,) a German jurist, a brother of the following, was born near Hildesheim in 1795. He wrote a "Manual of Common Penal Law," (1833,) and other works. Died in 1838.

Klenze, von, fon klĕnt'sẹh, (LEO,) an eminent German architect, born at Hildesheim in 1784. He studied at Brunswick and at Berlin, and afterwards in France, England, and Italy. In 1813 he went to Munich, where he was patronized by the crown-prince Ludwig, and two years later was appointed court architect to the King of Bavaria. In 1833 he was ennobled. Among the most important of his designs are the Glyptothek, a building to receive statuary and gems, completed in 1830; the Odeon and the Pinakothek (picture-gallery) at Munich, completed in 1837; and the Walhalla, or hall of heroes, a magnificent marble edifice near Ratisbon, finished in 1839. This building, the exterior of which resembles the Parthenon, is one of the most remarkable monuments erected in modern times. Klenze, in his designs for buildings, displays an uncommon knowledge of the various styles of architecture; though he regards the Grecian models as superior to all others. He also erected at Saint Petersburg, under the auspices of the

emperor Nicholas, the Imperial Palace (completed in 1851) and the Imperial Museum. Klenze published, among other works, an "Essay on the Restoration of the Tuscan Temples," "The Walhalla in its Artistic and Technical Relations," and several collections of Grecian designs. He was likewise skilled in painting, and produced several landscapes and architectural pieces. Died in 1864.

See R. WIEGMANN, "Ritter L. von Klenze und unsere Kunst," 1839; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FORTOUL, "De l'Art en Allemagne," tome i.

Kleobulos. See CLEOBULUS.

Kleombrotos. See CLEOMBROTUS.

Kleomedes. See CLEOMEDES.

Kleomenes. See CLEOMENES.

Kleon. See CLEON.

Kleopatra. See CLEOPATRA.

Kleophon. See CLEOPHON.

Kleostratus. See CLEOSTRATUS.

Klerck, klĕrk, (HENDRIK,) an artist and poet, born in Brussels about 1570. Among his paintings are "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ," and "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew."

Kletten, klet'ṭen, (GEORG ERNST,) a German medical writer, born near Würzburg in 1759; died in 1827.

Klettenberg, klet'ṭen-bĕrg', (SUSANNE CATHERINE,) born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1723, was an intimate friend of Goethe's mother, and has been celebrated by the poet in his "Wilhelm Meister," under the name of "the Beautiful Soul." She wrote a number of religious essays and hymns. Died in 1774.

Kleuker, kloi'kẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born at Osterode in 1749. He became in 1798 professor of theology at Kiel, where he died in 1827. He translated the "Zend Avesta" of Zoroaster from the Persian, (1776,) and wrote a treatise "On the Religious System of the Brahmins," (1797.)

See RATJEN, "J. F. Kleuker und Briefe seiner Freunde," etc., 1842.

Klicpera, klits'pĕh-rȧ, (VÁCLAW KLIMENT,) a Bohemian dramatist, born at Chlumec in 1792; died in 1859.

Klingemann, kling'ẹ-mȧn, (CARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Limmer, Hanover, in 1798. He wrote the words for many of Mendelssohn's songs and other compositions. Died September 25, 1862.

Klimrath, klȧn'rȧt', (HENRI,) a French jurist, born at Strasbourg in 1807; died in 1837.

Klingemann, kling'ẹh-mȧn', (ERNST AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German dramatic poet, and director of the court theatre at Brunswick, where he was born in 1777. Among his best works are "Luther," "Henry the Lion," and "German Fidelity," ("Deutsche Treue.") Died in 1831.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1827.

Klingenstierna, kling'ẹn-shĒr'nȧ, (SAMUEL,) an eminent Swedish philosopher and mathematician, born near Linköping about 1690, was educated at Upsal. Having visited Germany, he became the friend and disciple of the celebrated Wolf. Upon his return to Sweden, in 1730, he was appointed professor of mathematics, and was subsequently chosen tutor to the crown-prince, (Gustavus III.) He performed the duties of this office with great ability, receiving as a reward the order of the Polar Star and the title of councillor of state. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and of Upsal. Klingenstierna wrote a work on refracting telescopes, which obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg, a treatise on the height of the atmosphere, (1732,) and various other productions. Died at Stockholm in 1785.

See MARTIN STROEMER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver S. Klingenstierna," 1785; ADELUNG and JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Klinger, kling'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN,) a German *littérateur*, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in February, 1753. Having visited Russia in 1780, he became reader to the grand duke Paul, whom he accompanied on his travels. In 1811 he was created lieutenant-general. He published poems, dramas, and romances. Died at Saint Petersburg in 1831. His drama entitled "Storm and Stress, or Impulse," ("Sturm und Drang," 1775,) had a great success, and gave a name to a period of German literature, ("Die Sturm-und-Drang Periode,") which, says Gervinus, "was an epoch of the revolt of nature against civilization, of simplicity against conventionality, of youth against age, of the heart against reason," etc.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klingsor von Ungerland, kling'sor fon o͝ong'ẹr-lȧnt', a German minnesinger and astrologer of the thirteenth century, supposed by some writers to have been the author of the famous "Nibelungen-Lied," while others regard him as a fabulous personage.

Klingstädt, Klingstaedt, or **Klingstet,** kling'stĕt, (CLAUDIUS GUSTAV,) a miniature-painter in the suite of the regent Duke of Orléans, born at Riga in 1657; died at Paris in 1734.

Klio. See CLIO.

Klocker, klok'kẹr, or **Kloker,** klo'kẹr, (DAVID,) a portrait and historical painter, born at Hamburg in 1629. In early life he went as secretary of legation to Sweden, where he was appointed to give lessons in drawing to Queen Christina. He was afterwards liberally patronized by Charles X. Died at Stockholm in 1698.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Kloosterman. See CLOSTERMAN, (JOHANN.)

Klopp, (ONNO,) a German historian, born at Leer, October 9, 1822. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, and became an archivist attached to the court of the King of Hanover. He afterwards went to Austria. He wrote a "History of East Friesland," (1854–81,) "Frederick II. of Prussia," (1860,) "The Fall of the House of Stuart," (1875–76, in 4 vols.,) etc.

Klopstock, klop'stok, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German poet, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724. He early cherished the ambition of writing an epic poem. About 1746 he went to Jena to study theology, and in 1747 removed to Leipsic. He produced in 1748 the first three cantos of his "Messiah," which had immense success and opened a new era in German poetry. In 1749 he was employed as tutor in a family at Langensalza. He removed in 1751 to Copenhagen, at the invitation of the king, Frederick V., who gave him a pension of four hundred thalers that he might have leisure to complete his great poem. In 1754 he married Margaret (Meta) Moller, an accomplished and literary woman, whom he has commemorated in odes and elegies under the name of "Cidli." He remained twenty years at Copenhagen, where he was patronized by Count Bernstorff and Count Moltke. In 1755 he published five more cantos of the "Messiah." He cherished the idea that he had a great poetical mission. "This idea of an epic priesthood," says Taillandier, "gradually became a reality. He transferred to his poem the events of his life; he regulated his life by the inspirations of his poem." "By his character and conduct," says Goethe in his Autobiography, "Klopstock had succeeded in creating attention and respect for himself and other men of talent. . . . At this time Klopstock came forward and offered his 'Learned Republic' for subscriptions. Although the later cantos of the 'Messiah' could not have the effect of the earlier, partly on account of their contents, partly on account of their mode of treating the subject, which came pure and innocent into a pure and innocent time, the esteem for the poet remained unchanged." The same writer remarks, "On the whole, one might have taken him for a diplomatist. He carried himself with the self-conscious dignity of a person who has a great moral mission to fulfil."

In 1758 he was greatly afflicted by the death of his wife. He settled at Hamburg in 1771, and published in 1773 the last cantos of his "Messiah." The general sentiment of his contemporaries in relation to this poem is thus expressed by Madame de Staël, in her "Tableau de l'Allemagne:" "When the reader commences this poem, he receives an impression like that of a person entering a grand cathedral filled with the music of an organ." His admirers compared him to Homer and Milton; but more sober critics censure his sentimentality, monotony, and lack of action. Although his "Messiah" is seldom read at the present time, all the German schools unite in the expression of honour and gratitude to the author for the impulse which he gave to the national literature. The finest qualities of his

genius are displayed in his odes, some of which are considered as classic models of the noble and the graceful. He also wrote a number of sacred dramas, among which is "The Death of Adam." About 1792 he married a widow named Von Winthem. He died at Hamburg in March, 1803.

See HEINRICH DÖRING, "F. G. Klopstock's Biographie," 1853; CRAMER, "Klopstock er und über ihn," 5 vols., 1780–93; MISS BENGER, "Klopstock and his Friends," 1814; H. DÖRING, "Klopstock's Leben," 1825; JOHANN G. GRUBER, "Klopstocks Leben," 1832; BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Éloge de Klopstock," Paris, 1805; F. L. MOLTKE, "Ara D. M. F. G Klopstock," Altona, 1818; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1843; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" ALEXANDER TOLHAUSEN, "Klopstock, Lessing, and Wieland: Treatise on German Literature," London, 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klose, klōs, (F. J.,) an English musical composer and skilful pianist, was born in London; died in 1830.

Klotz, klots, [Lat. KLOT'ZIUS,] (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS,) a learned German critic and poet, born at Bischofswerda, near Dresden, in 1738. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, and in 1762 became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He was appointed by the King of Prussia professor of rhetoric at Halle in 1765, with the title of aulic councillor. He wrote numerous commentaries and short treatises, among which are "Ridicula Literaria," (1762,) "Acta Literaria," (7 vols., 1764–73,) and "Lectiones Venusinæ," (1771.) Died in 1771.

See C. HAUSEN, "Leben und Charakter C. A. Klotzens," 1772; C. G. VON MURR, "Denkmal zur Ehre des Herrn Klotz," 1772; MANGELSDORF, "Vita et Memoria Klotzii," 1772.

Klotz, (MATTHIAS,) a German painter of portraits and landscapes, born at Strasburg in 1748; died in 1821. His three sons, CASPAR, SIMON, and JOSEPH, acquired distinction in the same departments of painting.

Klotz, (REINHOLD,) a German critic and scholar, born at Stollberg in 1807, succeeded Hermann as professor of philology at Leipsic in 1849. He published editions of Terence, of the "Phœnissæ" and "Medea" of Euripides, and other works. Died August 10, 1870.

Klotz, (SIMON,) a German painter of history and landscapes, born at Mannheim in 1777, was a son of Matthias, noticed above. Died in 1825.

Klotzius. See KLOTZ, (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS.)

Klotzius, klot'se-ŭs, (STEPHEN,) a German theologian, born at Lippstadt in 1606; died in 1668.

Klüber or **Klueber**, klü'bẹr, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German jurist and writer of high reputation, was born near Fulda in 1762. He became professor of law at Heidelberg in 1807, soon after which date he was councillor of state at Carlsruhe. In 1817 his friend Prince Hardenberg procured for him a high office in the ministry of foreign affairs at Berlin. He acquired distinction by a history of the Congress of Vienna, "Acten des Wiener Congresses in den Jahren 1814 und 1815," (9 vols., 1815–35,) and other works. Died in 1837.

See MORSTADT, "Klübers Leben," prefixed to KLÜBER'S "Offentliches Recht des Deutschen Bundes," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klueber. See KLÜBER.

Kluegel. See KLÜGEL.

Klügel, klü'gẹl, (GEORG SIMON,) a German mathematician, born at Hamburg in 1739. He became in 1766 professor of mathematics at Helmstedt. Among his principal works is "Elements of Astronomy," (1819.) Died in 1812.

Kluit, kloit, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Dort in 1735. In 1779 he was appointed professor of the archæology of Holland and of diplomatic history at Leyden. Among his works are a "History of the Political Administration of Holland" until 1795, (5 vols., 1802–05,) and the "Political Economy of Holland." Died in 1807.

Kluk, klo͝ok, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Polish naturalist, born in Podlachia in 1739, published a "Dictionary of Plants," (3 vols. 1786–88.) Died in 1796.

Klupfel, klo͝op'fẹl, (EMMANUEL CHRISTOPH,) a German, born in Saxe-Gotha, became, in 1764, editor of the well-known "Almanach de Gotha." Died in 1776.

Klyn or **Klijn**, klīn, (HENDRIK HERMAN,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1773, wrote a poem on Astronomy, (1809,) and other works.

Klytemnestra. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Kmety, kmā'tee, (GEORGE,) GENERAL, the son of a Protestant minister, was born in the county of Gömör, in Hungary, in 1810. He entered the Austrian army, in which he obtained a commission. In 1848 he joined the Hungarian army which fought against the Austrians, and signalized his bravery on several occasions. After the surrender of Görgey, he embraced the Moslem faith, and enlisted in the Turkish service, with the title of Ismael Pasha. He distinguished himself as a general in the Crimean war, particularly in a battle with the Russians before Kars. Died in 1865.

Knapp, knâp or k'nâp, (ALBRECHT,) a German divine, born in the duchy of Würtemberg in 1798, published several collections of hymns and sacred poems, which are highly esteemed. Died June 18, 1864.

Knapp, (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1753. He was professor of theology at Halle about fifty years, and was distinguished in sacred criticism. He was moderately orthodox, endeavouring to reconcile revelation with the demands of reason. He published "Lectures on Christian Theology," (2 vols. 1827,) and other works. Died at Halle in 1825.

See A. H. NIEMEYER, "Epicedien dem Andenken G. C. Knapp's, etc., 1825.

Knapp, nap, (JACOB,) an American Baptist revival preacher; born in Otsego county, New York, December 7, 1799. He was ordained in 1825, and for many years was known as a marvellously successful evangelist. Died in Rockford, Illinois, March 2, 1874.

Knapp, (JOHANN,) a German painter of flowers and animals, was born in Vienna in 1778; died in 1833.

Knapp, nap, (SAMUEL LORENZO,) a miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1784. Among his principal works are "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters," "Travels in North America, by Ali Bey," "Lectures on American Literature," and "American Biography" Died in 1838.

Knapton, nap'tọn, (GEORGE,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1698, painted in crayons. Died in 1788.

Knatchbull-Hugessen. See BRABOURNE.

Knaus, knŏwss, (LUDWIG,) a German painter, was born at Wiesbaden, October 10, 1829. His specialty is the painting of scenes in peasant-life. His pictures are extremely popular in Germany.

Knaust, knŏwst or k'nŏwst, (HEINRICH,) a German poet, born in 1541; died in 1577.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Knaut, knŏwt or k'nŏwt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German botanist, born at Halle in 1654; died in 1716.

Knaut, (CHRISTOPH,) a botanical writer, father of the preceding, was born at Halle in 1638; died in 1694.

Knauth, knŏwt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German historian, born at Görlitz in 1706; died in 1784.

Knebel, knā'bẹl, (EMMANUEL THEOPHILUS,) a German medical writer, born at Görlitz in 1772; died in 1809.

Knebel, von, fon knā'bẹl, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Wallerstein, in Franconia, in 1744. He published an excellent translation of the Elegies of Propertius (1798) and the "De Rerum Natura" of Lucretius, (1821 and 1831.) His interesting "Correspondence with Goethe" came out after Knebel's death, which took place in 1834. He was intimate with Mendelssohn, Gleim, Jacobi, and other eminent writers.

See T. MUNDT, "Knebels Leben," prefixed to his "Literarischer Nachlass," 1835–40; SCHWARZ, "Zur Erinnerung an K. L. von Knebel: Rede an seinem Grabe gesprochen," 1834; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1838.

Kneeland, nē'land, (SAMUEL,) M.D., an American naturalist, born in Boston, August 1, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1840, studied medicine in Boston and Paris, was a surgeon in the army, 1862–66, and in 1866 became professor of zoology and physiology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among his works are "Wonders of the Yosemite Valley," (1871,) "An American in Iceland," (1876,) "The Land of Hemp and Sugar," etc. He has travelled extensively for the study of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena.

Kneller, nel'lẹr, [Ger. pron. knel'lẹr,] (GODFREY,) a celebrated portrait-painter, was born at Lubeck in 1648. He commenced his studies under Rembrandt, and pursued them in Italy. He afterwards went to England, where he was successively court painter to Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George I. The last-named created him a baronet. Kneller was also made a knight of the Roman empire by the emperor Leopold. In addition to the distinguished personages of the English court, he painted portraits of Louis XIV. and Peter the Great. Died about 1723.

See W. A. ACKERMANN, "Der Portraitmaler Sir Godefrey Kneller im Verhältniss zur Kunstbildung seiner Zeit dargestellt," Lubeck, 1845.

Kniazhnin, kne-âzh'nin, written also **Kniaschnin** and **Kniajnin**, (YAKOF BORISSOVITCH,) a Russian poet and dramatist, was born at Pskov in 1742. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "Dido" and "Sophonisba," and a number of odes, songs, and fables. At the request of the empress Catherine, he translated from the Italian "La Clemenza di Tito" of Metastasio. Died in 1791.

See "Memoirs of the Princess Daschkoff," 1840.

Kniaziewicz, kne-âzh'yà-vitch, ? (KARL,) a Polish general, born in 1762. He fought bravely, though unsuccessfully, in the defence of his country in 1794, and afterwards entered the French army and distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1798. He was made a commander of the legion of honour in 1804. Died in 1842.

See L. CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée," 1840.

Kniaznin, kne-âzh'nin, ? (FRANCIS DIONYSIUS,) a Polish poet, born in the government of Vitepsk in 1750, became teacher in the Jesuits' College at Warsaw, and was afterwards secretary to Prince Adam Czartoryski. He was the author of lyric poems, and published various translations of ancient poets into Polish. Died in 1807.

Knibb, nib, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English Baptist missionary, noted for his courageous opposition to slavery in Jamaica, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, about 1800. He laboured zealously to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; and by his representations to the people of England he aided not a little in the negro emancipation of Jamaica, as well as in the subsequent abolition of the apprentice system. He made a powerful anti-slavery speech at Exeter Hall in 1840. Died in 1845.

See JAS. HOBY, "Memoir of Wm. Knibb," 1839; J. H. HINTON, "Memoirs of Wm. Knibb," 1847.

Knicanin, kne-châ-neen', (STEPHAN PETROVITCH,) a Servian general, born in 1808, distinguished himself in the revolution of 1848, and in 1852 was made a general and senator. Died in 1855.

Knickerbacker, nĭk'ẹr-băk'ẹr, (DAVID BUEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Schaghticoke, New York, February 24, 1833, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1853, and at the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in 1856, took orders in the Episcopal Church, (1856, 1857,) was rector of a church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, (1857-73,) and in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of Indiana.

Knickerbocker, (DIEDRICH.) See IRVING.

Kniep, kneep, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Hildesheim in 1748. He travelled in Italy with Goethe, and worked in Naples. His drawings in sepia and crayons, of Italian landscapes and antiquities, are much admired. Died in Naples in 1825.

Knigge, von, fon knik'kẹh, (ADOLF FRANZ FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German philosopher and writer, born near Hanover in 1752. He wrote, besides other works, "The Romance of my Life," ("Roman meines Lebens," 4 vols., 1781,) and "On the Art of Living with Men," ("Ueber den Umgang mit Menschen," 1788.) Died in 1796.

See GÖDEKE, "Adolf von Knigge, sein Leben und Blicke in seine Zeit," 1844; "Kurze Biographie des A. von Knigge," 1825.

Knight, nīt, (CHARLES,) an eminent English editor and author, born at Windsor in 1791. He settled in London about 1823, and commenced business as a publisher. He was one of the first members of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he published "The Penny Magazine" (1832-45) at his own risk, and "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge." Among the works which he published or edited are "The Penny Cyclopædia," (30 vols., 1833-46,) "The Pictorial History of England," (about 1844,) and a valuable "English Cyclopædia," (24 vols., 1854-61,) which is in fact a recast of the "Penny Cyclopædia," with important changes and additions. This is separated into divisions for biography, geography, etc. He also published a number of popular works, among which are a "Life of Shakspere," prefixed to his "Pictorial Shakspere," (1839,) "Knowledge is Power," (1855,) and his "Popular History of England," (1856-62.) Died March 9, 1873.

See "Passages of a Working-Life," by CHARLES KNIGHT; "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1864.

Knight, (CORNELIA,) an English authoress, born about 1758, was for a time companion to the princess Charlotte. She resided many years in Italy. Among her works is "Dinarbas," (1790,) which is a sequel to Johnson's "Rasselas." Died about 1837.

See "Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight," London, 1861. BESSIE R. PARKES, "Twelve Biographical Sketches," London, 1866

Knight, (EDWARD,) an English comic actor, born at Birmingham in 1774; died in 1826.

Knight, (GODWIN,) F.R.S., an English philosopher, graduated at Oxford in 1742. He published an "Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena of Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion," (1748.) Died in 1772.

Knight, (HENRY GALLY,) an English antiquary, traveller, and writer, born in 1786. He wrote poems and treatises on architecture. Died in 1846.

Knight, (JAMES,) an English navigator, who in 1719 was sent by a mercantile company with two vessels to search for a northwest passage and for mines of copper. None of this party ever returned.

Knight, (JOHN PRESCOTT,) an English painter, born at Stafford in 1803, was the son of a noted comedian. He painted portraits with success. Died March 26, 1881.

Knight, nīt, (JONATHAN,) an American surgeon, born at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1789. He became professor of anatomy at Yale College in 1813, and was professor of surgery at the same college from 1838 to 1864. Died in 1864.

Knight, (JOSEPH PHILIP,) an English musician and composer, born at Bradford-on-Avon, July 26, 1812. He composed the music for many popular songs, the words of which were furnished by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Moore, and others. Of these, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep" is perhaps best known; but many others were popular in their day.

Knight, (RICHARD PAYNE,) an English antiquary and Greek scholar, born in Herefordshire in 1750. He was several times elected to Parliament for the boroughs of Leominster and Ludlow. He made a large collection of Greek coins, bronzes, and various works of art, valued at fifty thousand pounds, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. Among other works, he wrote "An Analytical Enquiry into the Principles of Taste," (1805.) He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and wrote a mediocre poem on "The Progress of Civil Society," (1796,) which furnished Canning and others a subject for a parody in "The Anti-Jacobin." Died in 1824.

Knight, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman and biographer, born in London in 1674. He wrote the Lives of Erasmus (1724) and of Dr. John Colet, (1726.) He became chaplain to George II. in 1730, and Archdeacon of Berks in 1735. Died in 1746.

Knight, (THOMAS ANDREW,) a distinguished vegetable physiologist and horticulturist, born in 1758, was a brother of R. P. Knight, noticed above. He succeeded Sir Joseph Banks as president of the British Horticultural Society. He wrote "A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry," (1797,) and other works. He produced new and valuable varieties of fruits from seeds, and made experiments in vegetable fecundation, in the germination of seeds, and in other processes of vegetable physiology. Died in 1838.

Knighton or Knyghton, nī'tọn, (HENRY,) a historical writer and ecclesiastic, flourished in England

about 1380–1400. His principal works are a chronicle of events from the invasion of William the Conqueror, and a history of Richard II.

Knill, nil, (Rev. RICHARD,) an English Methodist missionary, born in Devonshire in 1787. He was sent in 1816 by the London Missionary Society to India, where he spent three years, and subsequently resided sixteen years in Russia, where he laboured with great zeal and success. Died in 1857.

See CHARLES M. BIRRELL, "Life of Richard Knill, with a Review of his Life and Character," by J. ANGELL JAMES, London, 1860.

Knipperdolling, knip'per-dol'ling, (BERNHARD,) a German fanatic, born in Münster, was associated with the principal leaders of the Anabaptist insurrection of 1533. He was executed in 1536, with his accomplice, John of Leyden.

Knipstrovius. See KNIPSTROW.

Knipstrow, knip'stro, or **Kniepstrow**, kneep'stro, [Lat. KNIPSTRO'VIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German reformer, born at Sandow, in Silesia, in 1497. He distinguished himself in a public dispute against Tetzel in 1518. In 1539 he became professor of theology at Greifswalde, and in 1547 rector of the university at that place. Died in 1556.

See MAYER, "Vita Knipstrovii."

Knjaschnin or **Knjaznin.** See KNIAZHNIN.

Knobelsdorf, kno'bels-dorf', (HANS GEORG WENCESLAUS,) a distinguished Prussian architect, born in 1697, was appointed by Frederick the Great superintendent of the royal buildings. Among his best works are the castle of Sans-Souci and the Opera-House at Berlin. Died in 1753.

Knoblauch, knōb'lŏwk, (KARL HERMANN,) a German physicist, born at Berlin, April 11, 1820. He was educated at the Berlin University, and held professorships of physics at Marburg and Halle.

Knoblecher, knop'lĕk-ẹr, (N.,) a German missionary and traveller, born about 1800. In company with a trading-party, he ascended the White Nile in 1849–50 to about 4° north latitude, but was unable to reach the source of the river.

Knoller, von, fon knol'ler, (MARTIN,) an eminent historical painter, born at Steinach, in the Tyrol, in 1725, studied several years in Rome. Among his best works are the frescos painted from incidents in the life of Cardinal Borromeo, and a large fresco at Munich of the "Ascension of the Virgin." Knoller received a patent of nobility from the empress Maria Theresa. He worked many years in Milan. Died in 1804.

See ENRICO GLAUSEN, "Memoria della Vita e delle Opere di M. Knoller," Milan, 1838; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Knolles, nōlz, (RICHARD,) an English writer, born in Northamptonshire about 1545. Among his works are "General History of the Turks from the Origin of this Nation until the Elevation of the Ottoman Family," (1610,) and a "Compendium of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." His "History of the Turks" was praised by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1610.

Knolles or **Knowles**, nōlz, (ROBERT,) a celebrated English general under the reign of Edward III., was born about 1317; died about 1406.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Knollis or **Knowles**, nōlz, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English statesman, born in Oxfordshire about 1530. He promoted the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. On the accession of Elizabeth, (1558,) he was appointed chamberlain of the household and privy councillor. Died in 1596.

See TURNER, "History of the Reign of Edward VI.," etc.

Knorr, knor, (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1705; died in 1761.

Knorr von Rosenroth, knor fon ro'zẹn-rōt', (CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a German scholar and statesman, born near Liegnitz in 1636. He wrote an "Evangelical History," and "Kabbala Denudata," an exposition of the transcendental, metaphysical, and theological doctrines of the Hebrews. Died in 1689.

Knortz, knorts, (KARL,) a German-American scholar, born at Garbenheim, Rhenish Prussia, August 28, 1841. He was educated in Wetzlar, London, and Heidelberg. In 1864 he came to America, where he became a preacher. His numerous books are mostly published in German. Among them are "Tales and Legends of the North American Indians," (1871,) German translations of Longfellow's poems, with notes, "American Sketches," (1876,) "Little Snow-White and the Dwarfs," (1873,) "Longfellow: Studies in Literary History," (1879,) "An American Shakspeare Bibliography," (1877,) etc.

Knott, not, (EDWARD,) an English Jesuit and controversial writer, whose proper name was MATTHEW WILSON, was born in Northumberland in 1580. Among his principal works is "Infidelity Unmasked," (1652,) in answer to Chillingworth's "Religion of Protestants." Died in 1656.

Knowler, nō'lẹr, ? (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born about 1700, translated part of Saint Chrysostom's works. Died in 1767.

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES,) an English editor and architect, born in 1831. He was educated at University College, London, as an architect. He executed many fine buildings in and about London. He founded the Metaphysical Society in 1869, edited the "Contemporary Review," 1870–77, and in 1877 founded "The Nineteenth Century," a review, of which he was editor and owner. He published "The Story of King Arthur," (1860.)

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES DAVIS,) an American writer and Baptist clergyman, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1798. He graduated at Columbian College, Washington, D.C., and in 1825 became pastor of a church in Boston. He wrote Memoirs of Roger Williams and of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, and was the founder of the "Christian Review." Died in 1838.

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES SHERIDAN,) a popular dramatist and actor, born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1784. At twelve years of age he wrote his first play, and at fourteen produced an opera, "The Chevalier de Grillon." He visited America in 1835, where he performed on the stage and met with a flattering reception. Four years later, an annual pension of two hundred pounds was conferred upon him by the British government. Among the most celebrated of his numerous plays may be mentioned "Leo the Gipsey," "Caius Gracchus," (1815,) "Virginius," (1820,) and "The Hunchback," (1832.) Several years before his death he left the stage and became a Baptist preacher. Died in 1862.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1863; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Knowles, (RICHARD BRINSLEY,) a son of J. Sheridan Knowles, was born in Glasgow in 1820. He wrote "The Maiden Aunt," (1845,) a successful play, and in 1843 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He contributed much to current literature, and for many years was an editor in London. He also edited and published many old manuscripts. Died January 18, 1882.

Knowles, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman and writer, born at Ely in 1723. He wrote "Advice to Young Clergymen," "Primitive Christianity, in Defence of the Trinity," and "Lectures for Passion Week." Died in 1802.

Knowlton, nōl'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English botanist, born in 1692; died in 1782.

Knox, noks, (HENRY,) an able American general and statesman, born at Boston, July 25, 1750, was a bookseller in his youth. He married an accomplished lady named Lucy Fluker. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the beginning of the Revolution distinguished himself by his skill as an engineer and artillerist. In 1775 he was appointed commander of the artillery. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1776, and served under Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, January, 1777. He directed the artillery at the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and at Monmouth, June, 1778. He also contributed to the defeat and capture of the British army at Yorktown, in October, 1781, soon after which he was promoted to be a major-general. He enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of General Washington. He succeeded General Lincoln as secretary of war in March, 1785, before the adoption of the Consti-

tution, and was appointed to the same office by President Washington in 1789. In politics he was a Federalist. He resigned his office in December, 1794, after which he lived in Maine. He had seven or more children. He died at Thomaston, Maine, in October, 1806.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Knox, (ISA CRAIG,) a Scottish poetess, born in Edinburgh, October 17, 1831. Her maiden name was CRAIG. She published several successful volumes of poetry and prose, among them a "Little Folk's History of England," "Songs of Consolation," "Duchess Agnes," a dramatic poem, etc.

Knox, noks, (JOHN,) the greatest of the Scottish Reformers, was born at Gifford, in East Lothian, in 1505. He was educated at the University of Saint Andrew's, and in theology was a pupil of John Major or Mair. He was ordained a priest about 1530, soon after which a great change took place in his religious opinions. In 1542 he openly renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and became a zealous preacher of the Protestant doctrines, which at that time had few adherents in Scotland. The storm of persecution soon began to beat against him, and it is stated that Cardinal Beaton employed assassins to take his life. In 1547 he retired for safety to the castle of Saint Andrew's, which was occupied by a party of Protestants who had conspired against and killed Cardinal Beaton. During the siege of this place he preached with great power and converted many of its inhabitants. The castle at length was captured by Regent Arran and his French allies, who carried Knox as a prisoner to Rouen. He was confined nineteen months in the French galleys, and released in 1549, after which he preached at Berwick and Newcastle for several years. He was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. about 1551, and was intimate with Cranmer. In 1553 he married Marjory Bowes. On the accession of Queen Mary, (1553,) he was induced by the urgent entreaties of his friends to retire to the continent. He visited Scotland in 1555, after which he passed about three years at Geneva, where he formed a friendship with Calvin, studied Hebrew, and was employed as pastor of a church. In 1558 he published "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." The Scotch Protestants in the mean time had increased in number, and the conflict between the opposing ideas had reached a crisis which required the inflexible resolution and unflinching courage of Knox. He returned to Scotland in May, 1559, and became the master-spirit of the Reformation in that country, which was then ruled by Marie, the queen-regent, a French princess of the family of Guise. The Protestants raised and maintained an army for self-defence, and were animated by the vehement harangues of Knox, who thundered continually against the idolatry of the Romish Church. The Parliament in 1560 renounced the authority of the pope, and adopted a confession of faith proposed by Knox. In 1561 the young queen Mary arrived in Scotland, and had with Knox several interviews, with no satisfactory results. "At my interview with the queen," he wrote to Cecil, "she showed more artifice than I ever found in a person so young." At her instigation, Knox was accused of treason, and tried, but was acquitted, (1563.) His first wife having died, he married in 1564 Margaret Stewart, a daughter of Lord Ochiltree. The projects and influence of Knox were promoted by the abdication of the queen and the appointment of Murray as regent. But in his latter years he was greatly afflicted by the assassination of Murray (1570) and the confusion and disorders which followed that event. He died in November, 1572. Among the Reformers of that age, Knox was distinguished for his courage and sagacity, as well as for his earnestness and the inflexible austerity of his principles. The regent Morton, in a short funeral oration, said of him, "Here lies he who never feared the face of man."

Of Knox, Froude remarks that he was "perhaps in that extraordinary age its most extraordinary man, and whose character became the mould in which the later fortunes of his country were cast." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xviii.) In another place he says, "No grander figure can be found in the entire history of the Reformation in this island than that of Knox. . . . The one man without whom Scotland, as the modern world has known it, would have had no existence. . . . His was the voice which taught the peasant of the Lothians that he was a free man, the equal in the sight of God with the proudest peer or prelate that had trampled on his forefathers. He was the one antagonist whom Mary Stuart could not soften nor Maitland deceive; he it was that raised the poor commons of his country into a stern and rugged people, who might be hard, narrow, superstitious, and fanatical, but who nevertheless were men whom neither king, noble, nor priest could force again to submit to tyranny." (See "History of England," vol. x. chap. xxiii. pp. 452–456 *et seq.*)

See MCCRIE, "Life of John Knox," 2 vols., 1812; BURTON, "History of Scotland," more particularly chap. xxxviii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England," vols. v., vii., ix., x.; NIEMEYER, "Leben des J. Knox und der beiden Marien," 1824; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1853; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminen Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, April, 1852, and July, 1853.

Knox, noks, (JOHN,) an English benefactor, born about 1720, was a bookseller of London. He acquired a fortune by business, and spent much time and money in plans to improve the condition of the poor in the Highlands of Scotland, which he visited sixteen times. He wrote a "Systematic View of Scotland." Died in 1790.

Knox, (JOHN,) a native of Edinburgh, and captain in the English navy, wrote a historical account of the campaigns, naval battles, etc. in America during the years 1757, 1759, and 1760. Died in 1790.

Knox, (LOREN LAERTES,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Nelson, New York, January 8, 1811. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1838, entered the Methodist ministry in 1840, and held various college professorships, chiefly in the Western States. He published "Money Matters Explained to the Young," (1852,) "Evangelical Rationalism," (1879,) etc.

Knox, (ROBERT,) of the British East India naval service, was born about 1640. In 1660 he was wrecked on the island of Ceylon, where he remained a captive twenty years. After his escape he published a "Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon," (1681.) Died about 1700.

Knox, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) D.D., a British divine, born in December, 1822. He was educated at Cambridge. In 1845 he went over to the Catholic Church, and in 1849 accompanied F. W. Faber to London to found the London Oratory, where he remained until his death. One of his works, "When does the Church speak infallibly?" attracted much notice, and was translated into German and Italian. Died March 20, 1882.

Knox, (THOMAS WALLACE,) an American author, born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 26, 1835. He became a teacher, and was afterwards a journalist of Denver, Colorado; served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and acting also as correspondent of the New York "Herald;" travelled across Asia and Europe, *via* Alaska and Siberia, in 1866, in the interest of a telegraph enterprise, and again traversed the tropical regions of the Old World in 1877. His principal books are "Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field," (1865,) "Overland through Asia," (1870,) "Underground," (1873,) "Backsheesh," (1875,) "The Boy Travellers," (5 vols., 1880-84,) "The Young Nimrods," (2 vols., 1881–82,) etc.

Knox, (VICESIMUS,) D.D., a celebrated English clergyman and author, born at Newington Green, in the county of Middlesex, in 1752. The title of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. Of his numerous works may be mentioned "Essays, Moral and Literary," (1777,) "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," "Christian Philosophy," (1795,) "On the National Importance of Classical Education," and "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper." As a preacher he was very popular. He obtained the united rectories of Rumwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex, and was master of Tunbridge School, which he conducted for many years. Died in 1821.

Knox, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born about 1788.

Among his poems are "The Lonely Hearth," and "Mariamne." Died in 1825.

Knox-Little, (WILLIAM JOHN,) a British preacher, born in the North of Ireland about 1830. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1862. In 1881 he was made a canon of Worcester. He is a popular pulpit orator and a High Churchman, and has published "Sermons" and several devotional and religious books.

Knud. See CANUTE.

Knupfer, knŏŏp'fẹr, (NIKOLAUS,) a German painter of battles and mythological subjects, born at Leipsic in 1603; died in 1660.

Knut. See CANUTE.

Knutzen, knŏŏt'sẹn, (MARTIN,) a German writer, and professor of philosophy in the University of Königsberg, was born in that city in 1713; died in 1751.

Knutzen, Knuzen, or **Cnutzen,** knŏŏt'sẹn, (MATTHIAS,) an atheist or skeptic, was born in Holstein, and educated at Königsberg. He made numerous proselytes, who, from his doctrine that reason and conscience were sufficient to guide all men, have been called Conscientiarians. Died after 1674.

Knuzen. See KNUTZEN.

Knyphausen, knip'hŏw'zẹn, (BARON,) a German general, born in Alsace about 1730. He obtained in 1776 command of an army of Hessians who were hired by the British ministry to fight against the Americans. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and in other actions of the Revolutionary war. Died in Berlin in 1789.

Kobad. See CABADES.

Kobell, ko'bĕl, (FERDINAND,) an able German landscape-painter and engraver, born at Mannheim in 1740. He worked for some years at Munich, where he died in 1799. His etchings are highly prized.

Kobell, (FRANZ,) a German landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Mannheim in 1749. He also executed with his pen a large number of pictures, which have been greatly admired. Died in 1822.

Kobell, (FRANZ,) a German poet and mineralogist, a grandson of Ferdinand, noticed above, was born at Munich in 1803. He published several good works on mineralogy, and popular poems. Died November 11, 1882.

Kobell, ko'bĕl, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1751. He painted landscapes, marine pieces, and naval battles with success. Died in 1782.

Kobell, (JAN,) a skilful painter of landscapes and animals, born at Utrecht in 1782, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1814.

Kobell, (WILHELM,) an eminent German painter of landscapes and battles, born at Mannheim in 1766, was a son of Ferdinand, noticed above. He worked at Munich. Died in 1853.

Kobenzl. See COBENZL.

Koch, koK, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent Prussian jurist, born at Mohrin, February 9, 1798. He was bred a shoemaker, but studied law in Berlin. He wrote numerous and valuable legal works, and is justly regarded as one of the reformers of German legal administration, and one of the founders of the new Prussian legal system. Died January 21, 1872.

Koch, (ROBERT,) a celebrated German physician, was born at Clausthal, December 11, 1843, and was bred at Göttingen. He discovered in 1882 the bacillus of tuberculosis, and in 1883 led the cholera-expedition to Egypt and India. He soon after announced the discovery of the cholera-bacillus; but the announcement led to much discussion, many pathologists regarding his theory as not yet established.

Koch, von, fon koK, (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) a French Protestant and historical writer, of German parentage, was born at Bouxviller, in Alsace, in 1737. He studied at Strasburg under Schöpflin, and gained distinction as a lecturer on history, public law, etc. in that city. In 1791 he represented Bas-Rhin in the Legislative Assembly. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and became a member of the Tribunate in 1802. Among his important works are "Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe depuis le Bouleversement de l'Empire Romain," (1771,) and an "Abridged History of the Treaties between the European Powers since the Peace of Westphalia," (4 vols., 1796.) Died in 1813.

See SCHWEIGHÄUSER, "Notice biographique de Koch."

Koch, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRÉDÉRIC,) a general, nephew of the preceding, was born at Nancy in 1782. He wrote "Memoirs towards the History of the Campaign of 1814," (3 vols., 1819,) and aided Jomini in his "History of the Wars of the Revolution," (5 vols., 1819–24.) Died in 1861.

Koch, (JOSEPH ANTON,) an eminent landscape and historical painter, born in the valley of Lech, near Augsburg, in 1768. He studied in Rome, where he fixed his residence. Among his best pieces are the "Sacrifice of Noah," "Francesca da Rimini," and the frescos from Dante in the villa Massimi. He also etched twenty plates of Italian landscapes, which are esteemed masterpieces. Died at Rome in 1839.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Koch, (KARL HEINRICH EMANUEL,) a German naturalist, born at Weimar in 1809. He travelled in Southern Russia, Turkey, and the Caucasus, and published, after his return, his "Journey through Russia to the Caucasian Isthmus," (2 vols., 1842,) "Wanderings in the East," (3 vols., 1846,) and a "Flora of the Levant," ("Beiträge zu einer Flora des Orientes," 1848–54.) Died May 25, 1879.

Koch, (WILHELM DANIEL JOSEPH,) a German physician and botanist, born near Deux-Ponts in 1771, became, in 1824, professor of botany and medicine at Erlangen. He published a treatise "On European Willows," ("De Salicibus Europæis," 1818,) "Synopsis of the Flora of Germany and Switzerland," (1835–37,) and other works on botany. Died in 1849.

Koch-Sternfeld, koK stẽrn'fẽlt, (JOSEPH ERNST,) a German historical writer and antiquary, born at Mittersill in 1778. Among his works are "The Kingdom of the Longobards in Italy," (1839,) and "Historical Studies on Civilization in the Alps," (1852.) Died in 1866.

Kochanowski, ko'kȧ-nov'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish nobleman and celebrated poet, born in 1532. For his translations of the Psalms into Polish verse he received the title of "the Pindar of Poland." His other poems were published at Warsaw, (1803–05.) Died in 1584.

See BENTKOWSKI, "History of Polish Literature."

Köchly or **Koechly,** kök'lee, (HERMANN AUGUST THEODOR,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1815. He wrote, among other works, a valuable "History of the Art of War among the Greeks." Died in 1876.

Kock, (MATTHEW.) See COCK.

Kock, de, dẹh kok, (CHARLES PAUL,) a French romance-writer and dramatist, of Dutch extraction, born at Passy, near Paris, in 1794. His works, though possessing little merit as literary productions, and ranking among the most immoral of French novels, enjoy great popularity both in France and other countries of Europe. Some French critics consider him an excellent painter of French manners, of Parisian roguery, rustic *bonhomie*, and the absurdity of the *bourgeois*. Died in 1871.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830, and October, 1839; "North American Review" for April, 1843.

Kock, de, dẹh kok, (HENRI,) a French author, a son of Paul de Kock. He was born in Paris in 1821. He has written a vast number of novels and romances, and a number of plays. His style and his subjects much resemble those of his father.

Kodde, van der, vȧn dẹr kod'dẹh, (JAN, ADRIAAN, and GYSBERT,) three brothers, who lived at Warmond, near Leyden, and founded a religious society, called Collegiants, about 1620.

Kodhâee or **Kodhâî, Al,** ȧl ko-dhȧ'ee, (**Abdallah-Ibn-Abi-Bekr-Ibnul-Abbâr,** ȧb-dȧl'lȧh ĭb'n ȧ'bee bĕk'r ib-nŏŏl' ȧb-bȧr',) often called simply **Ibnul-** (or **Ibnool-**) **Abbâr,** a celebrated Spanish Arabian author, born at Valencia, in Spain, in the thirteenth century. His style is elegant, pure, and terse. Among his writings are two biographical works on the Arabian poets and authors.

Kodros or **Kodrus.** See CODRUS.

Koeberger, koo'bẽrg-ẹr, (VENCESLAUS,) a Flemish painter and architect, born in Antwerp about 1550. He

studied in his native city, and afterwards at Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. Among his paintings are the "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," and "Christ taken from the Cross and supported by Angels." Died in 1634, or, according to some authorities, in 1610.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kœchlin, kĕk'lăn', (DANIEL,) a French chemist and manufacturer of cotton, born at Mülhouse about 1785, was one of the firm of Nicolas Koechlin frères. He greatly promoted the prosperity of Mülhouse by the invention of a process of adorning printed muslins with rich designs and brilliant colours. Died April 18, 1871.

Kœchlin, (NICOLAS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Mülhouse in 1781. He was a manufacturer of fine muslins *(indiennes)* at Mülhouse, and a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1852.

Koechly. See KÖCHLY.

Koeck, kōōk, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter, engraver, and architect, was born at Alost about 1500. He studied in Italy, and afterwards visited Turkey. Among his works are seven large and well-executed paintings to illustrate the manners of the Turks. He also made engravings of these pictures. Koeck was first painter to Charles V. Died in 1553.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Koegler. See KÖGLER.

Koehler. See KÖHLER.

Koekkoek, kōōk'kōōk, (BERNARD CORNELIS,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Middelburg in 1803, published in 1841 "Recollections and Communications of a Landscape-Painter." His works are commended for fidelity to nature and other merits. Died in 1862.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Koelcsey, (FRANCIS.) See KÖLCSEY.

Koeler. See KÖHLER.

Koelliker. See KÖLLIKER.

Koelreuter. See KÖLREUTER.

Koenig. See KÖNIG.

Koenigshoven. See KÖNIGSHOVEN.

Koenigsmarck. See KÖNIGSMARCK.

Koeppen. See KÖPPEN.

Koepstein. See CAPITO, (WOLFGANG.)

Koerner. See KÖRNER.

Koerte. See KÖRTE.

Koerten-Block. See BLOCK.

Koes, (F.) See KÖS.

Koestlin. See KÖSTLIN.

Koets, koots, (ROELOF,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Zwolle in 1655. Among his works are the portraits of William III. of England, and of several distinguished Flemings, Germans, and Englishmen. Died in 1725.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kofod, ko'fod, (JOHAN ANCHER,) a Danish writer, born near Bornholm in 1777, published several histories and a "Conversations-Lexicon," (28 vols., 1816–28.) Died in 1829.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Kögler or **Koegler**, kög'lẹr, (IGNAZ,) a learned Jesuit, born in Bavaria in 1680. In 1715 he was sent as a missionary to China, where he received many marks of distinction from the emperor Kang-Hee, (Kang-Hi.) He died in Pekin in 1746.

Kohen Attâr, ko'hẹn ât-târ', written also **Cohen Atthar** and **Kuhan Atthar**, a learned Egyptian physician, lived about 1150, and wrote on materia medica.

Kohl, kōl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German traveller and popular writer, was born at Bremen in 1808. Among his principal works are "Travels in the Interior of Russia and Poland," (1841,) "Travels in Styria and the Bavarian Highlands," (1842,) "Travels in England, Scotland, and Ireland," (1844,) and "Travels in the Netherlands," (1850.) He also wrote "Sketches from Nature and Common Life," (2 vols., 1851.) His fine descriptive powers and attractive style entitle him to rank among the best writers of travels in recent times. Died in 1878

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1841, and January, 1842; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1846.

Köhler or **Koehler**, kö'lẹr, (JOHANN BERNHARD,) a German scholar, born at Lubeck in 1742. In 1781 he was appointed to the chair of the Greek and Oriental languages in the University of Königsberg. He wrote "Remarks on Dion Chrysostom," "Tracts on Roman Law," and several other works. Died in 1802.

Köhler, Koehler, or **Koeler**, (JOHANN DAVID,) a German author and antiquary, born near Leipsic in 1684. In 1710 he was appointed professor of logic at Altorf, and about 1725 was chosen professor of history at Göttingen. His numerous works relate to history, bibliography, and literature. Died in 1755.

See J. M. GESNER, "Memoria Koehleri," 1755; GATTERER und J. B. KÖHLER, "J. D. Köhlers Leben," in the last volume of his "Münzbelustigungen," 22 vols., 1729–55.

Köhler or **Koehler**, (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a German numismatist, born at Altorf in 1720, was a son of the preceding. He published a "Cabinet of Ducats," ("Ducaten-Cabinet," 2 vols., 1758–60.) Died in 1768.

Kohlrausch, kōl'rŏwsh, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) born near Göttingen in 1780, published a "History of Germany." Died in Hanover, January 31 1867.

Köhne, kö'nẹh, (FREDERICK,) born in Prussia in 1757, emigrated to America in 1780, and made a large fortune at Charleston, South Carolina. He died in 1829, leaving a great part of his property to the charitable institutions of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, for the benefit of the coloured as well as the white population.

Kolb. See KOLBE, (PETER.)

Kolb, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German editor and politician, born at Spires, September 14, 1808. After his banishment (1853-60) he edited the "Frankfurter Zeitung." He published a "Hand-Book of Comparative Statistics" (1858) and "The Basis of Statistics," (1862.) Died in 1884.

Kolbe, kol'bẹh, (ADOLF WILHELM HERMANN,) a German chemist, born near Göttingen in 1818. He was a pupil of Wöhler, Liebig, and Bunsen, and held professorships of chemistry at Marburg and Leipsic. He published a valued treatise on organic chemistry, in which branch of the science he made important discoveries. Died in 1884.

Kolbe, kol'bẹh, (KARL WILHELM,) a skilful German engraver and writer, born at Berlin in 1757. He etched numerous landscapes after his own designs, and wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Riches of the German and French Languages, and the Capacity of both for Poetry," (1806.) Died in 1835.

See his Autobiography, "Mein Lebenslauf und mein Wirken," 1825; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kolbe, (KARL WILHELM,) a German painter, nephew of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1781; died in 1853.

Kolbe, written also **Kolb**, kolp, or **Kolben**, kol'bẹn, (PETER,) a naturalist, born at Wunsiedel, in Bavaria, in 1675. He passed some years in Southern Africa, and wrote, among other works, "A Description of the Cape of Good Hope," (1719.) His book, containing much valuable information, was translated into the French, Dutch, and English languages. Died in 1726.

See G. C. OERTEL, "Dissertatio de Vita et Meritis P. Kolbii," 1758.

Kolben. See KOLBE, (PETER.)

Kölcsey, köl'chā, (FRANCIS,) one of the greatest of Hungarian orators, celebrated also as a poet, critic, and lawyer, was born in Middle Szolnok in 1790. At an early age he formed a friendship with Kazinczy and Paul Szemere, and in 1826 was associated with the latter as editor of a journal entitled "Life and Literature." He published in this periodical a number of critical essays, regarded as the best in the Hungarian language, the object of which was the improvement of the national literature of Hungary. He was a deputy to the Diet of 1832–36, where he was distinguished for his rare eloquence and his unswerving course in the support of liberal principles. Died in 1838. His complete works, consisting of poems, tales, essays, and philosophical and miscellaneous writings, were published the same year.

See an article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Köler. See KÖHLER.

Ko-let'tis or **Co-let'tis**, (JOANNIS,) a modern Greek statesman and democrat, born near Janina in 1788, was one of the most active promoters of the insurrection of

1821. On the accession of King Otho he was appointed minister of the interior and president of the cabinet. He became in 1844 minister of foreign affairs, which post he held until his death, in 1847.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Colettis, par un Homme de Rien," 1842.

Kollar, kol'lar, (JAN,) a distinguished ecclesiastic, poet, and antiquary, born in Northern Hungary in 1793. He endeavoured by his writings to establish a common language and feeling of nationality between the various Slavonic races in Europe. This spirit pervades all his poetry, for which he used the Bohemian language, regarding his native Slovakian as deficient in dignity and comprehensiveness. After the revolt of the Hungarians, to whom he was bitterly opposed, he removed to Vienna, where he became professor of archæology. Died in 1852. His principal poem is entitled "Slawy Dcera," ("Daughter of Glory," 1824.) Among his prose works are "Treatises on the Names and Antiquities of the Slavonic Nation," and "On the Literary Reciprocity between the Races and Dialects of the Slavonic Tribes," (1831.)

See DR. J. BOWRING, "Servian Poetry;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Kolli, kol'lee, **de**, (BARON,) a political adventurer, born in Piedmont about 1775. He made an attempt in 1810 to release from prison the Spanish prince, (afterwards Ferdinand VII.,) but, his plan having been betrayed, he was imprisoned four years in the castle of Saumur. Died about 1825.

See "Memoirs of Baron de Kolli," by himself; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1823.

Kölliker or **Koelliker**, köl'le-kẹr, (ALBERT,) a German physiologist of high reputation, born about 1818. He gained distinction by his minute investigations with the microscope. Among other works, he published "Manual of Human Histology," ("Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen," 1852,) which has been translated into English by Busk and Huxley. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Würzburg.

Kollmann, kol'mân, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German composer, born near Hanover in 1756. He was an organist in London, and wrote a "Theory of Musical Harmony," (1806.) Died in 1824.

Kollontaj or **Kolontaj**, kol'lon-tī', (HUGO,) written also **Kollontay**, a Polish patriot, born in the government of Sandomir in 1750. He had the principal share in drawing up the constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, but, after the meeting of the confederation of Targowitza, was forced to leave the country. He was afterwards imprisoned for a time at Olmütz by the Austrians. He was the author of several able political treatises. Died in 1812.

Kolmar. See COLMAR.

Köln. See CÖLN.

Kol-o-ko-tro'nis or **Colocotronis**, (THEODORE,) a modern Greek patriot, born in Messenia in 1770. He distinguished himself in many engagements with the Turks, and rose to be commander-in-chief of the Peloponnesus in 1823. In 1835 he was made a councillor of state by King Otho, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1843.

See QUINET, "La Grèce moderne dans ses Rapports avec l'Antiquité."

Kolowrat or **Kolowrat-Liebsteinski**, ko'lo-rât' leep-stīn'skee, (FRANZ ANTON,) a Bohemian minister of state, born at Prague in 1778. He became a member of the council of ministers at Vienna in 1825, and long had charge of the department of finances. Died in 1861.

Kolowrat, ko'lo-rât', or **Kollowrath**, kol'lo-rât, (LEOPOLD KRAKOWSKI,) a statesman of Austria under the reigns of Francis I., Maria Theresa, Joseph II. Leopold II., and Francis II. He held the offices of minister of the interior and grand chancellor of Bohemia. Died in 1809.

Kölreuter or **Koelreuter**, köl'roi'tẹr, (JOSEPH GOTTLIEB,) a German botanist, born at Julz, on the Neckar, in 1733; died in 1806.

Koltzof or **Kolzov**, kolt'sof, (ALEXEI VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in the government of Voronezh in 1809. His "Russian Songs and Ballads" are ranked among the best productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1842.

Komnenos. See COMNENUS.

Konarski, ko-nar'skee, (STANISLAS JEROME,) a Polish poet and *littérateur*, born at Konary, near Cracow, in 1700. He founded a college of Piarists at Warsaw. He published numerous works which contributed to reform the national literature. Died in 1773.

See KRAJEWSKI, "Éloge historique de Konarski," Warsaw, 1783

Konewka, ko-nĕw'ka, (PAUL,) a Polish artist, born about 1840, was noted for his skilful silhouette illustrations. Died at Berlin in 1871.

Kong-Fou-Tse. See CONFUCIUS.

Kong-Fu-Tse. See CONFUCIUS.

König or **Koenig**, kö'nig, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German poet, born at Altorf in 1711; died in 1782.

König or **Koenig**, kö'nig, (EMANUEL,) a Swiss naturalist and medical writer, born at Bâle in 1658. Among his works is "Regnum Vegetabile," (1680.) Died in 1731.

König or **Koenig**, (FRIEDRICH,) the inventor of the steam-press, was born at Eisleben, in Germany, in 1775. About 1807 he visited London, where he was aided in carrying out his plans by Bensley, Taylor, and Woodfall. In 1811 a sheet of the "Annual Register" was printed, being the first that was done by a printing-machine by which the paper was applied to the type by a revolving cylinder. In November, 1814, a number of the "Times" was printed by a steam press on the principle of König's invention: it is said to have been the first newspaper ever printed by steam-power. After his return to Germany, König, in conjunction with his friend Bauer, established at Oberzell, near Würzburg, a manufactory for the construction of printing-machines, four hundred of which had in 1853 been sent forth from it. After the death of König, in 1833, the business was carried on by Bauer.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

König or **Koenig**, (GEORG MATTHIAS,) a German writer and scholar, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, in 1616, was appointed in 1667 professor of poetry in his native city. Among his works are a "Latin-and-German Lexicon," (1668,) and a Biographical Dictionary of Authors, ("Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova," 1678.) Died in 1699.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

König or **Koenig**, (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German novelist, born at Fulda in 1790. Among his best works are "The Waldenses," (1836,) "William Shakspeare," (1839,) and "The Clubbists of Mentz," ("Die Clubisten von Mainz," 1847:) the last named, a historical romance, is especially admired. He was secretary of finance at Hanau from 1819 to 1835. Died in 1869.

See N. GRETCH, "H. König und seine Lügen; Seitenstück zu Nic. Gretsch und die Russische Literatur in Deutschland," 1840.

König or **Koenig**, (JOHANN GERARD,) a botanist, and pupil of Linnæus, born in Livonia in 1728. He visited Iceland and the East Indies, and wrote several treatises on botany, which he left in manuscript. Died at Tranquebar in 1785.

König or **Koenig**, (SAMUEL,) an eminent mathematician, son of Samuel Heinrich, noticed below, was born at Büdingen in 1712. He was professor of mathematics at Franeker, and professor of philosophy and law at the Hague. Died in 1757.

König or **Koenig**, (SAMUEL HEINRICH,) a Swiss Orientalist and theologian, born about 1670 at Berne, where he became professor of mathematics and Oriental languages in 1731. Died in 1750.

Konig or **Koninck**, (SOLOMON.) See CONINCK.

Königshoven or **Koenigshoven**, kö'nigs-ho'vẹn, also known as JAMES TWINGER, an ecclesiastic, born at Strasburg in 1346. He wrote, in Latin and German, "Chronicles of Strasburg." Died in 1420.

See OBERLIN, "De Jacobo Twingero," etc., 1789.

Königsmarck or **Koenigsmarck**, **von**, fon kö'nigs-mark', written also **Königsmark**, [Lat. KÖNIGSMAR'KIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a celebrated general, born in Germany in 1600, entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus in 1630. After the death of the King of Sweden, he defeated the Austrians in the battle of Wolfenbüttel. He also invaded Bohemia, and captured Prague, in 1648. He was afterwards appointed Governor

of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. Queen Christina created him count and field-marshal. Died in 1663.

See "Eterna Gloria J. C. Königsmarkii," Holm, 1664.

Königsmarck, Koenigsmarck, or **Königsmark, von,** (MARIA AURORA,) COUNTESS, a granddaughter of the preceding, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, was born in Bremen about 1670. She was the mistress of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, by whom she had a son, Maurice Count de Saxe, afterwards famous as a French general. In 1702 she was sent by the Elector to treat with Charles XII. That monarch refused to see her; "but she returned," says Voltaire, "with the satisfaction of believing that she was the only person feared by the King of Sweden." The Countess of Königsmarck spoke several languages with great fluency and correctness. She composed a poem on Charles XII., written in the purest French. Died in 1728.

See CRAMER, "Denkwürdigkeiten der M. A. Königsmark," 2 vols., 1836; CORVIN-WIERSBITZKY, "Maria Aurora Gräfin von Königsmark," 1841; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1837.

Königsmarck, von, (OTTO WILHELM,) COUNT, son of Johann Christoph, noticed above, was born in Westphalia in 1639. He subsequently served with great distinction in the French army under Turenne and with the Swedish army in Germany. In 1686 he was created generalissimo of the Venetian republic, for which he gained several victories over the Turks. Died in 1688.

Königsmark or **Koenigsmark,** kö'nigs-mark', (FILIP CHRISTOFER,) COUNT, a Swedish officer, born about 1640, was a favourite lover of Sophia Dorothea, the wife of George, Elector of Hanover. This prince, it is said, caused him to be assassinated in 1694.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" BLAZE DE BURY, "Épisode de l'Histoire du Hanovre."

Königsmarkius. See KÖNIGSMARCK.

Koninck. See CONINCK.

Koning, ko'ning, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem about 1524, engraved portraits of celebrated men, including Luther and Calvin.

Koning, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and history, born at Amsterdam about 1645. He went to Copenhagen, and worked for the King of Denmark.

Koning, de, (DAVID.) See CONINCK.

Koning or **Koninck, de,** dẹh ko'ning, (PHILIPP,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1619, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He was a good colorist, and excelled in landscapes and portraits. Died in 1689.

Konon. See CONON.

Konrad. See CONRAD.

Konstantijn or **Konstantyn.** See CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Kontski, kont'skee, (MARTIN,) a Polish general, born in 1635, served with distinction under John Sobieski. He directed the artillery in the great battle against the Turks at Vienna in 1683. Died in 1710.

Konz, (KARL PHILIPP.) See CONZ.

Kooang or **Kouang,** koo-ang', (almost kwang,) a Chinese statesman and celebrated historian, born in the province of Shen-see or Chen-si about 1018 A.D. He wrote an important work on the history of China. Died in 1086.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine."

Kooblai (Koublai or **Kublai) Khan,** koo'blī' kân, (**Shee-Tsoo** or **Chi-Tsou,** shee-tsoo,) the founder of the Mongol dynasty of China, was a grandson of Jengis Khan. He began to reign over the north part of China about 1260, soon after which date he conquered the southern provinces and became master of a vast empire extending from the Polar Sea to the Straits of Malacca, and including Thibet, Tartary, Siam, etc. He is said to have been an able ruler. In his reign Marco Polo visited China. Died in 1294.

Koogen, van der, vân dẹr kō'gẹn, (LEONARD,) a Flemish painter, born at Haarlem in 1610, was also an etcher. Died in 1681.

Koolee Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Koolnef, Koulneff, or **Kulnew,** kool-nêf', (YAKOF,) a Russian general, born in 1763. He was killed at the battle of the Drissa, in July, 1812.

Koorakin or **Kourakin,** koo'rȧ-keen' or koo'rȧ-kin', (ALEXANDER BORISOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1752, was a favourite courtier of Paul I. He was ambassador at Paris from 1808 to 1812. Died in 1818.

Koorakin or **Kourakin,** (BORIS IVANOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1677, was a brother-in-law of Peter I. He was sent to Rome on a political mission by that emperor. Died in 1727.

Koornhert. See CORNHERT.

Kooten, van, vân kō'tẹn, (THEODORUS,) a Latin poet, born in Holland in 1749; died in 1814.

Kootooz or **Kûtûz,** (**Kothouz,**) kōō-tōōz' or kōō'-tooz',* written also **Kotouz,** (**Mahmood Seif-ed-Deen Malek Modhaffer,** mȧH'mōōd' sīf ed-deen' mo'-dhȧf'fẹr,) became Sultan of Egypt in 1259 by usurpation. He defeated the Tartars in Syria. He was assassinated by Bîbars in 1260.

Kootoozof, Koutouzof, Koutousof, or **Kutûsow,** koo-too'zof, (MICHAEL LAURIONOVITCH GOLENITCHEF,) a celebrated Russian commander, born in 1745, served against the Poles and the Turks, and rose to be lieutenant-general in 1789. In 1793 he was ambassador to Constantinople, and on the accession of the emperor Paul was charged with a mission to Berlin. After the assassination of that sovereign he was appointed governor-general of Saint Petersburg, and in 1805 was created commander-in-chief of the first corps of the Russian army against the French. He gained a victory over Marshal Mortier at Dürrenstein, and soon after commanded the allied army under the emperor Alexander at Austerlitz, (1805.) In 1812, at the age of sixty-seven, he succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief of the Russian army, a few days before the battle of Borodino. For his victories over Ney and Davoust the emperor bestowed upon him the surname of Smolenskoi. He died in 1813, at Buntzlau, where a monument was erected to him.

See SÉGUR, "Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande Armée;" MIKHAILOVSKY-DANILEVSKY, "Vie du Feld-Maréchal Koutouzoff," translated from the Russian by FIZELIER, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kopernicus. See COPERNICUS.

Kopernik. See COPERNICUS.

Kopievitch, ko-pe-ā'vitch, written also **Kopieuvicz,** (ELIAS,) a Russian philologist, who was sent by Peter the Great to Holland in order to complete his studies. Among his works are a Latin Grammar for Russian schools, and a Slavonic-and-German Dictionary. Died in 1701.

Kopisch, ko'pish, (AUGUST,) a German poet and artist, born at Breslau in 1799; died in 1853.

Kopitar, ko'pe-taR', (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a philologist, born in Carniola in 1780, was appointed first keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna, (1843.) He published in 1808 a "Grammar of the Slavonian Language in Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria." Died in 1844.

Kopp, kop, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German publicist, born at Offenbach in 1698. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Law which now prevails in Germany," ("Historia Juris quo hodie in Germania utimur," 1741.) Died in 1748.

Kopp, kop, (JOSEPH EUTYCH,) a Swiss historian, born at Münster, in Lucerne, in 1793. Among his works is a "History of the Swiss Leagues," *(Bünde,)* (4 vols., 1845–57.) Kopp discredits the popular tradition of William Tell. Died October 25, 1866.

Kopp, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Cassel in 1762, became director of the court archives in 1802. His "Palæographia critica" (1817) is much esteemed. Died in 1834.

Koppe, kop'pẹh, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German theologian, born at Dantzic in 1750. He published several exegetical works, and left unfinished an edition of the New Testament in Greek, (3 vols.) Died in 1791.

See HOFFENSTEDT, "Ueber den verstorbenen J. B. Koppe," 1791.

Köppen or **Koeppen,** köp'pẹn, (ADOLPHUS LOUIS,) a Danish scholar and writer, born at Copenhagen in 1804. In 1834 he visited Greece, where he was appointed professor of history, archæology, and modern languages

* There is some discrepancy in the mode of writing this name. Abulpharagius more frequently gives both syllables long. See Pocock's edition, Oxford, 1663.

at the military college in Ægina. He removed in 1846 to America, where he became in 1854 professor of history, æsthetics, and modern languages in Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He has published "The World in the Middle Ages," (1854,) and other works.

Köppen or **Koeppen**, köp'pẹn, (CARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born about 1800, became assistant professor in one of the principal gymnasiums of Berlin. He published in 1848 a treatise "On the Divine Right of Kings," ("De Jure Divino,") which was condemned by the government and forbidden to be reprinted. His work entitled "The Religion of Booddha and its Origin" ("Die Religion des Buddha und ihre Entstehung," 1857) is regarded as one of the best treatises on that subject. He also published "The Lamaic System of Religion," etc., ("Lamaische Hierarchie," 1859.)

Köppen or **Koeppen**, köp'pẹn, (FRIEDRICH,) a German writer on philosophy, born at Lubeck in 1775. He became pastor of a church at Bremen in 1804, and professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1827. Among his works is "The Philosophy of Christianism," (2 vols., 1813–15.) Died in 1858.

Köppen or **Koeppen**, (JOHANN HEINRICH JUSTUS,) a German philologist, born at Hanover in 1755. He published a Greek Anthology, (3 vols., 1787,) "Commentary on Homer's Iliad," (5 vols., 1787–92,) and other works. Died in 1791.

Köppen, köp'pẹn, (PETER,) a Russian writer, born at Kharkov in 1793, published several works on the antiquities and statistics of Russia, and a valuable "Ethnographical Chart of European Russia," (1851.) Died in 1864.

Köprili, kö'pre-lee, written also **Coprogli** and **Kiuperli**, (MEHEMET,) an eminent Turkish commander, born at Kopri, in Asia Minor, in 1585, rose from the station of a cook to be grand vizier at Constantinople in 1656. He took Tenedos and Lemnos from the Venetians, and obtained other advantages over the enemies of the Sultan. As a ruler he showed great energy and prudence, and effected important reformations in the condition of the country. Died in 1661.

Köprili, (MUSTAFA,) surnamed THE VIRTUOUS, son of the preceding, was appointed grand vizier by Solyman III. in 1689. Died in 1691.

Köprili-Fazil-Ahmed, (or **-Achmed**,) kö'pre-lee fä'zil åH'med, a brother of the preceding, born in 1626, succeeded Mehemet Köprili as grand vizier. He gained several important victories over the Hungarians and the Poles, and took the island of Candia. Died in 1676.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Kops, kops, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian landscape-painter, born about 1800.

Koray. See CORAY.

Kordes, kor'dês, (BERNHARD,) a German writer, born at Lubeck in 1762. He lived at Kiel. Died in 1823.

Koren, (MOSES OF.) See MOSES CHORENENSIS.

Korenatz. See MOSES CHORENENSIS.

Korf, korf, (ANDREI,) BARON, a Russian publicist and senator, born near Mittau in 1715; died in 1823.

Korf, (NICHOLAS,) BARON, a Russian minister of state under Peter III., was born in 1710; died in 1766.

Korinna. See CORINNA.

Kornelisz. See CORNELISZ.

Körner or **Koerner**, kör'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) born at Leipsic in 1756, was the father of Theodor Körner, and an intimate friend of Schiller. He was also a correspondent of Goethe. It was in his beautiful vineyard near Dresden that Schiller wrote "Don Carlos." Died in 1831.

Körner or **Koerner**, (KARL THEODOR,) one of the most celebrated German poets, was born in Dresden in 1791. He studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and displayed at an early age a rare poetical genius. Among his first productions were the popular comedies of "The Green Domino," (1812,) and "The Watchman," (1812.) He was one of the first to enlist in the war against Napoleon; and, inspired with patriotic enthusiasm and a keen sense of his country's wrongs, he produced some of the most spirited and beautiful martial lyrics in the German language. These were published under the title of "The Lyre and the Sword," (1814.) Körner was also the author of two popular tragedies, "Rosamunda," (1812,) and "Zriny," (1813.) He fell in battle near Rosenberg, in 1813, at the age of twenty-two.

See F. W. LEHMANN, "Lebensbeschreibung K. T. Koerner's," 1819; H. A. ERHARD, "T. Koerner's Leben," etc., 1821; H. BLAZE, "Écrivains et Poëtes de l'Allemagne," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1820, and February, 1821.

Kornmann, korn'mån, (HEINRICH,) a German writer and lawyer, born in Würtemberg; died about 1620.

Körösi. See CSOMA.

Körösi, kö'rö-shee, (JOSZEF,) a Hungarian statistician, born at Pesth, April 20, 1844. He has published many volumes regarding Hungarian populations, finances, trade, prices, railways, etc.

Körte or **Koerte**, kör'tẹh, (WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Aschersleben in 1766. He published, among other works, a "Life of Gleim," (1811,) who was his great-uncle, and a "Life of Carnot," (1820.) Died in 1846.

Kortholt, kort'holt, [Lat. KORTHOL'TUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a Lutheran theologian and ecclesiastical historian, born at Burg, in Holstein, in 1633. About 1665 he was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Kiel. He published numerous religious treatises, of which we may name "On the Pagan, Mohammedan, and Jewish Religions," (1666,) "Of the Three Impostors Herbert, Hobbes, and Spinosa," (1680,) "On the Origin and Nature of Christianity," and "On the State and Progress of Schools and Academies, especially in Germany." Died in 1694.

See LINDEMANN, "Memoria C. Kortholti," 1694.

Kortholt, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish or German theologian, son of Sebastian, noticed below, was born at Kiel in 1709. He became professor of divinity at Göttingen. He published "The Letters of Leibnitz," (4 vols., 1734–42,) and wrote, besides other works, (in Latin,) an "Essay on the Enthusiasm of Mohammed," (1745.) Died in 1751.

See AYRER, "Memoria C. Kortholti," 1751.

Kortholt, (SEBASTIAN,) a son of Christian, noticed above, (1633–94,) and the father of the preceding, was born at Kiel about 1670. He was a man of great learning, and wrote many literary essays. Died about 1740.

Kortholtus. See KORTHOLT.

Kortüm or **Kortuem**, kor'tüm, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1788, became professor of history at Heidelberg in 1840. He wrote, among other works, a "History of the Political Constitution of Greece," and a "History of the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1837.) Died in 1858.

Kortüm or **Kortuem**, (KARL ARNOLD,) a German physician and satiric poet, born at Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr in 1745, published a mock-heroic poem entitled "The Jobsiad; or, The Life, Opinions, and Deeds of Jerome Jobs the Candidate," (1784.) Died in 1824. An English translation of "The Jobsiad," by Rev. Charles T. Brooks, was published in Philadelphia in 1863.

Kosciusko, kos-se-ŭs'ko, [Polish, KOSCIUSZKO, kòsh-yoo'sko,] (THADDEUS,) an illustrious Polish patriot and general, of noble family, born in Lithuania, February 12, 1746. Having studied at the military academy of Versailles, he embarked about 1777 for America, where he fought with distinction at New York and Yorktown and acquired the friendship of Washington. He returned to Poland in 1786, but, his country being soon after subjected to Russia, he retired to Leipsic. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1794, he was appointed commander of the Polish army, and defeated the Russians with greatly superior numbers at Raclawice. For two months he defended Warsaw against the united forces of Russia and Prussia, but, overpowered at last by fresh troops advancing under Fersen, suffered a total defeat at Maciejowice, where he was wounded and taken prisoner in October, 1794. After two years' imprisonment, he was released by the emperor Paul, who offered him his sword, which Kosciusko refused, saying "he had no need of a sword, since he had no longer a country." When solicited by Napoleon to aid him in his ambitious schemes with regard to Poland, he steadily refused; and the proclamation to the Poles, which appeared in the "Moniteur" under his name in 1806, was declared by him a forgery.

He died in 1817, at Soleure, in Switzerland, having previously written to the emperor Alexander entreating him to give to Poland a free constitution. He also abolished serfdom on his Polish domain.

See M. A. JULLIEN, "Notice sur Kosciuszko," 1818; FALKENSTEIN, "Kosciuszko," Leipsic, 1825; L. CHODZKO, "Histoire militaire, politique et privée de Kosciuszko," 1837; JULES MICHELET, "Kosciuszko, Legenda democratyczna," translated from the French by GODEBSKI, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for March, 1835.

Kosegarten, ko'zęh-gar'tęn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED LUDWIG,) son of Ludwig Theobul, noticed below, was born in the island of Rügen in 1792. Having studied philology in Paris, he became in 1824 professor of Oriental languages at Greifswalde. He translated into German the Hindoo poem "Nala," (1820,) and made several versions from the Persian. He also published editions of the "Moalakat," and other Arabic works. Died in 1860.

Kosegarten, (LUDWIG THEOBUL,) a German divine and poet, was born at Grevismühlen, in Mecklenburg in 1758. He became in 1808 professor of history at Greifswalde, and subsequently of theology, and rector of the university. His romance of "Ida von Plessen," (1788,) as well as his "Legends" and lyric poems, enjoy a wide popularity. He also made several translations from the Danish and English: among the latter is Richardson's "Clarissa." Died in 1818.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Koslof, kos'lof, or **Kozlov**, koz'lof, (IVAN IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in 1774, made a number of excellent translations from the English. His poems, written after he became blind, are distinguished for their melody of versification and tender pathos. Among the most admired of these is "The Monk," ("Tchernets.") Died in 1838.

See E. MECHERSKI, "Les Poëtes Russes."

Koslovski, (M. I.) See KOZLOFSKI.

Kos-lov'ski, (OSSIP ANTONOVITCH,) a popular Russian composer, produced, among other works, a "Requiem" of great beauty, and composed the music for Oserot's tragedy of "Fingal." Died in 1831.

Kosmas. See COSMAS.

Kossuth, kosh'o͞ot, (LOUIS,) an eminent Hungarian orator and statesman, born of a noble family at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, in 1802. He studied law at the Protestant college of Sarospatak, and joined the popular party in opposing the despotic policy of Austria. Having offended the government by his writings, he was imprisoned three years, (1837–40.) The Diet of 1840 refused to grant supplies during the imprisonment of Kossuth, who was consequently liberated. In 1841 he married Theresa Meszlenyi, and began to edit a daily paper at Pesth, called "Pesti-Hirlap," the tone of which was liberal, but not radical or democratic. He was elected a member of the Diet by the national party of Pesth in 1847, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. In March, 1848, the Diet adopted a proposition made by Kossuth, the object of which was the appointment of a responsible Hungarian ministry, as a pledge of constitutional reforms. Kossuth and others were sent as a deputation to Vienna, and obtained the assent of the emperor, then conscious of the pressure of a powerful revolutionary movement. Kossuth induced the Diet to vote the perfect equality of civil rights and public burdens for all classes, and to extend the right of suffrage. He became minister of finance in the new ministry formed in April, 1848. Although the benefits of these reforms were shared by the Croatians and Servians, an anti-Magyar party was soon formed in Croatia by the intrigues of Austrian agents. The Croatians, directed by Jellachich and secretly aided by Austria, revolted against Hungary, and began hostilities by the massacre of villagers on the frontier. In June, 1848, the Austrian court openly sanctioned the movements of the Croatian insurgents. Kossuth believed that the time had come to defend by arms the constitution and the national independence. He called for the levy of 200,000 men, which was granted by the Diet. In September, 1848, Jellachich was defeated in battle, and Kossuth was elected president of a committee of defence. After the second insurrection at Vienna, October, 1848, the Hungarian army advanced to the assistance of the Liberals of that capital, but was repulsed at Schwechat. The Austrian general Windischgrätz then invaded Hungary, took Pesth, and committed great atrocities. A war of extermination followed, and the Austrians were defeated in several battles. In April, 1849, the Hungarians renounced allegiance to the house of Hapsburg, and chose Kossuth governor or dictator. But the intervention of Russia rendered the heroic efforts and sacrifices of the Hungarians unavailing. The victories gained by Dembinski, Klapka, and Bem served merely to prolong the national agony. Kossuth, after a disagreement with Görgey, whom he accused of treachery, resigned his office on the 11th of August, 1849, and went into exile. He retired to Turkey, and was imprisoned at Kutaieh. Through the intervention of England and the United States, he was released in August, 1851. He then visited England, where he was received with enthusiastic popular demonstrations, and made several admirable speeches in the English language. In the autumn of 1851 he came to the United States, the citizens of which gave him a very warm and flattering reception.

See P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of L. Kossuth," 1852; HORN, "Louis Kossuth," 1851; "Kossuth, von einem Ungarn," Leipsic, 1854; "Kossuth in England und seine Reden," etc., 1851; KLAPKA, "Memoiren," 1850; "L. Kossuth, Dictator von Ungarn," Mannheim, 1849; "Hungary and its Revolutions, with a Memoir of L. Kossuth."

Kosta-Ibn-Looka, (or **-Lûka**,) kos'tä ĭb'n loo'kä, written also **Costha-Ben-Louka**, an excellent Arabian scholar and translator, born at Balbec, flourished from about 870 to 900 A.D. He translated several Greek works into Arabic, and wrote original treatises on philosophy, logic, medicine, etc.

Koster. See COSTER.

Kos'tęr or **Cos'tęr**, (LAURENS JANSZOON,) a Dutch printer, born at Haarlem about 1370, is supposed by some writers to have invented the art of printing. According to one tradition, he kept his art a secret, but it was stolen by one of his workmen, named John Fust. Died about 1440.

See A. F. DIDOT, "Essai sur la Typographie;" AUGUSTE BERNARD, "Histoire de l'Origine de l'Imprimerie."

Köstlin or **Koestlin**, köst-leen', (CHRISTIAN REINHOLD,) a German jurist and novelist, born at Tübingen in 1813; died in 1856.

Köstlin, köst'leen, (JULIUS,) an able German theologian, born at Stuttgart, May 17, 1826. He studied at Tübingen and Berlin, and became professor of theology at Göttingen in 1855, at Breslau in 1865, and at Halle in 1870. He has published "The Church of Scotland," (1852,) "Luther's Doctrine of the Church," (1853,) "Faith," (1859,) "Luther's Theology," (1863,) and a valuable "Life of Luther," (1875,) which he afterwards abridged for popular use, (1883.)

Kostrof, **Kostrov**, or **Kostrow**, kos'trof, (ERMIL IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in the province of Viatka; died in 1796.

Kothouz. See KOOTOOZ.

Kotouz or **Kotûz.** See KOOTOOZ.

Kotter or **Cotter**, kot'tęr, (CHRISTOPH,) a German enthusiast, born in Silesia in 1585. He obtained notoriety by visions and predictions. Died in 1647.

Kotzebue, von, fon kot'sęh-boo, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a prolific and popular German dramatist, born at Weimar in 1761. He went to Saint Petersburg in 1781, and was appointed president of the government of Esthonia. He produced in 1789 "The Indians in England," and "The Stranger," which were very successful. About 1800 he settled in Berlin. He wrote abusive articles against Goethe and other great German authors, who had refused to admit him into their literary circle at Weimar. Between 1802 and 1806 he made journeys in different countries of Europe, and published "Souvenirs of Paris in 1804," (2 vols., 1805.) After the battle of Jena (1806) he took refuge in Russia, and edited two journals, called "The Bee," (1808–10,) and "The Cricket," (1811–12,) in which he wrote against Napoleon. In 1817 he was sent to Germany by the Russian government to watch and report the state and tendency of public opinion. He expressed such hostility and contempt for liberal principles and institutions that he rendered himself odious to many Germans, especially

the students. He was assassinated at Mannheim in 1819 by Karl Ludwig Sand, who was actuated by a fanatical zeal against one whom he considered a traitor to liberty. Among his dramas are "The Two Klingsbergs," a comedy, (1807,) and "Pizarro," ("Die Spanier in Peru.") His works, which were very numerous, were formerly more popular than they are at the present time. Kotzebue possessed a ready invention and a great facility in composition; but his productions are deficient in depth and power.

See F. CRAMER, "Kotzebue's Leben," 1820; "Kotzebue, sein Leben, Wirken und trauriges Ende," Frankfort, 1819; H. DÖRING, "Kotzebue's Leben," 1830; GEISER, "Kotzebue als Knabe, Jüngling, Mann, Schriftsteller und Exulant," 1803; "Literary and Political Life of Aug. Kotzebue," translated from the German; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1801, September, 1805, and August, 1806.

Kotzebue, von, (OTTO,) a son of the preceding, born at Reval, in Russia, in 1787. After having made the voyage around the world with Krusenstern, he set sail again in 1815, accompanied by Chamisso, Eschscholtz, and others. He discovered several islands in the South Sea, and the sound southeast of Behring's Strait called by his name. He published, after his return, a "Voyage of Discovery in the South Sea and to Behring's Strait, to find a Northeast Passage," (1821.) Having sailed for the third time in 1823, he made other discoveries, which are described in his "New Voyage around the World in 1823–26," (1830.) He died at Reval in 1846.

Kotzeluch, kot'sĕh-lo͝ok', (LEOPOLD,) a Bohemian composer and musician, born at Welwarn in 1753. He succeeded Mozart as composer to the court at Vienna, (1792.) He composed operas, symphonies, and sonatas, which were once very popular. Died in 1814.

Kouang. See KOOANG.

Koublai Khan. See KOOBLAI KHAN.

Kouck, kŏwk, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1500 or 1501, worked at Antwerp. He was patronized by Charles V. Died in 1550.

Kouli Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Koulneff. See KOOLNEF.

Koumas, koo'mas, (CONSTANTINE MICHAEL,) a modern Greek scholar and author, was born at Larissa about 1775. He published a "Greek Lexicon," (1826,) "Elements of Philosophy," (4 vols.,) and other scientific works. Died at Trieste in 1836.

Koung-Fou-Tseu. See CONFUCIUS.

Kourakin. See KOORAKIN.

Kourma or **Kourmavatara.** See KÛRMA.

Koutouz. See KOOTOOZ.

Koutouzof or **Koutousof.** See KOOTOOZOF.

Kouwenberg, van, vân kŏw'ĕn-bĕrg', (KRISTIAEN,) a Dutch painter of history, born at Delft in 1604; died at Cologne in 1667.

Kov-ą-lef'sky, or **Kowalewski,** (A.,) an eminent Russian embryologist, born November 7, (O.S.,) 1840. He became professor of zoology at Odessa. He is a high authority on the anatomy and development of the ascidians, tunicata, worms, brachiopods, and the related forms of animal life.

Kozlofski, koz-lof'skee, or **Koslovski,** kos-lov'skee, (MICHAIL IVANOVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Saint Petersburg. Among his master-pieces are the statue of Suwarow at Saint Petersburg, and the statue of Catherine II. as Minerva. Died in 1803.

Kozlov. See KOSLOF.

Kozmian, koz'me-ân, ? (GAETAN or CAJETAN,) a Polish poet, born in Lublin in 1771. He wrote odes which were highly esteemed,—"The Georgics of Poland,"—and an epic poem entitled "Stephen Czarniecki." Died in 1856.

See F. MORAWSKI, "Notice sur Kozmian," Posen, 1856.

Krafft, krâft, (ADAM,) a German sculptor, born at Nuremberg about 1429. Among his master-pieces are the tabernacle in the church of Saint Lawrence at Nuremberg, the celebrated Ciborium in the minster at Ulm, and a number of beautiful bas-reliefs. Died in 1507.

Krafft, (JOSEPH,) a portrait-painter, born at Hanau in 1787, was a brother of Peter, noticed below. He worked in Vienna. Died in 1828.

Krafft, (PETER,) a German painter, and professor at the Academy of Vienna, born at Hanau in 1780. Among his works we may name "Rudolph of Habsburg" and "Belisarius." Died in 1856.

Kraft. See CRATO.

Kraft, krâft, (ANTON,) a Bohemian violoncellist and composer, born December 30, 1752, at Rokitzan, near Pilsen. Died August 28, 1820. His son, NIKOLAUS, born December 14, 1778, was also famous as a composer and performer on the violoncello. Died May 18, 1853.

Kraft, krâft, or **Krafft,** (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a German natural philosopher, born in Würtemberg in 1701, was professor of physics at Tübingen, and wrote several works on geometry and physics. Died in 1754.

Kraft von Toggenburg, krâft fon tog'gĕn-bo͝orG', a German minnesinger. Died in 1259.

Kraitsir, krīt'sir, (CHARLES,) a Hungarian physician and scholar, born in 1804. He emigrated to America in 1833, and became in 1842 professor of modern languages and history in the University of Virginia. He published "Glossology," and several other works. Died in Westchester county, New York, in 1860.

Kramer. See CRAMER.

Kramp, krôN, (CHRÉTIEN,) a French mathematician and medical writer, born at Strasburg; died about 1828.

Kranach. See CRANACH.

Krantor. See CRANTOR.

Krantz or **Crantz,** krânts, (ALBERT,) a German historian and diplomatist, born at Hamburg about 1450, was employed on several important embassies to England and France. Among his principal works, which are written in Latin, are "Chronicles of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway," and "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony." Died in 1517.

See WILKENS, "Leben Albertii Crantzii," 1722; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Kranz, (DAVID.) See CRANZ.

Krasheninnikof or **Krascheninnikov,** krâsh-ĕnin'ne-kof', (STEPHEN PETROVITCH,) a Russian naturalist, born at Moscow in 1713. He travelled in Siberia and Kamtschatka, and wrote a "Description of Kamtschatka," (2 vols., 1755.) Died in 1755.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Krasicki, krâ-sĕt'skee, (IGNATIUS,) an eminent Polish poet and *littérateur*, born at Dubiecko in 1734. Having taken orders as a priest, he rose to be Bishop of Ermeland in 1767, and in 1795 Archbishop of Gnesen. His wit and conversational powers made him a favourite with Frederick the Great of Prussia, who once said to him, "I hope, my lord bishop, you will take me into Paradise with you under your mantle." "No, sire," he replied, (alluding to the loss of some revenues:) "your majesty has made it so short that I cannot conceal anything contraband under it." Among his principal works we may name the mock-heroic poem entitled "The Mousiad," ("Myszeis,") founded on the tradition of King Popiel being devoured by rats and mice, "War of the Monks," ("Monachomachia,") and a number of fables and satires of great merit. His novel of "Pan Podstoli" is also highly esteemed. Died in 1801.

See S. K. POTOCKI, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Krasicki," 1808; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DMOCHOWSKI, "Éloge de Krasicki," 1801.

Krasinski, krâ-sin'skee, (VALERIAN,) COUNT, a distinguished Polish writer and scholar, born in White Russia about 1780. After the suppression of the Polish revolution of 1830 he repaired to England, where he published, among other works, a "History of the Reformation in Poland," (2 vols., 1840,) "Panslavism and Germanism," (1848,) and "Religious History of the Slavonic Nations," (1851.) Died in Edinburgh in 1855.

Krasinski, (ZYGMUNT NAPOLEON,) a Polish count and poet, born at Paris, February 19, 1812. He was an ardent patriot and anti-Russian. He published several poetical works, of which the "Undivine Comedy" ("Nieboska Komedya," 1837–48) is the most celebrated. Lord Lytton's poem of "Orval" is adapted from this work. "Iridion" is also a celebrated fiction by Krasinski. His writings are well known in their English translation by Martha Walker Cook. Died at Paris, February 24, 1859.

Kraszewski, krä-shĕv'skee, (JOSEPH IGNATIUS,) a Polish novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Warsaw in 1812. His works, which are very numerous, consist of novels, poems, travels, and historical treatises. His romances are very popular in Poland, and have in a great measure superseded the French novels. Among the best are "The Magic-Lantern," (1843,) "Ulana," (1843,) and "Sviat i Poeta." His epic poem "Anafielas," and a "History of Wilna," are also ranked among his best productions. Died March 20, 1887.

Krateros. See CRATERUS.

Krates. See CRATES.

Kratinos. See CRATINUS.

Kratippos. See CRATIPPUS.

Kratzenstein, krät'sẹn-stīn', (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German natural philosopher, mechanical inventor, and writer, born at Wernigerode in 1723, became professor of physics at Copenhagen in 1754. Died in 1795.

Kraus, krŏwss, (CHRISTIAN JAKOB,) a learned German writer, professor of philosophy, etc. at Königsberg, was born at Osterode in 1753. He published a treatise on "Political Economy," and other works. Died in 1807.

Kraus, (FRANZ,) a German historical painter, born in Suabia about 1704; died about 1750.

Kraus or **Krauss**, krŏwss, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German prelate and historical writer, born at Ratisbon in 1700. He was prince-abbot of the monastery of Saint Emmeran. Died in 1762.

Kraus, (JOHANN ULRICH,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg about 1645; died in 1719.

Kraus, (MARTIN.) See CRUSIUS.

Krause, krŏw'zẹh, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German economist and writer on the science of forests, born at Prenzlow in 1768; died in 1836.

Krause, (GEORG MELCHIOR,) a German painter and engraver, born at Frankfort in 1737; died in 1806.

Krause, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Artern in 1749. Among his works is a "History of Europe," (5 vols., 1789–98.) Died in 1799.

Krause, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a German bibliographer, born in Silesia in 1684, published, besides other works, "Umständliche Bücher-Historie," (3 vols., 1716.) He was professor of eloquence at Wittenberg. Died in 1736.

See KIRCHMAIER, "Programma ad Exequias J. G. Krausii," 1736.

Krause, (KARL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher and masonic writer, born at Eisenberg in 1781. He devoted several works to the display of the merits of freemasonry, of which he was a zealous advocate. Among his other works is "Urbild der Menschheit," ("The Type of Humanity," 1811.) Died in 1832.

See LINDEMANN, "Darstellung des Lebens und der Wissenschaftslehre Krauses," 1839.

Krause, (WILHELM,) a German landscape and marine painter, born at Dessau in 1803. He has produced some excellent pictures of Norwegian scenery.

Kraut, krŏwt, (WILHELM THEODOR,) professor of law at Göttingen, was born at Lüneburg in 1800. He wrote a number of legal works. Died Jan. 1, 1873.

Krauth, krawth, (CHARLES PORTERFIELD,) D.D., a Lutheran divine and accomplished scholar, the son of Dr. Charles Philip Krauth, (late president of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg,) was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, March 17, 1823. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1839. Ordained in 1842, he became pastor of a church in Baltimore, and was subsequently settled at Winchester, Virginia, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was called to the pastoral charge of Saint Mark's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, where he remained four years. In 1861 he became editor of "The Lutheran and Missionary," issued in Philadelphia, and in 1864 professor of theology, church history, etc. in the Lutheran Seminary of that city. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1873 became vice-provost of the same institution. He published a translation of Tholuck's "Commentary on Saint John," (1859,) "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology," (1871,) an edition of Berkeley's "Principles of Human Knowledge," (1873,) and an edition of Fleming's "Vocabulary of Philosophy," to which he added a valuable Index, etc., (1877.) He died January 2, 1883.

Kray, von, fon krī' or **Krajof, von**, fon krī'ol, (PAUL,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Kesmark, in Hungary, in 1735. He fought against the French in the Low Countries and on the Rhine in 1793–95, and became a field-marshal-lieutenant in 1796. In 1799 he obtained the chief command of the army, defeated Scherer twice in Italy, and took Mantua. Having failed in a campaign against Moreau in Germany in 1800, he was removed from the command. Died in 1804.

See ALISON, "History of Europe."

Krayenhoff, krī'ẹn-hof', written also **Kraijenhoff**, (CORNELIS ROELF,) a Dutch general, born at Nymwegen in 1758, became minister of war under Louis Bonaparte. He published several excellent charts. Died about 1840.

Krayer. See CRAYER.

Krebs, krĕps, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a learned German writer, born at Heinaugen in 1681; died in 1713.

Krebs, (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a German scholar and antiquary, born in Thuringia in 1718; died in 1782.

Krehl, krāl, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Eisleben in 1784, became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1834. Died in 1855.

Kreil, krīl, (KARL,) an able astronomer, born at Ried, in the Tyrol, in 1798, became director of the Observatory of Prague in 1845. He published a treatise "On the Nature and Motion of Comets," (1843.) Died in 1862.

Kreitmayer or **Kreytmayr**, krīt'mīr, written also **Kreittmayr**, (ALOYS WIGULÄUS,) a German statesman and jurist, born at Munich in 1705. Among his works we may name "Code of Bavarian Judicial Law," (1751,) and "Bavarian Civil Code." Died in 1790.

See J. A. KALB, "Biographie des Staatskanzlers A. W. von Kreittmayr," 1825.

Kremer, krā'mẹr, (CHRISTOPH JAKOB,) a German historian, born at Worms in 1722. He wrote several works on German history. Died in 1777.

Kremer, krā'mẹr, (PETER,) an eminent Belgian painter of history and genre, born at Antwerp in 1801. Among his works are "Marius at Carthage," and "David Teniers Designing after Nature."

Kresa, krā'sä, FATHER, a Moravian priest and linguist, born in 1648; died in 1715.

Kretschmann, krĕtsh'män, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Zittau in 1738, published "Songs of the Bard Ringulph," and other works. Died in 1809.

Kreutzer, kroit'sẹr, (KONRADIN,) a German composer of operas and songs, born in the duchy of Baden in 1782; died in 1849.

Kreutzer, krut'saɪr', (RUDOLF,) a celebrated composer and musician, of German extraction, born at Versailles in 1766, became violinist at the imperial chapel, and a member of the Conservatory in Paris. Among his best works are the operas of "Lodoiska" and "Paul and Virginia." Died in 1831.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Kreysig, krī'zig, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a medical writer, born near Leipsic in 1770, studied medicine at Pavía under Spallanzani. In 1803 he was appointed physician to the Elector Frederick Augustus, afterwards King of Saxony. He became in 1815 professor of therapeutics and pathology at Dresden. Died in 1839.

Kreysig, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born near Annaberg in 1697. He wrote on the history of Saxony. Died in 1758.

Kreytmayr. See KREITMAYER.

Krichna. See KRISHNA.

Kriloff or **Krilov**. See KRYLOF.

Krĭshnă, **Crishna**, **Krichna**, or **Krischna**, krĭsh'nạ, [a Sanscrit word, signifying "dark blue:" see below,] in the Hindoo mythology, the eighth avatar of Vishnu, usually regarded as the most glorious of all the manifestations of that deity. It is said by the votaries of Krishna that in the other avatars Vishnu manifested only a portion of his godhead, but that in this instance he appeared in all the fulness of his power and glory. He was born in the kingdom of Mathura; his mortal parents were Văsudêvă and Dêvăkî. It had been predicted that the son of Dêvăkî should deprive Kansa, the tyrannical king of that country, of his life and crown. Kansa therefore sought by force and stratagem to destroy the young child; but the parents, assisted and guided by power

divine, succeeded in baffling all his efforts. It is related that, when Krishna was only seven years old, Indra, jealous of the popularity of the child-god, attempted to destroy the worshippers of the latter by a fearful storm of lightning, rain, and hail. But Krishna raised above them on the tip of his little finger Mount Goverdhen, the Hindoo Parnassus, thus affording complete shelter to his trembling followers.

"Them the heavenly child
Called, and with looks ambrosial smiled;
Then with one finger reared the vast Goverdhen,
Beneath whose rocky burden,
On pastures dry, the maids and herdsmen trod:—
The lord of thunder felt a mightier god."
SIR WILLIAM JONES: *Hymn to Indra.*

One of Krishna's earliest exploits was the destruction of the great serpent Kâliya, (or Kâlinâga,) which poisoned the waters of the river Jumna. Not long afterwards he slew his malignant enemy Kansa, having first paralyzed him with fear. A remarkable resemblance between Krishna and the Grecian Apollo has been pointed out by Sir William Jones and other writers. "In honour of Krishna's triumph," (over Kâliya,) says Moor, "games and sports are annually held in India, as the Pythic games at stated times were exhibited in Greece. . . . Apollo and Krishna are both inventors of the flute. One was disappointed by Daphne, who was turned into the *Laurus*, hence sacred to Apollo; Krishna's coy nymph was transformed into the *Tulasi*, alike sacred to him." Krishna was pre-eminently a pastoral god, and his followers were principally milkmaids and herdsmen. Apollo was regarded as the protector of flocks and herds, (his name of Nomios theos (*νόμιος θεὸς*) is derived from nomē, (*νομὴ*,) a "meadow" or "pasture;") and, when compelled to pass some time on earth, he employed himself in tending the flocks of Admetus, King of Thessaly.

The pictures of Krishna are usually painted a dark blue, (the colour of VISHNU, which see,) this colour corresponding to the signification of his name. Among his other names are BHAGAVAT, (modern Hindoo pron. b'hŭg'a-vŭt,) the "adorable;" KÊSAVA (kā'sa-va) or KÊSHAVA, "having fine or beautiful hair;" GÔVINDA or GÔPÂLA, the "cow-herd," etc.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique;) MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN, "Hindu Mythology;" SIR W. JONES, "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in "Asiatic Researches," vol. i.; see, also, the episode of the "Mahâbhârâtâ," entitled "Bhăgăvăt Gîtâ," (*i.e.* the "Song of Krishna.")

Kritias. See CRITIAS.

Kritolaos. See CRITOLAUS.

Kriton or **Krito.** See CRITO.

Kroeyer. See KRÖYER.

Krohn, krōn, (HERMANN GEORG,) a German jurist, born in 1705; died in 1756.

Kromayer, kro'mīr, (HIERONYMUS,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Zeitz in 1610, wrote "Historia Ecclesiastica," and other works. Died in 1670.

See G. LEHMANN, "Leichpredigt auf H. Kromayer," 1670.

Kromayer, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born in Misnia in 1576, was an uncle of the preceding. He became superintendent (Protestant bishop) at Weimar, and published several works. Died in 1643.

Krommer, krom'mẹr, (FRANZ,) a German composer, born at Kamenitz, in Moravia, in 1759; died in 1831.

Krosick, von, fon kro'zik, (BERNHARD FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German savant, born in 1656, erected a private observatory at Berlin. Died in 1714.

Kröyer or **Kroeyer,** krö'yẹr, (HENDRIK NICOLAUS,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1799. He was sent on a mission to South America in 1840. He published, besides other works on natural history, "The Fishes of Denmark," (2 vols., 1838–43.) Died in 1870.

Krüdener or **Kruedener,** (JULIANA,) a Russian mystic or enthusiast, born at Riga in 1766, was the daughter of Baron Vietinghof, and was married at the age of fourteen to Baron Krudener, from whom she was divorced in a few years. She was intimate with Madame de Staël. Having lived for a time in fashionable dissipation, she adopted the views of the Pietists about 1806, and gave herself up entirely to preaching the gospel and prophesying. After travelling in Germany, where she formed an acquaintance with Stilling, she visited Paris, but, owing to the disturbances caused by her meetings, was obliged to leave the city, and soon after her arrival in Germany she was ordered by the government to return to Russia. She died in 1824. She was the author of a romance entitled "Valeria," (1803.) She is said to have had much influence over Alexander, Czar of Russia, who heard her preach in Paris in 1815, and who submitted to her revision his plan of the Holy Alliance. In the latter part of her life she abounded in works of charity towards the poor.

See CH. EYNARD, "Vie de Madame de Krüdener," 1849; ADÈLE DU THOU, "Notice sur Julienne de Krüdener," 1827; "Vie de Madame de Krüdener," Paris, 2 vols., 1849; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes;" W. T. KRUG, "Gespräch unter vier Augen mit Frau von Krüdener," 1818; "Westminster Review" for January, 1852.

Krueger. See KRÜGER.

Kruenitz. See KRÜNITZ.

Krug, krōōg, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German historian and numismatist, born at Halle in 1764, wrote on Russian history and coins. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1844.

Krug, (WILHELM TRAUGOTT,) a German philosophical writer, born near Gräfenhaynchen, in Prussian Saxony, in 1770. Having studied at Göttingen and Wittenberg, he became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1809. He was chosen in 1833 a deputy to the first constitutional Diet, where he was a warm advocate of liberalism. Among his principal writings are his "Fundamental Philosophy," (1803,) and "History of the Philosophy of the Ancients, especially of the Greeks and Romans," (1815.) He professed a system called "transcendental synthetism," which was very popular in Germany. Died in 1842.

See his Autobiography, "Meine Lebensreise in sechs Stationen," 1826; EMIL F. VOGEL, "Dr. W. T. Krug, in drei vertraulichen Briefen an einen Freund im Auslande biographisch-literarisch geschildert," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Krüger or **Krueger,** krüg'er, (EPHRAIM GOTTLIEB,) a German engraver, born at Dresden in 1756. Among his master-pieces is "Ariadne at Naxos." Died in 1834.

Krüger or **Krueger,** (FRANZ,) a skilful German painter, born at Anhalt-Dessau in 1796. He worked in Berlin, where he painted good portraits and became court painter. His favourite subjects were hunting-scenes and landscapes with animals. Died in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Krüger, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German naturalist, born at Halle in 1715, published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Physics," ("Naturlehre," 3 vols., 1740–49.) Died in 1759.

Krüger, (THEODOR,) a learned German writer, born at Stettin in 1694; died in 1751.

Krüger, (THEODOR,) a German engraver, born about 1575; died at Rome in 1650.

Kruilof. See KRYLOF.

Krummacher, krōōm'mâk'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a distinguished German theologian and writer, born at Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, in 1768. He was successively professor of theology at Duisburg, councillor of the consistory, and court preacher at Bernburg. His "Parables" (in verse) (1805) enjoy great popularity both in Germany and in other countries. Among his other works are "Die Kinderwelt," consisting of religious poems for children, "Sufferings, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ," (1817,) "Cornelius the Centurion," (1829,) and "The Life of Saint John," (1833.) He was attached to evangelical religion as distinguished from rationalism. Died in 1845.

See MÖLLER, "F. A. Krummacher und seine Freunde," 2 vols., 1849.

Krummacher, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent pulpit orator and writer, son of the preceding, was born about 1796. He was for a time pastor in Wupperthale, where he was a zealous advocate of the older Lutheranism, and gave great offence by his denunciation of the rationalists. As preacher of a reformed community, he went to New York in 1843. After a few years he returned to Germany, and settled at Berlin in 1847. Among his principal works we may name "The Church's Voice of Instruction," "Elijah the Tishbite," and "Sabbath Bells," (1851.) Died in December, 1868.

Krummacher, (GOTTFRIED DANIEL,) an uncle of the preceding, was born at Tecklenburg in 1774. He

became in 1816 reformed preacher at Elberfeld, where he was one of the principal leaders of the Pietists. Among his works are a series of sermons, entitled "The Wanderings of the Israelites through the Wilderness to Canaan," (1850,) and "Daily Manna," which have been translated into English. Died in 1837.

See FRIEDRICH W. KRUMMACHER, "G. D. Krummacher's Leben," 1838.

Krumpholz, krōōmp'holts, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a harpist and musical composer, born about 1745, at Zlonitz, near Prague, his father being a band-master in a French regiment. He committed suicide in 1790. His brother, WENZEL KRUMPHOLZ, born in 1750, was an eminent violinist. Died May 2, 1817.

Krünitz or **Kruenitz**, krü'nits, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German physician and scholar, born at Berlin in 1728, is principally known as the publisher of the "Economico-technological Encyclopædia," seventy-three volumes of which had appeared at the time of his death, in 1796. The work was afterwards continued and largely extended by the brothers Flörke and others.

Krupp, krōōp, (ALFRED,) a German manufacturer, born at Essen, April 26, 1812. He inherited from his father the celebrated cast-steel works of his native town, and extended them very greatly. The steel cannon of the establishment are especially celebrated; but the works turn out all kinds of steel goods, and are upon the largest scale ever known. Died July 14, 1887.

Kruse, kroo'zẹh, (FRIEDRICH KARL HERMANN,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1790. In 1825 he published his principal work, entitled "Hellas," and in 1828 was appointed professor of universal and Russian history at the University of Dorpat. He also wrote a valuable "Chronicle of the Northmen." Died in 1866.

Kruse, (KARSTEN or CHRISTIAN,) a learned German writer, the father of the preceding, was born in Oldenburg in 1753. He published "Atlas and Tables for the Survey of the History of all European Countries," (1804.) Died in 1827.

Kruse, kroo'zẹh, (LAURIDS or LAURENT,) a Danish *littérateur*, born at Copenhagen in 1778. Among his numerous works are comedies, novels, etc. He translated into Danish and German some works of Ingemann, and others. Died in Paris in 1839.

See his Memoirs of his Life, "Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben," 2 vols., 1829.

Kruseman, kroo'zẹh-mȧn', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch historical painter of great merit, born at Amsterdam in 1797. Among his master-pieces are "A Burial-Scene," "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and "Belisarius." Died in 1857.

Kruseman, (JAN ADAM,) a painter of portraits and sacred history, a brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1804. Died in 1862.

Krusemark, kroo'zẹh-mark', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM LUDWIG,) a Prussian commander and diplomatist, served against the French in the campaigns from 1806 to 1813, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was employed successively on important missions to Saint Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna. Died in 1822.

Krusenstern, kroo'zẹn-stẽrn', (ADAM JOHN,) a celebrated Russian navigator and traveller, born in Esthonia in 1770. In 1803 he sailed from Cronstadt, and during an absence of three years discovered the Orloff Islands, and obtained much information respecting countries previously little known. He brought out in 1810 his "Voyage around the World from 1803 to 1806," (3 vols., with an atlas and 104 plates,) which was translated into the principal European languages. He also published "Contributions to the Hydrography of the Greater Oceans," "Atlas of the Pacific Ocean," and other similar works. Krusenstern was the first Russian navigator who sailed around the world. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for June and July, 1814.

Krylof, kre-lof', or **Kruilof**, almost krwe-lof', (IVAN ANDREIEVITCH,) written also **Krylow**, **Kriloff**, and **Krilov**, a celebrated Russian fabulist, born at Moscow in 1768. At an early age he became familiar with the French language, and read with avidity the works of Molière, Racine, and Boileau. His first compositions were dramas, which were not favourably received. He was successively editor of "The Spirit Post," "The Spectator," and the "Petersburg Mercury," and in 1801 was appointed secretary to Prince Gallitsin. In 1808 he published a collection of fables, which met with great favour. He was elected to the Petersburg Academy in 1811, and subsequently received a large pension from the emperor Alexander, who also loaded him with honorary distinctions. His "Fables," which vie with those of La Fontaine in *naïveté* and humour, are the delight of all ages and classes in Russia, and many sentences in them have become proverbs. They have been translated into German, French, and Italian; but no version, it is thought, does justice to the original. Krylof was intimate with Pōōshkin, (Pushkin,) Karamzin, and other eminent writers. Died in 1844.

See PLETNEF, "Life of Kriloff," prefixed to his Works; "Revue des Deux Mondes" for September 1, 1852; ALFRED BOUGEAULT, "Kryloff, ou le La Fontaine Russe, sa Vie et ses Fables," Paris, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" also an article on the Russian Fabulists, in "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1839.

Kryns or **Krijns**, krīns, (EVERARD,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, lived at the Hague about 1600.

Kshăt'rĭ-yȧ, [modern Hindoo pron. kshŭt'rĭ-ya,] written also **Kshetriya** and **Kshattriya**, the name of the second or military caste among the Hindoos. It originally included all princes and professional warriors. But at the present time there are many exceptions to this general rule: many of the Brahmans nowadays are professional soldiers. (See BRAHMANISM.)

Kublai Khan. See KOOBLAI KHAN.

Küchenmeister, kü'kẹn-mīs-tẹr, (GOTTLOB FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Buchheim, January 22, 1821. He studied at Leipsic and Prague. His writings are mostly on the entozoa and other parasites, and he has also written on contagion, on water-cure, on cremation, etc. His principal work is "On the Cestoid Worms," (1853.)

Kücken or **Kuecken**, kük'kẹn, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a popular German composer, born at Bleckede in 1810. His songs and ballads are great favourites both in Germany and England. In 1851 he was appointed court chapel-master at Stuttgart. He produced two successful operas. Died April 6, 1882.

Kuecken. See KÜCKEN.

Kuegelgen. See KÜGELGEN.

Kuehn. See KÜHN.

Kuehne. See KÜHNE.

Kuehnoel. See KÜHNÖL.

Kuenen, kü'nẹn, (ABRAHAM,) D.D., LL.D., a Dutch Orientalist, of German descent, was born at Haarlem, September 9, 1829. He studied theology at Leyden from 1846 to 1851, and became extraordinary professor of theology there in 1852, and in 1855 full professor. Among his writings are a Latin translation of Abu Said's Arabic version from the Samaritan Pentateuch, (1851-54,) a "Historico-Critical Investigation into the Origin of the Old Testament Books," (1861–65,) "The Religion of Israel," (1874-75,) "Prophets and Prophecy in Israel," (1877,) "National Religions and Universal Religions," (1882,) and numerous other works. He is the most prominent figure in the "Leyden school" of theology, and is distinguished for his "advanced" views regarding the textual criticism of the Scriptures.

Kuesel. See KÜSEL.

Kuester. See KÜSTER.

Kügelgen or **Kuegelgen**, kü'gẹl-gẹn, (KARL and GERHARD,) German painters, born at Bacharach, on the Rhine, in 1772, were twin brothers, and pursued their studies together at Rome. In 1799 they visited Saint Petersburg, where they married two sisters of high rank. Karl remained in Saint Petersburg, where he was patronized by the emperor Alexander, while Gerhard returned to Dresden. He perished by the hand of a robber near that city in 1820. His works are chiefly portraits and historical pictures. Among Karl's productions are a series of Crimean and Finnish landscapes, executed by order of the emperor. In 1823 he published "A Painter's Journey in the Crimea." Died in 1832.

Kugler, kōōg'lẹr, (FRANZ THEODOR,) an eminent German critic and writer on art, born at Stettin in 1808, became in 1833 professor of the history of art in the

Academy at Berlin. About 1835 he visited Italy, and in 1837 brought out his "Hand-Book of the History of Painting from Constantine the Great to the Present Time," which was followed by his equally valuable "Manual of the History of Art," (1841,) and other similar works. Died in Berlin in 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kuh, koo, (EPHRAIM MOSES,) a German poet, of Jewish parentage, born at Breslau in 1731, wrote songs, odes, fables, and epigrams. He was a friend of Lessing and Mendelssohn. Died in 1790.

Kuhl, kōōl, (HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Hanau in 1797; died at Java in 1821.

See T. VAN SWINDEREN, "Bijdragen tot eene Schets van het Leven, het Karakter, etc. van H. Kuhl," 1822.

Kuhlau, koo'lŏw, (FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German musician and composer, born in Hanover in 1786 or 1787. He composed operas which were popular, and music for the flute. Died in 1832.

Kuhlmann, kül'mŏn', (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French chemist, born at Colmar in 1803. Died in 1881.

Kuhlmann, kōōl'mân, (QUIRINUS,) a German visionary, born at Breslau in 1651. He led a wandering life, and published several extravagant writings. He was burned at Moscow in 1689.

See G. WERNSDORF, "De Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim de Q. Kuhlmanno," 1698.

Kühmstedt, küm'stet, (FRIEDRICH,) a German musician and composer, born at Oldisleben, Saxe-Weimar, December 20, 1809. He wrote operas, symphonies, and oratorios; but his fame rests on his treatises on the organ.

Kuhn, kōōn, (ADALBERT,) a celebrated German philologist and mythologist, born at Königsberg, in Brandenburg, November 19, 1812, was a pupil of Böckh, Bopp, and Lachmann, and in 1856 was appointed a professor in the Cologne gymnasium. Among his works are "On the Primitive History of the Indo-Germanic Peoples," (1856,) "Myths, Customs, and Legends of Westphalia," (1859,) etc. Comparative mythology was his specialty. Died in 1881.

Kuhn, kōōn, or **Kuhnius**, koo'ne-ûs, (JOACHIM,) a German philologist, born at Greifswalde in 1647. He was professor of Greek at Strasburg in 1676. Among his works is "Quæstiones Philosophicæ ex Sacris Veteris et Novi Testamenti Scriptoribus," (1698.) Died in 1697.

Kühn or **Cuehn**, kün, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German physician, born near Merseburg in 1754, published a complete edition of the "Extant Works of the Greek Physicians," ("Opera Medicorum Græcorum quæ supersunt,") in the original, with a Latin translation, 29 vols., (1821.) Died in 1840.

Kuhnau, kōō'nŏw, (JOHANN,) a German musician, composer, and *littérateur*, born at Geysing, in Bohemia, in 1667. His compositions for the clavier were especially famous. He was the inventor of the sonata as a piece in several movements not dance-tunes, and fourteen examples of this form of music are still extant among his productions. His satirical poems were admired in their day. He died in Leipsic, (whither he had removed in 1682,) June 25, 1722.

Kühne or **Kuehne**, kü'neh, (GUSTAV,) a German *littérateur*, born at Magdeburg in 1806, published "Cloister Novels," ("Klosternovellen,") etc. Died in 1888.

Kühner, kü'ner, (RAFAEL,) a German philologist, born at Gotha in 1802, published a "Complete Grammar of the Greek Language," (1834,) and "Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language." Died in 1878.

Kuhnius. See KUHN.

Kühnöl or **Kuehnoel**, kü'nöl, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German biblical critic, born at Leipsic in 1768. He became professor of theology at Giessen about 1809, and published "Commentaries on the New Testament," (4 vols., 1807–18.) Died in 1841.

Kuick. See KUYK.

Kuli Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Kullack or **Kullak**, kōōl'lâk, (THEODOR,) a German composer, born in Posen in 1818. He received the title of pianist to the King of Prussia. Died in 1882.

Kulm, kōōlm, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German anatomist and physiologist, born at Breslau in 1689; died in 1745.

Kulmann, kool'mân, (ELISABETH,) a Russian poetess, of German extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1808. She spoke many languages, and composed lyric poems, published in three volumes in 1833. Died in 1825.

Kummer, kōōm'mẹr, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German violoncellist and composer, born at Meiningen, August 5, 1797; died May 22, 1879.

Kummer, kōōm'mẹr, (GEORG ADOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Ortrand in 1786; died near Kakonda, Africa, in 1817.

Kummer, (KARL WILHELM,) a German geographer, born about 1780, was a brother of the preceding. He produced globes and maps *en relief*. Died about 1840.

Kun, van der, (PETER.) See CUNÆUS.

Kunckel, kōōnk'kẹl, (JOHANN,) a German chemist, born at Rendsburg in 1630. He is said to have discovered phosphorus. Died at Stockholm in 1702.

See MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kundmann, kōōnt'mân, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German numismatist and naturalist, born at Breslau in 1684; died in 1751.

Kung, koong, or **Kung-Chien-Wang**, a Chinese prince, brother of the emperor Hien-Fung, (died in 1861,) and uncle of the emperor Tung-Che, (died in 1875.) Kung was born in 1835. On the accession of Tung-Che (1861) Prince Kung was made one of the three regents, and became the real head of the government. He retained much power under the emperor Kwang-Seu, under whom he was founder and head of the foreign office, and principal secretary of state. In 1884 it was reported that Prince Kung had retired from office and committed suicide. He had long been leader of the Chinese progressive party. (The word *kung* is properly a title belonging to princes of the blood of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth ranks, and has been translated "duke.")

Kunigunde, the German of CUNEGONDE, which see.

Kunrath, kōōn'rât, (HEINRICH,) a German chemist and alchemist, born at Leipsic about 1560; died in 1605.

Kunst, kōōnst, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1493; died in 1544.

Kunth, von, fon koont, (KARL SIGISMUND,) an eminent German botanist, born at Leipsic in June, 1788. He was patronized by Alexander von Humboldt, who furnished him with the means to study in the University of Berlin, and took him to Paris in 1813. He became professor of botany at Berlin in 1819. He published, besides other works, "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas collegerunt Bonpland et Humboldt," which treats of the plants collected in America by Bonpland and Humboldt, (7 vols., 1815–25,) "The Grasses of South America," (2 vols., 1825–33,) and an "Enumeration of all the Plants hitherto known," (5 vols., 1833–50.) Died in 1850.

Kuntz, kōōnts, (KARL,) a skilful German painter of animals and landscapes, born at Mannheim in 1770, was also an engraver. He worked mostly at Carlsruhe, where he was court painter. He engraved Claude Lorrain's picture of "Abraham Sending away Hagar." Died in 1830.

Kuntz, (RUDOLF,) a German lithographer and painter of horses, son of the preceding, was born in 1798; died at Carlsruhe, May 8, 1848.

Kunzen, kōōnt'sẹn, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG EMIL,) a musical composer, born at Lubeck in 1761, produced a number of successful operas. Died in 1817.

Kupetzky or **Kupetzki**, koo-pets'kee, (JOHANN,) an eminent German portrait-painter, born at Pesing, on the borders of Hungary, in 1667. After a residence of many years in Italy, where he was patronized by John Sobieski, he returned to Vienna. He was treated with great distinction by the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., whose portraits he painted, as well as those of the principal nobles of the court. He painted in the style of Rembrandt, and ranks among the best artists of the time in his department. Died in 1740.

See J. C. FUESSLI, "Leben G. P. Rugendas und J. Kupetzki," 1758.

Kûrma, kōōr'ma, called also **Kûrmâvatâra**, kōōrmâ'va-tâ'ra, (*i.e.* the "avatar of the tortoise,") the second of the avatars of Vishnu, on which occasion he took the form of a tortoise that he might furnish a support to Mount Mandara while the gods and Asurs churned the ocean. The mountain being the churn-stick, the

great serpent Sêsha was made use of for the string.* The churning of the ocean is one of the most famous and popular fables related in the mythology of the Hindoos. It resulted in the production of the fourteen gems, as they are called,—namely, 1. Chandra, (the moon;) 2. Lakshmî, the incomparable consort of Vishnu; 3. Surâdêvi, or the goddess of wine; 4. Oochisrava, a wonderful eight-headed horse; 5. Kustubha, a jewel of inestimable value; 6. Pârijâta, a tree that yielded whatever one might desire; 7. Surabhi or Kâmadhênu, a cow similarly bountiful; 8. Dhanwantara, a wondrous physician; 9. Irâvata or Irâvat, the elephant of Indra; 10. Shank, a shell which conferred victory on whoever sounded it; 11. Danusha, an unerring bow; 12. Vish,† a remarkable drug or poison; 13. Rembha, (or Rambhâ,) an Apsarâ possessed of surpassing charms; 14. Amrita, or Amrit, the beverage of immortality.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kûrmâvatâra. See KÛRMA.

Kurreem Khan. See KEREEM KHÂN.

Kurrer, kŏŏr'rẹr, (JAKOB WILHELM HEINRICH,) born in Würtemberg in 1781, wrote "On the Art of Dyeing and Printing Cloth," (3 vols., 1848–50.) Died in 1862.

Kurschner, (CONRAD.) See PELLICAN.

Kurtz, kŏŏrts, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Prussian theologian, born at Montjoie in 1809, became in 1850 professor of ecclesiastical history at Dorpat. He wrote a treatise on "The Unity of the Book of Genesis," and other religious works.

Kurz, kŏŏrts, (HEINRICH,) a *littérateur* and Oriental scholar, of German extraction, born in Paris in 1805. He wrote chiefly in German. Died February 24, 1873.

Küsel or **Kuesel,** kü'sĕl, (MATTHIAS,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg in 1621; died in 1682.

Küsel or **Kuesel,** (MELCHIOR,) a skilful engraver, brother of the preceding, was born at Augsburg in 1622. He engraved (with the burin) and etched portraits, sacred history, and landscapes. He resided mostly at Augsburg. Died in 1683.

Küster or **Kuester,** küs'tẹr, (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) a German historian, born at Halle in 1695. He wrote, besides other works, "Ancient and Modern Berlin," (3 vols., 1752–59.) Died in 1776.

Küster, (LUDOLPH,) an eminent German scholar, born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, in 1670. He published "Historia Critica Homeri," (1696,) and was a contributor to the "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum" of Grævius. He also published editions of Suidas (3 vols., 1705) and Aristophanes, (1710.) He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris. Died in 1716.

Küttner, kŭt'nẹr, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German traveller, born near Delitzsch in 1755. He published several books of travel and descriptive works on England, France, and other countries of Europe. Died in 1805.

Kutuzof or **Kutusow.** See KOOTOOZOF.

Kuvêrâ or **Cuvêrâ,** kŏŏ-vā'rą, [a Sanscrit word signifying "deformed," "lazy," "slow,"‡] the name of the Hindoo Plutus or god of riches, said to be a half-brother of the famous giant Râvana. He is said to reside in the splendid city of Alâkâ, and is sometimes borne through the air in a gorgeous car called Push'pâkâ. His consort (Saktî) is called Kauvêrî, (kŏw-vā'ree.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kuyk, koik, or **Kuick van Wouterszoon,** (vân wŏw'tẹr-zōn',) (JAN,) a skilful Dutch painter on glass, born at Dort in 1530. Having opposed the Jesuits, he was charged with heresy, and burned at Dort in 1572.

Kuyp. See CUYP.

Küzing or **Kützing,** küt'sing, (FRIEDRICH TRAUGOTT,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1807, published, among other works, "Elements of Philosophical Botany."

Kvasir, kvâ'sịr, [etymology unknown,] a mythic personage mentioned in the Norse legends. He was so wise and knowing that no one could ask him a question which he could not answer. He was, however, entrapped and slain by two dwarfs who had invited him to a feast. With his blood they mingled honey, and thus composed a mead which makes every one who drinks of it a skald, or wise man.

Kwang-Seu, ("Succession of Glory,") a Chinese emperor, born in 1871. On the death from smallpox of the emperor Tung-Che, (January 12, 1875,) Kwang-Seu, the infant grandson of the emperor Taoo-Kwang, (who died in 1850,) was selected as emperor. There were numbers of other princes nearer to the succession, but Chinese law requires that every heir must be younger than the person from whom he inherits: consequently Kwang-Seu, previously called Tsai-T'ien, was placed upon the throne, two aged princesses of the blood being made regents.

Kyau, von, fon kee'ŏw, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) BARON, a Prussian nobleman, celebrated for his wit and blunt honesty, was born in 1654. He was a favourite of Augustus II., King of Poland, who made him adjutant-general. Died in 1733.

Kŷd, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, flourished about 1580, a short time before Shakspeare. His only works extant are entitled "Cornelia, or Pompey the Great his fair Cornelia's Tragedy," "The First Part of Geronimo," and "The Spanish Tragedy, or Hieronymo is mad again." The last-named production displays uncommon power, and is supposed to have suggested to Shakspeare some parts of "Hamlet."

Kydermynster. See KIDDERMINSTER.

Kyffhäuser, kĭf'hoi'zẹr, an ancient palace (now in ruins) of the emperors of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, is situated on a high eminence near the village of Tilleda, in Germany. There is a popular tradition that at the Kyffhäuser, in a magnificent subterranean palace, Frederick Barbarossa ("Red-beard") exists in a state of enchantment, with his knights and squires seated round a stone table, through which his beard has grown. Once in one hundred years (or, as some say, in sixty years) he partially awakes from his enchanted sleep, and sends out some one to inquire how the time is passing. It is supposed that after a certain period he will awake and revisit his empire, and then a better time will prevail. One of Freiligrath's finest poems, entitled "Barbarossa's First Awaking," ("Barbarossa's erstes Erwachen,") has reference to the above tradition.

Kylian, kĭl'e-ân, (JACOB,) a Bohemian astronomer, born at Prague in 1714; died in 1774.

Kŷn'ąs-tọn or **Kin'ąs-tọn,** (Sir FRANCIS,) an English poet, born in Shropshire in 1587, translated Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida" into Latin, and was the author of a poem entitled "Leoline and Sydanis." He was the founder of the Museum Minervæ in Covent Garden. Died in 1642.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Kynaston, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Chester in 1728, was a Fellow of Brazennose College, Oxford. Died in 1783.

Kyper, kee'pẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German medical writer, born at Königsberg about 1605. He became first physician to the Prince of Orange, and professor of medicine at Leyden in 1648. Died in 1655.

Kypke, kĭp'kẹ, (GEORG DAVID,) a German Orientalist, born in Pomerania in 1724, wrote "Observationes Sacræ in Novi Fœderis Libros," (1755.) Died in 1779.

Kyrle, kẹrl, (JOHN,) an English benefactor, eulogized by Pope in the verses on the Man of Ross, was born about 1664. He was a native or resident of Ross, in Herefordshire, where he built a church and endowed a hospital. He owned an estate of £500 a year. Died in 1754, aged ninety.

* It may be proper to observe that in India churning is usually performed by causing a body, termed the churn-stick, to revolve rapidly in the cream or milk, by means of a string, in the same manner as a drill is made to revolve. In some of the Hindoo pictures of the churning of the ocean, the gods are represented as standing on one side of Mount Mandâra, and the Asurs on the other, both grasping in their hands the serpent Sesha, which is wound round the mountain. This rests upon the back of the tortoise, (Vishnu.) At the same time, the preserving deity, in consequence of his ubiquitous character, is seen standing among the gods and grasping Sesha, and also as dancing on the top of Mandâra. (See Plate 49 in Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

† Called Bikh in some of the modern Hindoo dialects.

‡ The signification of the name of Kuvêra has doubtless allusion to the fact that, to those engaged in the pursuit of wealth, it usually seems to come with a very slow and hobbling pace. In like manner the Plutus of the Greeks was represented as not only blind, (because he bestowed his favours with so little discernment,) but lame, because he seemed to come so slowly and reluctantly to those who sought him.

L.

Laale, lau'lęh, (PEDER,) a Danish poet of the fifteenth century, was born at Lolland. He wrote "Latin-Danish Proverbs," ("Adagia Latino-Danica.")

Laar. See LAER, VAN.

Labadie, lȧ'bȧ'de', (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, regarded by some as a mystic or a fanatic, was born at Bourg, in Guienne, in 1610. After joining the Jesuits and obtaining success as an eloquent preacher, he turned Protestant in 1650, and was for eight years pastor of a church at Montauban. He subsequently preached at Geneva, Middelburg, etc., where he made many proselytes or friends, among whom were Anna M. Schurmann and the Princess Elizabeth of the Rhine. The sect called Labadists, which he formed in Germany, continued for nearly a century. Died in 1674.

See MAUCDUICT, "Avis charitable à Messieurs de Genève touchant la Vie du Sieur Jean Labadie," etc., Lyons, 1664.

Lā'ban, [Heb. לָבָן,] the son of Bethuel, lived at Haran, in Mesopotamia, about 1740 B.C. He had two daughters, Leah and Rachel, who became the wives of Jacob. (See Genesis xxix. and xxx.)

Labanof (Labanov or Labanow) de Rostof, lȧ-bȧ'nof dęh ros'tof, (Prince ALEXANDER,) a Russian general and writer, born in 1788, served as aide-de-camp to the emperor from 1817 to 1828. His principal work is "Letters, Instructions, and Memoirs of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," (7 vols., 1844.) Died Dec. 8, 1866.

La Barbinais le Gentil, lȧ bȧR'be'nȧ' lęh zhôN'te', a French traveller, born probably at Saint-Malo. He visited Chili, Peru, and China, as a merchant, about 1715, and published "A New Voyage round the World with a Description of China," (3 vols., 1727.)

Lab'a-ree, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, June 3, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, and at Andover Seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1831, was professor of ancient languages in Jackson College, Tennessee, and its president from 1832 to 1837, and was president of Middlebury College, Vermont, from 1840 to 1866. Died at Walpole, New Hampshire, November 15, 1883.

Labarraque, lȧ'bȧ'rȧk', (ANTOINE GERMAIN,) a French chemist, born at Oloron in 1777; died in 1850.

Labarre. See BARRE.

Labarre, lȧ'bȧR', (ELOI,) a French architect, born in Picardy in 1764, built the Bourse and Tribunal of Commerce in Paris, (finished about 1826.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1827. Died in 1833.

Labarre, (THÉODORE,) a French composer, and a skilful performer on the harp, was born in Paris in 1805. He composed popular ballads and operas. Died in 1870.

Labarre de Corcelles, de, dęh lȧ'bȧR' dęh koR'sêl', (FRANÇOIS **Tirecuy**—tėR'kü-e',) a French liberal politician, born in 1801. He was a friend of Cavaignac, who in 1848 sent him on a mission to the pope. In 1875 he became a life senator.

La Barre-Duparc, de, dęh lȧ'bȧR' dü'pȧRk', (NICOLAS ÉDOUARD,) a French military writer and officer, born at Saint-Cloud in 1819.

Labarthe, lȧ'bȧRt', (PIERRE,) a French geographer and writer, born at Dax in 1760; died in 1824.

La Bastie, de, dęh lȧ bȧs'te', (JOSEPH BIMARD,) BARON, a French antiquary, born at Carpentras in 1703; died in 1742.

Labat, lȧ'bȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French monk and successful author, born in Paris in 1663. He went in 1694 to the West Indies as a missionary, and, having returned to France in 1706, published a "Description of the West Indies," (6 vols., 1722,) a work of some merit. In 1728 he published an excellent Description of Senegal and adjacent regions, ("Relation de l'Afrique occidentale," 5 vols., 1728,) the data of which were furnished by De Brue. Died in 1738.

Labat, (LÉON,) a French traveller and physician, born at Agde in 1803. He cured the Shah of Persia, who gave him the title of prince. Died in 1847.

Labbe, lȧb, (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit and voluminous writer, born at Bourges in 1607. He lived many years in Paris, and published several useful works on history and chronology, among which is "Chronological, Technical, and Historical Agreement," ("Concordia Chronologica, Technica et Historica," 1656.) He is chiefly known at the present time by his valuable work on Latin pronunciation, entitled "Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices," which was enlarged by E. Leeds and republished in London in 1751. Died in 1667.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Labbé de Monvéron, lȧ'bȧ' dęh môN'vȧ'rôN', (CHARLES,) a French philologist and advocate, born in Paris in 1582. He published, as editor, besides other works, "Glossaries of Cyrillus, Philoxenus, and other Ancient Writers," ("Cyrilli, Philoxeni et aliorum veterum Glossaria," 1679.) Died in 1657.

Labé, lȧ'bȧ', (LOUISE,) a French lady, known by the name of LA BELLE CORDIÈRE, was born at Lyons in 1526, and became the wife of Ennemond Perrin, a merchant who dealt in cordage. She was learned in languages and celebrated for her beauty and ardent imagination. She composed elegies, sonnets, and a drama named "Débat de la Folie et de l'Amour." Died in 1566.

La Bédollière, lȧ bȧ'do'le-aiR', (ÉMILE GIGAULT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Amiens in 1812. He became an editor of the "Siècle." He translated into French Fenimore Cooper's works, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the Waverley Novels. Among his writings are a "Life of La Fayette," (1833,) a "History of the Manners and Private Life of the French," (1847,) "History of Italy," (1859,) "A History of the War between Germany and Italy," (1866,) "France and Prussia," (1867,) "History of the War of 1870–71," (1872,) "Bazaine and the Capitulation of Metz," (1873,) "General History of Ancient and Modern Nations," (1879,) etc.

Labédoyère or **La Bédoyère, de**, dęh lȧ'bȧ'dwȧ'yaiR', (CHARLES ANGÉLIQUE HUCHET,) COUNT, a French general, noted for graceful manners and chivalrous spirit, was born in Paris in 1786. He became aide-de-camp to Marshal Lannes in 1808. At Essling, in 1809, he was wounded by the side of Lannes, who was killed at the same time. He was aide-de-camp to Eugène Beauharnais in 1812, and distinguished himself at the Moskwa and Berezina. In 1814 he accepted from Louis XVIII. the command of a regiment stationed at Grenoble. He was one of the first officers that in 1815 joined the standard of Napoleon, who raised him to the rank of general of division; and he was one of the last to leave the field at the battle of Waterloo. Having been arrested in Paris and tried by court-martial, he was shot, in 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lā'be-o, (QUINTUS ANTISTIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished about 50 B.C. He fought for Brutus at Philippi, and, after the battle was lost, died by his own hand His son, QUINTUS or MARCUS ANTISTIUS LABEO, was a more eminent jurist, a man of great learning, and an inflexible republican. He lived during the reign of Augustus, to whom he sometimes expressed his mind with boldness. He was the founder or head of a school of law, and was the rival of Capito. He wrote Commentaries on the Twelve Tables, and many treatises, extracts from which are preserved in the Digest. Labeo and Capito are styled "ornaments of Peace" ("decora Pacis") by Tacitus. The disciples of Labeo were called *Proculiani*, from Proculus, his successor.

See AULUS GELLIUS, "Noctes Atticæ;" C. VAN ECK, "Dissertatio de Vita, Moribus et Studiis Q. Antistii Labeonis," 1692.

Laberge, de, dęh lȧ'bȧRzh', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1805. He represented human nature with surprising fidelity in a picture of a "Diligence passing through a Village and announcing the Revolution of 1830." His "Country Physician" (1832) is called his master-piece. His works are finished very minutely, without impairing the general effect. Died in 1842.

Labergerie, de, dẹh lȧ′bĕrzh′re′, (JEAN BAPTISTE ROUGIER,) BARON, an eminent French agriculturist, born in Touraine in 1759. He published several approved historical works on the agriculture of the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Gauls, also treatises on Practical Agriculture. Died in 1836.

La-be′rĭ-us, (DECIMUS,) a Roman knight, distinguished as a writer of mimes, was born about 107 B.C. In the year 45 Cæsar signified a wish that he should act his mimes in public. He reluctantly complied, such practice being deemed degrading, and acquitted himself with credit, at the same time availing himself of the opportunity to turn his wit against the dictator. The prologue which he spoke on this occasion has been preserved, and is much admired. Only small fragments of his works are extant. Died in 43 B.C.

Labiche, lȧ′bèsh′, (EUGÈNE MARIN,) a French dramatic author, born at Paris, May 5, 1815. He studied at the Collège Bourbon and at the law-school, but became a news-reporter for the small journals. He attained great success as a writer of eccentric and extravagant comedies, farces, and vaudevilles. In 1880 he was chosen to the Academy. His plays, more than one hundred in number, were in many instances prepared by other writers with his assistance, the originality and extravagance being in most cases his own. Among his best-known works are "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," (1851,) and "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." Died 1888.

La-bĭ-e′nus, (QUINTUS,) was a son of Titus, noticed below. He commanded an army of Parthians which defeated the forces of Mark Antony in Cilicia. Having been captured by the Romans, he was put to death in 39 B.C. His brother, TITUS LABIENUS, was an eloquent orator, and an enemy of Augustus Cæsar. He died in 12 A.D.

Labienus, (TITUS,) a Roman general, born 98 B.C., was chosen tribune of the people in 63, and prætor a few years later. About 60 B.C. he became lieutenant of Cæsar. He was the ablest general that served under Cæsar in the conquest of Gaul, where he gained victories over the Treviri. He abandoned his late chief at the passage of the Rubicon, and took arms for Pompey and the senate in 49 B.C. After the battle of Pharsalia he commanded in Africa, and was killed in the battle of Munda, in Spain, in 45 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Labillardière or **La Billardière, de,** dẹh lȧ′be′yȧR′-de-ȧir′, (JACQUES JULIEN HOUTON,) a French botanist, born at Alençon in 1755. After he had explored Cyprus, Syria, and Mount Lebanon as a botanist, he was employed as naturalist in the expedition which was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791. Having returned to Paris, he published two valuable works, viz., "Narrative of a Voyage in Search of La Pérouse," (1800,) and a "Flora of New Holland," (1804–06.) The former has enriched the various branches of natural history. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1834.

See P. FLOURENS, "Éloge de J. J. de Labillardière,' 1837.

Labitte, lȧ′bĕt′, (CHARLES,) a French critic, born at Château-Thierry in 1816, became professor of foreign literature at Rennes in 1840. He wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" able articles on M. J. Chénier and other authors. Died in 1845. Two volumes of his "Études littéraires" were published in 1846.

Lablache, lȧ′blȧsh′, (LOUIS,) a celebrated singer and actor, born of French parentage in Naples in 1794. He performed many seasons in Paris and London. His voice embraced two full octaves; it was firm and sonorous, powerful and expressive. He was successful both in the serious and comic opera. It is stated that he gave lessons in music to Queen Victoria. "He has given form and life," says M. D'Ortigue, "to the immortal types traced by musicians of genius; he has delighted civilized Europe for nearly half a century as a tragedian full of dignity and as an inimitable buffoon." Died in 1858.

See CASTIL-BLAZE, "Biographie de Lablache;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lablée, lȧ′blȧ′, (JACQUES,) a French writer of fiction and verses, born at Beaugency in 1751; died in 1841.

La Boëtie. See BOÉTIE.

La Borde. See BORDE.

Laborde, (GENERAL.) See DELABORDE, (HENRI F.)

Laborde, lȧ′bord′, (MAXIMILIAN,) an American physician, of French extraction, born in Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1804. He became in 1838 secretary of state. In 1842 he was appointed professor of logic and belles-lettres in South Carolina College, and afterwards of metaphysics and physiology. Died November 6, 1873.

Laborde, lȧ′bord′, (VIDIEN,) a French priest, born at Toulouse in 1680. He lived in Paris, and was patronized by Cardinal de Noailles. He published a "Treatise on the Essence, Distinction, and Limits of the Spiritual and Temporal Powers," "Familiar Conferences," and other admired religious works. Died in 1748.

Laborde, de, dẹh lȧ′bord′, (ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French antiquary and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1774, was a son of Jean Joseph, (1724–94.) He accompanied Lucien Bonaparte in his embassy to Spain in 1800, after which he devoted some years to the study and delineation of Spanish monuments, scenery, etc. He published the results in a large and costly work,—"Picturesque and Historic Journey in Spain," ("Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne," 4 vols., 1807–18, with 900 engravings,) which is highly commended. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1822 and 1827, and risked his life for the popular cause in July, 1830, after which he became a councillor of state. Among his important works are "The Monuments of France classed Chronologically," (24 parts, 1816–26,) and a "Picturesque Journey in Austria," (3 vols., 1821–23.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for August and October, 1810.

Laborde, de, (JEAN JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French financier, born at Jacca, Aragon, in 1724. He acquired a very large fortune by commerce, and was distinguished for his liberality. He was appointed banker to the court by the Duke of Choiseul, who gave him the title of marquis. He was guillotined in 1794, on suspicion of having conspired against the dominant party.

Laborde, de, (LÉON EMMANUEL SIMON JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French traveller and writer on art, a son of Count Alexandre Louis Joseph, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1807. He became aide-de-camp to La Fayette in 1830, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1840. In 1842 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions. He produced a splendid work entitled "Travels in the East," ("Voyage en Orient," etc., containing four hundred views in Asia Minor and Syria, 36 parts, 1837–55,) "The Renaissance of the Arts at the Court of France," (1850–55,) and other works on art. In 1857 he was chosen director of the archives of the empire. Died March 29, 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1837.

Labouchere, lȧ′boo′shaiR′, (HENRY,) Baron Taunton, an English Whig minister of state, born in London in 1798, was descended from a family of French Protestants. He was returned to Parliament for Taunton in 1830, became privy councillor in 1835, and president of the board of trade in 1839. Having resigned with his party in 1841, he was chosen chief secretary for Ireland in 1846. He was president of the board of trade from July, 1847, till February, 1852, and was colonial secretary from the accession of Palmerston, in 1855, until February, 1858. His mother was a Baring, sister of Lord Ashburton. Died in July, 1869.

Labouchère, lȧ′boo′shaiR′, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French historical painter, was born at Nantes in 1807. Among his works are "The Colloquy of Geneva in 1549: Calvin, Beza, and Farel," and "Luther at the Diet of Worms," (1857.) Died at Paris, March 28, 1873.

Labouderie, lȧ′bood′re′, (JEAN,) a French religious writer and abbé, born in Auvergne in 1776; died in 1849.

Laboulaye, lȧ′boo′lȧ′, (ÉDOUARD RENÉ LEFÉBURE,) a French jurist and historical writer, born in Paris in 1811. He acquired a high reputation by his writings, among which are a "History of the Law of Landed Property in Europe," (1839,) a "History of the United

States of America," (3 vols., 1855,) and an ingenious and witty work entitled "Paris in America." He translated into French several of the works of Dr. Channing, (1853.) In 1845 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was a warm friend of the Union during the great civil war, (1861–65,) and was a Liberal in French politics. Died May 25, 1883.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Labourdonnaie or **La Bourdonnaie, de,** dẹh lȧ'-boor'do'nȧ', (ANNE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Guérande in 1747. In 1792 he was made a general, and, having obtained command of the army of the North, was denounced by Dumouriez for obstructing his operations in Belgium, and was recalled. He afterwards commanded the army of the Pyrenees. Died in November, 1793.

Labourdonnaie, de, (FRANÇOIS RÉGIS,) COUNT, a French legislator, born at Angers in 1767. In 1815 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where for about fifteen years he was one of the chief orators of the extreme royalists. He obtained the portfolio of the interior in the Polignac ministry in 1829, but resigned about the close of that year. Died in 1839.

Labourdonnais, de, (MAHÉ.) See MAHÉ.

Labourdonnais, de, dẹh lȧ'boor'do'nȧ', (MAHÉ, mȧ'ȧ',) a Frenchman, surnamed "The King of Chess," was born in 1795. After the death of Philidor he was probably the most skilful chess-player in France. He wrote a "Life of Mahé de Labourdonnais," (his grandfather.) Died in 1840.

Laboureur, Le, lẹh lȧ'boo'rur', (JEAN,) a French priest, whose works have thrown light on the history of France, was born at Montmorency in 1623. He became one of the almoners of the king. He published "Monuments of Illustrious Persons," (1641,) "Memoirs of Michel de Castelnau," (1659,) and other works. Died in 1675.

Labrador, lȧ-brȧ-dôr', (JUAN,) a Spanish painter of the Seville school, was born in Estremadura. He painted flowers and fruits with great success. His works are highly prized in Spain. Died in 1600, at an advanced age.

Labrousse, de, dẹh lȧ'brooss', (CLOTILDE SUZANNE **de Courcelles**—dẹh koor'sel',) a French enthusiast, born in Périgord in 1747. She professed to be a prophetess. In the Revolution she advocated the popular cause. Died in 1821.

La Brousse, de, (NICOLAS,) Comte de Verteillac, (dẹh vêr'tȧ'yȧk',) a French general, born in 1648, was killed near Mons in 1693. Louis XIV. said, "I have lost in the Count of Verteillac the best officer of infantry that I have had since Turenne."

La Brune, de, dẹh lȧ brün, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and writer, lived about 1690–1720.

La Brunerie, de, dẹh lȧ brün're', (GUILLAUME,) Vicomte Dode, a French general, born in Isère in 1775. He had the chief command of the engineers of the army which invaded Spain in 1823, and directed the fortifications of Paris, (1840–45.) He was made a marshal of France in 1847. Died in 1851.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Bruyère. See BRUYÈRE, DE LA.

La Caille. See CAILLE, DE LA.

La Calleja, de, dȧ lȧ kȧl-yȧ'hȧ, (ANDRES,) a Spanish painter, born at La Rioja in 1705; died in Madrid in 1785.

La Calprenède. See CALPRENÈDE, DE LA.

Lacarry, lȧ'kȧ're', (GILLES,) a learned French Jesuit and historian, born in the diocese of Castres in 1605, was for many years rector of the College of Cahors. He published several esteemed historical works, among which is a "History of Rome from Julius Cæsar to Constantine I.," (1671.) Died in 1684.

Lacaussade, lȧ'kō'sȧd', (AUGUSTE,) a French poet and critic, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1820. He made a good version of Ossian's poems, (1842,) and became secretary to M. Sainte-Beuve. In 1852 he published "Poëmes et Paysages," ("Poems and Landscapes.")

Lacaze, de, dẹh lȧ'kȧz', (LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born in Béarn in 1703. Among his works is "Idée de l'Homme physique et moral," ("Ideal of the Physical and Moral Man," 1755.) Died in 1765.

Lacépède, de, dẹh lȧ'sȧ'pȧd', (BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE DE LA VILLE,) COUNT, an eminent French naturalist, born at Agen in 1756. He was carefully educated at home by his father, who was of a distinguished family, and in early youth chose natural history as his favourite study and Buffon as his model. Having sent to Buffon an account of some experiments on electricity and received a complimentary answer, he went to Paris in 1777, and formed an intimacy with that naturalist and Daubenton. He published an "Essay on Electricity" in 1781, and soon after became the favourite pupil of Buffon, who selected him to continue his "Natural History." In 1785 Lacépède was appointed curator and sub-demonstrator in the Cabinet du Roi. He published, as a sequel to Buffon's work, in 1788, a "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which was commended by Cuvier. In 1791 he entered the Legislative Assembly as a moderate friend of the new régime, and during the reign of terror found refuge in the country. He obtained a chair of zoology in the Museum of Natural History in 1795, and was admitted into the Institute in 1796. His "Natural History of Fishes" (6 vols. 4to, 1798–1803) is elegant in style, but defective in philosophy. Having been chosen president of the senate in 1801, grand chancellor of the legion of honour in 1803, and minister of state in 1804, he was very assiduous in the performance of his public duties. His "Natural History of Cetacea" (2 vols., 1804) is called his best work. After the restoration he was made a peer of France. Died in 1825.

See CUVIER, "Éloge historique du Comte de Lacépède," 1820, VILLENAVE, "Éloge historique du Comte de Lacépède," 1826; AMALRIC, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. le Comte de Lacépède;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Cerda. See CERDA, DE LA.

Lacerda e Almeida, de, dȧ lȧ sêr'dȧ ȧ ȧl-mā'e-dȧ, (FRANCISCO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese traveller, explored parts of Brazil, and portions of Africa between 10° and 26° south latitude. Died in Africa about 1798.

La Chabeaussière, de, dẹh lȧ shȧ'bō'se-aiR', (ANGE ÉTIENNE XAVIER POISSON,) a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1752; died in 1820.

La Chaise or **Lachaise, de,** dẹh lȧ shȧz, (FRANÇOIS D'AIX,) or **La Chaise d'Aix,** (FRANÇOIS DE,) PÈRE, a French Jesuit, born in Forez in 1624. After teaching philosophy at Lyons, he obtained in 1675 the place of confessor to Louis XIV., which he kept for thirty-four years. He had much influence with the king, and appears to have acted with moderation and prudence. Voltaire calls him a "mild person, with whom the ways of conciliation were always open." He is partly responsible, however, for the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Died in 1709. A large cemetery of Paris bears the name of Père La Chaise.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Chalotais. See CHALOTAIS, DE LA.

Lachambeaudie, lȧ'shôN'bō'de', (PIERRE,) a French fabulist, born at Sarlat in 1806. He joined the Saint-Simonians about 1832, and published, in 1839, "Popular Fables," (7th edition, 1849,) which gained a prize of 2000 francs from the French Academy. Died July 6, 1872.

La Chambre. See CHAMBRE, DE LA.

Lachapelle or **La Chapelle, de,** dẹh lȧ'shȧ'pêl', (ARMAND **Boisbeleau**—bwȧ'bẹh'lō',) a French Protestant minister, was born in Saintonge in 1676. After preaching in London, he became pastor of a church at the Hague in 1725. He was the editor of the last ten volumes of the "Bibliothèque Anglaise," or "Literary Journal of Great Britain," (15 vols., 1717–27,) which was commenced by Laroche, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1746.

La Chapelle, de, (JEAN,) a mediocre French poet, born at Bourges in 1655, became a member of the French Academy. He wrote several successful tragedies, among which was "Zaïde," and "The Amours of Catullus," (1680.) Died in 1723.

Lach'ą-rēs, [Λαχάρης,] an Athenian demagogue and tyrant, who obtained the chief power at Athens in 296 B.C. He was expelled by Demetrius in 295.

La Châtre, de, dẹh lȧ'shâtR', (CLAUDE,) a French general and courtier, born about 1536; died in 1614.

La Chaussée. See CHAUSSÉE.

Lā'chēs, [*Λάχης,*] an Athenian general, commanded an expedition sent to Sicily in 427 B.C. He was one of the commanders of the army sent to Argos in 418 B.C., and was killed at Mantinea in that year.

Lach'e-sis, [*Λάχεσις,*] a Greek word signifying "lot" or "destiny," the name of one of the PARCÆ, (which see.)

La Chétardie. See CHÉTARDIE, DE LA.

Lachmann, läk'mân, (KARL,) an eminent German critic and philologist, born at Brunswick in March, 1793. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen. After having lectured in the University of Königsberg, he became in 1827 professor in that of Berlin, where he acquired a high reputation. In 1830 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He published excellent critical essays on Homer and on the "Niebelungen-Lied." Between 1829 and 1845 he edited the works of Catullus, Tibullus, Terence, and Avianus. He published an edition of Lucretius, (1850.) He also wrote "De Choreis Systematis Tragicorum Græcorum," (1819,) and many other works. He is chiefly remembered for his important labours on the text of the Greek New Testament. Died in Berlin, March 13, 1851.

See JACOB GRIMM, "Rede auf Lachmann," 1851; MARTIN HERTZ, "K. Lachmann, eine Biographie," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lachner, läk'ner, (FRANZ,) a German musical composer, born at Rain, in Bavaria, in 1804. He composed symphonies, which are his chief title to fame, and several operas and oratorios. After acting as chapel-master in Vienna some years, he became royal chapel-master in Munich in 1836, and in 1852 he was chosen general director of music. He ranks among the greatest composers of symphonies in recent times. Died in 1890.

Lackemacher, läk'keh-mäk'er, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German Orientalist, born at Osterwick in 1695; died in 1736.

Lack'ing-ton, (JAMES,) an English bookseller, born about 1745; died in 1816.

See his "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1792.

Lackmann, läk'mân, (ADAM HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Weningen in 1694; died in 1753.

La Clède or **Laclède, de,** deh läk'läd', (N.,) a French historian, was a friend of Voltaire. He published a "General History of Portugal," (2 vols. 4to, 1735,) of which a Portuguese version appeared in 16 vols., (1781–97.) He died young in 1736.

Laclos or **La Clos, de,** deh läk'lo', (PIERRE AMBROISE FRANÇOIS **Choderlos**—sho'dĕr'los',) a French officer, born at Amiens in 1741. He was secretary to the Duke of Orléans during the Revolution. In the army he served as maréchal-de-camp under the Republic. He published a licentious romance, "The Dangerous Liaisons." Died in 1803.

La Colonie, de, deh läk o'lo'ne', (JEAN MARTIN,) a French historical writer, born at Bordeaux in 1674. He wrote a "History of Bordeaux," (3 vols., 1757.) Died in 1759.

Lacombe, läk'kŏmb', (JACQUES,) a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1724. Among his numerous works, in prose and verse, are a "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (1759,) a "History of Revolutions in Russia," (1763,) and a "Dictionary of Arts and Trades," (8 vols., 1789–91.) Died in 1811.

La Condamine. See CONDAMINE, LA.

Lacordaire, läk'kor'dâr', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI,) a celebrated French preacher, and founder of a new order of Dominicans, was born at Recey-sur-Ource (Côte d'Or) in 1802. He was educated for the law, which he renounced in 1823 for the church, having been converted from Voltairian views by the "Essay on Indifference" of Lamennais. In 1830 he was associated with Lamennais and Montalembert as an editor of the "Avenir," which was ultramontane in religion but liberal or radical in politics. His unity and co-operation with Lamennais ceased in 1832, after a visit to Rome with his two friends above named, and after the pope had denounced the "Avenir." In 1835 the archbishop opened to him the pulpit of Notre-Dame, Paris, where he attracted immense crowds by the novel and brilliant style of his sermons, in which he availed himself freely of the various interests and excitements of the time. He became a Dominican friar in 1840, and published a "Life of Saint Dominic." In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but he resigned his seat in May of that year, having failed as a parliamentary speaker. He afterwards preached in Paris and other cities. He published "Considerations on the Philosophic System of Lamennais," (1834,) "Sermons *(Conférences)* at Notre-Dame," (3 vols., 1835–50,) "Letter on the Holy See," (1838,) and other works. In 1859 or 1860 he was elected to the French Academy in place of De Tocqueville. Died in November, 1861.

See MONTALEMBERT, "Vie de Lacordaire;" "Notice sur Lacordaire," Lyons, 1845; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome i.; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Le Père Lacordaire," 1844; PIERRE LORRAIN, "Biographie historique de Lacordaire," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1863; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1864; PÈRE CHOCARNE, "Vie du Père Lacordaire," (and English translation of the same, Dublin and New York, 1867.)

Lacordaire, (JEAN THÉODORE,) a French naturalist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Recey-sur-Ource in 1801. He travelled extensively in South America between 1825 and 1832. Among his works are an "Introduction to Entomology," (2 vols., 1834–37,) and a "Natural History of Insects: Genera of Coleoptera," (4 vols., 1857.) Died at Liège, July 18, 1870.

Lacoste, läk'kost', (ÉLIE,) a French Jacobin, born at Montagnac, was elected to the Convention in 1792. On the 9th Thermidor, 1794, he spoke with energy against Robespierre, and procured the suppression of the revolutionary tribunal. Died in 1803.

Lacoste, läk'kost', (MARIE R.,) an American poetess, born in Georgia about 1842, known as the author of "Somebody's Darling," a short poem which appeared anonymously in 1863 and achieved wide popularity.

Lacour, läk'koor', (PIERRE,) a French painter and archæologist, born at Bordeaux in 1778.

Lacretelle, de, deh läk'kreh-tĕl', (JEAN CHARLES DOMINIQUE,) a popular French historian, born at Metz in 1766. He was in Paris during the Revolution, and was a zealous partisan of the moderate Constitutionalists. After the fall of Robespierre he became one of the chiefs of the *jeunesse dorée*, and gained distinction as an eloquent writer and editor of a political journal. On the 18th Fructidor, 1797, he was arrested on the charge of being a royalist, and imprisoned twenty-three months. He published a "History of the French Revolution," (5 vols., 1801–6,) which obtained great success, a "History of France since the Restoration," (3 vols., 1829–35,) and many other works on French history. Among his best productions is a "History of France during the Eighteenth Century," (6 vols., 1808,) and "The National Convention," (3 vols., 1825.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1811, and was professor of history at the Faculty of Letters from 1809 to 1848. In 1827 he was the prime mover of a protest which the French Academy made against a proposed law to subvert the freedom of the press. Died in 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TASTEL, "Histoire des quarante Fauteuils de l'Académie Française," 4 vols., 1855; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805.

Lacretelle, de, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French lawyer and successful writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1751. He became a resident of Paris at an early age. He gained reputation by his "Éloge de Montausier," by a prize essay "Sur la Préjugé des Peines infamantes," ("On the Prejudice against [the Families of those who suffer] Infamous Penalties," 1784,) and other works, for which the Academy in 1786 awarded him the prize founded for the work most useful to morals. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he acted with the moderate Constitutionalists. About 1802 he was admitted into the French Academy in place of La Harpe. After the restoration of 1814 he was one of the editors of the "Minerve Française." He was author of "Portraits and Tableaux" and "Mélanges of Philosophy and Literature," (5 vols., 1802–07.) Died in 1824 or 1825.

Lacroix, läk'krwâ', (JULES,) a French novelist and poet, born in Paris in 1809, published "The Parasites," (2 vols., 1837,) "Memoirs of a Somnambulist," (5 vols., 1845,) and other novels. Died in 1887.

Lacroix, (PAUL,) a prolific writer and novelist, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1807, and is known under the pseudonym of P. L. JACOB BIBLIOPHILE. He published a "History of the Sixteenth Century in France," (4 vols, 1834,) a "History of Napoleon III.," (4 vols., 1854,) and other historical works. The manners, arts, and sciences of Europe in the middle ages and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are illustrated in his "Moyen-Age et la Renaissance," (5 vols., 1847–51,) which is regarded as a valuable and important work. Among his novels are "Soirées of Walter Scott at Paris," (2 vols., 1829–31,) "The Good Old Time," (1835,) "Lover and Mother," ("Amante et Mère," 2 vols., 1839,) and "Le Dieu Pépétius," (1874.) He was very prominent as a bibliographer. Died at Paris, October, 1884.

Lacroix, (SILVESTRE FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1765. He was professor in the Polytechnic School, the Sorbonne, and the College of France for about sixty years, and rendered important services to science by his elementary works on geometry, algebra, etc. He published a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," (2 vols., 1797,) which is highly esteemed. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lacroix or **La Croix, de,** dẹh lȧ′krwȧ′, (EMERIC,) a French writer against war, born in Paris about 1590. Among his works is "The New Cyneas."

Lacroix, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAMPHILE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1774; died in 1842.

Lacroix, de, (J. P.,) a French regicide and lawyer, was born at Pont-Audemer in 1754. He was an active member of the Convention, and became a political friend of Danton, with whom he was executed in April, 1794.

Lacroix, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE NICOLLE,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1704. He published a "Modern Geography," (1747,) which was used in colleges for about fifty years. Died in 1760.

Lacroix, de, (MARIE NICOLAS CHRESTIEN,) a French engineer and topographer, born in Paris in 1754. He enjoyed high consideration as chief of the topographical bureau in the department of foreign affairs. Died in 1836.

Lacroix du Maine, de, dẹh lȧ′krwȧ′ dü mȧn, (FRANÇOIS GRUDÉ,) SIEUR, a French bibliographer, born at Mans in 1552. Having collected many books and literary materials, he published in 1584 his "Bibliothèque Française," which contains valuable information on French works and their authors, and is commended for accuracy. He was assassinated in 1592 by some fanatics who suspected that he secretly favoured the Reformed religion.

Lacrosse, de, dẹh lȧ′kross′, (BERNARD THÉOBALD JOSEPH,) BARON, a French politician, born at Brest in 1796. In 1848 he was appointed minister of public works, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1865.

Lacrosse, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE RAYMOND,) BARON, a French admiral, the father of the preceding, was born at Meilhan in 1765. In 1804 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the flotilla at Boulogne. Died in 1829.

Lacroze, de, dẹh lȧ′kroz′, (MATHURIN VEYSSIÈRE,) a French Orientalist, born at Nantes in 1661, became librarian of the King of Prussia in 1697, and professor of philosophy in Berlin. He wrote an "Egyptian Dictionary," and several historical treatises. Died in 1739.

Lacruz or **La Cruz, de,** dȧ lȧ-krooth′, (JUAN,) a skilful Spanish painter of history and portraits, was born at Valencia in 1545, and was surnamed PANTOJA. He was patronized by Philip II., for whom he painted portraits and religious pieces. Died in 1610.

Lacruz, de, (JUAÑA IÑEZ,) a Spanish or Mexican poetess, born near Mexico in 1651. She published in 1670 a volume of dramas and other poems, religious and secular, which were greatly admired for grace and sensibility. She retired to a convent in 1668, and died in 1695. She was often called "the Tenth Muse."

Lacruz y Cano, de, dȧ lȧ-krooth′ e kȧ′no, (RAMON,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Madrid in 1731. He had great facility in versification, and excelled in ridicule or facetiæ. He produced many successful comedies, in which characters are skilfully treated. Died in 1795.

Lacshmî. See LAKSHMÎ.

Lactance. See LACTANTIUS.

Lactantius, lȧk-tȧn′she-us, [Fr. LACTANCE, lȧk′tôNss′; It. LATTANZIO, lȧt-tȧn′ze-o,] (LUCIUS CŒLIUS FIRMIANUS,) an eloquent Latin Father, who flourished in the third and fourth centuries, and is supposed to have been a native of Africa. He was a pupil of Arnobius. About 290 A.D., Diocletian employed him as teacher of rhetoric at Nicomedia. Some writers think he was converted from paganism after that date. Between 310 and 320 he was preceptor of Crispus, the son of the emperor Constantine, and during that period lived in Gaul. His principal work is "Institutiones Divinæ," ("Divine Institutions,") a defence of Christianity. He is reputed the most eloquent and polished of the Latin Fathers, and was called by Saint Jerome "the Christian Cicero." Died probably about 325 A.D.

See BROOKE MOUNTAIN, "Summary of the Writings of Lactantius," London, 1839; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" SAINT JEROME, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" P. ECKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Lactantio, Cicerone Christiano," 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lacuée, lȧ′kü′ȧ′, (GÉRARD JEAN,) Comte de Cessac, a French general and administrator, born near Agen in 1752. He became a member of the Institute, minister of state, (1807,) and minister of the administration of war in 1810. Died in 1841.

Lacuna. See LAGUNA.

Lā′cy, (JOHN,) an English actor and dramatist, born at Doncaster. He obtained such popularity as a comic actor that Charles II. had his portrait painted in several characters. He wrote, besides other comedies, "The Dumb Lady," and "Sir Hercules Buffoon." Died in 1681.

La′cy, (MICHAEL ROPHINO,) a musician, actor, and composer, born in 1795, at Bilboa, Spain, where his father was an English merchant. He was famous as a performer on the violin, and subsequently appeared as a comedian, but is best known as the adapter of the words and music of famous operas so as to suit them to the taste of the time. Died September 20, 1867.

Lacy, de, dȧ lȧ′*th*ee′, (LUIS,) an able Spanish general, born near Gibraltar in 1775. Having failed in an attempt to restore the authority of the Cortes, he was shot in 1817.

Lacy, von, (JOSEPH FRANZ MORITZ.) See LASCY.

Lą-çy′dēs, [Λακύδης,] a Greek philosopher of the Platonic school, was a native of Cyrene. He was a pupil of Arcesilaus, whose successor he became at Athens about 240 B.C. His writings are not extant. Died about 215 B.C., (one account says 241 B.C.)

Ladd, (GEORGE TRUMBULL,) D.D., an American theologian, born at Painesville, Ohio, January 19, 1842. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1864, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1869, held Congregationalist pastorships from 1869 to 1879, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin College from 1879 to 1881, and in 1881 was called to the corresponding chair in Yale College. His principal published works are "Principles of Church Polity," (1882,) and "Doctrine of Sacred Scripture," (2 vols., 1883.)

Ladd, (WILLIAM,) an American philanthropist, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1778, was one of the originators of the American Peace Society, of which he became president. He was successively editor of the "Friend of Peace" and the "Harbinger of Peace," and wrote several essays on that subject. Died in 1841.

Ladenberg, von, fon lȧ′dẹn-bĕRG′, (ADALBERT,) born at Anspach in 1798, filled many important posts under the Prussian government. Died in 1855.

Ladenberg, von, (PHILIPP,) a Prussian lawyer, the father of the preceding, born at Magdeburg in 1769, became in 1837 privy minister of state. Died in 1847.

Ladislaus, lad′is-lawss or lȧ′dis-lŏwss, [Fr. LADISLAS, lȧ′de′slȧs′; Polish, WLADISLAW, vlȧ′de-slav′ or vlȧ′de-slȧf′,] I., King of Hungary, and SAINT, born in 1041, was a son of Bela I. He began to reign in 1078, and died in 1095. He was canonized by the pope.

See GÁNÓCZY, "Dissertatio de S. Ladislao," etc., Vienna, 1775.

Ladislaus II., of Hungary, a son of Bela II., was born about 1134; died in 1162, after a reign of about six months. He is omitted from some lists of the kings of Hungary.

Ladislaus II. or **III.**, King of Hungary, born about 1185, was a son of Emeric. He was elected in 1204, and died in 1205.

Ladislaus III. or **IV.**, surnamed CUMAN, King of Hungary, succeeded his father, Stephen IV., in 1272. In his reign Hungary was ravaged by the Tartars or Mongols. He was assassinated in 1290.

Ladislaus IV. or **V.**, King of Hungary, born about 1400, was a son of Jagellon or Ladislaus. He inherited the throne of Poland in 1434, and was elected King of Hungary in 1440. His army gained several victories over the Turkish invaders. (See HUNIADES.) He was killed at the battle of Varna by the Turks in 1444. He was succeeded by the infant son of Albert II., who was styled Ladislaus VI., and who died in 1457, aged seventeen.

See FESSLER, "Geschichte der Ungarn."

Ladislaus VI. or **VII.**, King of Hungary, born about 1450, was a son of Casimir IV. of Poland. He was elected King of Hungary in 1490. During his reign the conquests of Matthias Corvinus in Austria were lost. He died in 1516, leaving the throne to his son Louis.

See COUNT VON MAILATH, "Geschichte der Ungarn."

Ladislaus or **Lancelot**, King of Naples, was the son of Charles III., and began to reign in 1386. His rival, Louis II., had possession of Naples, but was expelled in 1399. Ladislaus excited the Romans to revolt against Innocent VII., and in 1408 made himself master of Rome. Died in 1414.

Ladislaus OF POLAND. See VLADISLAUS.

Ladmiral, lăd'me'răl', (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, of French descent, born at Leyden in 1680.

Ladoucette, de, dẹh lă'doo'sĕt', (JEAN CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a meritorious French administrator, born at Metz in 1770; died in 1848.

Ladowski, lă-dov'skee, (REMIE,) a Polish naturalist, born at Volhynia in 1738, published a "Natural History of Poland," (1783.) Died in 1798.

Ladvocat, lăd'vo'kă', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Vaucouleurs in 1709, was learned in philosophy, history, Oriental languages, etc. He became professor of divinity in the Sorbonne, and published, besides other works, a Hebrew Grammar, "Bibliothèque annuelle," (1748–51,) and a "Historical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1752.) An enlarged edition of the last was published in 5 vols. in 1822. Died in 1765.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ladvocat, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French philosophical writer, born in Paris in 1644. He became a counsellor and dean of the chamber of accounts. He wrote several metaphysical works, one of which is entitled a "New System of Philosophy." Died in 1735.

Ladvocat, (N.,) a French publisher and bookseller, born in 1790; died in 1854.

Lælius, lee'le-us, (CAIUS,) surnamed NEPOS, an eminent Roman general. He had a high command under Scipio Africanus in the expedition against Spain in 210 B.C. In 205 he gained a victory over Syphax in Africa, for which he received a crown of gold. He was elected prætor in 197, and consul in 190. His notes furnished Polybius with materials for his history of Scipio's campaigns in Spain.

Lælius, (CAIUS,) surnamed SAPIENS, a son of the preceding, studied philosophy with Diogenes the Stoic, and became an eminent orator. He served with distinction under his friend Scipio the Younger at the siege of Carthage, and was chosen consul in 140 B.C. He favoured the aristocratic party, and was an opponent of T. Gracchus. The celebrity of the friendship between Lælius and Scipio caused Cicero to place the name of the former at the head of his dialogue "De Amicitia." Horace commends his mild philosophy,—"mitis sapientia Lælii," (Serm. ii. Sat. 1.) Died about 115 B.C.

See CICERO, "Brutus" and "De Oratore;" HENDRIK HANA, Dissertatio de C. Lælio Sapiente," 1832.

Laemlein. See LÄMLEIN.

Laennec, lă'nĕk', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Quimper in 1748, was the uncle of the following. He became physician-in-ordinary to the king in 1779. Died in 1822.

Laennec, (RENÉ THÉODORE HYACINTHE,) an eminent French physician, born at Quimper in February, 1781, went to Paris in 1800 to pursue his studies. He gave special attention to anatomy, in which he made several discoveries. He had already acquired a reputation by his practice and writings, when he invented the stethoscope in 1815, and opened a new era in medicine by his important discovery of auscultation. Having been chosen chief physician of the Hôpital Necker in 1816, he studied the diseases of the thorax with great diligence, sagacity, and success. His "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation," etc. ("Traité de l'Auscultation médiate et des Maladies des Poumons et du Cœur," 2 vols., 1819) produced a great sensation, and may be regarded as the most important contribution to medical science made in the present century. He was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France in 1822, and obtained the chair of clinic medicine in 1822 or 1823. He died of consumption in 1826.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Laennec," 1840; A. L. J. BAYLE, "Notice historique sur R. T. H. Laennec," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laensbergh, lăns'bĕRH or lâns'bĕrg, (MATHIEU,) a Fleming, who lived about 1630, was the author of a famous almanac, first published about 1635. An almanac bearing his name continues to be published at Liege.

La Enzina or **Encina.** See ENZINA.

Laer or **Laar, van**, văn lăR, (PIETER,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1613. He studied and worked sixteen years in Rome, where he was intimate with N. Poussin and Claude Lorrain and received the surname of BAMBOCCIO. In 1639 he returned to Holland and settled in Haarlem. His favourite subjects were hunting-scenes, rural sports, fairs, fisheries, and rustic festivals, which he treated with great vivacity. He excelled in design, colour, and aerial effects. His etchings of his own designs are also much admired. Died in 1673.

Laerte. See LAERTES.

La-er'tēs, [Gr. Λαέρτης; Fr. LAERTE, lă'ĕRt',] King of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses, is said to have been one of the Argonauts. He resigned the crown to his son just named.

Laertius, (DIOGENES.) See DIOGENES.

Laet, van, văn lăt, (JAN,) a Flemish geographer, born at Antwerp, was well versed in languages and history. He published valuable descriptive works on Spain, Italy, Persia, etc. His "Description of the West Indies" (1640) is highly commended. Died about 1650.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lævinus, lē-vī'nus, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who, having obtained the office of prætor in 214 B.C., fought with success against Philip, King of Macedon, at Oricum. He became consul in 210 B.C., and obtained by lot the command of Italy, which was then invaded by Hannibal; but he exchanged this province with Marcellus for Sicily. He quickly expelled the Carthaginians from this island. Died in 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" POLYBIUS, "History."

Lævinus, (PUBLIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who was consul in 280 B.C. He obtained the chief command in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. His army was defeated by Pyrrhus in a great battle on the Siris, near Heraclea, in 280 B.C.

Lævinus, lă-vee'nus, (TORRENTIUS,) called also **Vander Beken**, văn dẹr bā'kẹn, a Flemish prelate, born at Ghent about 1525, was distinguished as a Latin poet. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, and became Bishop of Mechlin. Died in 1595.

Lævius, lee've-us, a Latin poet, of whom little is known. He lived in the first century before Christ, and wrote "Erotopægnia."

Lafabrique, lă'fă'brĕk', (NICOLAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Namur; died at Liege in 1736.

La Fage, lă făzh, (RAIMOND,) a French designer and engraver, born at Lisle (Albigeois) about 1650, studied and worked at Rome and at Paris. He was renowned for boldness of touch and facility of execution. The pen was his favourite instrument in design. He left many etchings. His habits were very intemperate. Died about 1690.

La Fage, de, dẹh lä fäzh, (JUSTE ADRIEN LENOIR,) a French musician, composer, and writer on music, born at Paris in 1801. In 1828 he produced a comic opera, "I Creditori," which was moderately successful. But he is best known for his works on music, "The Complete Manual of Music," (1836–38,) and "General History of Music." Died March 8, 1862.

La Faille, de, dẹh lä fäl or fä'yẹ, (CLÉMENT,) a French naturalist, born at La Rochelle in 1718; died in 1782.

Lafaist. See LAFAYE.

La Fare, de, dẹh lä fär, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born at Valgorge in 1644. He served several campaigns in the army, (1667–74,) and became a friend of Turenne. Besides some trifling poetical pieces, he wrote "Memoirs and Reflections on the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (1715,) which is commended. Died in 1712.

La Farge, lä färzh, (JOACHIM,) a French financier, born in Paris about 1750, originated a system of tontine which is called by his name. Died about 1825.

Lafarge, la-färj', (JOHN,) an American artist, born in New York city about 1840. He is one of the best landscape-painters in the United States, and is noted for his flower-pieces and water-colour pictures. His strongest quality is exhibited in the masterly and expressive use of colour. Among his noted works are "Paradise at Newport," "Christ and Nicodemus," a cartoon sketch, and the frescos of Trinity Church, Boston. Comparatively few of his paintings are free from technical faults, but their popularity is based upon high yet often subtile and indefinable excellences of conception and execution.

La Farge, (MARIE CAPPELLE,) a Frenchwoman, notorious for her crimes, was born in Picardy in 1816. She was the daughter of a colonel of artillery, and was married in 1838 to M. La Farge, who died soon after, it was supposed, from the effects of poison administered by his wife. About the same time she was accused of having stolen from one of her friends some diamonds of great value. The trial which followed was of the most exciting kind, several eminent chemists having declared, after an examination of the remains, that there were no marks of poison, while M. Orfila asserted that arsenic was present. Madame La Farge was condemned to imprisonment for life, but after twelve years she was released, on account of ill health, and died in 1852.

See "Mémoires de Marie Cappelle Veuve La Farge," by herself 4 vols., 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1842.

La Farina, lä fä-Ree'nä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian lawyer and historical writer, born at Messina in 1815. He founded several liberal journals, which were successively suppressed by the government. He afterwards settled at Florence, where he found more liberty, and published a democratic anti-papal journal, "L'Alba." He took a prominent part in the unsuccessful revolution in Sicily in 1848, after which he again became an exile. Among his works are a "History of Italy from 1815 to 1850," (6 vols.,) and a "History of the Revolution of Sicily in 1848–49," (2 vols.) Died in 1863.

Lafaye, lä'fą', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant minister, born at Châteaudun, became professor of theology at Geneva in 1584. He wrote several theological works, and a "Life of Beza," (1606.) Died in 1615.

Lafaye or **Lafaist,** lä'fą', (PIERRE BENJAMIN,) a French philologist, born in the department of Yonne in 1808. His chief works are "French Synonymes," (1841,) crowned by the Institute, and a "Dictionary of the Synonymes of the French Language." Died in 1867.

Lafaye, de, dẹh lä'fą', (JEAN ÉLIE,) an able French engineer, born at Vienne in 1671. He served in the army many years as engineer, and made discoveries in the science of war. Died in 1718.

Lafaye, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist, distinguished for his wit and accomplishments, brother of the preceding, was born at Vienne in 1674. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1731.

La Fayette or **Lafayette, de,** dẹh lä'fą'ẹt', (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) the only son of General La Fayette, was born in 1779. He entered the army young, and served in Italy about 1796. As aide-de-camp of General Grouchy, he made the campaigns of Austria, Prussia, and Poland, (1805–07.) He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1822, and again in 1827, by the voters of Seine-et-Marne, whom he continued to represent until 1848. In politics he was an advanced liberal. Died in 1849.

La Fayette, de, (GILBERT,) a French general, born about 1380. He fought for the dauphin Charles against the English, and became a marshal of France in 1420. He was afterwards one of the chief counsellors of Charles VII., and contributed to the victory of Joan of Arc at Orléans in 1429. He aided in expelling the English from Normandy in 1449. Died in 1462.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Fayette, de, (LOUISE,) a French lady, born in 1616, was a daughter of Count Jean de la Fayette. She gained the affection of Louis XIII. about 1634, and encouraged him to become more independent of Richelieu. She entered a convent about 1636. Died in 1665.

La Fayette or **Lafayette, de,** (MARIE JEAN PAUL **Roch Yves Gilbert Motier**—rosh ẻv zhĕl'bair' mo'-te-ä',) MARQUIS, an illustrious French statesman and patriot, was born at Chavagnac, September 6, 1757. His father, who was a marquis and maréchal-de-camp, was killed at the battle of Minden in 1757. After leaving the Collége Du Plessis, in Paris, he married in 1774 Mdlle. d'Ayen, a daughter of the Duke of Ayen. He was the heir of an immense fortune, and had brilliant prospects at court, when, with generous enthusiasm for liberty, he offered his services to the new-born republic of America. Silas Deane, commissioner of the United States in Paris, accepted his offer, and promised him the grade of major-general, which was confirmed by the American Congress. In the spring of 1777 he arrived in the United States, and in the same year took part in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded. He gained the favour and confidence of Washington, and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct at Monmouth in 1778. The French court having recognized the independence of the United States, La Fayette recrossed the ocean in 1779 and returned with material aid to the scene of war. He commanded the advanced guard of Washington in 1780, and contributed to the decisive victory of Yorktown, (1781,) where the war was virtually ended.

On his return to France, with a prestige magnified by distance, he was received with unbounded applause, which reanimated or confirmed his devotion to the cause of liberty. In 1787 he advocated the rights of the French Protestants and various reforms in the government. His principal parliamentary act in the States-General of 1789 was his Declaration of the Rights of Man, which was adopted by that body. In that year he was chosen by acclamation commandant of the Parisian militia, to which he gave the name of the National Guard. At this period he was the popular favourite of the nation. "The federation of 1790," says Lamartine, "was the apogee of La Fayette. He overshadowed on that day both the king and the Assembly." ("History of the Girondists.") Aiming to reconcile his loyalty to the king with his duty to the cause of freedom, he acted with the Feuillants, the friends of constitutional monarchy. In the maintenance of order he often risked his life, and he enforced martial law against the insurgents in the Champ-de-Mars in July, 1791, soon after the arrest of the king at Varennes. Before the end of that year he resigned his command, and was a candidate for the mayoralty of Paris; but the intrigues of the queen and court, who hated or feared him, decided the election in favour of Péthion, who was a radical revolutionist. The large majority of Péthion showed that the star of La Fayette was declining. In the winter of 1791–92 he was chosen commander of one of the three armies, and, war having been declared against Austria in April, he directed some small operations on the frontier of Flanders, at the same time striving, without success, to defeat the Jacobins at Paris. Indignant at the attack on the Tuileries, (June 20, 1792,) La Fayette went, with a single officer, to Paris, and, in a short harangue before the bar of the Assembly, demanded the punishment of the offenders. "In this attempt to act as dictator," says Lamartine, "the motive was generous, the peril great, but the means null." Returning to the army, he devised a plan to save the king by transferring

him from the capital to his camp; but the court rejected the offer.

The insurrection of August 10 gave the ascendency to the republicans, who deprived La Fayette of his command. He then fled towards Holland, intending to emigrate to the United States, but was arrested by the Austrians and detained in the dungeons of Neiss and Olmütz, where he was treated with much rigour. In a treaty with Austria in 1797, Bonaparte insisted on his liberation, which was effected in September of that year. Having passed about two years in Holland, he returned to France in 1800, and, refusing several offers of public employment under Bonaparte, maintained his political consistency in retirement at La Grange. Some one having complained that La Fayette censured the government, the First Consul replied, "Let him alone: he will not say more against me than he has expressed openly before me."

In the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, he opposed the claims of Bonaparte and of the Bourbons, and wished to rally round the standard of 1789 for "liberty, equality, and order." After the restoration of the Bourbons he spoke frequently in the Chamber in opposition to the ministry. In 1824 he revisited the scene of his youthful exploits, where he was received with cordial demonstrations of honour and gratitude, and passed about a year in a triumphal progress through the twenty-four States of the Union. The Congress of the United States voted $200,000 in recompense for his services in the war of independence. The arbitrary measures of Charles X. again roused him to political action. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, as the chief of the popular camp in Paris, and president of the commission which exercised a sort of dictatorship after the expulsion of Charles X. He was also chosen commander of all the National Guards of France. He acquiesced in the accession of Louis Philippe, which Lamartine thinks he might easily have prevented by proclaiming a republic. On this occasion he said to the new king, "You know that I am a republican, and that I regard the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed." He died May 20, 1834, leaving one son and several daughters. Perhaps no man ever lived through such vicissitudes of fortune, and such severe trials of his virtue, with a character more free from just reproach than La Fayette. The high-toned consistency of his conduct is expressed in the assertion of Madame de Staël, "that you could certainly predict what he would do in every contingency."

See SARRANS, "Lafayette et la Révolution de 1830," 2 vols., 1834; CLOQUET, "Souvenirs de la Vie de La Fayette," 1836; "Mémoires et Correspondance du Général Lafayette," (published by his family,) 6 vols., 1838; J. Q. ADAMS, "Oration on the Life and Character of Lafayette," 1834; WILLIAM CUTTER, "Life of General Lafayette," New York, 1849; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Lafayette, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of Lafayette," Auburn, 1851; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits littéraires," tome v.; ÉMILE DE LA BÉDOLLIÈRE, "Vie politique du Marquis de Lafayette," 1833; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. ix.; "North American Review" for January, 1825, (by GEORGE TICKNOR,) and January, 183 , (by EDWARD EVERETT;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1832; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1832; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1833.

La Fayette, de, (MARIE MADELEINE **Pioche de la Vergne**—pē′osh′ dĕh lȧ̈ vȧRñ,) COUNTESS, a popular French authoress, born in Paris in 1634, was eminently beautiful. She married the Count de la Fayette in 1655, and her house became the resort of La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Ménage, and other eminent authors. She wrote two successful novels, "Zayde," (1670,) and "The Princess of Cleves," (1678,) which were the first French works of fiction that truly represented the manners of the higher classes. She left also "Memoirs of the French Court" for the years 1688 and 1689, (1731,) and a few other works. Died in 1693.

See LEMONTEY, "Notice sur Madame de la Fayette," 1822; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes," 1844; AUGER, "Notice biographique sur Madame de Lafayette," (prefixed to her Letters,) 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Fayette, de, (OSCAR,) a son of George W., noticed above, was born in Paris in 1816. He served in the army in Africa, and obtained the rank of captain. In 1846 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he voted with the republicans. Died March 26, 1881.

Laferrière or **La Ferrière,** lȧ′fȧ′re-aiR′, (LOUIS FIRMIN JULIEN,) a French jurist, and a member of the Institute, was born at Jonzac in 1798. His principal work is a "History of the Civil Law of Rome and of French Law," (6 vols., 1846–53.) Died in 1861.

La Ferrière, de, dĕh lȧ̈ fȧ′re-aiR′, (LOUIS MARIE,) COUNT, born at Redon in 1776, became a general of division. He lost a leg at Craonne in 1814. Napoleon left him a legacy of 100,000 francs. Died in 1834.

La Ferté-Imbault, de, dĕh lȧ̈ fĕR′tȧ′ ȧ̃N′bō′, (MARIE THÉRÈSE GEOFFRIN,) MARQUISE, a literary French lady, born in Paris in 1715, was a daughter of the well-known Madame de Geoffrin. She was trained up in the society of such men as Fontenelle and Montesquieu, who were habitués of her mother's salon. Her moral or pious principles caused her to close her door against D'Alembert and the other Encyclopædists. She was *grand maîtresse* of the order of Lanturelus, designed for literary diversion, and composed several volumes of moral maxims. Died in 1791.

La Ferté-Senneterre, de, dĕh lȧ̈ fĕR′tȧ′ sĕn′taiR′ (HENRI,) DUC, a French marshal, born in 1600, commanded a wing at the battle of Rocroy, (1645.) He became a marshal of France in 1651, after which Turenne and he recovered Bar, Arras, and other towns which the Prince of Condé had captured. Died in 1681.

La Feuillade. See FEUILLADE, DE LA.

Laffitte, lȧ̈′fēt′, (JACQUES,) an eminent French financier and liberal statesman, born at Bayonne in 1767, was the son of a carpenter. In 1788 he entered as clerk the banking-house of Perregaux at Paris. He became a partner about 1802, and the head of the firm in 1809. In the latter year he was chosen governor of the Bank of France. The great fortune which he had acquired was freely offered for the defence of Paris from the invaders in 1814, and for the restoration of the public credit in 1815. Napoleon deposited with him 5,000,000 francs just before his departure to Saint Helena, with the expression of perfect confidence in his honesty. In 1816 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the Liberal opposition and spoke with ability on financial questions. "Placed in the vanguard of the defenders of the Charter," says M. de Loménie, "as popular by his opinions as by his princely munificence, the opulent banker beheld himself surrounded by all the notabilities of the press and the tribune." He took an active part in the dethronement of Charles X. in 1830, and used his influence in favour of Louis Philippe, to whom in a critical hour he wrote, "No more hesitation! Choose between a crown and a passport." He entered the first ministry of the new reign as minister without a portfolio. This ministry having been speedily dissolved, Laffitte, on the 3d of November, 1830, became prime minister *(président du conseil)* and minister of finance. Failing to command a majority in the chamber, he resigned in March, 1831. The financial crisis which followed ruined his fortune, which had been reduced by large donations to the popular cause in 1830. A national subscription relieved him from embarrassment about 1833. Died in 1844.

See M. C. MARCHAL, "Souvenirs de J. Laffitte, racontés par lui-même," 1844; "Jacques Laffitte," Paris, 1844; "Vie de M. Laffitte," Paris, 1844; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains illustres."

Laffon de Ladébat, lȧ̈′fôN′ dĕh lȧ′dȧ′bȧ̈′, (ANDRÉ DANIEL,) a French financier, born at Bordeaux in 1746, was a merchant in early life. He was a moderate member of the Assembly in 1791, and of the Council of Elders in 1795. The *coup d'état* of September 4, 1797, sent him as an exile to Guiana. After his return to France he published several treatises on finance, economy, etc. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Bible Society in 1818. Died in 1829.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Lafitau, lȧ′fe′tō′, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Bordeaux. Having been for many years a missionary in Canada, he returned to France, and published "Manners of the American Savages compared with the Manners of Primitive Ages," and two other works. Died in 1740.

Lafitau, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and writer, born at Bordeaux in 1685. He wrote a "Life of Clement XI.," (1752,) and other works. He became Bishop of Sisteron in 1719. Died in 1764.

Lafite, lȧ'fēt', (MARIE ÉLISABETH **Bouée**—boo'ȧ',) a French authoress, born in Paris about 1750. She wrote several juvenile books, among which are "Moral Conversations and Tales," etc., (1781,) often reprinted. Died in 1794.

Lafitte, lȧ-fit' or lȧ'fēt', (JEAN,) a notorious French privateer, born about 1780, became about 1813 the leader of a band of pirates who established themselves at Grande Terre, in Barataria Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1814 he was offered a large sum of money, and a commission in the navy, on condition of his assisting the British in their attack on New Orleans. He refused these proposals, and offered his services to defend Louisiana on condition of pardon to himself and followers, which offer was accepted. The time and circumstances of his death are unknown. The adventures of Lafitte have formed the subject of several tales and romances.

Lafolie, lȧ'fo'le', (CHARLES JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1780, published "Notices of the Public Monuments, Palaces, Museums, Colleges, etc. of Paris," (1820.) Died in 1824.

Lafolie, (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French chemist, born at Rouen in 1739. He discovered the yellow dye extracted from *gaude*, (dyer's weed,) and wrote an imaginative work called the "Philosopher without Pretension," ("Philosophe sans Prétention," etc., 1775.) Died in 1780.

Lafon, lȧ'fôN', (JEAN BERNARD,) a prolific French author, known by the literary name of MARY LAFON. He was born at Lafrançaise in 1812. He wrote books on the troubadours, on the Provençal language, etc., besides a "History of the South of France," "History of the French Cities," many plays, some romances, and the autobiographical "Cinquante Ans de la Vie littéraire." His works comprise more than fifty volumes. Died near Montauban in 1884.

Lafon, lȧ'fôN', (PIERRE,) a famous French tragic actor, born in Périgord in 1775, made a successful *début* in Paris in 1800, and was considered by his admirers a rival of Talma. Died in 1846.

Lafons, de, dẹh lȧ'fôN', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) Baron de Mellicocq, a French botanist and antiquary, born at Noyon, Oise, in 1802.

Lafont, lȧ'fôN', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a popular musician, born in Paris in 1781, was appointed in 1809 first violinist to the emperor Alexander of Russia, and on his return to Paris in 1815 filled the same office at the royal chapel. Died in 1839.

Lafont, (PIERRE CHÉRI,) a French actor, born at Bordeaux in 1801. Died April 18, 1873.

Lafont, de, dẹh lȧ'fôN', (JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1686, wrote successful comedies, among which was "The Festivals of Thalia," ("Les Fêtes de Thalie," 1714.) Died in 1725.

Lafontaine, lȧ'fôN'tȧn', (AUGUST HEINRICH JULIUS,) a popular novelist, of French origin, born at Brunswick about 1758. Having taken holy orders, he was employed as pastor or professor at Halle. He published, in German, a great number of novels, which had a temporary success and were translated into French. Among them are "The Singular Man," ("Der Sonderling,") "The Family De Halden," and "Agnes and Bertha," (1818.) Died at Halle in 1831. His style is easy and agreeable, but his sentimentality is considered excessive.

See JOHANN G. GRUBER, "A. Lafontaine's Leben und Wirken," 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1834.

La Fontaine or **Lafontaine, de,** dẹh lȧ'fôN'tȧn', (JEAN,) a famous French fabulist, born at Château-Thierry, July 8, 1621, was the most popular French poet of his time. He was remarkable for an easy, careless, and indolent temper, and passed the age of twenty-one before he manifested his poetical genius. He married Marie Héricart to please his father, who procured for him the office of master of waters and forests; but he soon sold his office and separated from his wife. The Duchess de Bouillon, pleased with his first literary efforts, became his patroness and took him to Paris. He received a pension from Fouquet, and about 1662 composed an admirable elegy on the fall of that minister. He enjoyed for about twenty years the hospitality of Madame Sablière, a lady of Paris, who generously protected him from the effects of his improvidence and incapacity for business. His first tales appeared in 1664, and six books of Fables in 1668. Ten years later, he produced the last six books of those inimitable works. At the death of Colbert (1683,) La Fontaine and Boileau were rival candidates for the place which he left vacant in the French Academy; and the former was successful. Molière and La Fontaine are reckoned the two most original writers of the brilliant age of Louis XIV. Many anecdotes are related of his simplicity, *naïveté*, and absence of mind. "His lines," says Hallam, "have a proverbial truth and a humour of expression which render them constantly applicable. . . . Many of his fables are admirable: the grace of the poetry, the happy inspiration that seems to have dictated the turns of expression, place him in the first rank among fabulists." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died in Paris in April, 1695, having expressed penitence for the licentious passages in his tales.

See LA HARPE, "Éloge de Lafontaine," 1774; WALCKENAER, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," 1820; MARAIS, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," 1811; CHAMFORT, "Éloge de La Fontaine," 1774; SAINTE-BEUVE "Portraits littéraires," tome i., and "Causeries du Lundi," tome vii.; DES RENAUDES, "Notice sur la Vie de J. de Lafontaine," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

La Fontenelle or **Lafontenelle, de,** dẹh lȧ fôNt'nēl', (ARMAND DÉSIRÉ,) a French antiquary and biographer, born in Poitou in 1784. Among his works are a "History of Oliver de Clisson," (2 vols., 1826,) and the "Life and Correspondence of Du Plessis-Mornay," (with Auguis, 12 vols., 1822–42.) Died in 1847.

Lafosse, lȧ'foss', (PHILIPPE ÉTIENNE,) a French veterinary physician, wrote "The Farrier's Guide," (1766,) and a "Manual of Veterinary Medicine," (1803.) Died in 1820.

Lafosse or **La Fosse, de,** dẹh lȧ foss, (ANTOINE,) a French dramatist and poet, born in Paris in 1653, was accounted by some the first tragic poet of his time. He produced, besides other dramas, "Polyxène," (1686,) and "Manlius Capitolinus," (1698,) a tragedy, which is highly praised by La Harpe. Died in 1708.

Lafosse, de, (CHARLES,) a French historical painter of high reputation, born in Paris in 1636, was an uncle of the preceding. He studied under Lebrun, and in Rome. He was employed by Louis XIV. to adorn the Trianon and the Hôtel des Invalides, the frescoed dome of which is called his master-piece. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1683, when he exhibited the "Abduction of Proserpine." Died in 1716.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lafosse, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a skilful French engraver, was born in Paris in 1721; died about 1775.

Lafrery, lȧf'R're' or lȧ'fṛeh-re', (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born at Salins in 1512. He worked in Rome, where he published maps and engravings, and "Mirror of Roman Grandeur," ("Speculum Romanæ Magnitudinis," in 118 plates, 1554–73.) Died in 1577.

La Fuente. See FUENTE, LA.

La Fuente, lȧ fwēn'tȧ, (ALCÁNTARA MIGUEL,) a Spanish historian and lawyer, born in the province of Málaga in 1817. He died at Havana in 1850, soon after he had been made *fiscal* (attorney-general) of Cuba. His chief work is a "History of Granada," (4 vols., 1843–48.)

Lagalla, lȧ-gȧl'lȧ, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian physician and philosopher, born at Padula in 1576, was professor of philosophy in the Roman College from 1597 till his death. He published a "Treatise on Comets," (1613,) and "De Immortalitate Animorum," (1621,) an effort to prove that Aristotle admitted the immortality of the soul. Died in 1624.

La Gallissonière. See GALLISSONIÈRE, DE LA.

Lagaraye, de, dẹh lȧ'gȧ'rȧ', (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT,) COMTE, a French chemist and philanthropist, born at Rennes in 1675. He founded infant-schools,

and hospitals for the sick and aged. He made some improvements in vegetable analysis, and published a treatise on "Hydraulic Chemistry," ("Chimie hydraulique," 1746.) Died in 1755.

See "Les Époux charitables, ou Vies du Comte et de la Comtesse de La Garaye," Rennes, 1782.

Lagarde. See DESHOULIÈRES.

La Gardie. See GARDIE, DE LA.

La Gasca. See GASCA, DE LA.

Lagerbring, lâ'gẹr-bring, (SVEN or SVEN BRING,) a Swedish historian, born in 1707, was for many years professor of history in the University of Lund. He published a "History of Sweden" down to 1457, (3 vols., 1769–76,) a work of much research, but defective in style and method. Died in 1788.

See C. WOLLIN, "Parentation öfver S. Lagerbring," 1788.

Lagerlöf or **Lagerloef,** lâ'gẹr-löf', (PEHR,) a Swedish scholar and writer, born in 1648, became professor of rhetoric at Upsal. He was learned in languages, and wrote Latin verse with much purity of style. He published several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1699.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Lagerström or **Lagerstroem, von,** fon lâ'gẹr-strŏm', (MAGNUS,) a Swedish savant, born at Stockholm in 1696, was a friend of Linnæus. He translated French and German works into Swedish, and availed himself of his advantages as director of the East India Company to collect scientific facts and specimens and to promote researches in natural history. Died in 1759.

See KRYGER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver M. Lagerstroem," 1760.

Lagny, de, dẹh lăn'ye', (THOMAS FANTET,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1660. He removed to Paris in 1678, was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1695, and chosen professor of hydrography at Rochefort in 1697. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He published, besides other ingenious treatises, "The Cubature of the Sphere," (1703,) "which," says Fontenelle, "would prove him to be a great geometer." Died in 1734.

Lagomarsini, lâ-go-mar-see'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian philologist and Jesuit, born in 1698. He was professor of rhetoric in Florence for many years, and about 1750 became professor of Greek in the Roman College. He published Latin orations (1746) and epistles, a poem "On the Origin of Springs," ("De Origine Fontium," 1749,) and other works. Died in 1773.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" PARTHENIUS, "De Vita et Studiis H. Lagomarsini," 1801.

La Grange, (ANTOINE.) See RIVET DE LA GRANGE.

Lagrange or **La Grange,** lâ grŏnzh, (JOSEPH LOUIS,) one of the most eminent geometers of modern times, was born at Turin on the 25th of January, 1736. His parents were of French origin. He was educated in the College of Turin, where his mathematical genius was rapidly developed and was specially directed to the study of modern analysis. It has been said that all he learned seemed to be only a reminiscence of what he had before known. Having examined Euler's work on "Isoperimetrical Problems," he sent to the author in 1755 the first essays of his "Method of Variations," which alone would immortalize his name, and which he had invented to respond to the desire of Euler. About the age of nineteen he was chosen professor of mathematics in the military college of Turin. The first volume of the "Memoirs of the Academy of Turin" (1759) consisted chiefly of the admirable essays of Lagrange on the most important and difficult points of analysis and mechanics, such as the propagation of sound and the vibration of chords. He published in 1762 some applications of his great discovery, which was afterwards called the "Method of Variations." In 1764 he gained the prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences for a "Theory of the Libration of the Moon." Invited by Frederick the Great, he removed to Berlin in 1766, and was for twenty years director of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with numerous treatises on "Tautochronous Curves," "Numerical Equations," the "Integral Calculus," "Partial Differences," and on the most arduous questions of general astronomy and celestial mechanics. He was chosen a foreign associate of the Academy of Paris in 1772. The persuasion of Mirabeau and the offer of a pension from the king induced him to settle in Paris in 1787. He published in 1788 his magnificent work "La Mécanique analytique," ("Analytical Mechanics,") which is considered one of the master-pieces of the human intellect. His interest was vividly excited by the Revolution, in which, however, he took no active part. In 1792 he married Mademoiselle Lemonnier. He was the first professor of geometry in the Polytechnic School, founded about 1794; and his name was the first inscribed on the list of the members of the Institute, founded in 1795. Napoleon, who highly appreciated the great talents of one so incapable of intrigue and adulation, gave him the office of senator and the titles of count of the empire and grand officer of the legion of honour. He died in April, 1813. "Among the inventors who have most enlarged the boundaries of our knowledge," says La Place, "Newton and Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the power which, by the discovery of general principles, constitutes the true genius of science." "After Newton's discovery of the elliptic orbits of the planets," says Playfair, "Lagrange's discovery of their periodical inequalities is, without doubt, the noblest truth in physical astronomy; and, in respect of the doctrine of final causes, it may truly be regarded as the greatest of all."

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lagrange;" VIREV et POTEL, "Précis historique sur la Vie de Lagrange," 1813; PIETRO COSSALI, "Elogio di G. L. Lagrange," 1813; MAGISTRINI, "Discorso in Lode di Lagrange," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Grange, (N.,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1738, translated the great poem of Lucretius "De Rerum Natura," with notes, (1768,) and the works of Seneca, (7 vols., 1779.) The former passes for one of the best versions in the French language. Died in 1775.

La Grange or **Lagrange, de,** dẹh lâ grŏnzh, (ADÉLAÏDE BLAISE FRANÇOIS LE LIÈVRE,) Marquis de Fourilles, born in Paris in 1766, became general of division in 1809. Died in 1833.

La Grange, de, (ADÉLAÏDE ÉDOUARD,) MARQUIS, a son of the preceding, and a member of the Institute, was born in Paris in 1796. He was an active member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848, and voted with the friends of Louis Napoleon in the Assembly of 1849. In 1852 he became a senator. He wrote, besides other works, treatises on numismatics. Died January 17, 1876.

La Grange, de, (AMAND CHARLES LOUIS LE LIÈVRE,) a French general, born in 1783, served with distinction under Napoleon I. Died July 31, 1864.

Lagrange, de, (JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1763; died in 1836.

La Grange, de, (JOSEPH DE CHANCEL,) a French dramatic and satiric poet, commonly called **La Grange-Chancel,** was born at Périgueux in 1676. His drama of "Jugurtha" was performed with success in 1694. He produced other tragedies, among which "Amasis" (1701) and "Ino and Melicerta" (1713) are called the best. He was imprisoned or exiled some years for three remarkable odes, named "Philippiques," (1720,) which were libellous satires against the Regent of France. "As a satiric poet," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "he has left a work which, in spite of its imperfections and crying injustice, is the monument of satire in France." Died in 1758.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Lagrené, de, dẹh lăgR'nà' or lâ'gṛẹh-nà', (THÉODOSE MARIE MELCHIOR JOSEPH,) a French diplomatist, was born at Amiens in 1800. He went to Athens as minister in 1836, and to China in 1844. Died April 27, 1862.

Lagrénée, lâ'gRà'nà', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1740. He worked in Paris with success, and reproduced antique paintings by incrustation on marble and glass. Died in 1821.

Lagrénée, (LOUIS JEAN FRANÇOIS,) called AINÉ, a French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1724. He was surnamed "the French Albano." He studied at Rome, became Academician in 1755, and for some time was first painter to the Empress of Russia. He afterwards worked in Paris. Died in 1805.

See RENOU, "Notice sur Lagrénée l'ainé," 1815.

La Guéronnière or **Laguéronnière, de,** dẹh lâ gà'-

ro'ne-aiR', (ARTHUR,) VICOMTE, a French political writer and Bonapartist, born in 1816. He became chief editor of Lamartine's new journal, the "Pays," in 1850. A dissension arose between him and Lamartine on the subject of a historical study on Louis Napoleon, which the former published in the "Pays," and which increased his reputation as a brilliant writer. He was elected a deputy in 1852, and appointed a councillor of state in 1854. His pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. and England" (1858) produced a great sensation on both sides of the Channel. He became an editor of the "Constitutionnel." Died December 23, 1875.

Laguerre, lă-gaiR', (JEAN, commonly called JACK,) an English musician, painter, and engraver, born in London in 1700. He was the son of Louis Laguerre, a French painter who settled in England. Died in 1748.

Laguerre or **La Guerre**, lă'gaiR', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born in 1663, was a pupil of Le Brun. He went to England about 1684, and worked with or for Verrio. He painted "The Labours of Hercules" in Hampton Court Palace. Died in 1721.

La Guiche or **Laguiche**, de, dẹh lă gēsh, (PHILIBERT,) a French general, born about 1540. He refused to execute the order of the court for the massacre of Protestants in 1572. He commanded the artillery at Ivry, and contributed largely to the victory. Died in 1607.

His nephew, JEAN FRANÇOIS, born in 1569, was a marshal of France. Died in 1632.

Laguille, lă'gēl' or lă'ge'yẹ, (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Autun in 1658, wrote an "Ancient and Modern History of Alsace," (2 vols. folio, 1727.) Died in 1742.

Laguna, lă-goo'nă, or **Lacuna**, lă-koo'nă, (ANDRES,) a learned Spanish physician, born at Segovia in 1499. He obtained the confidence of Charles V., who appointed him physician of the army in Flanders. He practised in Metz, (1540–46,) and in Rome, where he was patronized by the pope, who made him a count. He died in Spain in 1560, leaving numerous works, among which are Commentaries on Galen and Hippocrates, and "Anatomica Methodus," (1535.)

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Laharpe or **La Harpe**, lă'hărp', (FRÉDÉRIC CÉSAR,) a Swiss officer and republican, born in the Pays de Vaud in 1754. He was for some years preceptor of Alexander, afterwards Czar of Russia, and about 1798 became the chief or most powerful director of the Helvetic Republic. He went out of power in 1800. In 1814 he enjoyed the favour of Alexander, who was in Paris and gave him the rank of general in his army. He wrote several treatises on Swiss politics. Died in 1838.

See CHARLES MONNARD, "Notice biographique sur le Général F. C. de Laharpe," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Harpe or **Laharpe**, de, dẹh lă'hărp', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic and dramatist, born in Paris in 1739, was educated at the College of Harcourt. He produced in 1763 the tragedy of "Warwick," which was very successful, and wrote to Voltaire a letter on the dramatic art which procured him the favour and patronage of that philosopher. He composed, besides other dramas, the applauded tragedies of "Mélanie," (about 1770,) and "Philoctète." His talents found a congenial employment in academic competitions. He wrote admirable eulogies on Fénelon, Henry IV., Lafontaine, and others, and he received several prizes from the French Academy, of which he was chosen a member in 1776. About 1786 he began to lecture at the Lycée of Paris on literature. These lectures, entitled "Cours de Littérature, ancienne et moderne," (18 vols.,) constitute his most durable title to fame. His criticisms on French authors are much better than those on the ancient classics. "The seventeenth century," says Sainte-Beuve, "in some of its parts and some of its works, was never better analyzed," [than by La Harpe.] At the beginning of the French Revolution he was a republican. He was imprisoned a few months during the reign of terror. Died in 1803.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; LÉON THIESSÉ, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Laharpe," 1827; MELY-JANIN, "Vie de J. F. de La Harpe," 1813; DAUNOU, "Notice sur La Harpe;" SAINT-SURIN, "Notice sur La Harpe," 1822; AUGER, "Vie de La Harpe," 1813; SERIEVS, "J. F. de La Harpe, peint par lui-même," 1817.

La Haye, (French engraver.) See DELAHAYE.

Lahire or **Lahyre**, lă'hêR', (ÉTIENNE **Vignoles**—vẽn'yol',) a famous French captain or bandit. He performed many exploits against the English in France in the reign of Charles VII. He never obtained a very high rank in the army. Having failed in an attempt to rescue Joan of Arc at Rouen, he was taken prisoner, but soon escaped. Died in 1442.

La Hire or **Lahyre**, de, dẹh lă'hêR', (LAURENT,) an eminent French painter and engraver of merit, born in Paris in 1606. He adorned many of the churches of Paris with his works, among which the "Apparition of Christ to the Three Marys" is called the master-piece. His easel-pictures are very finely finished. He received the title of painter to the king, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. Died in 1656.

Lahire, de, (PHILIPPE,) a French geometer, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1640. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1678, and was employed by the government in continuing the measurement of the meridian commenced by Picard. For many years he was professor of mathematics in the College of France. He was also versed in experimental physics. Among his principal works are "Conic Sections," (1685,) a "Treatise on Mechanics," (1695,) and "Astronomical Tables," (1702.) Died in 1718 or 1719.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Lahire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Hontan, de, dẹh lă ôN'tôN', (ARMAND LOUIS DE DELONDARÉE,) BARON, a French traveller, born at Mont-de-Marsan about 1667. He was a private soldier in North America, 1683–93, and published three volumes of "Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Amérique," (1703–04,) which are untrustworthy. Died at Hanover in 1715.

La Huerta. See HUERTA.

Lahyre. See LA HIRE.

Lāid'law, (WILLIAM,) a British poet, born in 1780, died in 1845.

Laignelot, lẽn'yeh-lo', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist and Jacobin, born at Versailles in 1750, composed a tragedy called "Rienzi." He was an active member of the Convention from 1792 to 1795, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1829.

Lainé, lẽ'nà', (JOSEPH HENRI JOACHIM,) VICOMTE, an eminent French orator and statesman, born at Bordeaux in 1767. He acquired distinction as an advocate at Bordeaux, supported the popular cause in the Revolution, and was for several years under the empire a member of the legislative body. In 1813, as chairman of a committee of that house, he made an important report on the state of the nation, which gave great offence to Napoleon. Having become a royalist, he was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1814 and in 1815. He was admitted into the French Academy and appointed minister of the interior in 1816. He retired from office in December, 1818, became secretary of state without a portfolio in 1821, and was created a peer of France in 1823. He was one of the leaders of the moderate royalists. Died in 1835. "M. Lainé and De Serres," says Lamartine, "were the two greatest characters and the two most pathetic orators of the restoration."

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lainez, lẽ'nà', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet and linguist, born at Chimay about 1650. After travelling several years in Europe and Asia, he became a resident of Paris. He was courted by the great for his brilliant conversation and extensive knowledge, and composed brief poetical effusions, which were admired for grace and vivacity. Died in 1710.

Lainez or **Laynez**, lī-nêth', sometimes improperly written **Leynez**, (JAGO or DIEGO,) the second general of the order of Jesuits, was born in Castile, Spain, in 1512. About 1536 he was associated with Ignatius Loyola in organizing the society of Jesuits. (See LOYOLA.) He was deputed by the pope to the Council of Trent, where he signalized his zeal for the interests of the court of Rome. In 1558 he succeeded Loyola as general of the order. The Council of Trent having resumed its session, he made there a famous speech, in which he argued the necessity of a supreme head of

the Church. Died in 1565. The polity of the Jesuits appears to have been mainly the product of the intelligence and subtlety of Lainez.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida del P. V. D. Laynez," 1604; F. SOLIER, "Vie du P. J. Laynez," 1599; F. RAINALDI, "Vita di J. Laynez," Rome, 1672.

Laing, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Brechin, May 14, 1787. He was a flax-dresser by trade. He published "Wayside Flowers," and many songs. Died October 14, 1857.

Laing, lāng, (ALEXANDER GORDON,) MAJOR, a resolute Scottish traveller, born in Edinburgh in 1793, enlisted in the army in 1810. In 1822 the Governor of Sierra Leone sent him on a mission to the Mandingo country. He also explored Solimana and adjacent regions. In 1824 he was raised to the rank of major, and was employed by Lord Bathurst to explore the Niger. Proceeding from the north, he arrived in August, 1826, at Timbuctoo, after having been wounded by the Tuariks. On his way to Sansanding he was murdered by his guide, an Arab sheik, in September, 1826. His journal has not been recovered.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Laing, (DAVID,) LL.D., a Scottish antiquary and *littérateur*, born at Edinburgh in 1793. He was the original secretary of the Bannatyne Club, founded by Sir Walter Scott for the printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature, and edited many of its publications. He devoted much attention to the old Scottish ballads and other antiquarian matters, and brought to light many interesting documents. He edited the works of John Knox, David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson, enriching them with many valuable annotations. Died October 11, 1878.

Laing, (MALCOLM,) an able Scottish historian and lawyer, born in Orkney in 1762. He practised law in Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the bar in 1785. In 1800 he published a "History of Scotland from the Union of the Crowns [1603] to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne," which is a work of merit and remarkable for critical acumen, but defective in style. He wrote a treatise against the authenticity of Ossian's poems, and a few other works. He became a member of Parliament, and he was a friend of Charles J. Fox. His political principles were liberal. Died in 1818.

Laing, (SAMUEL,) a British lawyer and politician, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1810. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1852, and was president of the company which owned the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, from 1850 to 1854. He was financial secretary to the treasury in 1859 and 1860, and was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in India in the latter year. In 1873 he was again elected to Parliament.

Lair, lăr, (PIERRE AIMÉ,) a French writer on agriculture, born at Caen in 1769, was noted for his beneficence. Died in 1853.

Laire, lăr, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) an eminent French bibliographer and monk, born at Vadans in 1738. During the Revolution he saved valuable historical documents from destruction. He published a "Series of Aldine Editions," a "Specimen of Roman Typography of the Fifteenth Century," an "Index of Books from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1500," and other works. Died in 1801.

Laire, lī'rẹh, (SIGISMOND,) a German painter, born in Bavaria about 1550; died in Rome in 1636.

Lairesse, lȧ'rĕss', (GERARD,) a skilful Flemish historical painter and engraver, born at Liege in 1640, was a pupil of his father. He settled in Amsterdam. His facility as an artist was remarkable. He had a rich imagination, and was skilful in costume and composition. His engravings are much esteemed. He died in 1711, leaving an able "Treatise on Painting."

Lā'is, [Λαΐς,] a celebrated Greek courtesan, lived at Corinth in the fifth century B.C., and was notorious for her avidity and caprice. Among her lovers was the philosopher Aristippus. The citizens of Corinth erected a monument to her. Another courtesan of that name was supposed to have been a native of Sicily. She lived at Athens or Corinth about 400 B.C.

Lā'ĭ-us, [Gr. Λάϊος,] a king of Thebes, and the father of Œdipus. An oracle having declared that he should be killed by his own son, he exposed his son soon after birth on Mount Cithæron. The child was preserved by strangers, was named Œdipus, and remained ignorant of his parentage. (See Œdipus.)

Lajard, lȧ'zhȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE FÉLIX,) a French antiquary, born at Lyons in 1783, went to Persia as secretary of embassy in 1807. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1830. Among his works is "Researches into the Public Worship and the Mysteries of Mithra in the East and West," (1848.) He propounded a novel theory on the relations of the Greeks with the Oriental races, which has since been partially confirmed. Died in 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lajard, de, dẹh lȧ'zhȧr', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) an able French statesman, born at Montpellier in 1757, was minister of war in 1792. During the empire he was a member of the legislative body. Died in 1837.

Lajeunesse, (MARIE EMMA.) See ALBANI.

La Jonchère, de, dẹh lȧ zhôn'shair', (ÉTIENNE LÉCUYER,) a French engineer, born in Auvergne in 1690. He projected the connection of the Saône and the Yonne by a canal, the construction of which, however, was given to another engineer. Died about 1740.

Lakanal, lȧ'kȧ'nȧl', (JOSEPH,) a French republican, born at Serres (Ariége) in 1762. As a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) he protected the interests of the arts and sciences. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Institute, of which he was a member. In 1814 he retired to the United States, was welcomed by Jefferson, and obtained from Congress five hundred acres of cotton-land. He was afterwards president of the University of Louisiana, and returned to France in 1833. Died in Paris in 1845.

Lake, (ARTHUR,) a learned English preacher, born at Southampton, was appointed Dean of Worcester in 1608, and Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1616. Died in 1626. Several volumes of his sermons were published.

Lake, (GERARD,) Viscount Lake, a British general, was born in 1744. Having served in the American war and in the war against the French republic, he was appointed commander of the army in Ireland during the rebellion which began in 1797, and was defeated by the French at Castlebar. In 1800 he obtained the chief command in India, and in 1803 gained a victory over the Mahrattas near Delhi. He defeated them again the same year at Laswarree. Between 1804 and 1806 he waged a successful war against Holkăr, and received the title of Baron Lake of Delhi, etc. He returned to England in 1807, and was created a viscount. Died in 1808.

Lake, (JOHN,) born in Yorkshire in 1624, became Bishop of Chichester in 1685. He was imprisoned, in company with six other prelates, in the Tower of London in 1688. Died in 1698.

See AGNES STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Lăksh'mî, [modern Hindoo pron. lŭksh'mee; etymology obscure,] called also **Srî,*** SREE, or **Shrî,** SHREE, in the Hindoo mythology, the goddess of wealth, and the consort of Vishnu, is fabled to have sprung from the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMA.) There is a striking analogy between the origin of Lakshmî and that of the Venus (Aphrodite) Anadyomene of the Greeks, who also is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea. (See VENUS.) But Lakshmî, though represented as extremely beautiful, is not, like Venus, the patroness of love, but the goddess of wealth and prosperity. She is represented with four arms and arrayed with the most beautiful ornaments and gems. She is sometimes called Pădmâ, (from *pădmă*, the "lotus,") in allusion, perhaps, to her divine beauty, and by many other names. She is sometimes identified with the beautiful Apsarâ Rambhâ (or Rembha.)

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Lalamant or **Lallemant,** lȧl'môn', (JEAN,) a French physician and scholar, who lived about 1550–90, was a

* *I.e.* "prosperity;" also "beauty" or "splendour."

native of Autun. He produced, besides works on medicine, history, etc., a French version of Demosthenes' "Philippics," (1549.)

Lalande, de, dẹh lȧ'lŏnd', (JACQUES,) a meritorious French jurist, born at Orléans in 1622. He published "Specimen Juris Romano-Gallici ad Pandectas," (1690.) Died in 1703.

Lalande, de, (JOSEPH JÉRÔME LEFRANÇAIS,) one of the most eminent French astronomers, was born at Bourg (Ain) in July, 1732, and was the only child of Pierre Lefrançais. He manifested at an early age the love of fame which was his ruling passion. He was a student in a college of Lyons when the great eclipse of July, 1748, inspired him with a determination to be an astronomer. Having been sent by his parents to Paris to study law, he attended the lectures of Messier and Lemonnier on astronomy and mathematics, and became the favourite pupil of both professors. The Academy having resolved to send an astronomer to Berlin to make observations and to second La Caille, who was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, Lalande was selected in 1751, through the influence of Lemonnier. Returning in 1752, his labours were approved, and he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in his twentieth year. He next ascertained the diameter of the moon, and began to work on the theory of the planets, which became one of the most constant occupations of his life. He assisted Clairaut in computing the effect of planetary perturbations on the return of Halley's comet about 1759.

He was chosen in 1760 editor of the "Connaissances des Temps," in the plan of which he introduced important improvements, and succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy in the College of France in 1762. For forty-six years he discharged the functions of this place with great zeal and *éclat*. In 1764 he published his great "Treatise on Astronomy," ("Traité d'Astronomie,") in which the theory and practical part of the science are extensively treated. He produced in 1772 a "Memoir on the Transit of Venus of 1769," and a year later a speculation on the possibility of a collision of comets with the earth, which caused a panic among the unlearned, although he had arrived at the conclusion that such a collision was very improbable. He wrote many articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique" and the "Journal des Savants," and published "The History, Theory, and Practice of Navigation," ("Abrégé de Navigation," etc., 1793.) Among his other works are "Astronomical Bibliography," (1803,) "Histoire céleste Française," (1801,) containing the observations of many French astronomers, and "Memoirs on the Parallax of the Moon." He died in 1807. "Though in many respects only an astronomer of the second order," says Delambre, "he was the foremost of all as a professor, and did more than any other to promote the study of the science." His temper was irritable, but candid and benevolent.

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lalande;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lalande, de, (MICHEL JEAN JÉRÔME LEFRANÇAIS,) an astronomer, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Normandy in 1766. Under the direction of his uncle he made observations in Paris, and ascertained the theory of the orbit of Mars. He became a member of the Institute and of the Bureau of Longitudes. Died in 1839.

Lalande, de, (MICHEL RICHARD,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1657, became superintendent of music of Louis XIV. about 1683. He composed many motets. "He was," says Denne-Baron, "the most skilful French composer of religious music of his time." Died in 1726.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Landelle or **Lalandelle, de,** dẹh lȧ lŏn'dĕl', (GUILLAUME JOSEPH GABRIEL,) a French novelist, born at Montpellier in 1812, wrote "The Naval Crown," (9 vols., 1848,) and other maritime novels.

Lalanne, lȧ'lȧn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French didactic poet, born at Dax in 1772.

Lalanne, (LÉON LOUIS CHRÉTIEN,) a French civil engineer and writer, born in Paris in 1811.

Lalanne, (MARIE LUDOVIC CHRÉTIEN,) a French writer, brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1815. Among his works is "Curiosités littéraires," (1845.)

Lallemand, lȧl'mŏn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) BARON, a French general, called LALLEMAND AINÉ, was born at Metz in 1774. He served in Spain, where he obtained the rank of general of brigade, (1811.) During the Hundred Days he joined Bonaparte, and commanded a division at Waterloo. As a fugitive, he sought refuge in the United States, and attempted to found a colony in Texas about 1818, but failed. In 1830 he returned to France, was restored to the rank of general, and entered the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lallemand, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French medical writer, born at Metz in 1790. He was professor of clinical surgery at Montpellier from 1819 to 1823, and again from 1826 to 1845. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and settled in Paris. He wrote, besides other medical treatises, an important work entitled "Anatomico-Pathologic Researches on the Brain," (5 vols., 1820–36,) which was translated into many languages. He was once called to Egypt to attend Ibrâheem Pasha. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Lallemand, (HENRI DOMINIQUE,) born in 1777, was a brother of Charles François Antoine, noticed above, and a brave partisan of Napoleon, who made him general of division in the Hundred Days. He fought at Waterloo, (1815,) after which he went as an exile to the United States. Died at Bordentown in 1823.

Lallemand, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter of landscapes and sea-views, born at Dijon in 1710, worked some years in Rome, and painted several pieces for the Vatican. Died in 1802.

L'Allemand, lȧl'mŏn', (SIEGMUND,) an eminent Austrian painter of battle-pieces, born at Vienna, March 8, 1840. He was a soldier, and afterwards he devoted himself with great success to his specialty.

Lallemandet, lȧl'mŏn'dȧ', (JEAN,) a theologian, born at Besançon in 1595, wrote "Philosophical Decisions," ("Decisiones Philosophicæ," 1644,) and other works. Died in 1647.

Lallemant. See LALAMANT.

Lallemant, lȧl'mŏn', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit, born near Abbeville about 1660. He published a remarkable work, entitled "The True Spirit of the New Disciples of Saint Augustine," (4 vols., 1706 *et seq.*,) and "Moral Reflections, with Notes, on the New Testament," (11 vols., 1714.) Died in 1748.

Lallemant, (PIERRE,) a mystical French writer, born at Rheims in 1622, published "The Spiritual Testament," (1672,) and other works. Died in 1673.

Lalli, lȧl'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and diplomatist, born at Norcia, in Umbria, in 1572, was employed in several negotiations by the courts of Rome and of Parma. He acquired a high reputation by his epic poem "Titus Vespasian, or the Destruction of Jerusalem," ("Il Tito Vespasiano, overo La Gerusalemme Desolata," 1629.) He also produced some popular burlesque poems, among which is "The Æneid Travestied," (1633.) Died in 1637.

Lallu Lâl, lul'loo lâl, (called also SRI LALLU LÂL and LALLU LÂL KÂVI,) a Brahman prose author of the present century. He was educated at Fort William College, Calcutta. His writings are in the Hindee dialects, and are of high importance. They include "Prem Sâgar," (1804–10,) a history of Krishna, and "Rajniti," (1809,) the latter a translation of the "Hitopadesa" and of a part of the "Panchatantra" into the old or poetic Hindee. His works are extremely popular in Northern India.

Lally, de, dẹh lȧ'le', (THOMAS ARTHUR,) COUNT, Baron of Tollendal, in Ireland, a French general, of Irish descent, born in Dauphiné about 1700. For his conduct at Fontenoy, in 1745, he was made brigadier-general. He fought for the Pretender in Scotland in the same year. In 1756, while France was at war with England, he was appointed commandant-general of the French possessions in India, commissary of the king, and syndic of the French East India Company. He took Fort Saint David in 1758, and attacked Madras

without success. His plans were thwarted by the corrupt agents of the company. In 1761 he surrendered Pondicherry to Sir E. Coote, and was taken as prisoner to England. After having been imprisoned for four years in the Bastille, he was executed for treason in 1766. In 1778 the royal council annulled his sentence, the injustice of which was generally recognized.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Lally-Tollendal, de, dẹh lă′le′ to′lôn′dăl′, (TROPHIME GÉRARD,) MARQUIS, a French orator and writer, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1751. He devoted many years to the successful vindication of his father's memory. In 1789 he was deputed by the noblesse to the States-General, and was one of the minority of his order who united with the Tiers-État and favoured reform. He emigrated to England in 1792, and returned to France in 1800. In 1815 he entered the Chamber of Peers, where he showed himself a moderate royalist. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1816. He died in 1830, leaving many political treatises.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Longe or **Lalonge,** lă lônzh, (HUBERT or ROBERT,) called IL FIAMMINGO, (*i.e.* "the Fleming,") a skilful painter, born at Brussels, lived mostly in Italy. Died in 1709.

La Loubère. See LOUBÈRE, LA.

La Luzerne. See LUZERNE, LA.

Lama, lă′mâ, (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an Italian painter of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1510. He painted religious subjects and portraits with success. Died about 1580.

Lam′a-chus, [Λάμαχος,] an Athenian general, born about 470 B.C., was the son of Xenophanes, and, according to Plutarch, was a man of great courage and honour. In 415 Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus were chosen generals of the expedition against Syracuse. The people having recalled Alcibiades, Nicias had the principal direction of the enterprise, though Lamachus was the abler general. He was killed at Syracuse in 414 B.C.

Lamalle. See DUREAU.

Lamanon, de, dẹh lă′mă′nôn′, (ROBERT DE PAUL,) CHEVALIER, a French naturalist, born at Salon in 1752. He lived some years in Paris, wrote memoirs on fossil bones, etc., and accompanied the expedition of La Pérouse as naturalist in 1785. He was murdered by some natives of one of the Navigator Islands in 1787.

La-mar′, (LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS,) an American statesman, a son of a distinguished citizen of the same name, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 17, 1825. He graduated at Emory College in 1845, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of Congress from Mississippi, 1856–60, served in the Confederate army, 1861-63, and was in 1863 sent as commissioner to Russia. He held professorships in the University of Mississippi, 1866-72, and was a member of Congress, 1872-76. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1876 and in 1882. In 1885 he was appointed secretary of the interior.

La-mar′, (MIRABEAU B.,) an American statesman, born at Louisville, Georgia, in 1798. He removed in 1835 to Texas, and was elected first Vice-President in 1836, and in 1838 President of the republic. Died at Richmond, Texas, December 19, 1859.

Lamarche or **La Marche,** lă mȧRsh, (JOSEPH DROUOT,) a French general, born in Vosges in 1733. At the death of Dampierre (1793) the chief command devolved on Lamarche, until he was superseded by Custine in July, 1793. Died about 1800.

La Marche, (OLIVIER.) See MARCHE, LA.

La Marck, (ROBERT.) See MARCK, LA.

Lamarck or **La Marck, de,** dẹh lă mȧRk, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET,) CHEVALIER, a celebrated French naturalist, born in Picardy, August 1, 1744. He was educated for the church at a college of Amiens, but entered the army in 1761 and fought in one campaign with distinction. Having been disabled for action by an accidental injury, he went to Paris, where he studied medicine, which, however, he did not practise. He devoted himself to botany, in the classification of which he made some innovations, and published in 1778 "Flore Française," ("French Flora,") which opened to him the Academy of Sciences. Taking the most general conformations as the point of departure, proceeding by a dichotomic path, and presenting at each step a choice between two opposite characters it was found a convenient guide. Having received a commission as botanist to the king, he was employed in botanical researches in Holland and Germany, from which he returned in 1782. He extended his reputation by the article Botany in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," (about 1783.) In 1788 he became an assistant of the director of the Jardin du Roi, which was reorganized in 1793, under the name of the "Museum of Natural History." Lamarck was appointed professor of zoology in that institution. His sagacious and zealous researches and writings in the department of invertebrata (which devolved on him because the other professors deemed them beneath their notice) constitute his principal title to celebrity, and raise him to the rank of a legislator in the animal kingdom. In 1809 he propounded, in his "Philosophie zoologique," several novel or absurd hypotheses on the production of animals,—as the theory of metamorphosis or progressive development, and that of spontaneous generation. His capital work, entitled "Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," ("Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres," 7 vols., 1815–22,) ranks among the noblest monuments of human science. He had published an outline of the same in 1801. Died in 1829.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Lamarck;" GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, "Discours prononcé sur la Tombe de Lamarck;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxv., 1811 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Lamare-Picquot, lă′măR′ pe′ko′, (N.,) a French naturalist, born at Bayeux about 1785, travelled in the East Indies, from which he brought specimens of zoology of eight hundred and fifty-five species. Between 1841 and 1848 he explored North America.

La Marmora. See MARMORA, DELLA.

Lamarque, lă′măRk′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French regicide, born in Périgord about 1755, was elected to the Convention in 1792. He was one of the four deputies who attempted to arrest Dumouriez at the head of his army in 1793, and who were by him delivered to the Austrians. Died in 1839.

Lamarque, (MAXIMILIEN,) an able French general and orator, born at Saint-Sever (Landes) in 1770. He served as a general of brigade at Austerlitz in 1805, obtained command of a division in 1807, and took Capræa from the English in 1808. At the battle of Wagram, in 1809, his courage was conspicuous. He joined the standard of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and commanded with success in several actions against the Vendeans in 1815. In 1828 he became a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1832. A bloody conflict occurred between the troops and the populace at his funeral in Paris.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Mémoires et Souvenirs du Général Lamarque," published by his family, 3 vols., 1835-36; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Martellière or Lamartellière, lă măR′tă′le-aiR′, (JEAN HENRI FERDINAND,) a French dramatic author, born at Ferrette in 1761; died in 1830.

Lamartine, de, dẹh lă′măR′tèn′, (ALPHONSE,) a French poet, orator, and historian of great celebrity, was born at Mâcon, on the Saône, on the 21st of October, 1792. His father served for a short time in the army as captain or major, and was imprisoned as a royalist in the Revolution. His mother's name was Alix des Roys. The name of De Prat has been erroneously given to the subject of this article by some biographers. He was educated at the College of Belley, which he left about 1809, and afterwards passed some time at home, where he read and admired Dante, Petrarch, Shakspeare, Milton, and Ossian. In 1811–12 he visited Rome and Naples. He entered the life-guards of Louis XVIII. in 1814, and when his company was disbanded on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, he retired into Switzerland, where he remained during the Hundred Days. In 1820 he published a volume of poems entitled "Méditations poétiques," which excited general admiration, and of which 45,000 copies were sold in four years. This volume

contained "The Lake," ("Le Lac,") a beautiful elegy, (composed in 1817,) in which he expresses the contrast between the permanence of nature and the instability of human affairs. Lamartine was appointed in 1820 secretary of legation at Florence, (or, as one writer says, at Naples,) and married an English heiress named Eliza Marianna Birch. His "Nouvelles Méditations poétiques" appeared in 1823. He was chargé-d'affaires at Florence for several years, ending in 1829, and was elected to the French Academy in 1830. He professed devotion to the church and the throne in his "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses," (1830,) which are considered by some critics as his best productions.

After the Revolution of 1830 he adopted more liberal political principles, and resolved to make a change in his pursuits. He offered himself as a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies, but was defeated. In 1832, accompanied by his wife and daughter Julia, he visited Palestine, the favourite scene of his youthful reveries and aspirations, travelling like a prince in a vessel which he had chartered. His daughter Julia died at Beyroot. He returned in the autumn of 1833, and published, in prose, "Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées et Paysages pendant un Voyage en Orient," (3 vols., 1835,) the English version of which is entitled "A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land." During his absence he had been elected by the voters of Bergues to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he maintained a position independent of party, but spoke often with success on questions of social and political philosophy. He displayed a marvellous affluence of pure sentiments and beautiful images in his poem of "Jocelyn," (1836,) announced or designed as an episode of a great poem on the progressive phases of humanity. He became the representative of Mâcon in the Chamber in 1837, and was classed for some years among the "progressive conservatives;" but he censured the immobility of Guizot's policy, and in 1843 became a determined opponent of the ministry and conservative party. The public were greatly surprised by the avowal of democratic principles and sympathies which he made in his eloquent and brilliant "History of the Girondists," (8 vols., 1847,) which had an important political influence as a cause of the Revolution of 1848. He is censured for inaccuracy as a historian, and for his imitation of a habit of many ancient writers who ascribe to historical persons imaginary speeches. "This work," says the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, "brings before us that most stirring and important period with a clearness and vividness that all previous descriptions, except some of Carlyle's, have failed to realize: it presents us on the same page with distinct, highly-finished sketches of the principal actors. . . . M. de Lamartine seems to us, on the whole, to have brought to the consideration of the Revolution a more candid spirit and more wholesome sympathies than any preceding writer." He kept himself aloof from the reform banquets of 1847, and took no part in the first two days of the ensuing revolution. On the 24th of February he entered the Chamber, and, rejecting the claims of the falling dynasty, advocated the formation of a provisional government. As a member of the government formed in that momentous crisis, he assumed the functions of minister of foreign affairs. He became at once the master-spirit and moderator of the Revolution, and repressed the spirit of anarchy and homicide by memorable demonstrations of eloquence, courage, and magnanimity. His harangue to the seditious and infuriated bands who demanded the red flag instead of the tricoloured (February 25) was one of the most remarkable triumphs of eloquence recorded in history. He addressed a pacific manifesto to Europe, (March 4,) and was successful in averting a general war. For some months his popularity was immense among nearly all classes. In April he was elected by ten departments to the Constituent Assembly which met on the 5th of May. He was the fourth on the list of the Executive Commission of Five chosen by the Assembly on the 10th of May. The decline of his popularity shown by this fact is ascribed to his connection or collusion with Ledru-Rollin,—a collusion which he compared to that of the lightning-rod with the pernicious power which it averts. Lamartine and his colleagues resigned in consequence of the insurrection of June 22, which they were unable to suppress.

On the 6th of October he made a remarkable speech in the Assembly, in which he advocated the election of president by the people, and said, "If the republic succeeds, I have won my game *(partie)* against destiny. If it fails, either in anarchy or in a reminiscence of despotism, my name, my responsibility, and my memory will fall with it." He also expressed his foreboding that the result of the popular vote would not accord with his own choice. At the election of president in December, 1848, he received only about 8000 votes. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he took no part in political affairs. He published in 1849 a "History of the Revolution of 1848," (2 vols.,) "Les Confidences," containing memoirs of his early life, and "Raphael, Pages de la vingtième Année." Among his later works are a "History of the Restoration," (7 vols., 1851–52,) "Histoire des Constituents," (4 vols., 1854,) and a "History of Turkey," (8 vols., 1855.) Many of his works have been translated into nearly all European languages. His neglect of economy and his expensive habits involved him, many years ago, in pecuniary embarrassments, which his great literary industry and success failed to relieve. His friends in 1858 opened a national subscription in his favour; but the results of this appeal to the public gratitude were not very satisfactory. Died in February, 1869. "There is in the most imperfect sketches of Lamartine," says an anonymous French critic, "a grand current of inspiration which imparts to each passion and idea its appropriate life and lustre. God and man, society and nature, religion and politics, all objects of thought and sentiment, contribute to this resplendent focus of universal poetry."

See CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de Lamartine," 1848; CHAPUYS MONTLAVILLE, "Vie de Lamartine;" LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," tome i.; LURINE, "Histoire de A. de Lamartine," 1848; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" E. FRENSDORFF, "Lamartine," Berlin, 1848; CORMENIN, "Lamartine et le Gouvernement provisoire," 1848; A. DE LAMARTINE, "Trois Mois au Pouvoir," (and English version of the same, entitled "Three Months in Power: a History and a Vindication;") "Quarterly Review" for July, 1835, and March, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, and January, 1850; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1844, and September, 1847; "Westminster Review" for January, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1849.

La Martinière. See MARTINIÈRE, DE LA.

Lamb, lam, (Lady CAROLINE,) an English authoress, daughter of Frederick Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, was born in 1785. She was married in 1805 to William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne. Her romances, entitled "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis," procured her some literary reputation. Her friendship or love for Lord Byron attracted much attention, and gave rise to some scandal. Died in 1828.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1822; MADAME GUICCIOLI, "Recollections of Lord Byron," pp. 100–101 *et seq.*

Lamb, (CHARLES,) a popular English essayist and humorist, was born in London in February, 1775, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he formed an intimacy with Coleridge. In 1792 he entered the service of the East India Company as clerk in the India House, London. He began his literary career with a small volume of poems published in 1798 in connection with some verses of Coleridge and Lloyd. After the faithful performance of his irksome duties at the desk for thirty-three years, he retired in 1825, with a pension of £441. His reputation is founded chiefly on his prose works, especially the "Essays of Elia," (1830.) His exquisite taste and critical sagacity are manifested in his "Essays on the Tragedies of Shakspeare," and other works. His character was amiably eccentric, abounding in whims and quaint humours, and most of his writings are strongly expressive of his mental individuality. He remained unmarried, and lived with his sister Mary, who in a fit of insanity killed her mother about 1796. She was restored to a sound mind, and found an affectionate guardian in her brother until his death in 1834.

See T. N. TALFOURD, "Life of Charles Lamb;" BRYAN W. PROCTER, "Charles Lamb: a Memoir," 1866; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.; PERCY FITZGERALD, "Charles Lamb and his Friends;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1837; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1818, and August, 1849; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1867.

Lamb, (GEORGE,) an English author, born in 1784, was a younger son of the first Lord Melbourne, and a brother of prime-minister Lord Melbourne. He was elected to Parliament by the Whigs in 1818, and was several times re-elected. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," of which, said Byron, "Jeffrey and Lamb were the Alpha and Omega," and published a translation of Catullus. In 1832 he was appointed under-secretary of the home department. Died in 1834.

See the "Monthly Review" for January, 1822.

Lamb, (Sir JAMES BLAND BURGES,) an English politician and writer, born at Gibraltar in 1752; died in 1824.

Lamb, (MARY,) a sister of Charles Lamb, was born in London in 1765. She was subject to attacks of terrible insanity, although ordinarily her disposition was remarkably calm and sweet. She died May 20, 1847. With her brother, she wrote "Tales from Shakspeare," (1807,) and "Mrs. Leicester's School," (1808,) besides poems and other pieces first published collectively in 1874.

Lamb, (WILLIAM.) See MELBOURNE, LORD.

Lamballe, de, deh lôN'bȧl', (MARIA THÉRÈSE LOUISE **de Savoie-Carignan**—deh sȧ'vwȧ' kȧ'rèn'yôN',) PRINCESS, born at Turin in 1749, was a member of the royal family of Sardinia, and distinguished for beauty and virtue. In 1767 she became the wife of the Prince of Lamballe, (the son of the Duke of Penthièvre,) and one year later was left a widow. She was a favourite attendant of Queen Marie Antoinette, whose danger and adverse fortune she shared during the Revolution. Having been imprisoned in La Force, she was massacred, with circumstances of great atrocity, in September, 1792.

See "Mémoires de la Princesse de Lamballe," par MADAME GUÉNARD, 4 vols., 1801; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Lam'barde, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English lawyer and antiquary, was born in London in 1536. He became a master in chancery in 1592, keeper of the rolls in 1597, and keeper of the records of the Tower in 1600. He published a work on old Saxon laws, entitled "Archaionomia," (1568,) "The Perambulation of Kent," and "Eirenarcha; or, The Office of the Justices of the Peace." He founded a hospital for the poor at Greenwich. Died in 1601.

See NICHOLS, "Life of Lambarde."

Lamb'din, (GEORGE C.,) an American artist, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1832. His father was a portrait-painter. The younger Lambdin studied art in Munich, Paris, and Italy. In early life he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1868 to New York, returning to Philadelphia after some years. His specialties are portraits, especially of young girls, and flower-pieces. His pictures of roses are especially noteworthy. He is one of the professors in the Philadelphia Academy of Design, and in 1868 was made a member of the National Academy.

Lambeccius or **Lambecius**. See LAMBECK.

Lambeck, lâm'bĕk, [Lat. LAMBEC'CIUS or LAMBE'CIUS,] (PETER,) an eminent German bibliographer, born at Hamburg, April 13, 1628. He became professor of history in his native place in 1652, and librarian of the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, about 1662. Among his works are a "History of Hamburg," (1652,) and "A Catalogue of the Imperial Library of Vienna," ("Commentaria de Augusta Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi," 8 vols., 1665–79,) said to be the most extensive ever compiled. Died in Vienna in 1680.

See "Leben des Petri Lambeccii," Hamburg, 1724.

Lamberg, von, fon lâm'bĕRG, (JOSEPH MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, a learned and ingenious German writer, born at Brünn, Moravia, in 1729, corresponded with Voltaire and Hume. He published (in French) an "Essay on the Impossible," (1764,) and "Mémoriel d'un Mondain," ("Memorial of a Worldling," 1775.) Died in 1792.

Lam'bert, the son of Gui, Duke of Spoleto, Emperor and King of Italy, succeeded his father at an early age, in 894 A.D. His rivals Berenger and Arnulf were masters of parts of Italy. He took Milan in 895, and was killed by falling from a horse in 898.

Lam'bert, (AYLMER BOURKE,) an English botanist, born in 1762, contributed memoirs to the "Linnæan Transactions," and was a liberal patron of scientific men. His herbarium was one of the finest in England. Died in 1842.

Lambert, lôN'bair', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) called **Lambert Bey**, a French engineer, born at Valenciennes in 1804. About 1832 he entered the service of Mehemet Ali of Egypt, and became director of the Polytechnic School and the Observatory of Boolâk. Died in 1864.

Lambert, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French compiler, born at Dole, lived in Paris. He published numerous mediocre works, among which was a "History of all Nations," (15 vols., 1750.) Died in 1765.

Lambert, (DANIEL,) a famous giant, born at Leicester, England, in 1770. He was five feet eleven inches in height, and at twenty-three years of age weighed four hundred and forty-eight pounds. He was also remarkable for his strength, and performed wonderful feats as a swimmer and pedestrian. At the time of his death (1809) he weighed seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

Lambert, [Lat. LAMBER'TUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French Protestant Reformer, born at Avignon in 1487, became a monk in early youth. Having embraced the Reformed religion, he fled to Switzerland in 1522, assumed the name of JOHANNES SERRANUS, and was appointed professor of theology at Marburg in 1527. He published commentaries on the Bible, and other works. He contributed greatly to the propagation of the Reformed doctrines in Thuringia and Hesse. His system of theology is explained in his "Farrago of almost all Theological Matters," ("Farrago Omnium fere Rerum Theologicarum.") Died in 1530.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" JOHANN W. BAUM, "F. Lambert von Avignon nach seinem Leben," etc., 1840 NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lambert, (GEORGE,) an eminent English painter and engraver, born in Kent about 1710. He painted landscapes in the manner of Gaspard Poussin, and had a great talent for etching. He was the founder of the Beefsteak Club. Died in 1765.

Lambert, lâm'bĕRt, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a profound and original philosopher and mathematician, was born of a French Protestant family at Mülhouse, Alsace, in August, 1728. From 1748 to 1759 he was preceptor to the sons of Count de Salis. About 1763 he became a resident of Berlin and a pensioned member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards employed in civil affairs, with the title of councillor. He cultivated with great success mathematics and astronomy, on which he wrote many treatises, and he demonstrated the incommensurability of the circumference and diameter of a circle. His "Cosmological Letters" (1761) attracted much attention. He produced, in German, a celebrated work on dialectics entitled "Novum Organon," (1763,) and "Photometria, sive de Gradibus Luminis," ("On the Degrees of Light," etc.) He belonged to the Protestant church. Died in Berlin in 1777.

See MATTHIAS GRAF, "J. H. Lamberts Leben," 1829; FORNEY, "Éloge de Lambert;" DANIEL HUBER, "J. H. Lambert nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lambert, (JOHN,) a prominent English republican general, born about 1620, was a favourite of the Independents. He entered the army of the Parliament, fought as colonel at Marston Moor in 1644, and at the end of the first civil war had obtained the rank of general. He was second in command under Cromwell in Scotland in 1649, and led the van at Dunbar in 1651. In 1653 he made the proposition that the title of Protector should be given to Cromwell. "Lambert, his creature," says Hume, "who, under an appearance of obsequiousness to him, indulged an unbounded ambition, proposed to temper the liberty of a commonwealth by the authority of a single person." After the death of Oliver he plotted against Richard Cromwell in 1659, and commanded the army in opposition to the Parliament until the triumph of the royalists under Monk. In 1662 he was condemned to death; but this penalty was commuted to banishment in Guernsey, where he survived thirty years.

See HUME, "History of England;" GRANGER, "Biographical History of England."

Lambert, (JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic and moralist, born in Paris in 1654, became prior of Saint-Martin-de-Palaiseau. Among his works are "The Evangelical Year, or Homilies on the Gospels," (7 vols., 1693–97,)

and "Instruction respecting the Creed," *(Symbole,)* (2 vols., 1728; 9th edition, 1830.) Died in 1722.

Lambert, lâm'bẽrt, (JOSSE,) a Flemish printer and engraver, lived at Ghent, and died in 1556 or 1557.

Lambert, (MICHEL,) a French musician, born near Poitiers in 1610, was patronized by Richelieu and praised by Boileau. His songs and cantatas were greatly admired. Died in 1696.

Lambert, (N.,) a French dramatist, lived about 1650 Among his works is a drama in verse, called "Magic without Magic," ("La Magie sans Magie," 1668.)

Lambert, SAINT. See SAINT LAMBERT.

Lambert, SAINT, Bishop of Maestricht, was assassinated in 708 by order of Alpheide, mother of Charles Martel, for having censured her profligacy.

Lambert, de, dẹh lôN'bair', (ANNE THÉRÈSE DE **Marguenat de Courcelles**—mârg'nâ' dẹh koor'sêl',) MARQUISE, a French authoress, born in Paris in **1647,** was the wife of General Henri Lambert, noticed below. She was a friend of Fénelon and Fontenelle. She wrote "Treatises on Friendship, Taste, and Riches," (1732,) "Advice of a Mother to her Daughter," (1734,) and other works, commended for purity of style and of morals. Died in 1733.

Her son, HENRI FRANÇOIS, (1677–1754,) became a lieutenant-general in 1720.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de la Marquise de Lambert," prefixed to her "Œuvres complètes," 1767; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv.

Lambert, de, (HENRI,) Marquis de Saint-Bris, a French general, born in 1631; died in 1686.

Lambert le Chanoine, lôN'bair' lẹh shâ'nwân', a learned compiler, produced a book called "Liber Floridus." Died at Saint Omer in 1125.

Lambert von Aschaffenburg, lâm'bẽrt fon â-shâf'-fẹn-bo͝orG', a German historical writer, born about 1020, was author of well-written "Annals" published in 1525. Died about 1080.

Lamberti, lâm-bẽr'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1757; died in 1832.

Lamberti, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian painter, born at Carpi in 1651, was a pupil, and one of the best imitators, of Cignani. He worked in Rome. Died in 1721.

Lamberti, (LUIGI,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Reggio about 1758. In 1797 he became a member of the grand council of the Cisalpine Republic, and in the next year a member of the Directory of the same. He was afterwards professor of rhetoric in the College of Milan, and was admitted into the Italian Institute. His most important work was a beautiful edition of Homer, (3 vols., 1808.) He published an ode to Napoleon, and other mediocre poems. Died in 1813.

Lambertini, lâm-bẽr-tee'nee, (MICHELE,) a painter of the Bolognese school, lived from 1426 to 1469. He painted a celebrated Madonna in fresco at Bologna.

Lambertini, (PROSPERO.) See BENEDICT XIV.

Lambertus. See LAMBERT, (FRANÇOIS.)

Lambilotte, lôN'be'lot', (Père LOUIS,) a French composer, born at Charleroi in 1797. His fugues, motets, etc. had great success. The "Restoration of the Gregorian Chant" is called his master-piece. Died in 1855.

Lambin, lôN'bân', [Lat. LAMBI'NUS,] (DENIS,) a learned French professor and classical scholar, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, in Picardy, about 1516. He was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris in 1561. He published esteemed editions of Cicero, Horace, (1561,) and Lucretius, (1563,) and Latin versions of Demosthenes and Aristotle, (in part.) He died of grief for the massacre of the Protestants in 1572.

See GHILINI, "Teatro degli Uomini illustri;" TEISSIER, "Éloges des Hommes savantes."

Lambinet, lôN'be'nâ', (ÉMILE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Versailles in 1819. Died in 1877.

Lambinet, (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born near Mézières in 1742, wrote "Researches into the Origin of Printing," (1798.) Died in 1813.

Lambinus. See LAMBIN.

Lamblardie, lôN'blâr'de', (JACQUES ÉLIE,) a French engineer, born at Loches, in Touraine, in 1747. He wrote an able "Memoir on the Coasts of Upper Normandy in Relation to the Collection of Shingle," *(Galet,)* (1789.) He was the first director of the "École centrale des Travaux publics," the name of which was changed to Polytechnic School in 1795. Died in 1797.

Lam'brun, (MARGARET,) a Scottish woman, whose zeal for the cause of Mary Stuart induced her to make an attempt against the life of Queen Elizabeth. Her pistol having dropped from her hand when she was about to fire, her design was frustrated, and she was pardoned.

Lambruschini, lâm-bROOS-kee'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Genoa in 1776. He was appointed secretary of foreign affairs by Gregory XVI. In 1846 he obtained more votes for pope in the first scrutiny than any other candidate, but was not elected. He became a member of Pius the Ninth's council of state in 1846, and fled from Rome during the short triumph of the popular cause in 1848. Died in 1854.

Lambton, (JOHN GEORGE.) See DURHAM, EARL OF.

Lambton, lam'tọn, (WILLIAM,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, an English officer, who acquired distinction by his astronomical and geodesic labours in Hindostan, was born about 1748. He was employed by the Marquis of Wellesley about 1801 to direct the trigonometrical surveys which were designed to connect, by a series of triangles, the eastern with the western coast of India. By the assiduous labour of more than twenty years, he had extended his operations from the Carnatic to Ellichpoor, and measured an arc of the meridian 12° in extent. He died in India, of fever, in 1823. The Records of the Asiatic Society contain several Memoirs on the operations above mentioned.

Lamé, lâ'mâ', (GABRIEL,) a French geometer and engineer, born at Tours in 1795, became professor of physics at the Polytechnic School in Paris about 1832. He published, besides other works, an able "Treatise on Physics," (3 vols., 1836,) "Lessons on the Inverse Functions of Transcendents," etc., ("Leçons sur les Fonctions inverses des Transcendantes," etc.,) and "Lectures on the Mathematical Theory of the Elasticity of Solid Bodies," (1852.) He was elected a member of the Institute. Died at Paris, May 1, 1870.

La'mech, [Heb. לֶמֶךְ,] the son of Methusaleh, and the father of Noah, died five years before the Flood, aged seven hundred and seventy-seven years. Another Lamech, a descendant of Cain, is the first patriarch mentioned in Scripture as having more than one wife.

See Genesis iv., v.

La Meilleraie or **Meilleraye.** See MEILLERAIE, LA.

Lamennais or **La Mennais, de,** dẹh lâ mẹ'nâ', (HUGUES FÉLICITÉ ROBERT,) ABBÉ, a celebrated French writer on religion and politics, was born at Saint-Malo in June, 1782. He was educated at home, where he learned Greek, Latin, etc. without a teacher. Having received the tonsure in 1811, he was ordained a priest at Rennes in 1816, and acquired sudden celebrity by the publication of his eloquent "Essay on Indifference to Religion," ("Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de Religion," 4 vols., 1817–23,) in which he appeared as an orthodox champion of the Catholic Church. In 1824 he visited Rome, and declined the offer of a cardinal's hat from Leo XII. He published in 1825 "Religion considered in its Relations with the Civil and Political Order," which favoured the ultramontane doctrines. Before the revolution of 1830 his mind had made great progress towards liberal or democratic principles, without departing from his religious faith. In that year he founded the "Avenir," a journal which, in bold and fervent words, advocated religious and political reforms. Lacordaire was his disciple and coadjutor in this journal, which was condemned by the pope in 1832 and suppressed. He announced in 1834 his final revolt from the Church of Rome, in his "Words of a Believer," ("Paroles d'un Croyant,") which is one of his most important and powerful productions and was stigmatized by the pope as "small in volume but immense in perversity." A great outburst of enthusiasm and indignation followed the publication of this work. He became ultra-democratic, and wrote several political works, among which were "The Affairs of Rome," (1836,) and "The Book of the People," (1837.) His "Outlines of Philosophy" ("Esquisse d'une Philosophie," 1840–46) obtained great suc-

cess. In 1840 he was sentenced for one of his writings to an imprisonment of one year. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1848. Died in 1854. His complete works appeared in 12 vols. 8vo, 1837.

See E. RENAN, "Lamennais et ses Écrits," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," August, 1857; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," 1846, vol. i.; E. ROBINET, "Études sur l'Abbé de Lamennais," 1835; MADROLLE, "Histoire secrète du Partie et de l'Apostasie de M. de Lamennais," 1843; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Lamennais, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838; "Westminster Review" for April, 1859.

Lamennais, de, (JEAN MARIE ROBERT,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Saint-Malo about 1775, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote several religious works, and became canon of the diocese of Rennes. Died in 1860.

La Mesnardière, de, dẹh lȧ mȧ'nâr'de-aiR', (HIPPOLYTE JULES PILET,) a mediocre French poet, born at Loudun in 1610; died in 1663.

Lamet, de, dẹh lȧ'mȧ', (ADRIEN AUGUSTIN DE BUSSY,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1621. He wrote "Solutions of Many Cases of Conscience," (1714.) Died in 1691.

Lameth, de, dẹh lȧ'mȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1760. In 1789 he was one of the deputies of the noblesse who united with the Third Estate to form the National Assembly, and he acted the part of a zealous patriot in that body. After the death of Mirabeau, (1791,) Barnave and the Lameths were for a short time among the master-spirits of the Assembly. He co-operated with his brother and La Fayette in their efforts to defend the constitution and the king after his arrest at Varennes. He was a general in La Fayette's army when the crisis of August 10, 1792, compelled him to fly with his general, and both fell into the hands of the Austrians. Lameth recovered his liberty in 1795, and returned to France in 1800. In 1820 he acted and voted with La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies. He published a "History of the Constituent Assembly," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1829.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lameth, de, (CHARLES MALO FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French politician, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1757. He served at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, in which he acted with the popular party. He was a political friend of Barnave, and aspired to be a rival of Mirabeau. Changing his course in 1791, he became the friend of the king, and resisted the progress of the Revolution to extreme issues. He emigrated about 1793, and returned home in 1801. Under the régime of Napoleon he was a general of brigade. Died in 1832.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lameth, de, (THÉODORE,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1756. He obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1791, and was in that year a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he voted with the constitutional royalists. He defended the king and queen by his voice with courage and energy, and was an exile from 1792 to 1800. Died in 1854.

La Métherie, de, dẹh lȧ mȧ'tRe', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French naturalist, born in Mâconnais in 1743. He published "Principles of Natural Philosophy," (2 vols., 1787,) "Considerations on Organized Beings," (2 vols., 1805,) "Lectures on Geology," (3 vols., 1816,) and other works. He became professor of natural sciences at the College of France in 1812. Died in 1817.

La Mettrie. See METTRIE, LA.

Lamey, lȧ'mī, (ANDREAS,) a German historical writer, born at Münster in 1726, was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Mannheim. He wrote, besides other works, a "Diplomatic History of the Counts of Ravensberg," (1779.) Died in 1802.

Lami or **Lamy,** lȧ'me', (BERNARD,) a learned French priest of the Oratory, born at Mans in 1640. He taught philosophy and theology at Saumur, Angers, and other places, and was a disciple of Descartes. He published successful works on religion and science, among which are a "Treatise on Rhetoric," "Elements of Geometry," (1685,) "Apparatus Biblicus," (1696,) and a "Description of the Temple and Holy City of Jerusalem," (in Latin, 1720.) His work called "Conversations on the Sciences" ("Entretiens sur les Sciences," 1684) was highly esteemed by J. J. Rousseau. Died in 1715.

See BOUILLIER, "Histoire du Cartésianisme;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lami or **Lamy,** (Dom FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk, born near Chartres in 1636. He passed his last twenty years in the abbey of Saint-Denis. He was noted for his skill and alacrity in disputation, and was the author of several theological works, the most remarkable of which is "On the Knowledge of One's Self," (6 vols., 1694–98.) Died in 1711.

Lami, lȧ'mee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary and *littérateur* of high reputation, born at Santa Croce, a village between Pisa and Florence, in 1697. He was a good classical scholar, and became professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence about 1732. From 1740 to 1770 he edited an able literary periodical named "Novelle Letterarie." He contributed much to explain or elucidate the civil and literary history of Tuscany, and published, besides other works, "Delights of Learned Men," (Deliciæ Eruditorum," 18 vols., 1736–69,) and the lives of many eminent Italian literati, "Memorabilia Italorum Eruditione præstantium," (3 vols., 1742–48.) Died in 1770.

See his Autobiography in the 15th volume of his "Deliciæ Eruditorum;" FONTANI, "Elogio di Lami," 1789; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Lami, (PIERRE RÉMI CRUSSOLLE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1832.

Lā'mĭ-ạ, an Athenian courtesan, renowned for wit and profusion, was the mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes about 300 B.C.

Lamiæ, lā'mī-ee, [Gr. Λαμίαι; Fr. LAMIES, lȧ'me',] fabulous monsters of classic mythology, sometimes represented as having the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. They were supposed to have the power of changing their forms. According to one tradition, there was a queen of Libya named Lamia, who was notorious for her cruelty and was accustomed to murder children. The name of Lamia was used to frighten children in the nurseries of antiquity.

Lamies. See LAMIÆ.

Lam'ington, (ALEXANDER DUNDAS ROSS WISHEART BAILLIE **Cochrane,**) LORD, formerly known as BAILLIE **Cochrane,** an English author, a son of Sir T. J. Cochrane, already noticed. He was born in November, 1816, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. For many years (1841–80) he was a Conservative in Parliament, and in 1880 he was raised to the peerage. Among his works are "Poems," (1838,) "Ernest Vane," (1849,) "Florence, the Beautiful," (1854,) "Young Italy," (1865,) "Francis the First," etc., (1870,) "The Théâtre Français in the Reign of Louis XV.," (1879,) etc. Died February 16, 1890.

Lämlein or **Laemlein,** lēm'līn, (ALEXANDER,) a German painter, born at Hohenfeld, Bavaria, in 1813, became a citizen of Paris in his youth. Among his works are "The Awaking of Adam," (1841,) "The Ladder of Jacob," (1847,) and portraits for the palace of Versailles. Died at Pontlevoy, April 25, 1871.

Lamoignon, de, dẹh lȧ'mwân'yôN', (CHRÉTIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French magistrate, eminent for his integrity and talents, born in Paris in 1644, was the eldest son of President Guillaume de Lamoignon. He was chosen master of requests about 1668. For twenty-five years (1673–98) he performed with honour the duties of advocate-general to the Parliament. He was made president *à mortier* in 1690. He was intimate with Racine, and with Boileau, who addressed to him his Sixth Epistle. In 1704 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, after declining a *fauteuil* in the Académie Française. Died in 1709.

His son GUILLAUME, Seigneur de Malesherbes, born in 1683, became successively advocate-general, president of the Parliament of Paris, and chancellor of France, (1750.) He maintained the virtuous reputation of his family, and died in 1772, leaving a son, who was the eminent Malesherbes.

Lamoignon, de, (CHRÉTIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French judge, born probably in Paris in 1735. He became

president *à mortier* in 1758, and shared the exile of Parliament in 1772. He was appointed keeper of the seals in 1787. Died in 1789.

Lamoignon, de, (GUILLAUME,) an eminent judge, and first president of the Parliament of Paris, was born in 1617. His father, Chrétien de Lamoignon de Bâville, was a highly meritorious magistrate. Guillaume became master of requests in 1644, and first president of the Parliament in 1658. In announcing his nomination, the king said to him, "If I had known a better man, I should have appointed him." He received much praise for the part he took in relation to the ordinances of 1667 and 1670, and in several instances preferred the claims of duty to the favour of the court. He laid the basis of an important judiciary reform in his "Decisions," ("Arrêtes,") printed in 1702. Died in 1677.

See GAILLARD, "Vie de Lamoignon," 1782; FLÉCHIER, "Funeral Oration;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lamoignon de Bâville, lă'mwân'yôn' dẹh bâ'vêl', (NICOLAS,) the fifth son of the preceding, was born in 1648. He was appointed master of requests in 1673. Died in 1724.

Lamoignon-Malesherbes See MALESHERBES.

La Monnoye. See MONNOIE.

Lamont, von, fon lă'mont', (JOHANN,) an astronomer, born in Braemar, Scotland, December 13, 1805, was educated at Ratisbon, in Germany, and became a monk. In 1852 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Munich. Died August 6, 1879. He made valuable contributions to astronomy and to the science of magnetism.

Lamoricière, de, dẹh lă'mo're'se-aiR', (CHRISTOPHE LOUIS LÉON **Juchault**--zhü'shō',) a French general, born at Nantes in 1806. He gained distinction as colonel of zouaves in Algeria, and became a maréchal-de-camp in 1840. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1843, returned to France in 1846, and was elected a deputy in 1847. In the Revolution of 1848 he made strenuous efforts to support the Orléans dynasty. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and commanded a division of the army in the fight against the insurgents of Paris in June, 1848. He was Cavaignac's minister of war about six months ending in December, 1848. Having shown hostility to the power of Louis Napoleon, he was arrested on the 2d of December, 1851, and confined a few weeks in the Castle of Ham. He became general-in-chief of the army of the pope in 1860, and was defeated by the Sardinians at Castelfidardo. He was taken prisoner soon after this action. Died in 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1866.

La Mothe, lă mot, (N.,) a French historian, born about 1680, was also called **La Hode.** He wrote "History of the Revolutions of France," (1738,) and a "History of Louis XIV.," (5 vols., 1740.) Died about 1740.

Lamothe, de, dẹh lă'mot', (PIERRE LAMBERT,) a French priest, born in 1624. He went as a missionary to Siam about 1662, and died there in 1679.

La Mothe-Houdancourt, de, dẹh lă mot hoo'dôN'-koor', (PHILIPPE,) Duc de Cardone, a French general, born in 1605, gained successes over the Spaniards, and received a marshal's bâton in 1642. Having been defeated at Lerida in 1644, he was deprived of command. Died in 1657.

Lamothe-Langon, de, dẹh lă'mot' lôN'gôN', (ÉTIENNE LÉON,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1786. Among his numerous works are poems, historical memoirs, and romances. Died in 1864.

La Mothe le Vayer. See MOTHE, LA.

La Motte. See MOTTE, LA.

Lamotte, lă'mot', (JEANNE DE LUZ DE SAINT-RÉMY DE VALOIS,) MADAME, an artful Frenchwoman, who acquired notoriety in the affair of the "Diamond Necklace," was born, probably, at Bar-sur-Aube about 1750. She became the wife of a person who styled himself Count Lamotte. Having practised with success on the credulity of Cardinal Rohan, she induced him to negotiate for a diamond necklace valued at about a million and a half of francs, which he designed as a present to the queen. Her husband absconded with the diamonds, which she had obtained by fraud. She was whipped and imprisoned for this offence, and died in 1791.

Lamotte- (or **La Motte-**) **Fouqué,** lă'mot' foo'kà', (CAROLINE,) a German authoress, wife of the following, was born at Nennhausen in 1773. She published successful novels entitled "Feodora," "Lady of Falkenstein," and "Ida," also "Letters on Female Education" and "Letters on Greek Mythology," which were received with favour. Died in 1831.

Lamotte-Fouqué, de, dẹh lă'mot' foo'kà', (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL,) often called simply **Fouqué,** BARON, a German poet and romance-writer of rare genius, was born at Brandenburg, February 12, 1777. He was a grandson of Henry Augustus Fouqué. (See FOUQUÉ.) Having served in several great battles of the war against Napoleon, about 1813 he retired from the army on account of ill health, with the rank of major, and afterwards resided in Paris, at Halle, and on his estate of Nennhausen. He found a congenial sphere for his fertile imagination in the Northern traditions and the old German poetry, and produced many beautiful poems and works of fiction, among which are "Undine,"* a tale, (1813,) one of the most exquisite creations of German genius, "Corona," a poem, (1814,) "Der Zauberring," ("The Magic Ring," 1816,) "Eginhard and Emma," a drama, and "Bertrand du Guesclin," an epic poem, (1821.) Died in 1843.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Lebensgeschichte," etc., 1840; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Monthly Review" for October, 1820.

Lamourette, lă'moo'rêt', (ADRIEN,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in Picardy in 1742. He became an auxiliary of Mirabeau in 1789, and wrote the address on the civil constitution of the clergy which that orator pronounced. In 1791 he was chosen Bishop of Rhone-et-Loire, and deputed to the National Assembly. Having resisted the extreme measures of the dominant party, he was guillotined in 1794. He had published several religious works.

Lamouroux, lă'moo'roo', (JEAN VINCENT FÉLIX,) a French naturalist, born at Agen in 1779. He went to Paris in 1807, and was chosen professor of botany or natural history at Caen about 1810. He gave special attention to those marine productions which are found on the borders between the animal and vegetable kingdom, and which he described in several capital works. Among these is a "Description of Coral-forming Polypi or Zoophytes," ("Histoire des Polypiers coralligènes flexibles," 1816.) He also published "Lectures on Physical Geography." Died in 1825.

See "Notice biographique sur Lamouroux," by his brother, 1829.

Lampadius, lâm-pâ'de-ûs, (WILHELM AUGUST,) a German chemist, called the founder of metallurgy, was born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1772. He became professor of chemistry or metallurgy at Freiberg in 1795. His principal work is a "Manual of General Metallurgy," (3 vols., 1801–09.) Died in 1842.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Lampe, lâm'pẹh, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Detmold in 1683. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1720, and published sermons and other works, among which was a "Commentary on the Gospel of Saint John." Died in 1729.

Lampe, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer of songs and operas, born about 1692, lived in London. Died in 1756.

Lamperti, lâm-pêR'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian teacher of singing, born at Savona in 1813. His success with private pupils led to his being appointed in 1850 professor of singing to the Conservatorio at Milan, where he trained many of the most distinguished operatic vocalists. He resigned in 1875.

Lampetia, lam-pee'she-a, [Gr. *Λαμπετίη;* Fr. LAMPÉTIE, lôN'pâ'te',] a daughter of Helios, whose flocks and herds she tended in the island of Thrinakia. Ulysses having been long detained on the island by stress of weather, his companions killed some of the sacred oxen, for which the offended gods afterwards sent against them a great tempest, in which all perished except Ulysses, who saved himself on the piece of a mast.

* Called in French *Ondine.*

Lampétie. See LAMPETIA.

Lampillas, lâm-peel'yâs, or **Llampillas,** lâm-peel'yâs, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Catalonia in 1731. He lived at Genoa after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain in 1767. His principal work is a defence of Spanish literature against Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, "Saggio storico-apologetico della Letteratura Spagnuola," (6 vols., 1778–81.) Died in 1810.

Lamplugh, lam'ploo, ? (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1615. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1676, and was a partisan of James II. in 1688, but after his flight recognized William III., who appointed him Archbishop of York. Died in 1691.

Lampredi, lâm-prā'dee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian publicist and writer on law, born near Florence in 1732; died in 1793.

Lampredi, (URBAN,) an Italian philologist, born at Florence in 1761; died in 1838.

Lampride. See LAMPRIDIUS.

Lampridio, lâm-pree'de-o, (BENEDETTO,) a Latin poet, born at Cremona. After being professor of Greek in Rome, he opened a school in Padua in 1521. He composed admired odes, epigrams, and elegies. "It cannot be denied," says Tiraboschi, "that he has imitated Pindar happily in nobleness of ideas and in imaginative power." Died about 1540.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana.

Lam-prid'ĭ-us, [Fr. LAMPRIDE, lôn'prĕd',] (ÆLIUS,) a Latin historical writer, who flourished about 310 A.D. He was one of the authors of the "Augusta Historia," to which he is said to have contributed the lives of Commodus, Diadumenus, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de A. Lampridio," 1688.

Lampson, lâmp'son, [Lat. LAMPSONIUS, lâmp-so'neus,] (DOMINIC,) a Flemish painter and Latin poet, born at Bruges in 1532. His paintings are rare and esteemed. Died in 1599.

Lampsonius. See LAMPSON.

Lampugnani, lâm-poon-yâ'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1588. He wrote many works which were once popular. Died in 1668.

Lamy. See LAMI, (BERNARD.)

Lana, lâ'nâ, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1597. He worked in that city, and imitated Guercino with success. His picture of "Módena delivered from the Plague" is called his master-piece. Died in 1646.

Lana-Terzi, lâ'nâ-tĕrd'zee or -tĕrt'zee, (FRANCESCO,) (or FRANCESCO **Terzi-Lana,**) an Italian Jesuit and natural philosopher, born at Brescia in 1631. He was at one time professor of philosophy in his native place, and was a diligent observer and experimenter in natural science. He published, besides a few other works, "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," (3 vols., 1684–92,) which treats of natural philosophy. Died in 1687.

La Nauze, de, dẹh lă nōz, (LOUIS JOUARD,) a French scholar and writer, born at Villeneuve d'Agen in 1696; died in 1773.

Lanc'as-ter, (EDMUND,) EARL OF, the son of Henry III. of England, was born in London in 1245. Edward I. sent him with an army to conquer Guienne, but, before he could effect that purpose, he died in 1296. His son THOMAS, Earl of Lancaster, was the most powerful subject of his time in England. He was a mortal enemy to Piers Gaveston, whose death he procured in 1312. Having rebelled against Edward II., he was defeated and beheaded in 1322. His brother HENRY became his heir, and aided Queen Isabella to depose the king in 1326. He was appointed guardian of the young king Edward III. in 1327.

Lancaster, (Sir JAMES,) an English navigator, who made a voyage to India in 1591, and conducted the first expedition which the East India Company sent to that region (1600–03) for the purpose of forming commercial relations. He made a treaty with the King of Acheen. Died in 1620. Narratives of his voyages may be found in Hakluyt and Purchas. An inlet of Baffin's Bay was named, in honour of him, Lancaster Sound.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign."

Lancaster, (JOHN OF GAUNT,) DUKE OF. See JOHN OF GAUNT.

Lancaster, (JOSEPH,) an Englishman, who acquired distinction as the founder of "Lancasterian Schools,' was born in London, November 25, 1778, and was a member of the Society of Friends. At about the age of twenty he opened a school in Southwark, and tried with success the system of mutual instruction. He was patronized by the Duke of Bedford and other noblemen. By lectures and writings he rendered his system popular, and gave an impulse to the cause of education in England and other countries. Having become insolvent, he went to the United States about 1818, and continued to labour in the same cause. Died in New York in 1838.

Lancaster, (NATHANIEL,) a learned English writer, born in Cheshire about 1700. He was for some time rector of Stamford-Rivers. His principal work is an "Essay on Delicacy," (1748,) a poem. Died in 1775.

Lance, (GEORGE,) an excellent English painter of fruit and still life, was born in Essex in 1802. He received lessons in "high" or "historical" art from Haydon, and pursued his master's favourite branches of painting, until he discovered that his genius was more adapted to the treatment of fruit, flowers, game, etc. In this department he is considered to have excelled all the English oil-painters of his time. He produced some historical pieces and *tableaux de genre.* Died in 1864.

Lance, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer and political writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1791. He published a "Life of Washington" in Latin. Died in 1840.

Lancelot, lôNs'lo', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur* and antiquary, born in Paris in 1675. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote many learned antiquarian treatises. For a few years he had the office of secretary to the king, which he sold in 1725. Died in 1740.

Lancelot, (Dom CLAUDE,) an able French grammarian, born in Paris in 1615. He became one of the recluses of Port-Royal in 1638, and was the first regent of the schools of Port-Royal, which flourished from 1646 to 1660 under the care of such men as Arnauld and Pascal. Lancelot was the first master of Racine. "He threw some additional lustre," says Hallam, "around Port-Royal by the Latin and Greek Grammars (1644 and 1655) which are more frequently called by the name of that famous cloister than by his own." They were used for a long time in the French schools. He published in 1660 "Grammaire générale et raisonnée," a treatise on the philosophy of all languages, which is esteemed a work of the first class. Died in 1695.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lancelot OF NAPLES. See LADISLAUS.

Lancelotti, lân-chà-lot'tee, written also **Lanceloti,** (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian jurist, born at Perugia in 1511. He wrote, in Latin, "Institutes of Canon Law," which were approved by Pope Paul IV. Died in 1591.

Lancillotti, lân-chêl-lot'tee, or **Lancelloti,** lân-chêl-lo'tee, (SECONDO,) an Italian author and priest, born at Perugia in 1575. He published in 1630 a successful work entitled "To-Day," ("L'Hoggidi,") intended to prove that the world was not morally or physically worse than it had been in ancient times. He wrote other learned works. Died in Paris in 1643.

Lancilotti, lân-che-lot'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and poet, born at Florence, lived about 1500. He excelled in nocturnal scenes.

Lancisi, lân-chee'see, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an eminent Italian physician and scholar, born at Rome in 1654. For thirteen years he lectured on anatomy with *éclat* at the College of Sapienza, Rome. He became the chief physician of Pope Innocent XI. in 1688, and served Clement XI. in the same capacity. Besides other professional works, he published, in Latin, a "Treatise on Sudden Deaths," (1707,) and one "On the Noxious Effluvia of Marshes," (1717.) Died in 1720.

See ASSALTI, "Vie de Lancisi," prefixed to his treatise "De Motu Cordis;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.; G. M. CRESCIMBENI, "Vita di G. M. Lancisi," 1721; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lancival. See LUCE DE LANCIVAL.

Lancjean, lôN'zhôN', (RÉMI,) a skilful Flemish

painter of history, born at Brussels, was a pupil of Van Dyck. Died in 1671.

Lancre, lôNkR, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, and writer on demonology and sorcery, was born at Bordeaux; died in 1630.

Lancret, lôN'krȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1690. He imitated the manner of Watteau with success. His reputation was higher in his own time than at the present. Died in 1743.

Lancrinck or **Lankrink**, lân'krink, (PROSPER HENRY,) a skilful landscape-painter, of German extraction, born about 1628. He worked in England, and was employed by Sir Peter Lely to paint the landscapes, flowers, etc. of his pictures. Died in 1692.

Landa, de, dȧ lân'dâ, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, lived at Pampeluna from 1570 to 1630.

Landais or **Landois**, lôN'dȧ', (PIERRE,) a French parvenu of low birth, born at Vitré, became the favourite of Francis II., Duke of Brittany, who gave him absolute power. Landais was hated by the nobles, who conspired against him and put him to death in 1485.

Lande. See LALANDE.

Landelle, lôN'dĕl', (CHARLES,) a French historical painter, born at Laval, Mayenne, in 1821. He obtained a medal at the Great Exposition of 1855 for his picture of the "Repose of the Virgin."

Lan'dẹn, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, born at Peakirk in 1719. He began to write for the "Ladies' Diary" in 1744, and published in 1755 "Mathematical Lucubrations," in which various parts of high analysis are treated. In 1766 he was admitted into the Royal Society. He wrote several treatises on dynamics and the integral calculus. Among his principal works is his "Residual Analysis," (1764.) Died in 1790.

Lan'dẹr, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American engineer and general, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1822. He commanded an expedition to open a wagon-road across the plains to California in 1858. It is stated that he made five explorations across the continent, having been employed by the government to survey a route for a Pacific railroad. In July, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He was wounded at Edwards's Ferry, October, 1861, and signalized his courage at Blooming Gap, Virginia, in February, 1862. He died at Pawpaw, Virginia, in March, 1862, leaving a high reputation for enterprise and bravery.

Lan'dẹr, (JOHN,) an English traveller, born in 1807. He accompanied his brother Richard in an expedition to explore the river Niger in 1830. (See LANDER, RICHARD.) Died in 1839.

Lander, (LOUISA,) an American sculptor, born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1835, studied at Rome under Crawford. Among her best works may be named statues of "Evangeline" and of "Virginia Dare," and a bust of Hawthorne.

Lander, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, who has rendered his name memorable by solving the problem of the course of the Niger, was born at Truro in 1804. He had been employed as a servant by several gentlemen before 1825, when, hearing of Captain Clapperton's proposed expedition to Africa, he offered his services and was engaged by that officer as his confidential servant. (See CLAPPERTON, HUGH.) After performing the last offices to his master near Saccatoo in April, 1827, he returned with the papers of Clapperton to England, where he arrived in 1828. The offer which he made to renew the enterprise was accepted by government. Accompanied by his brother John, he sailed from England in January, 1830, traced the Niger from Yaoori (or Yauri) to its mouth in the Bight of Benin, and returned home in 1831. A "Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger," (2 vols.,) by Richard and John Lander, was published in 1832. The voyage from Yaoori to the mouth of the river occupied about four months, from August 2 to December 1, 1830. Having undertaken another expedition to Western Africa in the service of a mercantile company, he was killed by the natives in 1835. The most prominent trait of his character was indomitable perseverance.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832.

Landi, lân'dee, (COSTANZO,) COUNT, an Italian philologist and numismatist, born at Piacenza in 1521; died in 1564.

Landi, (GASPARO,) CHEVALIER, an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Piacenza in 1756. He worked mostly in Rome, and became professor of painting in the Academy of Saint Luke. He excelled in carnation tints and in truth of expression. Some Italian critics considered him as one of their best painters. Among his principal works is "The Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Rome in 1830.

Landi, (GIULIO,) COUNT, an Italian writer, born at Piacenza about 1500, wrote a romance entitled "The Life of Cleopatra," (1551.) Died about 1580.

Landi, (ORTENSIO,) a witty and extravagant Italian writer, born at Milan. He was for some time in the service of the Bishop of Trent, and passed many of his later years in Venice. He published several scandalous and paradoxical works, among which are a "Dialogue on the Death of Erasmus." (1540,) "Paradoxes," ("Paradossi,") and the "Scourge of Ancient and Modern Authors," (1550.) Died about 1560.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Landi, (STEFANO,) an Italian composer, born in Rome, lived about 1630. He composed sacred music, and was distinguished for his inventive genius.

Landini, lân-dee'nee, or **Landino**, lân-dee'no, (CHRISTOFORO,) an Italian critic and scholar, born at Florence in 1424, was reputed one of the principal ornaments of the Platonic Academy of that city. He became professor of belles-lettres at Florence in 1457, and was chosen by Pietro de' Medici to finish the education of his two sons. He wrote several Latin poems, and esteemed commentaries on Horace, Virgil, and Dante. Died in 1504.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne;" NEGRI, "Istoria de' Scrittori Fiorentini."

Landini, (TADDEO,) a Florentine sculptor, who worked in Rome and was employed by Gregory XIII., Sixtus V., and Clement VIII. Died about 1594.

Landino, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian organist and composer, surnamed CIECO, (the "Blind,") was born at Florence about 1325; died in 1390.

Lan'do or **Lan'don**, a native of Sabina, was elected pope, as successor to Anastasius III., in 913. He died in 914 A.D., and was succeeded by John X.

Lando, lân'do, (PIETRO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1539. During his reign the Venetians made peace with the Turks, and resisted the efforts of Charles V. and Francis I. to engage them in new hostilities. Died in 1545, aged eighty-four.

Landon, lôN'dôN', (CHARLES PAUL,) a French painter and writer on art, born in Normandy in 1760. He studied in Rome as a pensioner of the king, and worked in Paris, but acquired more reputation by his writings than by his paintings. He published many magnificent illustrated works, among which are "The Lives and Works of the Most Eminent Painters of all Schools," (25 vols., 1803 *et seq.*,) and "Annals of the Museum," etc., ("Annales du Musée et de l'École des Beaux-Arts," (33 vols., 1808.) Died in 1826.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lan'dọn, (LETITIA ELIZABETH,) a popular English poetess, born in a suburb of London in 1802. She began to write verse about the age of thirteen, and in 1820 became a contributor to the "Literary Gazette," under the signature of L. E. L. These poetical efforts procured for her an extensive reputation, and enabled her to support herself. She produced, anonymously, two novels, entitled "Romance and Reality" and "Ethel Churchill," and poems called "The Troubadour," "Zenana," etc. Her poems are chiefly of a sentimental or romantic character. In 1838 she was married to George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Africa, whither they went to reside. Her death, which occurred in 1839, is ascribed to prussic acid, which she was in the habit of taking as medicine.

See LAMAN BLANCHARD, "Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L.," 3 vols., 1840; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii.; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from

the Commencement of the Last Century,' vol. ii., 1843; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1825; "Atlantic Monthly" for March, 1865.

Lan'dor, (WALTER SAVAGE,) an eminent English author, born at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, January 30, 1775, was a son of Walter Landor, who married a rich heiress named Elizabeth Savage. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, became master of an independent fortune, and followed no profession except that of author. He published a volume of poems in 1795, and a poem entitled "Gebir" in 1798. In 1806 he sold his large estates, quitted England in disgust, and removed to the continent. He served as a colonel in the Spanish army against Napoleon from 1808 to 1814. In 1811 he married Julia Thuillier, of Bath. He became a resident of Florence about 1816, and occupied the palace of the Medici for several years. He published in 1820 Latin poems, entitled "Idyllia Heroica." His reputation was extended by his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen," (5 vols., 1824–29,) which presented many novel and paradoxical ideas. Among his other works are "Count Julian," a poem, (1831,) "Pericles and Aspasia," (1836,) "Andrea of Hungary," a drama, (1839,) "The Hellenics," (1847,) and "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree," (1853.) He was a friend of Robert Southey. Died at Florence in September, 1864.

See JOHN FOSTER, "Walter S. Landor; a Biography," 1869; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1824, February, 1837, and October, 1839; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1846, and April, 1850; "North British Review" for November, 1846, and July, 1869; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" R. W. EMERSON, "English Traits;" "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU; MISS FIELD, "Last Days of W. S. Landor," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, May, and June, 1866.

Landriani, lân-drē-â'nee, (PAOLO CAMILLO,) a painter of the Milanese school, born about 1570; died about 1618.

Land'seer, (CHARLES,) an English painter, a son of John Landseer, noticed below, was born in 1799. He received lessons from Haydon, and acquired a fair reputation as an artist. His subjects are chiefly taken from English history and poetry. His "Monks of Melrose" (1843) gained a prize of about £300. He was chosen an Academician in 1845, and keeper of the Academy in 1851. Died July 22, 1879.

Landseer, (Sir EDWIN,) the most celebrated modern painter of animals, was born in London in 1802. He learned to draw after nature in his childhood, under the direction of his father, began to exhibit in 1817, and at the age of eighteen painted his admirable "Dogs of Saint Gothard." Between 1821 and 1830 he produced "The Prowling Lion," "The Return from Deer-Stalking," (1827,) and "Hunting of Chevy Chase." He was elected Royal Academician in 1830, after which he exhibited "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," (1833,) "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," (1837,) highly praised by Ruskin "as one of the most perfect poems or pictures (I use the words as synonymous) which modern times have seen." His humorous picture of "Laying Down the Law" appeared in 1840. His marvellous technical skill is subordinated to the expression of sentiment or pathos in a "Pastoral Scene," (1845,) "Peace" and "War," (1846,) and other works. Among his master-pieces are a portrait of a Newfoundland dog, styled "A Member of the Humane Society," (1838,) "A Scene from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,'" (1851,) and "The Children of the Mist," (1853.) Many of his works have been engraved. Died October 1, 1873.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1856.

Landseer, (JOHN,) an English engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Lincoln in 1769. Having acquired reputation by excellent engravings of animals, after Rubens and other artists, he was chosen associate engraver of the Royal Academy about 1807. He lectured on art in London, and published several treatises on art, one of which is entitled "Sabæan Researches," (1823.) Died in 1852.

Landseer, (THOMAS,) an English artist and eminent engraver, the eldest son of John Landseer, and brother of Charles and Sir Edwin, was born in 1795. Among his most admired productions are engravings of his brother Edwin's pictures of animals, and of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse-Fair," by the faithful reproduction of which he unquestionably did much to confirm the fame of these distinguished artists. Died January 10, 1880.

Landstad, lând'stâd, (MAGNUS BROSTRUP,) a Norwegian clergyman, born in a hamlet on the isle of Maasoe, near the North Cape, in 1802. He published a vast collection of peasant-songs of the North, and prepared also a great collection of hymns and psalms, published at the expense of the government. His own verses are often tame and poor, but some have merit. Died in 1881.

Lan'dulph, [Fr. LANDULPHE, lôN'dülf',] a mediæval historian and priest, born at Milan about 1080, was a pupil of Anselm of Laon. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Milan from 1095 to 1137."

Lane, (EDWARD WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist, born at Hereford in 1801. He resided several years in Egypt, and published an interesting and valuable work "On the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," (1836,) and a very complete "Arabic-and-English Lexicon," (in two Parts, 1863–65.) Died in 1876.

Lane, (HENRY S.,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1811, removed to Indiana. He represented a district of Indiana in Congress, 1841–43, and was elected Governor of that State as a Republican in 1861. Having been chosen a Senator of the United States in 1861, he resigned the office of Governor. Died June 18, 1881.

Lane, (JAMES H.,) an American general, born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1814. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and removed in 1855 to Kansas, where he became a leader of the Free State party. He was elected major-general by the legislature of Kansas in 1857, and a Senator of the United States in 1861. He commanded a brigade in the first year of the civil war, but retained his seat in the Senate. Died by suicide in July, 1866.

Lane, (JOSEPH,) an American general and politician, born in North Carolina in 1801. He distinguished himself in the principal engagements of the Mexican war of 1846–47, and rose to the rank of major-general. He became Governor of Oregon Territory in 1848, and was elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon in 1859. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, John C. Breckinridge being the nominee for President. Died at Roseburg, Oregon, April 9, 1881.

Lane, (Sir RICHARD,) an English lawyer, born in Northamptonshire. He was counsel for the Earl of Strafford in 1640, and was an adherent of the king in the civil war. In 1645 he became keeper of the great seal. Died in 1651.

Lane, (RICHARD JAMES,) an English lithographer, born in Hereford about 1800. Died Nov. 21, 1872.

Lan'franc, [Lat. LANFRAN'CUS; It. LANFRANCO, lân-frân'ko,] a distinguished prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavía about 1005. Having embraced the monastic life, he became celebrated for piety and learning. He was a counsellor of William of Normandy before his conquest of England, and in 1070 was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury. "His zeal in promoting the interests of the papacy," says Hume, "was indefatigable." He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the king, who consulted him in affairs of state. He crowned William Rufus in 1087, and died in 1089, leaving several works on theology.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. ii.; A. CHARMA, "Lanfranc, Notice biographique, littéraire," etc., 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanfranco. See LANFRANC.

Lanfranco, lân-frân'ko, or **Lanfranc**, lân-frârk', [Lat. LANFRAN'CUS,] an Italian surgeon, born at Milan about 1250. He removed in 1295 to Paris, where he practised and lectured with a high reputation. He wrote a treatise on surgery, entitled "Chirurgia magna et parva," (1490.)

Lanfranco or **Lanfranc**, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Parma in 1581. He received lessons from the three Caracci, whom, in design and expression, he imitated. He worked in Rome for the Dukes Farnese and the Borghese family, and afterwards in Naples. His painting on the cupola of San Andrea

della Valle, Rome, was much admired. His works in oil and fresco are very numerous. Died at Rome in 1647.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lanfrancus. See LANFRANC and LANFRANCO.

Lanfrey, lôn'frȧ', (PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Chambéry, Savoy, October 26, 1828. He was educated at Paris, and became a lawyer and man of letters. His "L'Église et les Philosophes au XVIIIième Siècle" (1855) was a brilliant and successful attack on the church. His principal work was the "Histoire de Napoléon I," (6 vols., 1867–76,) in which he "destroyed forever the Napoleonic legend." He was chosen to the Constituent Assembly in 1871, and was minister to Switzerland from 1871 to 1874. In 1876 he was made a life senator. Died at Pau, November 16, 1877. He was a moderate republican in theory, but in practical politics found himself almost continually in opposition to every party.

Lang, (ANDREW,) a British poet, born in Scotland in 1844. He graduated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Merton College. With S. H. Butcher, he prepared a spirited prose translation of the Odyssey. He also made a prose translation of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. His other publications include "XXII Ballades in Blue China," (enlarged and reissued as "XXII and X Ballades,") a volume called "The Library," "Ballades and Verses Vaine," (1884,) "Customs and Myth," (1884,) "Verses à la Mode," (1885,) etc.

Lang, lâng, (HEINRICH,) a German divine, born at Frommern, November 14, 1826. He was educated at Tübingen, and published much in the interest of what is called liberal religion. He was for years a pastor in Zurich. Among his works are "An Attempt at a Christian Dogmatic," (1857,) "The Life of Jesus and the Church of the Future," etc. Died December 30, 1876.

Lang, (JOHANN MICHAEL.) See LANGE.

Lang, lâng, (KARL NIKOLAUS,) a Swiss physician, born at Lucerne in 1670. He practised medicine with success in his native place, cultivated natural history, and acquired fame by his work on the figured stones of Switzerland, "Idea Historiæ naturalis Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ," (1705.) Died in 1741.

Lang, (LOUIS,) born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1814, studied painting in Paris, and subsequently at Rome. In 1845 he settled in New York City, where he has executed numerous works.

Lang, von, fon lâng, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German historical writer, born in Suabia in 1764, was appointed in 1811 director of the archives of the kingdom at Munich. He published a "History of the Jesuits in Bavaria," and other works relative to that country. Died in 1835.

See KARL HEINRICH LANG, "Memoiren," 1842.

Langallerie, de, deh lôn'gȧl're', (PHILIPPE DE GENTILS,) MARQUIS, a French military adventurer, born at Lamotte-Charente in 1656. He gained the rank of general in the French army, and afterwards fought under Prince Eugene against the French. He died in 1717, leaving two volumes of Memoirs, (1709,) which have been translated into English.

Langara, de, dȧ lân-gȧ'rȧ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born about 1730. He was defeated near Cape Saint Vincent in 1780 by an English fleet under Rodney, but was in the same year made lieutenant-general of the navy. He commanded the Spanish fleet which took Toulon in 1793. Died in 1800.

Langbaine, lâng'bān, (GERARD,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Westmoreland about 1608. He became a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1644 keeper of the archives of the university. He edited Longinus, and left several useful catalogues, which remain in manuscript. Died in 1658.

Langbaine, (GERARD,) the son of the preceding, was born at Oxford in 1656. Having collected many old plays, (nine hundred and eighty,) he published a catalogue of the same, called "Momus Triumphans," which was improved and reprinted in 1691, with the title of "Account of the English Dramatic Poets." This work is prized for the information it affords, but has little critical merit. Died in 1692.

Langbein, lâng'bīn, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German poet and writer of fiction, born at Radeburg, near Dresden, in 1757. He became a resident of Berlin in 1800. He published a number of romances, songs, and humorous poems, which had a transient popularity. Among his prose works are "Talismans against Ennui," "The Wings of Time," and "Ganymeda," (1823.) He had an agreeable style, but little imagination. Died in 1835.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lang'bridge, (FREDERICK,) an English poet, born at Birmingham, March 17, 1849. He took orders in the English Church in 1877, and in 1880 graduated at Saint Alban Hall, Oxford, having in 1879 been appointed to the incumbency of Glen Alla, in the North of Ireland. He has published several volumes of poetry, besides many songs and tales and some burlesque comedies.

Langdale, LORD. See BICKERSTETH, (HENRY.)

Lang'dale, (Sir MARMADUKE,) an English general, born in Yorkshire. He fought for the king in the civil war, and commanded with success at the siege of Pontefract Castle. He commanded the left wing at Naseby in 1645, and was defeated by Cromwell at Preston in 1648. On the restoration he returned to England in 1660, after many years of exile, and was chosen lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. Died in 1661.

Lang'don, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American statesman, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1739. He became successively a delegate to the General Congress, member of the United States Senate in 1789, and Governor of New Hampshire several times between 1805 and 1811. He acted with the Republican party. Died in 1819.

Langdon, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and theological writer, born at Boston about 1723, became president of Harvard College in 1774, and resigned in 1780. Died in 1797.

Lange, lâng'eh, (JOACHIM,) a German linguist and writer, born at Gardelegen in 1670. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1709, and published, besides some theological works, a Latin Grammar and a Greek Grammar, which were successful. Died in 1744.

Lange, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned German physician, born at Lemberg, in Silesia, in 1485. He was first physician to several Electors-Palatine. He wrote professional works which are commended. Died in 1565.

Lange or **Lang,** lâng, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German Protestant divine, eminent as an Orientalist, born at Ezelwangen in 1664. He lived as inspector at Prentzlau from 1710 until his death, in 1731. He published a treatise "On Mohammedan Fables," (1697,) and several critical essays.

Lange, lăng'eh, (JOHANN PETER,) a German divine, born of poor parents at Sonnborn, April 10, 1802. He was educated at Dusseldorf and Bonn. He became professor of church history and dogma at Zurich in 1841, and professor of theology at Bonn in 1854. Among his more important works are "Life of Jesus," (1844–47,) "Christian Dogmatic," (1849–52,) "The History of the Church," (1853–54,) and the great "Bibelwerk," or "Commentary," of which there is an American translation, (1865 *et seq.*,) edited by Dr. P. Schaff, with the aid of other scholars. Lange also wrote many evangelical hymns and poems. Died in 1884.

Lange, (JOSEPH,) a German philologist, born at Kaisersberg. He published editions of Martial, Juvenal, and Persius, also "Florilegium," (1598.) Died about 1630.

Lange, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated actor, born at Würzburg, Bavaria, in 1751. He became a favourite on the theatre of Vienna, where he performed many years. Died about 1820.

Lange, lâng'eh, (JULIUS HENRIK,) a Danish art-critic and historian, born at Voringborg, June 19, 1839. He was educated at Copenhagen. He published a treatise on Michael Angelo, "The Origin of the Ionic Capital," (1878,) "The Gods and Men of Homer," (1881,) and other works.

Lange, lâng'eh, (LARS,) a Danish or Swedish traveller, born at Stockholm. Having entered the Russian service as an officer of engineers, he was sent as minister to Pekin in 1719, and again in 1726. Several narratives of

these journeys were published. The Journal of Lange contains some interesting notices of the nomadic tribes of Siberia.

Lange, (LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, born at Hanover, March 4, 1825. He held professorships of archæology in Prague, Giessen, and Leipsic. His capital work is an extensive and important "Hand-Book of Roman Antiquities." He wrote also valued memoirs upon various points of Greek archæology, epigraphy, and grammar. Died in 1885.

Lange, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (RUDOLPH,) of Münster, a German writer, born about 1438. He published some Latin poems. Died in 1519.

Lange, de, dẹh lâng'ẹh, written also **Langhe**, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (CHARLES,) an eminent Flemish philologist and critic, born at Ghent or Brussels. He edited Cicero's treatises "De Officiis," "De Amicitia," and "De Senectute." Lipsius pronounced him the most learned Fleming of his time. Died at Liege in 1573.

See FÉLIX VAN HULST, "C. de Langhe (Carolus Langius) et Lievin Vanderbeke," 1846.

Langeac, de, dẹh lôN'zhăk', (N. DE L'ESPINASSE,) CHEVALIER, a French poet, born about 1748. He produced, besides a number of original poems, a version of Virgil's "Bucolics," (1806.) Died in 1839.

Langebeck, lâng'ẹh-bĕk', (JACOB,) a learned Danish writer, born in Jutland in 1710. He was employed by the king to collect manuscripts, inscriptions, etc. He became keeper of the national archives, and councillor of state. His principal work is a great collection of Danish writers, under the title of "Danish Historians of the Middle Ages," ("Scriptores Rerum Danicarum medii Ævi," 1772.) Died in 1774.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Langelande. See LONGLAND.

Langenbeck, lâng'ẹn-bĕk', (KONRAD JOHANN MARTIN,) a German surgeon and anatomist, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1776, wrote a "Manual of Anatomy," (1806,) "Icones Anatomicæ," (8 vols., 1826–39,) and other valuable works. Died in 1851.

See SAINT-MAURICE CABANY, "C. J. M. Langenbeck," etc., 1852.

Langenbeck, (MAXIMILIAN ADOLF,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Göttingen, January 11, 1818. He held professorships in Göttingen and Berlin, and in 1864 became surgeon-in-chief of the Prussian army. He wrote on ophthalmology, surgery, and medical police. Died in 1887.

Langendyk, lâng'ẹn-dīk', (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Haarlem in 1683. He excelled in humorous composition, and was the author of several epigrams and comedies, among which is "Don Quixote at the Wedding of Camacho." Died in 1756.

Langenn, von, fon lâng-ĕn', (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT,) a German jurist, born at Merseburg in 1798, was appointed in 1835 tutor to Prince Albert. Died Dec. 30, 1868.

Langenstein, lâng'ẹn-stīn', (HEINRICH,) a German astronomer and theologian, born in Hesse, was called HENRICUS DE HASSIA. Died at Vienna in 1397.

Langer, lâng'ẹr, (JOHANN PETER,) a German painter born in 1756, became successively director of the Academy of Arts at Dusseldorf and at Munich, where he obtained great reputation and success as a teacher. His best picture represents "Christ Blessing Children." Died in 1824. His son ROBERT, born at Dusseldorf in 1783, was distinguished as a fresco-painter and designer. Died in 1846.

Langeron, de, dẹh lôNzh'rôN', (ANDRAULT,) COUNT, a general, born in Paris in 1763. He emigrated in 1789, entered the Russian service, and became a lieutenant-general in 1799. He commanded a Russian division at Austerlitz, in 1805, and gained some advantages over the French in the campaign of 1813. Died in 1831.

Langetti, lân-jet'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1635; died in 1676.

Langevin, lôNzh'văN', (Sir HECTOR LOUIS,) a Canadian statesman, born in Quebec, August 25, 1826. He became a barrister in 1850, Queen's counsel in 1864, solicitor-general for Lower Canada in 1864, postmaster-general in 1866, secretary of state for Canada in 1867, minister of public works in 1869, postmaster-general in 1878, and again minister of public works in 1879. He was knighted in 1881.

Lăng'ford, (JOHN ALFRED,) an English author, born at Birmingham, September 12, 1823. A journalist by profession, he published numerous volumes of prose and verse. Died August 29, 1884.

Langham, lang'ăm, **de**, (SIMON,) an English cardinal, born in Rutlandshire. He was appointed by the king chancellor in 1364, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1366, and a cardinal in 1368. He was hostile to Wycliffe, whom he removed from the mastership of a college at Oxford. The temporalities of his see were seized by Edward III. about 1368. Died in 1376.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. chap. xiii.

Langhans, lâng'hâns, (KARL GOTTHARD,) an eminent German architect, born at Landshut in 1733. He was appointed director of the public buildings of Berlin, and adorned that city with several fine structures, among which are the Brandenburg Gate and a theatre. He was the author of some treatises on architecture. Died in 1808.

Langhe, de, (CHARLES.) See LANGE.

Lang'horne, (Rev. DANIEL,) an English antiquary, born in London. He published "Chronicle of the Kings of England," ("Chronicon Regum Anglorum," 1679.) Died in 1681.

Langhorne, (JOHN,) an English poet and translator, born in Westmoreland in 1735. Having taken holy orders, he obtained a curacy in London in 1764. He wrote a number of successful sentimental works in prose and verse, among which are "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," and "The Fatal Prophecy," a drama. About 1768 he obtained the living of Blagden, Somersetshire. His reputation rests chiefly on his translation of Plutarch's "Lives," (1770,) which is correct and literal. He was assisted in this by his brother William. He vindicated the Scotch against the satire of Churchill in a poem called "Genius and Valour." His versification is easy and harmonious. Died in 1779.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets."

Langhorne, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1721, and became rector of Folkstone. He assisted his brother in the translation of Plutarch, and published "Job, a Poem," and a paraphrase in verse of a part of Isaiah. Died in 1772.

Langini, lân-jee'nee, (ANTONIO,) called also **Antonio da Carrara**, because he was born at Carrara, an Italian sculptor, lived about 1530.

Langius. See LANGE.

Langlade, de, dẹh lôN'glăd', (JACQUES,) Baron de Saumières, a French writer, born in Périgord about 1620. He was secretary to Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1680.

Langland. See LONGLAND.

Langlé, lôN'glà', (HONORÉ FRANÇOIS MARIE,) an able writer on music, born at Monaco in 1741. He published a "Treatise on Harmony and Modulation," (1797,) and composed several operas. Died in 1807.

Langle, de, dẹh lôNgl, (JEAN MAXIMILIEN,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Évreux in 1590; died at Rouen in 1674.

Langle, de, (PAUL ANTOINE MARIE FLEURIOT,) an able French naval officer, born in 1744. He sailed as second in command of La Pérouse's exploring expedition. He was killed by the savages on one of the Navigator Islands in 1787.

Langlès, lôN'glĕss', (LOUIS MATHIEU,) a French Orientalist, born near Saint-Didier in 1763. He gave special attention to Arabic and Persian, became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, professor of Persian in Paris, and keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the National Library, (1795.) Among his numerous works are a French version of the "Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane," translations from the English of several books of travels in the East, a Mantchoo Dictionary, and "Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1812–21, unfinished.) Died in 1824.

See ABEL RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques;" J. P. A. RÉMUSAT, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de L. M. Langlès," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Langlet. See LENGLET.

Lang'ley, (SAMUEL P.,) Ph.D., LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Roxbury, (Boston,) Massachusetts, August 22, 1834. He received his professional training at the Harvard College Observatory, and in 1867 became director of the observatory at Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Since 1870 he has devoted a large share of attention to solar physics, and in 1880 invented the bolometer, an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant energy. In 1881 he organized an expedition to Mt. Whitney, California, for the more accurate determination of the Solar Constant. He has published many astronomical papers, and, for his researches and discoveries, has been awarded the Draper medal, and also both the Rumford medals,—one from the Royal Society of London, and the other from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Langlois, lôN'glwâ', (EUSTACHE HYACINTHE,) a skilful French designer and engraver, born in 1777; d. 1837.

Langlois, (JEAN,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1649, became a resident of Rome.

Langlois, (JEAN CHARLES,) a French painter of battles and panoramas, born in Calvados in 1789. Among his works are panoramas of the "Battle of Moskwa" and the "Burning of Moscow." Died in 1870.

L'Anglois, lôN'glwâ', (MICHEL,) [Lat. MICHAEL ANGLI'CUS,] a Flemish priest and Latin poet, born at Beaumont about 1470.

Langlois, (SIMON ALEXANDRE,) a French Orientalist, born in 1788. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1835. Among his works is "Rig Veda, ou Livre des Hymnes," translated from the Sanscrit, (4 vols., 1849–52.) Died in 1854.

Langrish, lang'grish, (BROWNE,) an English physician, born about 1700, wrote several works on medicine. Died in 1759.

Langsdorff, lângs'dorf, (GEORG HEINRICH,) BARON, a German naturalist and physician, born in Suabia in 1774, accompanied Krusenstern's expedition to the North, (1803,) and afterwards visited Brazil. He published a Treatise on "Plants collected during the Russian Voyage around the World," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Lang'toft, (PETER,) an English chronicler, who lived about 1300, was a canon-regular of the order of Saint Austin at Bridlington. He compiled a "Chronicle of England," (in French verse,) which extends to the year 1307. He is supposed to have died in the reign of Edward II.

Lang'ton, (STEPHEN,) an English cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1206 he went to Rome, and was made a cardinal. The election of Archbishop of Canterbury being contested in 1207, Innocent III. compelled the monks to choose Langton, whom King John refused to recognize until the pope, by laying his kingdom under an interdict, reduced him to submission in 1213. He co-operated with the insurgent barons in asserting the national liberties against King John in 1215, and was suspended by the pope for refusing to publish the sentence of excommunication against the barons. Died in 1228.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. xii.

Languet, lôN'gȧ', (HUBERT,) a French Protestant and political writer, born in Burgundy in 1518, was a friend of Sir Philip Sidney. He entered the service of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, in 1568, and was the envoy of that prince to Paris at the time of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, from which he escaped. He was afterwards employed as negotiator by William, Prince of Orange. In 1579 he published, under the name of Junius Brutus, a famous work, entitled "Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos," a bold assertion of the right of resistance to tyrants. Died in 1581.

See PHILIBERT DE LA MARE, "Vie d'Hubert Languet," 1700; CHEVREUL, "Hubert Languet," 1852; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Languet de Gergy, lôN'gȧ' dẹh zhĕR'zhe', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French philanthropist and benefactor, was born at Dijon in 1675. He became vicar of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and built the magnificent church of Saint-Sulpice, finished in 1745. He also founded in Paris an institution in which poor women and girls were supported and educated. It is said that he several times refused a bishopric. Died in 1750.

Languet de Gergy, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French theologian, born at Dijon in 1677, was a brother of the preceding. He was a zealous adversary of the Jansenists, and gained distinction by his polemical writings. He became a member of the French Academy in 1721, and Archbishop of Sens in 1730. He published Catechisms, and other religious books. Died in 1753.

Lanier or **Lanière,** lâ-ne-aiR', (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter and musician, was born in 1568. He lived in England in the reign of Charles I., who patronized him and employed him to purchase pictures. He was more eminent as a musician than as a painter, and became the king's chapel-master in 1626. Lanier was also a dealer in pictures, and purchased several at the sale and dispersion of the collection of Charles I. Died about 1660.

Lanier, lăn'i-er, (SIDNEY,) an American poet, born at Macon, Georgia, February 3, 1842. He graduated with honours at Oglethorpe College in 1860, served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and was five months a prisoner of war. After the war he became a lawyer, and partner with his father at Macon. His earliest work was "Tiger-Lilies," a novel, (1867.) "Florida" (1875) was a small descriptive work in prose. His "Poems," (1876,) and especially his Centennial Ode, made him well known everywhere. He also prepared "The Boy's Froissart," (1879,) "The Boy's King Arthur," (1880,) "The Science of English Verse," (1880,) and "The Boy's Mabinogion," (1881.) His "The English Novel and its Development," (1883,) and "Complete Poems," (1884,) were posthumously published. He lectured at Johns Hopkins University and other schools on literary topics. Lanier's poetical gifts were rich and abundant. He died of consumption, at Lynn, North Carolina, September 8, 1881.

Lan'i-gan, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an American writer, born at Saint Charles, Canada, December 10, 1845. He became a journalist of the United States, and contributed largely to periodical literature on political, literary, and social subjects. His principal books are "Canadian Ballads," (1864,) "Fables out of the World," (1877,) a comic "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Died in 1886.

Lan'i-gan, (JOHN,) an Irish writer and Roman Catholic priest, born at Cashel in 1758. Among his works is an "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in 1828.

Lanino, lâ-nee'no, or **Lanini,** lâ-nee'nee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Vercelli, was a pupil of Gaudenzio Ferrari, whom he imitated. He worked at Milan and Novara. His design and composition are admired. Among his master-pieces are "Scenes in the Life of the Virgin," "The Sibyls," (at Novara,) and "The Martyrdom of Saint Catherine," (in fresco,) at Milan. Died about 1570.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "Storia pittorica."

Lanjuinais, lôN'zhü-e'nȧ', (JEAN DENIS,) COUNT, a French lawyer and liberal legislator, born at Rennes in 1753. He was deputed to the States-General in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792. In the latter body he boldly defended the king during his trial, and resisted the terrorists with great energy. His defence of the Girondists in May, 1793, is praised by Lamartine. He was proscribed with the Girondists, but escaped, and kept himself concealed during the reign of terror. He was chosen a senator in 1800, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1808. He published many political, religious, and historical treatises. Died January 13, 1827.

See DUPIN, "Notice sur Lanjuinais," 1827; DACIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Lanjuinais;" MICHEL BERR, "Notice biographique sur le Comte Lanjuinais," 1827; V. DE LANJUINAIS, "Notice historique sur J. D. de Lanjuinais," 1832; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanjuinais, (JOSEPH,) a French writer, uncle of the preceding, was born in Bretagne. Having removed to Moudon, in Switzerland, he turned Protestant, and became a school-teacher. He published, besides other works,

"The Accomplished Monarch; or, Prodigies of Goodness and Wisdom which make the Eulogy of the Emperor Joseph II.," (3 vols., 1774.) Died in 1808.

Lanjuinais, (VICTOR,) a French lawyer, a son of Jean Denis, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1802. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1838, and to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. Died January 2, 1869.

Lank'ĕs-tĕr, (EDWIN,) F.R.S., an English naturalist and popular lecturer, born at Melton, in Suffolk, in 1814, graduated as M.D. at Heidelberg in 1839. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1845, and professor of natural history at New College, London, in 1850. He lectured on natural history at the Royal Institution and other places, and contributed scientific papers to various periodicals. He became joint editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science" in 1853. Among his works are an article on sanitary science in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Half-Hours with the Microscope," (1859.) Died October 30, 1874.

Lankester, (EDWIN RAY,) an English biologist, a son of the foregoing, was born in London, May 15, 1847. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1874 was appointed professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in University College, London. He has published several books, and many scientific papers, mostly on palæontology and comparative anatomy.

Lankrink. See LANCRINCK.

Lan'man, (CHARLES,) an American artist and author, a son of Judge Lanman, of Connecticut, was born at Frenchtown, Michigan, June 14, 1819. He became a journalist, and for many years held positions in the civil service at Washington, D.C. He was one of the secretaries of the Japanese legation at Washington, 1871–82. Among his numerous works are "Life on the Lakes," (1836,) "Summer in the Wilderness," (1847,) "Essays for Summer Hours," (1853,) "Dictionary of Congress," (1858,) "The Japanese in America," (1872,) "Recollections of Curious Characters and Pleasant Places," (1881,) and "Leading Men of Japan," (1883.) He is prominent as a landscape-painter, and is an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York.

Lanner, län'nẽr, (JOSEPH FRANZ KARL,) a German composer, born at Vienna in 1802. His works consist chiefly of overtures, ballet-pieces, marches, and waltzes. Died in 1843.

Lannes, lăn, (JEAN,) Duke of Montebello, one of the most celebrated marshals of the French empire, was born of humble parentage at Lectoure (Gers) in 1769. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1792, and was rapidly promoted until the *coup d'état* of the 9th Thermidor, 1794, when he was forced to retire from the army. As chef-de-bataillon, he served under Bonaparte in Italy in 1796, and was made a colonel for his conduct at Montenotte. In 1798 he followed Bonaparte to Egypt, where he became a general of division and rendered important service at Aboukir. His courage and capacity were very conspicuous at the battles of Montebello and Marengo, in 1800. He was sent on a diplomatic mission to Portugal in 1801, and on his return, in 1804, was created a marshal of the empire and Duke of Montebello.

Lannes commanded the left wing of the grand army in the campaign of 1805, and added to his already brilliant reputation at Austerlitz and Jena, (1806.) His military skill was exerted with success at the memorable siege of Saragossa, where he commanded in chief, in 1809. In the second war against Austria he contributed to the victory at Eckmühl, (1809,) and directed the successful attack on Ratisbon, where, when his men faltered, he seized a scaling-ladder and ran forward through "the imminent deadly breach." He was mortally wounded at the battle of Aspern and Essling, in May, 1809. In the midst of the conflict, Napoleon paused to address the dying general, who said, "Adieu, Sire! Live for the world; but bestow a few thoughts on one of your best friends, who in a few hours will be no more." The emperor is said to have been more deeply affected by this scene than he ever was before. "Lannes was at once," said Napoleon, "the Roland of the army and a giant in capacity. He had been in fifty-four pitched battles. He was cool in the midst of fire, and possessed a clear, penetrating eye. Violent and hasty in his temper, sometimes even in my presence, he was yet ardently attached to me. As a general, he was greatly superior to Moreau or Soult. I found him a mere swordsman; I raised him to the highest point of art." He left a son, Napoléon Auguste, Duke of Montebello.

See RENÉ PERIN, "Vie militaire de J. Lannes," 1810; CHÂTEAUNEUF, "Vie du Maréchal Lannes," 1813; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lannes, (NAPOLÉON AUGUSTE,) Duke of Montebello, a son of the preceding, was born in 1802. He was sent as ambassador to Naples in 1838, and became minister of the marine in 1847. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which he voted with the majority. He was appointed ambassador to Russia in 1858, and commander-in-chief of the French army at Rome about June, 1862. Died July 19, 1874.

Lanno, lä'no', (FRANÇOIS GASPARD AIMÉ,) a French sculptor, born at Rennes in 1800. He gained the first prize in 1827 for his Mucius Scævola. Among his works are statues of Fénelon and Pascal. Died in 1871.

Lannoi. See LANNOY.

Lannoy, lä'nwâ', (JULIANA CORNELIA,) BARONESS OF, an eminent Dutch poetess, born at Breda in 1738. Her poetical talents were displayed in satires, odes, and epistles, which are admired for elegance and spirit-stirring power. She produced three successful tragedies, "Leo the Great," (1767,) "The Siege of Haarlem," (1770,) and "Cleopatra," (1776.) Died in 1782.

Lannoy or **Lannoi, de**, dẽh lä'nwâ', (CHARLES,) a famous general of the Spanish armies, was born in Flanders about 1470. Having served with distinction in various campaigns, he received the badge of the Golden Fleece in 1516, and was appointed Viceroy of Naples by Charles V. in 1521. After the death of Prosper Colonna, he commanded the imperial armies, and in 1525 gained the decisive victory of Pavía, where he exchanged swords with Francis I. Died in 1527. (See AVALOS, FERDINANDO D', MARQUIS DE PESCARA.)

His son FERDINAND, Duke of Boyennes, born in Italy about 1510, was versed in mathematics, and was reputed the inventor of the demi-cannon. He attained the rank of general of artillery in the Spanish army, and was afterwards Governor of Holland and of Gray. Died in 1579.

La Noue. See NOUE, LA.

Lanoue, lä'noo', (FÉLIX HIPPOLYTE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Versailles in 1812. He gained the first prize for landscapes in 1841. Died Jan. 22, 1872.

Lansberg, lâns'bĕRG', or **Lansperg**, lâns'pĕRG', (JOHANN,) an ascetic German writer and monk, born at Landsberg, in Bavaria. Died in 1539. Among his chief works is a "Manual of the Christian Warfare," ("Enchiridion Militiæ Christianæ," 1546,) which he wrote in opposition to the "Miles Christianus" of Erasmus.

Lansberg, lâns'bĕrg or lâns'bĕRH, written also **Lansberghe**, (PHILIPPUS,) a Dutch astronomer and geometer, born in Zealand in 1561. He was for many years pastor of the Protestant church at Ter-Goes. He published, besides other works on mathematics, a "Treatise on the Diurnal and Annual Motion of the Earth," (1630,) in which he advocates the Copernican system, and "Geometry of Triangles," (1631.) Died in 1632.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Lansdowne. See GRANVILLE, (GEORGE.)

Lans'downe, (HENRY CHARLES KEITH **Fitzmaurice**,) fifth MARQUIS OF, an English peer, born in 1845, a son of the fourth marquis, previously noticed. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and succeeded to his titles in 1866. He held positions in the treasury, war, and India offices under Mr. Gladstone, and in May, 1883, was appointed Governor-General of Canada.

Lansdowne, lanz'down, (HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE,) third MARQUIS OF, an eminent English statesman, born in 1780, was the second son of the first Marquis. (See SHELBURNE.) About 1795 he was placed under the tuition of Dugald Stewart in Edinburgh, and several years later he graduated at Cambridge. In 1802 Lord Henry Petty entered the House of Commons, where he at length became a successful debater. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer when the Whig

ministry of Grenville and Fox came into power in 1806, but retired from that office in March of the ensuing year. He married a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester in 1808. At the death of his brother, in 1809, he inherited the title of marquis, and passed into the House of Lords. He cordially supported at different times the efforts to abolish slavery, spoke ably in favour of Catholic emancipation, and acted generally with the Whig party. In 1827 he was secretary for the home department under Canning for three or four months; and during the brief ministry of Lord Goderich, which resigned about the end of 1828, he was secretary of foreign affairs. On the formation of a Whig ministry by Lord Grey in 1831, Lord Lansdowne became president of the Council, which position he filled with credit until 1841. He was the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords from 1841 until 1846, when he entered the cabinet of Lord John Russell as president of the Council. He resigned in 1852. Died about February 1, 1863.

His son, the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, born in 1816, died in July, 1866.

Lansdowne, MARQUIS OF. See SHELBURNE, EARL OF.

Lantara, lôn'tȧ'rȧ', (SIMON MATHURIN,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born near Milly in 1729, or, as some say, in 1745. He worked in Paris, and passed his life in poverty, caused by his indolent and improvident habits. His manner reminds one of Claude Lorrain. He excelled in aerial perspective, and represented in a marvellous manner the different periods of the day. The skies of his pictures present a vapory tone and an exquisite lightness of touch. Died in Paris in 1778.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" LA CHAVIGNERIE, "Recherches historiques, biographiques et littéraires sur le Peintre Lantara," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanteri, lân-tā'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Briga in 1801. Among his works is a "History of the House of Savoy," ("Storia della Monarchia di Casa Savoja," 1835.) Died in 1843.

Lanthenas, lôNt'nâs', (FRANÇOIS,) a French revolutionist, born in Forez about 1740. He was a member of the National Convention, and was proscribed with the Girondists in May, 1793; but his name was erased from the fatal list by Marat with an expression of contempt. Died in 1799.

Lantier, de, dẹh lôN'te-ȧ', (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a popular French author, born at Marseilles in 1734, was called "the Anacharsis of the Boudoirs." His comedy "L'Impatient" was performed with great applause in 1778. He is ranked by some critics among the best disciples of the school of Voltaire. During the reign of terror (1793) he was imprisoned at Lyons. He afterwards produced a fictitious narrative of the "Travels of Antenor," ("Voyages d'Anténor," 1798,) which had a prodigious success and was translated into nearly all modern languages. At the age of ninety he composed a poem, called "Geoffroy Rudel, or the Troubadour." Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanusse, lȧ'nüss', (FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Habas (Les Landes) in 1772. As general of brigade he rendered important services at Lodi and Castiglione, and as general of division followed Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798. He commanded in the Delta during the expedition against Syria, and was killed by the English at the battle of Alexandria, or Aboukir, in March, 1801.

See ADRIEN PASCAL, "Biographies du Lieut.-Général de Lanusse et du Lieut.-Général Baron de Lanusse," 1843.

Lan'yọn, (CHARLES,) an English architect and civil engineer, born in Sussex in 1813. He designed Queen's College, in Belfast, and other edifices. Died in 1889.

Lanza, lân'zȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian statesman, born at Vignale, in Piedmont, in 1815. He was a physician by profession, and between 1855 and 1873 held many cabinet positions under Victor Emmanuel, for several terms acting as premier. He was distinguished for his attempted, but only in part successful, financial reforms. Died March 9, 1882.

Lanzani, lân-zȧ'nee, or **Lanzano,** lân-zȧ'no, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1648, studied under Carlo Maratta. He worked at Milan and Vienna, where he was employed by the emperor. Among his works are a Saint Charles Borromeo, and a "Holy Family." Died at Vienna in 1712.

Lanzano. See LANZANI.

Lanzi, lân'zee, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on art, was born near Macerata in 1732. He became a good classical scholar, and had acquired the reputation of an able professor and writer, when the suppression of the order of Jesuits, of which he was a member, opened to him a new career. He was chosen sub-director of the Gallery of Florence in 1773. In 1789 he published an "Essay on the Etruscan Language," (3 vols.,) which was highly prized by the learned. His reputation was increased by his "History of Painting in Italy from the Renaissance of Art to the End of the Eighteenth Century," ("Storia pittorica della Italia," etc., 1792; 3d edition, 6 vols., 1809,) which is characterized by good taste and judicious criticism. It was translated into English by Thomas Roscoe. Died in 1810.

See ZANNONI, "Elogio storico di L. Lanzi;" MAURO BONI, "Saggio di Studj di L. Lanzi," 1815; A. CAPPI, "Biografia di L. Lanzi," 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1828.

Lanzoni, lân-zo'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Ferrara in 1663. He obtained in 1684 a professorship of philosophy at Ferrara, which he retained until his death. His works have been collected under the title "Opera Omnia Medico-Physica et Philosophica," (3 vols., 1738.) Died in 1730.

La-oc'o-on, [Gr. *Λαοκόων,*] a Trojan hero, and a priest of Apollo or of Neptune, was variously represented as a son of Antenor or a son of Priam. He strenuously opposed the admission of the wooden horse into the city of Troy, and thrust his spear into that structure. While he was offering a sacrifice to Neptune with his two sons, two huge serpents, issuing from the sea, attacked them and crushed them all to death. His story was a favourite subject with the ancient poets and artists, and has derived especial celebrity from a magnificent marble group of Laocoon and his sons which is preserved in the Vatican in Rome, and which was described by Pliny as superior to all other master-pieces of ancient sculptors. This group was executed by Agesander, his son Athenodorus, and Polydorus.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii. 41–50 and 199–233; also, LESSING'S "Laocoon."

Laodameia. See LAODAMIA.

La-o-dạ-mī'a or **La-o-dạ-meī'ạ,** [Gr. *Λαοδάμεια;* Fr. LAODAMIE, lȧ'o'dȧ'me',] a daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek who fell at Troy. To keep alive the memory of her husband, whom she tenderly loved, she caused a wooden image of him to be made. Her father, in the hope of dispelling her grief, ordered it to be burned, when she threw herself into the flames and perished with it.

Laodamie. See LAODAMIA.

La-od'ĭ-ce, [*Λαοδίκη,*] the name of several Grecian princesses, one of whom was the mother of Seleucus Nicator, founder of a Syrian dynasty. Another was the wife of Antiochus Theos, whom she poisoned in 246 B.C. Her son, Seleucus Callinicus, then became king.

La-om'ẹ-don, [Gr. *Λαομέδων,*] the king and founder of Troy, and the father of Priam. According to ancient legends, Neptune and Apollo were condemned to serve Laomedon for one year, and the former built the walls of Troy for a stipulated price, but after the work was finished the perfidious king refused to pay Neptune. Laomedon was killed by Hercules for another breach of faith.

Laomedon, a Greek general in the service of Alexander the Great, enjoyed the confidence of that king in a high degree. After the death of Alexander he became governor of Syria, in 323 B.C. He was driven out by the army of Ptolemy about 321 B.C.

Lao-Tse, lȧ'o'tsẹh' or lȧ'o'tsŭh', or **Lao-Tseu,** lȧ'o'-tsuh', written also **Laou-Tsze** and **Lao-Tze,** sometimes called **Lao-Kiun,** (kyoon,) a celebrated Chinese philosopher or sage, who was born, it is said, in the province of Honan, 565 years before Christ, or fourteen years before the birth of Confucius. He was born, we are told, with white hair and eyebrows, whence he was named

Lao-Tse, the "hoary or aged child," and *Lao-Kĭun*, the "aged prince." His white hair seems to have been regarded as an indication of his early wisdom. Many other marvels are told concerning his birth, which need not be related here. It seems probable that Lao-Tse was not wholly unacquainted with the religious doctrines of India, not only those of the Brahmans, but perhaps also of the Booddhists. For some years he was archivist and historiographer to one of the Chinese princes. He was, it is said, profoundly versed in the doctrines and institutions of the ancients. He taught the existence of a supreme Being, under the name of *Tao*, or the "supreme reason." His followers are called *Tao-Sse* (tä'o sà) or *Taose*,— that is, the "disciples of Reason." Instead of referring, like Confucius, to the authority of the ancient sages, he taught that we must seek for the principles of right within ourselves, in complete retirement from all worldly pursuits and thoughts. On one occasion Confucius had an interview with Lao-Tse, who cautioned him against seeking the honours of the world. Lao-Tse observed that the possessor of true wisdom seeks rather to hide than to display his riches. Confucius left him deeply impressed with his extraordinary character, and evidently regarded him as something wonderful, if not divine. We are told that after this interview Confucius said to his disciples, "It does not astonish me to see the birds fly, the fishes swim, or the beasts run; I know that the fishes may be taken with nets, the beasts with snares, and that the birds may be shot with an arrow. But I cannot tell how the dragon* can fly on the wind through the clouds and raise himself to heaven. To-day I have seen Lao-Tse: he can be compared only to the dragon." The date of Lao-Tse's death is unknown. He was undoubtedly an extraordinary man, and his influence is not yet lost in China. The following sayings of his may serve to give an idea of the cast and calibre of his mind: "He only can be called wise (or enlightened) who knows himself; he only can be called valiant who subdues himself; he only can be called rich who knows what is necessary." Like the Brahmans of India, Lao-Tse taught the final absorption of pure and enlightened souls into the supreme eternal Spirit, and that, "having thus become one with the supreme Reason, they will exist eternally." He inculcated universal benevolence: we ought to show kindness not only to the sincere and virtuous, but also to the insincere and wicked. "Those who are holy," he says, "will treat all men as a father treats his children." The religion of the Tao-Sse, at the present day, seems closely allied to Booddhism; and many of its votaries of both sexes, like the followers of Gautama, spend their lives in monasteries. The modern Tao-Sse are much addicted to superstitious observances, and deal largely in sorcery. They are very popular with the common people, and in some parts of the empire their influence rivals that of the Booddhists.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine," pp. 110–120; LEGGE, "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. v., London, 1867, Trübner & Co.; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon," article "Lao-Tse;" LOOMIS, "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," p. 278 *et seq.*; J. P. A. RÉMUSAT, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Opinions de Lao-Tseu," 1829.

Lao-Tseu. See LAO-TSE.

Laou-Tse or **Laou-Tsze.** See LAO-TSE.

La Paix, the French of EIRENE, which see.

Laparelli, lä-pä-rel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born at Cortona in 1521. He planned the city of Valetta, Malta, and assisted Michael Angelo in the design of Saint Peter's, at Rome. Died in 1570.

La Pérouse. See PÉROUSE, DE LA.

La Peyrère. See PEYRÈRE, LA.

La Peyronie, de, deh lä pä'ro'ne', (FRANÇOIS GIGOT,) a French surgeon, born at Montpellier in 1678. He received the title of first surgeon to the king, (Louis XV.,) and wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Brain," (1708.) Died in 1747.

La Peyrouse, de, deh lä pä'rooz', (PHILIPPE PICOT,) BARON, a French naturalist, born at Toulouse in 1744. He published, besides other works, a "Flora of the Pyrenees," (1795–1801.) Died in 1818.

See DECAMPE, "Éloge de M. le Baron de La Peyrouse," 1819.

Lapham, lap'ạm, (INCREASE A.,) an American naturalist, born at Palmyra, New York, in 1811. He published "Wisconsin: its Geography and Topography History, Geology, and Mineralogy," (1844,) "Antiquities of Wisconsin," (1855,) etc. He died Sept. 14, 1875.

Lapi, lä'pee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1661, was a pupil of Luca Giordano. The gallery of Florence contains a "Transfiguration" by him. Died in 1732.

Lapide, à, à lä'pe-dà', called also **Steen**, (stān,) (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born in the diocese of Liege. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible." Died in 1657.

Lapis, lä'pèss, (GAETANO,) a painter of the Roman school, born in Umbria in 1704; died in 1776.

Lapisse, lä'pèss', (PIERRE BELON,) Baron de Sainte-Hélène, a French general, born at Lyons in 1762, was killed at Talavera in July, 1810.

Lapithæ, lap'ĭ-*thee*, [Gr. Λαπίθαι; Fr. LAPITHES, lä'pèt',] a fabulous tribe of Thessalians, whose story is intimately connected with that of the Centaurs. They were ruled by a chief named Pirithous, to whose marriage the Centaurs were invited. At this marriage-feast occurred the celebrated fight of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs, which was a favourite subject with the ancient poets and artists.

Lapithes. See LAPITHÆ.

Lapito, lä'pe'to', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French landscape-painter, born near Paris in 1805. Many of his works are in the royal galleries of Luxembourg, Tuileries, etc. Died April 7, 1874.

Laplace, lä'plăss', (CYRILLE PIERRE THÉODORE,) a French navigator, born in 1793. He commanded two scientific expeditions, of which he gave accounts in the following works: a "Voyage around the World, performed in 1830–31–32," (5 vols., 1833–39,) and "Circumnavigation of the Artemisia, 1837–40," (4 vols., 1845–48.) He was made a vice-admiral in 1853. Died in 1875.

La Place, (PIERRE.) See PLACE, DE LA.

Laplace, (PIERRE SIMON,) one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of any age or country, was born at Beaumont-en-Auge, (Calvados,) in France, March 23, 1749. His father was a peasant or poor farmer. After making great progress in the high mathematics at the Academy of Beaumont, he went to Paris, where, through the influence of D'Alembert, he became professor of mathematics in the military school about 1768. He was chosen a *membre-adjoint* of the Academy of Sciences in 1773, and about that time produced a capital "Memoir on Differential Equations and the Secular Inequalities of the Planets." Addressing himself to the arduous questions of mathematical astronomy, he began to confirm the theories of his predecessors and to demonstrate in detail the principles of Newton. In 1785 he became a titular member of the Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with memoirs on pure mathematics, general astronomy, and the theory of the planets. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and offered homage to the rising star of Bonaparte, who in 1799 nominated him minister of the interior, thinking, perhaps, that the man who ascertained the laws of the planetary perturbations might also regulate the disturbing forces of the social and political spheres. This experiment was a failure, and Laplace was removed from that office to the *sénat conservateur* in December, 1799. "He was," said Napoleon, "below mediocrity as a minister. He looked at no question in its proper point of view, but, always searching for subtleties, aimed to conduct the government on the principles of the infinitesimal calculus."

In 1796 he published important discoveries in his "Exposition of the System of the Universe," ("Exposition du Système du Monde,") which is a kind of translation into popular language, without analytical formulas, of his greater work, "La Mécanique céleste." It was the "Exposition" that procured for him the reputation of a pure and elegant writer, and eventually opened to him the Académie Française in 1816. The clearness and facility with which he explains and demonstrates the great laws of astronomy render this work one of the most admirable résumés which have ever appeared. "No work of that kind existed at that time," says Parisot, "which

* The dragon of the Chinese is regarded as a supernatural or divine being.

combined the same merits in the same degree." He received the title of count in 1806. He was for many years a member, and eventually president, of the bureau of longitudes. In 1814 he voted to erect a provisional government on the ruins of Napoleon's empire, and he remained aloof from the Imperialist party during the Hundred Days. He was created Marquis Laplace in 1817, and in the same year was chosen president of the Academy of Sciences. He had been chosen an associate of many foreign Academies. Among his important productions are "The Analytic Theory of Probabilities," (1812,) and a "Philosophic Essay on Probabilities," (1814.) The capital monument of his genius is his "Treatise on Celestial Mechanics," ("Traité de la Mécanique céleste," 5 vols., 1799–1825,) which will doubtless preserve his memory to the latest posterity. Among his great discoveries are the theory of Jupiter's satellites, and the causes of the grand inequality of Jupiter and Saturn, and of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion. He shares the honour of proving the stability of the planetary system with Lagrange, than whom he has attained a higher celebrity by ranging over a wider field of discovery. One of his last expressions was, "What we know is but little, *(peu de chose;)* that which we know not is immense." Died in 1827.

See FOURIER, "Éloge de La Place;" ARAGO, "Biographie de La Place," (and English version of the same, published in 1859;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PUISIEUX et CHARLES, "Notices sur Malherbe, Laplace," etc., 1847; "Quarterly Review" for February, 1809; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1808, and January, 1810; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

La Place or **Laplace, de**, dẹh lȧ'plȧss', (CHARLES ÉMILE PIERRE JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a son of the great astronomer, was born in Paris in 1789. He entered the army young, and served in the campaigns of Germany, (1809,) of Russia, (1812,) and of France, (1814.) He became a peer of France in 1827, a lieutenant-general in 1843, and a senator in 1853. Died October 30, 1874.

La Place, de, [Lat. PLACÆ'US,] (JOSUÉ,) a French Protestant theologian, born in Bretagne about 1605. He became professor of theology at Saumur in 1633. Among his works are a treatise "On the Imputation of the First Sin of Adam," ("De Imputatione Primi Peccati Adami," 1655,) in which he opposes the doctrine that the sin of Adam is imputed to all his posterity, and "An Argument for the Divinity of Christ," (1657.) Died in 1665.

La Placette, lȧ plȧ'sĕt', (JEAN,) a French Protestant divine and moralist, born at Pontac in 1639. He emigrated when the edict of Nantes was revoked, in 1685, and was pastor of the French church in Copenhagen from 1686 to 1711. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, are "Essays on Morality," (2d edition, 4 vols., 1697,) and "Christian Morals reduced to Three Principal Duties: the Repentance of Sinners, the Perseverance of the Righteous, and Growth in Grace," (1695.) Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

La Planche. See REGNIER, (LOUIS.)

Lapo, lȧ'po, a Florentine architect, was the pupil of Niccolò de Pisa, and a friend of Arnolfo di Lapo. Vasari represents him as a German, (whose proper name was Jacob or Jacopo,) and as the father of Arnolfo; but others have disproved both of these statements. He adorned Florence with many fine edifices, which time has destroyed. Died about 1275.

Lapo, (diminutive of **Jacopo**,) an Italian canonist, born in Tuscany, taught canon law at Florence more than twenty years, and was chosen captain or chief of the Guelph party. He gained distinction by his researches for manuscripts of classic authors, and had the good fortune to find Cicero's oration for Milo and the Philippics, which he sent to his intimate friend Petrarch. Died in 1381.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Lapo Gianni, lȧ'po jȧn'nee, an Italian poet, a native of Florence, lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lapo, di, de lȧ'po, (ARNOLFO,) a celebrated Italian architect and sculptor, born near Florence about 1232, was the son of Cambio, and the pupil of Cimabue in design. He had the reputation of being the greatest Tuscan architect in his time. About 1294 he began to erect the church of Santa Croce in Florence. His greatest work is the church of Santa Maria del Fiore, called also the Duomo, or Cathedral, of Florence, which, however, he left unfinished. Its noble and beautiful dome was the work of Brunelleschi. Among his master-pieces of sculpture is the tabernacle of the basilica of San Paolo, near Rome. Died about 1300.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Lapointe, lȧ'pwȧNt', (SAVINIEN,) a French poet, born at Sens (Yonne) in 1812, was a shoemaker in his youth. He was befriended by Béranger and Victor Hugo, with whose aid he published a volume of verses called "A Voice from Below," ("Une Voix d'en bas," 1844.) He wrote interesting "Memoirs of Béranger," (1857.)

Laponneraye, lȧ'pon'rȧ', (ALBERT,) a French historical writer, born at Tours in 1808, published, besides other works, a "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1840," (3 vols., 1840.) Died in 1849.

Laporte or **La Porte, de**, dẹh lȧ'port', (HIPPOLYTE,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1770. Among his works are "Ivelina," (3 vols., 1830,) and "Recollections of an Emigrant," (1843.) Died in 1852.

Laporte, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French comedian and theatrical manager, went to London in 1824 as member and joint manager of a company who performed French plays at the theatre in Tottenham Street. He was subsequently manager of the King's Theatre, and introduced many famous singers and operas to the English public. Died September 25, 1841.

La Porte, de, (JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French critic and compiler, born at Béfort in 1713. The most important or popular of his compilations was the "French Traveller," ("Voyageur Français,") a mélange of romantic adventures and historical narratives, (42 vols., 1765–95.) Died in 1779.

Laporte du Theil. See DUTHEIL DE LA PORTE.

Lappe, lȧp'pẹh, (KARL,) a popular German poet, born near Wolgast in 1774, published "Funereal Garlands," ("Friedhofskränze,") and other works. Died in 1843.

Lappenberg, lȧp'pẹn-bĕRG', (JOHANN MARTIN,) an able German historian, born at Hamburg in 1794. He studied in Edinburgh, London, and Berlin, and was appointed minister to the court of Berlin in 1820. In 1823 he became keeper of the archives of the senate of Hamburg. He published, besides other works, a continuation of Sartorius's "Authentic History of the Origin of the German Hanse Towns," (1830,) and a valuable "History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings," (2 vols., 1834–37,) which has been translated into English by Thorpe. Died in 1865.

Lappoli, lȧp'po-lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born in 1492. He worked in Rome and at Arezzo. Died in 1552.

Laprade, de, dẹh lȧ'prȧd', (PIERRE MARIN VICTOR RICHARD,) a French poet, born at Montbrison in 1812, was called a disciple of Lamartine. His "Symphonies" (1856) opened to him the doors of the French Academy in 1858. He died December 14, 1883.

Lap-rāik', (JOHN,) a Scottish minor poet, born in 1727. He was a correspondent of the poet Burns. He published a volume of poor verses in 1788, and died at Muirkirk in 1807.

La Primaudaye, de, dẹh lȧ pRe'mō'dȧ', (PIERRE,) a French writer, born about 1545. Among his works was "L'Académie Françoise," (1577, often reprinted.)

La Quintinie. See QUINTINIE, DE LA.

Larauza, lȧ'rō'zȧ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French teacher, born in Paris in 1793. He wrote an "Essay on the Passage of the Alps by Hannibal," (1826.) Died in 1825.

La Ravardière, de, dẹh lȧ rȧ'vȧR'de-aiR', (DANIEL DE LA TOUSCHE,) SIEUR, a French explorer, born in Poitou about 1570. He conducted an expedition to Brazil in 1611, and planted a colony on the island of Maranham; but they were expelled by the Portuguese in 1615. Died after 1630.

Larcher, lȧR'shȧ', (PIERRE HENRI,) a French *littérateur* and Hellenist, born at Dijon in 1726. After translating several works from the English, he published in 1767 an able work, entitled "Supplement to the Philosophy of History," which was designed to refute Voltaire, from whom it drew a sarcastic reply. His chief

work is a translation of Herodotus into French, with a commentary, (1786,) which is highly prized as a monument of learning, but has no beauty of style. He was a member of the third class of the Institute or Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1812.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Larcher;" BOISSONADE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de M. Larcher," 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lar'com, (LUCY,) an American poet, born at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, in 1826. In early life she worked in the Lowell mills, and afterwards taught school in Illinois and in Massachusetts. Her principal original work is "Wild Roses of Cape Ann," and she has made several valuable compilations in prose and verse.

Lardizabal, de, dȧ laR-de-thȧ-bȧl', (Don MANUEL,) a Spanish minister of state, born in Biscay about 1750. In 1814 Ferdinand VII. appointed him minister of the Indies. Soon after that date he was imprisoned for some unknown reason, and died in exile in 1823.

Lard'ner, (DIONYSIUS,) LL.D., a distinguished scientific writer and editor, was born in Dublin in 1793, and educated at Trinity College. He wrote at college a "Treatise on Algebraic Geometry," (1823.) His "Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine" (1828) passed through many editions. In 1828 he became professor of natural philosophy in the London University, and projected the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," to which Herschel, Brewster, and other eminent authors contributed. For this work, which appeared in 134 volumes, (1830–44,) Dr. Lardner wrote the treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, etc. Between 1840 and 1845 he delivered in the chief cities of the United States scientific lectures, which were published, and favourably received. He became a resident of Paris in 1845, after which he published hand-books of natural philosophy, astronomy, and other sciences. Died in 1859.

Lardner, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian of great merit, was born in Kent in 1684. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and became a dissenting minister. From 1713 to 1729 he was chaplain in the family of Lady Treby. He began to preach to the Presbyterian congregation of Old Jewry, London, in 1723. In 1727 he published the first part of his "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work of profound reasoning and research, and one of the most successful arguments in defence of Christianity ever given to the world. Referring to this work, Sir James Mackintosh remarks that it "soon wearies out the greater part of readers, though the few who are more patient have almost always been gradually won over to feel pleasure in a display of knowledge, probity, charity, and meekness unmatched by an avowed advocate in a case deeply interesting his warmest feelings." (See his remarks on Paley in the "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") Between 1733 and 1743 he produced five more volumes of the same work. He was the author of other treatises, one of which ("Letter on the Logos," or "Word") advocates Socinian doctrines. Died in 1768.

See KIPPIS, "Life of N. Lardner," prefixed to his complete Works, 11 vols., 1788; "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. N. Lardner," London, 1769.

La Renaudière, de, dẹh lȧ rẹh'nō'de-aiR', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1781, was associated with Malte-Brun as editor of the "Annales des Voyages," (54 vols., 1826–39.) He published several geographical works. Died in 1845.

Larentia. See ACCA LAURENTIA.

Lā'rēs, a name applied to genii, or inferior gods of human origin, worshipped by the ancient Romans. The Lares were believed to preside over houses and families, and were divided into several classes, as Lares domestici, Lares publici, Lares urbani, etc. They were supposed to be the spirits of good men who had died, and were partly identified with the Manes. (See MANES.)

Larévellière-Lépaux or **Larévellière-Lépeaux, de**, dẹh lȧ'rȧ'vȧl'ye-aiR' lȧ'pō', a French republican, born at Mortagne in 1753. He was deputed to the Convention in 1792, voted for the death of the king, and defended the proscribed Girondists in 1793, for which he was doomed to die, but escaped by concealing himself. In 1795 he resumed his place in the Convention, where he acquired the reputation of an effective speaker, and in October of that year was elected a member of the Executive Directory. He presided over the department of science, morals, and religion, and showed his hostility to the Catholics, who stigmatized him as a fanatic and "theophilanthropist." He acted with Barras and the majority of the Directors in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, (September, 1797.) The Directors became divided into two parties, in which Lépaux was opposed to Barras, and, finding himself in a minority, he resigned in June, 1799. Died in 1824.

See, also, THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laréveillère-Lépeaux, (OSSIAN,) a French *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1797. He wrote important articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." He died September 27, 1876.

Largillière, lȧR'zhe'ye-aiR', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French painter of portraits and history, born in Paris in 1656, was called "the French Van Dyck." He worked some years in London, where he painted portraits of James II. and his queen. In 1686 he was elected a member of the Academy of Paris. He surpassed all his French rivals in portraits except Rigaud, worked with great facility, and was a good colorist. Among his works are portraits of Louis XIV. and Charles Lebrun. Died in 1746.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" HORACE WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

La Riboisière or **Lariboisière, de**, dẹh lȧ're'bwȧ'-ze-aiR', (JEAN AMBROISE BASTON,) a French general, born at Fougères in 1759. He became a general of division in 1807, and directed the artillery with skill at Eylau, Dantzic, and Friedland. Died in 1813.

La Rive, de, dẹh lȧ rèv, (AUGUSTE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1801, was a son of the following. He became professor of physics in his native city, and wrote many treatises on electricity, the voltaic pile, etc. Died November 27, 1873.

La Rive or **Larive, de**, (CHARLES GASPARD,) a Swiss chemist and physician, born at Geneva in 1770. He gave special attention to voltaic electricity, and about 1820 constructed a pile of five hundred pairs. He was one of the first to demonstrate the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle. Died in 1834.

Larive or **La Rive, de**, dẹh lȧ rèv, (JEAN **Mauduit**—mō'dü-e',) a popular French tragedian, born at La Rochelle about 1746. He made his *début* in Paris in 1770, and for many years was a prime favourite. His voice and gestures were admirable. No actor of his time possessed in such perfection the tone of command, of disdain, of irony, and of menace. He performed "Achilles," "Spartacus," "Philoctetes," "Bayard," and "William Tell" with great success. He was imprisoned more than a year by the Jacobins in 1793–94. Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Larivey, de, dẹh lȧ're'vȧ', (PIERRE,) a French dramatist, born at Troyes about 1550. He published in 1579 the "Laquais," and other comedies, which in humour are compared to those of Molière. He was one of the first in France who chose subjects for comedy from real life, and the first Frenchman who wrote original dramas in prose. Died about 1612.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Rivière. See RIVIÈRE.

Larivière, lȧ're've-aiR', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French historical painter, born at Paris about 1798. He obtained the grand prize in 1824, and a medal of the first class at the Exposition of 1855. Among his works is "Bayard wounded at Brescia." Died Feb. 29, 1876.

Larivière or **La Rivière, de**, dẹh lȧ're've-aiR', (PIERRE JOACHIM HENRI,) a French lawyer and orator of the Girondist party, was born at Falaise in 1761. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and took an active part in the struggle which resulted in the defeat of the Girondists in May, 1793. He found refuge in Calvados, and resumed his seat in 1795. Died in 1838.

Larmessin, lȧR'mȧ'sȧN', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris about 1640, produced numerous portraits of illustrious men. His son, NICOLAS, born in

1683, surpassed his father in the same art. He engraved portraits and history with equal success, and received the title of engraver to the king. Died in 1755.

Larnac, lär'näk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1760; died in 1840.

Lar'ned, (Rev. SYLVESTER,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1796. He studied theology at Princeton, and soon acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator. He subsequently became pastor of a church at New Orleans, where he died during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1820. A collection of his sermons was published in 1844.

Laroche or **La Roche**, lä'rosh', (BENJAMIN,) a French poet and translator, born in 1797, produced good translations of "The Vicar of Wakefield," Shakspeare's works, (6 vols.,) Byron's complete works, (4 vols.,) and the complete works of Sir Walter Scott. He wrote a poem called "The Funeral of Liberty," (1820.) Died in 1852.

Laroche, lä'rosh', (MARIE SOPHIE,) a German miscellaneous writer, born at Kaufbeuren in 1731, was the author of "Moral Tales," "Rosalie's Letters," and several popular romances. Died in 1807.

Laroche du Maine. See LUCHET, (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS.)

La Rochefoucauld. See ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Larochejacquelin. See ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

La Rochejaquelein. See ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

Laromiguière, lä'ro'me'ğe-aiR', (PIERRE,) an eminent French metaphysical philosopher, born in Rouergue (now Aveyron) in November, 1756. He became professor of philosophy at Toulouse in 1784. Having removed to Paris, he was admitted into the Institute in 1796. As professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, he delivered, in 1811 and 1812, a series of lectures which were attended and admired by the *élite* of the capital. He retained the title of professor after 1812, but ceased to lecture, and published in 1815 "Lectures on Intellectual Philosophy, or on the Cause and Origin of our Ideas," ("Leçons de Philosophie sur les Principes de l'Intelligence, ou sur les Causes et sur les Origines de nos Idées," 2 vols.) This work was adopted by the government as a text-book for public instruction. Died in August, 1837. "He left a fair and pure renown," says M. Cousin, who delivered an oration at his funeral.

See DAUNOU, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Laromiguière," 1839; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Écrits de Laromiguière," 1856; VALETTE, "Laromiguière et l'Éclectisme," 1842; article by C. MALLET in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laroon, lä-rōn', (MARCELLUS,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1653, was skilful in copying the works of great masters. He worked some years in England. Died in 1705.

Larousse, lä'rooss', (PIERRE,) a French editor and publisher, born at Toucy, October 23, 1817. He wrote many school-books, but is chiefly known for his voluminous "Dictionnaire du XIXe Siècle," which had a very great success. He died January 3, 1875, leaving his great work unfinished.

Larra, de, dä lär'rä, (Don MARIANO JOSÉ,) a popular and witty Spanish author, born at Madrid in 1809. He had no profession except literature. In 1832 he published a satirical journal, "El Pobrecito Hablador," which was suppressed after the appearance of the fourteenth number, and a few years later, as chief editor of the "Spanish Review," ("Revista Española,") produced, under the signature of "Figaro," able articles on Spanish politics, manners, literature, etc. He published "Macias," and other dramas. All his works bear the decided stamp of the Spanish national character. He committed suicide in 1837, before which he had been subject to deep melancholy.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Larramendi, lär-rä-mĕn'dee, (MANUEL,) a Spanish philologist, born in Guipuzcoa. He wrote on the Basque language. Died in 1750.

Larrey, lä'rā', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS HILAIRE,) a French physician and writer, born in 1774, was a brother of Dominique Jean, noticed below. He practised at Nîmes. Died in 1819.

Larrey, (DOMINIQUE JEAN,) BARON, a French surgeon of great merit, born near Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Haut-Pyrénées) in 1766. Having served a short time in the navy, he entered the land-army about 1792, and rendered important services by the invention of the *ambulances volantes*, (flying hospital.) He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and published a "Historical and Surgical Account of the Expedition to the East," (1803.) He received the title of baron about 1810, and became surgeon-in-chief of the grand army in 1812. At the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, he was wounded and taken prisoner. Under the restoration he was chief surgeon of the royal guards and of the Hôtel des Invalides until he resigned in 1836. He died in 1842, leaving a high reputation for virtue and talents. He had published "Memoirs of Medicine and Military Surgery," (1812–18,) "Collection of Treatises on Surgery," ("Recueil de Mémoires de Chirurgie," 1821,) and other excellent works. Bonaparte in his will mentions Larrey as "the most virtuous man I have ever known."

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "Le Baron Larrey, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; J. SAINT-AMOUR, "Notice nécrologique sur D. J. Larrey," 1844; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1819.

Larrey, (FÉLIX HIPPOLYTE,) a French surgeon and writer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1810. He became surgeon-ordinary to Napoleon III., and in 1858 *médecin-inspecteur* of the army.

Larrey, de, dẹh lä'rā', (ISAAC,) a French Protestant historian, born at Montivilliers in 1638. Having become an exile for the sake of religion, he took up his residence in Berlin, and was appointed an aulic councillor by the Elector. He published, besides other works, a "History of Augustus," (1690,) a "History of England," (1697–1713,) and a "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," (1713–16,) which were favourably received. Died in Berlin in 1719.

Larrivée, lä're'vā', (HENRI,) a celebrated French operatic performer and singer, born at Lyons in 1733. He made his *début* in Paris in 1755, and maintained his reputation in the opera for thirty years. Died in 1802.

Larroque, lä'rok', (DANIEL,) born at Vitré in 1660, became a Catholic, and lived in Paris, where he was a clerk in the bureaus of De Torcy, secretary of state. He displayed literary talents in several works, among which are "The Proselyte Abused," (1684,) and the "Life of Mézeray." Died in 1731.

Larroque, de, dẹh lä'rok', (MATHIEU,) an eminent French Protestant theologian, the father of the preceding, was born at Lairac, near Agen, in 1619. He was pastor of the church of Vitré from 1643 to 1669, after which he preached at Rouen. His "History of the Eucharist" (1669) was highly esteemed. He wrote several other works. Died in 1684.

See "Life of M. Larroque," by his son, prefixed to his "Adversaria Sacra," 1688; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Larruga, lär-roo'gä, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish writer on political economy, commenced a work entitled "Political and Economical Memoirs on the Industry, Mines, and other Resources of Spain." Forty-eight volumes had been issued at his death, in 1804.

Lartet, lär'tā', (ÉDOUARD,) a French archæologist, born at Saint-Guérand in 1801. He became noted as a student of fossils, making many important finds in that department of science. He later became eminent as a writer on prehistoric anthropology. He was for many years a professor of palæontology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

La Rue or **Larue, de**, dẹh lä'rü', [Lat. RUÆ'US,] (CHARLES,) a French poet and eloquent preacher, born in Paris in 1643. He composed, in Latin, tragedies and other poems, one of which, on the victories of Louis XIV., was translated into French by P. Corneille, (1667.) His Sermons were published in 4 vols., 1719. His tragedy of "Sylla" is commended. He prepared an edition of Virgil "in usum Delphini," (1675,) often reprinted. Died in 1725.

La Rue, lä rü, [Lat. RUÆ'US,] (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish naturalist, born at Lille about 1520; died in 1585.

La Rue, lä rü, (PIERRE,) a Dutch poet and biographer, born at Middelburg in 1695.

Larue, de, (GERVAIS.) See DELARUE.

La Sablière. See SABLIÈRE, DE LA.

La Sablière, de, dẹh lȧ̈ sȧ̈′ble-air′, (ANTOINE DE RAMBOUILLET,) SIEUR, a French poet and financier, born in Paris in 1624; died in 1679.

Lasagni, lȧ-sȧ̂n′yee, (BARTOLOMMEO VINCENZO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist, born at Rome in 1773. He was a judge or counsellor in the French court of cassation in Paris from 1810 to 1850. Died in 1857.

Lasagni, (PIETRO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome July 15, 1814, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1882.

La Sale or **La Salle, de,** dẹh lȧ̈ sȧ̈l, (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born about 1398. He wrote, besides other works, a satire entitled "Les quinze Joyes de Mariage," ("The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony,") which was often reprinted. Died after 1461.

La Sale, de, (ROBERT CAVELIER.) See LA SALLE.

Lasalle or **La Salle, de,** dẹh lȧ̈ sȧ̈l, (ANTOINE,) a French metaphysician, born in Paris in 1754, published "The Natural Balance," (1788,) and "Moral Mechanics," (2 vols., 1789.) He translated the works of Lord Bacon into French, (15 vols., 1800.) Died in 1829.

Lasalle, de, (ANTOINE CHARLES LOUIS COLLINET,) COUNT, a French officer, born at Metz in 1775, served in several campaigns in Italy. In 1798 he followed Bonaparte to Egypt, where he gave proof of courage at the Pyramids and Thebes. As general of brigade, he contributed to the victories of Austerlitz (1805) and Jena, (1806.) At the end of 1806 he was made general of division. In the second Austrian war he commanded the cavalry of the advanced guard at Raab, Essling, and finally at Wagram, where he was killed in July, 1809.

See E. A. BÉGIN, "Vie militaire du Comte de Lasalle," 1830; PIGAULT-LEBRUN, "Éloge historique du Général de Lasalle," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Salle, (J. B.) See SALLE, DE LA.

La Salle or **La Sale, de,** (ROBERT **Cavelier**—kȧv′le-ȧ′,) an enterprising Frenchman, who has rendered his name memorable by his exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi, was born at Rouen in 1643. He emigrated to Canada in 1667, and engaged in the fur-trade, making long excursions among the native tribes. In 1675 he was appointed by Colbert governor of Fort Frontenac, and was encouraged to pursue discoveries which his own ambition or enterprising spirit had suggested. Having built a vessel on Lake Erie, he began his voyage in August, 1679, and passed through Lakes Huron and Michigan. He built a fort at Peoria, Illinois, and, as his vessel had been wrecked, returned by land to Frontenac in 1680. In 1682 he renewed the enterprise with a numerous party, and descended the Mississippi in canoes from the Illinois River to its mouth, where he arrived in April, 1682. The part of this river below the Arkansas had never before been explored by a European. In 1683 he went to France, and, having obtained a commission to plant a colony in Louisiana, undertook a voyage to that region by the Gulf of Mexico in 1684, but failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi, and landed in Texas. There he encountered great difficulties, and at last was murdered by his own mutinous crew, in March, 1687. "His capacity for large designs," says Professor Jared Sparks, "and for procuring the resources to carry them forward, has few parallels among the most eminent discoverers. To him must be mainly ascribed the discovery of the vast regions of the Mississippi Valley."

See "Memoir of La Salle," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. i., 2d series; "Journal historique du dernier Voyage de La Salle," par MICHEL, 1723; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. ii. chap. xviii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Sante or **Lasante, de,** dẹh lȧ̈ sȯ̇̂nt, (GILLES ANNE XAVIER,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born in Bretagne in 1684, taught belles-lettres in Paris, and numbered Turgot among his pupils. Died in 1762.

Lasaulx, von, fon lȧ̈′sō̇′, (ERNST,) a German philologist and writer of classic antiquities, was born at Coblentz in 1805. He became professor of philology at Munich in 1844, and wrote, besides other works, "On the Oracle of Dodona," (1841,) "On the Myth of Prometheus," (1843,) and "Studies on Classical Antiquity," (1854.) Died in 1861.

La Saussaye, de, dẹh lȧ̈ sō̇′sȧ̈′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LOUIS PETIT,) a French antiquary, born at Blois in 1801. His "Numismatics of Narbonese Gaul" ("Numismatique de Gaule Narbonnaise," 1842) opened to him the Academy of Inscriptions. Died February 24, 1878.

Lasca, lȧs′kȧ̂, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO GRAZZINI,) an Italian poet and dramatist, born at Florence in 1503. In 1540 he founded the Florentine Academy, and assumed the name of Lasca, ("Mullet.") He afterwards conceived the idea of a new Academy, called Della Crusca, the aim of which should be to perfect the Tuscan language. His most famous work is a collection of tales, entitled "The First and Second Supper," ("La prima e la seconda Cena.") He also composed sonnets, satirical poems, and "Gelosia" and other comedies in prose. His works are recognized as authorities *(testi di lingua)* by the Academy Della Crusca. Died in 1583.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Lascaris or **Lascari.** See CARBURIS, (MARINO.)

Lascaris, lȧs′kȧ̂-rès, (AGOSTINO,) Marquis of Vintimiglia, an Italian general and agriculturist, born at Turin in 1776. He wrote several treatises on agriculture. Died in 1838.

Las′ca-ris, (ANDREAS JOHANNES,) surnamed RHYNDACENUS, a noble Greek scholar. About 1454 he went as a fugitive to the court of Lorenzo de' Medici, by whom he was patronized. In or before 1495 he removed to Paris, where he taught Greek to Budæus and others. Leo X. placed him at the head of a Greek college in Rome about 1508. Between 1518 and 1534 he resided chiefly in Paris or Venice, whither Francis I. sent him as ambassador. He edited "The Greek Anthology," (1494,) "Commentaries on Sophocles," (1518,) and other Greek works. Died in 1535.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Lascaris, (CONSTANTINE,) a Greek scholar, who contributed much to the revival of learning, was a descendant of the royal family of Constantinople. After the conquest of that city by the Turks, he took refuge in Italy, (1454,) and was employed by the Duke of Milan to give lessons in Greek to his daughter Ippolita. He afterwards taught Greek at Rome, Naples, and Messina, where he died about 1494. His Greek Grammar (1476) is said to have been the first work printed in Greek characters.

See HODIUS, "De Græcis illustribus;" VILLEMAIN, "Lascaris, ou les Grecs du quinzième Siècle," 1825.

Lascaris, lȧs′kȧ′rèss′, (PAUL LOUIS,) a French traveller, born in Provence in 1774. In the service of Bonaparte, he traversed Syria and Asiatic Turkey between 1803 and 1814 for the purpose of gaining the friendship of the Bedouins and preparing the way for an expedition to India. He died at Cairo in 1815, leaving notes, which were published by Lamartine.

Lascaris, (THEODORE I.,) a Greek emperor, eminent for political and military talents, born about 1175. He married about 1200 the daughter of Alexis III., who had usurped the throne of his brother Isaac. After a brave resistance to the crusaders, who took Constantinople in 1204, he was elected emperor and made himself master of Bithynia. He was crowned as emperor at Nicæa in 1206. He waged war for several years against the French or Latins, and defeated Alexis (above named) near Antioch in 1210. He died in 1222, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Ducas Vatatzes.

Lascaris, (THEODORE II.,) the son of John Ducas, became Emperor of Nicæa in 1255. He waged a successful war against the Bulgarians. He died in 1259, leaving an infant son, John, whose throne was usurped by Michael Palæologus.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Las Casas. See CASAS, DE LAS.

Las Cases, de, dẹh lȧs kȧz, (EMMANUEL AUGUSTIN DIEUDONNÉ MARIN JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French officer, distinguished as a companion of Bonaparte at Saint Helena, was born near Revel, in Languedoc, in 1766. He served some years in the navy, emigrated in 1789, fought for the royal cause at Quiberon, and returned to France in 1800. He became chamberlain to Bonaparte

in 1810, and followed him into exile in 1815. In November, 1816, he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was imprisoned several months, after which he was taken to Europe. He had kept a journal of Napoleon's conversation, which he published, under the title of "Memorial of Saint Helena," (8 vols., 1822–23.) Died in 1842.

See "Mémoires d'E. A. D. Comte de Las Cases, communiqués par lui-même," etc., 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for March and May, 1823.

Las Cases, de, (EMMANUEL PONS DIEUDONNÉ,) a son of the preceding, was born in Finisterre in 1800. He fought for the popular cause in Paris in July, 1830, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1848. He became a senator in 1852. Died July 8, 1854.

Lasco or **Laski.** See A LASCO.

Las'çÿ, (or **La'cÿ,**) **de,** (PETER,) COUNT, an Irish general, father of the following, was born in Limerick in 1678. Having entered the Russian service, he was rapidly promoted, and in 1709 commanded the left wing at Pultowa. The Czar Peter appointed him general-in-chief of the infantry about 1722. In 1734 he commanded an army against the Poles under Stanislas, and obtained the rank of field-marshal. He gained an important victory over the Swedes at Helsingfors in 1742. Died in 1751.

Lascy or **Lacy, von,** fon lâs'see, (JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE,) COUNT, a general in the Austrian army, born in Saint Petersburg in 1725. Having saved the army at Lowositz in 1756, he was promoted from the rank of colonel to that of general. For his services at Hochkirchen, in 1758, he was made general of artillery. He received from Maria Theresa a marshal's bâton in 1762. After the peace he entered the aulic council, and displayed much ability as minister of war. Died in 1801.

See "Huldigung dargebracht der Wahrheit und den Manen des Grafen von Lascy," 1801.

La Sena, lâ sā'nâ, or **La Seine,** lâ sȧn, (PIETRO,) also written **Lascena,** an Italian philologist, born in Naples in 1590, practised law in that city. He wrote "Homeri Nepenthes, seu de Abolendo Luctu Liber," (1621,) and several treatises on philology. Died in 1636.

See BUCCARDI, "Vita P. La Senæ," 1637.

Laserna. See SANTANDER.

Lasinio, lâ-see'ne-o, (CARLO,) COUNT, an able Italian engraver, born at Treviso about 1765. He engraved numerous works of early Italian masters. Among his plates is a collection called "Etruria pittrice." Died about 1837.

His son, GIOVANNI PAOLO, was an engraver at Florence.

Lasius, lâ'ze-ûs, (LORENZ OTTO,) a German philologist, born at Ruden in 1675; died in 1751.

See his Autobiography, "Lebensbeschreibung," 1730.

Lasker, lâs'kẹr, (EDUARD,) a German statesman of Jewish family, was born at Jaroczyn, Prussian Poland, October 14, 1829. He studied law at Breslau and Berlin and in England. For many years a prominent legislator, (in the Prussian, North German, and Imperial Diets successively,) he was one of the most intelligent and fearless advocates of all the reforms and progressive measures proposed, and the most influential opponent of Bismarck's policy. He never held an important office, except as a legislator. He published "Zur Verfassungsgeschichte Preussens," ("On the History of the Prussian Constitution,") etc. Died in New York, June 5, 1884.

Lasne, lân, (MICHEL,) a French designer and engraver, born at Caen in 1596, engraved chiefly after Italian masters. Died in 1667.

Lasnier, lâ'ne-ā', (RÉMI,) a French surgeon and celebrated oculist, practised in Paris. He was very successful in the treatment of cataract. Died in 1690.

Laso, (GARCIAS.) See GARCILASO.

Lasource, lâ'soorss', (MARIE DAVID ALBIN,) a French Girondist revolutionist, born near Montpellier in 1762. As a member of the Convention in 1792, he strove to establish order in the republic. He was one of the first members of the committee of public safety. He attacked Robespierre in a speech in April, 1793, was arrested about June 1, and executed with the other Girondist chiefs in October of that year.

Lasphrise, de, dẹh lâ'frèz', (MARC DE **Papillon—**pȧ'pe'yȯN',) SEIGNEUR, a French poet, born at Amboise in 1555, composed many admired sonnets, songs, elegies, and epitaphs. He was living in 1599.

Lassaigne, lâ'sȧñ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1800. He became professor of chemistry or pharmacy at Alfort in 1828. Among his discoveries were delphine, cathartine, and phosphoric ether. He published an "Elementary Treatise on Organic and Inorganic Chemistry," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1859.

Lassala, lâs-sâ'lâ, or **Lasala,** (MANUEL,) a Spanish historian and poet, born at Valencia in 1729. He became a Jesuit, and as such was banished in 1767, after which he lived at Bologna. He published an "Essay on Ancient and Modern History," (3 vols., 1755.) Died in 1798.

Lassalle, lâs'sâl', (FERDINAND,) a brilliant German socialist, born at Breslau, of Jewish parents, in 1825. He studied in Breslau and Berlin, and became known as a Hegelian and a friend of the poet Heine. For ten years he prosecuted the cause of the Countess Hatzfeldt against her husband, bringing the case before thirty-six different courts, with final success. After 1862 he began with great zeal an agitation in behalf of the workingmen. On August 28, 1864, he was killed in a duel with a man who had married the lady to whom Lassalle was affianced. Lassalle was a man of vast learning and ability and of boundless ambition. His aim was a German working-man's republic, with himself for president. His principal works were "Die Philosophie Herakleitos des Dunkeln von Ephesos," ("Philosophy of Heraclitus the Obscure," 1858, a work of great ability, though it makes the Greek philosopher more like Hegel than the facts will warrant,) and "System der erworbenen Rechte," ("System of Acquired Rights," 1861;) but his numerous pamphlets are of even greater interest. (See his "Life," by G. Brandes.)

Lassay, de, dẹh lâ'sȧ', (ARMAND LÉON DE MADAILLAN DE LESPARRE,) MARQUIS, a French officer, distinguished for his gallantry and talents, was born in 1652. He was intimate with Fontenelle and Voltaire. He died in 1738, leaving a volume entitled "Recueil de différentes Choses," or "Memoirs of the Marquis de Lassay."

See PAULIN PÂRIS, "Le Marquis de Lassay et l'Hôtel de Lassay," 1848; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome ix.

Las-sell', (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., LL.D., an English astronomer, born at Bolton, in Lancashire, June 18, 1799. For many years he was a brewer in Liverpool, but devoted all his leisure to his favourite study of astronomy. He constructed his own telescopes, with which he discovered one satellite of Neptune and two satellites of the planet Uranus. Died October 5, 1880.

Las'sels, (RICHARD,) born in Yorkshire, England, in 1603, was converted to the Roman Catholic religion. He wrote "Travels in Italy," (2 vols., 1670.) Died at Montpellier in 1668.

Lassen, lâs'sẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian scholar, distinguished for his profound knowledge of the Oriental languages and Indian antiquities, was born at Bergen in 1800. He studied at Heidelberg and at Bonn, where in 1840 he was appointed professor of the ancient Indian language and literature. He rendered most important services to philology by his excellent editions of standard works in Sanscrit, and published "Contributions to the History of the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings in Bactria, Cabool, and India," "Indian Antiquities," (2 vols., 1844–52,) and "The Old Persian Inscriptions in the Arrow-Headed Characters," which he was the first to decipher and explain. His "Institutiones Linguæ Pracriticæ" (1837) is esteemed the best work that has appeared on the subject of the ancient popular dialects of India. Died May 9, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837.

Lassen, (EDUARD,) a musician and composer, born at Copenhagen, April 13, 1830, but educated at Brussels, whither he was taken when only two years of age. His operas "Le Roi Edgar," "Frauenlob," and "Der Gefangene" have been fairly successful.

Lassis, lȧ′sēss′, (N.,) a French physician and writer, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing in 1772, devoted his attention chiefly to the subject of contagion. He practised in the army in 1812 and 1813, during the prevalence of the typhus fever. Died in 1835.

Lasso, di, de lȧs′so, (ORLANDO,) [Lat. ORLAN′DUS LAS′SUS,] sometimes called ROLAND DE LATTRE, (dẹh lȧtR,) a famous musical composer, born at Mons, in Flanders, in 1520. At the age of sixteen he was taken to Italy by Gonzago, Viceroy of Sicily. After passing a few years in Rome and Antwerp, he was invited by the Duke of Bavaria to Munich, whither he went in 1557 and became *maître-de-chapelle*. He was invited to Paris by Charles IX. in 1574; but that king died before the arrival of Lasso. By the number, originality, and richness of his compositions he acquired a higher rank than any composer of his time except Palestrina. Among his works are masses, motets, magnificats, songs, and other music. Died about 1595.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens :" DELMOTTE, "Notice sur R. Delattre," 1836; MATHIEU, "Roland de Lattre," 1838; BURNEY, "History of Music;" F. C. KIST, "Levensgeschiedenis van O. de Lassus," 1841.

Lasso or Lassus, von, fon lȧs′sûs, (RUDOLF,) a musician, born at Munich, was a son of the preceding. He was organist to the Duke of Bavaria. Died in 1625.

Lassone, lȧ′son′, (JOSEPH MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Carpentras in 1717. Having practised with success in Paris for many years, he became physician to the queen in 1751. After her death he was appointed first physician to Louis XVI. He wrote treatises on medicine and chemistry, which were inserted in the collections of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1788.

See FÉLIX VICQ D'AZYR, "Éloge de J. M. F. Lassone," 1789.

Lassus. See LASSO and LASUS.

Lassus, lȧ′süs′, (PIERRE,) a French surgeon and writer, born in 1741, was professor of external pathology in Paris for many years. Died in 1807.

Lasteyrie, de, dẹh lȧs′tȧ′re′, (FERDINAND,) an antiquary, born in Paris in 1810. He acted with the Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, (1842–48,) and with the moderate republicans in the Assembly, (1848–50.) He wrote a "History of Painting on Glass." Died in 1879.

Lasteyrie, de, (JULES,) a grandson of General La Fayette, was born in 1810. He was elected a deputy in 1842 and in 1846. After the revolution of 1848 he became a member of the Assembly. He was a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died in 1883.

Lasteyrie-Dusaillant, de, dẹh lȧs′tȧ′re′ dü′zȧ′yôN′, (CHARLES PHILIBERT,) COUNT, a French philanthropist and economist, the father of Ferdinand, noticed above, was born in Corrèze in 1759. He wrote treatises on agriculture and on the natural history of the sheep, the horse, etc. Died in 1849.

Lastic, de, dẹh lȧs′tèk′, (JEAN BONPAR,) a brave French captain, born in Auvergne about 1370. He was chosen grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem in 1437. In 1444 he defended the city of Rhodes with success against the Sultan of Egypt. Died in 1454.

See VERTOT, "Histoire de l'Ordre de Saint Jean de Jérusalem;" "Achievements of the Knights of Malta," by ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Philadelphia, 1846.

Lastman, lȧst′mȧn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter and engraver of high reputation, born at Haarlem between 1562 and 1581. He visited Rome in 1604. He was one of the masters of Rembrandt. His son NICOLAS, born at Haarlem in 1619, was a skilful artist.

Lā′sus, [Λάσος,] an eminent Greek dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Argolis, flourished at Athens in the sixth century B.C. He is said to have been the master of Pindar. His works are not extant. He was sometimes reckoned among the Seven Wise Men.

La Suze. See COLIGNI, (HENRIETTE.)

Latapie, lȧ′tȧ′pe′, (FRANÇOIS DE PAUL,) a French botanist, born at Bordeaux in 1739; died in 1823.

Laterrade, lȧ′tȧ′rȧd′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist of Bordeaux, born about 1780; died in 1858.

Lā′tham, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English naturalist and physician, born at Eltham, in Kent, in 1740. He began to practise at Dartford in 1763, and, in the intervals of business, pursued the study of natural history, especially ornithology. Between 1781 and 1787 he produced his "General Synopsis of Birds," (6 vols., with plates,) a work of much merit. In 1796 he removed to Romsey, in Hampshire, and ceased to practise medicine. He afterwards received the title of physician to the prince-regent. He also wrote, besides medical treatises, a "General History of Birds," (1821–24,) of which the figures were drawn and engraved by his own hand. Died in 1837.

Latham, (ROBERT GORDON,) F.R.S., an eminent English philologist and ethnologist, born in Lincolnshire in 1812. He took the degrees of B.A. and M.D. at Cambridge, where he acquired proficiency in ancient and modern languages. In 1840 he was appointed professor of English literature in University College, London. He published "The English Language," (1841,) which is considered a standard book, and several English grammars, which are extensively used in the schools. Among his other works are "Natural History of the Varieties of Man," (1850,) "Man and his Migrations," (1851,) "Ethnology of Europe," (1852,) "Nationalities of Europe," (1863,) a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, (1870,) "Outlines of Philology," (1878,) and "Russian and Turk from a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View," (1878.) Died March 9, 1888.

Lā′throp, (GEORGE PARSONS,) an American author, born at Honolulu, in Hawaii, August 25, 1851. He was educated in New York, and in Dresden, Saxony, and at the law-school of Columbia College. He was assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," 1875–77, and editor of the Boston "Courier," 1878–80. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His principal works are "A Study of Hawthorne," (1876,) "Afterglow," (a novel, 1877,) "Spanish Vistas," (1883,) and "Newport," (a novel, 1884.)

Lā′throp, (JOHN,) born at Boston in 1772, was the author of a poem entitled "Speech of Canonicus, or an Indian Tradition," (1803.) Died in 1820.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Lathrop, (JOHN HIRAM,) an American college-president, born at Sherburne, New York, January 22, 1799. He graduated at Yale College in 1819, and became a lawyer. He held various college professorships, was chosen president of Missouri University in 1840, of Wisconsin University in 1849, and of Indiana University in 1859. Died at Columbia, Missouri, August 2, 1866.

Lathrop, (Rev. JOSEPH,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1731. Having graduated at Yale College, he became pastor of the Congregational church at West Springfield. He published a collection of sermons, entitled "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," which obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1820.

Lat′ĭ-mẹr, (HUGH,) a celebrated English Reformer, distinguished for his courage, zeal, and piety, was born in Leicestershire about 1472. Having graduated at Cambridge and entered into holy orders, he gained distinction as a zealous and eloquent preacher of the Reformed religion. He was patronized by Thomas Cromwell, who in 1529 gave him a benefice in Wiltshire and saved him from persecution which certain bishops raised against him. He became chaplain to Anne Boleyn and Bishop of Worcester in 1535. On account of the passage of the act of six articles in 1539, he resigned his bishopric, and was imprisoned in the Tower until the death of Henry VIII., in 1547. He was again arrested in 1553, and compelled by his enemies to be present at a dispute on transubstantiation at Oxford in 1554. In 1555 he was burned at the stake, in company with Ridley, to whom he said, "Be of good cheer, brother; we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as I trust shall never be extinguished."

See W. GILPIN, "Life of Hugh Latimer," 1780; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vi.; "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822; "Monthly Review" for July, 1755.

Latimer, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and reviver of classical learning. He became Fellow of a college at Oxford in 1489, and taught Greek to Erasmus, who expressed a good opinion of him. Died in 1545.

Latini, lâ-tee'nee, (BRUNETTO,) a celebrated Italian poet, orator, and grammarian, born at Florence about 1230. He taught philosophy and grammar in Florence, where Dante was his pupil, and he held some of the highest offices in the republic. He was attached to the Guelph party. His greatest work, entitled "The Treasure," ("Le Trésor,") is written in French, and consists of extracts and translations from classic authors on history, philosophy, rhetoric, etc. He also composed "The Little Treasure," ("Il Tesoretto,") a poem, and a treatise on rhetoric. Died in 1294.

See NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Latini, lâ-tee'nee, or **Latinio**, lâ-tee'ne-o, (LATINO,) [Lat. LATI'NUS LATIN'IUS,] a learned and judicious Italian critic, was born at Viterbo in 1513. He became a resident of Rome in 1552, and served as secretary to several cardinals, among whom was Cardinal Colonna. He published "Letters, Conjectures, and Observations," (1659,) in Latin, which treat of many points of history, antiquity, and criticism. Died in 1593.

Latino. See LATINUS.

La-tī'nus, [Gr. *Λατῖνος;* It. LATINO, lâ-tee'no,] a legendary king of Latium, a son of Faunus, and the father of Lavinia, who became the wife of Æneas. According to some authors, he was an incarnation of Jupiter Latiaris.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book vii.

Latinus Latinius. See LATINI.

Lat'o-mus, (or lâ'to'müss',) the Latin name of a Flemish theologian, sometimes called JAMES MASSON, who was born in Hainault about 1475. He was professor of theology at Louvain, and was one of the ablest adversaries of Luther. He wrote several works against the doctrines of the Reformers. Died in 1544.

Latomus, (BARTHÉLEMY,) a scholar, born in Luxemburg about 1485, became professor of eloquence in the Collége Royal of Paris in 1534. He wrote notes on Cicero, and other works. Died in 1566.

La-to'na, [Gr. *Λητώ;* Fr. LATONE, lâ'ton',] in classic mythology, a daughter of the Titans Cœus and Phœbe, was the wife of Jupiter, and the mother of Apollo and Diana. The poets relate that, persecuted by Juno, she wandered about until she came to Delos, which was then a floating island, but became stationary when she touched it. Here Apollo and Diana were born. Latona received from Niobe an affront which Apollo and Diana severely revenged.

Latone. See LATONA.

Latouche or **La Touche, de**, deh lâ'toosh', (HYACINTHE THABAUD,) a French poet and romancer, born at La Châtre, in Berry, in 1785, was known by the name of HENRI DE LATOUCHE. He edited the posthumous poems of André Chénier about 1819. Among his best works are the fictitious "Correspondence of Clement XIV. and Carlin," (1827,) and several short poems. Died in 1851.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Touche-Tréville, de, deh lâ toosh trâ'vêl', (LOUIS RENÉ MADELEINE LE VASSOR,) a French admiral, born at Rochefort in 1745. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and became a rear-admiral in 1792. He commanded in a naval battle against Nelson in 1801. Died in 1804.

Latour. See TOUR, DE LA.

Latour or **La Tour**, lâ'toor', (DOMINIQUE,) a French physician and medical writer, born in 1749, was chief physician to Louis Bonaparte while he was King of Holland. Died about 1820.

Latour, (JEAN RAIMOND JACQUES AMÉDÉE,) a French medical writer, born at Toulouse in 1805. He founded in 1847 the "Union Médicale," a journal.

Latour, de, (CAGNIARD,) BARON. See CAGNIARD.

Latour, de, deh lâ'toor', (LOUIS ANTOINE TENANT,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born in Haute-Vienne in 1808, published "Far from the Fireside," ("Loin du Foyer," 1841,) and other poems.

Latour, de, (MAURICE QUENTIN,) an eminent French portrait-painter, born at Saint-Quentin in 1704. He removed to Paris about 1727, and became a fashionable painter of portraits in pastel. In 1750 he received the title of painter to the king. Among his works are portraits of Voltaire and Rousseau. Died in 1788.

Latour, von, fon lâ'toor', (KARL ANTON MAXIMILIAN BAILLET,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1737. He obtained command of the army of the Lower Rhine in 1796. In this campaign he was opposed to Moreau, and, in concert with the Archduke Charles, fought several battles, in which the Austrians were worsted. He became president of the council of war, and died in 1806.

La Tour (or **Latour**) **d'Auvergne, de**, deh lâ'toor' dō'vêrn', (THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET,) a brave officer, surnamed "the first grenadier of France," was born at Carhaix in 1743. He was eminent for modesty and generosity. Having become captain about 1789, he refused further promotion; but in 1793 he became commander of a division of 8000 grenadiers, which formed the vanguard of the army of the Pyrenees and was called "the infernal column." By the rapidity of his movements he usually decided the victory before the main body of the army reached the field of battle. Napoleon having presented him a sabre inscribed to "the first grenadier of France," he answered, "Among us soldiers there is no first nor last." He was killed at the battle of Oberhausen, in 1800. He learned many languages, and published "Researches into the Language, Origin, and Antiquities of the Bretons," (1792.)

See BUHOT DE KERSERS, "Histoire de La Tour d'Auvergne," 1841; CALOHAR, "Notice sur La Tour d'Auvergne," 1841; ROUX DE ROCHELLE, "Notice sur La Tour d'Auvergne," 1800; PRIOU, "Notice sur T. M. de La Tour d'Auvergne," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Tour d'Auvergne. See TURENNE, and BOUILLON.

Latour du Pin Gouvernet, de, deh lâ'toor' du pân goo'vêr'nâ', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) Comte de Paulin, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1727. He was elected in 1789 to the States-General, and was minister of war from August, 1789, to November, 1790. He was executed in 1794.

Latour-Maubourg, de, deh lâ'toor' mō'boor', (MARIE CHARLES CÉSAR FAY,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1758. He was one of the three commissaries who escorted the king from Varennes to Paris in 1791, after which he was maréchal-de-camp in the army of La Fayette. He escaped with La Fayette in 1792, and shared his long captivity in Austria. Died in 1831.

Latour-Maubourg, (MARIE VICTOR DE FAY,) MARQUIS, a general, brother of the preceding, was born in 1766. Having become a general of division in 1807, he distinguished himself in Spain and Russia, and lost a leg at Leipsic, (1813.) He was minister of war about two years, (1820–21.) Died in 1850.

See A. SALA, "Le Général de Maubourg," Paris, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Tourette. See TOURETTE, DE LA.

Latreille, lâ'trâl' or lâ'trâ'ye, (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) an eminent French naturalist, surnamed "the Prince of Entomology," was born at Brives (La Corrèze) in 1762. While a student in the college of Cardinal Lemoine, Paris, he gained the favour of Abbé Haüy. In 1786 he retired to his native province, where he spent all his leisure in the study of insects, having adopted the profession of a priest. In consequence of the revolutionary troubles, he abandoned that profession, and applied himself to his favourite science as his chief business. He published in 1796 a treatise "On the Generic Characters of Insects." About 1798 he was employed to arrange insects in the Museum of Paris, in which position he remained nearly thirty years. In 1814 he was chosen a member of the Institute, and in 1829 he succeeded Lamarck as professor of zoology. He had published "The Natural History of Ants," (1802,) "The Natural History of Reptiles," (1802,) "A Memoir on the Sacred Insects of the Egyptians," and many other works. Latreille was the author of the entomological part of Cuvier's "Règne Animal," and of the portion of Buffon's and Sonnini's work which treats of crustacea and insects. His capital work is "The Genera of Crustacea and Insects, arranged according to the Natural Order," ("Genera Crustaceo-

rum et Insectorum secundum Ordinem naturalem disposita," 4 vols., 1806–09.) Died in 1833.

See "Biographie Médicale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" V. AUDOUIN, "Discours prononcé sur la Tombe de M. Latreille," 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lvi., 1808, (Appendix.)

La Trémouille. See TRIMOUILLE, DE LA.

La Trimouille, de, dẹh lȧ tre'mool' or lȧ tre'moo'yẹ, (CLAUDE,) DUC, a French Protestant commander, born in 1566, was a brother-in-law of the prince Henri de Condé. He distinguished himself at Ivry. Died in 1604.

His son HENRI, born in 1599, became a general in the service of Louis XIII. His mother was a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Died in 1674.

Lā'tro, (M. PORCIUS,) a Latin rhetorician, born about 50 B.C., was a friend of Seneca the elder. He had a high reputation as a declaimer, and was master of a celebrated school in Rome, where Ovid was his pupil. He was called by Quintilian "imprimis clari nominis professor." Died in 4 B.C.

Latrobe, lȧ'trōb', (BENJAMIN HENRY,) an architect, born in England in 1763. He emigrated to America in 1795, and was employed as engineer by the State of Virginia. He was architect of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, and of the first Hall of Representatives at Washington. Died in 1820.

Latrobe, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) an English traveller, who visited the United States and Mexico in 1832, published "The Rambler in North America," (London, 1835,) also entitled "The Rambler in Mexico." It is commended by Prescott and other competent critics.

See "Quarterly Review" for September, 1835; "Westminster Review" for January, 1837.

Latrobe, lȧ-trōb', (Rev. CHRISTIAN IGNATIUS,) an English musician and composer, born at Fulnec, Leeds, in 1758. He took orders in the Moravian Church, and in 1795 was appointed secretary to the Unity of the Brethren in England. He composed sacred music, and edited "Moravian Hymn Tunes," and "A Selection of Sacred Music from the Works of the Most Eminent Composers of Germany and Italy," (6 vols., 1806–25.) Died May 6, 1836.

Lattaignant. See ATTAIGNANT, DE L'.

Lattanzio. See LACTANTIUS.

Lattre. See LASSO.

Latude. See MASERS.

Laub, lŏwp, (FERDINAND,) an Austrian violinist, born at Prague, January 19, 1832. He distinguished himself at an early age, and, after making successful tours through the principal European cities, he established himself at Moscow in 1866 as head professor of the violin in the Conservatorium, and first violin at the Musikgesellschaft. Died March 17, 1875.

Laube, lŏw'bẹh, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, born in Silesia in 1806. His "Tales of Travel," ("Reisenovellen,") published in 1834, resemble those of Heine, and are by some critics preferred to them. Among his other productions we may cite "The Countess Châteaubriand," a romance, (1843,) "Prinz Friedrich," and other dramas, and an interesting work entitled "The First German Parliament," (3 vols., 1849.) Died at Vienna, August 1, 1884.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Aubespine. See AUBESPINE, DE L'.

Laud, lawd, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1573, and was educated at Oxford. He became one of the chaplains of the king about 1615, Bishop of Saint David's in 1621, and Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1626. After the accession of Charles I. he rose rapidly into great influence at court. In 1628 he was translated to the see of London, and became the chief minister or favourite of the king. He took part in the persecution of the Puritans, and was unjustly suspected of a bias in favour of popery. In 1633 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. "Of all the prelates of the Anglican Church," says Macaulay, "Laud had departed farthest from the principles of the Reformation and had drawn nearest to Rome." "Of all men then living," says Gardiner, "he [Laud] was the least fitted to be intrusted with political power. . . . His thorough belief in the unbounded efficacy of external forms and institutions, combined with his complete ignorance of human nature, would be sufficient to goad to madness any nation which might be subjected to his control." ("History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chap. x. p. 41.) In 1640 he was impeached by the Commons and committed to the Tower. After he had been tried for treason, without obtaining a judicial sentence, the Commons passed an illegal and unjust ordinance for his execution, and he was beheaded in 1645. "His zeal was unrelenting," says Hume, "in the cause of religion,—that is, in imposing by rigorous measures his own tenets and pious ceremonies on the obstinate Puritans, who had profanely dared to oppose him." Laud had many noble qualities of head and heart; but his great fault (and that of his times) was the non-recognition of the right of private judgment in a commonwealth nominally free. But in his time not one writer or other authority, great or obscure, seems to have recognized any such popular right.

See "Life of Laud," by PRYNNE, 1644, HEYLIN, 1671, LAWSON, 1829, BAINES, 1855; WHARTON, "Troubles and Trial of W. Laud, to which is prefixed the Diary of his own Life," 1794; HUME, "History of England," chap. lii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823.

Laudati, lŏw-dȧ'tee, (GIOSEFFO,) an Italian painter of the Roman school, born at Perugia in 1672, was a favourite pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died after 1718.

Lau'dẹr, (Sir JOHN,) Lord Fountainhall, an eminent Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1646. He became a member of Parliament, and opposed the arbitrary policy of James II. Died in 1722.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lauder, (ROBERT SCOTT,) a Scottish painter, born near Edinburgh in 1803. Among his best works are "The Bride of Lammermuir," "Trial of Effie Deans,' and other scenes from Scott. He worked mostly in London and Edinburgh. Died April 21, 1869.

Lauder, (Sir THOMAS DICK,) a Scottish author, born in 1784, inherited a baronetcy from his father, and lived near Edinburgh. He was one of the early contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," and author of various works, among which are "Lochandhu," a novel, "Highland Rambles," (1837,) and a "Tour round the Coasts of Scotland." Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lauder, (WILLIAM,) a Scotchman, who gained notoriety by literary impostures designed to prove that Milton was a plagiarist. In 1751 he published an "Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," in which he charged Milton with making too free use of the ideas of Grotius and others. He was convicted of having interpolated in Grotius's Latin drama "Adamus Exsul" several verses copied from an obscure version of Milton's poem. He died in Barbadoes in 1771.

Lau'dẹr-dale', (JAMES MAITLAND,) EARL OF, an able Scottish Whig statesman, born in 1759, was the son of the seventh Earl of Lauderdale, and was first styled Lord Maitland. About 1781 he was elected to the House of Commons, where he acted as the political friend of Fox, and in 1787 was chosen one of the managers of the impeachment of Hastings. He inherited the title of earl in 1789, and was chosen one of the Scottish representative peers in 1790. He favoured the French republic, and opposed the war against the French which began in 1793. In 1806 he became a peer of the United Kingdom, and keeper of the seal of Scotland, and was sent by Mr. Fox to Paris with full powers to negotiate a peace, but without success. On the fall of the Whig ministry in 1807 he gave up the seal of Scotland. He died in 1839, leaving his title to his son James. He wrote several treatises on finance and political economy.

Lauderdale, (JOHN MAITLAND,) DUKE OF, a British courtier, born at Lethington in 1616, was a grandson of John Lord Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland. His father was first Earl of Lauderdale. He was conspicuous among the Scottish insurgents of 1638, and began his public career as a zealous supporter of the Covenant. After the restoration of 1660 he became the prime favourite of Charles II., and in 1670 was a member of that

corrupt cabinet called the Cabal. "Under the outward show of boisterous frankness," says Macaulay, "he was perhaps the most dishonest man in the whole Cabal." He was created duke in 1672. In 1678 he became minister for Scottish affairs, which he managed in a violent and arbitrary manner. "He had the fortune, beyond any other minister," says Hume, "to maintain an ascendant over Charles II. during the greater part of his reign." ("History of England.") Died in 1682. As he left no male issue, his brother inherited the earldom.

See Macaulay, "History of England;" Burnet, "History of his Own Time."

Laudivio, lŏw-dee've-o, (Zaccaria,) an Italian poet, born near Genoa, lived about 1470. He wrote "Letters of the Grand Turk," ("Epistolæ Magni Turci," 1473,) often reprinted, and "On the Praises of Wisdom and Virtue," ("De Laudibus Sapientiæ et Virtutis.")

Laudon, von, fon lŏw'don, written also **Laudohn** and **Loudon**, (Gideon Ernst,) Baron, a famous field-marshal of the Austrian army, was born in Livonia in 1716. He entered the service of Maria Theresa in 1743, and for his exploits in several campaigns was rewarded with the rank of general in 1757. The next year he was made lieutenant-general, and contributed greatly to the victory of Hochkirchen over the Prussians. In 1759 he gained a complete victory at Kunersdorf, where Frederick the Great commanded in person. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1778, gained several victories over the Turks in 1788, and was chosen generalissimo in 1789. Died in 1790.

See Tolnay, "Laudon's Ehrendenkmal;" Johann Pezzl, "Lebensgeschichte Laudon's," 1790; Friedrich von der Trenck, "Denkmal und Trauerrede bei dem Grabe des Feldmarschalls Laudon," 1790; "Leven en Heldendaden van G. E. van Loudon," 1792.

Lauffer, lŏwf'fẹr, (Jakob,) a Swiss historian and Protestant divine, born at Zoffingen in 1688. He wrote, in German, a "History of Helvetia," (or Switzerland,) ("Helvetische Geschichte," 1736–38.) Died in 1734.

Laugel, lō'zhĕl', (Antoine Auguste,) a French writer, born at Strasbourg, January 20, 1830. He visited the United States in 1864, and published "The United States during the War," (1866,) "England, Political and Social," (1873,) "Great Historical Figures," (1875,) "Louise de Coligny," (1877,) "France, Political and Social," (1877,) and other works.

Laugier, lō'zhe-ā', (André,) an able French chemist, born in Paris in 1770. In 1809 he succeeded Fourcroy as professor of chemistry in his native city. His lectures were published with the title of "Cours de Chimie générale," (3 vols., 1828.) He excelled in chemical analysis, and wrote numerous memoirs on the analysis of minerals. Died in 1832.

See P. J. Robiquet, "Notice historique sur A. Laugier," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laugier, (Ernest,) an astronomer, a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1812, obtained in 1841 the Lalande medal for the discovery of a comet and the calculation of its orbit. Died April 5, 1872.

Laugier, (Jean Nicolas,) a French engraver, born at Toulon in 1785, worked in Paris. Among his works are "Leonidas at Thermopylæ," and "Trance of Saint Paul," after Poussin. Died February 24, 1875.

Laugier, (Marc Antoine,) a French writer and priest, born at Manosque in 1713. He preached in several pulpits of Paris, and afterwards obtained the abbey of Ribeauté in 1757. He published, besides other works, a successful "Essay on Architecture," (1753–55,) and a "History of Venice," (12 vols., 1759–68,) which was the best which had appeared until that of Daru was published in 1819. Died in 1769.

Laugier, de, dẹh lō'zhe-ā', (César de Bellecour,) Count, a general, was born in the isle of Elba in 1789. He is ranked among the best military writers of Italy. In May, 1848, he obtained the chief command of the Tuscan corps raised to fight against Austria. With about 5000 men he resisted 30,000 Austrians for six hours near Mantua. He was minister of war under Leopold II. in 1850 and 1851. Among his works is "Annals and Vicissitudes of the Italian Peoples from 1801 to 1815," (13 vols., 1829–32.) Died at Florence, March 25, 1871.

Laujon, lō'zhŏN', (Pierre,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1727. He composed admired songs and lyrical dramas. In 1807 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

See "Monthly Review," vol. lxviii., 1812, (Appendix.)

Lauman, law'mạn, or **Lan'mạn**, (Jacob G.,) an American general, born in Maryland in 1813. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and a division at the siege of Vicksburg, June and July, 1863.

Laumont, de, dẹh lō'mŏN', (François Pierre Nicolas **Gillet**—zhe'yā',) a French mineralogist, born in Paris in 1747. He discovered several minerals, and wrote memoirs which were printed in the "Annales des Mines" and other journals. Died in 1834.

Launay, de, dẹh lō'nā', (François,) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1612. He was professor of French law at the Collége Royal, and published several legal works. Died in 1693.

Launay, de, (Pierre,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Blois in 1573. He received the title of counsellor to the king, and taught Greek gratis at the Academy of Saumur. He wrote a "Paraphrase on the Epistles of Saint Paul," (2 vols., 1650,) and other commentaries on Scripture, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1661.

Launey, de, dẹh lō'nā', (Bernard René Jourdan,) the last governor of the Bastille, was born in Paris in 1740, and became governor in 1776. The storming of that state prison by the populace, being the first violent symptom of the Revolution, has rendered his name historical. On the 14th of July, 1789, he repulsed the insurgents for several hours with cannon and other guns, and attempted to blow up the building by firing the magazine, but was prevented. He was massacred immediately after the capture of the place.

Launey, (Emmanuel de.) See Entraigues, d'.

Launitz, lŏw'nits, (Robert Eberhard,) a nephew of the following, was born at Riga, in Russia, November 4, 1806. He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen. He came to the United States in 1828, and was for many years devoted chiefly to monumental sculpture. Died in New York, December 13, 1870.

Launitz, von, fon lŏw'nits, (Nikolaus Karl Eduard Schmidt,) a German-Russian sculptor, born at Grobin, in Courland, November 23, 1797. He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen, and worked mostly at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he died, December 12, 1869.

Launoi or **Launoius**. See Launoy.

Launoy or **Launoi, de**, dẹh lō'nwâ', [Lat. Launo'ius,] (Jean,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born near Valogne in 1603, had a high reputation for learning. In 1643 he was chosen royal censor of books. He published, besides many works on theology, a "History of the College of Navarre," (1677,) and defended the liberties of the Gallican Church against the pretensions of the court of Rome. He was noted for his zeal and sagacity in expunging the names of spurious saints from the calendar, and was said to have dethroned more saints than ten popes had canonized. Died in 1678.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" J. Reiser, "J. Launoius Theologus," etc., 1685

Laura. See Noves, de, and Petrarch.

Laura, (Filippo.) See Lauri.

Lauraguais, de, dẹh lō'rā'gā', (Louis Léon Félicité,) Comte, Duc de Brancas, an eccentric French nobleman, born at Versailles in 1733. He patronized literature and science, and by his chemical experiments associated his name with those of Lavoisier and Darcet. He wrote many political treatises. Died in 1824.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laurati. See Lorenzetti, (Pietro.)

Laurati, lŏw-rā'tee, (Pietro,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Sienna in 1282; died in 1340.

Laurel. See Laurelius.

Laurelius, lŏw-rĭĭ'le-ŭs, or **Laurel**, lŏw'rẹl, (Olaus,) a Swedish theologian, born in West Gothland in 1585. He became Bishop of Westerås in 1647. He published, besides other works, a "System of Theology," (1641,) which was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1670.

Laurenberg, lŏw'rẹn-bĕrg', or **Lauremberg**, lŏw'rẹm-bĕrg', (Johann,) a poet and philologist, born at Rostock in 1590. He ranked high among the poets of

his time. Among his works are four poetical satires, (1652–70,) and "Græcia Antiqua," a description of ancient Greece, (1661.) Died in 1658.

Laurenberg, (PETER,) a botanist and anatomist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Rostock about 1575. He became professor at Rostock in 1624, and published several works on anatomy. Died in 1639.

Lau'rence or **Law'rence**, (Dr. FRENCH,) an eminent English civilian and author, born at Bristol, graduated at Oxford about 1780. "He was," says Lord Brougham, "one of the most able, most learned, and most upright men that ever adorned the legal profession. . . . He united in himself the indefatigable labour of a Dutch commentator with the alternate playfulness and sharpness of a Parisian wit." He was a member of Parliament about twenty years. About 1797 he was chosen professor of civil law at Oxford. He was the intimate friend and executor of Edmund Burke. He wrote some of the "Probationary Odes," and contributed largely to the epigrams and satires, in prose and verse, of "The Rolliad." Died in 1809.

Laurence, (RICHARD,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bath in 1760. He became professor of Hebrew at Oxford in 1814, and Archbishop of Cashel in 1822. Died in 1838. He was a great authority on the Ethiopic language and literature, and translated several of the sacred books found in that tongue.

Laurencin, de, dẹh lō'rŏN'sȧN', (JEAN ESPÉRANCE BLANDINE,) COMTE, a French poet, born near Valence in 1733; died in 1812.

Laurens. See DU LAURENS.

Lau'rens, (HENRY,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution he was elected a delegate to the General Congress, of which he subsequently became president, in November, 1777. While on his voyage as ambassador to the Hague, in 1780, he was taken by the British and imprisoned for fourteen months in the Tower of London. In conjunction with Franklin and Jay, he afterwards signed the preliminaries to a treaty with England, November, 1782. Died in 1792.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Laurens, (JOHN,) an American patriot and soldier, born in South Carolina about 1756, was a son of the preceding. He entered the army early in 1777, became an aide-de-camp to Washington, and was wounded at Germantown. It is stated that he distinguished himself in every action of the army which Washington commanded. He was an intimate friend of General Hamilton. In 1781 he was sent to France on a special mission, for which he was selected by Washington. He was successful, and returned in time to take part in the victory at Yorktown, October, 1781. He was killed in a battle on the Combahee River, South Carolina, in August, 1782. Colonel Laurens is represented as having been a man of rare endowments, as blending in harmonious union the character of a gallant officer, a fine scholar, and an accomplished gentleman.

Laurent. See LAWRENCE, SAINT.

Laurent, lō'rŏN', (AUGUSTE,) a French chemist, born near Langres in 1807. He became assayer of the mint at Paris in 1848, and wrote a "Method of Chemistry," (1854.) Died in 1853.

Laurent, (PAUL MARIE,) a French historian, born in Ardèche in 1793. His principal work is a "History of Napoleon," with 500 designs by Horace Vernet, (9 vols., 1838–42.) Died at Versailles, August 7, 1877.

Laurent, (PIERRE,) a skilful French engraver, born at Marseilles in 1739, worked in Paris. He excelled in landscapes and animals, and published engravings of the master-pieces of the Louvre. Died in 1809.

Laurent, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a skilful Flemish mechanician, born at Bordeaux in 1715. He was appointed director of the canals of Flanders at the age of twenty-one, and gained reputation by the junction of the Somme with the Scheldt. He was very skilful in the fabrication of artificial limbs. Died in 1773.

Laurentie, lō'rŏN'te', (PIERRE SÉBASTIEN,) a French historical and political writer, born at Houga (Gers) in 1793. He edited several royalist journals in Paris, and published "Studies, Literary and Moral, on the Latin Historians," (2 vols., 1822,) and a "History of France," (1841–43.) Died at Paris, February 9, 1876.

Laurentius, (JOANNES.) See LYDUS.

Laurentius, (LYDUS.) See LYDUS.

Laurentzen, lŏw'rẹnt-zẹn, or **Lorentsen**, lo'rẹnt-sẹn, (JOHAN,) a Danish historical writer, born at Ribe. He wrote on Danish history, and produced a Danish version of the Bible, (1719.) Died about 1728.

Lauretti, lŏw-ret'tee, or **Laureti**, lŏw-rā'tee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Palermo, worked at Rome for Gregory XIII., and became president of the Academy of Saint Luke. His pictures of "Brutus Judging his Sons" and "Horatius Cocles Defending the Bridge" were much admired. Died about 1600, aged eighty.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lauri, lŏw'ree, (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp about 1570; died at Rome in 1642.

Lauri or **Laura**, lŏw'rȧ, (FILIPPO,) an eminent painter of history and landscapes, son of the preceding, was born in Rome in 1623. Filippo painted in preference small cabinet pictures which were remarkable for imagination and spirit. He also painted figures for the landscapes of Claude Lorrain. His design and composition are highly commended by E. Breton in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1694. His brother FRANCESCO was a promising artist when he died in 1635, aged twenty-five.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lauria, (ROGER DI.) See LORIA.

Laurière, de, dẹh lō'rẹ-aiR', (EUSÈBE JACOB,) a profound French jurist, born in Paris in 1659. He was thoroughly versed in legal science, and attained great proficiency in literature. Among his numerous works are "The Origin of the Law of Amortizement," (1692,) and "Library of Common Law," ("Bibliothèque des Coutumes," 1699.) Died in 1728.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laurillard, lō'rẹ'yȧR', (CHARLES LÉOPOLD,) a French naturalist and artist, born at Montbéliard in 1783, was a pupil of Cuvier, who employed him in the execution of his anatomical designs. He published "The Mammifera and Human Races," (1849.) Died in 1853.

Laurimanus. See LAUWERMAN.

Lauriston, de, dẹh lō'rès'tŏN', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE BERNARD LAW,) MARQUIS, a marshal of France, was born in India in 1768, and was great-nephew of John Law, the famous projector. In 1800 he became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, and served at the battle of Marengo. He was made a general of brigade in 1802, general of division in 1805, and governor-general of Venice in 1807. Having received the title of count, as commander of the artillery of the imperial guard, he took part in several victories over the Austrians in 1809. He was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1811, and commanded a corps in the campaign of 1813. He was created a marquis in 1817, became minister of the royal household in 1821, received a marshal's bâton in 1823, and was appointed minister of state in 1824. Died in 1828.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lauro, lŏw'ro, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a modern Latin poet, born at Perugia in 1581; died at Rome in 1629.

Laus du Perret. See DUPERRET.

Lauterbach, lŏw'tẹr-bȧk', (WOLFGANG ADAM,) a German jurist, born in 1618, wrote a work on the Pandects, (3 or 4 vols., 1690–1714.) Died in 1678.

Lauth, lōt, (ALEXANDRE,) a skilful French anatomist, born at Strasbourg in 1803. He published a "Manual for the Anatomist," (1829,) and other able professional works. Died in 1837.

Lautrec, lō'tREk', (ODET DE FOIX,) MARSHAL, a brave French general, was a cousin of Gaston de Foix. He was wounded at Ravenna in 1512. Just after Constable Bourbon had resigned the command, Francis I. appointed Lautrec his lieutenant-general in Italy, (1516.) He was defeated at Bicoque in 1522, and fought by the side of Francis I. at Pavía in 1525. In 1527 he resumed

command of the army in Italy, and was besieging Naples, when he died of fever in 1528.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Lauwerman, lŏw'ẹr-mân', [Lat. LAURIMA'NUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch teacher and Latin poet, born at Utrecht about 1520; died in 1573.

Lauzun, DUC DE. See BIRON, (ARMAND LOUIS DE.)

Lauzun, de, dẹh lō'zŭn', (ANTOINE NOMPAR DE CAUMONT,) DUKE, a French courtier and general, whose life presents remarkable vicissitudes, was born in Gascony in 1632. He became a favourite of Louis XIV., who gave him a high rank in the army before he had merited it by services. In 1671 he commanded the army which accompanied the king to Flanders. He was engaged to Anna Maria, Duchess of Montpensier, a granddaughter of Henry IV., but the match was broken off, and, having incurred the enmity of Madame Montespan, he was imprisoned from 1671 to 1681, when his penalty was commuted into exile from court. It is supposed that he was secretly married to the lady first above named. When the throne and person of James II. of England were menaced by revolution, (1688,) that king confided his wife and son to Lauzun, who escorted them to Paris and by that service regained the favour of Louis XIV. He commanded the French army sent to Ireland to fight for James II., was defeated at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and returned to France about the end of that year. Died in 1723. "His life was like a romance," said La Bruyère, "except that it lacked probability."

See LA BRUYÈRE, "Caractères;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DELORT, "Histoire de la Détention de Fouquet, de Pellisson et de Lauzun," 3 vols., 1829; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1822.

Laval, lȧ'vȧl', (ANNE ADRIEN PIERRE DE MONTMORENCY,) Duc de Laval, born in Paris in 1768, was the son of the Duc de Laval. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1814, to Rome about 1820, and to Vienna in 1828. In 1829 he was transferred to the court of Saint James. Died in 1837.

Lavalette, de, dẹh lȧ'vȧ'lĕt', (Père ANTOINE,) a French Jesuit, born in 1707. He was chosen superior-general of the missions of South America in 1754. He engaged in mercantile speculations which resulted in a disgraceful bankruptcy. This affair was one of the causes or pretexts of the abolition of the order of Jesuits in France in 1762; for the order refused to pay the debts of Lavalette, as directed by the courts.

Lavalette, de, (CHARLES JEAN MARIE FÉLIX,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born at Senlis in 1806. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte from 1851 to 1853, and was raised to the dignity of senator in the latter year. In 1865 he was appointed minister of the interior. He became minister of foreign affairs in December, 1868. Died May 2, 1881.

La Valette, de, (JEAN PARISOT.) See VALETTE, DE LA.

Lavalette, de, (MARIE CHAMANS,) COUNT, a favourite officer and minister of Bonaparte, was born in Paris in 1769. He entered the army in 1792, and obtained the grade of captain at Arcola in 1796. Soon after this date, Bonaparte employed him in important missions, and gave him for his wife Émilie de Beauharnais, a niece of Josephine. During the Egyptian campaign (1798) he was one of Bonaparte's favourite attendants. In 1800 he was called to preside over the post-office department, first with the title of commissary, and soon after with that of director-general. At the restoration of 1814 he retired to private life, but on the return of Napoleon from Elba he resumed his functions as postmaster-general on the 20th of March, 1815. In the same year he was arrested by the agents of Louis XVIII. and condemned to death. Just before the day of execution, Madame Lavalette visited him in prison, and remained in his place while he escaped disguised in her dress. By the aid of Sir R. Wilson and other Englishmen, he reached Flanders safely. He was pardoned by the king in 1822, and died in 1830, leaving two volumes of memoirs of his life, (1831.) His wife was tried and acquitted, but became permanently insane in consequence of the exertion and excitement.

See LAVALETTE, "Mémoires et Souvenirs," 2 vols., 1831, and "Notice biographique sur le Comte de La Valette," Paris, 1830.

La Vallée, lȧ vȧ'lȧ', (JOSEPH,) Marquis de Bois-Robert, a French writer, born at Dieppe in 1747. Among his works is a piquant journal called "Semaines critiques," (4 vols., 1797.) Died in London in 1816.

See the "Monthly Review," vol. lxxxv., 1818, (Appendix.)

Lavallée, (THÉOPHILE SÉBASTIEN,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804. He published a "History of the French from the Time of the Gauls to 1830," (3 vols., 1839; 10th edition, 1854,) and other works. He died at Versailles, August 29, 1866.

La Vallière. See VALLIÈRE, DE LA.

Lavardin, de, dẹh lȧ'vȧR'dȧN', MARSHAL, a French general, whose proper name was JEAN DE BEAUMANOIR, was born in Maine in 1551. He fought as second in command of the Catholic army at Coutras in 1578, but entered the service of Henry IV. in 1595, and was then made a marshal of France. He was riding in the carriage with the king when the latter was assassinated in 1610. Died in 1614.

Lavardin, de, (HENRI CHARLES DE BEAUMANOIR,) MARQUIS, was a great-grandson of the preceding. In 1687 he was sent as ambassador to Rome, with a large retinue of armed men, for the purpose of maintaining a claim to certain privileges or franchises which the pope refused to grant. (See INNOCENT XI.) Lavardin entered Rome as a victor at the head of an army, but was excommunicated, and returned to France in 1689. Died in 1701.

Lavater, lȧ'vȧ-tẹr or lȧ'vȧ'tair', (JOHN CASPAR,) a celebrated Protestant minister and writer on physiognomy, born at Zurich in 1741. He was educated for the church, which profession was congenial to his character. In 1763 he made a journey to Berlin with Henry Fuseli the artist. He produced in 1767 his admirable "Swiss Songs," and in 1768 an ingenious work entitled "Prospects into Eternity," ("Aussichte in die Ewigkeit.") He was ordained a deacon in 1769, and a few years later became pastor of a church in Zurich. His sermons were much admired, and widely diffused by the press; but he was censured by some for a tendency to paradox, superstition, and mystical theology. In 1775–78 he published, in German, his celebrated "Physiognomic Fragments for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Love of Mankind," ("Physiognomischen Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntniss und Menschenliebe," 4 vols.) This is the result of multiplied and curious observations generalized into an ingenious system. He was the author of numerous religious and moral works in prose and verse, among which are "Pontius Pilate," (1782,) and two poems, "The Messiah" (4 vols., 1783–86) and "The Human Heart," (1789.) He was a friend of Goethe, with whom he corresponded. In the commotions which followed the French Revolution he displayed courage and firmness in opposing the French party, (though not with carnal weapons;) and at the capture of Zurich by Massena, in September, 1799, he was shot in the street by a soldier. After suffering from the wound more than a year, he died in 1801. His character was eminently honest and noble. "Lavater's spirit," says Goethe, in his Autobiography, "was altogether imposing. Near him, you could not resist his decided influence; and I had to submit to observing brow and nose, eyes and mouth, in detail, and to weighing their relations and proportions to each other. . . . Many times in my after-life I had occasion to think about this man, who is one among the most excellent with whom I have ever attained to so intimate a relation."

See MEISTER, "J. C. Lavater," 1802; GESSNER, "Lavater's Lebensbeschreibung," 3 vols., 1802; GOETHE, "Briefe an Lavater." 1833; BODEMANN, "Life of Lavater," 1856; P. I. HEISCH, "Memoirs of J. C. Lavater," London, 1842; C. L. HALLER, "Denkmal auf Lavater," 1801; F. W. JUNG, "Erinnerungen an Lavater," 1812; F. HERBST, "Lavater nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1832.

Lavater, (LOUIS,) a Swiss Protestant clergyman, born in 1527. He lived in Zurich, and wrote many theological and other works, among which is a curious treatise on spectres, apparitions, etc., (1570.) Died in 1586.

Laveaux, lȧ'vō', (JEAN CHARLES THIBAULT,) a French grammarian, born at Troyes in 1749. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of the French Language," (1826.) Died in 1827.

Laveleye, de, deh lăv'lā', (ÉMILE LOUIS VICTOR,) a Belgian economist, born at Bruges, April 5, 1822. He was educated at Paris and Ghent, and in 1864 became professor of political economy at the Liège University. Among his works is a treatise on the Provençal literature, (1844,) "Histoire des Rois francs," (1847,) "La Question de l'Or," (1860,) "Questions contemporaines," (1863,) "Essai sur l'Économie rurale," (1863,) "Études d'Économie rurale," (1864,) "Essais sur les Formes du Gouvernement," (1872,) "De la Propriété," (a work of great merit, 1874,) and "Éléments d'Économie publique," (1882.)

Lavergne, de, deh lăv'yârñ', (LOUIS GABRIEL LÉONCE Guilhaud—gē'lō',) a French economist and writer, born at Bergerac in 1809. Among his works are a "Memoir on the Rural Economy of France," (1857,) and many important articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on Spanish history, literature, etc. Died Jan. 18, 1880.

La-ver'na, [Fr. LAVERNE, lă'vêrn',] in Roman mythology, was regarded as the patroness of thieves and impostors.

Laverne. See LAVERNA.

La Verne, de, deh lă vêrn, (LEGER MARIE PHILIPPE **Tranchant**—trôn'shôn',) COMTE, a French tactician and writer on the art of war, born near Vesoul in 1769. Among his works is a "History of General Suwarow," (1809.) Died in 1815.

Laves, lă'vês, (GEORG LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, and chief director of buildings for the kingdom of Hanover, was born at Uslar in 1789. In 1852 he finished the new theatre at Hanover, which is regarded as his best work. Died April 30, 1864.

Lavialle, lă'vę-ăl', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Lavialle, France, in 1820. He studied with the Sulpitians at Paris, was ordained at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844, became in 1849 professor of theology in Saint Thomas's Seminary, and in 1856 president of Saint Mary's College. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Louisville. Died at Nazareth, near Bardstown, Kentucky, May 11, 1867.

Lavigerie, CARDINAL. See ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE.

Lavigne, de, deh lă'vēñ', (ANNE,) a French poetess, born at Vernon, in Normandy; died in 1684.

La Ville de Mirmont, de, deh lă vèl deh mêr'môn', (ALEXANDRE JEAN JOSEPH,) a French dramatic poet, born at Versailles in 1782. His drama "Le Libéré" (1835) gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1845.

La Villemarqué, de, deh lă vèl'mărk'kà', (THÉODORE CLAUDE HENRI **Hersart**—hêr'sărr',) VICOMTE, a French philologist, born at Quimperlé in 1815. He published "The Popular Songs of Bretagne," (1839,) with a French version, and other works.

Lav'ing-tǫn, (GEORGE,) a learned English prelate, born in Wiltshire in 1683. He became a canon of Saint Paul's, London, in 1732, and Bishop of Exeter in 1747. He published, besides sermons, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists Compared." Died in 1762.

La-vin'i-ą, [Fr. LAVINIE, lă've'ne',] a daughter of Latinus, King of Latium, and his wife Amata, who promised her to Turnus. She was married to Æneas instead of Turnus because an oracle had declared that she should be the wife of a foreign prince. She was the mother of Æneas Sylvius.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vii.

Lavinie. See LAVINIA.

Lavocat, lă'vo'kă', (ANTOINE,) a French mechanician and inventor, born near Nancy in 1707; died in 1788.

Lavoisier, lă'vwâ'ze-à', (ANTOINE LAURENT,) an illustrious French chemical philosopher, and the chief founder of modern chemistry, was born in Paris on the 26th of August, 1743. After leaving the Collége Mazarin, where he obtained high honours, he pursued with zeal the study of astronomy, mathematics, and especially chemistry. In 1766 he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences in 1763 for an improved method of lighting the streets of Paris, and in 1768 was chosen an associate of that institution. About this period he entered the public service as farmer-general, in order to obtain the funds required for his scientific researches, to which he devoted the greater part of his time. He acquired durable celebrity by the discovery of a new chemical theory of combustion, (called the anti-phlogistic,) which was partially developed in 1773 in a work entitled "Physical and Chemical Essays," ("Opuscules physiques et chimiques,") and which forms a great epoch in the science of chemistry. In a memoir which he read to the Academy in 1775, he announced that calcination and combustion are the results of the union of a "highly respirable gas" (oxygen) with combustible bodies, and soon after proposed the theory that the heat produced during combustion was disengaged from that respirable air. "These two propositions," says Cuvier, "belong to Lavoisier in his own right, and form the basis and fundamental character of the new chemical theory." In 1776 he was appointed to superintend the fabrication of saltpetre and gunpowder, of which he greatly improved the quality. Co-operating with other French chemists, he rendered an important service by reforming the chemical nomenclature, and published in 1787 "Method of Chemical Nomenclature," ("Méthode de Nomenclature chimique,") in which a simple, systematic, and expressive terminology was substituted for the absurd or fanciful terms of the alchemists. He displayed his admirable talent for explaining the truths which he had discovered in his "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," ("Traité élémentaire de Chimie," 2 vols., 1789.) He invented the pneumatic cistern, the gasometer, and other chemical apparatus. His glorious career was prematurely closed by an unjust suspicion against the farmers of the revenue, although in this service he had acquitted himself with great honour and success. In the reign of terror Lavoisier and many of his colleagues were condemned to death on frivolous charges, one of which was that they moistened with water the tobacco of which they had the monopoly. His request for a respite of a few days, in order to finish some important experiments, was refused, and he was executed in May, 1794. About that time he had published two volumes of a large and important work on chemical philosophy, entitled "Mémoires de Chimie," which remained unfinished.

See article on Lavoisier, by CUVIER, in the "Biographie Universelle;" FOURCROY, "Notice sur Lavoisier," 1796; J. J. LE FRANÇOIS DE LALANDE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Lavoisier," 1796; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" KIRÉEVSKY, "Histoire des Législateurs-Chimistes: Lavoisier, Berthollet, H. Davy," 1845.

Law, (EDMUND,) D.D., an eminent English metaphysician, born in Lancashire in 1703, was the father of Lord Ellenborough. He was educated at Cambridge, and, while a student there, published a translation of King's "Essay on the Origin of Evil," with notes, and an "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space and Time." He became rector of Graystock, Cumberland, in 1737, and archdeacon of Carlisle in 1743. Soon after this date appeared his admired "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ." He was appointed master of Peter-House, Cambridge, about 1755, professor of casuistry in 1764, and prebendary of Durham in 1767. In 1769 he was made Bishop of Carlisle. He published in 1777 an edition of the works of Locke, with a life of the author, of whom he was a disciple. He belonged to the rational and liberal school of theology. Died in 1787.

Law, (EDWARD.) See ELLENBOROUGH.

Law, (JOHN,) of Lauriston, a famous Scottish projector and financier, was born at Edinburgh in 1671, and inherited an estate called Lauriston. About 1694 he went to London, where, by means of his handsome figure and graceful address, he gained admission into fashionable society, and supported himself by gaming. Having killed a man in a duel, he fled to the continent, where he followed the trade of a gambler with great success in Paris, Venice, Genoa, etc. About 1715 he persuaded the Duke of Orléans, Regent of France, to favour a scheme by which he promised to greatly improve the financial condition of the kingdom. In 1716 he obtained a charter for a general bank of issue and discount, under the name of Law & Company. In connection with this bank he formed the Mississippi Company, with a capital of one hundred million francs, and with the exclusive right of the trade between France and Louisiana, China, India, etc. The stock of these

companies was bought up with avidity, and the former was soon erected into the Royal Bank, with the privilege of coining gold and silver. The hope of enormous profits infatuated the public so generally that the stock of the company rose to twenty times its original value. In January, 1720, Law was appointed *contrôleur-général* of finances, (*i.e.* prime minister.) The fall of his baseless fabric was sudden and ruinous in 1720, when the public confidence began to fail, and the notes of his bank fell to one-tenth of the nominal value. Law was compelled to leave France; and he died poor at Venice in 1729. His system is often called the "South Sea Bubble."

See JOHN PHILIP WOOD, "Memoirs of John Law of Lauriston," 1824; A. COCHUT, "Law, son Système et son Époque," 1853; LEVASSEUR, "Recherches sur le Système de Law," 1857; THÉODORE VIAL, "J. Law et le Système du Papier-Monnaie de 1716," 1849; J. HEYMANN, "Law und sein System," 1853; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Law, (WILLIAM,) a pious and mystical English author, born at King's Cliff, Northamptonshire, in 1686. He became a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but forfeited his fellowship by refusing to take the required oath at the accession of George I. in 1714. He lived some years as tutor in the family of Gibbon, (father of the historian,) to whom he was related, and was afterwards chaplain to Miss Hester Gibbon at King's Cliff. He adopted the mystical doctrines of Jacob Böhme, (or Behmen,) which he inculcated in his "Way to Knowledge," "Spirit of Love," and "Letters." Mr. Law published many other works, of which the most popular is his "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," (1729.) This was praised by Dr. Johnson and by Gibbon. "In mere dialectical skill," says Macaulay, "he had very few superiors." Died in 1761.

See RICHARD TIGHE, "The Life and Writings of the Rev. William Law," 1813.

Lawes, lawz, (HENRY,) an eminent English composer, born probably at Salisbury in 1600. He was one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel, and clerk of the cheque to Charles I., in whose service he continued until 1649. He composed the music for Milton's "Comus," (performed in 1634,) in which the poet compliments him as one

> "Whose artful strains have oft delayed
> The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
> And sweetened every musk-rose of the dale."

In 1653 he published "Ayres and Dialogues," consisting of songs, duets, and trios. "Milton probably took lessons [in music] from him." (Masson.) Died in 1662.

Lawes, (Sir JOHN BENNETT,) BART., an English agriculturist, born at Rothamsted, Herts, December 28, 1814. He was educated at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1834 he undertook (in connection, after 1843, with Dr. J. H. Gilbert) that course of experimental farming at Rothamsted which has made his name everywhere famous. He has also conducted extensive works for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. The published results of the labours of Lawes and Gilbert are widely recognized as of very great importance to agriculture.

Lawes, (WILLIAM), a brother of Henry Lawes, was a skilful musician and composer, and was one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel. He fought for the king in the civil war, and was killed at Chester in 1645. He composed music for Sandys's paraphrase of the Psalms, and many other works.

Law'less, (JOHN,) an Irish agitator and orator, born in Dublin in 1772, was often called "honest Jack Lawless." Died in London in 1837.

Lawless, (VALENTINE.) See CLONCURRY.

Law'rance, (JOHN,) a judge, born in Cornwall, England, in 1750. He emigrated in 1767 to the city of New York, where he practised law, and rose to distinction in his profession. He was a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation in 1785–87, and represented the city of New York in the Congress of the United States from 1789 to 1793. In 1794 he was appointed a judge of the district court for New York. He was elected a Senator of the United States for New York in 1796, and resigned his seat in 1800. He was a Federalist, and a personal friend of Alexander Hamilton. Died in New York in November, 1810.

Law'rence, (ABBOTT,) an eminent American merchant and philanthropist, born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1792. As the partner of his brother, Amos Lawrence, he acquired a large fortune, a portion of which was invested by them in the cotton-factories of Lowell, which owes its prosperity chiefly to these enterprising merchants. He was elected to Congress in 1839, and in 1843 was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the northeast boundary question with Great Britain. He was United States minister to England in 1849. He died in 1855. Among his numerous and munificent donations was that of $100,000 to Harvard University to found the scientific school called by his name. He also bequeathed the sum of $50,000 towards erecting model lodging-houses.

See APPLETON, "Life of Abbott Lawrence;" HUNT, "Lives of American Merchants."

Lawrence, (AMOS,) a distinguished philanthropist, brother of the preceding, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1786. Having acquired an immense fortune as a merchant, he spent a great part of it in various charities and donations to public institutions; and the amount of his benefactions is estimated at $700,000. Among the colleges to which he gave large sums were Kenyon College, Ohio, Williams College, and the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine. He died in 1852, and his "Life and Correspondence" was published by his son in 1855.

Law'rence, (EDWARD ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American divine, born at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, October 7, 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, and at Andover Seminary, was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry in 1839, was a professor in the theological school at East Windsor, Connecticut, 1854–65, and published various theological writings. Died at Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 4, 1883.

Lawrence, (EUGENE,) an American author, born in New York city, October 10, 1823, graduated at the New York University in 1842, and studied at the Harvard Law School. Among his works are "Lives of British Historians," (1855,) "Historical Studies," (1873,) etc. He has contributed largely to periodical literature.

Lawrence, (GEORGE ALFRED,) an English novelist, born in 1827. He was educated at Rugby, and at Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1848. Called to the bar in 1852, he abandoned law for literature after the success of his first novel, "Guy Livingstone." This was published anonymously in 1857, and was followed by "Sword and Gown," "Barren Honour," "Anteros," etc. He also published a volume of "Ballads." Died September 23, 1876.

Law'rence, (Sir HENRY MONTGOMERY,) an English officer, born in Ceylon in 1806, served with distinction in the campaigns of the Sutlej. He was appointed president of the board of government in the Punjaub about 1850, and chief commissioner of Oude in 1857. He rendered important service by the defence of Lucknow against the mutinous Sepoys, and was killed during the siege of that city in July, 1857.

See J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers," London, 1867; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1857; "North British Review" for May, 1860.

Lawrence, (JAMES,) an American naval officer, of distinguished bravery, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1781. He served under Commodore Decatur in the Mediterranean, and was afterwards appointed successively to the command of the Vixen, the Wasp, the Argus, and the Hornet. In 1813 he captured the Peacock from the British after a short engagement, and was soon after made post-captain, and commander of the frigate Chesapeake. On the 1st of June, 1813, he encountered near Boston the British frigate Shannon, and after a severe contest, in which he was mortally wounded, his vessel was boarded and taken by the English. It was on this occasion that he uttered the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship." The remains of Captain Lawrence were subsequently removed to Trinity church-yard, where a monument has been erected to him. He left a widow and two children. He had been in command of the Chesapeake only a few days, and was a stranger to the crew, who were not well disciplined.

Lawrence, (JOHN,) an English agriculturist, born at Colchester in 1756, became a merchant in London. He published a "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses," and several treatises on rural economy. Died about 1836.

Lawrence, (Sir JOHN LAIRD MAIR,) an English administrator of great ability, a brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence, was born in 1810. He entered the civil service of the East India Company about 1830, and became chief commissioner of the Punjaub soon after the conquest of that country. He was knighted for his services in the suppression of the mutiny of 1857, and was appointed Governor-General of India in November, 1863. In 1869 he was made a peer, with the title of Baron Lawrence of the Punjaub and Grately. Died June 27, 1879.

Lawrence, (JONATHAN,) an American poet and lawyer, born in New York in 1807. He died in 1833, leaving a number of poems and prose essays.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Law'rence, [Lat. LAUREN'TIUS; Fr. LAURENT, lō'rŏN'; It. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'zo; Ger. LORENZ, lo'rĕnts,] SAINT, a martyr, born in Rome in the third century, was in 257 appointed by Pope Sixtus treasurer of the Church. In consequence of edicts issued against the Christians by Valerian, he suffered martyrdom in 258. It is said he was burned to death on a gridiron.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Lawrence, (STRINGER,) an English general, born in 1697, commanded in India for many years. Died in 1775.

Lawrence, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician, born in Westminster in 1711. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1744, and was president of the same from 1767 to 1774. He wrote a "Life of William Harvey," and several medical treatises in Latin. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. Died in 1783.

Lawrence, (Sir THOMAS,) a celebrated English portrait-painter, born at Bristol in 1769. His artistic talents were marvellously developed in early childhood, when he was also remarkable for his memory, musical voice, and personal beauty. It is stated that he drew with a crayon accurate likenesses of eminent persons about the age of six years. In 1782 he became a pupil of Prince Hoare at Bath, and soon acquired the grace, inspiration, and delicacy of manner which rendered him unrivalled among contemporary English artists in the expression of female beauty. He removed to London in 1787, and was admitted as an associate of the Royal Academy in 1791. In 1792 he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as first painter to the king. From that time he was abundantly patronized at the rate of one hundred guineas for a full-length portrait. In 1797 he painted a portrait of Mrs. Siddons, which is one of his master-pieces. Between 1814 and 1820 he painted, by order of the prince-regent, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, Pope Pius VII., Wellington, and many famous generals and statesmen. He received the honour of knighthood in 1815, and visited Vienna and Rome in 1819. On the death of Benjamin West, in 1820, Sir Thomas was elected president of the Royal Academy. Died in 1830. He excelled in the art of imparting ideal beauty to his subjects without departing from the reality. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Benjamin West, John Kemble, Curran, Lord Erskine, Lady Cowper, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

See D. E. WILLIAMS, "Life and Correspondence of Sir T. Lawrence," 3 vols., 1831; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1831.

Lawrence, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon, born about 1785. He became professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, about 1816, and delivered "Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man," which attracted much attention. Among his works are "Anatomico-Chirurgical Descriptions and Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces," a "Treatise on Ruptures," (5th edition, 1838,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye." Died in 1867.

Lawrence, (WILLIAM BEACH,) an American jurist, born in New York city, October 23, 1800. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and was secretary of the United States legation in London from 1826 to 1828. After 1832 he took a very prominent position at the New York bar. In 1850 he removed to Rhode Island, of which State he was acting Governor in 1851. His principal works are a translation of Marbois's "History of Louisiana," (1830,) "Law of Charitable Uses," (1845,) a very valuable annotated edition of Wheaton's "International Law" (1855,) a (French) "Commentaire sur les Éléments du Droit international," (1868–73,) "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence," (1874,) etc. Died March 26, 1881.

Law'son, (CECIL GORDON,) an English landscape-painter, born at Chelsea in December, 1851. He exhibited many paintings at the Grosvenor Gallery and the Royal Academy. Died June 10, 1882.

Law'son, (GEORGE,) a learned Scottish divine, born in West Linton in 1749; died in 1820. His memory was so extraordinary that he knew nearly the whole of the Bible by heart. It was his own belief that if the Holy Scriptures should be destroyed he could restore them all from his memory, with the exception of two or three chapters in the Old Testament.

See the "Sketch of Professor George Lawson" in the "Watchman and Reflector," 1867.

Law'son, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English savant, born at Greenwich in 1774. He erected an observatory at Bath, and published a "History of the New Planets," (1847.) Died in 1858.

Lawson, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, born at Hull, became a captain before the end of the civil war. He co-operated with Monk in the restoration of Charles II., and was made rear-admiral. About 1664 he and De Ruyter were sent with combined fleets into the Mediterranean in order to chastise the pirates of Barbary. He was killed in a battle against the Dutch in 1665.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Lawson, (JOHN,) a native of Scotland, emigrated to America, where he became surveyor-general of North Carolina. He was captured and put to death by the Indians in 1712. He published "A New Voyage to Carolina," etc., (1709.)

Law'ton, (ALEXANDER R.,) an American officer, born in Georgia about 1820, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861.

Lax, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, born in 1751. He became professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge in 1795. Died in 1836.

Laxmann, lăks'mân, (ADAM,) a Russian officer, who in 1792 was sent by his government to Japan for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with the Japanese. He failed in this object, and wrote a succinct narrative of his journey.

Lay, (BENJAMIN,) an eccentric philanthropist, born in England, became a resident of Abington, Pennsylvania. He was one of the earliest and most zealous opponents of slavery in the United States, and the coadjutor of Franklin and Benezet. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in which he bore a faithful testimony against the practice of slaveholding, then prevalent among them. He resolutely refused to partake of any food or wear any clothing which was wholly or in part produced by the labour of slaves. Died in 1760.

See "Life of Benjamin Lay," by R. VAUX, Philadelphia, 1815.

Lay, (HENRY CHAMPLIN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Richmond, Virginia, December 6, 1823. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, and at the Episcopalian Theological Seminary near Alexandria in 1846, and was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas in 1859. In 1868 he was translated to the new diocese of Easton, Maryland. Among his writings are "Letters to a Man bewildered among Many Counsellors," and "Studies in the Church." Died September 17, 1885.

Laya, lä'yä', (ALEXANDRE,) a French jurist and writer, was born in Paris in 1806. He published a work on English law, "Droit Anglais, ou Résumé de la Législation Anglaise," etc., (2 vols., 1845,) and "Studies on the Life of M. Thiers," (2 vols., 1846.)

Laya, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French dramatist, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1761. His comedy "The Friend of the Laws" was received with great

favour in 1793, but was proscribed by the terrorists. He wrote various other works, and was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1817. Died in 1833.

See "Notice biographique sur J. L. Laya," Paris, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laya, (LÉON,) a French dramatist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1809. He produced many popular comedies, among which are "Emma, or the Guardian Angel," (1844,) and "An April Fool," ("Un Poisson d'Avril," 1845.) Died September 5, 1872.

Lay'a-mon, or **Law'e-man**, an English priest of Ernley, (now Arley Regis,) in Worcestershire, who in the early part of the thirteenth century wrote the Old-English chronicle of "Brut," an enlarged and free translation of Wace's "Brut d'Angleterre." This work is important as the principal literary monument in the English language of that period.

Lāy'ard, (AUSTEN HENRY,) an Orientalist and antiquary, a grandson of the following, was born in Paris, of English parents, in March, 1817. He visited Asia Minor, Persia, etc. about 1840, and a few years later discovered the ruins of Nineveh near Mosul. Under the auspices of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and in conjunction with M. Botta, he made extensive excavations at Nimroud, where he found monuments marked with cuneiform inscriptions, and colossal emblematic figures in the form of winged bulls and lions,—memorials of a civilization which existed before the commencement of profane history. These sculptures, bas-reliefs, etc. are now deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, and published an account of his researches in "Nineveh and its Remains," (2 vols., 1849.) He resumed the enterprise in 1849, and published a second work, entitled "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert," (1853.) In 1852 he was elected a member of Parliament. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from August, 1861, to June, 1866. In December, 1868, as a member of the Liberal party, he was appointed commissioner of public works under Mr. Gladstone, and ambassador to Spain in 1869. In 1877 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and in 1878 received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Layard, (CHARLES PETER,) an English divine, of French descent, born about 1748, was grandfather of the preceding. He obtained the Seatonian prize for poetry at Cambridge about 1774. In 1800 he was appointed Dean of Bristol. Died in 1803.

Layens, de, deh lī'ens or lā'yŏn', (MATHIEU,) a Flemish architect of Louvain. He designed the Hôtel-de-Ville of Louvain, an excellent specimen of what is termed *ogival* architecture. Died in 1484.

Laynez. See LAINEZ, (JAGO.)

Lays, or **Lay**, lā, (FRANÇOIS,) a French vocalist, born at La Barthe de Nestes, in Gascony, February 14, 1758. From 1780 to 1822 he was one of the principal singers at the Grand Opera in Paris. Died March 30, 1831.

Lazare. See LAZARUS.

Laz'a-rus, [Gr. Λάζαρος; Fr. LAZARE, lā'zăr'; It. LAZZARO, lât'sâ-ro,] one of the personal friends of Christ, and a brother of Mary and Martha. The Saviour wrought one of his most memorable miracles by recalling Lazarus to life after he had been dead four days.

See John xi. and xii.

Laz'a-rus, (EMMA,) an American poet, born in New York city, July 22, 1849, of a Hebrew family. Her principal books are "Admetus, and other Poems," (1871,) "Alide," a prose tale, (1874,) "Poems and Ballads from Heine," (1881,) "Songs of a Semite," (1882.) D. 1887.

Lazarus, lât'sâ-rûs, (MORITZ,) a German (Jewish) philosopher, born at Filehne, Prussian Poland, September 15, 1824. He was educated at Berlin, and in 1860 was elected to a professorship in the University of Berne, of which in 1864 he became rector. In 1873 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin. His works include "The Life of the Soul," (2 vols., 1877,) "Ideal Problems," (1878,) "The Origin of Morals," "Ideas in History," etc.

Lazeri, lâd-zā'ree, ? (PIETRO,) an Italian writer on ecclesiastical history, born at Sienna in 1710; died in 1780.

Lazius, lât'se-ûs, (WOLFGANG,) a German antiquary, born at Vienna in 1514, practised medicine in that city. About 1550 the emperor Ferdinand appointed him his physician. He published, besides other works, "On the Migrations of Nations and Origin of Languages," etc., ("De Gentium aliquot Migrationibus, Linguarumque Initiis," etc., 1557.) Died in 1565.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Lazzarelli, lât-sâ-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Gubbio in 1621. His principal works are "La Cicceide," a personal satire, and "Cosmopoli," (1691.) "He was," says Tiraboschi, "among the small number of poets who did not follow the bad taste of his age." Died in 1694.

Lazzarelli, (LUIGI,) a Latin poet, born at San Severino in 1450. He wrote "The Cup of Hermes," ("Crater Hermetis,") and "Bombyx," a poem on silk-worms, (1518.) Died in 1500.

Lazzari. See BRAMANTE, (DONATO LAZZARI.)

Lazzarini, lât-sâ-ree'nee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian poet, born near Macerata in 1668. He composed a few dramas, sonnets, and other poems. Died in 1734.

Lazzarini, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) a skilful Italian painter and elegant writer, was born at Pésaro in 1710, and became a canon of the church. His master-piece is a "Virgin with Saint Catherine," (at Gualda,) some figures of which Lanzi pronounces "truly Raffaelesque." He wrote a "Treatise on the Art of Painting," which was often reprinted. Died in 1786, or, as others say, in 1801. "Lazzarini was perfectly master of good painting as well as good writing," says Lanzi; "easy, yet always studied in every part; at once noble and graceful, . . yet free from affectation and parade."

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Canonico G. A. Lazzarini," 1836; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" FANTUZZI, "Notizie del Canonico Lazzarini."

Lazzarini, (GREGORIO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Venice in 1655. He excelled in design and colouring. His "S. Lorenzo Giustiniani" was greatly admired. He was one of the best Venetian painters of his time. Died in 1730 or 1740.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lazzaro. See LAZARUS.

Lea, lee, (HENRY C.,) publisher and author, a son of Isaac Lea, and a grandson of Mathew Carey, was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1825, and succeeded to the business of the celebrated publishing-house of Mathew Carey & Sons. Mr. Lea wrote "Superstition and Force—Essays on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal and Torture," (1866,) "A Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church," (1867,) "Studies in Church History," etc., (1869,) and a "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," (3 vols., 1887–88.)

Lea, (ISAAC,) LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1792. He became in 1821 the partner of his father-in-law, Mathew Carey, a prominent publisher in Philadelphia. His "Observations on the Genus Unio" came out in 1827, and was followed by "Contributions to Geology," (1833.) He also published "Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville," "Synopsis of the Family of Naiades," and other scientific treatises. He was elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1858. Mr. Lea's contributions on conchology to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society are esteemed among the most valuable that have appeared on that subject. Died December 8, 1886.

Lea, (THOMAS GIBSON,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1785; died in 1844.

Leach, leech, (WILLIAM ELFORD,) an eminent English naturalist and physician, born at Plymouth in 1790. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh about 1812, and was appointed curator of the natural history department of the British Museum in 1813. Thenceforth he devoted his time to the study of natural history, especially zoology. In 1815 he published the first part of his excellent "History of the British Crustacea," which was never completed. He largely promoted the introduction into England of the natural system which La-

marck and Cuvier had adopted. About 1821 he resigned the place of curator, on account of ill health. Died in Italy in 1836.

Lead or **Ledde**, lĕd, (JANE,) an English mystical writer, born in 1623, was a disciple of Jacob Böhmen. She wrote a number of works, among which is "The Wonders of the Creation in Eight Different Worlds, as they were revealed to the Author," (1695.) Died in 1704.

See LEE, "Life of Jane Lead."

Lēad'er, (BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,) an English painter, born at Worcester, March 12, 1831. His pictures are numerous and very popular, his principal subjects being mountain-scenes.

Leake, leek, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, born in Surrey in 1656, was the son of Captain Richard Leake, noticed below. He served with distinction in the battle of La Hogue, in 1692, and displayed skill as commander at Gibraltar in 1705. He commanded the fleet which took Alicante, Majorca, etc. in 1706. In 1707 he was made an admiral and chosen commander-in-chief of the fleet, and in 1709 became a lord of the admiralty. Died in 1720.

See S. M. LEAKE, "Life of Sir John Leake," 1750.

Leake, (JOHN,) an English physician, born at Ainstable. He practised with success in London, and excelled in obstetrics. He wrote treatises "On Puerperal Fever," the "Diseases of Women," etc. Died in 1792.

Leake, (RICHARD,) an English naval officer, born at Harwich in 1629. He displayed great courage in a battle against the Dutch in 1673, and was appointed master-gunner of England. Died about 1690.

Leake, (STEPHEN MARTIN,) a nephew of Sir John, noticed above, was born in England in 1702. He obtained a high office in the Heralds' College, and published a "History of British Coins," (1726,) and a "Life of Sir John Leake," (1750.) Died in 1774.

Leake, (Colonel WILLIAM MARTIN,) an English traveller, distinguished by his researches in the antiquities of Greece, was born in 1777. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, he commenced about 1800 his travels in Asia Minor, the Morea, and other parts of Greece. He returned to England in 1810, and afterwards published a number of valuable works,—viz., "Researches in Greece," (1814,) "Topography of Athens," (1821,) "Travels in the Morea," (1830,) "Travels in Northern Greece," (1835,) and "Numismata Hellenica," a catalogue of Greek coins, (1854.) By his thorough research and critical sagacity he has done more, probably, than any other traveller to illustrate the history and geography of ancient and modern Greece. Died in 1860.

See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1814.

Le-an'dẹr, [Gr. *Λείανδρος;* Fr. **LÉANDRE**, là'ŏndr',] a youth of Abydos, and a lover of Hero. He swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero at Sestos. As he was once attempting to cross in a storm, he was drowned. (See HERO.)

Leander, [Fr. LÉANDRE,] SAINT, Archbishop of Seville, in Spain, was a brother of Saint Isidore. He was a zealous opponent of Arianism. He died about 600 A.D., leaving a work "De Institutione Virginum," ("On the Education of Virgins.")

Léandre. See LEANDER.

Leang-Oo-Tee, (or **-Ou-Ti**,) lä'ăng' oo'tee, Emperor of China, and founder of the Leang dynasty, usurped the throne about 502 A.D. Through devotion to the doctrines of Fo and the mysticism of the Bonzes, (priests of Fo or Booddha,) he neglected the care of the empire. He died in 549, soon after he had been dethroned by one of his officers, Heoo-King.

Leão. See LEO.

Leão, la-ŏwn', or **Lião, do**, do le-ŏwn', (DUARTE NUNEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born at Ev'ora in 1608.

Lēa'pọr, (MARY,) an English poetess, born in Northamptonshire in 1722, was the daughter of a gardener, and received the usual education of the lower class. At her death, in 1746, she gave her father several poems which she had kept secret, and which have considerable merit. One of them is called "The Temple of Love."

Lear, leer, (TOBIAS,) a diplomatist, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1760. He became private secretary to General Washington in 1785, and negotiated a peace with Tripoli in 1805. Died in 1816.

Le-ar'chus, [Gr. *Λέαρχος;* Fr. **LÉARQUE**, là'ărk',] an ancient Greek statuary of Rhegium, lived about 600 or 700 B.C. Pausanias states that he saw at Sparta a bronze statue of Jupiter executed by Learchus.

Léarque. See LEARCHUS.

Lēatheā, (STANLEY,) D.D., an English divine, born at Ellesborough, Bucks, March 21, 1830. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, graduating in 1852, was ordained in 1856, and was appointed Hebrew professor in King's College, London, in 1863. He has written various theological and religious books, including "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," (Boyle Lectures, 1868,) "The Gospel its own Witness," (Hulsean Lectures, 1873,) "Religion of the Christ," (Bampton Lectures, 1877,) and "The Foundations of Morality," (1882.)

Lebaillif, lẹh bă'yĕf', (ALEXANDRE CLAUDE MARTIN,) a French natural philosopher, born at Saint-Fargeau in 1764. He constructed excellent micrometers and electrometers, and invented a sideroscope. Died in 1831.

Lebailly, lẹh-bă'ye', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French fabulist, born at Caen in 1756. He published a collection of fables in 1784, and another in 1811. They are praised for wit, imagination, style, and good morality. He also wrote operas, etc. Died in 1832.

Lebarbier, lẹh-bär'be-ā', (JEAN JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1738, worked in Paris. He was a member of the Royal Academy. Died in 1826.

Lebas or **Le Bas**, lẹh-bä', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1707. He was for a long time the most popular of French engravers. In 1743 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting. He engraved many works of Teniers, Wouwerman, and Vernet, and some of his own designs, which are also admired. In 1782 he received the title of engraver to the king. Died in 1784.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Lebas or **Le Bas**, (JEAN BAPTISTE APOLLINAIRE,) a French engineer, born in the department of Var in 1797. He superintended the removal of an obelisk from Luxor, Egypt, to Paris in 1836, and published an account of that difficult enterprise. Died January 1, 1873.

Le Bas, (LOUIS HIPPOLYTE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1782. He was a member of the Institute His principal works are the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, commenced about 1825, and the prison of La Roquette, Paris. Died June 12, 1867.

Lebas, (PHILIPPE,) a French archæologist, son of the succeeding, was born in Paris in 1794. He became in 1820 the preceptor of Louis Napoleon, (late emperor,) returned to France in 1828, and in 1842 was sent on a scientific mission to Greece and Asia Minor. The results of this mission were published by order of the government in his "Antiquarian Journey in Greece and Asia Minor," ("Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," about 12 vols., 1847 *et seq.*) Died 1860.

Lebas, (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born near Arras in 1765. He became the devoted personal friend and partisan of Robespierre, and voted for the death of the king in the Convention. As the commissary of the Convention in the departments of the Rhine, he seconded Saint-Just in the direction of the army, and arrested several generals. At his own request, he was included in the decree against Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, and killed himself on the same day.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Lebeau or **Le Beau**, lẹh-bō', (CHARLES,) a learned French historian, born in Paris in 1701. He obtained the chair of eloquence in the College of France in 1752, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1755. He published Latin verses, ("Carmina," 3 vols., 1782,) and a "History of the Lower Empire from the Time of Constantine the Great," ("Histoire du Bas-Empire en commençant à Constantin le Grand," 22 vols. 12mo, 1757–79,) which is a judicious and accurate résumé of the Byzantine historians, but is faulty in style. Having been left unfinished by Lebeau, it was

completed by Ameilhon and published in twenty-seven volumes. A revised edition was published by Saint-Martin and Brosset, (21 vols., 1836.) Died in 1778.

See Charles F. Dupuis, "Éloge de C. Lebeau," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1770.

Lebeau, (Jean Louis Joseph,) a Belgian minister of state, born at Huy in 1794. He was minister of foreign affairs from April, 1840, to April, 1841. Died in 1865.

See L. de Loménie, "M. Lebeau, par un Homme de Rien," 1844.

Lebedef, lĕb'ẹh-dĕf', (Guerasim or Herasim,) a Russian traveller and Orientalist, born in 1749. He passed some years at Madras and Calcutta, and published a "Grammar of the Pure and Mixed East Indian Dialects," (London, 1801.) Died after 1815.

Lebeed, Lebîd, or **Lebyd,** lĕb-eed', a popular Arabian poet, born about 530 A.D. He had acquired a great reputation when, at the age of ninety, he was converted to Islamism by Mohammed, whom he followed in his flight to Medina. Under the reign of Omăr he settled at Koofah, where he died about 673 A.D., at the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-five. Another account states that he died in 662, aged about ninety. His poems are said to abound in original ideas.

See De Sacy, "Notice sur le Poëte Lebyd;" D'Herbelot, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" Caussin de Perceval, "Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes."

Leberecht, von, fon lā'bẹh-rĕkt', (Karl,) a German engraver of medals, born at Meiningen in 1749. He settled in Saint Petersburg in 1775, and became in 1800 director of the Russian mint, or *Cour des Monnaies.* Died in 1827.

Le Berriays, lẹh bą're'ą', (René,) a French horticulturist, born near Avranches in 1722, wrote a valuable "Treatise on Gardens," (2 vols., 1775.) Died in 1807.

Lebert, lẹh'bĕr', (Hermann,) a celebrated pathologist, born at Breslau, Silesia, June 9, 1813. He was educated at Berlin and Zurich, where he graduated as M.D. in 1834. During a large part of his career he lived in Paris. He became professor of medicine at Zurich in 1853, and was principal medical professor at Breslau, 1859–74. Most of his writings are in French. The best-known is "Traité d'Anatomie pathologique," (1855–60.) Died at Bex, Switzerland, August 1, 1878.

Lebeuf, lẹh-buf', (Jean,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Auxerre in 1687. In 1740 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote many memoirs. He published several dissertations on French history. Died in 1760.

Lebîd. See Lebeed.

Leblanc or **Le Blanc,** lẹh-blŏn', (François,) a French numismatist, born in Dauphiné; died in 1698.

Leblanc or **Le Blanc,** (Jean Bernard,) Abbé, a mediocre French writer, born at Dijon in 1707. He published various works, two of which had a transient popularity, viz., "Abensaid," a tragedy, and "Letters of a Frenchman on the English Nation," (3 vols., 1745.) Died in 1781.

Leblanc, (Louis,) a French surgeon, born at Pontoise, practised at Orléans about 1770.

Le Blanc or **Leblanc,** (Marcel,) a French Jesuit, who was sent to Siam in the reign of Louis XIV. He was taken prisoner by the English, and not released until 1690. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of Siam," (1692.) Died at Mozambique in 1693.

Le Blanc, (Nicolas,) a French chemist, born at Issoudun in 1753, was attached as a surgeon to the household of the Duke of Orléans. He discovered about 1790 a method of obtaining soda from sea-salt, and thus rendered an important service to the industrial arts. Died in 1806.

Le Blanc, (Thomas,) a French author, born at Vitry in 1599, wrote many works for the promotion of religion and morality. Died in 1669.

Leblanc de Castillon, lẹh-blŏn' dẹh kăs'te'yŏn', (Jean François André,) a French magistrate, born at Aix in 1719, was eminent for his legal knowledge and eloquence. Died in 1800.

Leblanc de Guillet, lẹh-blŏn' dẹh gē'yą', (Antoine Blanc,) a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1730. He produced, besides other works, two tragedies, "Manco Capac," (1763,) and "The Druids," (1772.) Died in 1799.

Leblond, lẹh-blŏn', (Auguste Savinien,) a French naturalist and writer, born in Paris in 1760. Among his works is a "Dictionary of Celebrated Men of Antiquity and Modern Times," (2 vols., 1802.) Died in 1811.

Leblond or **Le Blond,** (Gaspard Michel,) a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, born at Caen in 1738, lived in Paris. He was keeper of the Mazarin Library, and a member of the Institute, and wrote several treatises on medals. Died in 1809.

Leblond, (Guillaume,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1704. He was selected in 1751 by Louis XV. to teach mathematics to the princes-royal. He published "Elements of Fortification," "Elements of Tactics," and other works. Died in 1781.

Leblond, (Jean Baptiste,) a French naturalist, born at Toulongeon in 1747. He travelled in South America many years between 1767 and 1802, and published "Travels in the Antilles and South America," (1813.) Died in 1815.

Lebœuf, lẹh-buf', (Edmond,) a marshal of France, born at Paris, November 5, 1809. He served in Algeria, in the Crimea, and in Italy, and became war-minister in 1869, and a marshal in 1870. He was one of the persons directly responsible for the Franco-German war of 1870–71, and was both war-minister and chief of staff in the earlier part of that war. As a corps-commander under Bazaine, he behaved with great gallantry. Died in 1888.

Lebon or **Le Bon,** lẹh-bŏn', (Jean,) a French medical writer, born in Champagne, was physician to Charles IX. He published numerous works, (1554–76.)

Lebon, (Joseph,) a French revolutionist, who rendered his name infamous by his cruelties, was born at Arras in 1765. He became a partisan of Robespierre and a member of the Convention in 1793. He was executed in 1795.

Lebon, (Philippe,) a French chemist and engineer, born near Joinville in 1769. He is said to have invented the use of gas for illumination. Died in 1804.

Lebossu, lẹh-bo'sü', (René,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1631. He joined the canons-regular of Saint-Geneviève in 1649, and taught the humanities in various schools. He published a "Treatise on Epic Poetry," (1675,) which was praised by Boileau as one of the best works on poetry that have appeared in the language. Died in 1680.

Le Boucq, lẹh book, (Simon,) a French antiquary, born at Valenciennes in 1591. He wrote on the history and antiquities of Valenciennes. Died in 1657.

Le Bouvier, lẹh-boo've-ą', (Gilles,) a French chronicler, born at Bourges in 1386, wrote a "History of Charles VII. of France." Died about 1460.

Lebret, lā'brĕt or lẹh-brą', (Johann Friedrich,) born in Würtemberg in 1732, wrote a "History of Germany," (1772,) and other works. Died in 1807.

Lebreton or **Le Breton,** lẹh-brẹh-tŏn', (André François,) a French bookseller, born in Paris in 1708. He was the publisher of Diderot's "Encyclopédie," commenced in 1751, and took the liberty to suppress or modify furtively some passages which were offensive to the court and clergy. Diderot was extremely angry when he detected the fact. Died in 1779.

Lebreton, (Joachim,) a French *littérateur,* born in Bretagne in 1760; died at Rio Janeiro in 1819.

Lebreton, (Théodore,) a French poet, born at Rouen in 1803. He was befriended by Béranger and Lamartine, and published a collection of poems, "Leisure Hours of a Workman," ("Heures de Repos d'un Ouvrier," 1837.) Died December 12, 1883.

Lebrixa, (Antonio de.) See Nebrissensis.

Lebrun or **Le Brun,** lẹh-brŭn', (Anne Charles,) Duke of Piacenza, (Plaisance,) a French general, born in Paris in 1775, was the eldest son of the statesman C. F. Lebrun. He was aide-de-camp of Desaix at Marengo, (1800,) distinguished himself at Jena, (1806,) and became a general of brigade in 1807. He was an aide to Napoleon at Eylau and Wagram in 1809, and was made a general of division in 1812. During the Hundred Days he took the field for Napoleon. He inherited the title

of duke in 1824. In 1852 he was appointed a senator. Died in 1859.

See "Biographie des Membres du Sénat," 1852.

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1680, wrote verses in Latin and French. Among his best works is a collection of fables, (1722.) Voltaire imputed to Lebrun the authorship of the satire for which the former was confined in the Bastille. Died in 1743.

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (CHARLES,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in March, 1619. He was a pupil of Vouet in Paris, and afterwards studied six years with Poussin at Rome. In 1648 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting, and, having acquired a high reputation, he became first painter to Louis XIV. in or before 1662. He displayed his genius as a painter, and his extraordinary powers of invention, in a series of pictures of the battles of Alexander the Great, which are among his most admired productions. "The Family of Darius" is called his master-piece. He was appointed president of the Royal Academy and director of the Gobelin manufactory, and exercised a sort of dictatorship in the arts for many years. He published a "Treatise on Physiognomy." Died in 1690.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Vies des Peintres;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) Duke of Piacenza, a French statesman and author, born in Normandy in 1739. He was versed in ancient and modern languages. He composed many discourses and edicts for his patron Maupeou during his contest with the parliaments. In 1776 he published an esteemed version of Homer's "Iliad." Elected to the States-General in 1789, he acted with the moderate friends of reform. Lebrun became one of the ablest members of the Council of Elders in 1796, and was appointed Third Consul by Bonaparte in 1799. He enjoyed the confidence of the First Consul, (who afterwards designated him as one of the best writers of France, and a man of strict probity.) He was appointed chief treasurer in 1804, and made Duke of Piacenza (Plaisance) in 1808. In 1810 he was chosen Viceroy or Lieutenant-General of Holland, the throne of which Louis Bonaparte had just resigned. The Dutch were pleased with his modest temper and methodical habits. From 1811 to 1813 inclusive he was Governor-General of Holland. He published an admired version of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and other works. Died in 1824.

See MARIE DU MESNIL, "Mémoire sur le Prince Lebrun, Duc de Plaisance," 1828; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Opinions, Rapports et Choix d'Écrits politiques de C. F. Lebrun," preceded by a "Notice biographique" by his son CHARLES, 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lebrun, (DENIS,) a French jurist, became an advocate in the Parliament of Paris in 1659; died in 1706.

Lebrun, leh-brun′, (FRANCESCA, *née* DANZI,) a German vocalist, born in Mannheim in 1756. As early as 1772 she was engaged in opera at Mannheim, and she subsequently made the tour of the principal European cities, achieving everywhere a brilliant success. Died at Berlin, May 14, 1791.

Lebrun, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) a French picture-dealer, critic, and amateur, born in Paris in 1748. He is said to have been the best connoisseur of paintings in Europe. His wife, in her "Souvenirs," says he ruined her fortune by his passion for gaming and other vices. They lived separately many years. Died in 1813. He published a "Gallery of Flemish, Dutch, and German Painters," containing two hundred plates.

Lebrun, leh-brŭn′, (KARL AUGUST,) born at Halberstadt, in Germany, in 1792, acquired celebrity as an actor, and wrote several successful dramas. Died in 1842.

Lebrun, MADAME, (*née* MARIE LOUISE ÉLISABETH **Vigée**—ve′zhà′,) a French lady, eminent for her beauty and her skill as a portrait-painter, was born in 1755. In 1776 she was married to J. B. P. Lebrun, a painter and dealer in pictures. She became a fashionable artist, and was welcomed in aristocratic society as an accomplished woman. Between 1779 and 1789 she painted several portraits of Marie Antoinette. Her soirées were thronged with people of rank and celebrity. After her return to Paris, in 1801, she painted Lord Byron, Madame de Staël, etc. In 1835 she published well-written "Souvenirs" of her life. The number of her portraits is over six hundred. Died in 1842.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837.

Lebrun, (PIERRE,) a French theologian, born at Brignolles in 1661, was professor in several colleges. He wrote, among other works, a "Critical History of Superstitious Practices which have seduced the People," (1702.) Died in 1729.

Lebrun, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, born at Montpellier in 1761. He wrote agreeable verses, and was the author of the version of Horace's "Ars Poetica" published by Count Daru, who was his brother-in-law. Died in 1810.

Lebrun, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a popular French lyric and dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1785. In 1805 he received a pension for his "Ode to the Grand Army." His tragedy "Ulysses" was received with favour in 1814. After the restoration he produced "Joan of Arc" and other odes, and a poem on the death of Napoleon, (1821,) which was much admired. His drama "Marie Stuart" (1820) had a great success, and is called his capital work. In 1828 he was elected to the French Academy in place of François de Neufchâteau. From 1831 to 1848 he was director of the royal printing-establishment, and in 1839 he was admitted to the Chamber of Peers. He became a senator in 1853, and a grand officer of the legion of honour in 1868. Died May 27, 1873.

Lebrun, (PIERRE HENRI HÉLÈNE MARIE TONDU,) a French Girondist, born at Noyon in 1763. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in August, 1792, and was executed in 1793.

Lebrun, (PONCE DENIS ÉCOUCHARD,) a popular French lyric poet, born in Paris in 1729, was called LEBRUN PINDARE, (pân′dăr′,) or the French Pindar. In early life he began a poem on Nature, which was never finished. He composed a number of beautiful odes before the Revolution, and during the Republic favoured the popular cause. He was patronized by the Convention, and afterwards by Napoleon, who in 1801 granted him a pension of 6000 francs. In 1803 he produced a National Ode on the prospective invasion of England. "Although he excelled in epigram," says Marie J. Chénier, "and though he displayed remarkable beauties in poems which he left unfinished, he will owe chiefly to his odes his durable reputation, and will pass to posterity as one of the three great French lyric poets."* La Harpe judged him less favourably. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1807.

Lebrun de Charmettes, leh-brŭn′ deh shăr′mĕt′, (PHILIPPE ALEXANDRE,) a French poet and historian, born at Bordeaux in 1785. Among his works are a "History of Joan of Arc," (4 vols., 1817,) and "L'Orléanide," a poem, (2 vols., 1819.)

Lecamus. See CAMUS, LE, (ANTOINE and ÉTIENNE.)

Lecanu, leh-kă′nü′, (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French chemist, born in 1800, published numerous works. Died 1871.

Lecat, leh′kă′, (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Picardy in 1700. He settled about 1733 at Rouen, where he lectured on anatomy and practised with success. In 1744 he founded a Royal Academy at Rouen. He was a skilful lithotomist, and published several treatises on that branch of surgery. He wrote a "Treatise on the Senses," (1740,) and other professional works. Died in 1768.

See L. A. VALENTIN, "Éloge de Lecat," 1769: MONFALCON, in the "Biographie Médicale:" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Chirurgica:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lecchi, lek′kee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Milan in 1702. He obtained in 1739 the chair of mathematics in Pavía, where he taught with great success for twenty years. He was afterwards appointed by Maria Theresa mathematician of the court at Vienna. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Geometry," (1753,) a "Theory of Light, including Optics," (1759,) and a "Treatise on Hydrostatics," (1765.) Died in 1776.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

* J. B. Rousseau and Malherbe being the other two.

Lecene, lẹh-sạn′, (CHARLES,) a learned French Protestant theologian, born at Caen about 1647. He retired to Holland in 1685, and afterwards to London, where he attempted to found an Arminian church, but failed, because he was suspected of holding Socinian views. He made a French translation of the Bible, (1741,) which deviates too much from the literal sense, and wrote several works on theology. Died in London in 1703.

Lechevalier or **Le Chevalier**, lẹh shẹh-vă′le-ā′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller and savant, born near Coutances in 1752. In 1784 he went to the Levant as secretary of Choiseul-Gouffier, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and made diligent researches in the plain of Troy, which attest the accuracy of Homer's descriptions. He published his "Voyage de la Troade," (1798 or 1800,) and a "Voyage to the Propontis and the Euxine," (1800.) Died July 2, 1836.

Leck′ў, (WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE,) a British philosopher, born near Dublin, March 26, 1838. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1859. He published in 1865 a "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," (London, 2 vols.) "We closed them," says the "Edinburgh Review," (April, 1865,) "with the conviction that Mr. Lecky is one of the most accomplished writers and one of the most ingenious thinkers of the time." He also wrote a "History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne," (1869,) "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861 and republished in 1871–72, and "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," (vols. i. and ii., 1878, iii. and iv., 1882.)

Le Clair, lẹh-klêr′, (JEAN MARIE,) a French violinist and composer, born at Lyons in 1697. He began life as a ballet-master, but was induced by the famous Somis to take up the violin, and his compositions for that instrument enjoy a high reputation. He was assassinated at Paris, October 22, 1764.

Le Clēar, (THOMAS,) an American portrait-painter, born in Oswego county, New York, March 11, 1818. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1863. Died at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, November 26, 1882.

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, lẹh-klair′, (DANIEL,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1652, was a brother of Jean the eminent critic. He practised with distinction in Geneva, became a counsellor of the republic, and published, besides some other works, a "Complete Surgery," (1695,) and a "History of Medicine," (1696,) which was translated into English. Died in 1728.

Leclerc, (DAVID,) a Swiss Protestant theologian, born at Geneva in 1591; died in 1654.

Leclerc, (DAVID,) a skilful Swiss portrait-painter, born at Berne in 1680, worked many years in Frankfort, and painted portraits in oil and miniature of numerous German princes. Died in 1738.

Leclerc, lẹh-klair′, (GABRIEL,) a French physician, practised in Paris. He became physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV., and published between 1694 and 1706 several professional works, one of which is entitled "Convenient Medicine," ("La Médecine aisée.")

Leclerc, [Lat. CLER′ICUS,] (JEAN,) an eminent Swiss critic and divine, born at Geneva in 1657. He became a champion of Arminianism, and removed to Holland in 1683. After preaching for a short time in the church of the Remonstrants in Amsterdam, he obtained in that city the chair of philosophy and Hebrew, which he retained until his death. In 1686 he commenced the "Bibliothèque Universelle," the first of those three celebrated series of reviews to which he owes much of his fame, and which was issued monthly until 1693. It was followed by the "Bibliothèque Choisie," (1703–13,) and the 'Bibliothèque ancienne et moderne," (1714–27.) "These journals," says Hallam, "enjoyed an extraordinary influence over Europe, and deserved to enjoy it. . . . He is generally temperate and judicious, and displays a very extensive erudition." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He published many other valuable works, among which are "Ars Critica," (2 vols., 1696,) "Parrhasiana," (2 vols., 1699–1701,) and a "Commentary on the Bible." Died in 1736.

See J. CLERICI, "Vita et Opera ad Annum 1711 Amici ejus Opusculum."

Leclerc, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French legislator and writer, born at Angers in 1756. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and of the Council of Five Hundred, (1795–99.) He wrote "Pastoral Poems," (1786,) and other literary works. Died in 1826

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclerc, (JEAN LOUIS.) See BUFFON.

Leclerc, (JOSEPH VICTOR,) a French classical scholar, was born in Paris in 1789. He obtained the chair of Latin eloquence at the Faculty of Letters in 1824, and was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1834. He published, besides some original works, "The Thoughts of Plato," in Greek and French, (1818,) and "The Complete Works of Cicero," with a French version, (30 vols., 1821–25.) Died November 12, 1865.

Leclerc, (LAURENT,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1677, was a son of Sébastien Leclerc the engraver. He published, besides other works, "A Critical Letter on Bayle's Dictionary." Died in 1736.

Leclerc, (MICHEL,) a French poet and advocate, born at Albi in 1622. His principal work is "Virginia the Roman Girl," ("Virginie Romaine," a tragedy, 1645.) He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1691.

Leclerc, (NICOLAS GABRIEL.) See CLERC.

Leclerc, (OSCAR,) known as **Leclerc Thoüin**, an agriculturist, born in Paris in 1798, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed above, and a nephew of André Thoüin. He published treatises on agriculture. Died in 1845.

Leclerc, (SÉBASTIEN,) a skilful French designer and engraver, born at Metz in 1637, removed to Paris in 1665. In 1672 he was chosen professor of perspective in the Academy of Painting. His works were nearly all designed by himself. Louis XIV. appointed him engraver of his cabinet and professor in the École des Gobelins. Leclerc published a "System of Vision," ("Système sur la Vision," 1679,) and an esteemed treatise on Architecture, (1714.) Died in 1714.

See VALLEMONT, "Éloge de M. Leclerc Dessinateur," etc., 1715; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, (SÉBASTIEN,) a good historical painter, born in Paris about 1684, was a son of the preceding. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy about 1704. Died about 1765.

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, (VICTOR EMMANUEL,) a French general, born at Pontoise in 1772. He served at the siege of Toulon, (1793,) where he formed a friendship with Bonaparte, and distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1796. He followed Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and promoted the success of the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, 1799. Soon after this event he married Pauline Bonaparte, with the consent of her brother, the First Consul, who in 1801 gave him command of a large armament (35,000 men) sent to subjugate the revolted negroes of Hayti. He obtained some successes, and sent Toussaint L'Ouverture as a captive to France; but his army was wasted by the yellow fever, of which he died in November, 1802.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclerc des Essarts, lẹh-klair′ dā zā′sȧr′, (LOUIS NICOLAS MARIN,) a French general, brother of the preceding, was born at Pontoise in 1770. For his services at Eckmühl, Wagram, etc., in 1809, he received the title of count. He commanded a division in Russia in 1812, where he distinguished himself by his courage and skill. Died in 1820.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclercq or **Le Clercq**, lẹh-klȧrk′, (CHRÉTIEN,) a French missionary, born in Artois about 1630. In 1655 he was sent to Canada, where he laboured many years. After his return to France he published "The History of the French Colonies in New France, and of Lasalle's Expedition to Explore the Mississippi," (1691.)

Leclerq, (MICHEL THÉODORE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1777. He published "Dramatic Proverbs," (4 vols., 1823–26,) which were very popular. Died in 1851.

Lécluse or **L'Écluse, de**, dẹh lā′klüz′, written also

L'Escluse, (CHARLES,) [Lat. CAR'OLUS CLU'SIUS,] a savant, who made important contributions to the science of botany, was born at Arras in 1526. He studied at Louvain, Wittenberg, and Montpellier. At the last-named place he graduated as physician in 1555. After travelling many years in France, Spain, etc., for botanical information, he was director of the emperor's garden at Vienna from 1573 to 1587. He published, in Latin, a "Description of the Rare Plants of Spain," (1576,) and a "Description of the Rare Plants of Austria," (1583,) both of which were afterwards united in his "Rariorum Plantarum Historia," ("History of the Rarer Plants," 1601,) with figures. In 1593 he became professor of botany at Leyden, where he died in 1609. He was endowed with a great memory and a rare sagacity, and excelled in description. He left a work on foreign animals and plants, entitled "Exoticorum Libri Decem, quibus Animalium, Plantarum, Aromatumque Historiæ describuntur," (1605.)

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" MORREN, "À la Mémoire de C. de L'Escluse, un des Pères de la Botanique," etc., Liege, 1853.

Lécluse, de, (FLEURY,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1774. Among his works is a "History of Greek and Latin Literature," (2 vols., 1837.) Died in 1845.

Lecocq, lẹh-kok', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES,) a French musical composer, born in Paris, June 3, 1832. In 1857 he entered a competition to produce the music for an operetta, "Le Docteur Mirade," and was bracketed with Bizet. Other operettas followed; but his first real success was gained in 1868 with "Fleur de Thé." Since that time he has been one of the favourite French composers of light, gay, and brilliant music, and has produced a number of comic operas, the best-known of which are "La Fille de Madame Angot," (1872,) "Girofle-Girofla," (1874,) and "La Marjolaine," (1877.)

Lecointe. See COINTE, LE.

Lecointe-Puiraveau, lẹh-kwÂNt' pü-e'rĀ'vō', (MICHEL MATHIEU,) a French legislator, born at Saint-Maixent about 1750, was an active member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1825.

Lecointre, lẹh-kwÂNtR', (LAURENT,) a French regicide. He voted for the death of the king in the Convention, and instigated the execution of the queen. Died in 1805.

Lecomte or **Le Comte,** lẹh-kÒNt', (FÉLIX,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1737, was a pupil of Falconet. He was received as Academician in 1771. By order of the king, he executed statues of Fénelon and Rollin. He is classed in the second rank of French sculptors. Died in 1817.

Lecomte, (JULES,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1812. He edited several journals, and published "Letters on French Authors," (1837,) a "History of the Revolution of 1848," (1850,) and "The English Pontoons," ("Les Pontons Anglais," a maritime novel, 5 vols., 1850–52.) Died in 1864.

Lecomte, (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Bordeaux, was one of six mathematicians sent as missionaries to China in 1685. He laboured some years in the mission of Shensee, (Chensi,) and, having returned to France, published in 1696 "Memoirs on the Present State of China," which was censured by the Faculty of Theology. Died in 1729.

Leconte, lẹh-kÒNt', [Lat. CON'TIUS,] (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Noyon, was a cousin-german of Calvin, but an opponent of his doctrines. He lectured on law at Orléans and Bourges, and left several legal works. Died in 1586.

Le Conte, le-kÒNt, (JOHN,) an American naturalist, and officer in the corps of United States engineers, was born near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1784. He published "Descriptions of the Species of North American Tortoises," "Monographs of the North American Species of Utricularia," etc., and other works. Died in 1861.

Leconte, (JOHN L.,) M.D., a son of the preceding, born in New York in 1825, was a distinguished entomologist. He published numerous treatises, etc., on entomology, among which is one "On the Classification of the Carabidæ of the United States." Died Nov. 15, 1883.

Leconte, (JOHN,) M.D., an American naturalist and physician, born in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1818. He became in 1856 professor of natural and mechanical philosophy in South Carolina College, and in 1869 professor in the University of California. D. April 30, 1891.

Leconte, (JOSEPH,) M.D., brother of the preceding, was born in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1823. From 1856 to 1859 he was professor of chemistry and geology in South Carolina College, and in 1869 he became professor of geology and natural history in the University of California. Besides several works on education and the fine arts, he wrote a work on "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science," and papers on "The Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula of Florida," on "The Correlation of Vital Force with Chemical and Physical Forces," on "The Phenomena of Binocular Vision," on "The Ancient Glaciers of the Sierras," on "The Great Lava-Flood of the Northwest," and on "The Structure and Age of the Cascade Mountains."

Leconte de Lisle, lẹh-kÒNt' dẹh lêl, (CHARLES MARIE,) a French poet, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1820. He produced "Poëmes antiques," (1852,) "Poésies nouvelles," (1854,) and "Poëmes barbares," (1862,) besides translations of classic authors.

Le Conte, (LEWIS,) M.D., an American scientist, born near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, August 4, 1782. He graduated at Columbia College in 1799, and became a resident of Georgia. He was eminent as a chemist, zoologist, botanist, and mathematician. Died January 9, 1838.

Lecoq or **Le Coq,** lẹh-kok', (HENRI,) a French naturalist, born at Avesnes (Nord) in 1802. He wrote treatises on geology, chemistry, and botany. His most important work is "Studies on the Botanical Geography of Europe," (7 vols., 1854–57.) Died August 4, 1871.

Le Coq, (THOMAS,) a beneficed cleric of Falaise, in Normandy, who in 1580 produced "Cain," a play or mystery of unusual merits.

Lecoq de Boisbaudran, lẹh-kok' dẹh bwâ'bō'drÒN', (PAUL ÉMILE FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born at Cognac, in 1838, of a Protestant family. Possessed of great wealth, he devoted himself to chemical researches. He discovered the metal "gallium," and named it with a double reference to his country (Latin "Gallia") and to his own name, (Lecoq, in Latin "Gallus.") He published "Spectres lumineux, Spectres prismatiques," (1874,) etc.

Lecoq, von, fon lẹh-kok', (KARL CHRISTIAN ERDMANN EDLER,) an able German general, born at Torgau in 1767. He fought for the French at Wagram in 1809, and commanded a division of Saxon troops in the Russian campaign of 1812. After 1815 he received the chief command of the Saxon army. Died in 1830.

Le Courayer or **Le Courrayer.** See COURAYER, J E.

Lecourbe or **Le Courbe,** lẹh-kooRb', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1760. In 1799 he defeated the Austrians in Switzerland. Having been selected by Moreau to command the right wing of his army in 1800, he distinguished himself at Hochstadt and other places. On account of his attachment to Moreau, he was deprived of command in 1804. Died in 1815.

Lecouvreur or **Le Couvreur,** lẹh-koov'rUR', (ADRIENNE,) a popular French actress, born near Épernay about 1690. She excelled in tragedy, and was a great favourite in Paris from 1717 until her death. Voltaire and other poets offered poetical homage to her talents. Died in 1730.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Lect, lêkt, [Lat. LEC'TIUS,] (JACQUES,) a learned Swiss jurisconsult, born in 1560, at Geneva. He obtained a chair of law in that city in 1583, and the next year was chosen a member of the council of state. In the critical times which followed he showed firmness and ability. He wrote several legal works, an edition of "Poetæ Græci veteres Carminis heroici Scriptores," (1606,) and short Latin poems, "Poemata Varia," (1609.) Died in 1611.

Lectius. See LECT.

Lecurieux, lẹh-kü're'uh', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Dijon in 1801. Among his works are "Saint Louis at Damietta," and "Mary of Burgundy."

Le'dą, [Gr. Λήδα,] the wife of Tyndareus, King of Sparta, and mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. According to the popular legend, two of these were the offspring of Jupiter, who, when he visited Leda, assumed the form of a swan.

Le Dain, lẹh dĂN, (OLIVIER,) a Flemish barber, who became a favourite of Louis XI. of France. He was hung by Charles VIII. in 1484.

Ledebour, von, fon lā'dẹh-boor', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German botanist, born at Stralsund in 1785. He was professor of botany at Dorpat from 1811 to 1836, and, after a journey to the Altai Mountains, published "Flora Altaica," (4 vols., 1829–34.) His "Flora Rossica" (3 vols., 1842–51) is regarded as the best work that has appeared on the flora of Russia. He also published "Illustrations of New Russian Plants, in five hundred coloured plates," (5 vols., 1829–34.) Died in 1851.

Ledebur, von, fon lā'dẹh-boor', (LEOPOLD KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1799, published a number of geographical, historical, and antiquarian works. Died November 17, 1877.

Ledeganck, lā'dẹh-gănk, (KAREL,) a Belgian poet of remarkable talents, born in 1805; died in 1847.

Lederlin, lẹh-dĒR'lĂN', (JEAN HENRI,) a French philologist, born at Strasburg in 1672. He published editions of the "Onomasticon," by Pollux, of Ælian's History, (1713,) and of other works. Died in 1737.

Ledermüller, lā'dẹr-mŭl'lẹr, (MARTIN FROBENIUS,) a German, distinguished for his researches with the microscope, was born at Nuremberg in 1719. He published "Microscopic Studies," (1759,) and "Microscopic Amusements," ("Mikroskopische Gemüths- und Augenergötzen," 3 vols., 1760–64,) often reprinted. Died in 1769.

Ledesma, de, dà là-dĒs'mâ, (ALONZO,) a Spanish poet, born at Segovia in 1552. He was a disciple of Gongora, and, notwithstanding the obscurity and other defects of his poetry, acquired a high reputation. Lope de Vega, in his "Laurel d'Apollo," mentions him in favourable terms. He published "Spiritual Thoughts," ("Conceptos Espirituales," 1600–16,) and other poems. Died in 1623.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ledesma, de, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1630; died in 1670.

Ledieu, lẹh-de-uh', (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born at Péronne, was private secretary to the celebrated Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux. He wrote "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Bossuet," (4 vols., 1856.) Died in 1713.

Ledochowski, lĕd'ọ-kov'ske, (MIECISLAS HALKA,) CARDINAL and COUNT, a Polish prelate, born of a noble family at Gork, October 29, 1822. He studied at Warsaw, entered the Lazarist order, and finished his studies at Vienna and Rome, where he became a domestic prelate and prothonotary to Pius IX. and was attached to several foreign nunciatures. In 1861 he was appointed Archbishop of Thebes and nuncio to Belgium, and in 1866 became Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen and Primate of Poland. For his strenuous resistance to the German laws interfering with church liberty he was imprisoned, 1874–76, and was heavily fined, and then banished. In 1875 he was created a cardinal-priest. In 1884 he resigned the episcopate.

Ledoux, lẹh-doo', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French architect, born at Dormans in 1736. The most remarkable monuments of his invention are the Barrières of Paris. He published a "Treatise on Architecture." Died in 1806.

Ledran, lẹh-drŌN', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris in 1685, became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, besides other professional works, a "Treatise on Lithotomy," (1730,) "Observations on Surgery," (1731,) and "Practical Reflections on Gunshot Wounds," (1737.) Died in 1770.

Ledru, lẹh-drü', (ANDRÉ PIERRE,) a French priest and naturalist, born in Maine in 1761, was employed as botanist in Baudin's expedition to the Canaries and the Antilles in 1796. He wrote several works. Died about 1825.

Ledru, (NICOLAS PHILIPPE,) a French experimenter in natural philosophy, born in Paris in 1731, was a grandfather of Ledru-Rollin. He made discoveries in magnetism. Died in 1807.

Ledru-Rollin, lẹ-dru' rol'lin or lẹh-drü' ro'lĂN', (ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE,) a distinguished French socialist and radical republican, born in Paris in 1808. His family name was Ledru, to which he added that of Rollin. He became an advocate about 1830, and was employed as counsel for the defence in many political trials between 1832 and 1848. In 1841 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the voters of Mans, and became the chief orator of the *extrême gauche*, or ultra-democrats. As a tribune and popular agitator he was distinguished for his audacity and vehemence, but had not much influence in the Chamber. He founded "La Réforme," a political journal, and took a prominent part at the reform banquets of 1847.

During the Revolution of February, 1848, he entered the Chamber when the regency of the Duchess of Orléans was under discussion. By the exertion of great physical force he occupied the tribune, and, amidst the violent tumult, spoke against the regency. He was chosen by acclamation as a member of the provisional government, and became minister of the interior. (See LAMARTINE.) His measures in this capacity were not approved by the majority of his colleagues. He was censured for an attempt to proscribe the defeated party; but he is said to have saved the government from the violence of the insurgents on the 16th of April. At the election of five members of the executive commission by the Assembly in May, he was the lowest of the successful candidates, receiving four hundred and fifty-eight votes out of about eight hundred. He owed this election to the influence of Lamartine. He lost his popularity with the masses, and retired from power in June, 1848, when Cavaignac became dictator. In December, 1848, Ledru-Rollin received only 370,119 votes for president, having failed to obtain the support of the socialists. He was the chief of the "Mountain" in the Assemblies of 1848 and 1849, to the latter of which he was elected by five departments, and made eloquent speeches against the government. In June, 1849, he demanded the impeachment of the president, and, when this was refused, called on his partisans to rise in arms. The few who obeyed this call were quickly dispersed by the troops, and Ledru-Rollin escaped to England, where he remained many years. In his absence he was condemned to deportation. He published a book "On the Decline of England," (2 vols., 1850,) and united with Kossuth and Mazzini to form a revolutionary committee for the promotion of the democratic cause in Europe. Among his publications is "French Jurisprudence," etc., ("Jurisprudence Française, ou Répertoire du Journal du Palais," 8 vols., 1843–48.) Availing himself of the general amnesty, he returned to France in 1870. Died December 31, 1874.

See N. GALLOIS, "Vie politique de Ledru-Rollin," 1850; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leduc or **Le Duc,** lẹh-dük', (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at the Hague about 1638, was a pupil and skilful imitator of Paul Potter. He painted interiors, guard-rooms, robbers, etc. About 1671 he entered the army, in which he obtained the rank of captain, and abandoned his art.

Lĕd'wich, (EDWARD,) an Irish antiquary, born in 1739, became vicar of Aghaboe. He published a valuable work entitled "The Antiquities of Ireland," (1794,) and a few other treatises. He offended many of his countrymen by denying the truth of the legend of Saint Patrick. Died in 1823.

Lĕd'yard, (JOHN,) a celebrated American traveller, born at Groton, in Connecticut, in 1751. At an early age he took passage as a common sailor on a vessel bound for Gibraltar, and thence repaired to London, where in 1776 he set sail with Captain Cook on his third voyage around the world. After his return, in 1780, he

published a journal of the voyage, including an account of the circumstances attending the death of Captain Cook. Having projected an expedition to the Arctic regions, he set out in 1786, and, after a journey of great hardships, he arrived at Irkootsk in January, 1787. Here he was arrested as a spy by order of the empress, and forbidden again to enter Russia. He next went to London, where he was most kindly received by Sir Joseph Banks, and in June, 1788, under the patronage of the African Association, set out on a voyage of discovery to Central Africa. He reached Cairo in August, but, while making preparations for his journey, was attacked by a fever, of which he died. The news of his death was heard with deep regret by his friends in England, who had formed the highest opinion of his qualifications for the arduous task of African exploration. He was described by Mr. Beaufoy, secretary of the African Association, as "adventurous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary and considerate, and appeared to be formed by nature for achievements of hardihood and peril."

See SPARKS, "Life of Ledyard," in his "American Biography;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii.; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1828, (by SOUTHEY;) "North American Review" for October, 1828; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Ledyard, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Connecticut about 1750, commanded at Fort Griswold during the attack made by the British in 1781. He was brutally stabbed by the English commander, Major Bromfield, after he had delivered up to him his sword. He was an uncle of the distinguished traveller John Ledyard.

Lee, (ALFRED,) an American theologian, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1807, was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware in 1841. He published a "Life of the Apostle Peter," and a "Life of Saint John." In 1884 he became presiding bishop of his church. Died April 12, 1887.

Lee, (ANNE,) founder of the sect called Shakers, was born at Manchester, in England, in 1735. Having removed to America, she settled near Albany, New York where she gathered a number of proselytes around her She taught many strange doctrines,—among others, that all marriage is sinful, and is to be shunned under all circumstances. She was usually styled by her followers "Mother Anne." She died in 1784. Among the principal settlements made by her followers are those at New Lebanon, near Albany, and at Harvard, Massachusetts.

See ALLEN'S "American Biographical Dictionary."

Lee, (ARTHUR,) an American statesman and revolutionist, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1740, was a brother of Richard Henry Lee. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and subsequently became a student of law in London. He there published a number of eloquent political essays, under the name of "Junius Americanus," in which he advocated the cause of the American people. He was sent as minister to France in 1776; and, in conjunction with Franklin and Deane, he negotiated a treaty with the French. He was recalled in 1779. After his return he was elected to Congress in 1782, and was subsequently made a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States, and a member of the board of treasury, (1784.) He was never married. He was a good classical scholar, and an intimate friend of Sir William Jones. Died in 1792.

See R. H. LEE, "Life of Arthur Lee," 2 vols., 1829; "North American Review" for April, 1830; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Lee, (CHARLES,) a distinguished officer in the American Revolutionary war, was a native of Wales. Having served for a time in the British army, he removed to America. He was appointed major-general by Congress in June, 1775. In 1776 he was appointed to the chief command of the Southern colonies. He was surprised and taken prisoner by the English while marching through New Jersey to join Washington in Pennsylvania, (December, 1776;) but after the surrender of Burgoyne, in October, 1777, he was exchanged. Having disobeyed General Washington's orders at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he was tried by a court-martial, and suspended from service for a year. Died in 1782. General Lee was the author of several political works.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Lee, (EDWARD,) an English prelate, born in Kent in 1482. He became chaplain of Henry VIII., who employed him in several diplomatic missions. In 1529 he was sent to Rome to negotiate for the divorce of the king, and in 1531 was appointed Archbishop of York. He opposed the doctrines of Luther, but favoured the innovations which Henry VIII. made in the Church. He wrote "Epicedia Clarorum Virorum," and other works in Latin. Died in 1544.

Lee, (ELEANOR PERCY,) an American poetess, born near Natchez, Mississippi, June 16, 1817. Her maiden name was WARE. With her sister, Mrs. C. A. Warfield, (q. v.,) she published a volume of poems in 1843. Died October 14, 1849.

Lee, (ELIZA BUCKMINSTER,) an American writer, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Among her principal works are "Sketches of a New England Village," and "Naomi, or Boston Two Hundred Years Ago." She also translated the "Life of Jean Paul Richter," and other books, from the German. Died June 22, 1864.

Lee, (FITZ-HUGH,) an American general, a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, a grandson of Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and a great-grandson (on his mother's side) of George Mason the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, was born in Virginia in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1856, and at the outbreak of the civil war became general of cavalry in the Confederate army. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885.

Lee, (FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT,) an American statesman and patriot, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in October, 1734, was a younger brother of Richard Henry Lee. He inherited a large estate, and married a daughter of Colonel John Tayloe in 1772. He was elected to the General Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having been re-elected, he continued to serve in Congress until 1779. He was too diffident to gain distinction as a debater, but took an active part in legislative business. Died without issue, at Richmond, in 1797. He was eminent for conversational powers, and was a general favourite in society.

Lee, (FREDERICK GEORGE,) D.D., D.C.L., an English divine, born at Thame, Oxfordshire, January 6, 1832. He graduated at Saint Edmund's Hall, Oxford, with high honours, studied divinity at Cuddesden College, and received priest's orders in the Established Church in 1856. He is a High Churchman of the extremest school. He has published several volumes of religious poetry, and a large number of devotional and theological books and brochures.

Lee, (FREDERICK RICHARD,) a popular English landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple about 1800. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy about 1824, and was chosen an Academician in 1838. He is most successful in river-scenery and in landscapes where trees are prominent objects. Among his works are "The Mill," "The Storm on the Lake," "The Avenue of Shobrooke Park,' "The Bay of Biscay," etc. Died at Cape Town, June 4, 1879.

Lee, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an English vocalist, manager, and musical composer, born in London in 1802. In 1825 he appeared as a tenor-singer at the Dublin Theatre, and in 1826 at the Haymarket Theatre in London. He was successively manager of several London theatres. He composed music for many dramatic pieces, and also produced songs and ballads that were popular in their day. Died in 1851.

Lee, (GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS,) a son of General Robert E. Lee, was born at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, September 16, 1832. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1854, served, 1854–61, in the United States army, and, 1861–65, in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, attaining the rank of general. He was professor of military engineering at the Virginia Military Institute, 1865–71, and in 1871 was chosen president of Washington and Lee University.

Lee, (HANNAH F.,) an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Her "Three Experiments of Living," published in 1838, passed through numerous editions both in America and Europe. Among her works are "Grace Seymour," "Eleanor Fulton," "Luther and his Times," and a "History of Sculpture and Sculptors." Died in 1865.

Lee, (HARRIET,) an English writer of fiction, was born in London in 1756. In partnership with her sister Sophia, she taught school for many years (1780–1803) at Bath. After publishing "Clara Lennox" and other novels, which are now neglected, she produced between 1797 and 1805 five volumes of the "Canterbury Tales," which were very successful. Died in 1851. Lord Byron, referring to "Kruitzner" in Lee's "Canterbury Tales," (from which he took the subject of his "Werner,") says, "I am not sure it ever was very popular; . . . but I have generally found that those who had read it agreed with me in their estimate of the singular power of mind and conception which it develops. . . . Amongst those whose opinions agreed with mine upon this story I could mention some very high names." (See Preface to the tragedy of "Werner.")

Lee, (HENRY,) an eminent American general, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in January, 1756. His father, Henry Lee, was a first-cousin of Richard Henry Lee. He became a captain of cavalry in 1776, joined the main army in September, 1777, and performed several daring exploits. He captured a British fort at Paulus Hook in July, 1779. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel about 1780, after which year he served in the army of General Greene as an officer of cavalry. He rendered important services at Guilford Court-House, March, 1781, and at the attack on Fort Ninety-Six. His legion of cavalry also contributed to the victory at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. He was appointed a delegate to the General Congress in 1786, and was elected Governor of Virginia in 1791 or 1792. He was again a member of Congress in 1799, and was selected by Congress to pronounce a eulogy on Washington, whom he characterized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He wrote about the year 1809 valuable "Memoirs of the War in the Southern States." In 1814 he was severely injured by a Baltimore mob, against which he fought to defend a printing-office and editor. He never recovered from this injury, and died in Georgia in March, 1818, leaving four sons,—Henry, Charles C., Robert E., (the famous general,) and Sidney Smith. He was often called LIGHT-HORSE HARRY. In a letter to Henry Lee, General Greene wrote, "Everybody knows I have the highest opinion of you as an officer. . . . No man in the progress of the campaign had equal merit with yourself."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Lee, (HENRY WASHINGTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Hamden, Connecticut, July 24, 1815, became a teacher, and took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1839. In 1854 he was consecrated Bishop of Iowa. Died at Davenport, Iowa, September 26, 1874.

Lee, (JESSE,) an American Methodist divine, born in Virginia in 1758, was for many years a chaplain to Congress. Died in 1816.

Lee, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish professor of divinity, born about 1780. He became principal of the University of Edinburgh about 1840, and afterwards professor of divinity there. Died in 1859.

Lee, (LEROY MADISON,) D.D., an American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1808. He published several religious works, and in 1836 became editor of the Richmond "Christian Advocate." Died April 21, 1882.

Lee, (LUTHER,) D.D., an eminent American divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1800. He was editor of the "New England Christian Advocate" and "The True Wesleyan." He became president and professor of theology in Michigan Union College in 1856. He has published, among other works, "Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible," and "The Immortality of the Soul."

Lee, (MARY E.,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1813, was the author of "Tales from History," and made a number of translations from the French, Italian, and German. Died in 1849.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Lee, (NATHANIEL,) an English dramatist, born about 1658. After he had appeared as an actor on the London stage without success, he composed thirteen tragedies, two of which—viz., "Alexander the Great" and "Theodosius"—obtained public favour. He was confined in Bedlam for insanity in 1684, and released about 1688. Died in 1691. His imagination is extravagant, and inclined to bombast. "Among our modern English poets," says Addison, "there is none who was better turned for tragedy than Lee, if, instead of favouring the impetuosity of his genius, he had restrained it within proper bounds."

See "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821.

Lee, (RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA,) an eccentric English authoress, originally named DASHWOOD, was born about 1770. She wrote an "Essay on Government," which was commended by Wordsworth. Died in 1829.

See DE QUINCEY, "Autobiographic Sketches," chap. iv.

Lee, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American statesman and orator, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, in 1732. He was educated in England, and, after his return, was elected about 1757 to the House of Burgesses in Virginia. He married Miss Aylett in early life. In 1765 he eloquently defended the resolutions against the Stamp Act, introduced by Patrick Henry. He was a delegate from Virginia in 1774 to the Continental Congress, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. The memorial to the people of British America, authorized by the Continental Congress, is attributed to his pen. In June, 1776, he introduced into Congress the measure declaring the colonies free and independent States, which motion he supported by a most eloquent and powerful speech. Mr. Lee was again elected to Congress in 1778; he became president of that body in 1784, and was elected a United States Senator from Virginia in 1789. Like most other Virginians, he disapproved the Federal Constitution. Died in 1794.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "Memoirs of the Life of R. H. Lee," by his grandson, R. H. LEE, 2 vols., 1825; "North American Review" for April, 1826, (by EDWARD EVERETT.)

Lee, (ROBERT,) D.D., a theologian, born at North Durham in 1804, was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland. He became professor of biblical criticism in the University of Edinburgh in 1846. Died in 1868.

Lee, (ROBERT EDWARD,) a celebrated American general, a son of General Henry Lee, noticed above, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1806. His mother's name was Anne Carter. He graduated at the head of his class at West Point in 1829, and married in 1832 a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who was the adopted son of General Washington. He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and served in the Mexican war (1846–47) as chief engineer of the army of General Scott, by whom his conduct was highly commended. For his services in Mexico he was raised to the rank of brevet colonel. He was superintendent of the Academy at West Point from September, 1852, to April, 1855. By his marriage he became proprietor of the Arlington House, on the Potomac, where his family resided when the civil war began. He was appointed a colonel of cavalry in March, 1861. On the 20th of April, 1861, he resigned his commission by a letter to General Scott, to whom he wrote, "My resignation would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life."

About the 21st of April he was appointed major-general in command of all the forces of Virginia. In July ensuing, his rank was fixed as brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and he took command of a force in Northwestern Virginia. He was opposed to General Rosecrans in this campaign, the results of which were

rather favourable to the Unionists; though no important battle was fought. About December, 1861, he was ordered to take charge of the coast-defences of South Carolina and Georgia. He returned to Richmond in March, 1862, and on the 3d of June took the chief command of the army destined to defend the capital. On the 26th of June he attacked the army of General McClellan at Mechanicsville. The conflict was renewed on the 27th at Gaines's Mill, where both armies suffered heavy losses. Having been attacked at Savage's Station on the 29th, the Union army retired to Malvern Hill, close to the James River. Lee's army was defeated at Malvern Hill, July 1, losing about 6500 killed and wounded. General McClellan was, nevertheless, soon after compelled to retreat, and to abandon the siege of Richmond. The seat of war having been transferred to the northern part of Virginia, General Lee gained a victory over General Pope at Bull Run, or Manassas, on the 29th and 30th of August, and invaded Maryland about the 4th of September. He commanded in person at the great battle of Antietam, September 17, where he had, according to Pollard, about 70,000 men. His loss at South Mountain and Antietam is reported to have been 1842 killed and 9399 wounded, besides several thousand prisoners. General Lee retired to Virginia on the 18th, but was not pursued, and occupied a strongly-fortified position at Fredericksburg, where General Burnside attacked him on the 13th of December and was repulsed with heavy loss. On the 2d and 3d of May, Generals Lee and Hooker fought a great battle at Chancellorsville, where the former had the advantage; but the losses were nearly equal, and the retiring Union army was not pursued. Having been largely reinforced, he assumed the offensive with an army of about 95,000 men, and crossed the Potomac on the 24th of June, 1863, for the invasion of Pennsylvania. Marching against Harrisburg, he was confronted at Gettysburg by the Union army, commanded by General Meade and posted on a range of hills. The Union army acted on the defensive in the battle of Gettysburg, which began on the 1st of July and was renewed on the 2d without a decisive result. On the 3d, General Lee made several desperate assaults, which were repulsed, and the Union army was finally victorious. According to the report of General Meade, the Federals took here 13,621 prisoners, including the wounded. General Lee retired in the night of the 4th of July, through the rain, and returned to Virginia. His army was not engaged in any great battles during the ensuing winter.

The campaign of 1864 was opened about the 4th of May by General Grant, who crossed the Rapidan and advanced towards Richmond. A severe and indecisive battle ensued at the Wilderness on the 5th and 6th of May. General Grant continued to approach his objective point by a series of flank movements, alternating with great battles at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9–12, at the North Anna River, May 23, and Cold Harbour, June 3. In these battles General Lee acted mostly on the defensive in fortified positions, and his losses were probably less than those of Grant. General Grant, however, referring to those battles, says, "Bloody and terrible as they were on our side, they were even more damaging to the enemy." Having crossed the James River about June 15, the Union army commenced the long siege of Petersburg, near which several actions were fought in July and August. (See GRANT, ULYSSES S.)

In February or March, 1865, General Lee was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Confederate armies. During the winter of 1864–65 the army of Virginia had been mostly inactive, and greatly trammelled by the necessity of defending Richmond and Petersburg. About the 30th of March the armies operating against these cities began to move, and to cut the Danville and Southside Railroads, by which Lee's army received supplies. The right wing of his army was defeated by General Sheridan at Five Forks on the 1st of April, and General Grant made a general and successful assault on the works at Petersburg on the 2d. General Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg in the night of April 2, and retreated towards Danville with about 35,000 men. He was pursued by the cavalry under General Sheridan, who attacked him on the 6th near the Appomattox River and took about 6000 prisoners. He received pacific overtures from General Grant on the 7th, and surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House on the 9th of April, 1865. It was then agreed by the contracting parties that "each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside." Soon after the end of the war, General Lee became president of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. Speaking of the character of Lee as a general, Mr. Greeley remarks that he knew how to make the most of a good defensive position, "the single point in which (but it is a vital one) his admirers can justify their claim for him of a rare military genius. No other American has ever so thoroughly appreciated and so readily seized the enormous advantage which the increased range, precision, and efficiency given to musketry by rifling have insured to the defensive, when wielded by a commander who knows how speedily a trench may be dug and a slight breastwork thrown up, which will stop nine-tenths of the bullets." ("American Conflict," vol. ii. p. 581.) He died, at Lexington, October 12, 1870.

See "Southern Generals," (anonymous,) New York, 1865; E. A. POLLARD, "Lee and his Lieutenants," 1867.

Lee, (SAMUEL,) an English nonconformist minister, born in London in 1625. He preached in London for some years, and emigrated to New England about 1686. He published several religious works, among which is "The Temple of Solomon." Died in 1691.

Lee, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an eminent English Orientalist, born at Longnor, in Shropshire, in 1783. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for some years, during which he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, etc. About 1817 he took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge, and entered holy orders. He was chosen professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1819, and professor of Hebrew about 1832, after which date he obtained the rectory of Barley. He published a Hebrew Grammar, (1830,) a "Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon," (1840,) an "Inquiry into the Nature, Progress, and End of Prophecy," (1849,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Lee, (SAMUEL P.,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia, became a midshipman in 1825. He commanded the Oneida in the battle against the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and in 1863 commanded the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He became commodore in 1866 and rear-admiral in 1870. Retired in 1873.

Lee, (SARAH,) (Mrs. BOWDICH,) an English writer born about 1800, was the wife of T. E. Bowdich, whom she accompanied to South Africa. She wrote "Stories of Strange Lands," (1825,) a "Memoir of Baron Cuvier," (1833,) and other works. She was married again to a Mr. Lee. Died in 1856.

Lee, (SOPHIA,) an English dramatist and novelist, born in London in 1750, was a sister of Harriet, noticed above. She began her literary career in 1780 by the "Chapter of Accidents," a comedy, which was successful, and was followed by novels entitled "The Recess," (1785,) and "The Life of a Lover." In 1796 she composed "Almeyda, Queen of Granada," a tragedy, of which Mrs. Siddons performed the principal *rôle* with applause. She wrote two of the "Canterbury Tales" published by her sister, and other works. Died in 1824.

See BOADEN, "Life of Mrs. Siddons," chap. vi. p. 103.

Lee, (THOMAS,) a Virginian planter, distinguished for his talents, was president of the Council of Virginia. He was the father of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, and Arthur Lee. Died in 1750.

Lee, (THOMAS,) an American jurist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1769. He was appointed by President Monroe judge of the United States district court for South Carolina in 1823. Died in 1839.

Lee, (THOMAS BLAND,) an American politician, born in Virginia about 1762. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1795. Died in 1827.

Leeb, lāp, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Memmingen in 1790; died about 1856.

Leech, (JOHN,) an English artist and caricaturist, born in London about 1816. He is chiefly known as the

designer of the humorous figures which illustrate the London "Punch." His sketches are excellent as works of art, though drawn with rapidity and haste. He published "Pictures of Life and Character," and "The Rising Generation," (1848,) which display a rare perception of the varieties of character and the keenest sense of the ludicrous. Died in 1864.

See the "North British Review" for March, 1865.

Leech, (SAMUEL V.,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Albany, New York, March 17, 1837. He was educated in the seminary at Cooperstown, New York, and at Evanston, Illinois, graduating from his theological course in 1857. He held important pastorates at Annapolis, Martinsburg, West Virginia, Baltimore, and Albany, and did much work for denominational journals. Among his writings are "The Drunkard," (1862,) "Round Lake Letters," (1874,) a "Reply to Ingersoll," (1881,) etc.

Leech'man, (WILLIAM,) a learned Scottish theologian, born in Lanarkshire in 1706. He was professor of theology at Glasgow for seventeen years. His lectures in defence of revealed religion against Voltaire and Hume are commended. He published a collection of sermons, and a work "On the Nature, Reasonableness, and Advantages of Prayer," (1743.) Died in 1785.

Leeds, DUKE OF. See DANBY, EARL OF.

Leemans, lā'mâns, (CONRAD,) a Dutch archæologist, born at Zalt Boemel in 1809, published an extensive work "On the Egyptian Monuments of the Museum of Leyden," (1835–52.)

Leepe, van der, vän der lā'pĕh, (JAN ANTOON,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1664, excelled in marine views. His execution is easy, his touch light, and his colour good. Among his works is a "Flight into Egypt." Died in 1720.

Lees, (EDWIN,) an English botanist and author, born at Worcester, May 12, 1800. Among his works are "Affinities of Plants and Animals," "Pictures of Nature," "The Botany of Worcestershire," (1868,) "The Forest and Chace of Malvern," (1877,) "Scenery and Thought," (1880,) etc. Died October 28, 1887.

Lees, (FREDERIC RICHARD,) an English total-abstinence writer and speaker, born near Leeds, March 15, 1815. He has published many volumes on religion, criticism, health, and physiology, and especially on temperance.

Lee'sẹr, (ISAAC,) a Jewish theologian and religious writer, born in Westphalia in 1806, emigrated to America, and became in 1829 rabbi of the principal synagogue of Philadelphia. Died in 1868.

Leeu, Leuw, or **Leeuw, van der,** vän der lö or luh, (GABRIEL,) a Dutch painter of animals, born at Dort in 1643. He worked at Amsterdam, Paris, Naples, and Rome with success, and adopted the Italian manner. His touch was grand and decided. His works represent flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, etc. Died in 1688.

Leeu or **Leeuw, van der,** (PIETER,) a painter of landscapes and cattle, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1645. His style resembles that of Van der Velde. He was a good colorist, and painted with facility. Died about 1705.

Leeuw or **Leuw, van der,** vän der lö or luh, (WILLEM,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1600. He engraved many works of Rubens, among which is "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and several works of Rembrandt, including "David Playing on the Harp." Died about 1665.

Leeuwen, van, vän luh'wẹn or lö'wen, (SIMON,) a Dutch jurist, born at Leyden in 1625; died in 1682.

Leeuwenhoeck. See LEUWENHOEK.

Leeves, leevz, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English composer, born in 1749, was the author of the air of "Auld Robin Gray." Died in 1828.

Lefébure, lẹh-fā'bür', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1754. He wrote a prize essay against lotteries, besides several treatises on music and botany. Died in 1839.

Lefébure de Fourcy, lẹh-fā'bür' dẹh foor'se', (LOUIS,) a French mathematician, born at Saint Domingo in 1785. He succeeded Lacroix as professor in the Faculty of Sciences in Paris, and published "Descriptive Geometry," (4th edition, 1843,) and "Analytic Geometry," (1827.) Died March 12, 1869.

Lefébure-Wely, lẹh-fā'bür' vā'lè', (LOUIS JAMES ALFRED,) (real name **Lefébvre,**) a French musician and composer, born in Paris, November 13, 1817. He was best known as an organist, but he was also a versatile and prolific composer. Died December 31, 1869.

Lefebvre. See LEFÈVRE.

Lefebvre, lẹh-fȧvr' or lẹh-fêvr', (CHARLEMAGNE THÉOPHILE,) a French traveller, born at Nantes in 1811, became an officer in the navy. He wrote "Travels in Abyssinia," (6 vols., 1845–50,) a scientific work of much merit. Died July 6, 1860.

Lefebvre, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) Duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, born at Ruffach, in Alsace, in 1755. He was rapidly promoted in the war which began in 1792, and became a general of division in January, 1794. He contributed greatly to the victories of Fleurus (1794) and Altenkirchen, (1796.) In August, 1799, he was appointed by the Directory commander of the military division of which Paris was the head-quarters. On the 18th Brumaire he acted as lieutenant of Bonaparte, to whom he rendered important services in that *coup d'état* which made him dictator. He was made a marshal of the empire in 1804, commanded the foot-guards at the battle of Jena, and was rewarded for his success at the siege of Dantzic in 1807 by the title of Duke of Dantzic. In the Austrian campaign of 1809 his skill and courage were conspicuous at Eckmühl and Wagram. He commanded the imperial guard in the Russian campaign of 1812, and defended France at Montmirail, etc. in 1814. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Lefebvre accepted a place in his Chamber of Peers, and consequently was excluded from that of Louis XVIII. in 1816. He was reinstated in his military rank in 1819. Died in 1820. He had the reputation of being one of the best generals of the army, uniting great intrepidity with superior judgment, and had the faculty of animating his men as if by an electric influence. "His military genius," says Marshal Suchet, "found on the scene of action, and without any previous combination, extraordinary resources to decide the victory.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lefebvre, (TANNEGUY.) See LEFÈVRE.

Lefebvre or **Lefèvre,** (VALENTIN.) See FÈBRE, LE.

Lefebvre de Cheverus, (JEAN LOUIS ANNE MADELEINE.) See CHEVERUS.

Lefebvre-Desnouettes, lẹh-fȧvr' dā'noo'ĕt', (CHARLES,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1773. He entered the army in 1792, and was chosen one of Bonaparte's aides-de-camp in 1800. As colonel he distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805. He became a general of division in 1808, commanded the chasseurs of the emperor's guard in 1809, and was employed near Napoleon's person in Russia, (1812.) At the first restoration he was retained in his command by Louis XVIII.; but he joined the standard of Bonaparte in March, 1815, and fought at Waterloo. Having been condemned to death by a council of war, he escaped to the United States in 1816. He perished in the wreck of the Albion packet-ship, as he was returning to Europe, in April, 1822.

Lefèvre. See CAUMARTIN, DACIER, FÈVRE, LEFEBVRE, and FABER, (JEAN.)

Lefevre, (CHARLES SHAW.) See EVERSLEY.

Lefèvre or **Lefebvre,** (CLAUDE.) See FÈVRE, LE.

Lefèvre, lẹh-fȧvr', (JEAN,) a French astronomer, born at Lisieux, became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1682. He edited the "Connaissances des Temps" from 1684 to 1701. Died in 1706.

Lefèvre, (JEAN JACQUES,) a liberal French publisher, born at Neufchâteau in 1779, settled in Paris in his youth. He published excellent editions of many Greek, Latin, and French classics, for some of which he wrote notes. Died in 1858.

Lefèvre, (NICOLAS,) an able French chemist, emigrated to England in 1664 at the invitation of Charles II., who gave him the direction of a laboratory in his

palace. He wrote "Theoretical and Practical Chemistry," (1660.) Died in 1674.

Lefèvre, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatist and poet, born in Paris in 1741, produced tragedies entitled "Zuma," (1776,) and "Élisabeth de France," (1783,) also "Gustavus Vasa," an epic poem. Died in 1813.

Lefèvre, (PIERRE PAUL,) a bishop, born April 30, 1804, at Roulers, Belgium. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1831 at Saint Louis, Missouri, and in 1841 was consecrated Bishop of Zela and administrator of the diocese of Detroit. Died at Detroit, March 4, 1869.

Lefèvre, (ROBERT,) a French portrait-painter, born at Bayeux, in Calvados, in 1756, removed to Paris in 1784. Having acquired a high reputation, he painted portraits of Napoleon and Josephine, which were so much admired that more than twenty copies were ordered by various cities, courts, and other parties. About 1815 he received the title of first painter to the king. Died in 1830.

Lefèvre or **Lefebvre,** lẹh-fȧvr′, (TANNEGUI or TÂNNEGUY, tȧn′gē′,) [Lat. TANAQUIL'LUS FA'BER,] an eminent French scholar and critic, born at Caen in 1615, was the father of the renowned Madame Dacier. He was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu inspector of the royal printing-establishment in Paris. After the death of Richelieu he joined the Protestants, and was chosen a professor in the Academy of Saumur about 1655. He published annotated editions of Lucretius, (1662,) Longinus, (1663,) Horace, (1671,) Virgil, and other classics, and translated into French several Greek works. Died in 1672.

See F. GRAVEROL, "Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de T. Lefèvre," 1686; NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lefèvre de la Boderie, lẹh-fȧvr′ dẹh lȧ bod′re′, (GUY,) a French Orientalist, born near Falaise in 1541. He co-operated with Arias Montanus in the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, for which he edited and translated into Latin the Syriac version of the New Testament, (1572.) He also wrote some poems. Died in 1598.

Lefèvre d'Étaples, lẹh-fȧvr′ dȧ′tȧpl′, [Lat. FA'BER STAPULEN'SIS,] (JACQUES,) an eminent French scholar and theologian, born at Étaples about 1455. He was condemned as a heretic by the Sorbonne, but was justified by Francis I., who employed him as preceptor to his son. Lefèvre produced the first complete French version of the Bible, (1530.) His version is used in the French Protestant churches. He wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle. Erasmus expressed veneration for his character, *(singularem vitæ sanctimoniam veneror.)* Died in 1537.

See C. H. GRAF, "Essai sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. Lefèvre d'Étaples," 1842; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lefèvre de Saint-Rémy, lẹh-fȧvr′ dẹh sȧN rȧ′me′, (JEAN,) a French chronicler, born near Abbeville about 1394; died in 1468.

Lefèvre-Deumier, lẹh-fȧvr′ duh′me-ȧ′, (JULES,) a French poet, born about 1804. He became private librarian of President Louis Napoleon in 1849, and librarian at the Tuileries in 1852. Died in 1857.

Leflo, lẹh-flo′, (ADOLPHE CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a French general, born at Lesneven in 1804. He was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1848, was banished in 1852, but returned to France in 1859. He took an active part in the defence of Paris in 1870, and was ambassador to Russia from 1871 to 1879.

Lefort or **Le Fort,** lẹh-foR′, (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss general, was born at Geneva in 1656. He entered the Russian service, and fought several campaigns against the Turks before the peace of 1681. He rendered valuable service to the Czar Peter in his contest with Sophia, his sister and rival; and when that prince triumphed, in 1689, Lefort became his favourite and chief minister, a dignity which he merited by his virtues and talents. He gave wise counsels to the young autocrat, and was the author of many of the reforms which marked that reign. Lefort was appointed general-in-chief and admiral about 1693. Died in 1699.

Lefranc. See POMPIGNAN.

Lefranc, (MARTIN.) See FRANC, LE.

Lefranc, lẹh-frȯN′, (VICTOR,) a French advocate and writer, born at Garsin in 1809.

Lefrançais. See LALANDE.

Lefren, lā′frẹn or lĭ′frĕn, (LARS ULOF,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in 1722; died in 1803.

Lefuel, lẹh-fü-ĕl′, (MARTIN HECTOR,) a French architect, born at Versailles in 1810. In 1853 he succeeded Visconti as architect of the structures by which the Louvre is joined to the Tuileries. He designed the façades and distributed the interiors of this work, which was finished in 1857. He designed the palace of the Universal Exposition of 1855. Died January 1, 1881.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Legallois or **Le Gallois,** lẹh-gȧ′lwȧ′, (JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR,) a French physiologist, born near Dol, in Bretagne, in 1770. In 1801 he took the degree of M.D., and wrote an able treatise entitled "Is the Blood identical in all the Vessels through which it passes?" He merited a high rank among physiologists and experimenters by his "Experiments on the Principle of Life, especially on that of the Movements of the Heart and on the Seat of this Principle," (1812.) Died in 1814.

See BOISSEAU, in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Gallois, (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris. He published a "Treatise on the Finest Libraries of Europe," (1680,) and "Academic Conversations," (1674.)

Legaré, pronounced lẹh-gree′, (HUGH SWINTON,) an American statesman and scholar, of Huguenot descent, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 2, 1797. He graduated at the South Carolina College about 1815, after which he pursued his studies in Paris and Edinburgh. He was well versed in Greek and other languages. He also studied law, and gave much attention to juridical philosophy. In 1830 he was elected attorney-general of South Carolina. He contributed many able articles to the "Southern Review," and was an adherent of the Union when nullification was agitated in his State. Having served as chargé-d'affaires at Brussels for about three years, he returned home in 1836, and was elected by the voters of Charleston a member of Congress, in which he served one term, (1837–39.) As a lawyer he stood high in his profession. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison to the Presidency by several eloquent speeches in New York, Virginia, etc. He was appointed in September, 1841, attorney-general of the United States under President Tyler. He died at Boston in June, 1843. Among his writings are an "Essay on Classical Learning," an "Essay on Roman Literature," and "The Constitutional History of Greece." "The impression left by his collected writings," says R. W. Griswold, "is that his mind was of the first order, but that it did not hold in that order a very prominent place."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," and a Memoir prefixed to Legaré's collected works, 2 vols., 1846.

Legaré, (Bullen,) (MARY SWINTON,) sister of Hugh S. Legaré, noticed above, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1800. She has acquired distinction as an artist.

Legazpi, de, dȧ lȧ-gȧth-pee′, (MIGUEL LOPEZ,) a Spanish commander, born at Zubarraja. He went to Mexico in 1545, and commanded an expedition sent in 1564 against the Philippine Isles, which he conquered about 1565–70. Died in 1572.

Legendre or **Le Gendre,** lẹh-zhȯNdR′, (ADRIEN MARIE,) an eminent French geometer, and one of the most profound analysts of his time, was born at Toulouse in 1752. He was educated at Mazarin College, Paris, and in early life obtained a chair of mathematics in the École militaire of that city. Having written a prize essay on the balistic problem, and a memoir on the attraction of spheroids, (1782,) he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1783. He was associated in 1787 with Cassini and Méchain in the operation to connect the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich by a series of triangles. In 1794 he published his admirable "Elements of Geometry," which has been extensively used as a text-book in various languages, and has done more to popularize his name than any other work. He was a member of the bureau of longitudes, and from

1807 to 1815 an honorary councillor of the Imperial University. In 1807 he produced an important work called "Exercises on Integral Calculus," etc., ("Exercices de Calcul intégral sur divers Ordres de Transcendantes," 3 vols.,) which contains his discoveries on the subject of elliptic functions. This subject was more fully developed in his "Traité des Fonctions elliptiques et des Intégrales Eulériennes," (3 vols., 1827.) He also made valuable additions to the theory of numbers, on which he published an essay. Died in 1833. Laplace, Lagrange, and Legendre formed a mathematical triumvirate, which the French consider entitled to pre-eminence among European geometers of that age.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoir of Legendre" in the "Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867, translated from the French of ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT; "North American Review" for July, 1828.

Legendre, (LOUIS,) a French historian, born at Rouen in 1655. He became a canon of the church of Notre-Dame, Paris, and published, besides other works, a "History of France, ending at the Death of Louis XIII.," (3 vols., 1718.) Died in 1733.

Legendre, (LOUIS,) a subaltern demagogue of the French Revolution, born in 1756. He was deputed in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted with the "Mountain." "He was," says Lamartine, "the most courageous friend of Danton, and was by turns the agitator and moderator of the people." The next day after the arrest of Danton, Legendre openly defended him in the Convention by a speech. Died in 1797.

Legendre, (NICOLAS,) a French sculptor, born at Étampes in 1619, worked in Paris. His subjects are chiefly religious. Died in 1671.

Le Gentil. See LA BARBINAIS.

Legentil de la Galaisière, lẹh-zhôn'te' dẹh lă gă'-lă'ze-air', (GUILLAUME JOSEPH HYACINTHE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French astronomer and traveller, born at Coutances in 1725. In 1769 he went to Pondicherry to observe the transit of Venus, but failed, because the sun was hidden by clouds. He published a "Voyage in the Indian Seas," (1779,) which contains valuable observations on monsoons, currents, and tides, and information respecting the manners, religion, and science of the Hindoos. Died in 1792.

See JEAN DOMINIQUE CASSINI, "Éloge de M. Legentil," 1810.

Léger, là'zhà' or là'zhair', (ANTOINE,) a Protestant divine, born in Savoy in 1594. He was professor of theology and Oriental languages at Geneva from 1645 until his death, in 1661. He published a Greek edition of the New Testament, (1638.)

Léger, (ANTOINE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Geneva in 1652, and was ordained a minister. He filled the chair of philosophy for twenty-four years at Geneva with eminent success. He published several scientific treatises and many sermons. Died in 1719.

Léger, (JEAN,) a cousin of the preceding, was born in Savoy in 1615. He was a pastor of a church of the Waldenses, and, having escaped from the massacre of 1655, he went to France, and solicited the intervention of the court for his countrymen. In 1663 he became pastor of a Walloon church in Leyden. He wrote a "History of the Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont," (the Waldenses, 1669.) Died about 1670.

See "Abrégé de la Vie de Jean Léger, écrite par lui-même," at the end of his "History of the Waldenses."

Leger, SAINT. See SAINT-LEGER.

Legge, lẽg, (GEORGE,) Lord Dartmouth, an English admiral, born about 1648. He distinguished himself in the war against the Dutch in 1671, was made Baron of Dartmouth in 1682, and admiral in 1683. At the accession of James II., in 1685, he was appointed master of the horse and general of the ordnance. He commanded the fleet in 1688, and made an ineffectual effort to prevent the landing of the Prince of Orange. After taking the oath to William III., he joined a Jacobite conspiracy in 1690. "He laid a plan," says Macaulay, "for betraying Portsmouth to the French." He was arrested for treason, and sent to the Tower, where, after a short confinement, he died of apoplexy in 1691.

Legge, (JAMES,) LL.D., an eminent British scholar, born at Huntly, in Scotland, December 20, 1815. He was educated at Aberdeen and London, went to Malacca and Hong-Kong as a missionary, and in 1876 was appointed professor of Chinese at Oxford. He has published annotated translations of several important Chinese classics, and is author of "The Notions of the Chinese respecting God and Spirits," (1852,) "Life of Confucius," and "The Religions of China," (1880.)

Leg'gett, (WILLIAM,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in New York in 1802. In 1828 he founded in his native city a literary gazette entitled "The Critic," which was subsequently united with "The Mirror." To these journals he contributed a number of spirited tales and sketches, afterwards published under the titles of "Sketches of the Sea" and "Tales by a Country Schoolmaster." He married Elmira Waring in 1828, and became associated with Mr. Bryant as editor of the "Evening Post" in 1829, and in 1836 established "The Plaindealer," (issued weekly,) which soon acquired a high reputation for its independent spirit and the distinguished ability with which it was conducted. He was appointed a diplomatic agent from the United States to the republic of Guatemala in April, 1838, but, while preparing for his departure, died suddenly, on the 29th of May, 1838. Two volumes of his political writings, with a Memoir, were published by his friend Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, who says, in his preface, "It is not the suggestion of a too fond affection, but the voice of a calm judgment, which declares that, whatever public career he had pursued, he must have raised to his memory an imperishable monument."

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Quarterly Review," 1828; "Democratic Review" for January, 1840, (with portrait.)

Legillon, lẹh-zhe'yôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1739; died in Paris in 1797.

Legipont, lẹh-zhe'pôn', (OLIVER,) a learned monk and writer, born at Soiron, in Limburg, in 1698; died in 1758.

Le Glay, lẹh glà, (ANDRÉ JOSEPH GHISLAIN,) a French historian, born at Arleux in 1785. Died in 1863.

Legnani, lên-yâ'nee or lân-yâ'nee, (STEFANO,) an Italian painter, also called **Legnanino**, born at Milan in 1640, was a pupil of Cignani and Carlo Maratta. He painted frescos at Milan. Died in 1715.

See E. CORAZZI, "Elogio storico di S. Legnani," 1720.

Legobien, lẹh-go'be-ăn', (CHARLES,) a French Jesuit, born at Saint-Malo in 1653, became secretary of the missions to China. He published, about 1702, a collection of letters from missionaries in China, etc., entitled "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères." This interesting publication was continued by Duhalde. Died in 1708.

Le Gonidec, lẹh go'ne'dêk', (JEAN FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French philologist, born at Conquet, in Bretagne, in 1775. He published a good "Dictionnaire Breton-Français," (1821.) Died in 1838.

Legote, là-go'tà, (PABLO,) a Spanish painter, born about 1600; died at Cadiz about 1670.

Legouvé, lẹh-goo'và', (ERNEST WILFRID,) a French poet and novelist, born in Paris in 1807. He obtained a prize of the French Academy for his poem "On the Invention of Printing," (1829,) and produced several dramas. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1855.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Legouvé, (GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatic poet, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1764. He produced "The Death of Abel," (1792,) which was very successful, and other tragedies. He became a member of the Institute in 1798. His tragedy "Henry IV. of France" (1806) displays dramatic skill and elegant diction. He composed several popular poems, one of which is entitled "Female Merit," ("Mérite des Femmes," 1800.) Died in 1812.

See "Notice of Legouvé," prefixed to his works, by BOUILLY and MALO, 1826; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Gouz. See GOUZ.

Legoyt, lẹh-gwâ', (ALFRED,) a French economist and statistician, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1815, became

chief of the bureau of general statistics, and published, besides other works, "La France statistique," (1843.)

Legrain or **Legrin**, lẹh-grăN′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, was born in Paris in 1565. He held some office at the court of Henry IV., and was master of requests of the queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote a History of the Reign of Henry IV., ("Décade contenant la Vie et les Gestes," etc., 1614,) and "The History of Louis XIII. from 1610 to 1617," (1618.) Died in 1642.

Legrand or **Le Grand**, lẹh-grŏN′, (ANTOINE,) a French writer and monk, born at Douay, lived about 1650–80. He was professor of philosophy and theology in Douay, and was a disciple of the Cartesian philosophy, on which he wrote several treatises. He published a "Sacred History from the Creation to Constantine the Great," (1685,) and other works.

Le Grand, (BAPTISTE ALEXIS VICTOR,) a meritorious French engineer and administrator, born in Paris in 1791. He became engineer-in-chief of the first class, and in 1834 was appointed director-general of bridges, roads, and mines. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies five times. It is stated that no person contributed more to the success of the vast plan conceived in his time to increase the riches of France by facility of transport. His moral dignity, public spirit, and various merits are highly commended by M. Villemain, who calls him a true model of the able and zealous administrator. Died in 1848.

See VILLEMAIN'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Legrand, (CLAUDE JUST ALEXANDRE,) a French general, born in the department of Oise in 1762. As general of division, he commanded under Moreau at Hohenlinden, (1800,) and served at Austerlitz, (1805.) He maintained his reputation at Jena (1806) and at Wagram, (1809.) He commanded the second corps-d'armée at the Berezina, (1812.) Died in 1815.

Legrand, (JACQUES GUILLAUME,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris in 1743, was a pupil of Clérisseau, whose daughter he married. After he had travelled in Italy and acquired a pure taste, he was employed as architect of several public edifices in Paris, among which are the Halle aux Blés, (Corn-Market, 1783,) Halle aux Draps, (Cloth-Market, 1786,) and Théâtre Feydeau, (1790.) Molinos was associated with him in these works. Legrand published a "Comparison between Ancient and Modern Architecture," (1799,) and wrote an "Essay on the History of Architecture," (1809.) Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Legrand, (JOACHIM,) a French historian and abbé, born at Saint-Lo in 1653, was a person of great erudition. He was secretary of legation in Spain about 1702, and was afterwards employed in the foreign office. He published a "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England," (1688,) and a few other historical works. Died in 1733.

Legrand, (LOUIS,) a French theologian, born in Burgundy in 1711. He became professor or *maître des études* in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Incarnation of the Word," (1751.) He composed the censures which the Faculty of Theology published against Rousseau's "Émile" (1762) and Buffon's "Époques de la Nature." Died in 1780.

Legrand, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French dramatist and actor, born in Paris in 1673. He composed a number of popular comedies, among which are "The Blind Clairvoyant," (1716,) and "Roi de Cocagne," 1719. Died in 1728.

Legrand d'Aussy, lẹh-grŏN′ dō′se′, (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Amiens in 1737. He wrote, besides other works, "Fabliaux, or Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," (1779.) In 1795 he was chosen keeper of the French manuscripts of the National Library. Died in 1800.

Legranzi, lā-grän′zee, or **Legrenzi**, lā-grĕn′zee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian composer, born near Bérgamo about 1625; died about 1690.

Legras, lẹh-grä′, (ANTOINE,) a French scholar and writer, born in Paris about 1680. He published, besides other works, "The Works of the Fathers who lived in the Time of the Apostles, with Notes," (1717.) Died in 1751.

Legraverend, lẹh-grăv′rŏN′, (JEAN MARIE EMANUEL,) a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1776, published a "Treatise on Criminal Legislation in France," (1816,) and other approved works. Died in 1827.

Legrenzi. See LEGRANZI.

Legrin. See LEGRAIN.

Legris-Duval, lẹh-grē′ dü′văl′, (RENÉ MICHEL,) a French priest, born in Bretagne in 1765, was a zealous and efficient promoter of benevolent institutions. Died in 1819.

Legroing de la Maisonneuve, lẹh-grwăN′ dẹh lă mā′zo′nuv′, (FRANÇOISE THÉRÈSE ANTOINETTE,) COUNTESS, a French authoress, born in Lorraine in 1764. She wrote "Zenobia," a novel, (1800,) an "Essay on the Education of Women," (1801,) and a "History of the Gauls and of France from the Earliest Times to the End of the Reign of Hugh Capet," (1830.) Died in 1837.

Legros or **Le Gros**, lẹh-grō′, (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist theologian, born at Rheims in 1675. He passed the last twenty-five years of his life in Holland, to which he retired for refuge from persecution. Among his works are a French translation of the Bible, (1739,) which is esteemed for fidelity, and a "Manual for the Christian," (1740.) Died in 1751.

Legros, (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1666. He studied in Rome, where he executed many admired works. His statue of Saint Dominic is reckoned among the master-pieces of the Basilica of Saint Peter. He also adorned the château of Versailles. He sacrificed less to the depraved taste of the time than most other French artists. Died in Rome in 1719.

Le Guaspre. See DUGHET.

Lehmann, lā′mân, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Halberstadt in 1765. He published a "Summary of the Natural History of Man," (1799.) Died in 1823.

Lehmann, (HEINRICH,) a skilful German painter of history and portraits, born at Kiel in 1814. He became in youth a resident of Paris, where he obtained medals of the first class in 1840, 1848, and 1855, and was employed by the emperor to adorn the palace of Luxembourg. Died in April, 1882.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German topographer born in 1765, invented about 1793 a new method of surveying, since called by his name. Died in 1811.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German botanist, born about 1794, was professor of botany at Hamburg. He wrote monographs of several genera, and other works. Died in 1861.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German philosopher, who acquired a European reputation as a mineralogist. In 1761 he removed from Berlin to Saint Petersburg, in compliance with an invitation from the empress, who gave him a place in the Academy of that city. He published a work on mineralogy for the use of schools, (1759,) and other treatises on that science. Died in 1767.

Lehmann, (RUDOLF,) a painter, and a brother of Heinrich, was born at Hamburg in 1819. He worked mostly in Rome, and received medals at the *Salon* of Paris. Many of his works represent the manners, costumes, and scenery of Italy.

Lehnberg, lān′bĕRG, (MAGNUS,) an eloquent Swedish writer and pulpit orator, born in 1758, became Bishop of Linköping. Died in 1809.

Lehoc, lẹh-ok′, (LOUIS GRÉGOIRE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1743. Among his works is "Pyrrhus," a tragedy, (1807.) Died in 1810.

Lehrberg, lār′bĕRG, (ARON CHRISTIAN,) a Russian scholar, born at Dorpat, in Livonia, in 1770. He removed to Saint Petersburg, and wrote "Inquiries into the Early History of Russia," (1814.) Died in 1813.

Le Huérou, lẹh hü-ā′roo′, (JULIEN MARIE,) a French historian, born at Prat in 1807. He wrote on the history of the Franks, Gauls, etc. Died in 1843.

Leibnitz or **Leibniz, von**, fon līb′nĭts or līp′nĭts, [Lat. LEIBNITZ′IUS,] (GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) BARON, a German philosopher and mathematician of the first

order, pre-eminent among the moderns as a universal genius, was born at Leipsic on the 6th of July, 1646. He was a son of Friedrich Leibnitz, professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. After learning Latin and Greek at the school of Saint Nicholas, he entered the University of Leipsic at the age of fifteen, and studied law, philosophy, mathematics, etc. He acquired a profound knowledge of the works of Plato and Aristotle, whose systems he endeavoured to harmonize. In 1666 he produced a remarkable treatise on the combination of numbers and ideas, "De Arte Combinatoria," and took the degree of doctor of laws at Altorf. He accepted in 1667 the office of councillor of state at Frankfort, and published his "New Method of Learning and Teaching Jurisprudence," ("Nova Methodus discendæ docendæque Jurisprudentiæ," 1668,) an ingenious and profound essay on Roman law, which raised him to the first rank of philosophic writers.

Attracted by a tendency to universality in science, he meditated the plan of an encyclopædia, which became one of his favourite projects, and produced in rapid succession works on politics, religion, and philosophy, in Latin and French,—for he scarcely ever wrote in his mother-tongue. He advanced new and bold theories of motion in his "Theory of Concrete Motion" ("Theoria Motus concreti") and "Theory of Abstract Motion," ("Theoria Motus abstracti," 1671.) In 1672 he visited Paris, where he met Cassini and Huyghens, and declined to enter the Academy of Sciences with the condition that he should abjure the Protestant religion. Proceeding to London, he formed an acquaintance with Newton, Boyle, and others, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1676 he removed to Hanover, having been appointed by the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg his counsellor (*Hofrath*) and librarian. About this time he made the great discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, nearly identical with Newton's method of fluxions. Many years later an acrimonious controversy was carried on between the friends of these two rivals, respecting the priority of claim to this discovery. A committee of the Royal Society of London (about 1705) decided in favour of Newton; but M. Biot maintains that Leibnitz anticipated Newton in respect to publicity by a letter to Oldenburg in 1676, and accords to both the honour of the original invention. Leibnitz developed the power of this calculus with a marvellous felicity in its application to the theory of curves, to mechanical problems, etc.

In 1682 he became editor of the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic, a journal which he rendered celebrated. He wrote in 1693 a treatise on geology, entitled "Protogæa," "which," says Hallam, "no one can read without perceiving that of all the early geologists Leibnitz came nearest to the theories which are most received in the English school at this day." He was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin in 1702, without being required to change his residence or to retire from the service of the Elector of Brunswick. Charles VI. of Germany gave him the titles of baron and of aulic councillor, but could not prevail on him to enter his service. Between 1690 and 1700 he was engaged in a long epistolary negotiation with Bossuet in order to restore the unity of the Catholic and Protestant churches. He crowned his career as author by his great work entitled "Essay of Theodicea on the Goodness of God, the Liberty of Man, and the Origin of Evil," ("Essai de Théodicée sur la Bonté de Dieu, la Liberté de l'Homme, et l'Origine du Mal," 1710.) According to his system, God is the supreme Reason of the universe, the first and last term in the series of efficient causes, as in that of final causes. In forming the world He has realized the ideal models of truth, beauty, and perfection which existed eternally in His mind. To the parallelism established in the divine mind between the reign of efficient causes and that of final causes, corresponds another harmony, of a superior order, between the kingdoms of nature and of grace. From the infinite perfection of the divine attributes he deduces the celebrated theory of Optimism, —that among all possible plans of creation the Almighty has chosen the best, the one which combines the greatest variety with the greatest order,—in which matter, space, and time are most wisely economized. He died at Hanover, November 14, 1716. Among his important works is one entitled "New Essays on the Human Understanding," ("Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement humain," about 1765,) in which he controverts the opinions of Locke. Another of his works is called "Pre-Established Harmony," ("Harmonie pré-établie.") His "Monadologie," (1714,) in which his metaphysical system is developed, is one of the most remarkable monuments of his intellectual power. "There was only one man in the world," says Hallam, "who could have left so noble a science as philosophical jurisprudence for pursuits of a still more exalted nature and for which he was still more fitted; and that man was Leibnitz himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was never married. His disposition was cheerful, his manners were affable, and his habits temperate. A complete edition of his works has recently been published by Foucher de Careil, Paris.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Leibnitz;" J. A. EBERHARD, "Characteristik des Freiherrn von Leibnitz," 1817; LAMPRECHT, "Leben des Freiherrn G. W. von Leibnitz," 1740; HISSMANN, "Versuch über das Leben des Freiherrn von Leibnitz," 1783; DE JAUCOURT, "Vie de Leibnitz," 1734; GUHRAUER, "G. W. von Leibnitz, Biographie," 2 vols., 1845; G. SCHILLING, "Leibnitz als Denker," 1846; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Leibnitz," 1769; JOHN M. MACKIE, "Life of G. W. Leibnitz," Boston, 1845; EMIL F. VOGEL, "G. W. von Leibnitz," Leipsic, 1846; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BIOT, article in the "Biographie Universelle;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1846 "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1858.

Leibnitzius. See LEIBNITZ.

Leicester, EARL OF. See DUDLEY, (ROBERT,) and MONTFORT, DE, (SIMON.)

Leicester, lês'tẹr, OF HOLKHAM, (THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,) EARL OF, an eminent English agriculturist, was the son of Wenman Roberts, of Norfolk, and was born in 1752. His father assumed the name of Coke when he inherited the estates of his uncle Thomas Coke, who was Earl of Leicester and a descendant of Sir Edward Coke. From 1776 to 1832 he represented the county of Norfolk in Parliament, and was a constant supporter of the Whig party. He owned a very large and highly-cultivated estate at Holkham, and became distinguished for his liberality and zeal in the improvement of agriculture. After the death of the Duke of Bedford (1802) he was reputed to hold the highest place among English cultivators. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, as Earl of Leicester of Holkham. The last name of this title was annexed to distinguish him from another Earl of Leicester. Died in 1842.

Leich, līk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1720, became professor of philosophy at that city in 1748. He wrote the "Life and Reign of Constantinus Porphyrogenitus," and several other works. Died in 1750.

Leichner, līk'nẹr, (ECCARD,) a German naturalist and physician, born in Thuringia in 1612. He practised at Erfurt, where he died in 1690.

Leichner, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Erfurt in 1684; died in 1769.

Leichhart, līk'hårt, (LUDWIG,) a German traveller, born at Trebatsch, in Prussia, October 23, 1813. He went to Australia in 1841, and there conducted several important explorations. He was either murdered or died of starvation on one of these journeys in 1848.

Leidy, li'de, (JOSEPH,) M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American naturalist, of German extraction, born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1823. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession, but soon abandoned it for more congenial pursuits. In 1846 he was chosen to the position of chairman of the curators in the Academy of Natural Sciences. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, and in 1853 he was elected professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until his death. Besides anatomy, human and comparative, he devoted much attention to natural history, more especially zoology and palæontology. The third volume of the "Catalogue of Scientific Papers," published by the Royal Society of London, gives a list of one hundred and eleven of his published papers up to 1860. Among the most important of these are the "Flora and Fauna within Living Animals," and the

"Ancient Fauna of Nebraska," both published by the Smithsonian Institution. Subsequently, besides publishing an "Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy," he largely added to his list of scientific papers, among the most important of these being the "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States," published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," (1865,) "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," (4to, with 30 plates,) published as the seventh volume of the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences" of Philadelphia, and the "Fresh-Water Rhizopods of North America," (1879,) published under the auspices of the government. In 1866 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. Died April 30, 1891.

Leigh, lee, (BENJAMIN WATKINS,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1781; practised law at Richmond. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1834 or 1835, and signed his seat in 1837. Died in 1849.

Leigh, lee, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in Lancashire about 1650. He practised medicine in London and other cities, and published several works, the most important of which is a "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire," (1700.)

Leigh, (Sir EDWARD,) an English writer and biblical scholar, born in Leicestershire in 1602, was educated for the law. In the civil war he favoured the popular cause, and was a member of Parliament, from which he was expelled in 1648 by the extreme opponents of the king. He displayed much learning in his "Critica Sacra, or the Hebrew Words of the Old and the Greek of the New Testament," (1639,) and published a "Treatise of Divinity," (1646,) and other esteemed religious works. Died in 1671.

Leighton, lā'tọn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish clergyman, born at Edinburgh in 1568. He was professor of moral philosophy in that city for several years prior to 1613, when he removed to London and obtained a lectureship. For libellous or offensive expressions against the king, queen, and the bishops in his book called "Zion's Plea," (1629,) he was punished by the Star Chamber with mutilation, the pillory, and long imprisonment. He was released in 1640, and died about 1646. Laud appears to be responsible for the cruel treatment of Leighton.

Leighton, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish author, born at Dundee in 1800. He is said to have written nearly all "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," and published "Romance of the Old Town of Edinburgh," and several volumes of sketches. Died December 24, 1874.

Leighton, lā'tọn, (Sir FREDERICK,) an English painter, born at Scarborough, December 3, 1830. He was educated on the Continent, painting in Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. His "Cimabue," the first of his pictures shown in England, (1854,) was one of his best, and is truly a great work of art. His pictures are very numerous, and are often on classical, scriptural, dramatic, mediæval, or literary subjects. In 1878 he was knighted and made president of the Royal Academy.

Leighton, (JOHN,) an English artist, born in Westminster, September 12, 1822. His reputation rests largely upon his illustrative designs, and especially on his work as an art-educator.

Leighton, (ROBERT), a British divine of eminent merit, born in London about 1612, was the son of Alexander Leighton, (1568–1646.) About 1641 he became minister of the Presbyterian church at Newbottle, near Edinburgh. Finding that his moderation was unacceptable to the contentious spirit and fierce zeal which then prevailed, he retired from the pulpit, and was chosen principal of the University of Edinburgh. When Charles II. resolved to restore Episcopacy in Scotland, (about 1661,) Leighton was made Bishop of Dumblane. About 1670 he became Archbishop of Glasgow. His conduct was more conciliatory than that of the other bishops. He had a high reputation as a preacher, and published sermons and other works, which are greatly esteemed. His commentary on the first epistle of Peter was often reprinted. In 1674 he resigned his archbishopric, probably from an abhorrence of the violent contest which disturbed the Church and State. Died in 1684.

See JOHN N. PEARSON, "Life of R. Leighton," 1832; GEORGE JERMENT, "Remains of the Life of R. Leighton," 1808; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" "R. Leighton ein apostolischer Mann," etc., Berlin, 1834; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Leighton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Dundee, February 20, 1822, entered upon a business life, residing in his later years in Liverpool. His principal book was "Rhymes and Poems," (1855.) His most famous poem is "The Bapteesment of the Bairn," published in a later collection, (1875.) Died May 10, 1869. His brother WILLIAM (born at Dundee, February 3, 1841; died at Liverpool, April 22, 1869) was also a poet of much promise.

Leiningen, lī'ning-ẹn, [Fr. LINANGE, lē'nôNzh',] a great family of German princes and counts, having as branches the families of Leiningen-Billigheim, Leiningen-Neudenau, Alt-Leiningen-Westerburg, Neu-Leiningen-Westerburg, etc.

Leiningen, von, fon lī'ning-ẹn, (CHARLES,) PRINCE, a German prince, born in 1804, was a half-brother of Victoria, Queen of England. Died in 1856.

Leinster, lin'stẹr or leen'stẹr, (WILLIAM ROBERT FITZGERALD,) DUKE OF, an Irish peer, born in 1749, entered the British House of Lords in 1776, and acted with the Tories. Died in 1805.

Leisewitz, lī'zẹh-v̂its', (JOHANN ANTON,) a German dramatist, born at Hanover in 1752, wrote a popular tragedy, entitled "Julius von Tarent." Died in 1806.

Leisler, līs'lẹr, (JACOB,) an adventurer and revolutionist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, emigrated to America in 1660, and became a resident of Albany. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the court of admiralty in 1683. In 1689 he was the leader of a mob which seized the fort and public funds of New York, "for the preservation," as he said, "of the Protestant religion." Having declared himself for the Prince of Orange, he strengthened the fort, and was proclaimed by his adherents commander-in-chief of the province. Sloughter having been soon after appointed Governor of the colony, Leisler was arrested, and executed in 1691.

See a "Life of Jacob Leisler," by C. F. HOFFMAN, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. iii. 2d series.

Leismann, līs'mân, (JOHANN ANTON,) a German painter, born at Salzburg in 1604. He settled in Venice, painted landscapes and battles, and had a high reputation. His manner is said to resemble that of Salvator Rosa. Died in 1698.

Leitner, līt'nẹr, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) Ph.D., a celebrated linguist, born at Pesth, in Hungary, October 14, 1840. He studied in Brusa, Constantinople, Malta, and King's College, London. When fifteen years old, he was a first-class interpreter in the British service in the Crimea. In 1861 he was made professor of Arabic and of Mohammedan law in King's College, London. He afterwards was principal of the Lahore Government College, the Lahore Oriental College, registrar of the Punjâb University, (which he founded,) etc. He published many books on linguistic, archæological, historical, and ethnological subjects, mostly regarding Asia, and especially the northwest of India. He is said to speak, write, and read twenty-five languages.

Leith, leeth, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1763. He served as major-general under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, and took part in the battle of Corunna, in 1809. He was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies in 1814. Died in 1816.

Lejay, lẹh-zhȧ', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris about 1660. He was eminent as a professor of rhetoric in Paris, where Voltaire was his pupil. He published, besides other works in Latin, "Bibliotheca Rhetorum," ("Library of Orators," 1725,) which is said to be a valuable systematic treatise on eloquence. Died in 1734.

Lejay or **Le Jay**, (GUI MICHEL,) a Frenchman, known by the Polyglot Bible which bears his name, was born in Paris in 1588. He expended the labour of seventeen years and a large patrimony in the publication of his

"Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee," etc., ("Biblia Hebraica, Samaritana, Chaldaica, Græca, Syriaca, Latina, Arabica," 1645,) which is a master-piece of typography. Lejay was assisted in editing this work by Morin, Gabriel Sionita, and other learned men. He was made a privy councillor. Died in 1674.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lejeune, lẹh-zhŭn′, (CLAUDE,) a famous French musician and composer, born at Valenciennes about 1540. He received the title of composer to Henry IV. Died about 1600.

Le Jeune, (JEAN.) See JEUNE, LE.

Lejeune or **Le Jeune**, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general and painter, born at Strasburg in 1775. For his conduct at Austerlitz he was made chef-de-bataillon in 1805. He obtained the rank of general of brigade at Borodino in 1812, and is said to have saved the army of Oudinot at Hoyerswerda. He painted, besides other subjects, "The Battle of Marengo," (1801,) "The Battle of Lodi," (1804,) and "The Battle of the Moskwa," (1824.) Died in 1850.

Lejeune, (PAUL,) a French missionary, born in 1592, laboured in Canada for many years. He published a descriptive work on Canada and its native tribes, (7 vols., 1640.) Died in 1664.

Lejeune-Dirichlet, (GUSTAV.) See DIRICHLET.

Lekain, lẹh-kăN′, (HENRI LOUIS,) a famous French actor, born in Paris in 1728. He was patronized by Voltaire, who discerned in him the germ of great talent while he was acting in a private troupe. He made his *début* in 1750, and attained a celebrity scarcely equalled by that of any actor of modern times except Garrick. Lekain was most successful in tragedy and in the expression of deep emotion. Voltaire designated him as the only truly tragic actor. In the latter part of his career he performed at Berlin, by request of Frederick the Great. Died in 1778.

See "Mémoires de Lekain," published by his son, 1801; F. J. TALMA, "Mémoire sur Lekain et sur l'Art dramatique," 1827; VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. xxxvi., 1801, (Appendix.)

Le Keux, lẹh-kooks, ? (HENRY,) a skilful English engraver, born in 1788. He engraved some works of Turner and Prout, illustrations of Sir Walter Scott's Poems, etc. Died in 1868.

Le Keux, (JOHN,) an English architectural engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1783 or 1784. He excelled in the engraving of Gothic architecture, the principles and details of which he had diligently studied. His works have contributed much to the diffusion of a taste for the Gothic style in England. He engraved part of Britton's "Cathedral Antiquities," and of Pugin's "Antiquities of Normandy" and "Gothic Specimens," and other works. He died in 1846.

Le Laboureur, (JEAN.) See LABOUREUR, LE.

Le'land, (CHARLES GODFREY,) an American *littérateur*, born at Philadelphia in 1824. He published in 1855 "The Sketch-Book of Meister Karl" and "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," a translation of Heine's "Pictures of Travel," ("Reisebilder," 1856,) "Sunshine in Thought," (1862,) "Legends of Birds," (1864,) "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," (1867–70,) "The Music-Lessons of Confucius, and other Poems," (1870,) "Gaudeamus," (1871,) "The Egyptian Sketch-Book," (1873,) "The English Gypsies and their Language," (1873,) "English Gypsy Songs," (1875,) "The Minor Arts," (1880,) and "The Gypsies," (1882.)

Lel'and or **Laylonde**, lā′lọnd, (JOHN,) an eminent English antiquary and linguist, born in London soon after 1500. He learned the ancient and modern languages at Oxford and Paris. Having entered into holy orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who employed him as librarian and in 1533 gave him the title of his antiquary, with orders to explore the antiquities of England. He spent about seven years in collecting materials for history, and in 1545 compiled his "Account of British Authors," ("Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis.") He became insane in 1550, and died in 1552, leaving many manuscripts, which were deposited in the Bodleian Library. His "Itinerary" (9 vols.) was edited by Hearne in 1710.

Leland, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, born in Lancashire in 1691. He became pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Dublin in 1716. In 1733 he published an "Answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'" He wrote other approved treatises in defence of Christianity, and in 1754 published his chief work, a "View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the Last and Present Century." Died in 1766.

See the "Monthly Review" for March, 1754, March, 1755, and June, 1764.

Leland, (JOHN,) an American Baptist divine, born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1754. He published numerous sermons, and essays on various subjects. Died in 1841.

Leland, (THOMAS,) a classical scholar and historical writer, was born in Dublin in 1722. He took orders, and became eminent as a preacher. In 1756 he produced the first volume of an excellent translation of Demosthenes' Orations, which was finished in 1770. He was appointed professor of oratory in Trinity College in 1763. His principal works, besides the above-named, are a "History of the Life and Reign of Philip of Macedon," (1758,) a "Dissertation on the Principle of Human Eloquence," (1764,) and a "History of Ireland," (1773.) Died in 1785.

See the "Monthly Review" for August, 1758, and September and November, 1773.

Leleux, lẹh-lŭh′, (ADOLPHE,) a popular French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1812. Among his works are "The Spanish Smugglers," and "The Return from Market," (1847.)

Leleux, (ARMAND,) a painter of genre, etc., a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1818.

Lelewel, là-lā′vẹl, ? (JOACHIM,) one of the most eminent Polish historians of modern times, was born at Warsaw in 1786. He conspired with the insurgents at Warsaw against Constantine of Russia in November, 1830, and was proposed for dictator; but Chlopicki was preferred. Lelewel held several high offices in the new government for a short time, until the victories of the Russians drove him into exile in 1831. After 1833 he resided at Brussels. Among his most popular works are a "History of Poland," (1829,) a "History of Poland under Stanislas Augustus," (1831,) and "Poland of the Middle Ages," (1846–51.) He published (in French) an important work on "Mediæval Geography," (1852,) and various other books. Died in 1861.

See L. CHODZKO, "Notice biographique sur J. Lelewel," 4th edition, 1834.

Lelli, lel′lee, (ERCOLE,) an Italian painter and modeller of the Bolognese school, born in 1702. He excelled in the art of anatomical preparations. Died in 1766.

Leloir, lẹh-lwâr′, (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born in Paris, March 15, 1843. He became one of the most graceful and refined of recent French painters, ranking very high as a draughtsman, a colourist, and a designer. Died in 1884.

Lelong, lẹh-lôN′, (JACQUES,) a French priest and bibliographer of high reputation, born in Paris in 1665, was learned in languages and literary history. He became librarian in the Maison Saint-Honoré, at Paris. Among his principal works are "Bibliotheca Sacra; or, Syllabus of nearly all Editions and Versions of the Scriptures," (2 vols., 1709,) and "Bibliothèque historique de la France," (1719,) containing a catalogue of works which treat on French history, with notes. An enlarged edition of the latter was published by Fevret de Fontette, (5 vols., 1768–78.) Died in 1721.

Le Lorrain, lẹh lo′rĂN′, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French engraver and mediocre painter, born in Paris in 1715; died in Saint Petersburg in 1760.

Lelorrain or **Le Lorrain**, (ROBERT,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1666, was a pupil of Girardon. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy in 1701. His works display good talents, but are censured for mannerism. Died in 1743.

Lélut, là′lü′, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Haute-Saône in 1804. He wrote able treatises on psychology, insanity, etc. Died January 25, 1877.

Le'lȳ, (Sir PETER,) or **Van der Faes**, vän der fäs, a successful portrait-painter, of Dutch descent, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617. He removed to London in the reign of Charles I. He excelled in the representation of female beauty, and became one of the most fashionable artists of that time. After the restoration in 1660, he received the title of first painter to Charles II., the beauties of whose court were the subjects of his master-pieces. His works are generally censured for immodesty. Died in 1680.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Lemaire, lẹh-mâR′, (HENRI,) a French novelist, born at Nancy in 1756. He wrote, besides other works, "The French Gil Blas, or Adventures of Henri Lançon," (3 vols., 1792.) Died in 1808.

Lemaire, lẹh-mâR′, (JACQUES,) a Dutch navigator and merchant, who was director-general of a company which in 1615 sent an expedition to find a new route to the Pacific Ocean. He discovered the strait which bears his name and separates Staten Land from Terra del Fuego, in 1616, doubled Cape Horn for the first time, and sailed to the East Indies. He died at sea in 1616. C. Schouten was captain of the ship which made this voyage.

See A. G. CHOTIN, "Notice sur J. Lemaire, Navigateur."

Lemaire, (JEAN,) a Belgian poet and historian, born in Hainault about 1473. He entered the service of Margaret of Austria as librarian. His principal work is entitled "Illustrations of the Gauls," ("Illustrations des Gaules," 1512.) Died about 1548.

Lemaire, (NICOLAS ÉLOI,) a French classical scholar and Latin poet, born at Triancourt (Meuse) in 1767. He was chosen professor of Latin poetry in the Faculty of Letters, Paris, in 1811. He composed Latin verses with remarkable facility. Among his productions is a Latin "Ode on the Birth of the King of Rome," (1812.) He acquired reputation among classical literati by the publication of all the best Latin authors, in 154 vols. 8vo, under the title of "Bibliotheca Classica Latina." This is said to be the best collection of the classics that exists. Died in 1832.

See "Notice sur N. E. Lemaire," Paris, 1842.

Lemaire, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) a French sculptor, a member of the Institute, was born at Valenciennes in 1798. He gained the first prize in 1821, and studied in Rome. His design for the *fronton* or pediment of the church of Madeleine, Paris, was preferred in 1836. This vast composition is called his capital work. Died 1880.

Lemaire, (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French classical scholar, a nephew of Nicolas Éloi, noticed above, was born at Triancourt in 1802. He edited Lucan, Lucretius, and other classic authors. Died in 1887.

Lemaistre, lẹh-mâtR′, (ANTOINE,) a French advocate, born in Paris in 1608, was a brother of Lemaistre de Sacy. He acquired a great reputation by his eloquence, and afterwards retired to the cloister of Port-Royal. He was a friend of Pascal, and a nephew of Arnauld d'Andilly. Referring to his published forensic speeches, Hallam says, "Lemaistre is fervid and brilliant; he hurries us with him. Both Lemaistre and Patru do great honour to the French bar." He was one of the translators of the Port-Royal New Testament. Died in 1658.

See PHILIPPE SIMON DUPIN, "Notice sur A. Lemaistre," 1822; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" FOURNEL, "Histoire des Avocats;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemaistre, (JEAN,) a French magistrate, who in 1591 was nominated first president of the Parliament of Paris by the chiefs of the League. At a critical period in the contest between the League and Henry IV. he procured a decree of Parliament in favour of the latter, (1593.) Died in 1596.

Lemaistre de Saci or **Sacy**, lẹh-mâtR′ dẹh sȧ′se′, (ISAAC LOUIS,) a French Jansenist theologian, born in Paris in 1613, was a nephew of Antoine Arnauld le Grand. He was ordained a priest in 1650, and became confessor or principal director of the recluses of Port-Royal. He was confined in the Bastille two years, (1666–68,) during which he made a French translation of the Old Testament. He was one of the translators of the New Testament of Mons, (1667,) which was often reprinted. In consequence of renewed persecution, he left Port-Royal in 1679. He published French versions of several works, among which were the fourth and sixth books of the "Æneid." Died in 1684.

See FONTAINE, "Mémoires sur Port-Royal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, 'Port-Royal," tome ii.; LELONG, "Bibliothèque sacrée;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemaître, lẹh-mâtR′, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a celebrated French actor, born at Havre in 1800, was called "the Talma of the Boulevards." He was successful in tragedy and comedy, and excelled in the romantic drama. Died in 1876.

Le'man, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in 1751; died in 1827.

Le Maout, or **Lemaout**, lẹh-mȧ′oo′, (JEAN EMMANUEL MARIE,) a French botanist, born at Guingamp, December 29, 1799. He published various works on botany, and, with M. J. Decaisne, prepared a well-known "General Treatise on Botany," (1867.) Died June 23, 1877.

Le Marchant, lẹh mȧR′shŏN′, (JACQUES,) a Flemish historian, born at Furnes in 1537, wrote several works on the history of Flanders. Died in 1609.

Lemare, lẹh-mȧR′, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French grammarian, born in Franche-Comté in 1766, published several successful works on grammar. Died in 1835.

Lemazurier, lẹh-mȧ′zü′re-a′, (PIERRE DAVID,) a French writer, born at Gisors in 1775; died in 1836.

Lembke, lĕmp′kẹh, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1631, painted battles, sieges, and hunting-scenes with success. He was invited to the court of Sweden by Charles XI., who gave him the title of painter to the king. Died in 1721.

Lemchen. See LEMNIUS, (SIMON.)

Lemene, là-mā′nà, (FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Lodi in 1634. He composed many elegant Latin verses, but his principal poems were written in the Italian language. He had a rich and poetic imagination, and contributed much to reform the poetry of his country. Died in 1704.

See TOMMASO CEVA, "Memorie di alcune Virtù del Signor Conte F. di Lemene," 1706; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Lemens, van, vän lā′mẹns, (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1637, worked in London. Died in 1704.

Lemercier, lẹh-mêR′se-ȧ′, (JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Pontoise about 1600. By order of Cardinal Richelieu, he built about 1635 the church of the Sorbonne at Paris, and the Château Richelieu. He obtained the title of chief architect to the king. Among his most admired works are the church of the Annonciade at Tours, and that of Saint-Roch in Paris. Died in 1660.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Lemercier, (LOUIS JEAN NÉPOMUCÈNE,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born in Paris, April 21, 1771. He was a republican in the Revolution and through all the changes which followed. His tragedy of "Agamemnon," in verse, (1797,) procured for him a triumph of which the annals of the theatre offer few examples. He afterwards produced "Ophis," "Louis XI.," (1821,) and other successful tragedies. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1810. He wrote a poem entitled "The French Ages," (1803,) and many other works. Talleyrand is reported to have said that Lemercier conversed better than any other man in France. Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lémery, lȧm′re′, (LOUIS,) a skilful physician and chemist, a son of Nicolas, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1677. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote many memoirs. For thirty-three years he was physician to the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris. Died in 1743.

Lémery, (NICOLAS,) M.D., a French chemist, born at Rouen in 1645, was educated a Protestant. In 1672 he settled in Paris, where he lectured on chemistry with *éclat*, and published a "Course of Chemistry," ("Cours de Chimie," 1675,) which was very successful. It was often reprinted, and was translated into many languages. After suffering much persecution for religion, he abjured

Calvinism in 1686. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1699. Died in 1715.

See PAUL ANTOINE CAP, "Éloge de N. Lémery," 1838; J. TONNET, "Notice sur N. Lémery," 1844; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de N. Lémery," 1715; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemierre, lẹh-me-aiR′, (ANTOINE MARIN,) a French dramatic poet, was born in Paris in 1723. He produced in 1758 "Hypermnestre," a tragedy, which was completely successful. His tragedies "William Tell" (1766) and "The Widow of Malabar" (1770) were often performed with applause. He composed a poem on Painting, (1769,) which contains several fine passages. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1781. Died in 1793.

See PERRIN, "Notice de Lemierre," prefixed to an edition of his works, Paris, 3 vols., 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemire, lẹh-mèR′ or lẹh-meeR′, [Lat. MIRÆ′US,] (AUBERT,) a Flemish compiler, born at Brussels in 1573. He studied for the clerical profession, and became vicar-general at Antwerp in 1624. He published, besides other Latin works, "Eulogies of Eminent Belgian Authors," (1602,) and "Annals of Belgium," ("Rerum Belgicarum Annales," 1624.) Died in 1640.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Lemire, lẹh-mèR′, (NOËL,) a French engraver, born at Rouen in 1724, was a pupil of Lebas. He engraved landscapes, portraits, etc., and excelled in vignettes. "The Partition of Poland" (designed and engraved by him) is called his master-piece. Died in 1801.

Lemmens. See LEMNIUS.

Lemnius, lẽm′ne-us, or **Lemmens**, lẽm′mẽns, (LIEVIN,) a Dutch physician and philosopher, born at Zierikzee in 1505. He practised in his native place, and acquired a European reputation by his skill. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "De occultis Naturæ Miraculis," ("The Secret Wonders of Nature," 1559,) and other scientific or moral works, which were very successful. Died in 1568.

See HARDERWIJCK, "Jets over L. Lemnius," 1843; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum Germanorum."

Lemnius, lẽm′ne-ŭs, (SIMON,) a Swiss poet, whose proper name was **Lemchen**, (lẽm′kẹn,) was born in the Grisons. He studied at Wittenberg, whence he was banished by the influence of Luther or Melanchthon about 1538, probably on account of his writings. He published Latin epigrams and other verses. Died in 1550.

Lemoine, lẹh-mwȧn′, (ANTOINE,) a French officer, a brother of D'Iberville, was born at Montreal in 1683. He became Governor of Cayenne, where he died about 1730. (See IBERVILLE, D'.)

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, lẹh-mwȧn′, (CHARLES,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1656, at Montreal, of which he afterwards became governor. Died in 1729.

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, (ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant divine and Orientalist, born at Caen in 1624, wrote "Varia Sacra." Died in 1689.

Lemoine, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French historical painter, born in Paris in 1688, was a pupil of Galloche. He was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1718, in consideration of his "Hercules and Cacus." He made a short visit to Italy in 1723, and at his return was chosen professor of painting in the Academy. His masterpiece is "The Apotheosis of Hercules," (1736,) an oil-painting, which adorns a ceiling in the palace of Versailles, and is said to be the largest in Europe, (64 feet by 54.) He excelled in composition, and had probably a higher reputation than any French painter of his time; but his design was incorrect. In 1736 he became first painter to the king, and in the next year committed suicide.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Lemoine, (JEAN,) a French cardinal and canonist, born at Crécy. He founded in Paris the college which bears his name. Died in 1313.

Lemoine, (JOSEPH,) brother of Charles, noticed above, was born in Montreal in 1668. In 1719 he took Pensacola from the Spaniards. Died in France in 1734.

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, (PIERRE,) a French poet and Jesuit, born at Chaumont, in Bassigny, in 1602. He took part in the dispute between the Jesuits and Jansenists. His principal work is a bombastic epic poem entitled "Saint Louis, or the Holy Crown recovered from the Infidels," (1653,) which obtained little favour with the public. His "Devotion Made Easy" ("La Dévotion aisée," 1652) was criticised by Pascal in the eleventh of his "Provincial Letters." Died in 1671.

Lemoine, (SAUVOLLE,) brother of Joseph, noticed above, was born in Montreal about 1671. He accompanied his brother D'Iberville on his western expedition, and was appointed by Louis XIV. governor of the colony of Louisiana in 1699. Died in 1701.

Lemoine d'Iberville. See IBERVILLE, D'.

Lemoinne, lẹh′mwȧn′, (JOHN EMILE,) a French editor, born in London, October 17, 1815. For many years he was chief director of the "Journal des Débats." In 1875 he was elected to the Academy, and in 1880 he was made a life-senator and minister to Belgium. He published "Études critiques et biographiques," (1862,) and other volumes, made up chiefly from his review-articles, which have won for him a European reputation.

Lem′on, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) an English grammarian, born in 1726. He published an "Etymological English Dictionary." Died in 1797.

Lemon, (MARK,) an English dramatist, humorist, and editor, born in London in 1809. He produced a large number of farces, melo-dramas, etc., among which are "The Serious Family" and "The Ladies' Club." Several of his plays are quite popular. He became editor of the London "Punch" soon after its first publication, and literary editor of the "Illustrated London News." Died in May, 1870.

Lemonnier, lẹh-mo′ne-ā′, (ANICET CHARLES GABRIEL,) a French painter, was born at Rouen in 1743. Among his works are "Cleombrotus" and the "Death of Antony." Died in 1824.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemonnier, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) a French abbé and *littérateur*, born in 1721, produced French translations of Terence and Perseus, and wrote a volume of "Fables and Tales." Died in 1797.

Lemonnier or **Le Monnier**, (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French physician and botanist, born in 1717, was a brother of Pierre Charles, noticed below. He succeeded Bernard Jussieu as professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi in 1777, and received the title of first physician to the king about 1780. He was for some time chief physician of the army. He rendered considerable service to the science of botany, and wrote several treatises which were inserted in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1799.

See CHALLAN, "Essai historique sur la Vie de L. G. Lemonnier," 1800.

Le Monnier, (PIERRE,) a French astronomer, born in Normandy in 1675. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Harcourt, and published a work called "Course of Philosophy," ("Cursus Philosophiæ," 6 vols., 1750.) Died in 1757.

Lemonnier or **Le Monnier**, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a distinguished French astronomer, born in Paris in 1715, was a son of the preceding. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1736, and assisted Maupertuis and Clairaut in measuring a degree of the meridian at Torneå, within the polar circle, in 1736–37. In 1746 he ascertained the inequalities of Saturn caused by the attraction of Jupiter, and in 1748, during an eclipse, measured the diameter of the moon on the disc of the sun. He was for many years a professor of physics in the College of France. He published "Histoire céleste," (1741,) "Astronomic Institutes," ("Institutions astronomiques," 1746,) a good elementary work on astronomy, "Nautical Astronomy," (1771,) and other treatises on astronomy, navigation, etc. Died in 1799.

See LALANDE, "Bibliographie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemontey, lẹh-mõN′tā′, (PIERRE ÉDOUARD,) an able French historical writer and lawyer, born at Lyons in 1762. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. During the empire he gained the confidence of Napoleon, who ordered him to write the "History of France in the Eighteenth Century." He published in 1818 an "Essay on the Monarchical System (*Établissement*)" of Louis XIV.," and was admitted into the French

Academy in 1819. Died in 1826. In 1832 appeared his "History of the Regency and the Minority of Louis XV.," a part of his unfinished "History of France."

See VILLEMAIN, "Discours prononcé aux Funérailles de Lemontey;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PASSERON, "Notice sur Lemontey."

Lemos, lā'mŏs, (TOMAS,) a Spanish theologian, born in Galicia, was professor at Valladolid in 1594 when the Thomists and Molinists began a controversy about grace. He took a prominent part in favour of the former, and wrote many works, one of which was entitled "Panoply of Grace," ("Panoplia Gratiæ," 1676.) Died in 1629.

Lemos, de, dà lā'mŏs, (Don PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO,) COUNT, a Spanish statesman, born at Madrid about 1564. He became president of the Council of the Indies in 1603, and Viceroy of Naples about 1610. He was a patron of Cervantes. Died in 1634.

Lemot, leh-mo', (FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1773. Having gained the grand prize about 1790, he went to Rome with a pension. He afterwards worked in Paris, and was chosen a member of the Institute. Among his admired works are statues of Henry IV., Lycurgus, Leonidas, Brutus, and Cicero. Died in 1827.

See J. S. PASSERON, "Notice sur Lemot."

Lemoyne. See LEMOINE.

Lemoyne, leh-mwȧn', (CAMILLE ANDRÉ,) a French poet, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély in 1822. He studied law, but became a printer. He published "Stella Maris —Ecce Homo—Renoncement," etc., (1860,) "Les Roses d'Antan," a novel, (1865,) "Une Idylle normande," (1874,) etc. His poetry is remarkable for its careful finish and refinement.

Lemoyne, leh-mwȧn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1704; died in 1778.

Lemoyne, (JEAN BAPTISTE MOYNE,) a French composer, born in Périgord in 1751. He composed "Phèdre," (1786,) and other successful operas. The poem of "Phèdre" was written by Hoffman. Died in 1796.

L'Empereur. See EMPEREUR, L'.

Lempriere, lĕm'pre-ẹr or lĕm-preer', (JOHN,) D.D., a teacher and classical scholar, born in the island of Jersey about 1760. He published in 1788 an excellent classical dictionary, which has enjoyed a wide popularity and is still in extensive use. After acting as master of the grammar-school at Exeter, he obtained the rectory of Meeth, in Devonshire, about 1811. He also published a "Universal Biography," (1808.) Died in 1824.

Lĕm'u-rēs, [Fr. LÉMURES, là'mür',] a name applied by the ancient Romans to spectres or departed spirits, which, as they believed, returned to the world. If beneficent, they were called *Lares;* and if malign, *Larvæ.* Some authors, however, considered the Lemures and Larvæ as identical. To propitiate them or counteract their influence, solemn rites were annually performed.

Lenæus, le-nee'us, (POMPEIUS,) a grammarian, born at Athens, lived about 50 B.C. He was once a slave of Pompey the Great, who liberated him. He defended Pompey against the charges of Sallust.

Lenain. See TILLEMONT.

Lenau, lā'nŏw, (NIKOLAUS,) an eminent poet, born in Hungary, August 15, 1802. His family name in full was NIEMBSCH VON STREHLENAU, (neempsh fon strā'-leh-nŏw'.) After he left the University of Vienna he studied law, medicine, and natural sciences, and visited the United States in 1832. He produced about 1832 a collection of lyric poems in German, which had great success. He also wrote several epic poems, among which is "The Albigenses," ("Die Albigenser," 1841.) He is ranked by the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" among the first lyric poets of Germany. Died in 1850.

See UFFO HORN, "N. Lenau, seine Ansichten und Tendenzen," 1838; THEODOR OPITZ, "N. Lenau; ausführliche Characteristik des Dichters," 1850; L. A. FRANKL, "Zu Lenau's Biographie," 1854.

Lenclos or **L'Enclos, de**, dẹh lôN'klo', (ANNE; commonly called NINON,) a French courtesan, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was born in Paris in 1620. She was courted by many men of high rank and of eminent talents, with whom she formed *liaisons.* Among her female friends were Madame de Maintenon and Madame de La Fayette. She was never married. It appears that venality was not one of her vices. Her letters are marked by an elegant simplicity of style. Molière is said to have had such a high opinion of her literary taste that he often consulted her. Died in 1706.

See BRET, "Mémoire sur Ninon de L'Enclos," 1750; GUYON DE SARDIÈRE, "Vie de Ninon de L'Enclos;" L. DAMOURS, "Lettres de Ninon de Lenclos au Marquis de Sévigné, augmentées de sa Vie," 2 vols., 1752, (translated into English, London, 1761.)

Lenet, leh-nȧ', (PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Dijon, was devoted to the Prince of Condé during the war of the Fronde. He wrote "Memoirs of the Civil War which began in 1649," (2 vols., 1729.) Died in 1671.

Le Neve, lẹh-neev', (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born about 1679. He published "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ." Died about 1740.

Le Neve, (PETER,) an English antiquary, born in 1662, became Norroy king-at-arms. Died in 1729.

Lenfant, lôN'fôN', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES ANNE,) a French Jesuit, eminent as a preacher, was born at Lyons in 1726. He preached in Paris and other cities, and was reputed one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his time. He was one of the victims of the massacre in Paris in September, 1792.

Lenfant, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant divine of great merit, born at Bazoche in 1661. He was educated at Saumur and Geneva, and in 1689 removed to Berlin, where he preached forty years. About 1705 he became chaplain to Frederick William of Prussia, and in 1724 was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of many valuable works, among which are a "History of the Council of Constance," (2 vols., 1714,) a "Preventive against Reunion with the See of Rome," (1723,) and a "History of the Wars of the Hussites and of the Council of Basle," (2 vols., 1731.) In partnership with Beausobre, he produced a French translation of the New Testament, with notes and a learned introduction by Lenfant, (1718.) Died in 1728. His histories are admitted to be impartial and moderate.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Lĕng, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born at Norwich in 1665. He became chaplain to George I., who appointed him Bishop of Norwich in 1723. He published "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, (1695,) and a good edition of Terence, (1701.) Died in 1727.

Lengard. See LENNARD.

Lengerke, von, fon lĕng'ẹr-kẹh, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated agricultural writer, born at Hamburg in 1802. Among his principal works is the "Agricultural Conversations-Lexicon," (4 vols., 1835–38.) Died in 1853.

Lengerke, von, (CÄSAR,) a learned theologian, brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1803. His principal works are "Commentaries on the Prophet Daniel and the Psalms." Died in 1855.

Lenglet-Dufresnoy, lôN'glȧ' dü'frȧ'nwȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French abbé, noted as a voluminous and sarcastic writer, was born at Beauvais (Oise) in 1674. He was several times confined in the Bastille for his freedom or imprudence as a writer. He displayed great erudition in his numerous works, which are chiefly historical. Among his most important works are "Method for the Study of History" (2 vols., 1713) and "Method for the Study of Geography." (4 vols., 1716.) He also wrote a "History of the Hermetic Philosophy," (3 vols., 1742,) and edited the works of various authors. Died in 1755.

See MICHAULT, "Mémoire de Lenglet-Dufresnoy," 1761; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lengnich, lĕng'nik, (GOTTFRIED,) a Prussian historian and publicist, born at Dantzic about 1690. He published a "History of Polish Prussia from 1526 to 1748," (9 vols., 1723–48,) "The Public Law of Poland," (1742,) and other works. Died in 1774.

Lengnich, (KARL BENJAMIN,) a German numismatist and antiquary, born at Dantzic in 1742; died in 1795.

Lenhossek, de, dẹh lĕn-hosh'ĕk, ? (MICHAEL,) a Hungarian physician, born at Presburg in 1773. He obtained the title of first physician of Hungary, and published many able professional works. Died in 1840.

Lenient, lẹh-nẹ-ȧN', (CHARLES FÉLIX,) a French critic, born at Provins, November 24, 1826. He was educated in the great schools of Paris and held profes-

sorships of rhetoric and French poetry in the Ecole normale. He wrote two admirable historical treatises (1859, 1866) on "Satire in France."

Len'nard or **Lengard**, lĕng'gärd, (SAMPSON,) an English antiquary, who fought under Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen. He translated from the French Charron's "La Sagesse," and other works. Died in 1633.

Lenné, lȧ'nȧ', (PETER JOSEPH,) born at Bonn in 1789, acquired a high reputation throughout Germany for his skill and taste in landscape-gardening. Died in 1866.

Lennep, van, vȧn len'nĕp, (DAVID JACOB,) a Dutch poet and philologist, born at Amsterdam in 1774. He became professor of eloquence at Leyden, and was eminent as a classical scholar. He wrote philological essays and elegant verses, and published editions of Hesiod and of Ovid. Died in 1853.

See KORNEN, "Lijkrede op D. J. van Lennep," 1853.

Len'nĕp, van, (HENRY JOHN,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, March 8, 1815. He graduated at Amherst College in 1837. From 1840 to 1859 he was chiefly engaged as a Congregationalist missionary in Turkey. He published "Travels in Asia Minor," "Bible Lands," "Ten Days among Greek Brigands," etc.

Lennep, van, (JACOB,) a celebrated novelist, a son of D. J. van Lennep, was born at Amsterdam in 1802. He chose the profession of the law, in which he attained eminence. Among his early productions are poems entitled "National Legends," ("Vaderlandsche Legenden.") In 1830 he produced "The Village on the Frontier," a political farce, which had immense success. He published many popular novels, among which are "Our Forefathers," ("Onze Voorouders,") and "The Rose of Dekama." He translated into Dutch some plays of Shakspeare, and poems of Byron and Tennyson. He died August 26, 1868.

Lennep, van, (JAN DANIEL,) a Dutch linguist and critic, born at Leeuwarden in 1724. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Groningen from 1752 to 1768. He gained a high reputation by a work "On the Analogy of the Greek Language," and by his "Etymology of the Greek Language," ("Etymologicum Linguæ Græcæ,") (published by Scheide, 2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1771.

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Lenngren, lĕn'grĕn, (ANNA MARIA,) a Swedish writer, originally named **Malmstedt**, (mälm'stĕt,) born at Upsal in 1754, was the author of poems of a humorous character. Died in 1817.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Len'nox, (CHARLOTTE,) an ingenious authoress, born at New York in 1720, was the daughter of Colonel Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of that place. She went to England in her youth, and appears to have been dependent on her literary talents for support before and after her marriage with Mr. Lennox. She wrote "The Female Quixote," (1752,) "Henrietta," a successful novel, (1758,) and other works of fiction. In 1753 she published "Shakspeare Illustrated," a collection of tales on which the plays of that dramatist are founded, translated from various languages. She enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who expressed a high opinion of her works. Died in 1804.

Lennox, (Lord WILLIAM PITT,) an English novelist and writer on sporting matters, born in 1799. He was a younger son of the fourth Earl of Richmond. Among his numerous works are "Compton Audley," (1841,) "The Tuft-Hunter," (1843,) "The Story of my Life," (1857,) "Merrie England, its Sports and Pastimes," (1857,) "Drafts on my Memory," (1865,) etc. Died February 18, 1881.

Lenoble, lĕh-nobl', (EUSTACHE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Troyes in 1643. He wrote many works in prison, where he was confined for forgery, and acquired some popularity as a gay, sprightly writer. Among his works are "Political Dialogues," (1690,) and "The School of the World." Died in 1711.

Lenoir, lĕh-nwȧr', (ALEXANDRE,) a French antiquary and artist, born in Paris in 1761. In the Revolution he saved from destruction many monuments and works of art found in convents and churches. He was chosen keeper *(administrateur)* of the Museum of French Monuments in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of Painting on Glass," (1804,) and a "History of the Arts in France proved by Monuments," (1810,) Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lenoir, (ALEXANDRE ALBERT,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1801. He was architect of the museum formed by the union of the Palais des Thermes with the Hôtel de Cluny.

Lenoir, (ÉTIENNE,) a Frenchman distinguished for his skill in the fabrication of astronomical and mathematical instruments, was born at Mer in 1744. He furnished the instruments for the expeditions of La Pérouse and Baudin, and those used by the savants whom Bonaparte took to Egypt in 1798. Died in 1832.

Lenoir, (NICOLAS,) called LE ROMAIN, a French architect, born in Paris in 1726. He was employed as an architect by Voltaire at Ferney. Died in 1810.

Lenormand, lĕh-nor'mŏn', (MARIE ANNE ADÉLAÏDE,) a French fortune-teller, born at Alençon in 1772. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," (1829,) which has been translated into English. Died in 1843.

See F. GIRAULT, "Mademoiselle Le Normand, sa Biographie, ses Prédictions," etc., 1843.

Lenormant, lĕh-nor'mŏn', (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1802. He accompanied Champollion to Egypt in 1828, and was chosen a substitute of Guizot as professor of history in Paris in 1835. He wrote an "Introduction to Oriental History," (1838,) and other works. Died November 24, 1859.

Lenormant, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French archæologist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris, January 17, 1837. He began his archæologistic studies when very young. In 1874 he was made professor of archæology in the National Library. Among his works are "Lettres assyriologiques et épigraphiques," (4 vols., 1871–72,) "Les premières Civilisations," (1874,) "Études accadiennes," (1875,) "Étude sur quelques Parties des Syllabaires cunéiformes," (1877,) "Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible," etc. Died December 9, 1883.

Lenôtre, lĕh-nōtr', (ANDRÉ,) a French architect and designer of the royal gardens, was born in Paris in 1613. He displayed his inventive genius in adorning the park and garden of Versailles for Louis XIV., and designed or embellished other royal gardens at Chantilly, Saint-Cloud, and the Tuileries. In 1675 the king granted him letters of nobility. Died in 1700. "The gardens of the Tuileries and of Versailles," says the "Biographie Universelle," "will always be the master-pieces of the style invented by Lenôtre."

See, also, MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lenourry, lĕh-noo're', (DENIS NICOLAS,) a learned French monk, born at Dieppe in 1647. He devoted many years to a work entitled "Apparatus ad Bibliothecam maximam Patrum Veterum," etc., (2 vols., 1694–97,) which contains critical dissertations on the works of the Fathers. Died in 1724.

Lĕn'ox, (JAMES,) the founder of the Lenox Library in New York, was born about 1800. He was the son of a wealthy merchant of New York, of Scottish birth. James Lenox made a splendid collection of rare books. In 1870 this collection was turned over to a corporation and was made the nucleus of a free library. Mr. Lenox also built for the library a handsome building, worth, with the land it occupies, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The building was finished in 1877. Mr. Lenox died in 1880.

Lĕn'ox, (MATTHEW STUART,) EARL OF, a Scottish nobleman, was the father of Lord Darnley. In 1544 he was driven out of Scotland by the hostility of the regent Arran, and went to the court of Henry VIII., who gave him his niece Margaret Douglas in marriage. He was invited to return to Scotland with his son in 1564. In 1570 he was chosen Regent of Scotland by the party which was hostile to Queen Mary. Her partisans surprised him at Stirling in 1572, and, perceiving that his friends were likely to rescue him, instantly put him to death.

Lens, lĕns or lôn, (ANDREAS CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1739. He worked in Brussels, and painted history and portraits. He excelled in design, colouring, and chiaroscuro. Died in 1822.

See DE STASSART, "A. C. Lens," 1846.

Lens, (BERNARD,) a Belgian painter and engraver, excelled in miniature. He became court painter to George II. of England. Died in 1741.

Lenström or **Lenstroem**, lĕn'ström, (KARL JULIUS,) a Swedish writer, born at Gefle in 1811. He became professor of philosophy at his native place, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Theories of Art," (2 vols., 1839,) and a "History of Swedish Poetry," (1840.)

Lenthal or **Lenthall**, lĕnt'ăl, ? (WILLIAM,) an English statesman and lawyer, born in Oxfordshire in 1591. He was returned to Parliament in 1639, and in 1640 was chosen Speaker of the Commons by the popular or republican party. When the king attempted to arrest Hampden, and four other members, in the House, and asked Lenthal if they were present, he prudently replied, "I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House, whose servant I am, is pleased to direct me." In 1653 he ceased to be Speaker, the Parliament having been violently dissolved by Cromwell, but was elected by the new House to the same office in 1654. He also acted as Speaker for a short time in 1660, before Charles II. was restored. Died in 1682, or, according to some authorities, in 1662.

See HUME, "History of England;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Len'tu-lus, the name of a noble Roman family, a branch of the gens Cornelia, which produced several distinguished men. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA, a man of corrupt character but popular manners, was chosen consul in 73 B.C., and was afterwards expelled from the senate for some misconduct. He was an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, and was persuaded by the soothsayers that he was the third member of the Cornelia gens destined by the fates to have the chief power in Rome. By the orders of Cicero and the senate, he was put to death in 62 B.C.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER was consul in 57 B.C., when he promoted the recall of Cicero. In the civil war he took arms for Pompey, was made prisoner and liberated by Cæsar, but fought for Pompey at Pharsalia, and fled to Rhodes. Nothing further is known respecting him.

Lentulus, lĕn'too-lŭs, (CYRIACUS,) a German publicist, born at Elbingen about 1620. He published, in Latin, "Arcana of Kingdoms and Republics," (1653,) and "The Absolute Prince," (1663,) which, with his other works, form an ample commentary on Tacitus. Died in 1678.

Lenz, lĕnts, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH EMIL,) a German physician, born at Dorpat in 1804. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg in 1834, and was afterwards professor of medicine at the university in that city, and numbered among his pupils the imperial princes.

Lenz, (JAKOB MICHAEL REINHOLD,) a German poet and intimate friend of Goethe, born in Livonia in 1750. He became insane in consequence of an unrequited passion for Frederica Brion, who has been celebrated by Goethe. He wrote several comedies. Died in 1792.

See A. STÖBER, "Der Dichter Lenz und Friederike von Sesenheim," 1842.

Lenz, (KARL GOTTHOLD,) a German philologist and writer, born at Gera in 1763; died at Gotha in 1809.

Lenz, (OSKAR,) an Austrian geologist, born in 1848. Since 1874 he has made extensive explorations in West Africa.

Lenz, (SAMUEL,) a German historian, born at Stendal in 1686; died about 1760.

See HUCH, "S. Lenz's Leben," 1758.

Le'o [Fr. LÉON, là'ôn'] **I., Flā'vi-us**, Emperor of Constantinople, was a native of Thrace. At the death of Marcianus, in 457 A.D., he held a high rank in the army, by which he was proclaimed emperor through the influence of Aspar, who designed to make him only a nominal monarch. Having gained a victory over the Huns, he sent an expedition against Genseric in Africa, which was unsuccessful. He is represented as an able ruler. He died in 474 A.D., having named as his successor his grandson, Leo, an infant, who died after a nominal reign of a few months. Zeno, the father of Leo II., then began to reign.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire," edited by SAINT-MARTIN.

Leo II., born about 470 A.D., succeeded Leo I. in 474, and died the same year.

Leo III., called ISAU'RICUS, one of the most able emperors of the East, was born in Isauria, of obscure parentage. In the army of Justinian II. he rose to the highest rank. When Anastasius II. was dethroned, in 716 A.D., Leo and Theodosius aspired to succeed; and the former prevailed in 717. The first important event of his reign was his great victory over the Saracens, who had besieged Constantinople for two years, (718-19.) The prosperity of his reign was soon blasted by a dispute about the use of images, which Leo prohibited in 727, and which the Greek patriarch and the pope defended. Thus began the schism of the Iconoclasts, which convulsed the empire with persecutions, revolts, and great calamities to the end of his reign, and caused the final separation of the Latin from the Greek Church. He died in 741 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Constantine Copronymus.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" THEOPHANES, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leo IV., Emperor of Constantinople, born in 751 A.D., was the son of Constantine Copronymus, whom he succeeded in 775. His wife was the ambitious Irene. He was a zealous Iconoclast, and is charged with persecuting the orthodox or image-worshippers. He died in 780, leaving the throne to his minor son, Constantine VI.

See CEDRENUS, "History."

Leo V., Emperor of the East, is called THE ARMENIAN, because his father was a native of Armenia. Supported by the army, which he had corrupted, he rebelled against Michael Rangabé, and usurped the throne, in 813 A.D. He defeated the Bulgarians, who invaded his dominions, in 814. He was a zealous Iconoclast, and violently persecuted the image-worshippers, who appear to have been the majority. He was assassinated in 820 A.D., and Michael the Stammerer became emperor.

Leo VI., surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, Emperor of the East, born in 865 A.D., was the son of Basilius the Macedonian, whom he succeeded in 886. He exiled the patriarch Photius. His empire was invaded by the Saracens, who gained several victories. After a weak and inglorious reign, he died in 911, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Leo was more successful as an author than as a ruler. He wrote an esteemed treatise on Tactics, a poem on the desolation of Greece, moral discourses, and other works.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Le'o [Fr. LÉON, là'ôn'; It. LEONE, là-o'nà; Sp. LEON, là-ôn'; Port. LEÃO, là-ŏwn'] **I.**, POPE, called THE GREAT, an ambitious and able pontiff, was a native of Rome, and was chosen bishop of that see in 440 A.D., as successor to Sixtus III. His talents and learning had been approved in several important missions. In 445 he reversed the decision of Hilaire, (Hilarius,) a French bishop, on a question of discipline. It was the constant aim of his policy to promote the supremacy of the Bishops of Rome. He pronounced against the heresy of Eutyches, which was condemned in the œcumenic Council of Chalcedon in 451. Tradition informs us that Attila, marching against Rome in 452, was persuaded by the prayers of Leo to spare that city. He failed to prevent the pillage of Rome by the Vandal king Genseric in 455. He died in 461 A.D., leaving many sermons and epistles, which are valuable for the light they throw on the history of the age. Hilarius I. was his successor.

See P. DE MORNAY, "Histoire pontificale," 1612; P. DUMOULIN, "Vie et Religion de deux bons Papes, Léon I et Grégoire I," 1650.

Leo II., Pope, a native of Sicily, succeeded Agathon in 682 A.D. He is praised for virtues and learning by Catholic writers. He died in May, 684, and was succeeded by Benedict II.

Leo III., a Roman by birth, was chosen pope in 795 A.D., in place of Adrian I. His first act was the recognition of his subjection or allegiance to Charlemagne, to whom he sent the keys of Saint Peter's. In 799 he was attacked by a band of conspirators, and escaped with several wounds. Charlemagne visited Rome in 800, and was crowned by the pope as Emperor of the Romans, with the title of Augustus. Thus the Western Empire was restored, after it had been subverted three hundred and twenty-five years. Leo died in 816 A.D., and was succeeded by Stephen IV.

See J. G. Faber, "Dissertatio de Leone III. Papa Romano," 1748.

Leo IV., a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 847 A.D., in place of Sergius II. He bravely defended Rome against the Saracens, who, however, pillaged the basilica of Saint Peter. He built a suburb of his capital, which was named Leonina. His character is said to have been good. He died in 855, and was succeeded by Benedict III. The fabulous female pope Joan was supposed by some writers to have been the successor of Leo IV.

See Baronius, "Annales."

Leo V., a native of Ardea, was elected pope in 903 A.D., after the death of Benedict IV. About two months after his election he was deposed by his rival Christopher, and died in prison, according to one account, in 903.

Leo VI. succeeded John X. in 928 A.D., when the Church was in a deplorable state and Italy was filled with disorder. After a reign of seven months, he died, in 929, and was succeeded by Stephen VII.

Leo VII. was chosen pope after the death of John XI., in 937 A.D. He has the reputation of a wise and pious pontiff. His reign was not marked by important events. He died in 939, and Stephen VIII. then became pope.

Leo VIII. was elected pope in 963 A.D., in place of John XII., who had been deposed by a council. John returned, expelled Leo from Rome, and held the place until his death, in 964. The Romans then elected Benedict V.; but Leo was restored by the emperor Otho. He died in 965, and was succeded by John XIII.

See Platina, "Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum."

Leo IX., originally **Bruno**, broo'no, was born in Alsace in 1002, and was a cousin-german of the emperor Conrad the Salic. He was noted for learning, and became Bishop of Toul. In 1049 he succeeded Damasus II. He held frequent councils, and laboured zealously to reform the morals of the clergy Having raised an army to oppose the Normans, he was defeated by them and made prisoner, but was at last released. He died in 1054, and was succeeded by Victor II.

See F. X. Hunkler, "Leo IX. und seine Zeit," 1851; Muratori, "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," vol. iii., 1733.

Leo X., (Cardinal Giovanni **de' Medici**—dà mĕd'-ee-chee,) celebrated as a munificent patron of literature and the arts, the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, (the Magnificent,) was born at Florence in 1475. He was created a cardinal at the age of thirteen. In 1512 he was made prisoner by the French at Ravenna, but soon regained his liberty. Julius II. having died, Cardinal de' Medici was elected pope, March 11, 1513, and assumed the name of Leo X. He announced his patronage of literature by choosing two eminent authors, Bembo and Sadolet, as his apostolical secretaries. The pontificate of Leo is a memorable epoch in religion, politics, and the fine arts. In 1515 he negotiated and signed, with Francis I. of France, an important concordat, which remained in force nearly three centuries and gave to the king the right of nominating bishops in his own dominions. One of the most momentous acts of his administration was the immense issue and sale of indulgences, which were authorized in 1517, (ostensibly for the completion of the cathedral of Saint Peter's,) and which impelled Luther to denounce the corruptions and defy the power of the Church of Rome. (See Luther.) He is censured by many Catholics for his lenity towards Luther. By violence and craft he annexed Urbino and Perugia to the Papal State. In 1521 he made a treaty with Charles V., and became the ally of that prince in a war against Francis I. The capture of Milan had just been achieved by the allies, when Leo died in December, 1521, not without suspicion of poison. He was succeeded by Adrian VI. It is generally admitted that Leo was rather worldly and luxurious as the head of the Church. His fondness for buffoonery gave much offence to the stricter Catholics. As a temporal ruler he is considered more meritorious. Under his auspices Michael Angelo obtained celebrity at Florence and the splendid works of Raphael were completed in the Vatican. He restored its alienated revenues to the Roman University, in which one hundred professors received salaries, founded a Greek college at Rome, and liberally patronized poets, scholars, and artists. The part of the sixteenth century in which learning and art flourished most remarkably is generally designated as the "age of Leo the Tenth."

See W. Roscoe, "Life of Leo X.," 3d edition, 1840; A. Fabroni, "Vita Leonis X.," 1797; Audin, "Histoire de Léon X.," 1844; Paulo Giovio, "Vita Leonis X.," 1651; Artaud de Montor, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," vol. iv.; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Guicciardini, "Istoria d'Italia;" Ranke, "History of the Popes;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1806.

Leo XI., (Cardinal Alessandro **de' Medici**—dà mĕd'e-chee,) was advanced in years when he succeeded Clement VIII. on the 1st of April, 1605. He died on the 27th of the same month, probably from the fatigue of the coronation. He had been legate to France under Clement VIII., and had the reputation of a virtuous and moderate prelate. Paul V. was his successor.

Leo XII., (Cardinal Annibale **della Genga**—del'lâ jĕn'gâ,) was born in the district of Spoleto in 1760. Having acted for some years as nuncio in Germany and France, he became a cardinal in 1816. In September, 1823, he succeeded Pope Pius VII. He proclaimed a jubilee in 1825, and made reforms in the civil administration. His biographers give him credit for political prudence. In a circular letter of 1825 he denounced the Bible Societies. He died in February, 1829, and was succeeded by Pius VIII.

See P. Rudoni, "Leone XII. e Pio VIII.," 1829; C. Schmid, "Trauerrede auf Leo XII," 1829; Artaud de Montor, "Histoire du Pape Léon XII.," 2 vols., 1843; Cardinal Wiseman, "Recollections of the Last Four Popes."

Leo XIII., Pope, (Gioacchino **Pecci**,) was born March 2, 1810, at Carpineto, in Central Italy. He was descended from an old patrician family, and studied at Viterbo and at the Collegio Romano. He graduated in law and theology, and acquired a strong enthusiasm for the philosophy of Saint Thomas Aquinas. He was named by Gregory XVI. one of his chaplains in 1837, became Bishop of Damietta in 1843, was nuncio to Belgium from 1843 to 1846, was made Archbishop and Bishop of Perugia, 1846, was created a cardinal-priest in 1853 by Pius IX., became papal camerlengo in 1877, and was chosen pope February 21, 1878. He had been a friend and favourite of Gregory XVI., who is said to have reserved him for the cardinalate. Though a strong advocate of the papal claims to temporal dominion, Leo is looked upon as a man opposed to radical measures and extreme views. By the bull "Æterni Patris" he established and defined the authority of the philosophical and theological writings of Saint Thomas Aquinas. He also authorized the publication of a great part of the records of the papal court. This publication began in 1884, and promises to afford matter of great value to the writers and students of history.

Leo, an astronomer, who lived at Constantinople. He was invited to Bagdâd by the caliph Al-Mamoon, but the emperor refused to part with him. He was appointed Archbishop of Thessalonica, but was deprived of that office, for his opposition to image-worship, in 849 A.D.

Leo [Gr. Λέων] of Byzantium, [Fr. Léon de Byzance, là'ôN' dẹh be'zôNss',] a philosopher, who lived about 350 B.C., was a disciple of Plato. He was sent as ambassador to Philip of Macedon. His writings have not come down to us.

Leo of Módena, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, whose proper name was **Juda Arié** or **Arje**, (aR'yà,) was born

at Venice about 1572, and lived mostly in that city. He wrote verses in Hebrew and Italian, and published, besides other works, a Hebrew dictionary, and an "Account of the Rites and Customs of the Jews," (1637.) Died about 1650.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica."

Leo OF ORVIETO, [Lat. LEO URBEVETA'NUS,] an Italian chronicler, who flourished about 1320. He wrote, in barbarous Latin, a chronicle of the emperors, ending in 1308, and a chronicle of the popes, ending in 1314.

Leo, lā'o, (HEINRICH,) an eminent German historian, born at Rudolstadt in 1799. He obtained about 1828 the chair of history at Halle, which he filled for twenty-five years or more. In 1830 he published a "Manual of Mediæval History" and a "History of the Italian States," (5 vols.,) which were received with favour. He was an adversary of the Liberal or radical party in politics. Among his other works is a "Guide to Universal History," ("Leitfaden der Universal-Geschichte," 1838–40.) He died at Halle, April 24, 1878.

Leo, lā'o, (JUAN,) surnamed AFRICA'NUS, a Moorish geographer, born at Granada, was a child when his parents, flying from the victorious Spaniards, took him to Africa in 1491. He travelled extensively in Africa and Asia, was taken captive by Christian corsairs, and presented to Pope Leo X. about 1517. He abjured Islamism, and wrote, in Arabic, a "Description of Africa," (1526,) which was published by Ramusio in 1550 and was for a long time the best work on that subject.

See CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Leo, lā'o, (LEONARDO,) an eminent Italian composer, born in Naples in 1694, was a pupil of Scarlatti. He composed admired Italian operas, but acquired a more durable reputation by his "Miserere," "Dixit Dominus," and other pieces of sacred music, in which a grand effect is produced by means comparatively simple. He was the master of Piccini and of other excellent composers. His death is variously dated 1742, 1745, or 1755.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leo Allatius. See ALLATIUS.

Le'o Di-ac'o-nus, a Byzantine historian, was born at Caloë, in Ionia, about 950 A.D., and became a resident of Constantinople. He wrote a narrative of events from 959 to 975, which is called a valuable supplement to the Byzantine history.

Leo the Grammarian, one of the Byzantine historians. He wrote about 1013 (as a continuation of Theophanes) a history of Leo V. and seven succeeding emperors, entitled "Chronographia Res a recentioribus Imperatoribus gestas complectens," from 813 to 929.

Leo the Great. See LEO I., POPE.

Leo Judæ. See JUDA, (LEON.)

Leo Pi-lā'tus or **Leon'tius** (le-on'she-us) **Pila'tus** [Fr. LÉONCE PILATE, lā'ôNss' pe'lăt',] a Greek scholar, who taught Greek at Florence, and is said to have been the first who translated Homer into Italian or Latin. He was killed by lightning at sea about 1364.

See HODIUS, "De Græcis illustribus;" PETRARCH, "Epistolæ," v. and vi.

Leo Urbevetanus. See LEO OF ORVIETO.

Le-och'a-rēs, [Λεωχάρης,] an excellent Greek sculptor, flourished at Athens in the fourth century before Christ. His master-pieces were the "Rape of Ganymede," a statue of Apollo wearing a diadem, and one of Jupiter Tonans, which was placed in the Capitol of Rome. He executed, in gold and ivory, portrait-statues of King Philip and Alexander the Great. Died after 338 B.C.

Le-od'a-mas, [Λεωδάμας,] an Athenian orator of high reputation, was a disciple of Isocrates, and flourished about 400–350 B.C.

Léon, the French for LEO, which see.

Leon, lā-ôn', (DIEGO,) a Spanish general, born in 1804. In the civil war which began in 1833 he fought for the queen against Don Carlos. He was reputed the best general of cavalry in Spain. In 1840 he became a partisan of Christina in her contest with Espartero, and was appointed by her captain-general of Madrid. He conspired against Espartero, was made prisoner, and executed in 1841.

Leon, (PONCE DE.) See PONCE DE LEON.

Léon de Saint-Jean, lā'ôN' dẹh sân zhôN, or **Leo of Saint John**, a French theologian, born at Rennes in 1600. He wrote "Studium Sapientiæ universalis." Died in 1671.

Léonard, lā'o'năr', (NICOLAS GERMAIN,) a French poet, born at Guadeloupe in 1744, came to France in early youth. He wrote a poem on the seasons, and several idyls, (1766.) Died at Nantes in 1793.

Léonard de Limousin, lā'o'năr' dẹh le'moo'zân', or **Limosin**, le'mo'zân', a French painter and enameller, born at Limoges about 1500. He was director of a manufactory of enamels which Francis I. founded at Limoges. His works are admirable in design and colour. He copied the master-pieces of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and other Italian painters. Died about 1580.

Leonardi, lā-o-nar'dee, or **Leonardoni**, lā-o-nar-do'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1654, excelled in portraits. Died at Madrid in 1711.

Leonardo, lā-o-nar'do, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish painter and friar, born at Valencia about 1580. He painted history and portraits with success in Seville and Madrid. Died about 1640.

Leonardo (or **Lionardo**, le-o-nar'do) **da Pisa**, lā-o-nar'do dā pee'sā, called also **Lionardo Pisano** (pe-sā'no) and **Leonardo Bonacci** (bo-nāt'chee) or **Fibonacci**, (fe-bo-nāt'chee,) an Italian mathematician, who flourished about 1200. He was probably the first who introduced into Europe the Arabic numeration and the knowledge of algebra, which he derived from the Saracens. He wrote in 1202 an arithmetic called "Liber Abaci," which was published in 1857.

See GUGLIELMINI, "Elogio di Lionardo Pisano," 1813.

Leonardo da Vinci. See VINCI.

Leonarducci, lā-o-nar-doot'chee, (GASPARE,) an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1685. His principal poem is "Providence," ("La Providenza," 1739.) Died in 1752.

Leonatus. See LEONNATUS.

Leonbruno, lā-on-broo'no, (LORENZO,) a painter of the Mantuan school, born in 1489; died about 1537.

See PRANDI, "Notizie spettanti la Vita di L. Leonbruno," 1825.

Léonce. See LEONTIUS.

Léonce Pilate. See LEO PILATUS.

Leone. See LEO.

Leonelli, lā-o-nel'lee, (ZECCHINI,) an Italian mathematician and architect, born at Cremona in 1776; died in 1847.

Leonhard, von, fon lā'on-hart', (KARL CAESAR,) an eminent German geologist, born near Hanau in 1779. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1818 was appointed professor of geology at Heidelberg. Among his numerous works we may name his "Topographical Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1805–09,) and "Geology, or Natural History of the Earth," (8 vols., 1836–45,) which have been translated into English, French, and Dutch. Died in 1862.

Leonhardi, lā-on-har'dee, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1746. He became physician to the Elector of Saxony. Died in 1823.

Leonhardt, lā'on-hart, (GERHARD ADOLPH WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Neustadt, Hanover, June 6, 1815. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and was made minister of justice for Hanover in 1865, and chief justice of Hanover (under the Prussian *régime*) in 1867. Soon after this he was made minister of justice for Prussia. As head of the committee on justice in the council of the federal empire, he made a new criminal code for Germany. Died at Hanover, May 7, 1880.

Leoni, lā-o'nee, (GIACOMO,) a Venetian architect, who removed to England. Died about 1746.

Leoni, (LEONE,) a skilful sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany. He was patronized by Charles V., for whom he worked at Brussels and Madrid. He made marble statues of Charles and his empress, and a colossal bronze statue of the former at Madrid. Died about 1592. His son POMPEIO was also skilful in the same arts, and was enriched by the favours of Philip II. of Spain. Pompeio died at Milan in 1660.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Leoni, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver, surnamed PADOVANO, was born at Padua in

1531. He practised his three arts at Rome with nearly equal success. His paintings are landscapes and historical pieces. Died in 1606.

Leoni, (OTTAVIO,) surnamed IL PADOVANO or PADOVANINO, the son and pupil of the preceding, was born in Rome about 1576, and became one of the most famous portrait-painters of his time. He was chosen principal of the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. Died about 1630.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Leoniceno, lā-o-ne-chā'no, [Lat. LEONICE'NUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Lonigo, in the Vicentine, in 1428. He was professor of medicine or philosophy at Ferrara, and gained a high reputation by his writings. He was the first who translated Galen's work into Latin. Among his works is a treatise "On Syphilis," ("De Morbo Gallico," 1497.) Died in 1524.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Leonicenus. See LEONICENO.

Le-on-ĭ-ce'nus Om-nĭ-bo'nus, [It. OGNIBUÒNO DI LONIGO, on-ye-boo-o'no de lo-nee'go,] an eminent Italian grammarian, born at Lonigo about 1420. He lived in Venice, where it is supposed he taught rhetoric. He published a Latin "Treatise on Grammar," (1473,) and Commentaries on Lucan, Cicero, and other classics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis."

Leonico, lā-on'e-ko, (TOMMASO NICCOLÒ,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Venice in 1456. He translated some works of Aristotle and other ancient Greeks. Died in 1531.

Le-on'ĭ-das, [*Λεωνίδας,*] a heroic king of Sparta, renowned for his invincible courage, patriotic devotion, and noble and tragical end, was the son of Anaxandrides. He succeeded his brother, Cleomenes I., in 492 B.C. When Xerxes invaded Greece with his countless myriads, in 480, the Greek Congress resolved to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, and Leonidas commanded the small band to which that task was confided. With about 4000 men, he resisted the Persian army for several days, until a treacherous Greek guided 10,000 of the enemy through a secret path over the mountain. Leonidas, perceiving that his position was turned, dismissed all his men except 300 Spartans and about 1000 other Greeks. The Spartans maintained their post until they were all slain. The Persians are said to have lost there 20,000 men. The monument raised on the grave of the Spartans bore this inscription: "Go, traveller, and tell at Lacedæmon that we fell here in obedience to her laws." He left a son, Pleistarchus, who became king.

See HERODOTUS, books v. and vii.; GROTE, "History of Greece;" JUSTIN, book ii.; P. ECKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Virtute Leonidæ," 1762.

Leonidas II., King of Sparta, the son of Cleonymus, ascended the throne in 256 B.C. He factiously opposed the reforms of Agis IV., his colleague, who wished to restore the regulations of Lycurgus. After having been deposed for a short time, he regained his power in 240, and procured the death of Agis. In 236 B.C. he died, and was succeeded by his son, Cleomenes III.

Leonidas OF TARENTUM, a Greek poet, born at Tarentum, flourished about 275 B.C. He wrote about one hundred epigrams, which are preserved in the Greek Anthology and are much admired.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Leonio, lā-o'ne-o, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Spoleto in 1650. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Arcades, and contributed by his precepts and example to reform Italian poetry. Died in 1720.

Léonnat. See LEONNATUS.

Le-on-nā'tus or **Le-o-nā'tus,** [Gr. *Λεοννάτος;* Fr. LÉONNAT, lā'o'nā',] a Macedonian general of Pella, accompanied Alexander the Great in his invasion of Persia in 334 B.C. He was one of the officers employed about that king's person and on occasions requiring entire confidence. In the attack on Malli the life of Alexander was saved by the personal bravery of Leonnatus and Peucestas. At the death of his chief he obtained the satrapy of Phrygia Minor, and was soon urged by Antipater to aid him against the revolted Greeks. For this purpose he marched with an army into Thessaly where he was killed in battle in 322 B.C.

Le-on-tī'a-dēs, [Gr. *Λεοντιάδης,*] a leader of the oligarchical party which, aided by the Spartan army, obtained the mastery at Thebes about 382 B.C. He was killed in his own house by Pelopidas in 379 B.C.

Leontief or **Leontiew,** lā-on'te-ĕf', (ALEXIS LEONTIEVITCH,) a Russian savant, who obtained in 1779 the title of aulic councillor, and held other high offices. He was deeply versed in the Chinese literature, and translated into Russian several Chinese works on history, geography, etc. Died in 1786.

Leontium, le-on'she-um, [Gr. *Λεόντιον,*] an Athenian courtesan, the disciple and mistress of Epicurus. She acquired some distinction as a philosopher, and composed in answer to Theophrastus a work on philosophy, the style of which is praised by Cicero as written "scito quidem sermone et Attico."* Among her various lovers was Metrodorus, the disciple and intimate friend of Epicurus.

Leontius, le-on'she-us, [Gr. *Λεόντιος;* Fr. LÉONCE, lā'ôNss',] Emperor of the East, was born about 650 A.D. He became a general, and gained several victories. In 695 A.D. he rebelled against Justinian II., and usurped the throne. He was deposed by Apsimerus in 698, and in 705 A.D. was put to death by Justinian, who had recovered his power.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Leontius OF BYZANTIUM, called SCHOLAS'TICUS, an ecclesiastical writer, lived about the end of the sixth century. He wrote "De Sectis," and other works.

Leontius Pilatus. See LEO PILATUS.

Leopardi, lā-o-par'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an excellent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Venice. Among his works are the mausoleum of Doge Andrea Vendramini, (Venice,) and the three bronze columns in the Piazza di San Marco, on which the standards of the republic were suspended. The elegance and proportions of these are equally admirable. Died in 1515.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Leopardi, (GIACOMO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian poet and philologist, born at Recanati, in the Papal States, in June, 1798. Between 1818 and 1820 he won a place among the first lyric poets of Italy by *canzoni* "To Italy," and "On the Monument which Florence was about to erect to Dante." In 1822 he removed to Rome, where he produced an excellent criticism on the publication of the "Chronicon" of Eusebius by Mai and Zohrab, (1823.) His poems, published collectively under the title of "Canti," (1831,) contain passages of great eloquence and pathos. His prose essays, "Operette morali," (1827,) are esteemed among the finest models of Italian prose which the present century has produced. Died in Naples in 1837. "We believe," says the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1850, "it may be said without exaggeration that he was one of the most extraordinary men whom this century has produced, both in his powers and likewise in his performances, achieved as they were under singular disadvantages. For not only did he die at thirty-eight, almost *nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita*, but likewise 'Heaven's unimpeached decrees,' in his case, nearly

'Made that shortened span one long disease.'

With a life thus limited, . . . Count Giacomo Leopardi amassed great stores of deep and varied learning, proved himself to be possessed of profound literary judgment, exquisite taste, and a powerful imagination, and earned in his own country the character summed up in the words of one of his editors, as *sommo filologo, sommo poeta e sommo filosofo.*" Leopardi sympathized with the efforts to liberate Italy from foreign domination.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Conte Leopardi," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1848.

Le'o-pōld [It. LEOPOLDO, lā-o-pol'do] **I.,** often called **Leopold the Great,** [Ger. LEOPOLD DER GROSSE, lā'o-polt dĕr grōs'seh; Lat. LEOPOL'DUS MAG'NUS,] Emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Maria Anna of Spain, was born in June, 1640. He became King of Hungary in 1655,

* *I.e.* "In a skilful and elegant style."

and King of Bohemia in 1657. After the death of his father, and a competition with Louis XIV. of France, Leopold was elected emperor on the 18th of July, 1658. The Turks, having invaded Hungary with a large army, were defeated at Saint Gothard in 1664, and Leopold then made with them a truce of twenty years. In 1674 he commenced war against Louis XIV., which, after indecisive campaigns on the Rhine, was ended by the treaty of Nymwegen in 1678. The Hungarians, driven by his despotic measures to revolt, chose Tekeli as their leader in 1682, and were aided by a Turkish army of 200,000 men, which besieged Vienna in July, 1683. Sobieski, King of Poland, saved the capital by a decisive victory over the Turks in September of that year. The Austrians, commanded by Prince Eugene, finished the war by a victory at Zenta in 1697, in which year also a second war against France was ended by the peace of Ryswick. The claim of his family to the throne of Spain, vacated by the death of Charles II. in 1700, involved Leopold in another war with Louis XIV. He renewed his alliance with England and Holland in 1701. His army, commanded by Prince Eugene, gained several victories in Italy in 1701–02, and shared the triumph of the allies at Blenheim in 1704. Before the termination of this long war of the Spanish succession, he died, in May, 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph I. He had had three wives, the first of whom was a Spanish princess, Margarita Theresa. His prosperity is ascribed to the merit of his ministers and generals, rather than to his own abilities. Among the important events of his reign was the recognition of Ernest Augustus of Hanover, in 1692, as an Elector of the empire.

See "Life of Leopold I.," London, 1706; MENCKE, "Leben Leopolds I.," 1707; WAGNER, "Historia Leopoldi Magni," 1719–31; RINCK, "Leben und Thaten Leopolds des Grossen," 1708; REINA, "Vita ed Imperio di Leopoldo I.," 1710; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leopold II. OF GERMANY, the second son of the empress Maria Theresa, was born May 5, 1747. At the death of his father, Francis I., in 1765, he inherited the grand duchy of Tuscany, which he ruled twenty-five years in a wise and liberal spirit. During this period he made many reforms in the administration. He suppressed the Inquisition, abolished the penalty of death, and co-operated with Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia, in the reformation of monastic discipline, which caused an angry contest between him and the court of Rome. On the death of his brother, Joseph II., February 20, 1790, Leopold became heir of the Austrian monarchy, which was then not in a prosperous condition. The Low Countries were in revolt, Hungary was discontented, Turkey and Prussia were hostile, and France was estranged from Austria by the Revolution. He quickly reduced the Low Countries to obedience by an army, and pacified his other subjects by a conciliatory policy. In 1791 he concluded peace with Turkey at Sistova, and was elected Emperor of Germany. The alarming progress of the French Revolution induced him to form an alliance with Prussia at Pilnitz, in 1791, for the restoration of Louis XVI. Hostilities were about to begin, when he died suddenly on the 1st of March, 1792, leaving the reputation of an able and just ruler. His wife was Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III. of Spain. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II., (of Germany,) who in reference to Austria is styled Francis I.

See "Leben Leopolds II.," Prague, 1791; FOUCAULT. "Histoire de Leopold II," 1791; ALXINGER, "Ueber Leopold II.," 1792; SARTORI, "Leopoldinische Annalen." 2 vols., 1792; J. B. SCHELS, "Leopold II.," 1837.

Leopold I., King of Belgium, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Coburg in 1790. He was a son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was a brother of the Duchess of Kent, and uncle of the British queen Victoria. In May, 1816, he married the princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. and heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, who died in childbirth before the end of that year. He refused the crown of Greece, offered to him in 1830. On the 4th of June, 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, who were separated from Holland by the revolution of 1830. Hostilities were renewed by the Dutch, and a French army came to the aid of the Belgians. In 1832 Leopold married Louise Marie Thérèse, a daughter of King Louis Philippe. He was quite popular among his subjects, towards whom his policy was marked by liberality and a scrupulous regard for their constitutional rights. He died in December, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II.

See L. HYMANS, "Histoire du Règne de Léopold I," 1864; RASTOUL DE MONGEOT, "Léopold I, Roi des Belges, sa Vie militaire et politique," 1850; THÉODORE JUSTE, "Léopold, Roi des Belges," 1868; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1869; "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1866.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, son and successor of Leopold I., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835. He is a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of France, and a near relative of the reigning families of Great Britain and Coburg-Gotha. As Duke of Brabant, he was an active legislator before his succession (in 1865) to the throne. His wife, Queen Charlotte, is a niece of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. Of his three daughters, the eldest, Louise, his heir-apparent, is married to prince of the Saxe-Coburg line; the second, Stéphanie, is the wife of Rodolph, prince-imperial of Austria.

Leopold I., Duke of Austria, was born in 1157. He served under Richard I. of England at the siege of Acre. In 1193, to gratify his avarice and to revenge an insult he fancied he had received from Richard, he arrested him at Vienna on his homeward journey and threw him into prison. He received a large sum of money for the transfer of the royal captive to the emperor Henry VI. Died in 1194.

Leopold II., Duke of Austria, born in 1292, was the third son of Albert I., Emperor of Germany, who was killed in 1308, leaving his dominions in joint-tenancy to his sons. Leopold ruled Suabia, Alsace, and Switzerland. His brothers, Frederick and Louis of Bavaria, were competitors for the imperial throne. In 1315 Leopold attacked the Swiss, (who favoured the cause of Louis of Bavaria,) and was defeated at Morgarten. In 1325 a treaty was made between the two parties, and it was agreed that Louis and Frederick should reign jointly. Leopold died about 1326.

See LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte Hauses Habsburg."

Leopold III., Duke of Austria, the son of Albert II., was born about 1350. He became ruler over Suabia, Tyrol, etc. War having broken out between him and the Swiss cantons, he was defeated and killed in 1386 at the famous battle of Sempach, where Arnold of Winkelried decided the victory by throwing himself on the Austrian spears and breaking the phalanx.

See KURZ, "Oestreich unter Albrecht III."

Leopold I. OF TUSCANY. See LEOPOLD II., (Emperor.)

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, was born at Florence in 1797, and was a son of Ferdinand III., whom he succeeded in 1824. He conceded a constitution to Tuscany in 1847. In consequence of the triumph of the democratic party, he retired from Florence, but was restored by the Austrian army in July, 1849. He was forced to abdicate by the revolutionary movements of the spring of 1859, and Tuscany was annexed to Sardinia. He published a fine edition of the works of Lorenzo de' Medici, (4 vols., 1825.) Died in 1870.

Leopold OF ANHALT-DESSAU. See ANHALT-DESSAU.

Leopold OF LORRAINE. See LORRAINE.

Leopold, lā'o-pold', (CARL GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish poet, born at Stockholm in 1756. In 1778 he composed an "Ode on the Birth of the Prince-Royal Gustavus Adolphus," and in 1788 he became private secretary of Gustavus III., who treated him with much favour and confidence. He produced two successful tragedies, "Odin" (1790) and "Virginia," and sang the martial exploits of the Swedes in several admired odes. He was appointed secretary of state in 1818. Died in 1829.

See MAGNUS AF PONTIN, "Minne af C. G. Leopold," 1830; EHRENSTROEM, "Notice biographique sur M. de Leopold," 1838; SKJOELDEBRAND, "Tal vid C. G. af Leopolds Graf," 1829; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Leopold Friedrich, lā'o-polt' freed'riK, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, was born in 1794. On the death of his grandfather, in 1817, he succeeded to the government, and in 1853 to that of Anhalt-Köthen. Died in 1871.

Leopold Friedrich Franz, lā'o-polt' frēd'rik frănts, Duke of Dessau, born in 1740. In 1758 he assumed the government, and distinguished himself by his able administration and his patronage of learning and the arts. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his grandson, the subject of the preceding article.

Leopoldo. See LEOPOLD I., Emperor of Germany.

Léosthène. See LEOSTHENES.

Le-os'the-nēs, [Gr. Λεωσθένης; Fr. LÉOSTHÈNE, lā'-os'tăn',] an Athenian general, who makes his first appearance in history about the time of the death of Alexander the Great, 324 B.C. He was attached to the party of Demosthenes, and seems to have had a high reputation, as he was chosen commander of the combined Greek army in the Lamian war, the object of which was to liberate Greece from the Macedonian yoke. He defeated Antipater in Thessaly, and besieged him in Lamia. At this siege Leosthenes was killed, in 323 B.C., after which success deserted the Athenian arms.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Léotaud, lā'o'tō', (VINCENT,) an able French geometer, born in the diocese of Embrun in 1595. He was a professor at the College of Dôle. Among his works are "Elements of Practical Geometry," ("Geometricæ practicæ Elementa," 1631,) and "Cyclomathia," etc., (1663.) Died in 1672.

Le-o-tȳch'i-dēs, [Gr. Λεωτυχίδης; Fr. LÉOTYCHIDE, lā'o'te'kĕd',] a Spartan king, the son of Menares, succeeded Demaratus, who was deposed about 491 B.C. Leonidas I. was his colleague in the government. He obtained command of the Greek fleet, and shared with Xanthippus the honour of the signal victory over the Persians at Mycale in 479 B.C. Having been accused of receiving a bribe from some Thessalians, he was banished in 469, and died in exile at Tegea.

See HERODOTUS, "History," books vi., viii., and ix.

Leowitz, lā'o-wĭts', [Lat. LEOVI'TIUS,] (CYPRIAN,) a Bohemian astronomer, born near Hradisch in 1524; died in 1574.

Le Paige, lẹh-pāzh', (THOMAS,) a French religious writer, born in Lorraine in 1597; died in 1658.

Lepaute, lẹh-pōt', (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French clockmaker, born at Montmédy in 1709. He lived in Paris, and was celebrated for the perfection of his works. He made time-pieces for many public edifices of Paris, and for the most of the observatories of Europe. He published a "Treatise on Clockwork," *(Horlogerie.)* Died in 1789.

His wife, *née* NICOLE REINE **Étable de Labrière**—ā'tăb'l' dẹh lă'brĕ'air', born in Paris in 1723, acquired distinction as an astronomer. She was a friend of Clairaut and Lalande, whom she assisted in the calculations on the return of Halley's comet, (1757.) She was the author of "Observations" inserted in the "Connaissances des Temps," of "Tables of the Sun, Moon, and Planets," and of several memoirs on astronomy. Died in 1788.

Lepautre or **Lepôtre**, lẹh-pōtr', (ANTOINE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1614. He was first architect of Louis XIV. In 1652 he published an esteemed work entitled "The Architecture of A. Lepautre." He had an excellent talent for decoration, and abounded in new inventions. The church of Port-Royal, in a suburb of Paris, was designed by him. Died in 1691.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Lepautre, (JEAN,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1617, was a skilful designer and engraver. He designed and etched many subjects which are admirable models for architects and other artists. Died in 1682.

Lepautre, (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1660, was a son of Antoine, noticed above. He studied and worked in Rome for fifteen years, and then returned to Paris, where he obtained success, though his works are defective in taste. His chief production is the group of Æneas and Anchises, at the Tuileries. Died in 1744.

Lépaux. See LARÉVEILLÈRE.

Le Pays de, dẹh lẹh pā'e', (RENÉ,) Sieur Plessis-Villeneuve, a gay and witty French versifier, born at Nantes or Fougères in 1636. He was for many years director-general of the salt-tax *(gabelle)* in Dauphiné and Provence. He was noted for his *bons mots*. His "Friendships, Loves, and Little Loves" ("Amitiés, Amours et Amourettes," 1664) had a great success. He published many letters, sonnets, etc. Died in 1690.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, Dictionnaire Historique."

Lépée, (ABBÉ.) See ÉPÉE, DE L'.

Lepekhin or **Lepechin**, lĕp-ẹh-keen' or lĕp-ẹh-kin', (IVAN IVANOWITCH,) a Russian naturalist, born about 1740. He was charged by Catherine II. to explore Russia, and published the results in a "Journal of Travels through the Various Provinces of the Russian Empire," (3 vols., 1771–80.) Died in 1802.

Lepelletier, lẹh-pĕl'te-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French theologian, born in Franche-Comté about 1670, became canon of Rheims. He wrote polemical treatises against the Jansenists, and many religious works. Died in 1743.

Lepelletier or **Le Pelletier**, (JEAN,) a French antiquary and merchant, born at Rouen in 1633. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Noah's Ark," (1704.) Died in 1711.

Lepelletier (or **Le Peletier**, lẹh pẹh-lẹh-te-ā') **de Saint-Fargeau**, lẹh-pĕl'te-ā' dẹh săn'făr'zhō', (LOUIS MICHEL,) a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1760, was president *à mortier* of the Parliament of Paris, and was the owner of an immense fortune. He became a partisan of the new régime, and in 1792 was an influential member of the Convention. It appears that he had given the royalists reason to expect he would favour lenity in the king's trial, but was impelled by the terrorism of the Jacobins to vote for death. For this act he was assassinated by Pâris, a royalist, in January, 1793.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" FÉLIX LEPELLETIER, "Vie de M. Lepelletier," 1793.

Le Père, lẹh pair, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1761. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and was directed by Bonaparte to draw up a plan for the restoration of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Died in 1844.

Lépicié, lā'pe'se-ā', (BERNARD,) a skilful French engraver and painter, was born in Paris in 1698. He went to England, and engraved Raphael's Cartoons at Hampton Court. He afterwards worked in Paris, and became secretary of the Academy in 1740. His manner is broad and mellow, and his design correct. Died in 1755.

Lépicié, (NICOLAS BERNARD,) a French historical painter, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1735. He was a pupil of C. Vanloo, became professor in the Royal Academy, and received the title of painter to the king. His works are marred by the faults which prevailed in the French school at that time. Died in 1784.

Lep'ĭ-da Do-mi'tĭ-a, (do-mish'e-ą,) a Roman lady of great personal beauty but infamous character. She was the daughter of Drusus, and aunt of the emperor Nero.

Lep'ĭ-dus, the name of a celebrated Roman family of the patrician gens Æmilia. MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS was elected consul in 187 B.C., pontifex maximus in 180, and censor in 179. He was six times chosen by the censors *princeps Senatus*. Died about 152 B.C. The triumvir of the same name was his lineal descendant.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) a Roman orator, a grandson of the preceding, was consul in 137 B.C. In the next year he commanded in several battles in Spain, and was defeated. Cicero represents him as the greatest orator of his age.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) the father of the triumvir, was prætor in Sicily in 81 B.C. In 79 he was chosen consul by the partisans of Marius, and attempted to nullify or repeal the measures of Sulla, who had just died. A violent contest ensued between the factions. In 77 Lepidus was declared by the senate a public enemy, and was defeated in battle by Pompey near Rome. He died about 76 B.C.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) THE TRIUMVIR, was prætor when the civil war broke out between Pompey and Cæsar, in 49 B.C. He joined the party of Cæsar, who, at his departure for Spain, left Lepidus in charge

of the capital. In 48 he obtained the province of Nearer Spain, with the title of proconsul, and in 46 became the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship. He was master of the horse when Cæsar was killed, in 44 B.C. When the senate and Antony came to an open rupture, Lepidus joined the latter with an army, and in October, 43, he united with Antony and Octavian to form the famous triumvirate. He put his own brother on the list of the proscribed who were sacrificed by this coalition. In the division of provinces, Spain and Narbonese Gaul were allotted to Lepidus, who remained in Italy, while the other two led their army against Brutus. After their victory at Philippi, Octavius and Antony ceased to treat him as their equal, and deprived him of his provinces in 42, but gave him a command in Africa. When the triumvirate was renewed, however, (37 B.C.,) he was nominally included in it. In 36 he failed in an attempt to recover power, and, being deserted by his troops, surrendered to Octavius, who spared his life but banished him from Rome. He died in 13 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" MERIVALE, "The Romans under the Emperors."

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, formed a conspiracy, in 30 B.C., to kill Augustus on his return to Rome after the battle of Actium. Mæcenas detected the plot, and sent Lepidus to Augustus, who put him to death.

Lepidus, (PAULUS ÆMILIUS,) a brother of the triumvir, became ædile about 55 B.C., prætor in 53, and consul in 50. After the death of Cæsar, 44 B.C., he acted with the aristocratic party in opposition to the triumvirs. Died about 40 B.C.

Leplat, lẹh-plȧ′, (JOSSE,) a Belgian jurist and canonist, born at Malines in 1732; died in 1810.

Lepois. See POIS, LE.

Le Poittevin, lẹh pwȧt′vȧN′, a successful French painter of landscapes, genre, and marine pieces, was born in Paris in 1806. His proper name is EDMONDE MODESTE EUGÈNE POIDEVIN. He gained a medal of the first class in 1836. Died August 6, 1870.

Le Prévost d'Iray, lẹh prȧ′vō′ de′rȧ′, (CHRÉTIEN SIMÉON,) a French poet and antiquary, born in Normandy in 1768. Among his works is a "History of Egypt under the Romans," (1816.) Died in 1849.

Leprince or **Le Prince,** lẹh prȧNss, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Metz in 1733. He worked several years in Saint Petersburg, where he adorned the imperial palace. He returned to France many years before his death, which occurred in 1781.

Le Prince de Beaumont, lẹh prȧNss dẹh bō′mōN′, (MARIE,) a sister of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1711. She was divorced from M. Beaumont in 1745, and removed to London, where she was employed as governess or teacher for many years. She published many useful and successful juvenile books, moral tales, etc. Her "Magazine for Children" ("Magasin des Enfants," 1757) was often reprinted and translated. She was author of a popular "Magazine for Young Ladies," "The Modern Mentor," (1772,) "Complete Education," etc. About 1764 she went to reside at Annecy, in Savoy. Died in 1780.

Lepsius, lẹp′se-ûs, (KARL PETER,) a German antiquary, born at Naumburg, on the Saale, in 1775, was the father of Karl Richard, noticed below. He studied law, and obtained several civil offices under the Saxon and Prussian governments. He published a "Treatise on the Mediæval Architectural Monuments of Saxony and Thuringia," and a few other works. Died in 1853.

Lepsius, (KARL RICHARD,) a German philologist and antiquary, highly distinguished for his Egyptian researches, was a son of the preceding. He was born at Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony, December 20, 1813, and received his first instruction from his father. He pursued his studies in the Universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, giving special attention to languages and philology. In 1834 he published "Palæography as an Aid to Philology," which obtained a prize from the French Institute, and was followed by an "Essay on the Affinity of the Semitic, Indian, Ancient Persian, Egyptian, and Ethiopian Languages," (1835.) In 1836 he visited Rome, where he formed an intimate friendship with Bunsen, and wrote a "Letter to Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," (1837,) which attracted great attention. He visited England in 1838, and afterwards became a resident of Berlin. He produced a treatise on the "Etrurian and Oscan Dialects," (1841,) and "Obituary of the Egyptians," ("Das Todtenbuch der Aegypter," 1842.) Lepsius having projected a great historical and antiquarian work on Egypt, the King of Prussia was induced by Bunsen and Humboldt to send to Egypt an expedition under his direction. Assisted by artists of various sorts, he investigated the antiquities of that country from 1842 until 1846. On his return he was chosen a professor in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 produced the first volume of his "Chronology of the Egyptians." He published the interesting and important results of his late expedition in a splendid work entitled "The Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia," ("Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien," 1849–59.) Among his principal works are "Letters on Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai," (1852,) "Universal Linguistical Alphabet," (1855,) "The Assyrian Eponymes," (1869,) and "The Babylonian Tables of Senkereh," (1877.) Died in London, July 12, 1884.

Lep'tĭ-nēs, [Gr. Λεπτίνης; Fr. LEPTINE, lẹp′tẹn′,] a Syracusan commander, was a brother of Dionysius the Elder. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the Carthaginians at Syracuse about 396 B.C. He was killed at the battle of Cronium, in 383 B.C.

Lequien, lẹh-ke-ȧN′, (MICHEL,) a learned French monk, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1661. Among his works are a "Defence of the Hebrew Text, and of the Vulgate," (1690,) and "Oriens Christianus," (3 vols., 1740,) an account of the churches, patriarchs, etc. of the East, which is commended. Died in 1733.

Lequien de la Neuville, lẹh-ke-ȧN′ dẹh lȧ nuh′vèl′, (JACQUES,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1647. He accompanied the French ambassador to Lisbon in 1713, and there composed his principal work, a "History of Portugal," (2 vols., 1700–20.) Died in 1728.

Leray, lẹh-rȧ′, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) D.D., an archbishop, born at Châteaugiron, France, April 20, 1825. He removed when eighteen to the United States, was educated at Rennes and at Baltimore, in 1852 was ordained a Catholic priest, served chiefly in Mississippi, and held professorships in the colleges at Vincennes, Spring Hill, and Baltimore. In 1877 he was consecrated Bishop of Natchitoches, was appointed coadjutor of New Orleans in 1879, and in 1883 succeeded Dr. Perché as archbishop of that see.

Leray, lẹh-rȧ′, (THÉODORE CONSTANT,) a French admiral, born at Brest in 1795; died in 1849.

Lerche, lêr′kẹh, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German naturalist, born at Potsdam in 1703; died at Saint Petersburg in 1780.

Lerchenfeld, lêr′kẹn-fêlt′, (MAXIMILIAN,) BARON OF, a German statesman of liberal opinions, born at Munich in 1779; died in 1843.

Lerdo de Tejada, lêr′do dȧ tā-hȧ′dȧ, (SEBASTIAN,) a Mexican president, born at Jalapa, April 25, 1825. He studied at Puebla, and at the College of San Ildefonso, Mexico. He became an advocate in 1853, was a judge of the high court, 1855–57, became foreign minister and premier in 1857, was minister of justice and of foreign affairs in 1863, shared in the work of destroying Maximilian's empire, became chief justice in 1868, and was elected president in 1872. He was re-elected in 1876, but was soon after exiled. Died April 21, 1889.

Lerebours, lẹh-rẹh′boor′, (NOËL JEAN,) a French optician, born in Normandy in 1762. He made telescopes of superior quality, and other optical instruments. Died in 1840.

Leri, de, dẹh lẹh-re′, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, born in 1534. He laboured in Brazil about two years, (1556–58,) and published "An Account of his Voyage to Brazil," (1577.) Died in 1611.

Lerma, de, dȧ lêr′mȧ, (FRANCISCO DE ROXAS (OI ROJAS) DE SANDOVAL,) DUKE, a Spanish statesman of moderate ability. He was equerry to Don Philip, who in 1598 became king as Philip III. and appointed the subject of this article prime minister. He was then created Duke of Lerma, having previously been called

Marquis of Denia. He equipped a large fleet which was ordered to cruise on the English coast, but was destroyed by a storm, after which he made a peace on terms favourable to England. For twenty years he retained the favour of the king, and had entire control of the government. His policy was mild, pacific, and prudent in some respects, but was not successful in relation to finances. He was supplanted in 1618 by his son, the Duke of Uzeda. Died in 1625.

See WATSON, "History of Philip II.;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv. chap. xlviii.

Lerminier, lêr'me'ne-à', (JEAN LOUIS EUGÈNE,) a French publicist and lawyer, born in Paris in 1803. He obtained in 1831 a chair of legislation in the College of France, where his eloquent lectures were much admired by the ardent youth. Among his works are "The Philosophy of Law," (2 vols., 1831,) and a "History of the Legislators and Constitutions of Ancient Greece," (2 vols., 1852.) He wrote the article "Guizot" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." He was remarkable for animation of style, vigour of images, and nobleness of expression. Died in 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lerminier, (THÉODORIC NÉLAMOND,) a French physician, born at Saint-Valery-sur-Somme in 1770. In 1808 he was appointed physician *par quartier* for the service of the imperial household. He attended Napoleon in the campaigns of Spain, Russia, (1812,) and Saxony, and gave proof of great professional talent and courage. Died in Paris in 1836.

L'Ermite. See ERMITE, L'.

Lermontof, Lermontov, or **Lermontow**, lêr'mon-tof', (MIKHAIL IVANOVITCH,) a popular Russian poet, born in 1811, became an officer in the guards. In 1837, by a poem "On the Death of Pushkin," he offended the emperor, who ordered him to join the army of the Caucasus. While serving there in the army, he wrote "The Circassian Boy," and other popular poems, and a successful novel, called "A Hero of our Own Time," (1840.) He was killed in a duel in 1841. Like Byron, he expresses his own character and feelings in his writings, and is the principal person in the tales or pictures which his imagination produces.

See SAINT-RENÉ TAILLANDIER, "Le Poëte du Caucase," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for February 1, 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lernæan Hydra. See HYDRA.

Lernout, lêr'noo', (JEAN,) [Lat. JA'NUS LERNU'TIUS,] a Latin poet, born at Bruges in 1545. He was made prisoner by the English in 1587, and detained five years. His "Carmina," odes, epigrams, etc., published in 1579, are said to have considerable merit. Died in 1619.

Lernutius. See LERNOUT.

Leroi. See LEROY.

Leroux, leh-roo', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Sèvres in 1749. Having been elected to a high municipal office in Paris in 1790, he exposed his life in his efforts to defend the royal family, for which he was proscribed. Died in 1832.

Leroux, (PIERRE,) a French socialist, born in Paris in 1798. He founded, in partnership with Madame George Sand, the "Revue Indépendante." His principal work is "On Humanity: its Principle and its Prospects," ("De l'Humanité: de son Principe et de son Avenir," 2 vols., 1840.) Died April 12, 1871.

Leroy, leh-rwâ', (CHARLES,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1726, was a son of Julien, noticed below. He published two valuable works, viz.: "Memoirs and Observations on Medicine," and "Mélanges of Philosophy, Chemistry," etc., (1771.) Died in 1779.

Leroy, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a natural philosopher, born in Paris, was a son of Julien, noticed below. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1751, and wrote several memoirs on electricity. Died in 1800.

Leroy, (JEAN BAPTISTE ONÉSIME,) a French dramatic writer, born at Valenciennes in 1788. He produced successful comedies. Died February 18, 1875.

Leroy or **Le Roy**, (JULIEN,) a French watchmaker, born at Tours in 1686. He settled in Paris, and acquired a European reputation by the excellence of his workmanship. He obviated the changes of temperature by a mechanism of compensation, invented horizontal clocks, and made many improvements in the art. In 1739 he received the title of *horloger* to the king. Died in 1759. His sons CHARLES, JEAN BAPTISTE, JULIEN DAVID, and PIERRE are noticed in this work.

Leroy or **Leroi**, (JULIEN DAVID,) a French architect, son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1726. Having visited and studied the ancient models in Greece, he published in 1758 an excellent work entitled "Ruins of the Finest Monuments of Greece," which contributed greatly to reform the vitiated taste that prevailed in France before its appearance. The lectures which he gave for forty years as professor of architecture finished the revolution which that book commenced. He wrote, also, "Observations on the Edifices of Ancient Nations," (1767,) and other works. Died in 1803.

See GABET, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Leroy or **Le Roy**, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (LOUIS,) an excellent French classical scholar, born at Coutances. He travelled much in his youth, and on his return home gained distinction by translations of Demosthenes' "Philippics" and of some works of Plato. He was an old man when he obtained the chair of Greek in the Collége Royal in 1572. Among his works are a "Life of Budæus," in elegant Latin, (1540,) "The Origin and Excellence of the Art of Government," (*l'Art politique,*) (1567,) and "The Vicissitude and Variety of Things," (1576.) He is reputed one of the first French writers who attained harmony in prose. Died in 1577.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Leroy, (PIERRE,) a French satirical writer, who lived about 1590, was a canon of the cathedral of Rouen. He was one of the principal authors of a very popular satire and master-piece of pleasantry, entitled "Menippean Satire on the Virtue of the Spanish Catholicon," ("Satyre Ménippée de la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne," 1593,) "which," said Voltaire, "was as profitable to the cause of Henry IV. as the battle of Ivry."

Leroy, (PIERRE,) a skilful watchmaker, born in Paris in 1717, was the son of Julien, noticed above. He was chiefly noted for the perfection he attained in marine time-pieces, and received a prize from the Academy for the best method of measuring time at sea. He has the credit of discovering the isochronism of spiral springs. He published several remarkable treatises on his art, —one called "Étrennes chronométriques pour l'Année 1760." Died in 1785.

Leroy-Beaulieu, leh-rwâ' bō'le-uh', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French economist, born at Saumur, December 9, 1843. He was educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, and at Rome, Bonn, and Berlin. In 1878 he entered the Chamber of Deputies. His essay "On the influence of the moral and intellectual condition of labourers upon their wages" (1867) received great attention. He is the author of many papers on politics, taxation, colonization, free trade, (which he defends,) finance, labour, etc. In 1878 he was chosen to the French Institute.

Leroy d'Étiolles, leh-rwâ' dà'te'ol', (JEAN JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1798, is distinguished as the inventor of instruments used in lithotrity. This invention was also claimed by M. Civiale; but a committee of the Academy of Sciences awarded a prize to Leroy d'Étiolles "for having first made known [in 1822] the instruments which he had invented." He died August 25, 1860.

Leroy de la Corbinaye, leh-rwâ' deh là kor'be'nà', (CHARLES,) a French lexicographer, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1690. He published a valuable "Treatise on French Orthography, in the Form of a Dictionary," (1739,) which is praised for accuracy, method, etc. Died in 1739.

Leroy de Saint-Arnaud, leh-rwâ' deh sânt ăr'nō', (ARNAUD JACQUES,) a French general, born in Paris about 1800. He distinguished himself in Algeria, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1847, and that of general of division in 1851, as a reward for his successful operations against the Kabyle tribes. Having become minister of war in October, 1851, he promoted the *coup d'état* of December 2, and was made a marshal of France in December, 1852. He obtained the chief command in the Crimean war, which began in 1854,

and, although suffering severely from disease, displayed his usual energy and skill at the battle of the Alma, September 20, 1854. He was obliged by the state of his health to resign the command, and he died on the 29th of September, 1854.

See DUPERREL SAINTE-MARIE, "M. le Général Leroy de Saint-Arnaud," 1852; CHARRAS, "Les trois Maréchaux MM. de Saint-Arnaud, Magnan et Castellane," 1851.

Léry, lȧ're′, or **Léri**, (JEAN,) a French Protestant and traveller, born at Margelle in 1534. He went as a missionary to Brazil in 1556, and returned in 1558. He published, in French and in Latin, "A Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil," with a good description of that region, (1578.) Died in 1611.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, lẹh sȧzh, (ALAIN RENÉ,) a celebrated French romancer and dramatist, born at Sarzeau, near Vannes, (Morbihan,) May 8, 1668. He was the son of a lawyer, was educated at the College of Vannes, and is supposed to have been employed several years in the collection of taxes. In 1692 he went to Paris to study law and philosophy. There his handsome figure and his intelligence and fine literary taste procured for him free access to the most polished and aristocratic society. In 1694 he married Mademoiselle Huyard, of Paris, and was admitted as advocate of the Parliament, but soon relinquished all other pursuits that he might devote himself to literature. He studied Spanish, and improved his style by translating or imitating several Spanish comedies. His comedy "Don Cæsar Ursin," imitated from Calderon, was a failure; but his "Crispin Rival de son Maître" ("Crispin the Rival of his Master") was performed with brilliant success in 1707. In the same year he produced "Le Diable boiteux," (*i.e.* "The Lame Devil," popularly called in English "The Devil on Two Sticks," and sometimes "Asmodeus,") a romance, the idea and name of which he derived from a work of Luis Velez de Guevara. By its satire on all conditions, its nervous style, and its truthful portraits, this book attained great popularity. He increased his reputation by an original prose play called "Turcaret," which exposed the iniquities of the *traitants* and other agents of the revenue. These parties offered him one hundred thousand francs to suppress the piece; but he refused the bribe, and it was performed with immense applause in 1709. It is superior to any play which he imitated from the Spanish.

In 1715 Le Sage published two volumes of his most celebrated work, "Gil Blas de Santillane," which is perhaps a more universal favourite than any other novel, and owes its success to its admirable and natural pictures of human life in all its conditions and all its phases. It has been translated into all the languages of Europe. Voltaire and others attempted, without success, to convict him of borrowing or purloining the story from some Spanish writer. Their charges have been refuted by François de Neufchâteau. He employed the period between 1713 and 1738 chiefly in writing comic operas and other pieces, which were exhibited at the fair of Saint-Germain and were extremely popular. He published "Roland l'Amoureux," (1717–21,) an imitation of "Orlando Innamorato," and "The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache," (1732,) an amusing novel, superior to the Spanish work of which it is a version or imitation. In 1735 he produced a dialogue full of witty, wise, and original thoughts, entitled "A Day of the Parcæ," ("Une Journée des Parques,") and finished the last volume of "Gil Blas." After composing several other works and enjoying a large share of domestic happiness, he died at Boulogne in November, 1747. He had the reputation of a high-minded and honourable man. His eldest son, who assumed the name of MONTMÉNIL, became a famous play-actor.

See AUDIFFRET, "Notice sur A. R. Lesage," 1822; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographical Notice of Le Sage," (in his Miscellaneous Works;) MALITOURNE, "Éloge de Le Sage," 1822; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome ii.; HENRI PATIN, "Éloge de Lesage," 1822; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" VILLEMAIN, "Littérature Française du dix-huitième Siècle," tome i.; SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, "Éloge de Lesage," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, (BERNARD MARIE,) a French revolutionist, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. As a Girondist he was proscribed and outlawed in 1793, but escaped by flight. Died in 1796.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, (GEORGE LOUIS,) a Swiss philosopher, born at Geneva in 1724. He studied medicine, but did not practise it. His favourite studies were natural philosophy, mathematics, and mechanics. In 1750 he became a teacher of mathematics at Geneva. He published an "Essay on Mechanical Chemistry," (1758,) an ingenious treatise called "Newtonian Lucretius," ("Lucrèce Newtonien," 1782,) and "Fragments on Final Causes," and left many works in manuscript. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponded with D'Alembert and other eminent savants. Died in 1803.

See P. PRÉVÔST, "Notice sur la Vie de G. L. Lesage," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Sage (or **Lesage**) **de Montménil**, lẹh sȧzh dẹh mȯN′mȧ′nēl′, (RENÉ ANDRÉ,) a son of the author of "Gil Blas," was born in Paris in 1695. He made his *début* on the stage in 1726, and performed various *rôles* in comedy with success. He soon became one of the most celebrated French actors of that time. His private character is said to have been noble. Died in 1743.

Lĕs-bo′nax, [Λεσβῶναξ,] a Greek sophist and rhetorician of Mitylene, who lived in the first century B.C., in the time of Augustus. He was the father of Polemon, the preceptor of Tiberius. His philosophic works have not come down to us; but we have two orations of some merit, which are ascribed to him. Another Lesbonax, a Greek grammarian, is supposed to have lived in a later period. He was author of a small work on grammatical figures, Περὶ Σχημάτων, which is extant.

See SUIDAS, "Lesbonax."

Lescaille, lȧ′kȧl′ or lȧ′kȧ′yẹ, (CATHERINE,) a Dutch poetess, born at Amsterdam in 1649, was called "the Sappho of Holland." She wrote tragedies,—"Genseric," "Cassandra," "Herod and Mariamne," etc. Died in 1711.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Lescaille, (JACQUES,) a Flemish or Dutch poet and publisher, born in 1610, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1677.

Lescale. See SCALIGER.

Lescallier, lȧ′kȧ′le-ȧ′ or lȧ′kȧl′yȧ′, (DANIEL,) a French officer of the marine, born at Lyons in 1743. He wrote a "French-English Vocabulary of Marine Terms," (1777,) and "Travels in England, Russia," etc., (1800.) Died in 1822.

Lescarbot, lȧ′kȧʀ′bo′, (MARC,) a French writer and lawyer, born at Vervins. He contributed to form the first French colony in Canada, and, having returned to France, published in 1609 a "History of New France."

Lescène-Desmaisons, lȧ′sȧn′dȧ′mȧ′zȯN′, (JACQUES,) a French historical writer, born at Granville in 1756. He published in 1781 a "History of the Last Revolution in Sweden," and in 1789 a "Political History of the French Revolution." Died in 1808.

Leschassier, lȧ′shȧ′se-ȧ′, (JACQUES,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1550; died in 1625.

Leschenault de La Tour, lȧsh′nō′ dẹh lȧ̆ toor, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS CLAUDE THÉODORE,) a French naturalist and traveller, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1773. He travelled in Hindostan about five years, (1816–21.) Among his works is a "Treatise on the Vegetation of New Holland." Died in 1826.

Lĕs′chēs [Λέσχης] or **Lĕs′cheūs**, [Λέσχευς,] a Greek poet, born in the island of Lesbos, lived about 700 or 600 B.C. He is the reputed author of a poem called "The Little Iliad," (Ἰλιὰς μικρά.)

L'Escluse. See L'ÉCLUSE.

Lesconvel, de, dẹh lȧ′kȯN′vĕl′, (PIERRE,) a French writer of fiction, born about 1650; died in Paris in 1722.

Lescot, lĕs′ko′, (PIERRE,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris about 1510. Little is known of his life, except that he was abbé of Clagny. He designed the Louvre, which was begun about 1541. The part of this palace called the Façade de l'Horloge is considered a master-piece. Another specimen of his good taste is the Salle des Caryatides, in the same edifice. "He will ever be regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as one of the greatest architects of France." Died in 1571.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lescun, de, dẹh lẽs'kŭn', (THOMAS DE FOIX,) SEIGNEUR, a French general, was a younger brother of Lautrec. He was made a marshal of France in 1521. After fighting the armies of Charles V. at several places in Italy, he was mortally wounded at Pavía in 1525.

Lescure, de, dẹh lą'kür', (LOUIS MARIE,) MARQUIS, a French royalist and Vendean chief, was born in 1766, and was a cousin of Larochejaquelein. He was the most scientific officer in the Vendean army, and was noted for his cool bravery. He distinguished himself at Fontenay and Torfou, and was mortally wounded at Tremblaye in October, 1793. "His humanity," says Alison, "was angelic. Alone of all the chiefs in that memorable struggle, it could be said with truth that his glory was unstained by human blood." ("History of Europe.")

See MADAME DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, "Mémoires."

Lescurel, de, dẹh lā'kü'rel', (JEHANNOT,) a French poet, who probably lived in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. Nothing is known of his life. His extant ballades and rondeaux are of singular grace and elegance.

Lesdiguières, de, dẹh lą'de'g̃e-air', (FRANÇOIS DE BONNE,) DUKE, a distinguished French marshal, born in Dauphiné in 1543. He fought for the Protestants in the civil war which began about 1562, and obtained the chief command of the Protestant army in 1575. He was one of those who most effectually aided Henry IV. in obtaining the throne. In 1608 he was rewarded with the rank of marshal and a dukedom, and about 1610 commanded the army in Italy, where he defeated the Spaniards. He was accused by some writers of conspiring with other Protestant leaders to form a republic after the death of Henry IV.; but he refused to fight against the court in the civil war that began about 1620. In 1622 he abjured Calvinism, and was appointed Constable of France. Died in 1626. Henry IV. once said he would acknowledge his own inferiority to no captain in Europe except Lesdiguières.

See LOUIS VIDEL, "Vie du Maréchal de Lesdiguières," 1638; BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire abrégée de la Vie de F. de Bonne," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leseur, lẹh-zur', (JEAN BAPTISTE CICÉRON,) a French architect, born near Rambouillet, October 5, 1794. His principal books are "History and Theory of Architecture," and a valued "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt." Died in 1883.

Leseur, lẹh-zur', (THOMAS,) an able French geometer, born at Rethel in 1703. He became a professor of mathematics in the College of Sapienza, in Rome. There he formed an intimacy with F. Jacquier, whom he assisted in two works, viz., a "Commentary on Newton's Principia" and "Elements of the Integral Calculus," (1748.) Died in 1770.

Leske, lẽs'kẹh, (NATHANIEL GOTTFRIED,) a German naturalist, born at Muskau in 1757; died in 1786.

Lesley. See LESLIE, (ALEXANDER.)

Lẽs'ley, (JOHN,) Bishop of Ross, a Scottish Catholic prelate, chiefly noted for his zeal and fidelity in the service of Mary Queen of Scots, was born in 1527. He escorted Mary from France to Scotland in 1561, and was soon after appointed Bishop of Ross. When Queen Mary was detained as a prisoner in England, and commissioners were ordered to examine her cause in 1568, Lesley was one of the commissioners whom she chose to defend her. Having taken part in the matrimonial intrigue between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk, he was imprisoned in the Tower in 1571, and released in 1573. He passed the remainder of his life in exile. He wrote a Latin work "On the Origin, Customs, and Achievements of the Scotch," (1578,) eloquent arguments in defence of Queen Mary, and other works. Died in 1596.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" LAING, "History of Scotland;" BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chap. xli.; FROUDE, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lẽs'ley, (J. PETER,) an American geologist, born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1819, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1844. He was engaged upon the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1839-41, became pastor of a church near Milton, Massachusetts, in 1847, but in 1850 devoted himself to the profession of a geologist. In 1873 he was appointed professor of geology in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1874 was put in charge of the State geological survey. Among his works are "A Manual of Coal," etc., (1856,) "The Iron-Manufacturer's Guide," (1858,) "Man's Origin and Destiny," (1867, 1882,) "A Catalogue raisonné of the American Philosophical Society's Library," (1884,) "History of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania," (1875,) etc. In 1884 he became president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Les'lie (lẽs'le) or **Lesley,** (ALEXANDER,) Earl of Leven, an eminent Scottish general. He served some years under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who promoted him to the rank of field-marshal. In 1628 he defended Stralsund with success. Having returned home in 1639, when the Covenanters were preparing to resist Charles I., he was chosen general-in-chief of their army; but before any battle was fought a treaty of peace was made. War was renewed in 1640. Leslie defeated the king's army at Newburn, and another treaty followed. He commanded the large Scottish army which, in January, 1644, marched to assist the English Parliament. Having effected a junction with the army of Fairfax, he led a division at Marston Moor, (1644,) where he was driven off the field, though his allies gained the victory. In May, 1646, Charles I. delivered himself up to the army of Leslie, then encamped at Newark. On account of his great age, he resigned his command in 1650. Died in 1661.

See HUME, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Leslie. (CHARLES,) a British polemical writer on politics and religion, was born in Ireland about 1650. He took orders about 1680 in the Anglican Church, and gained distinction as a disputant against the Catholics. In the Revolution, however, (1688,) he was a staunch Jacobite and nonjuror, at the sacrifice of his preferment in the church. He wrote several controversial works against the Jews, Deists, Socinians, and other sects. In his "Snake in the Grass" he attacked the Society of Friends. After the death of James II., Leslie joined the court of the Pretender in France. He died in Ireland in 1722. His most esteemed work is a "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," (1694.) Dr. Johnson pronounced him the only one of the nonjurors that could reason.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Leslie, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an eminent English historical painter, born of American parents in London in 1794, was a brother of Eliza Leslie the authoress. After passing twelve years in Philadelphia with his parents, he removed in 1813 to London, where he was instructed in the study of art by West and Allston. Among his first successful works was "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church," (1820.) He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1821, and Royal Academician in 1826. His subjects are mostly of a homely and familiar character, illustrative of the works of Shakspeare, Molière, Cervantes, and other humorous writers. Among his most admired productions are his illustrations of "Don Quixote." He was also successful in portraits. In 1847 he was chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy. He published a "Life of John Constable," (1843,) and a "Hand-Book for Young Painters," (1855.) Died in 1859. "The more I learn of art," says Ruskin, "the more respect I feel for Mr. Leslie's painting as such Given a certain quantity of oil-colour to be laid with one touch of the pencil so as to produce at once the subtlest and largest expressional result possible, and there is no man now living who seems to me to come at all near Mr. Leslie, his work being in places equal to Hogarth for decision."

See RUSKIN, "Modern Painters;" C. R. LESLIE, "Autobiographic Recollections," edited by TOM TAYLOR, Boston, 1865; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1860; "North American Review" for January, 1861.

Leslie or **Lesley,** (DAVID,) an able Scottish general After serving with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus

of Sweden, he returned to Scotland about 1642. He had obtained the rank of major-general when he fought against Charles I. at Marston Moor in 1644. The success of this action was ascribed chiefly to Cromwell and Leslie. In 1646 he defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh. On the resignation of the Earl of Leven, (1650,) Leslie was chosen commander-in-chief of the Scottish army raised to restore Charles II. He intrenched his army between Edinburgh and Leith, and prudently declined Cromwell's offer of battle. Leslie followed the English army to Dunbar, where they were reduced to extremities for want of provisions. Against his own judgment, he was induced by the clergy to descend from his advantageous position and offer battle. The result was a signal defeat of the Scotch, September 3, 1650. Leslie was second or third in command at Worcester in 1651. In the retreat from this battle he was made prisoner, and was confined in the Tower until 1660. He received the title of Lord Newark in 1661. Died in 1682.

See HUME, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Leslie, (ELIZA,) an American writer, sister of Charles Robert, noticed above, was born in Philadelphia in 1787. She was the author of numerous tales and sketches, which display uncommon powers of humour and satire and acquired extensive popularity. Among the principal of these are "Pencil Sketches, or Outlines of Character and Manners," (1833,) "Atlantic Tales," "The American Girl's Book," and "Althea Vernon," (1841.) She also published "The Domestic Cookery Book," the "Behaviour Book," and other similar works. Died in 1858.

See "North American Review" for October, 1833.

Leslie, (GEORGE DUNLOP,) an English painter, a son of C. R. Leslie, noticed above, was born in London, July 2, 1835. He became a Royal Academician in 1876. His pictures are mostly of a cheerful and domestic kind.

Leslie, (HENRY DAVID,) an English musician and composer, born in London, June 18, 1822. In 1856 he founded the Choral Society in London which bears his name. His compositions are numerous and varied in nature.

Leslie, (JOHN,) born in Scotland about 1570, was the father of Charles Leslie, (1650–1722.) He spoke Latin and several modern languages. He was appointed Bishop of Raphoe in 1633, and built a strong castle, which he defended against Cromwell in the civil war. He is said to have been the last in Ireland to submit to the victor. In 1661 he became Bishop of Clogher. Died in 1671.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Leslie, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent Scottish geometer and natural philosopher, born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1766. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and became a resident of London in 1790. In 1793 he produced a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which was very favourably received. About 1795 he invented the Differential Thermometer. He published in 1804 his ingenious "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat," for which the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1805 he was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, although the clergy formally protested against his election, because he had commended Hume's "Theory of Causation." He succeeded Playfair as professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh in 1819, and contributed much to the perfection of the apparatus and experiments of that department. He wrote many scientific articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Edinburgh Review." Among his separate publications were "Elements of Geometry," etc., (1809,) and "Elements of Natural Philosophy," (1823.) He wrote an interesting and excellent "Discourse on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Sciences during the Eighteenth Century," which is one of the preliminary dissertations in the first volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His treatise on "Heat," above noticed, indicates a remarkable original genius, and constitutes an era in the history of that branch of science. Died in 1832.

Leslie, (THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE,) an able economist, born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, probably in 1827. He was educated at King William's College in the Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1846. He was called to the English bar, and in 1853 was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in the Queen's College, Belfast, but he lived chiefly in London and on the Continent. His principal works are "The Land System of France," (2d edition, 1870,) "Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy," (1879,) and a volume on "Land Systems." He prepared a work on the economic and legal history of England, the manuscript of which was unaccountably lost in 1872. He is recognized as the founder of the historic school of political economists. Died at Belfast, January 27, 1882.

Lespinasse. See ESPINASSE, DE L'.

Lespinasse, lĕs'pe'năs', (AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Preuilly in 1737. In 1796 he fought under Bonaparte in Italy, and directed the artillery at Mantua, Castiglione, and Arcola with great skill, and obtained the rank of general of division. Died in 1816.

Lesquereux, lā'kĕh-RUH', (CHARLES LÉO,) a Swiss-American botanist, born at Fleurier, near Neufchâtel, November 18, 1806. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, was a professor at Eisenach, and later the head of a college at Chaux de Fonds. When twenty-five years old, he became totally deaf. He was director of the exploitation of the peat-bogs of Neufchâtel. In 1848 he was brought to the United States by Prof. Agassiz. Besides two volumes on peat-bogs, (in French, 1844, 1845,) he published "Musci Americani," (with W. S. Sullivant, 1856, 1865,) "Manual of the Mosses of North America," (with T. L. James, 1884,) and a large number of monographs and reports on the fossil botany of North America, chiefly published in connection with the various State and United States surveys. D. 1889.

Lessart, de, dĕh lā'sȧr', (ANTOINE DE VALDEC,) a French minister of state, born in Guienne in 1742. He was appointed minister of the interior about January 1, 1791, and minister of foreign affairs in December of that year. His policy offended the dominant party, which impeached him in March, 1792. He was imprisoned, and perished in the massacre of September, 1792.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Les'sęl, (FRANZ,) a Polish musician and composer, born at Pulawy, on the Vistula, about 1780. He was one of Haydn's favourite pupils. His compositions embrace church and chamber music, songs, symphonies, cantatas, etc. Died March, 1839.

Lesseps, de, dĕh lā'sĕp', (FERDINAND,) a French diplomatist, born at Versailles in 1805. He became consul at Cairo about 1833, and in 1842 was appointed consul at Barcelona. During the bombardment of this city by Espartero. Lesseps performed perilous acts of humanity, for which he received testimonials of honour from several governments. He was minister at Madrid from April, 1848, to February, 1849. In May, 1849, he was sent to Rome to negotiate a peace between the popular party and the French army. He was recalled in disgrace in June of that year, because he was too favourable to the Roman republic. He projected the construction of the ship-canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which, under his superintendence, was completed, at a cost of nearly sixty millions of dollars, and opened in November, 1869. In 1880 he undertook the formation of a company for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Lesseps, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French traveller and civil officer, born at Cette in 1766. As interpreter he accompanied La Pérouse's expedition in 1785, and on their arrival at Kamtchatka (1787) was sent home by land with despatches, etc. He published a Journal of his Travels from Kamtchatka to France, (1790.) Died in 1834.

Lesser, lĕs'sęr, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist and theologian, born at Nordhausen in 1692. He became pastor of a church in Nordhausen in 1739.

His most popular work is the "Theology of Insects," (1738.) "The plan of this work is excellent," says Walckenaer; "but the art of describing with precision and narrating with elegance is not found in it." He also wrote the "Theology of Stones," (1735.) Died in 1754.

See J. P. F. Lesser, "Nachricht von dem Leben und den Schriften F. C. Lessers," 1755; Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Lesser, de, (A. Creuzé.) See Creuzé de Lesser.

Lessing, lĕs'sing, (Gotthold Ephraim,) an eminent author, regarded as the father of the new era of German literature, was born at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1729. When twelve years old, he was sent to the high school at Meissen, where he distinguished himself by his application and his rapid acquisition of knowledge. Being destined by his parents to the ministry, he entered, at the age of seventeen, the university at Leipsic. While here, his taste for general literature and his fondness for the theatre caused him to neglect, and ultimately to abandon, the study of theology, that he might devote himself wholly to his favourite pursuits. Not to mention several dramas of minor importance, Lessing brought out in 1755 "Miss Sarah Sampson," a tragedy, which was received by the German public with extraordinary favour, and was translated into other languages. In 1757 he commenced, in concert with Mendelssohn and Nicolai, the publication of the "Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften," (literally, the "Library of the Beautiful Sciences,")—a literary journal of great merit. He published in 1766 his "Laocoon, or the Limits of Poetry and Painting." This work has exerted a great and permanent influence on the science of criticism in Germany, both in literature and art. In 1768 appeared the "Dramaturgie,"—another critical work, in which Lessing opposes the French and defends the English drama. He completed in 1772 his "Emilia Galotti," which has been styled "the master-piece of German tragedy, as the 'Laocoon' is the master-piece of German criticism;" and in 1775 he brought out his "Minna von Barnhelm," regarded as the most perfect of his comedies. His last important work was "Nathan the Wise," ("Nathan der Weise,")—a sort of controversial drama in iambic verse, directed against religious intolerance. Our limits will scarcely permit us to do more than allude to his various minor productions, nearly all of which, in a greater or less degree, bear the decided impress of an earnest, independent, and original mind. We may, however, mention his "Letters on Literature," ("Literaturbriefe,") his "Education of the Human Race," ("Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts,") and especially his "Fables," so rich in wit and original thought: many of these have a literary application.

One of the great objects for which Lessing earnestly laboured was to build up a national literature. The Germans had previously, to a great extent, neglected or despised the rich native resources of their own tongue. Lessing sought by precept and example to recall his countrymen from the almost exclusive study of the French, recommending in preference the English dramatic models, as superior in themselves and better adapted to the genius of the German people.

In 1760 Lessing was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and soon after accompanied General Tauenzien, Governor of Silesia, as his secretary, to Breslau, where he resided five years. During this period he became addicted to gambling; but this vice does not appear to have materially interfered with his application to literature. In 1770 he obtained the office of head librarian of the Wolfenbüttel Library. Soon after, he discovered and published the famous "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," (on the discrepancies of the gospel narratives,) by Reimarus, who, however, at that time was not known as the author. This publication brought upon Lessing much censure and reproach: he was accused of a deliberate design to undermine Christianity. If, however, we may believe his friend Herder, he gave those "Fragments" to the public "purely for the interests of truth, for the sake of freer inquiry and of examination and confirmation on all sides." A candid examination of Lessing's own writings will, we are persuaded, go far to justify, if not fully to confirm, Herder's opinion. The extraordinary activity and incessant application of Lessing's mind at length wore out his physical constitution. He died at Brunswick 1781, aged fifty-two.

See E. P. Evans, "Life and Works of G. E. Lessing," from the German of Adolf W. T. Stahr, 2 vols., 1867; Danzel, "G. E. Lessing, sein Leben und seine Werke," 1850; C. G. Lessing, "G. E. Lessing's Leben," etc., 3 vols., 1793; Döring, "G. E. Lessing's Biographie," 1853; Diller, "Erinnerungen an G. E. Lessing," 1841; Schink, "Characteristik G. E. Lessing's," 1825; Grossmann, "Lessing's Denkmal," 1791; A. Tolhausen, "Klopstock, Lessing, and Wieland," London, 1848; H. G. Graeve, "G. E. Lessing's Lebensgeschichte," etc., 1829; F. Schlegel, "Characteristics and Criticisms" ("Characteristiken und Kritiken") on Lessing," 1801; "Characteristics of Men of Genius," by E. P. Whipple, 1840; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1826, (by De Quincey:) Hedge, "Prose Writers of Germany," 1847; "Biographie Universelle."

Lessing, (Karl Friedrich,) an eminent German painter, and grand-nephew of the celebrated critic, was born at Wartenberg in 1808. He studied architecture for a time, but soon yielded to his stronger attraction for painting. In 1825 he finished his picture of "The Church-Yard," which excited great admiration. He soon after studied historical painting under Schadow at Dusseldorf. In this department he produced in 1829 "The Battle of Iconium," and completed other illustrations of the life of Frederick Barbarossa, left unfinished by Cornelius. His next productions, representing scenes from Bürger's "Lenore" and Uhland's "Royal Mourners," display great originality and poetic fancy. Among his master-pieces we may also name "Huss before the Council of Constance," "The Robber and his Child," and a "Scene in the Eifel," with several other exquisite landscapes. Lessing, while retaining many of the peculiar excellencies of the ideal or romantic school, avoided the formality of style into which it has sometimes degenerated. Died June 5, 1880.

See Nagler, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lessing, (Karl Gottheif,) a German dramatist, born in 1740, was a brother of the great author. He published several comedies, and a "Life of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing."

Lessius, les'se-us, (Leonard,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Brechtan, in Brabant, in 1554. He lectured on theology with *éclat* at Louvain from 1585 until 1623. He wrote several popular works, among which are one "On Justice and other Cardinal Virtues," (1621,) and another "On the Power of the Pope." He was charged with favouring semi-Pelagianism. Died in 1623.

Lessmann, lĕs'mân, (Daniel,) a German *littérateur*, born at Soldin in 1794. He wrote lyric poems, and a number of novels and tales. He died in 1831, it is supposed by suicide.

Lesson, lĕ'sôn', (René Primevère,) a French naturalist, born at Rochefort in 1794. Among his numerous works are a "Manual of Ornithology," (2 vols., 1828,) and a "Supplement to the Works of Buffon," ("Complément des Œuvres de Buffon," 10 vols., 1828 *et seq.*) Died in 1849.

See Amédée Lefèvre, "Éloge historique de R. P. Lesson," 1850.

Lĕs'tęr, (Charles Edwards,) an American *littérateur*, born in New London county, Connecticut, in 1815. He published the "Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius," "Artists of America," and various other works, and made several translations from the Italian. Died January 29, 1890.

Lestiboudois, lĕs'te'boo'dwâ', (Jean Baptiste,) a French botanist, born at Douay in 1715; died in 1804. His grandson, Thémistocles, born at Lille in 1797, was a physician and writer on botany, etc. Died in 1876.

Lestocq or **Lestoq,** lĕs'tok', (Johann Herman,) a surgeon, born of French parents in Hanover about 1695. He removed in 1713 to Saint Petersburg, and became surgeon to Peter the Great. In 1725 he was appointed surgeon to the princess Elizabeth. He was the master-spirit of the plot or revolution which made her empress in 1741. For some years afterwards he was treated with much favour, and took an influential part in affairs of state; but in 1750 he was disgraced and exiled. He was recalled by Peter III. in 1762. Died in 1767.

Lestoile or **Létoile.** See Étoile, de l'.

L'Estrange, lĕs-trānj′, (Sir ROGER,) an English partisan writer, born in Norfolk in 1616, was a zealous royalist in the civil war. Having been detected in a plot to surprise Lynn, he was sentenced to death as a spy in 1644, but obtained a respite, and escaped in 1648. After passing a few years in exile, he returned in 1653 and obtained from Cromwell a release from the sentence. In the reign of Charles II. he was censor of the press. He translated the works of Josephus, Seneca's "Morals," and Æsop's Fables, and wrote many popular political tracts. His style is censured for vulgarity, and his works abound in slang. After the restoration he edited several political journals. "His Æsop's Fables," says Hallam, "will present everything that is hostile to good taste." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1704.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Lesueur or **Le Sueur,** lẹh-sü′ŭr′, (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French naturalist and designer, born at Havre in 1778. He explored with Péron the coasts of Australia, and wrote many memoirs on mollusca, etc. Died in 1846.

Lesueur, (CICÉRON JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French architect, born near Rambouillet in 1794, became a member of the Institute. He published a "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt," (1848–50.) Died December 26, 1883.

Lesueur, (EUSTACHE,) an excellent painter of history, surnamed "the French Raphael," was born in Paris in 1617. He was a pupil of Vouet. He excelled in composition, expression, and chiaroscuro. Among his works are "Saint Paul Preaching at Ephesus," "The Annunciation," "The Life of Saint Bruno," (in 22 pictures,) and "The Death of Tabitha." The first is called a master-piece of invention and style. He died prematurely in 1655.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Vies des Peintres Français," and "Étude sur E. Lesueur," 1845; LOUIS VITET, "E. Lesueur, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1853; L. DUSSIEUX, "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Vie d'E. Lesueur," 1852.

Lesueur, (JEAN,) a French historian and Protestant minister. He wrote a "History of the Church and Empire from the Birth of Christ," (1672.) Died in 1681.

Lesueur or **Le Sueur,** (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French composer, born near Abbeville about 1760. Having gained reputation by his motets and masses, he was chosen chapel-master of Notre-Dame, Paris, in 1786. His opera "La Caverne" (1792) was very successful. In 1804 he became chapel-master of Napoleon, and produced "The Bards," ("Les Bardes,") an opera, which was greatly applauded. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1815. He composed other operas, an "Essay on Sacred Music," and a "Treatise on Ancient Music," which are highly commended. Died in 1837.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Sueur, (NICOLAS,) a French philologist, born in Paris about 1540, became president of the Chamber of Inquests in the Parliament of Paris. He made a good translation of Pindar's Odes into Latin verse, (1575.) Died in 1594.

Lesueur, (NICOLAS,) a French engraver of cameos, born in Paris in 1690; died in 1764. His uncle PIERRE, born at Rouen in 1636, was one of the best engravers on wood of his time. Died in 1716.

Leszczinski. See STANISLAS.

Létanduère, de, dẹh lā′tôn′dü′aiR′, (HENRI FRANÇOIS DESHERBIERS,) MARQUIS, an able French naval officer, born at Angers in 1682. He was made *chef d'escadre* in 1745. In that year he captured four English frigates near Brest. Died in 1750.

Letellier. See LOUVOIS, COURTANVAUX, DE, and ESTRÉES, D', (LOUIS CÉSAR.)

Letellier, lẹh-tą′le-ā′, a French painter, born at Rouen in 1614, was a nephew and pupil of the celebrated Poussin. His favourite subjects were devotional. He excelled in expression and linear perspective. Among his best works are a "Holy Family," an "Ascension," and an "Annunciation." Died in 1676.

Letellier or **Le Tellier,** (MICHEL,) a French statesman, born in 1603. By the patronage of Mazarin, he was appointed secretary of state for the war department soon after 1642. During the troubles of the Fronde he was an adherent of Mazarin. The latter having withdrawn from France about 1651, Letellier was employed as minister by the queen-regent during the short period of his absence. In 1677 he was appointed chancellor of France. He sealed with alacrity the fatal edict against the Protestants which in 1685 revoked the edict of Nantes. Died in 1685. Louvois, the minister of Louis XIV., was his son.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV:" CHOISY, "Memoires."

Letellier, (MICHEL,) a French Jesuit, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1643. He edited Quintus Curtius for the use of the dauphin *(in usum Delphini)* in 1678, and wrote against Jansenism. In 1709 he became confessor to Louis XIV., with the privilege of presenting subjects for benefices. D'Alembert and others accuse him of giving the king perfidious counsels. At the death of Louis XIV. (1715) he was exiled. Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le'the, [Λήθη,] a Greek word signifying "forgetfulness" or "oblivion," and forming the name of one of the streams of Hades. See PLUTO.

Lethière, lẹh-te-aiR′, (GUILLAUME GUILLON,) an eminent French landscape- and historical painter, was born in Guadeloupe in 1760. He studied in Rome, and worked in Paris with success. Among his works are "The Death of Cæsar," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Homer reciting his Poems." Died in 1832.

Lethington. See MAITLAND, (WILLIAM.)

Leti, lā′tee, (GREGORIO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Milan in 1630. He went to Geneva, turned Protestant, and opened a school in 1660. In 1669 he published a "Life of Sixtus V.," which is his most popular work. His satirical humour involved him in difficulties, which compelled him to leave Geneva in 1679. He passed some time at the court of Charles II. of England, and was ordered to quit that kingdom in 1682. He died in Amsterdam in 1701, leaving many histories and biographies, which are unreliable.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Leto. See LATONA.

Leto, (POMPONIO.) See POMPONIUS LÆTUS.

Letourneur, lẹh-toor′nŭr′, (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS HONORÉ,) a Director of the French republic, was born in Basse-Normandie in 1751. He was deputed to the Convention in 1792, and voted with the Girondists for the death of the king. He was one of the members of the Executive Directory elected in October, 1795 or 1796. He was exiled as a regicide in 1816, and died in 1817.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Le Tourneur, (PIERRE.) See TOURNEUR, LE.

Letronne, lẹh-tRon′, (JEAN ANTOINE,) an eminent French antiquary and critic, born in Paris in 1787, was remarkable for sagacity, mental activity, and variety of acquirements. After returning from his travels in Italy and other countries, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816. In 1823 he published a "Historical Essay on Egypt during the Domination of the Greeks and Romans." He wrote able articles for the "Biographie Universelle" and "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was appointed professor of history in the College of France about 1831, and keeper of the archives of France in 1840. Among his principal works is "A Collection of the Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Egypt," (2 vols. 4to, 1842–48.) He proved that the zodiac of Denderah belonged to the time of the Roman emperors, thus exploding the theory of Dupuis. Died in 1848.

See BURNOUF et QUATREMÈRE, "Discours prononcés aux Funérailles de Letronne," 1848; WALCKENAER, "Eloge de Letronne," 1850; EDMOND GARNIER, "Notice sur Letronne;" ALFRED MAURY, "Notice sur Letronne," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Letrosne, lẹh-trōn′, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French advocate and economist, born at Orléans in 1728. He published a treatise in favour of free trade in grain, and other works on political economy. Died in 1780.

Lette, let′tẹh, (WILHELM ADOLPH,) a Prussian econ-

omist and liberal politician, born at Kienitz in 1799. He was elected to the legislative assembly of Prussia several times between 1850 and 1856. Died in 1868.

Letteris, lĕt-tā'ris, (MAXIMILIAN,) a Polish poet, born at Ziolkiev, September 13, 1800, of a Jewish family. He was educated at the University of Vienna, where he was for many years a proof-reader. He published some translations from Racine, besides lyric poems, chiefly in Hebrew and German. His masterpiece is "Ben Abuyah." He died in great poverty at Vienna, June 4, 1871.

Lettice, let'tiss, (JOHN,) an English poet and clergyman, born in Northamptonshire in 1737. His poem on the conversion of Saint Paul gained a prize at Cambridge in 1764. He attained eminence as a pulpit orator. In 1785 he was presented to the living of Peasemarsh, Sussex. He was author of "Fables for the Fireside," (1812,) "Strictures on Elocution," (1821,) sermons, and other works. Died in 1832.

Lett'sŏm, (JOHN COAKLEY,) an English physician, born in the West Indies, near Tortola, about 1744. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He studied in Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, and in 1769 settled in London, where, through the influence of Dr. Fothergill, he obtained a large practice. He acquired an extensive scientific reputation, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1771. Besides several professional treatises, he published "The Natural History of the Tea-Tree," (1772,) the "Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion," (1774,) and a "Life of Dr. Fothergill," (1783.) Died in 1815.

See "Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom," by T. J. PETTIGREW, 1817; DESGENETTES, in the "Biographie Médicale."

Leu, loi, [Fr. pron. luh,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1689. His most important work is a "Universal Dictionary of Switzerland," (20 vols., 1746–63,) which treats of the civil, religious, literary, and natural history of that country. Died in 1768.

Leuchtenberg, DUKE OF. See BEAUHARNAIS, DE, (EUGÈNE.)

Leuchtenberg, de, dẹh loik'tẹn-bêrG', (KARL AUGUST NAPOLÉON,) PRINCE, the eldest son of Eugène de Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, was born at Milan in 1810. His mother was Augusta Amelia, daughter of the King of Bavaria. He passed his youth in Bavaria. About 1834 he was made the first peer of Bavaria by his uncle, Louis I. He married Maria, Queen of Portugal, in January, 1835, and was created Duke of Santa Cruz, but died before the end of the year.

Leucippe. See LEUCIPPUS.

Leu-cip'pus, [Gr. *Λεύκιππος;* Fr. LEUCIPPE, luh'sèp',] a famous Greek philosopher, who is generally reputed the author of the atomic philosophy. He was a disciple of Zeno of Elea. The time and place of his birth are unknown; but, as he was the teacher of Democritus, he probably lived earlier than 450 B.C. Different accounts state that he was born at Elea, Abdera, or Miletus. His works, if indeed he left any, have not come down to us. His doctrines are supposed to have been similar to those of Democritus.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Leuckart, loik'ârt, (KARL GEORG FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH,) a German naturalist, born at Helmstedt, October 7, 1823. He was educated at Göttingen. He was professor of comparative anatomy at Giessen, 1855–70, and in 1870 was called to a similar chair at Leipsic. He has published numerous works, mostly on helminthology.

Leuckfeld, loik'fẽlt, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian, born in Thuringia in 1668; died in 1726.

Leũ'con, [*Λεύκων,*] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes.

Leu-coth'e-ạ, (or lu-kō'the-ạ,) [Gr. *Λευκοθέα;* Fr. LEUCOTHÉE, luh'ko'tā',] *i.e.* "White Goddess," a name given to INO, which see.

Leucothée. See LEUCOTHEA.

Leunclavius, loin-klā've-ŭs, (JOHANN,) an excellent German scholar, whose proper name was LÖWENKLAU or LOEWENKLAU, (lö'v̂en-klŏw',) was born at Amelbauern, in Westphalia, in 1533. He was well versed in Greek, Latin, and public law. A large part of his life was passed at the courts of the Duke of Savoy and of other princes. He published editions with Latin versions of Xenophon, (1569,) Dion Cassius, Zosimus, (1579,) Procopius, and other Greek authors. Scaliger, Bayle, and others praise him highly as a translator. He wrote a few original works, among which was a "History of the Moslems," ("Musulmanicæ Historiæ Libri XVIII.," 1595.) Died at Vienna in 1593.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum Germanorum."

Leupold, loi'polt, (JAKOB,) an ingenious Saxon mechanician, born at Planitz in 1674. He excelled in the fabrication of mathematical and philosophical instruments. The Elector of Saxony appointed him a member of the Council of Mines. He published in 1723–27 an important work called "Theatre of Machines," ("Theatrum Machinarum,") which treats of machines, statics, hydrostatics, mechanical sciences, etc. Died in 1727.

See TETTELBACH, "Lebensbeschreibung J. Leupolds," 1735.

Leupoldt, loi'polt, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German physician, born at Weissenstadt, Bavaria, in 1794. He published a number of treatises on pathology, physiology, and hygiene, and a "General History of Medicine," (1825.) Died August 21, 1874.

Leuret, luh'rā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1797. Having given special attention to mental maladies, he acquired distinction by his "Psychological Fragments on Insanity," (1834,) and other works, among which is one "On the Moral Treatment of Insanity," (1840.) He became chief physician of the Bicêtre in Paris. Died in 1851.

See U. TRELAT, "Notice sur F. Leuret," 1851; CHARLES HEQUET, "Notice biographique sur la Vie du Docteur Leuret," 1852.

Leusden, lus'dẹn, [Lat. LEUSDE'NIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch philologist, eminent as a Hebrew scholar, was born in 1624, at Utrecht. He studied the Oriental languages in that city and Amsterdam. In 1649 he obtained the chair of Hebrew at Utrecht, which he held until his death. He explained many curious Biblical questions in three works, entitled "Hebrew Philologist," ("Philologus Hebræus," 1656,) "Philologus Hebræo-Mixtus," (1663,) and "Hebrew-Greek Philologist," ("Philologus Hebræo-Græcus," 1670.) Among his other works are "Scholia Syriaca," "Compendium Biblicum," (1674,) and a Greek edition of the New Testament, (1675.) Died in 1699.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BURMANN, "Trajectum Eruditum;" G. DE VRIES, "Oratio in Obitum J. Leusdenii," 1699.

Leusdenius. See LEUSDEN.

Leutholf. See LUDOLPHUS.

Leutinger, loi'ting-ẹr, (NIKOLAUS,) a German historian, born in Brandenburg in 1547. He published about 1587 a "History of Brandenburg." Died in 1612.

Leutze, loit'sẹh, (EMANUEL,) a distinguished historical painter, born at Gmünd, in Würtemberg, in 1816. At an early age he accompanied his father to Philadelphia, where his talents attracted the notice of Mr. Carey, by whose assistance he was enabled to visit Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf under Lessing, and about 1842 produced his "Columbus before the Council at Salamanca," which gave him a high reputation. Among his pictures, many of which illustrate American history, we may mention "The Landing of the Northmen," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "John Knox and Mary Stuart," "Washington at Princeton," and "Columbus before the Queen." Died at Washington in July, 1868.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "American Artist Life," 1867, and "Book of the Artists."

Leuwenhoek, van, văn luh'wẹn-hook', (ANTOON,) sometimes written **Leeuwenhoek** or **Leeuwenhoeck**, a celebrated Dutch naturalist, born at Delft in 1632. He first acquired reputation by his skill in the fabrication of microscopes. By his successful use of the microscope in researches into the intimate structure of the human system and the composition of animal fluids, he afterwards obtained celebrity as an anatomist and physiologist. He communicated many of his discoveries to the Royal Society of London, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1680. He discovered the so-called animalcules

in the spermatic fluid in 1677. About 1690 he proved the continuity of the arteries with the veins, and successfully combated the prevalent hypothesis of the fermentation of the blood. He described with accuracy the structure of the lamina which compose the crystalline lens of the eye. In 1698, Peter the Great, passing through Delft, requested the favour of seeing Leuwenhoek and his microscopes, which was accorded. Died in 1723. Leuwenhoek's works were printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," (London.) Four volumes of his collected works were published at Leyden in 1724, under the title of "Opera Omnia."

See I. VAN HAASTERT, "A. van Leeuwenhoeck, vereerend Herdacht in eene korte Levensschets," etc., 1823; HALBERTSMA, "Dissertatio historico-medica de A. Leeuwenhoeckii Meritis," etc., 1843.

Leva. See LEYVA.

Le Vacher de Charnois. See CHARNOIS, DE.

Le Vaillant. See VAILLANT, LE.

Leval, lẹh-vȧl′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1761. As general of division, he obtained success at Philipsburg in 1799. He took part in the battle of Jena, in 1806. Died in 1834.

Levasseur, lẹh-vȧ′sŭr′, a French anatomist, who wrote about 1540. "He appears," says Hallam, "to have known the circulation of the blood through the lungs, as well as the valves of the arteries and veins, and their direction and its purpose,—treading closely on an anticipation of Harvey."

Levasseur, (JEAN CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1734. He engraved some works of Boucher, Lemoine, Vanloo, etc. Died about 1810.

Levasseur de la Sarthe, lẹh-vȧ′sŭr′ dẹh lȧ sȧrt, (RENÉ,) a French Jacobin, born in Maine in 1747, voted in the Convention of 1792 for the death of the king, and was a violent enemy of the Girondists. Died in 1834.

See ACHILLE ROCHE, "Mémoires de R. Levasseur," 2 vols., 1829

Levassor, lẹh-vȧ′sôr′, (MICHEL,) a French historian and priest, born at Orléans. About 1675 he became a Protestant, and emigrated to Holland. He afterwards removed to England, and published a "History of Europe in the Reign of Louis XIII.," (10 vols., 1700–11.) Voltaire calls him "un déclamateur odieux," ("an odious declaimer,") and says he was thought to be erroneous in nearly all his judgments. Died in 1718.

Levati, lȧ-vȧ′tee, (CARLO AMBROGIO,) an Italian writer, born at Biassono in 1790. Among his works is a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Women of all Ages and Nations," (3 vols., 1822.) Died in 1841.

Levau or **Leveau,** lẹh-vō′, (LOUIS,) a French architect, born in 1612. He built the Hôtel Lambert and Hôtel Colbert, at Paris. He obtained the title of first architect to Louis XIV., by whose order he added to the château of the Tuileries the Pavillons de Flore and de Marsan. Died in 1670.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Levavasseur, lẹh′vȧ′vȧ′sŭr′, (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French poet, born at Argentan, November 9, 1819. Among his writings are "Poésies fugitives," (1846,) "Farces et Moralités," (1850,) "Études d'après Nature," (1864,) "Dans les Herbages," (1876,) etc. Some of his best work is in the old Norman manner.

Le Vayer. See MOTHE, LA.

Leven, EARL OF. See LESLIE, (ALEXANDER.)

Lévêque, lȧ′vĕk′, (PIERRE,) an able French mathematician, born at Nantes in 1746. To a sound judgment he added extensive acquirements in various sciences and languages. He published "The Navigator's Guide," (1779,) which was praised by Lalande, and other nautical works. He was elected to the Institute in 1801. Died in 1814.

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lévêque," 1816; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le'vẹr, (Sir ASHTON,) an English naturalist, born near Manchester. He formed a museum of natural history. Died in 1788.

Le'vẹr, (CHARLES JAMES,) a popular Irish novelist, was born in Dublin in 1806. He practised medicine a few years, but abandoned that profession when he became editor of the "Dublin University Magazine," about 1842. He wrote a multitude of novels, among which are "Harry Lorrequer," (1840,) "Charles O'Malley, (1841,) "Tom Burke of Ours," (1844,) "The Daltons," (1852,) "The Knight of Gwynne," (1854,) and "Davenport Dunn," (1859.) After 1845 he resided for many years at Florence. In 1858 he was appointed vice-consul at Spezzia, and was transferred to Trieste in 1867. He died at Trieste, June 1, 1872.

Lever, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English divine, born in Lancashire. He was ordained a Protestant minister in 1550. On the accession of Mary (1553) he retired to the continent. He afterwards dissented from the Anglican Church, from a partiality to Calvinism. He published sermons, and other religious works. Died in 1577.

Lĕv′ẹ-rẹtt, (FREDERICK PERCIVAL,) an American scholar, born at Boston in 1803. He published a "Lexicon of the Latin Language," an edition of Cæsar's "Commentaries," and other educational works. Died in 1836.

Leverett, (Sir JOHN,) born in England in 1616, emigrated to America, where he was elected in 1673 Governor of Massachusetts. He was made a baronet by Charles II. Died in 1679.

Leverett, (JOHN,) grandson of the preceding, born in Boston in 1662, became president of Harvard University in 1708. He was a distinguished jurist and scholar, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1724.

Lev'ẹ-ridge, (RICHARD,) an English singer, song writer, and musical composer, was born about 1670. He published two volumes of his own songs, and composed the music for many of Purcell's songs. Died in 1758.

Leverrier or **Le Verrier,** lẹh vȧ′rẹ-ȧ′, (URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH,) an eminent French astronomer, born at Saint-Lô (La Manche) in March, 1811. He entered the Polytechnic School about 1830, and after leaving it devoted himself with success to chemistry and mathematics. He became a tutor *(répétiteur)* in the Polytechnic School, and in 1839 wrote two treatises on astronomy, which procured for him the friendship of Arago. In January, 1846, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. Before that date he had undertaken to rectify the tables of Uranus, the orbit of which was subject to perturbations from an unknown cause. Conjecturing this cause to be a planet, he calculated its orbit, mass, and position, and announced the results in a memoir to the Academy of Sciences in June, 1846. The planet was observed by telescope near the place indicated, by Galle, of Berlin, in September of that year, and received the name of Neptune. Leverrier acquired a just celebrity by this great discovery, and was appointed professor of astronomy in the Faculty of Sciences, Paris. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. Having supported Louis Napoleon's policy, he was chosen a senator in 1852. He succeeded Arago in 1853 as astronomer to the bureau of longitudes and director of the Imperial Observatory. He published, besides other works, "Annales de l'Observatoire de Paris," (1856.) About 1860 he presented to the Institute an interesting memoir on Mercury. He observed a movement of the perihelion of that planet which suggested the existence of a small planet between Mercury and the sun. In 1870 he was removed from the position of director of the Observatory. Died Sept. 23, 1877.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie des Membres du Sénat," 1852.

Le Vert, lẹh vert, (OCTAVIA WALTON,) an American writer, born in Georgia about 1820. She published "Souvenirs of Travel," (1857,) and contributed to English and American periodicals. Died March 13, 1877.

Lévesque, lȧ′vĕk′, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French historian and translator, born in Paris in 1736. He became professor of belles-lettres in Saint Petersburg in 1773. In 1780 he returned to Paris, and published his "History of Russia," ("Histoire de Russie," 6 vols., 1782,) which is esteemed a classic work. He afterwards was chosen a professor in the Royal College and a member of the Institute. In 1795 he produced a successful translation of Thucydides. He wrote other historical works, and translated some of the writings of Plutarch and Xenophon. Died in 1812.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Lévesque:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Monthly Review," vol. liv., 1807 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Lévesque de Burigny. See BURIGNY, DE.

Lévesque de la Ravalière, lȧ′vĕk′ dẹh lȧ rȧ′vȧ′-

le-aiʀ′, (Pierre Alexandre,) a French writer, born at Troyes in 1697. He was chiefly known by his edition of the poems of Thibault de Champagne, King of Navarre, (1742,) which was accompanied by an "Essay on the Revolutions of the French Language from Charlemagne to Saint Louis." Died in 1762.

Lévesque de Pouilly, lā′vĕk′ deh poo′ye′, (Louis Jean,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1691. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1722. He corresponded with Fontenelle, Voltaire, and Lord Bolingbroke. His principal work is the "Theory respecting the Agreeable Sentiments," ("Théorie des Sentiments agréables," 1747,) revised and enlarged in 1749. Died in 1750.

His son, Jean Simon, (1734–1820,) wrote a "Life of Chancellor L'Hôpital," (1764,) and a work called "Theory of the Imagination," (1803.)

Le′vi, [Heb. לֵוִי; Gr. Λευί,] a Hebrew patriarch, a son of Jacob and Leah, was born in Mesopotamia about 1750 B.C. He died in Egypt, aged one hundred and thirty-seven, leaving three sons, one of whom was the grandfather of Moses.

See Genesis xxix., xxxiv., xlix., and Exodus vi. 16.

Levi, (David,) a learned Jew, born in London in 1740. He published, besides other works, "Lingua Sacra, or a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Talmudic Dialects," (3 vols., 1789.) Died in 1799.

Levi, lā′vee, (Leone,) a writer on commerce and commercial law, born of Jewish parents at Ancona, July 6, 1821. He became in 1852 professor of commercial law in King's College, London. Among his works is an important treatise on "The Commercial Law of the World," (4 vols., 1850–52,) also a "History of British Commerce," (1872,) etc. Died May 8, 1888.

Levieil, leh-ve-ȧl′, (Pierre,) a French painter on glass, was born in Paris in 1708. He restored the painted windows of Notre-Dame, and wrote a complete technical "Treatise on Painting on Glass." Died in 1772.

Levieux, leh-ve-uh′, (Renaud,) a French painter of history, born at Nismes about 1630. By correctness of design and brilliancy of colour he merited a place among artists of the second order.

Lĕv′ing-ston, (James,) Earl of Callendar, a Scottish officer, fought for Charles I. in the civil war. Died in 1672.

Lévis, de, deh lā′ve′ or lā′vĕss′, (François,) Duc, marshal of France, was born in Languedoc in 1720. He succeeded Montcalm, who was killed at Quebec in 1759, and took up his winter-quarters at Montreal. He defended Canada several months; but he was forced by want of stores to capitulate to the English about 1760. He was made a marshal in 1783. Died in 1787.

Lévis, de, (Pierre Marc Gaston,) Duc, a son of the preceding, was born about 1760. In 1789 he was deputed to the Constituent Assembly, in which he favoured moderate reforms. He emigrated in 1792 to England, and returned in 1800. He acquired literary distinction by his "Maxims and Reflections" (1808) and "Souvenirs and Portraits," (1813,) and wrote several other works. In 1816 he became a member of the French Academy and of the privy council. Died in 1830.

See Le Bas, "Dictionnaire encyclepédique de la France."

Levita. See Elias Levita.

Levitschnigg, lā′vit-shnik′, (Heinrich,) a popular Austrian poet, born at Vienna in 1810, was the author of a number of lyric and romantic poems. Died in 1862.

Levizac, de, deh leh-ve′zȧk′, (Jean Pons Victor Lecoutz,) Abbé, a French grammarian, born in Languedoc. Having been driven into exile by the Revolution, he emigrated to London, where he taught French. He published in 1797 a "Grammar of the French Language," which was extensively used by persons to whom the French is a foreign tongue. He wrote other educational works. Died in 1813.

Levret, leh-vrȧ′, (André,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1703, had a high reputation for skill in accouchements. He was called to court to attend the dauphiness, mother of Louis XVI. He wrote excellent works on obstetrics, among which is "The Accoucheur's Art demonstrated by Physical and Mechanical Principles," ("L'Art des Accouchements démontré par des Principes de Physique et Mécanique," 1753.) Died in 1780.

Levy, lā′vee, (Julius,) a German (Jewish) novelist, poet, journalist, and ethnographer, born at Rodenberg, July 6, 1831. His pseudonym is Julius Rodenberg. His most successful works are feuilletons and light romances.

Lewald, lā′wȧlt, (Fanny,) a popular authoress, and a relative of the writer noticed below, was born at Königsberg in 1811. Her principal works are novels, tales, and sketches of travel. She was married to Adolf Stahr, the author, about 1854. Died in 1889.

Lewald, (Johann Karl August,) a German *littérateur*, born at Königsberg in 1792. He produced a number of dramatic works, novels, and tales, and in 1835 founded a journal entitled "Europe, or Chronicle of the Educated World." Died at Munich, March 10, 1871.

See "Aquarelle aus dem Leben," 4 vols., 1837.

Lewenhaupt. See Löwenhaupt.

Lewes, lu′iss, (George Henry,) a popular English author, distinguished for his learning and versatility, was born in London in 1817. He studied medicine, but soon exchanged that profession for literature, in which his labours have been very abundant and diversified. He contributed many literary, historical, scientific, and philosophical essays to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and other quarterly reviews. He also wrote articles for Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines and the "Penny Cyclopædia." Among his principal separate works we may mention "Biographical History of Philosophy," (1845,) "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel, (1848,) "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," (1853,) "The Life and Works of Goethe," (1855,) which is one of his most popular productions, and "Sea-Side Studies," (1858.) He is the author of a successful tragedy, "The Noble Heart," (1850,) and of other dramas. In 1865 he became for a short time the chief editor of the "Fortnightly Review." Died November 30, 1878.

See "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1864.

Lewis or **Ludwig**, lood′wĭg, (Karl August,) I., King of Bavaria, born in August, 1786, was the son of King Maximilian Joseph. He married in 1810 the princess Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Before his accession he built the Glyptothek, a splendid museum for the masterpieces of sculpture. He became king in 1825, and made economical reforms in the government. His reign is remarkable for the great impulse given by his liberality and taste to the fine arts, especially architecture. He assembled in his capital many scholars and artists, and adorned Munich with numerous fine edifices, among which are the Odeon, the Pinakothek, the royal palace, university, and several churches. He built the famous Walhalla at Ratisbon, (Regensburg,) and made a canal which bears his name. In 1829 he published a collection of poems. The latter part of his reign did not correspond with the beginning. He excited disaffection by restoring convents and restricting the political and religious liberties of his subjects. The influence of Lola Montez over the king was another cause of offence. Stimulated by the revolution in France, (1848,) the Bavarians revolted, demanding reforms, in consequence of which he abdicated in March, 1848, in favour of his son, Maximilian II. Otho, ex-King of Greece, was his second son. Died at Nice in February, 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lewis II., (Otho Friedrich Wilhelm,) King of Bavaria, was born at Nymphenburg, August 25, 1845. In 1864 he succeeded his father, Maximilian II. His mother was of the royal house of Prussia. The king in 1866 took part with Austria in the war against Prussia, but after the defeat of his armies he took the Prussian side. He was ostensibly the first to propose the new German empire with William of Prussia at its head. In that empire Bavaria was merged, but retained a nearly autonomous position. The king, becoming insane, committed suicide June 14, 1886.

Lewis, (Kings of France.) See Louis.

Lew′is or **Louis**, loo′is, [Ger. Ludwig, lood′wĭg;

Lat. Ludovi'cus,] **I.**, King of Germany, styled LE GERMANIQUE, (or GERMAN'ICUS,) the third son of Louis le Débonnaire, was born in 806, and became King of Bavaria in 817 A.D., when his father divided his dominions among his three sons. Having revolted against his father, he seized Saxony, and assumed the title of King of Germany. In alliance with Charles the Bald, he defeated his brother, Lothaire I., at Fontenoy in 841. He died in 876 A.D., leaving three sons, Carloman, Lewis, and Charles.

See H. Luden, "Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes," 12 vols., 1825-37; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lewis (Ludwig) II. or **III.** of Germany was the second son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 876. The same year he defeated his uncle, Charles the Bald, who had invaded his kingdom. He died at Frankfort in 882, while waging war with the Normans.

Lewis (Ludwig) III. or **IV.**, called THE INFANT, (DAS KIND,) born in 893 A.D., was the son of the emperor Arnulph, and became King of Germany in 900. He died in 912, and was the last prince of the race of Charlemagne in Germany.

Lewis IV. or **V.**, Emperor of Germany, born in 1286, was the son of Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, who was a daughter of the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg. After the death of Henry VII. (1314) Lewis and his cousin, Frederick of Austria, were rival candidates for the throne, and both claimed to have been elected. A long civil war was the result, in which the Ghibelines fought for Lewis and the Guelphs for Frederick, who was taken prisoner in 1322. Lewis released him after he had signed an act of renunciation of the empire, and was crowned at Rome in 1328. About this time he was excommunicated by Pope John XXII., against whom he retorted the charge of heresy. In 1346 Clement VI. issued a bull against Lewis, and attempted to transfer the crown to Charles IV.; but Lewis defended himself until his death, in 1347.

See Conrad Mannert, "Kaiser Ludwig IV.," 1812; N. Burgundus, "Historia Bavarica, sive Ludovicus IV.," etc., 1636; J. Schlett, "Biographie von Kaiser Ludwig dem Bayer," 1822; Kotzebue, "Geschichte Kaiser Ludwigs IV.," 1812.

Lewis I., surnamed THE GREAT, King of Hungary and Poland, born in 1326, was the son of Charobert, whom he succeeded on the throne of Hungary in 1342. He waged successful wars against the Venetians and against Joan, Queen of Naples. After the death of his uncle Casimir, in 1370, he was elected King of Poland. He died in 1382, leaving three daughters, one of whom was married to Sigismund, Emperor of Germany. He is said to have been a just and wise ruler.

See Bonfinius, "De Rebus Hungaricis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lewis II. of Hungary and Bohemia was born in 1506, and succeeded his father, Ladislaus VI., in 1516. Owing to his youth and the factious conduct of the nobles, his power was only nominal. In 1521 he married Mary, a sister of the emperor Charles V. His kingdom was invaded by the Turks, and his army completely defeated at Mohács, where Lewis was killed in 1526. He left no issue, and Ferdinand I. of Austria became master of Hungary.

Lewis, (Kings of Italy and Spain.) See Louis.

Lewis [Sp. Luis, loo-ēss'] **I.** of Spain, the eldest son of Philip V., was born in 1707. Philip V., having fallen into a melancholy mood, retired to the solitude of Saint Ildefonso, and resigned the crown to Lewis, who was proclaimed in January, 1724. A few months after his accession he died of smallpox, and Philip V. resumed the cares of royalty.

Lewis [Ger. Ludwig, lood'wĭg] **I.**, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, born in 1753, succeeded his father in 1790. He joined the alliance against Napoleon in 1813. Died in 1830.

See Steiner, "Ludwig I. von Hessen-Darmstadt," 1842.

Lewis (Ludwig) II., a son of the preceding, was born in 1777, and became grand duke in 1830. Died in 1848.

Lewis, (Ludwig,) Prince of Prussia, often called **Ludwig Ferdinand**, was a nephew of Frederick the Great, and was born in 1772. He was a son of Prince August Ferdinand. He served in the campaign against the French in 1792. In 1806 he was the head of the war-party which urged the king into a disastrous contest with Bonaparte. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he engaged a superior force under Lannes at Saalfeld, October 10, 1806, when he was defeated and killed, preferring to die rather than to surrender.

Lew'is, (Andrew,) born in Ireland about 1730, emigrated to Virginia, and served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, being made brigadier-general about 1775. His statue occupies a place near Washington's Monument at Richmond. Died in 1780. His three brothers, Thomas, William, and Charles, were also noted as patriots and soldiers.

Lewis, (Dio,) an American physician, born at Auburn, New York, March 3, 1823. He was educated in the medical schools of Boston and Buffalo, published many books on health and kindred subjects, and wrote largely on educational topics, especially on gymnastics as an element of education. Died May 21, 1886.

Lewis, (Dixon Hall,) a Senator and lawyer, born in Hancock county, Georgia, in 1802, removed to Alabama. He was a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from 1830 to 1844, and became a United States Senator in the latter year. Died in 1848.

Lewis, (Edmonia,) an American sculptor, of negro and Indian extraction, born near Albany, New York, about 1845. Among her works are "The Freedwoman on first hearing of her Liberty," and a bust of Colonel Shaw.

Lewis, (Ellis,) LL.D., an able American jurist, born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He rose through various offices to be chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1854. Died in 1871.

Lewis, (Enoch,) a distinguished American mathematician, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He became teacher of mathematics in the Friends' Academy, Philadelphia, in 1799, and subsequently at the Westtown Boarding-School, established by the Society of Friends. He was the author of treatises on algebra, trigonometry, etc., a "Life of William Penn," and other valuable works. In 1847 he became editor of the "Friends' Review," Philadelphia. Died in 1856.

Lewis, (Estelle Anna Robinson,) an American poetess, born in Maryland about 1825, published "Records of the Heart," (1844;) "Myths of the Minstrels," (1852,) "The King's Stratagem," (1873,) "Sappho, a Tragedy," (1875,) and made numerous contributions to American and European journals. Died Nov. 24, 1880.

Lewis, (Francis,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, born in Wales in 1713, emigrated to New York in 1735. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. Died in 1803.

Lew'is, (Sir George Cornewall,) Bart., an eminent English statesman and author, born in London in October, 1806, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis. He graduated with high honours in the classics at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1831, but never practised law. In 1844 he married a sister of the Earl of Clarendon. In 1847 he was elected by the Liberal party member of Parliament for Herefordshire, and was appointed secretary to the board of control. He became under-secretary for the home department in 1848, and secretary of the treasury in 1850. He resigned this office when Lord John Russell ceased to be premier, in March, 1852. In this year he published a "Treatise on the Method of Observing and Reasoning in Politics." He became editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1854, but retired from that post in the early part of the next year. From February, 1855, until February, 1858, he was chancellor of the exchequer in Palmerston's cabinet. On the formation of a new Liberal ministry under Palmerston, in June, 1859, Sir George was appointed home secretary. He succeeded Lord Herbert as secretary of war in July, 1861. He wrote several able political and philosophical works, among which is an "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," and, with the Right Hon. H. Tufnel, made a translation of K. O. Müller's "Die Dorier," ("The Dorians," 2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1863.

See "Quarterly Review" for April, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Lewis, (JOHN,) an English theologian and antiquary, born at Bristol in 1675. He became curate of Margate and rector of Saltwood and Eastbridge. Besides many works on theology, he published a "History of John Wickliff," (1720,) and a "Life of Caxton," (1737.) Died in 1746.

Lewis, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an excellent English painter, born in London in 1805, received instruction from his father, F. C. Lewis, a landscape-painter. After a visit to Spain, he produced about 1835 several admired pictures in water-colours of Spanish scenes, among which was a "Bull-Fight in Seville." Between 1840 and 1850 he worked and travelled in Egypt, Asia Minor, and other parts of the Levant. After his return he increased his reputation by excellent and finely-finished pictures of "The Harem," (1850,) "An Arab Scribe," and "Mount Sinai." He was elected president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1855, and became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1859. Died in 1876.

Lewis, (Lady MARIA THERESA,) an English author, born in 1803, was a sister of the Earl of Clarendon. She was married to Thomas Henry Lister in 1830, and to Sir George Cornewall Lewis in 1844. She edited Miss Eden's stories "The Semi-Detached House" and "The Semi-Attached Couple," and was credited with their authorship. Died in 1865.

Lewis, (MATTHEW GREGORY,) a successful English novelist and dramatist, often called **Monk Lewis,** was born in London in 1775. He inherited from his father an ample fortune, which consisted partly in an estate and slaves in Jamaica. About the age of twenty he produced "The Monk," a novel which, by an artful combination of mysterious horrors and voluptuous images, obtained a large circulation, but was stigmatized as pernicious by the stricter moralists. He composed several successful dramas, among which were "The Castle Spectre," "Adelgitha," a tragedy, and "Timour the Tartar," (1812.) He also wrote other romances and a few poetical pieces. He died at sea, on a voyage from Jamaica to England, in 1818.

See "Life and Correspondence of M. G. Lewis," London, 1839; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803, (by SYDNEY SMITH.)

Lewis, (MERIWETHER,) an enterprising American traveller, born in Virginia in 1774. He became private secretary to President Jefferson about 1801, and was soon after employed by the United States government, conjointly with Captain Clarke, to explore the northwest part of the American continent. They gave the names of Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison to the three streams which form the Missouri. They also explored the Columbia River to its mouth. After his return, in 1806, Captain Lewis was made Governor of Missouri Territory. He committed suicide in 1809, in a fit of temporary insanity. One of the principal affluents of the Columbia River was named in his honour. A "Memoir" of Captain Lewis was written by Jefferson.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815; "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1815.

Lewis, (MORGAN,) an American general and Governor, born in the city of New York in 1754, was a son of Francis, noticed above. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, at the end of which he had the rank of colonel. In 1801 he became chief justice of the supreme court of New York. He was Governor of that State from 1805 to 1807, and commanded the forces in New York in 1814, with the rank of major-general. Died in 1844.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Lewis, (SAMUEL,) an American philanthropist, born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1799, settled in Ohio, where he distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting education and other reforms. Died in 1854.

Lewis, (TAYLER,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar and author, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1802, became professor of Greek in Union College in 1849. He wrote critical and theological works evincing much learning and ability. Died May 11, 1877.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Lewis, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist and physician, who practised at Kingston, Surrey. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was employed to read lectures on chemistry to the Prince of Wales at Kew. He published "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica," (1760,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Ley or Leigh, lee, (Sir JAMES,) an English lawyer, born in Wiltshire in 1552. He was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1621, and lord high treasurer in 1625. He was afterwards created Earl of Marlborough. Died in 1628. His "Reports of Cases in the Courts of Westminster" were published.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Ley, (JOHN,) an English controversial writer, born at Warwick in 1583. He was a partisan of the Parliament in the civil war. Died in 1662.

Leyba, de, dȧ lā'e-bȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish dramatic poet of the seventeenth century. His works are highly commended.

Leybourn, lā'burn, ? (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, who was in his youth a printer in London. He edited the works of Gunter, and published, besides other works, "The Complete Surveyor," "Mathematical Course," ("Cursus Mathematicus,") 1690,) and "The Trader's Guide," (1693.) He died about 1690.

Leydecker, lī'dĕk'ẹr, (MELCHIOR,) a learned Dutch Calvinist theologian, born at Middelburg in 1642. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1678, and published (in Latin) several esteemed works, among which are a "History of the African Church," (1690,) "On the Hebrew Republic," (1704,) and a treatise against the philosophy of Descartes, called "The Torch of Truth," ("Fax Veritatis.") Died in 1721.

Leyden, lī'dẹn, (JOHN,) M.D., a Scottish poet and antiquary, eminent as an Oriental scholar, was born at Denholm, on the Teviot, in 1775. At a college of Edinburgh he studied the principal ancient and modern languages. He afterwards studied medicine, and in 1802 went to Madras as an assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company. There he learned Sanscrit, Persian, Hindostanee, and other Asiatic languages. About 1806 he was appointed professor of Hindostanee at Calcutta. He became assay-master of the Calcutta Mint in 1810. He contributed to Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," wrote other poetical pieces, and published a treatise "On the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations." Died in Java in 1811.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Essay on the Life of Leyden," in SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Works; and a Memoir by MORTON prefixed to the "Poems of Leyden," 1819; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1822.

Leyden, (JOHN OF.) See JOHN OF LEYDEN.

Leyden, van, vȧn lī'dẹn, (LUCAS,) [Fr. LUCAS DE LEYDE, lü'kȧs' dẹh lȧd,] or LUCAS **Dammesz,** a celebrated Dutch painter and engraver, born at Leyden in 1494. He received his first lessons in design from his father, Hugh Jacobs or Jacobze, and at the age of twelve painted in distemper a picture of Saint Hubert, which was greatly admired. He painted, with equal success, landscapes and portraits. As an engraver he excelled in aerial perspective and chiaroscuro, and, according to Vasari, surpassed Albert Dürer in composition. "As a painter," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he passes for the greatest artist of the Flemish school in his time." Among his master-pieces are a painting of the "Last Judgment," an "Ecce Homo," dated 1510, an engraving of "Mary Magdalene Dancing," and another called "Eulenspiegel," of which, it is said, only five or six proofs are extant. He was an intimate friend of Albert Dürer. Died in 1533.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Leynez. See LAINEZ.

Leys, līs or lȧ, (JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI,) an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1815. He obtained one of the grand medals at the Exposition of Paris in 1855, when he exhibited "The New Year in Flanders," and other pictures. Died August 25, 1869.

Leyser, von, fon lī'zẹr, (AUGUSTIN,) an eminent

German jurist, born at Wittenberg in 1683. He published many legal works, the most important of which is "Thoughts on the Pandects," ("Meditationes ad Pandectas," 11 vols., 1717–47.) Died in 1752.

Leyser, von, written also **Lyser,** [Lat. LYSE'RUS,] (POLYCARP,) a German Lutheran divine, was born in Würtemberg in 1552. He was appointed professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1576. From 1594 until his death he was the first preacher at the court of Dresden. He published, besides other works, a continuation of Chemnitz's "Harmonia Evangelica." Died in 1610.

Leyssens, līs'sens, (NICOLAAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1660, worked with success in his native city. Died in 1720.

Leyva, de, dà lā'e-vȧ, or **Leva,** lā'vȧ, (ANTONIO,) one of the ablest generals of the emperor Charles V., was born in Navarre about 1480. He fought at Ravenna in 1512, and distinguished himself at Rebec in 1524. He commanded in Pavía when it was besieged by Francis I. His obstinate defence occasioned the battle of Pavía, (1525,) during which he made a sortie, and, falling upon the rear of the French, decided the fate of the day. In 1532 he was chosen generalissimo of the Italian league against Francis I. He accompanied Charles V. in his expedition against Tunis in 1535, and had the chief direction of the army which invaded Provence in 1536. He died of an epidemic in the same year.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V."

Leyva, de, (JAGO,) a Spanish painter, born about 1580. He studied at Rome, and worked at Burgos. Died in 1637.

Lézardière, de, dẹh là'zȧR'de-aiR', (MARIE CHARLOTTE PAULINE ROBERT,) a French female publicist, born in La Vendée in 1754. She produced in 1791 a work of some merit, entitled "Theory of the Political Laws of the French Monarchy," reprinted in 4 vols., 1844. Died in 1835.

Lezay-Marnesia, de, dẹh leh-zȧ' mȧRn'ze-ȧ', (ADRIEN,) COUNT, a French publicist, born near Orgelet in 1770. He published a tract against the Constitution of 1795, a work "On the Causes of the Revolution," (1797,) and other political treatises. He was prefect of Strasbourg when he died, in 1814.

Lezay-Marnesia, de, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,) MARQUIS, the father of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1735. He was a liberal member of the States-General in 1789. He published, besides several prose works, a poem of some merit, called "Essays on Rural Nature," ("Essais sur la Nature champêtre," 1787.) Died in 1800.

L'Héritier de Brutelle, là're'te-ȧ' dẹh brü'tẽl', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French botanist, was born in Paris in 1746. He was admitted into the court of aids in 1775. After the Revolution he was twice appointed a judge of the civil tribunal of Paris. His principal works are "New or Rare Plants," ("Stirpes novæ aut minus cognitæ," 1784,) and "Sertum Anglicum," (1788,) a description of plants in the royal garden of Kew, in England. "His works," says Cuvier, "are prized throughout Europe for the exactitude of the descriptions and the finish of the plates." He left in manuscript a "Flora of Peru," which he compiled from the notes and herbal of Dombey. He was assassinated near his house in 1800. Neither the author nor the motive of this crime was ever discovered.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de L'Héritier," in the "Mémoires de l'Institut;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Héritier de Villandon, là're'te-ȧ' dẹh ve'lôN'-dôN', (MARIE JEANNE,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1664, wrote in prose and verse. Died in 1734.

L'Héritier de Villandon, (NICOLAS,) a French dramatic poet, father of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1613; died in 1680.

L'Hermite, lêR'mẽt', (FRANÇOIS,) a popular French poet and dramatist, known under the name of TRISTAN, was born in La Marche in 1601. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1649. Died in 1655.

L'Homond or **Lhomond,** lo'môN', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French teacher, born at Chaulnes in 1727, was a professor in the University of Paris. He was a friend of the eminent Haüy, whose first scientific efforts he directed. He published two elementary works which are used in many schools of France, England, and America, viz., "Viri Romæ," and "Epitome of Sacred History," ("Epitome Historiæ Sacræ.") Died in 1794.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

L'Hôpital, de, dẹh lō'pe'tȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) Comte de Rosnay, a marshal of France, born in 1583, was a brother of Marshal de Vitry. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Lorraine, where he gained several victories between 1638 and 1642. He received a marshal's bâton in 1643, and was selected to advise the young Prince of Condé, who had just taken command of the army in Flanders. Against the orders of the ministry and the advice of L'Hôpital, Condé risked a battle at Rocroy in 1643, and gained a victory over the Spaniards. Died in 1660.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

L'Hôpital or **L'Hospital, de,** (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) Marquis de Saint-Mesme and Count d'Entremont, a distinguished French geometer, was born in Paris in 1661. At the age of fifteen he is said to have been a profound mathematician. In early life he was forced to renounce the military profession by the weakness of his sight. In 1692 he learned from John Bernoulli the new geometry which Leibnitz had discovered. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences about 1694. In 1696 Bernoulli challenged the geometers of Europe to a trial of skill in the problem of the brachystochron,—*i.e.* line or curve of quickest descent. At the expiration of the stated time (ten months) solutions were furnished by only four persons,—Newton, Leibnitz, L'Hôpital, and James Bernoulli. The result was the paradoxical cycloid. In 1696 he published "Analyse des infiniment petits," ("Analysis of Infinitesimals,") which, being the first work adapted to initiate students in the mysteries of the infinitesimal calculus of Leibnitz, was received with great eagerness and marked the epoch of a revolution in the science. He died in 1704. His posthumous work, "Analytic Treatise on Conic Sections," (1707,) had a high reputation.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge du Marquis de L'Hôpital;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Acta Eruditorum," 1721.

L'Hôpital or **L'Hospital, de,** (MICHEL,) Chancellor of France, an illustrious legislator and statesman, was born at Aigueperse, in Auvergne, in 1505. His father, Jean, was physician to Constable Bourbon, to whom he adhered in his defection from the service of Francis I. to that of Charles V. He studied law at Padua for six years, and about 1534 settled in Paris. Three years later, Morin, lieutenant-criminel, gave him his daughter, and the office of counsellor to the Parliament as her dowry. His promotion was hindered by the connection of his father with the defection of Bourbon, and by his own modesty; but he at last found a patron in Chancellor Olivier, and was appointed ambassador to the Council of Trent in 1547. About 1554 he was chosen by Henry II. superintendent of the finances, in the management of which he made important reforms. In 1560 the regent Catherine de Médicis appointed him chancellor of France. On his arrival at court he found that the chiefs of the house of Guise had resolved to establish the Inquisition and to ruin the Protestants. He defeated the first project, and opposed the other with partial success. He caused the States-General to be convoked at Orléans in December, 1560, and obtained edicts favourable to liberty or toleration. But, in spite of his mediatorial efforts, the war between Catholics and Protestants began in 1562. His advice was no longer listened to at court, and he was removed from office in 1568. He was at his country-seat at Vignay during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and his life was spared through the mediation of a lady at court. He died in 1573, leaving a name greatly venerated for wisdom and integrity. As a statesman and legislator he holds a high rank. His political principles are announced in a Latin poem, (composed on occasion of the coronation of Francis II.,) which was much admired. He wrote other elegant Latin poems and discourses, which have been published.

See M. VILLEMAIN, "Vie de L'Hôpital," in his "Études d'Histoire moderne;" LÉVESQUE DE POUILLY, "Vie de Michel de L'Hôspital," 1764; CHARLES BUTLER, "Essay on the Life of M. de L'Hôpi-

tal," 1814; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" M. CRESSON, "Éloge historique de M. de L'Hôpital," 1850; TAILLANDIER's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Hôpital, de, (MICHEL HURAULT,) Seigneur de Belesbat, was a grandson of the preceding. He was chancellor of Henry of Navarre before the latter became King of France, (1589.) He was also employed by Henry as ambassador to Holland and Germany, and wrote two able political treatises "On the State of France," (1588–93.) Died in 1592.

L'Hôte or **Lhôte,** lōt, (NESTOR,) an artist and antiquary, born of French parents at Cologne in 1804. He was a member of the commission sent in 1828 to explore Egypt under the direction of Champollion, who employed him as draughtsman. In 1838 he made further explorations and illustrations of Egypt, for the purpose of rendering more complete Champollion's posthumous work on the monuments of that country. Died in Paris in 1842.

Lhoyd, loid, written also **Lhuyd** and **Llwyd,** (HUMPHRY,) a learned British antiquary, was born at Denbigh, in Wales. He wrote a "History of Cambria from Caradoc," "On Mona, the Island of the Druids," ("De Monâ Druidum Insulâ,") and other works. Died about 1570.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Lhuyd, commonly pronounced loid, (EDWARD,) an eminent Welsh antiquary, born in Carmarthenshire about 1665. He became keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in 1690. He published a catalogue of the figured fossils of the Ashmolean Museum, called "Lythophylacii Britannici Iconographia," (1699,) and a treatise on British antiquities, "Archæologia Britannica," (1707.) Died in 1709.

Liadières, le'ä'de-air', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Pau in 1792. He composed several dramas, and other mediocre works in prose and verse. Died in 1858.

Liais, le'ä', (EMMANUEL,) a French astronomer, born at Cherbourg in 1826. He was appointed an assistant in the Observatory of Paris in 1852, but removed to Brazil, where he was appointed director of the Imperial Observatory. Besides valuable reports and papers on mathematics and astronomy, he published several volumes on Brazil and its resources.

Liancourt, de, deh le'ôn'koor', (JEANNE DE SCHOMBERG,) DUCHESS, a French lady, distinguished for her talents and piety, born in 1600, was the daughter of Henri de Schomberg, marshal of France. She became the wife of the Duc de Liancourt. Her house was frequented by Pascal, Arnauld, and other recluses of Port-Royal. Died in 1674.

See J. J. BOILEAU, "Vie de Madame de Liancourt," 1698.

Liano, da, dä le-ä'no, (TEODORO FELIPE,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1575, excelled in miniatures, and was surnamed THE LITTLE TITIAN. He was a friend of Lope de Vega. Died in 1625.

Liard, le'ärd', an eminent French engineer, born in Lorraine in 1747. His principal work is the important canal which connects the Rhine with the Rhone. It was commenced about 1805 and completed in 1832. Died in 1832.

Liban, lee'bân, [Lat. LIBA'NIUS,] (GEORGE,) a Polish classical scholar, born at Liegnitz in 1490. He taught Greek at Cracow. Died in 1550.

Libanius. See LIBAN.

Li-bā'nĭ-us, [Gr. Λιβάνιος,] a celebrated heathen sophist and rhetorician, born at Antioch in 314 A.D. He studied with Diophantes of Athens and others. After he had taught rhetoric for several years at Constantinople and Athens with success, he settled in 354 at Antioch, where he opened a school, which became very celebrated. Among his pupils were Saint Basil and Saint Chrysostom. He accepted the office of quæstor from the emperor Julian, who was his friend and admirer. He died probably about 390 A.D., leaving many works, which are still extant, and display a brilliant imagination. They consist chiefly of declamations on events of Greek history, and have been designated by Gibbon as "the vain and idle compositions of an orator who cultivated the science of words." But this is regarded by other eminent critics as too harsh a judgment.

See his Autobiography, entitled Βίος ἢ λόγος περὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τύχης; EUNAPIUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. G. BERGER, "De Libanio Disputationes sex," 1696; C. PETERSEN, "Commentatio de Libanio Sophista," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Libavius, le-bā'vĕ-ŭs, (ANDREAS,) a German physician and chemist, born at Halle. He was chosen rector of the gymnasium of Coburg in 1605. He gained reputation by works on chemistry, in which he endeavoured to refute the reveries of Paracelsus. His "Alchymia recognita emendata et aucta" (1597) was the best manual of chemistry which had appeared at that time. Died in 1616.

See FREHER, "Theatrum Eruditorum;" LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus Medicis."

Libelt, lee'bĕlt, (KAROL,) an able Polish writer on philosophy and politics, was born at Posen in 1806. He fought with distinction against the Russians in the Polish insurrection which began in 1830. For his share in a democratic conspiracy he was imprisoned at Berlin in 1846, but was released by the revolution of 1848. Soon after his release he was chosen a member of the Slavonic congress of Prague. While a prisoner in Berlin in 1847 he wrote "The Maid of Orleans." Among his works are excellent philosophical and critical essays, "Filozofia i Krytyka," (1845–50.) Died June 9, 1875.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lī'bẹr, a name applied by the Romans to the Bacchus or Dionysus of the Greek mythology. Liber was an ancient Italian divinity. See BACCHUS.

Lib'ẹ-ra, in the Roman mythology, was the wife of Liber, and was supposed to preside over the cultivation of the vine. She was sometimes identified with Proserpine.

Liberale da Verona, le-bä-rä'lä dä vä-ro'nä, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona in 1451. He was one of the most excellent artists of his country at that time. His painting of the "Epiphany" is said to be still visible at Verona. Died in 1536.

Lib-er-ā'tus, a deacon of the Church of Carthage. He was sent to Rome about 535 by a council of African bishops.

Libère. See LIBERIUS.

Liberi, lee'bä-ree, (PIETRO,) CAVALIERE, an eminent Italian painter, surnamed LIBERTINO, (le-bĕR-tee'no,) born at Padua in 1605, was a pupil of Padovanino. He pursued his studies in Rome, Parma, Venice, etc., and formed a style in which the characteristics of several schools were united. "He was regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as the most skilful draftsman of the Venetian school." Among his master-pieces are the "Massacre of the Innocents," at Venice, "The General Deluge," "Noah coming out of the Ark," "The Judgment of Paris," and several pictures of Venus nude. His style was sometimes grand and sometimes graceful. It is said that when he worked for connoisseurs his manner was bold and free, but for other patrons he finished his work with much care and precision. Died in 1687.

See GUALDO PRIORATO, "Vita del Cavaliere P. Liberi," 1818, RIDOLFI, "Vite dei Pittori Veneti;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon."

Lī-be'rĭ-us, [Fr. LIBÈRE, le'bair'; It. LIBERIO, le-bā're-o,] a native of Rome, was elected pope in 352 or 353 A.D., and succeeded Julius I. He favoured the orthodox in the controversy with the Arians; and, the Council of Milan having condemned Athanasius in 355, he refused to sanction that act. For this cause he was banished by the emperor Constantius to Berœa. After an exile of two years, he recovered his see in 358, by signing the formula of Sirmium, a modification of Arianism. He refused to subscribe the confession of the Council of Rimini, (359,) where the Arians again prevailed. He died in 366 A.D., and was succeeded by Damasus I.

See BARONIUS, "Annales;" LARROQUE, "Dissertatio de Liberio Romano," 1670.

Lib'er-tas, [Fr. LIBERTÉ, le'bĕr'tä',] the goddess of liberty worshipped by the ancient Romans. She was

represented as a matron, holding in one hand a broken sceptre and in the other a pike surmounted by a cap, *(pileus.)*

Liberté. See LIBERTAS.

Libertino. See LIBERI.

Libes, lĕb, (ANTOINE,) a French savant, born at Béziers in 1752. For many years he taught the physical sciences in the Collége Charlemagne, Paris. He discovered that pressure is one of the elements of the intensity of electric tension developed by contact, and published, besides other works, "The Physical and the Moral World," (1815.) Died in 1832.

Li-beth'rĭ-dēs, [Gr. Λειβηθρίδες,] a name of the Muses, which they derived from Mount Libethrius, or from a well called Libethra, in Thrace. (See MUSÆ.)

Lib-ĭ-tī'na, [Fr. LIBITINE, le'be'tĕn',] a Roman goddess, supposed to preside over funerals. All things needful for funerals were kept for sale in her temple. The business of an undertaker was also called *libitina.*

Libitine. See LIBITINA.

Lī'bon or **Lī'bo,** [Gr. Λίβων,] a Greek architect, a native of Elis, flourished about 450 B.C. He built near Pisa or Olympia, in the Doric style, the magnificent temple of Olympian Jove, 245 feet long by 100 wide. In the vicinity of this the Olympic games were celebrated, and the master-pieces of art were accumulated for many ages. It contained a celebrated statue of Jupiter by Phidias.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Jupiter Olympien."

Libri, dai, dâ-e lee'bree, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian painter and illuminator, born at Verona in 1472, was one of the most skilful artists of his time. Among his works are a "Deposition from the Cross," and "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden." He painted many books for the Church, and excelled in miniature. Died in 1555.

His son FRANCESCO was a promising painter, who died young.

Libri-Carrucci, lee'bree kăr-root'chee, (GUILLAUME BRUTUS ICILIUS TIMOLÉON,) COUNT, an Italian mathematician, born at Florence in 1803. He became a professor of mathematics at Pisa in 1823, and emigrated to France in 1830. Having been naturalized as a French citizen, he was admitted into the Institute in 1833, and was appointed inspector-general of the libraries of France. On a false charge of purloining books of great value from the public libraries, he was condemned in 1850 to imprisonment for ten years; but he had previously escaped to London. His principal work is a "History of Mathematical Sciences in Italy," (4 vols., 1838–41,) which is highly commended. Died in 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Liburnio, le-boor'ne-o, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian grammarian, born at Venice in 1474, became a canon of San Marco, in that city. Died in 1557.

Liceti, le-chā'tee, or **Liceto,** le-chā'to, (FORTUNIO,) an Italian physician and professor, famous in his time as a Peripatetic philosopher, was born at Rapallo, near Genoa, in 1577. He became professor of philosophy at Padua in 1609, and professor of medicine in 1645. He published a treatise on the nature of monsters, (1616,) and other works, the majority of which are now justly neglected. He had more erudition than judgment. Died in 1657.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lichnowsky, von, fon lĭK-nov'skee, (EDUARD MARIA,) PRINCE, a German historian, born in 1789. He wrote a "History of the House of Hapsburg," (4 vols., 1836–44,) which is commended. Died in 1845.

Lichnowsky, von, (FELIX,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, son of the preceding, was born in 1814. He fought for Don Carlos in Spain about 1839. In German politics he was a conservative or absolutist. He was killed by a mob at Frankfort in 1848.

See KÖSTLIN, "Auerswald und Lichnowsky," 1853.

Lichtenau, von, fon lĭK'tĕh-nŏw', (WILHELMINE ENKE,) COUNTESS, born at Potsdam in 1754, was the daughter of a poor musician. She became the mistress of the crown-prince of Prussia, Frederick William. After his accession to the throne, in 1786, she was a powerful and influential person until the death of the king. Died in 1820.

See her "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1808.

Lichtenberg, lĭK'tĕn-bĕRG', (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German savant and witty author, born near Darmstadt in July, 1742. He studied at Göttingen, and made great progress in nearly all departments of knowledge. In 1770 he was appointed professor of philosophy and exact sciences at Göttingen. He visited England, where he associated with the most eminent *literati.* He wrote excellent scientific articles for two periodicals of Göttingen,—"The Magazine of Science and Literature," (1780–85,) and "The Almanac," (1778–99,) which owed their great success chiefly to him. The charms of his style contributed greatly to the diffusion of a taste for the sciences. He particularly excelled in what in English is called "humour." Among his most popular works is his "Ample Commentary on the Engravings of Hogarth," which he began to publish in 1794, and left unfinished at his death. It abounds in wit and satire, and displays much insight into human nature. His autobiography is said to be the most candid and piquant ever written. Died at Göttingen in 1799. "He is," says Stapfer, "gay without the least trace of levity, versatile and profound without ceasing to be solid and clear." ("Biographie Universelle.")

See his Autobiography, in an edition of his works, Göttingen, 9 vols., 1800–1806; "Elogium Lichtenbergii," by KÄSTNER, 1799; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HEINRICH DÖRING, "Lebensumrisse von Karl August von Sachsen-Weimar, J. D. Falk, Lichtenberg," etc., 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1804; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1836.

Lichtenstein, lĭK'tĕn-stīn', (MARTIN HEINRICH KARL,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Hamburg in 1780. About 1802 he became physician to the Governor of Cape Colony, Africa, and in 1810 published "Travels in Southern Africa," (2 vols.,) a valuable contribution to natural history. In 1813 he was appointed director of the Zoological Museum of Berlin, which, under his care, became one of the largest in Europe. His favourite pursuit was ornithology. Died in 1857.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," (Supplement.)

Lichtenstein, von, fon lĭK'tĕn-stīn', (JOHANN JOSEPH,) PRINCE, a general, the head of one of the most noble families of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1760. After serving in several campaigns against the French, he negotiated the conditions of peace at Presburg in 1805. He distinguished himself at Essling and Wagram in 1809. Died in 1836.

Lichtenstein, von, (JOSEPH WENZEL,) PRINCE, an Austrian general, born in Vienna in 1696. His services in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734 were rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general. Having been made field-marshal, he commanded the army in Italy in 1746, and gained a victory at Piacenza. He was afterwards employed with success in diplomatic affairs. Died in 1772.

Lichtenstein, von, (ULRIC,) one of the early German poets, was born about 1199. His principal poem, entitled "Frauendienst," though possessing no great literary merit, is a valuable monument of the manners of that time. Died about 1275.

Lichtwer, lĭKt'vĕr, (MAGNUS GOTTFRIED,) one of the most popular German fabulists, was born at Wurzen in 1719. He published the first edition of his "Fables" in 1748, and in the next year removed from Wittenberg to Halberstadt, where he obtained a canonicate. In 1758 he produced another edition of the "Fables." The German critics rank him as a fabulist with Lessing and Gellert, whom perhaps he surpasses in piquancy of style and talent for narration. Died in 1783.

See EICHHOLZ, "Lichtwer's Leben," 1784; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Li-cin'ĭ-a, (or lĭ-sin'e-a,) the name of the wife of C. Gracchus. Also the name of the wife of Mæcenas, said to have been distinguished for her conjugal tenderness.

Li-cin-ĭ-ā'nus Grā'nĭ-us, a Roman historian, who lived probably in the first century B.C. In 1853 Mr. Pertz, of Berlin, discovered a portion of his "Annals"

among some Syriac manuscripts brought from the desert of Nitria in 1847.

Licinio, le-chee'ne-o, (BERNARDINO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Pordenone, was one of the best pupils of Pordenone, who was his relative. He painted portraits and Madonnas. He was living in 1540.

Licinio, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO.) See PORDENONE.

Licinio, (GIULIO,) called IL ROMANO, (èl ro-mâ'no,) an Italian painter, born about 1500, was a nephew of Pordenone. Died at Augsburg in 1561.

Li-cin'ĭ-us, (or le-sin'e-us,) (FLAVIUS VALERIUS,) (called by some writers **Pub'lius Fla'vius Gale'rius Valeria'nus Licinia'nus**,) a Roman emperor, born in Dacia about 263 A.D., was originally a peasant. He rose to the rank of general in the army, and gained the favour of Galerius, who in 307 made him a partner in the empire, with the title of Augustus. In 313 he married Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great, and, having defeated Maximin, became master of all the Eastern provinces. A war soon ensued between him and Constantine, which ended in the complete defeat of Licinius at Chalcedon, near Byzantium, in 323. He was put to death by order of the victor in 324 A.D. He was notorious for cruelty and other vices.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Li-cin'ĭ-us Căl'vus, (CAIUS,) an eminent Roman orator and poet, son of C. Licinius Macer, was born in 82 B.C. Cicero thought his style was too laboured, but admitted that he had wit, judgment, and much learning. His style was eulogized by Quintilian as grave, chaste, and sometimes vehement. As a poet he was usually ranked with Catullus, and was very popular. His works are all lost except fragments of his poems, which consisted of elegies and epigrams or lampoons. He died about the age of thirty-five.

See WEICHERT, "De C. Licinio Calvo Oratore et Poeta," 1825; PLINY, "Natural History," vii. and xxxiv.

Licinius Macer. See MACER.

Li-cin'ĭ-us Sto'lo, or, more fully, **Ca'ius Licin'ius Cal'vus Sto'lo**, a Roman legislator, of plebeian family, who effected important changes in the constitution of Rome. In 375 B.C., he and his friend L. Sextius Lateranus were chosen tribunes of the people, and proposed the enactment of these laws: 1st. That in future one of the two consuls chosen annually should be a plebeian, and that no more military tribunes should be appointed; 2d. That no citizen should possess more than five hundred acres *(jugera)* of public land. These innovations were strenuously resisted by the patricians for about ten years, a period of anarchy, during which Camillus was chosen dictator. The land in question had been acquired by conquest, and had been appropriated by the patricians. The laws above named were passed in 366, and Licinius was elected consul in 364 B.C. He was re-elected in 360, and was fined ten thousand asses in 356 for the violation of his own agrarian law.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome:" LIVY, "History of Rome," books vi. and vii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Li-cī'nus Por'cius, (por'she-us,) a Roman poet, mentioned by Aulus Gellius, lived about 120 B.C.

Lick, (JAMES,) an American business-man, born at Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1796. He went to South America in 1821, and to California in 1847, where he acquired great wealth. He died at San Francisco, California, October 1, 1876, leaving by will some five million dollars to various public uses, chiefly educational. He founded the Lick Observatory.

Licquet, le'kȧ', (FRANÇOIS ISIDORE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caudebec, Normandy, in 1787. He wrote, besides several dramas, a "History of Normandy," (2 vols., 1835,) a work of merit, which was completed by Depping. Died in 1835.

Lid'dęl, (DUNCAN,) a Scottish physician and mathematician, born at Aberdeen in 1561. He became professor of mathematics at Helmstedt in 1591, after which he was first physician at the court of Brunswick. Having returned to Scotland in 1607, he founded a professorship at Aberdeen. He was author of several medical works, one of which is called "Ars Medica," (1607.) Died in 1613.

Lid'dęll, (Rev. HENRY GEORGE,) an English scholar, born in 1812. He became chaplain to the prince-consort about 1845, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1855. He produced, in conjunction with Mr. Scott, an excellent "Greek-English Lexicon," (1843,) on the basis of the Greek-German Lexicon of Passow, and wrote a "History of Rome."

Liddell, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., a British physician, born at Dumblane in 1794. He served as surgeon in the royal navy, was knighted in 1850, and was appointed director-general of the medical department of the royal navy about 1854. In 1859 he became honorary physician to Queen Victoria. Died May 28, 1868.

Lid'don, (HENRY PARRY,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in 1829. He graduated in 1850 at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1864 he became a prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1870 canon residentiary of Saint Paul's. He was professor of exegesis at Oxford, 1870–82, and was noted as one of the first pulpit orators of his time. He published "The Divinity of our Lord," (Bampton Lectures for 1866,) "Some Elements of Religion," and other works. Died September 9, 1890.

Lidén, le-dĭn', (JOHAN HENRIK,) a Swedish writer, born at Linköping in 1741, was struck in the prime of life with palsy, which deprived him of the use of his limbs. He composed a "History of Swedish Poets," and several literary memoirs. Died in 1793.

See WALLIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. H. Lidén," 1797.

Lidner, lid'nęr, (BENGT,) a Swedish poet, born in 1759, resided some time in Paris. His chief work, "The Countess Spastara," is commended for eloquence and pathos. Died in 1793.

Lidskialf, (Hlidskialf.) See ODIN.

Lie, lee, (JONAS LAURITS IDEMIL,) a Norwegian poet and novelist, born at Ecker, near Drammen, November 6, 1843, the son of a lawyer. He studied at the University of Christiania, and was admitted to practise law at the higher courts. He published "Digte," ("Poems," 1864,) various novels, "Den Fremsyne," ("The Clairvoyant," 1870,) "The Pilot and his Wife," (1874,) "Rutland," (1881,) "Life's Slaves," (1883,) "Grabows Kat," (a play, 1880,) and other very successful works.

Liébault, le'ȧ'bō', (JEAN,) a French writer on medicine and agriculture, born at Dijon about 1535; died in 1596.

Liebe, lee'bęh, (CHRISTIAN SIGISMOND,) a German numismatist, born in Misnia in 1687. He was a large contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1736.

Lieber, lee'bęr, (FRANCIS,) a German historical and political writer of distinguished ability, born at Berlin, March 18, 1800. He served against the French in 1815, and was present at the battles of Ligny and Waterloo. Being imprisoned some years after for his liberal opinions, he was released through the influence of Niebuhr, and sought refuge in 1827 in the United States. In 1829 he edited the "Encyclopædia Americana," (13 vols.,) taking for its basis Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon," (published at Leipsic, in Germany.) Among his numerous and popular works are "Reminiscences of Niebuhr the Historian," (1835,) "Manual of Political Ethics," (1838,) "Laws of Property: Essays on Property and Labour," (1842,) and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (2 vols., 1853; 2d ed., enlarged, 1859; 3d ed., 1874.) He was professor of history and political economy in the University of South Carolina from 1838 to 1856, and in 1857 was elected professor of history and political science in Columbia College, New York. Died October 2, 1872.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors:" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "North American Review for January, 1832.

Lieber, (THOMAS.) See ERASTUS.

Lieberkuhn, lee'bęr-koon', (JOHANN NATHANIEL,) a German anatomist, born at Berlin in 1711, practised in that city. He was very skilful in the art of injections. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1756.

Liebhard. See CAMERARIUS, (JOACHIM.)

Liebig, von, fon lee'biG, (JUSTUS,) BARON, one of the greatest chemists of the present century, was born at Darmstadt, in Germany, in May, 1803. He entered the

University of Bonn in 1819, and in 1822 went to Paris, where he became acquainted with Humboldt and Gay-Lussac. Favoured by the influence of Humboldt, Liebig obtained in 1824 the appointment of professor of chemistry in the University of Giessen. He founded there the first model laboratory of Germany, which became very celebrated and made that university the central point of attraction to the chemical students of Europe. Although his services have been great in every department of chemical science, he owes his celebrity chiefly to his discoveries in organic chemistry. He produced in 1840 an important work entitled "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," ("Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agricultur und Physiologie.") His principal works, besides the above, are "Animal Chemistry, or Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology," (1842,) "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," (1849,) and a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (5 vols., 1837–51,) in which he was assisted by Wöhler. He received the title of baron in 1845, and accepted the chair of chemistry at Munich in 1852. In 1848 Liebig and Professor Kopp began to issue an annual report on the progress of chemistry. His "Familiar Letters on Chemistry" (1844) are much admired, and are well adapted to render the science popular. His principal works above named have been translated into English and French. Died April 18, 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1842; "North American Review" for July, 1841, April, 1842, and October, 1842.

Liebknecht, leep'knĕkt', (JOHANN GEORG,) a German antiquary, born at Wassungen about 1680, wrote, besides other works, "Discourse on the Great Deluge," ("Discursus de Diluvio Maximo," 1704.) Died in 1749.

Liemaecker or **Liemaker,** lee'mȧ'kẹr, (NIKOLAAS,) a skilful Flemish painter, surnamed ROOSE, was born at Ghent in 1575, and was a friend of Rubens. Among his works, which are mostly of large dimensions, are "The Last Judgment," and "The Transfiguration." Died in 1646.

Lieoo- (or **Lieou-**) **Pang,** le-oo' pȧng, a Chinese emperor, the founder of the dynasty of Han, was born about 250 B.C. He was proclaimed emperor in 202. One of his generals, named King-Poo, having revolted, a battle was fought, in which Lieoo-Pang gained the victory, but received a wound of which he died in 195 B.C.

Lieutaud, le-ụh'tō', (JOSEPH,) a skilful French physician, born in 1703, at Aix, in Provence. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1752. In 1774 he was appointed first physician to Louis XVI. He published, besides other professional works, "Synopsis of Universal Medical Practice," ("Synopsis Universæ Praxeos Medicæ," 1765,) a work of much merit. Died in 1780.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Lieutaud," 1780; LASSERVOLLE, "Éloge historique de M. Lieutaud," 1781; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lieven, de, dẹh lee'vẹn, (DOROTHEA,) PRINCESS, a Russian lady, of German extraction, celebrated for her diplomatic talents and political intrigues, was born in 1784. Her maiden name was BENKENDORF. She went to London about 1812 with her husband, who was Russian ambassador at that court, and acquired much influence by her conversational powers. After 1838 she resided in Paris, where her *salon* was frequented by many diplomatists, statesmen, etc. She was often called the "Egeria of Guizot." Died in 1857.

Lieven, von, fon lee'vẹn, (JOHAN HENRIK,) COUNT, a Swedish general, born in Livonia in 1670. After the defeat of Charles at Pultowa, in 1709, Lieven was sent by the council of regency on a mission to that king, then in Turkey. Died in 1733.

Lievens, lee'vẹns, (JAN,) [Lat. JOHAN'NES LIVINE'IUS,] a Flemish Hellenist, born about 1546. He was canon of Antwerp. He edited and translated some works of Chrysostom and Gregory of Nyssa. Died in 1599.

See PAQUOT, "Mémoires."

Lievens or **Livens,** (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter and engraver, born at Leyden in 1607. About 1630 he went to England, and painted portraits of the royal family. He afterwards worked at Antwerp, chiefly on historical subjects, and acquired a high reputation. As an engraver he is said to rival Rembrandt. Died in 1663.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Ligario, le-gȧ'rẹ-o, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born in the Valtellina in 1686; died in 1752.

Lĭ-gā'rĭ-us, (QUINTUS,) a Roman officer, who fought for Pompey in the civil war, and after the battle of Pharsalia renewed the war against Cæsar in Africa. He was pardoned by the victor, but was forbidden to enter Italy. When his friends made efforts to restore him to citizenship, they were opposed by Tubero, who became his public accuser in a trial before the dictator, in 45 or 46 B.C. On this occasion Cicero pronounced his admirable oration "Pro Ligario." Plutarch informs us that Cæsar had resolved to condemn Ligarius, but that in the course of the speech his colour often changed, his frame trembled, and a verdict of acquittal was obtained from him through the transcendent powers of the orator.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Cicero."

Liger, le'zhȧ', (LOUIS,) a French writer on agriculture, born at Auxerre in 1658. He published several mediocre but useful works. Died in 1717.

Light'foot, (JOHN,) an English divine, eminent as a biblical commentator, was born in Staffordshire in 1602. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. In 1630 he became rector of Ashley, and in 1642 obtained the living of Saint Bartholomew, in London. He was identified with the Presbyterians during the civil war. About 1644 he was chosen master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and was presented to the living of Great Munden. In Rabbinical literature he had few, if any, superiors. He published "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ," (1658,) and many Latin commentaries on the Scriptures, one of which is called "Harmony of the Four Evangelists," (1644–50.) Died in 1675.

See "Brevis Descriptio Vitæ J. Lightfooti," 1699; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lightfoot, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English botanist, born in Gloucestershire in 1735. He was educated for the church, became chaplain to the Duchess of Portland, and obtained the livings of Sheldon and Gotham. In company with Pennant, he explored the Hebrides about 1772, and published in 1777 a valuable "Flora of Scotland," ("Flora Scotica," 2 vols.,) with excellent figures. His herbal was purchased by the king, and was afterwards consulted with profit by Sir J. E. Smith. Died in 1788.

See PENNANT, "Life of J. Lightfoot."

Lightfoot, (JOSEPH BARBER,) D.D., an English bishop and eminent Biblical scholar and critic, was born in Liverpool in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1851, took orders in 1854, became a professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1867, canon of Saint Paul's in 1871, Margaret professor at Cambridge in 1875, Bishop of Durham in 1879. He has published revised texts, with notes, etc., of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, (1869; 4th edition, 1874,) Philippians, (1870; 3d edition, 1873,) and Colossians, (1875,) and of Saint Clement's Epistles to the Corinthians, (1869,) an essay on New Testament Revision, (1871,) and other works of high value. As a scholar Dr. Lightfoot (to use the language of the late Dr. Ezra Abbot) "has no superior among the Germans in breadth of learning or thoroughness of research." [Died December 21, 1889.]

Lignac, de, dẹh lẽn'yȧk', (JOSEPH ADRIEN LE LARGE,) a French abbé and author, born of a noble family of Poitiers. He wrote "Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History," (1751–56, 4 vols.,) and a few other works. Died in 1762.

Ligne, de, dẹh lẽñ, (KARL JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an able Austrian general and witty author, born at Brussels, May 12, 1735, was the son of a field-marshal in the Austrian service. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and was made a general-major in 1765. In 1782 he was ambassador to Russia, and was highly favoured by Catherine II. He commanded a corps at the capture of Belgrade in 1789. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1808. His generous and chivalrous character rendered him the idol of his army. He died at Vienna in 1814, leaving interesting memoirs,

letters, and other works, (in French,) which contain curious anecdotes and piquant passages. Madame de Staël published in 1809 a volume of "Letters and Thoughts of Prince de Ligne." He had published "Military, Literary, and Sentimental Miscellanies," ("Mélanges militaires, littéraires et sentimentaires," 34 vols., 1795–1811.) According to Madame de Staël, "he was the only foreigner that became a model in the French style, instead of an imitator."

See "Letters and Reflections of the Austrian Field-Marshal Prince de Ligne;" SOUBIRAN, "Biographie du Prince C. de Ligne," 1807; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ligniville, de, dẹh lĕn'ye'vēl', (RENÉ CHARLES ÉLISABETH,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1757; died in 1813.

Lignon, lĕn'yôN', (ÉTIENNE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1779; died in 1833.

Lig'on, ? (RICHARD,) an English traveller, who emigrated to Barbadoes in 1647 and returned to England in 1650. He published "A True and Exact History of Barbadoes," a work of some value. He was the overseer of the female slave Yarico, whose story is narrated in his book and furnished Steele a subject for the eleventh number of the "Spectator."

Ligonier, lig'o-neer', (JOHN,) EARL, an eminent general of the British army, was born of Protestant parents in France in 1678, and emigrated to England in early youth. He fought at Blenheim, (1704,) Ramillies, and Malplaquet, (1709,) and commanded the infantry at Fontenoy, (1745.) In 1746 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Flanders. He displayed great skill and courage at Laffeldt in 1747, but was there made prisoner. He became an English peer, with the title of Earl Ligonier, in 1766, and was a field-marshal and privy councillor at his death, in 1770.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Ligorio, le-go're-o, (PIRRO,) an Italian architect, painter, and antiquary, born in Naples about 1530, or, as others say, 1498. He was appointed by Paul IV. architect of the Vatican and of Saint Peter's Church, which Michael Angelo had previously superintended. The latter left Rome about that time. Ligorio, having deviated from the plan of Michael Angelo, which he was ordered to follow, was discharged in 1568. He then was employed as architect by Alphonso, Duke of Ferrara. He died about 1580, leaving in manuscript voluminous writings on antiquities and architecture, which are praised by Muratori.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ligozzi, le-got'see, (JACOPO,) an eminent Italian painter of history, born at Verona in 1543, was a pupil of Paul Veronese. He painted both in fresco and in oil. Having acquired a high reputation at Verona, he removed to Florence, where he received the title of painter to the grand duke Ferdinand. Among his master-pieces are "The Four Crowned Saints," at Imola, and the "Martyrdom of Saint Dorothea," at Pescia. His smaller pictures are highly finished. Died in 1627.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura."

Liguori, da, dâ le-goo-o'ree, (ALFONSO MARIA,) an Italian priest and casuist, born at or near Naples in 1696. He founded in 1732 an order of missionaries to convert or instruct the lower classes, and named it the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer. In 1762 he was appointed Bishop of Saint Agatha dei Goti. He wrote, besides other approved works, a "Moral Theology," (1755,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1787.

See GIATTINI, "Vita del beate A. M. Liguori," 1815; G. KLOTH, "Leben des heiligen A. M. Liguori," 1835: "Life of Saint A. M. de Liguori," London, 2 vols., 1848.

Lil'burne, (JOHN,) an English Puritan enthusiast and radical agitator, was born in Durham in 1618. He was accused before the Star Chamber in 1637 of distributing seditious pamphlets, and was condemned to be whipped and imprisoned. He was released in 1640, and obtained £2000 damages. In 1644 he fought bravely against the king at Marston Moor, where he led a regiment. He afterwards attacked Prynne, Lenthal, and others in pamphlets, for which he was committed to Newgate. He was one of the master-spirits of the "Levellers," and a stubborn opponent of Cromwell's authority. In 1651 he was tried for treason and acquitted by the jury. He became a Quaker a few years before his death, which occurred in 1657. Hume designates him as "the most turbulent, but the most upright and courageous, of human kind." ("History of England.")

See, also, CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1865.

Lilieblad, lee'le-ẹh-blâd', or **Liljenblad,** leel'yẹn-blâd', (GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish scholar and linguist, born at Strengnes in 1651. He was for many years professor of Oriental languages at Upsal, and wrote, in Latin, a "History of Egypt," (1698.) Died in 1710.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Lilienberg or **Liljenberg,** lee'le-ẽn-bêrg', (ERIK GUSTAF,) BARON OF, a Swedish general, who served in the French army at Laufeld and in other battles. Died in 1770.

Lilienkrantz or **Liljenkrantz,** lee'le-ẹn-krânts', or **Liliecrantz,** lee'le-ẹh-krânts', (JOHANN,) COUNT DE, a Swedish financier, born about 1730. On the accession of Gustavus III. (1771) he was appointed minister of finances, which he managed with success for many years. Died in 1815.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Lilienthal, lee'le-ẽn-tâl', (MICHAEL,) a learned Prussian philologist, born at Liebstadt in 1686. He was for many years professor of theology in the University of Königsberg. He was the principal editor of the "Erläutertes Preussen," (1724–28,) a highly-esteemed literary journal, and published, besides other works, "Historical and Literary Selections," ("Selecta Historica et Literaria," 1711–19.) Died in 1750.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" MEUSEL, "Lexikon."

Lilienthal, (THEODOR CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian and writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1717; died in 1782.

Lilio, lee'le-o, or **Lilli,** lĕl'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Ancona in 1555. He worked at Rome for Sixtus V., and at Ancona. Died in 1610.

Lilio, (LUIGI,) [Lat. ALOY'SIUS LIL'IUS,] an Italian physician and astronomer, born in Calabria. He is remembered only for the part he had in the reform of the calendar under the auspices of Gregory XIII. He applied the epacts to the cycle of nineteen years, and, by adding one day to the end of each cycle, he arrived at an approximative equation of the solar and lunar years. He died in 1576, just after he had finished the work. His method was approved by the pope in 1582

Lilio Giraldi. See GIRALDI.

Lilius. See LILIO.

Liljenblad. See LILIEBLAD.

Liljenkrantz. See LILIENKRANTZ.

Lil'lo, (GEORGE,) a successful English dramatist, born in 1693, became a jeweller of London. He holds a high rank among English dramatists of the second order. "The Fatal Curiosity," a tragedy, (1737,) is called his master-piece, and is constructed with remarkable skill. His "George Barnwell" and "Arden of Feversham" were also popular. Died in 1739.

See "Biographia Dramatica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Lil'ly, written also **Lily** and **Lyly,** (JOHN,) an English dramatic writer, born in Kent about 1553. He wrote several dramas, which were performed with success, and flourished as a wit at the court of Elizabeth. About 1580 he published "Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit," which became very popular with that pedantic generation for its affected and dainty style, called "Euphuism." "It deserves notice," says Hallam, "on account of the influence it is recorded to have had upon the court of Elizabeth and over the public taste." He was the author of a famous satirical pamphlet against Martin Mar-Prelate, called "Pap with a Hatchet." Died about 1600.

See "The Dramatic Works of John Lyly, with some Account of his Life," etc., by T. W. FAIRHOLT, 1858; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1861.

Lilly, (WILLIAM,) a famous English astrologer, born in Leicestershire in 1602. In early life he was employed as a servant in London. He began to study astrology in 1632, and acquired fame as a fortune-teller. He profited by the credulity of Charles I., who consulted him on political affairs in the civil war. Some agents of the popular party also patronized him. He published annually an almanac, called "Merlinus Anglicus Junior," (1644–81.) His character is represented by Butler under the name of "Sidrophel." Died in 1681.

See "Life and Times of W. Lilly," by himself, 1715; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Lil'ly or **Lil'ly,** (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English schoolmaster, born at Odiham, in Hampshire, about 1468. After studying languages in Greece and Rome, he settled in London in 1509, and opened a grammar-school. He appears to have been the first who taught Greek in London. In 1512 he became master of Saint Paul's School, just founded by Colet. He published, besides Latin poems, "Brevissima Institutio seu Ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ," (1513,) commonly called "Lily's Grammar," which was for a long time more used in English schools than any other Latin grammar. He was intimate with Erasmus. Died in 1523.

See WARTON, "History of Poetry."

Lima, de, dà lee'mà, (LUIZ CAETANO,) a Portuguese historian and grammarian, born in Lisbon in 1671; died in 1757.

Limayrac, le'mà'răk', (PAULIN,) a French *littérateur,* born at Caussade in 1817. He became chief editor of 'La Patrie," a daily paper of Paris, in 1858. Died 1868.

Limborch, van, văn lim'bork', written also **Limborg,** (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1680, was one of the best pupils of Adrian van der Werf, of whose works he made fine copies. Died in 1758.

Limborch, van, (PHILIPPUS,) a learned Dutch theologian, was born in Amsterdam the 19th of June, 1633. He was one of the principal supporters of the Remonstrant or Arminian doctrines, which were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619. After preaching for ten years at Gouda, he became in 1668 pastor and professor of theology at Amsterdam. He corresponded for a long time with John Locke. His most important work is "Theologia Christiana," (1686,) "a system of divinity and morals which," says Hallam, "is the fullest delineation of the Arminian scheme." He wrote a "History of the Inquisition," (1692.) Died in 1712.

See LECLERC, "Oratio funebris in Obitum P. Limborch," 1712; VAN DER HOEVEN, "Dissertationes II. de J. Clerico et P. a Limborch," etc., 1843; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Limbourg, van, văn lim'bŏŏrg', (JAN PHILIPPUS,) a Flemish medical writer, born near Spa in 1726. He practised at Spa with great success. Died in 1811.

Limburg-Brouwer, van, văn lim'bŭrh brŏw'ẹr, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born in 1795; died in 1847.

Limerick, EARL OF. See DONGAN.

Limnaeus or **Limnäus,** lim-nā'ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German publicist, born at Jena in 1592. He was preceptor of the Margrave of Anspach and of Albert of Brandenburg, who afterwards employed him as chancellor and privy councillor. He wrote an esteemed work on "The Public Law of the Romano-Germanic Empire," (3 vols., 1645–57,) and an "Account of the French Monarchy and Constitution," ("Notitia Regni Galliæ," 2 vols., 1655.) Died in 1663.

See STREBEL, "Leben und Schriften des Staatslehrers J. Limnæus," 1741.

Limousin or **Limosin.** See LÉONARD DE LIMOUSIN.

Lin. See LINUS.

Lin, van, văn lĭn, (HANS,) a Dutch painter of genre, who flourished about 1650, was surnamed STILHEID. He excelled in battle-pieces, and painted horses better than any other Dutch artist except Wouwerman.

Linacre, lin'ạ-kẹr, written also **Linacer** (or **Linaker**) and **Lynacer,** (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and scholar, born at Canterbury about 1460. He learned Greek of Demetrius Chalcondylas at Florence, and studied medicine at Rome. After his return to England he lectured on medicine, and taught Greek at Oxford for several years, until Henry VIII. employed him as physician and preceptor of Prince Arthur. He was the principal founder and first president of the College of Physicians, London. At an advanced age he took orders, and obtained the rectory of Mersham, a prebend in York Cathedral, and other benefices. He was an excellent classical scholar, and a correspondent of Erasmus. He translated several of Galen's works into Latin, and wrote "On the Correct Structure of Latin Prose," ("De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis,") which Hallam calls "the first-fruits of English erudition," and which must, he says, have been highly valuable. Died in 1524.

See "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Linant, le'nôN', (MICHEL,) a French *littérateur,* born at Louviers in 1708. Voltaire, who was his friend, spoke highly of his taste and imagination. Linant lived in Paris, and was employed as tutor to the sons of M. Hébert. He wrote odes, epistles, and other short poems, which gained several prizes of the French Academy. He also published an edition of Voltaire's works, (1738.) Died in 1749.

Linck, link, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1674; died in 1734.

Lincke, link'ẹh, (JOSEPH,) a Prussian violoncellist and composer, born June 8, 1783, at Trachenberg, in Silesia. Died March 26, 1837.

Lincoln, link'ọn, (ABRAHAM,) the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, (in a part now included in Larue county,) the 12th of February, 1809. His ancestors were of English descent; they are supposed to have originally emigrated to America with the followers of William Penn. A little before the middle of last century they resided in Berks county, Pennsylvania, whence a part of the family removed in 1750 to Virginia. About the year 1780 Abraham **Lincoln,** the grandfather of the subject of this notice, settled in Kentucky, where not long after he was stealthily shot by an Indian. He left three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Lincoln, married and settled in Hardin county in 1806. Abraham Lincoln was his second child and oldest son. His childhood was passed in the midst of hardship and toil. When he was scarcely eight years old, his parents removed to Spencer county, Indiana. It was a difficult and wearisome journey, and he ever afterwards retained a vivid recollection of the trials and hardships which he passed through on that occasion. Before he was eleven years of age, he experienced a bitter and irreparable loss in the death of his mother. Under her guidance he had learned to read and prize the Bible, and to her influence, there is reason to believe, he was largely indebted for the development of those rare and noble moral traits which have conferred upon him, if not a brilliant, at least a spotless and ever-enduring fame. Among the books which, as a boy, he particularly valued, was a Life of Washington; and it is not improbable that the contemplation of such a character, which united to plain and practical common sense moral qualities of the highest order, may have contributed not a little to that combination of straightforward simplicity and moral grandeur for which Lincoln was afterwards distinguished. The "Pilgrim's Progress" was also one of his favourite books; and its influence upon his style may perhaps be traced not merely in his preference for forcible and racy Saxon words, but also in that homely directness of expression by which all his speeches and writings are characterized.

On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, in the early part of 1832, Lincoln promptly volunteered for the defence of the frontier settlements, and was chosen captain of his company. The war, however, having been speedily brought to a close before he had an opportunity of meeting the enemy, he returned to the pursuits of peace. In the political contest which took place between General Jackson and Henry Clay in the autumn of 1832, he zealously espoused the cause of the latter, for whom he had felt an enthusiastic admiration from his boyhood. He himself was a candidate for the State legislature; and, although unsuccessful, he received in his own precinct two hundred and seventy-seven votes out of the two hundred and eighty-four which had been cast; that

is, thirty-nine fortieths of the whole number. In 1834 he was again a candidate for the legislature, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1836. In March, 1837, he gave proof of the uprightness as well as independence of his character by recording his protest on the journal of the House against some extreme pro-slavery resolutions which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the legislature. At that time the expression of any anti-slavery sentiments was extremely unpopular in every part of the United States, but perhaps nowhere north of Mason and Dixon's line was it more so than in Illinois. Lincoln and another member who shared his views declared in their protest that "they believe that the institution of slavery is founded in injustice and bad policy." Having been again elected to the legislature in 1838, he became the acknowledged leader of the Whigs in the House, and received the entire vote of his party for the speakership, which he lost by only one vote. He had been admitted to the bar in 1836, and in April, 1837, he established himself permanently in Springfield and commenced the practice of law in earnest, with John T. Stuart as his partner. In November, 1842, he married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky. Having accepted the nomination for Congress in 1846, he was triumphantly elected, being the only Whig out of the seven representatives sent by Illinois to the national legislature. During the time that he was in Congress he uniformly gave his voice in favour of freedom, voting against laying on the table without consideration the petitions for the abolition of slavery, and always supporting the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso whenever any measure of this kind was before the House. The passage of the Nebraska bill in May, 1854, involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, gave everywhere fresh interest and ardour to the contest between freedom and slavery. A United States Senator was to be chosen by the Illinois legislature. Lincoln had been nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the Senate of the United States. Judge Douglas, confessedly the ablest politician and best debater among all the Democratic leaders of the West, was the opposing candidate. Lincoln challenged his opponent to a series of public discussions respecting the views and policy of the two contending parties. That political contest first fully revealed the versatility, depth, and comprehensiveness of Mr. Lincoln's mind. Even some of those belonging to the party of Judge Douglas admitted that the latter was inferior to his opponent both in learning and in argument,—in short, in every essential qualification for the discussion of those great principles which were then agitating the country from one extremity to the other. As the election of United States Senator depended on the legislature, and not on a direct vote by the people, Douglas was the successful competitor; but the extraordinary ability displayed by Lincoln in the discussion above referred to, led to his nomination by the Republican party in 1860 as their candidate for the Presidency. No Presidential contest involving issues so momentous had ever before occurred. The general election then about to take place was to decide the all-important question whether the blighting influence of slavery should be allowed to extend to every part of the republic, or should thenceforward be restricted to the territory which it already possessed. Never before had any Presidential election so strongly excited all the hopes and fears of the patriot, all the affections and passions of the people. It took place on the 6th of November, 1860. Lincoln received the electoral votes of all the free States except New Jersey, which was divided, giving him four votes and Douglas three. Breckinridge received the votes of all the slave States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; the three former voted for Bell, the last for Douglas. Lincoln received in all one hundred and eighty electoral votes, Breckinridge seventy-two, Bell thirty-nine, and Douglas twelve.

No sooner was the result of the election known than several of the Southern States made preparations for formally separating themselves from the Federal Union. South Carolina took the lead in the secession movement. The legislature convened in November and passed an act calling a State convention to meet on the 17th of December. It met accordingly, and on the 20th an ordinance was passed unanimously dissolving the union till then "subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America." It was evident, from the language of the leading men in that convention, that the ordinance of secession was not the result of any sudden excitement or hastily-adopted resolution, but was the deliberate fulfilment of a settled and long-cherished purpose. "The secession of South Carolina," said Mr. Rhett, "was not the event of a day." It was "a matter which had been gathering head for thirty years." Mr. Inglis said that most of them had had it "under consideration for the last twenty years." "So far," says Raymond, "as South Carolina was concerned, there can be no doubt that her action was decided by men who had been plotting disunion for thirty years, not on account of any wrongs her people had sustained at the hands of the Federal government, but from motives of personal and sectional ambition, and for the purpose of establishing a government which should be permanently and completely in the interest of slavery." ("Lincoln's Administration," chap. i.) Following the example of South Carolina, Mississippi passed an ordinance of secession on the 9th of January, 1861,* Florida January 10, Alabama January 11, Georgia January 18, Louisiana January 26, Texas February 1. Thus, more than a month previous to the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term of office, seven States had done all that lay in their power to dissolve their connection with the Union. Delegates appointed by the conventions of the seceding States met at Montgomery early in February, and formed a new Confederacy, of which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President. Not long after, Mr. Stephens, in an elaborate speech addressed to the people of Savannah, attempted to vindicate the course of the seceders in setting up a new government in opposition to that of the United States. On that occasion he said that the prevailing ideas of Jefferson and "most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of the African was a violation of the laws of nature, that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, politically. . . . These ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. . . . Our new government was founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."

While President Buchanan took the ground that the Federal government had no right to coerce the seceding States, several members of the cabinet had not neglected the opportunities which their official position afforded, of promoting the interests of the Southern Confederacy. The secretary of war, John B. Floyd, took care to make such a disposition of the Federal arms and ammunition that in case the new administration should be disposed to adopt a more decisive policy it would find its energies paralyzed by a total want of the material of war, while the revolted States, in case of necessity, might readily possess themselves of that very material which had been thus adroitly placed beyond the reach of the Federal government. An official report from the ordnance department, dated January 16, 1861, shows that during the year 1860 115,000 muskets had been removed from Northern armories and sent to Southern arsenals by a single order of the secretary of war; and it was claimed for him, by one of his eulogists in Virginia, that, while a member of President Buchanan's cabinet, Mr. Floyd "thwarted, resisted, and forbade" certain measures which, if carried into effect, would have rendered the formation of the Southern Confederacy impossible.

It was under such circumstances as these—with seven

* These dates, and most of the others in this article connected with the events of the rebellion, are taken from Greeley's "American Conflict."

of the most influential of the United States in open revolt, and several others on the eve of secession,—with timorous indecision at the head of the government, and secret treason lurking not only among the members of the cabinet, but also among the officers of the army and navy—that Abraham Lincoln, on the 11th of February, 1861, left his Western home and proceeded to Washington to take into his hands the reins of government. His brief parting words to his friends at Springfield reveal at one view the simple, manly earnestness of his character, and that humble but unfaltering trust in God by which he was sustained through all the perils and darkness which surrounded his administration. "My Friends: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him; and on the same almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

A rumour was current some time before the President-elect left his home in Illinois, that he would never reach the national capital alive. An attempt was made (February 11) on the Toledo and Western Railroad to throw from the track the train on which he was; and afterwards, just as he was leaving Cincinnati, a hand-grenade was found to have been secreted on the car. A plot had likewise been formed to take his life during his passage through Baltimore on his way to Washington. Mr. Seward and General Scott, having been informed of that fact, arranged it that Lincoln should pass through Baltimore several hours earlier than had at first been proposed. The plans of the conspirators were thus frustrated, and the President-elect reached Washington in safety on the morning of the 23d of February.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861. In his address on that occasion he mildly but distinctly and firmly announced his purpose to "take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States." "I trust," he adds, "this will not be regarded as a menace. . . . There need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people, anywhere. . . . The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favourable to calm thought and reflection. . . . Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make the intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? . . . THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE DERIVES ALL HIS AUTHORITY FROM THE PEOPLE; AND THEY HAVE CONFERRED NONE UPON HIM TO FIX TERMS FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE STATES. . . . HIS DUTY IS TO ADMINISTER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AS IT CAME INTO HIS HANDS, AND TO TRANSMIT IT UNIMPAIRED BY HIM TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

"My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. . . .

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. . . . You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it." Mr. Lincoln did not deny that the laws of the Federal government, and even the Constitution itself, might perhaps bear unequally and hardly upon some sections of the country; but he thought that all grievances of this kind would be far more likely to be properly redressed through a calm and friendly appeal to the sense of justice in the people than by violence or war.

It was enough, however, for the slave-holding party that he denied not merely the expediency but the *right* of any State or sectional combination of States to secede. This was considered equivalent to a declaration of war; and active preparations for the coming struggle were at once commenced throughout the seceded States. The moderate, reasonable, and conciliatory tone of the Inaugural had, it cannot be doubted, a most happy effect, not only in uniting and consolidating, so to speak, the public sentiment of the North, but also in encouraging all those in the border States who, whatever may have been their views in relation to slavery, had not yet cast off all attachment to the national flag and the Federal Union. Fort Sumter, in the harbour of Charleston, was occupied by a United States garrison, under the command of Major Anderson. General Beauregard, on the part of the Southern Confederacy, demanded its surrender. To this demand, which was made on the 11th of April, Major Anderson at once replied that his "sense of honour and his obligations to his government prevented his compliance." Early on the 12th an attack on the fort was commenced, and kept up with the utmost fury with shells and red-hot cannon-balls, in consequence of which Major Anderson, after a gallant resistance of thirty-three hours, was at length obliged to evacuate the place, which he did on the morning of the 14th. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the first aggressive act committed on either side. It produced a deep and intense excitement throughout the Northern States, breaking down for a time all party distinctions, and uniting the whole people in an earnest, unfaltering purpose to support the government.* The President, justly regarding this unprovoked attack upon a United States fort as the commencement of actual war, issued on the next day (April 15) a proclamation directing both Houses of Congress to meet in extra session on the 4th of July following, and calling out "the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000," for the purpose of supporting the authority and enforcing the laws of the Federal Union. It was not, however, merely for maintaining the authority of the government that troops were needed, but for the defence of the national capital itself. The President of the Southern Confederacy had declared, more than a month before, that whenever war should commence the North and not the South should be the battle-field; and the recent attack on Fort Sumter was a sufficient proof that no veneration for the national flag nor any lurking scruples of any kind would be likely to prevent the carrying out of that threat if it were possible to accomplish it. All the Northern States responded to the demand of President Lincoln with the utmost alacrity and zeal. Massachusetts—be it said to her immortal honour—was the first in the field. The next day after the issue of the proclamation, her Sixth regiment left Boston for the national capital. Two more regiments set out within forty-eight hours. The Sixth regiment was attacked (April 19) in Baltimore by a mob carrying a secession flag, and several of the soldiers were killed or severely wounded. Governor Hicks having united with Mayor Brown, of Balti-

* The very next day after Major Anderson had evacuated the ruins of Fort Sumter, a leading journal of New York (the "Tribune") aptly and forcibly observed, "Fort Sumter is lost, but freedom is saved. . . . It is hard to lose Sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united people."

more, in urging, for prudential reasons, that no more troops should be brought through that city, it was arranged that those needed for the defence of Washington should in future be sent thither by way of Annapolis. On the 19th of April President Lincoln issued a proclamation blockading the ports of the seceded States. The excitement caused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which tended so powerfully to unite public sentiment at the North, appeared to have produced a still greater effect in the Southern States, where the enthusiasm of the people was inflamed almost to frenzy by what seemed the brilliant success of the Confederates, in reducing so quickly a fortress which was regarded as one of the strongest in the United States, though it was at that time feebly garrisoned and supplied with provisions for a few days only. Yielding to this whirlwind of excitement, the legislature of Virginia, on the 17th of April, (three days after the taking of Fort Sumter,) passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 88 to 55. Not long after, the State Convention of North Carolina, elected during the excitement which followed the capture of Sumter, passed unanimously an ordinance of secession.

The most active preparations were made on both sides for the contest which was now inevitable. In the seceding States more than a hundred thousand troops had been raised, of which the larger portion had been marched towards the Northern border. The greatness of the force arrayed against the government made an additional supply of troops necessary for the security of the national capital. A second proclamation was issued on the 3d of May, calling into the United States service a large number of volunteers, and greatly increasing the force both of the army and navy. The difficulties surrounding the new administration were rendered still more formidable by the precipitate action of the French and English governments, which, as soon as information was received that hostilities had actually begun in America, determined, in concert, to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power.

In accordance with the proclamation of the 15th of April, Congress met in extra session, July 4, 1861. In the message which on that occasion the President addressed to the Senators and representatives, after reviewing the condition of the country and explaining the course of the government, he proceeds to say,—

"It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence upon the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew, they were expressly notified, that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. . . . In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, 'immediate dissolution or blood.'

"And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. . . .

"It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war-power in defence of the government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the government. . . . As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions should perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided to him. He felt that he had no right to shrink, or even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow."

There were a few members in both Houses who insisted that any employment of the war-power against the rebels was unconstitutional; but the general sentiment of Congress fully sustained the President in the course he had taken. On July 15, Mr. McClernand, a Democratic member from Illinois, offered a resolution pledging the House to vote any amount of money and any number of men necessary to suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the government. This resolution was adopted with but five dissenting votes. The spirited action of Congress seemed to inspire the people everywhere throughout the North with renewed hope and confidence. Towards the latter part of June, a large rebel force had occupied a strong position on Bull Run Creek, near Manassas. It was resolved on the part of the Federal government to attack and drive back this force; and the belief was generally entertained that a single decided success on the part of the Union armies would put an end to the war. The Federal forces, commanded by General McDowell, made an attack upon the position of the rebels on the 21st of July; but they met with a disastrous defeat, and were driven back in great disorder towards Washington. Then, for the first time, the Northern States realized the greatness of the conflict which was before them. They then understood how great were the advantages possessed by the Confederates in consequence of their having been for years preparing for war. No inconsiderable portion of their troops had been thoroughly disciplined under excellent officers, while many of the Northern troops had scarcely any discipline at all. Add to this that a large proportion of the best and most experienced officers in the regular army of the United States had resigned their commissions and joined the Confederate cause. All the principal Confederate officers, with scarcely an exception, had been educated at the national military academy at West Point, and had afterwards held important positions in the regular army. It may suffice to cite the names of Generals Joseph E. and Albert Sydney Johnston, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and General Robert E. Lee, regarded, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, as by far the ablest officer in the United States army, General Scott having become through age and infirmities unequal to the duties of the field. But the disaster of Bull Run damped the hopes of the Unionists for a moment only. After the first surprise was over, its effect was to rouse the courage and determination of the people to the highest point. Volunteers flocked by thousands to join the national army. From the time of Lincoln's inauguration, through all the anxious months of the spring and summer of 1861, General Scott had retained his position as commander of the armies of the United States, and had given the government the benefit of his wisdom and experience and the support of his great influence and unwavering loyalty. At length, on the 31st of October, in consequence of ill health and advancing age, he applied to the secretary of war to be released from active service. He was accordingly placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, but retaining his full pay, according to a special provision passed by Congress in the summer session. At the recommendation of General Scott, General McClellan, who had obtained marked distinction by his success during the summer of 1861 in clearing Western Virginia of rebel troops, was called to Washington and appointed to the command of the Federal forces. He at once commenced a thorough reorganization of the army, and before many months brought it into a state of high and efficient discipline. Unfortunately, his sympathies were rather with the moderate slaveholders than with the staunch supporters of the government, and, when it became necessary to sacrifice slavery in order to save the republic, he could not nerve himself to the task. In a war of a different kind, requiring simply vigilance, skill, and the spirit of conciliation, he might have earned enduring laurels. But the Confederates had gone too far to be won back by conciliation. As nothing could satisfy them short of breaking up the Union, so nothing was left for the Federal government, if it would escape general disruption and utter ruin, but to suppress the rebellion by force of arms.

The forces under the immediate command of General McClellan having remained inactive during most of the winter of 1861–62, President Lincoln issued on the 27th of January, 1862, an order that on the 22d of February a general movement against the insurgents should be made by the land and naval forces of the United States. General McClellan at first objected, in a letter to the secretary of war, to the plan of operations which he had been directed to pursue. At length, on the 13th of March, a council of war was held, in which it was decided to advance against Richmond from Fortress Monroe. The army was conveyed by water down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of James River. Soon after the commencement of the campaign, General McClellan began to complain that he was not properly supported by the Executive at Washington. Advancing into the heart of a hostile country, where his enemies, by means of the railroads, which they could completely control, might concentrate, at a very short notice, all their available force at or near the point of threatened attack, it behooved him, undoubtedly, to use great circumspection. Unhappily, the extreme precautions which he took against a doubtful or contingent peril had no other effect than to surround him with real dangers of the most formidable character. His movements were so slow and hesitating that the Confederates not only had time to assemble their forces from distant points and erect extensive fortifications, but even to raise and discipline large reinforcements of fresh troops. Had he early in April advanced with his army against Yorktown, he would have met with a feeble resistance, and might, in all probability, have pushed on at once to the conquest of Richmond. But he decided to approach it by a regular siege; extensive earthworks were thrown up, and the campaign was protracted into the hottest part of the summer. His troops, compelled to encamp among the swamps adjacent to the Chickahominy, perished in great numbers from disease. At last, after a series of sanguinary but indecisive conflicts, the army was forced to retreat. It was moved in August from James River by water to Aqui'a Creek, on the Potomac, some forty miles below Washington. About the same time the army of General Pope, after several days of hard fighting near Manassas and Centreville, was driven back with heavy loss upon Washington. There was perhaps no darker period during the whole war than that in which the summer of 1862 came to a close; and we may safely say that no one throughout the land felt more deeply the reverses and sufferings of his countrymen than President Lincoln.

On the 2d of September, General McClellan took command of all the available troops for the defence of the capital. General Lee, having crossed the Potomac (September 5) into Maryland, was attacked and defeated by McClellan at Antietam on the 16th and 17th of September. He retreated into Virginia, and was not pursued. Early in October McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him southward; but, having delayed his advance for about three weeks, he was removed from his command, by an order dated November 5. General Burnside, who succeeded McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac, attacked (December 13) General Lee, then occupying a strongly-fortified position at Fredericksburg, and was repulsed with severe loss. Again, on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863, General Hooker was worsted by General Lee in a very hard-fought battle at Chancellorsville. The great and repeated disasters experienced by the Union armies from the beginning of the war, but more particularly those of the summer of 1862, appear to have prepared the people of the Northern States for the adoption of a more radical policy on the part of the government. At first it had been the aim of the Executive to preserve the Union with all the provisions of the Constitution as it was originally adopted. But, the slaveholders having by their rebellion forfeited all claim to the protection of that instrument, it might become expedient or necessary to assail them on the side where they were confessedly weakest,—viz., through the institution of slavery. President Lincoln had been censured by some for not taking a more decided position on the subject of slavery at the commencement of the war; but he had very strong reasons for the line of policy which he had hitherto thought proper to pursue. So powerful was the influence, so plausible the arguments, brought by the Confederates to bear upon the border States, that it was only with the greatest difficulty that Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri could be prevented from following Virginia and North Carolina and joining the rebellion. If, then, the Federal government, with those States standing neutral or divided, was able to re-establish its authority only after years of conflict and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, what might have been the issue had those four populous and warlike States from the very commencement of the war been closely and firmly united with the Confederacy? Had President Lincoln at once, on the breaking out of the rebellion, attempted the overthrow of slavery, there is reason to believe that all the above-named States would have arrayed themselves against the government, and the theatre of war, instead of being almost exclusively confined to the territory of the slave States, would, in all probability, have been extended to the adjacent free States,—to Pennsylvania and Ohio, if not still farther. Nor would this have been the only misfortune; such an attempt would, it can scarcely be doubted, have divided the people in many of the free States, and prevented them from giving the government that cordial and united support so indispensable to the Union cause in such a crisis.

The conscientious and anxious desire evinced by the President to respect the constitutional rights of every section of the country, if it produced no favourable influence upon the minds of the Confederates, had at least the effect of gaining over to his cause multitudes of his political opponents in the Northern as well as in the border States; so that tens of thousands who had opposed his election in 1860 became, before the close of his first Presidential term, of the number of his most cordial supporters. He considered it, indeed, to be not merely expedient, but to be his imperative duty, to weigh carefully all the circumstances by which he was surrounded. A religious or moral reformer may very properly content himself with merely proclaiming and expounding great truths, and then leave the minds of men to embrace them, as they may be prepared to do so. But he who, being placed at the head of a government, neglects to consider the question whether his measures are practicable, or whether they are or are not adapted to the actual condition and wants of the people, can have no claim to the name of statesman, although he may possibly merit that of a far-seeing reformer or philanthropist.

To some, who were urging him to issue at once a proclamation of emancipation, intimating that they fel. assured it was the will of God that he should do so, Lincoln replied, "I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that, if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me; for, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter; and if I can learn what it is, I will do it." At another time he said, "There are 50,000 bayonets in the Union army from the border slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels. . . . Every day increases their Union feeling." He diligently sought every opportunity of informing himself respecting the condition of public sentiment, especially in regard to the question of emancipation. A great change in the minds of the people had undoubtedly taken place in this respect, not only in the North, but also in several of the slave States. After mature deliberation, being at length satisfied that the welfare of the country would be promoted by such a measure, and that public sentiment would sustain it, he issued (September 22, 1862) a proclamation of emancipation, in which it was declared that on the first day of January, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States,

including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

After the battle of Chancellorsville the tide of success seemed to turn in favour of the Union cause. This is not the place to go into any detailed account of the movements of the different armies. It may suffice briefly to notice a few of the principal battles which constituted, so to speak, turning-points in the history of the war, and which had an immediate and important influence in bringing it to a close.

On the 3d of July, 1863, the army of the Potomac, under General Meade, defeated the rebel forces, commanded by General Lee, in a great battle (which had lasted three days) near Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. On the 4th of the same month, General Grant captured Vicksburg, after a long and most obstinate defence on the part of the garrison, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston to raise the siege. The number of Confederate troops paroled at Vicksburg was about 27,000, of whom only 15,000 were fit for duty. "This," says Mr. Greeley, "was the heaviest single blow ever given to the muscular resources of the rebellion; and no other campaign in the war equals in brilliancy of conception and general success in execution that which resulted in the capitulation of Vicksburg." As Commander Farragut, supported by a land-army under General Butler, had already (April, 1862) taken possession of New Orleans, the conquest of Vicksburg gave to the Unionists the command of the Mississippi throughout its entire length.

The courage, skill, and, above all, the unconquerable energy displayed by General Grant in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, seemed to point him out to the government as pre-eminently qualified to conduct a war in which a wise foresight, an untiring vigilance, and an indefatigable activity were equally necessary to success. There was another point also wherein, to adopt the language of Mr. Greeley, "his fitness for the chief command was decided, if not pre-eminent; and that was an utter disbelief in the efficacy of any rose-water treatment of the rebellion." On the 1st of March, 1864, in compliance with a recommendation of Congress, the President appointed General Grant lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States. When he presented General Grant with his commission, Mr. Lincoln addressed him with these words: "The nation's appreciation of what you have already done, and its reliance upon you for what still remains to be done, in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States. With this high honour devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

In the autumn of 1864, Mr. Lincoln was a second time elected President of the United States, General McClellan being the opposing candidate. Lincoln received the votes of all the Northern States except New Jersey and Delaware.

General Grant, having taken immediate command of the army of the Potomac, commenced early in May the ever-memorable campaign of 1864 against Richmond. After many severe and bloody conflicts, and the display of consummate military skill on the part of the rival commanders, and an obstinate bravery on the part of their troops, rarely paralleled in the history of warfare, General Lee was at length (April 2, 1865) forced to abandon the defence of Richmond, which was evacuated the following night, and on the 9th of April he surrendered to General Grant with all his army. On the 17th of the same month, General J. E. Johnston, commander of the southern division of the Confederate army, then in North Carolina, entered into terms of capitulation with General Sherman, according to which all the Confederate troops still remaining in the field were to lay down their arms and return to their respective States. Thus the war of the rebellion was brought to a close. But, before the final arrangement between Sherman and Johnston was completed, the universal joy of the Northern States was changed into bitter mourning by the death of President Lincoln, who was cut off in the very hour of triumph by the hand of an assassin. A desperate band of conspirators, of whom John Wilkes Booth, a native of Maryland, was the ringleader, had for some time entertained the design of seizing the President and making him a prisoner. Finding no opportunity to carry their purpose into effect, they resolved at length to take his life. The great object of Lincoln's administration—the restoration of the authority of the government—having been at last accomplished, on the evening of the 14th of April he sought at Ford's Theatre a brief relaxation from the duties and cares of his high office. Booth, being an actor by profession, had free admittance to the theatre. While the President's attention was absorbed by the scene before him, the assassin approached him from behind, unperceived. To make sure of his victim, Booth discharged his pistol when the muzzle was not more than a few inches from the head of the President, who, as the ball entered his brain, sank slightly forward without uttering a sound; and, although he continued to breathe for several hours, he was evidently wholly unconscious from the time that he received the fatal wound until his death, which occurred at half-past seven on the morning of the 15th. Mr. Lincoln had often received anonymous letters threatening him with death; but his thoughts were too much occupied with the affairs of the nation to permit him to feel anxiety for his personal safety; and, indeed, it was impossible for him, as he intimated to some of his friends who urged him to be more on his guard, to render his life secure without adopting precautions alike repugnant to his own feelings and to the universal usage of his country. We believe it is no exaggeration to say that, since the dawn of history, no more upright or conscientious ruler than Abraham Lincoln ever presided over the destinies of a great nation; nor has there been any more free from every taint of selfish ambition or personal resentment.

Among the many eminent men who, in their writings or public speeches, have attempted to portray the character and commemorate the virtues of President Lincoln, we know of none who has been more successful than Mr. Emerson. The admirable fitness of his remarks must be our apology, if any be needed, for giving the following extracts from his discourse delivered at the funeral services held in Concord, Massachusetts, April 19, 1865:

"A plain man of the people, an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord Bacon says, 'Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune.' He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty, which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a 'long head;' was excellent in working out the sum for himself,—in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly. . . . He had a vast good nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all. . . . Then his broad good humour, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret, to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society, . . . to mask his own purpose and sound his companion, and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. *His occupying the chair of state was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience.* This middle-class country had got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners and sympathies, but not in powers; for his powers were superior. This man grew according to the need; his mind mastered the problem of the day; and as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was a man so fitted to the event. . . . It cannot be said that there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. . . . Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday

magistrate, no fair-weather sailor: the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—four years of battle-days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the centre of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time—the true representative of this continent—father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

"The name of Lincoln," says the eminent historian Merle d'Aubigné, "will remain one of the greatest that history has to inscribe on its annals." "This man," observes Henry Martin, "will stand out in the traditions of his country and the world as an incarnation of the people, and of modern democracy itself."

See RAYMOND, "Life and Administration of President Lincoln,' 1864; GREELEY, "American Conflict," 2 vols. 8vo, Hartford, 1864–66; DR. J. G. HOLLAND, "Life of A. Lincoln," 1865; and the noble and eloquent tribute to the memory of Lincoln in MRS. STOWE'S "Men of our Time," Hartford, 1868.

Lincoln, (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in January, 1733. He was originally a farmer. In 1776 he was appointed a major-general of militia, and joined the army of Washington with reinforcements in February, 1777. In this year he was appointed major-general by Congress, and was ordered to join the Northern army, commanded by General Gates. In October, 1777, he received a wound which disabled him for nearly a year. He was appointed to the chief command of the Southern department about September, 1778, and defended Charleston against General Prevost in the spring of 1779. In October of that year General Lincoln and Count D'Estaing made an unsuccessful assault on Savannah. He was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton in Charleston, which he was compelled to surrender in May, 1780. He afterwards commanded a division at the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781. He had the reputation of an able and prudent general. In October, 1781, he became secretary of war. He retired from this office about the end of 1784, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1787 by the Federalists. Died at Hingham in 1810.

See a "Life of Benjamin Lincoln," by FRANCIS BOWEN, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," second series, vol. xiii.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Lincoln, link'ŏn, (EDWARD CLINTON,) EARL OF, an English admiral, born in 1512, was the only son of Thomas Lord Clinton. He was appointed lord admiral for life in 1550. In 1557 he commanded a division of the English army at Saint-Quentin. On the accession of Elizabeth (1558) he was retained in the office of lord admiral. In the peaceful reign that followed he had little opportunity to acquire renown. He was created Earl of Lincoln in 1572. Died in 1584, leaving the title to his son Henry. A Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, married the daughter of Henry Pelham, who was prime minister about 1750. In 1768 he inherited the title of Duke of Newcastle. Died in 1794.

Lincoln, (ENOCH,) a lawyer, brother of Levi, noticed below, (1782–1868,) was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1788. He represented a district of Maine in Congress from 1819 to 1826, and was Governor of that State in 1827–29. Died in 1829. He wrote several poems, including one entitled "The Village," (1816.)

Lincoln, (JOHN LARKIN,) LL.D., an American scholar and critical writer, born at Boston in 1817. He was appointed in 1844 professor of the Latin language and literature in Brown University. He published an edition of Horace for the use of schools.

Lincoln, (LEVI,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1749, graduated at Harvard College. He practised law at Worcester, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. In 1799 he was elected a member of Congress. He was a Democrat or Republican in party politics, and was attorney-general under Jefferson from 1801 to December, 1805. In 1807–08 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Died at Worcester in 1820.

Lincoln, (LEVI,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1782. He was chosen Governor of his native State in 1825, being supported by both parties, and was a member of Congress during three terms, (1835–41.) Died in 1868.

Lind, (JAMES,) an English physician, born about 1716, published a valuable "Treatise on the Scurvy," (1753,) and "Essay on the Diseases to which Europeans are exposed in Hot Climates," (1768,) which were often reprinted. Died at Gosport in 1794.

Lind, (JENNY,) a celebrated Swedish vocalist, born at Stockholm in 1820, was the daughter of a teacher of languages. She began to sing on the stage about the age of ten years, and performed in vaudevilles with success. At the age of sixteen she became the prime favourite of the Stockholm Opera, where she made her *début* as Agatha in "Der Freischütz." In 1841 she became a pupil of Garcia, the celebrated singing-master in Paris, where she met Meyerbeer, who engaged her for the Opera of Berlin. She sang in Berlin in 1844 and 1845, exciting great and unabated enthusiasm. After performing in several capitals of Germany, she visited London, where she was greeted with the warmest applause, in 1847 and the two ensuing years. Having made an engagement with P. T. Barnum to sing in the United States, she arrived at New York in September, 1850. Her concerts in this country excited enthusiastic admiration, and were repeated in the chief cities of the Union until 1852, when she returned to Europe with Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist, to whom she had been married in 1851. In private life she ever maintained an enviable reputation, and while in the United States gave many thousand dollars for charitable purposes. After her marriage she occasionally appeared in charitable concerts. Died November 2, 1887.

See N. P. WILLIS, "Memoranda of the Life of Jenny Lind:" J. A. BECHER, "J. Lind: Skizze ihres Lebens," etc., 1847; "Memoir of J. Lind," London, 1847; HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, "True Story of my Life;" the same notice in the "Living Age" for November, 1850.

Linda. See LINDANUS.

Lindanus, lin-dā'nus, or **Linda**, lin'dâ, (WILLIAM DAMASUS,) a Roman Catholic prelate, noted as a controversialist, was born at Dort, Holland, in 1525. He was remarkable for the severity with which he performed the office of Inquisitor of the faith. In 1562 he was appointed by Philip II. Bishop of Ruremond. His most popular work was "Evangelical Panoply," ("Panoplia Evangelica," 1563.) Died in 1568 or 1588.

See A. HAVENSIUS, "Vita G. Lindani," 1609.

Lindau, lin'dŏw, (PAUL,) a German critic and dramatist, born at Magdeburg, June 3, 1839. He studied at Halle, Leipsic, Berlin, and Paris. Besides miscellaneous works, he has published "Molière," (1872,) "Beaumarchais," (1875,) "Alfred de Musset," (1877,) several volumes of essays and criticisms, and many comedies, highly valued for their refinement of tone.

Lindberg, lind'bĕrg, (JACOB CHRISTIAN,) a Danish theologian and numismatist, born at Ripen, Jutland, in 1797. He published a "Treatise on Cufic Coins," (1830,) a "Hebrew-Danish Hand-Lexicon," (1835,) and able works on theology, etc. Died December 10, 1857.

Lindblom, lind'blom, (JACOB AXEL,) a Swedish prelate, born in Ostrogothia in 1747. He was professor of belles-lettres in the University of Upsal, and published a "Latin-Swedish Dictionary" before he became Bishop of Linköping, (1789.) He was afterwards chosen Archbishop of Upsal. Died in 1819.

See HEDBORN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. A. Lindblom," 1819.

Linde, von, fon lin'dĕh, (JUSTIN TIMOTHEUS BALTHASAR,) a German jurist, born in Westphalia in 1797, published numerous legal treatises. Died in 1870.

Linde, von, fon lin'dĕh, (SAMUEL GOTTLOB,) an eminent Polish lexicographer, born at Thorn in 1771. About 1803 he became rector of the Lyceum and chief librarian of the University in Warsaw. In 1807 he produced the first volume of his great "Dictionary of the Polish Language," (6 vols.,) regarded as the best work of the kind. From 1833 to 1838 he was director of the gymnasium of Warsaw. He wrote a "Historical Outline of the Literature of the Slavonic Races." (1825.) Died at Warsaw in 1847.

See SAINT-MAURICE CABANY, "S. T. de Linde," etc., 1853.

Lindeblad, lin'dẹh-blȧd', (ASSAR,) a Swedish poet, born near Lund in 1800. Among his best productions is "The Missionary," (1839.)

Linden, van der, vȧn dẹr lin'dẹn, (DAVID,) a Flemish poet and antiquary, born at Ghent about 1570; died about 1635.

Linden, van der, vȧn dẹr lin'dẹn, (JAN ANTONIDES,) a learned Dutch physician, born at Enkhuysen in 1609. He became professor of medicine at Leyden about 1650. He published a "Medical Bibliography," ("De Scriptis Medicis," 1637,) "Physiological Medicine," ("Medicina Physiologica,") and a good edition of Hippocrates, in Greek. Died in 1664.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lindenau, von, fon lin'dẹh-nŏw', (BERNHARD AUGUST,) a German astronomer, born at Altenburg in 1780. Between 1826 and 1843 he served the King of Saxony as privy councillor, minister of the interior, etc. In 1843 he retired from political life to devote himself to astronomy. Among his publications are "Tables of Venus," (1810,) "Tables of Mars," (1811,) and a "History of Astronomy during the First Decade of the Nineteenth Century," (1811.) Died in 1854.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lindenbrog, lin'dẹn-brŏg', or **Lindenbruch**, lin'dẹn-brŏŏk', [Lat. TILIOBRO'GA,] (ERPOLD,) a German historical writer, born at Bremen in 1540. He wrote a "History of the Kings of Denmark," and "Chronicle of the Life and Actions of Charlemagne." He also edited the "Historians of Northern Germany." Died in 1616.

See WILKENS, "Leben der berühmten Lindenbrogiorum," 1723.

Lindenbrog or **Lindenbruch**, (FRIEDRICH,) a jurist and classical scholar, a son of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1573; died in 1648.

Lindenschmit, lin'dẹn-shmit', (WILHELM,) a German historical painter, born at Mentz in 1806. Among his works are frescos painted for Prince Ludwig in the Hofgarten, Munich, and in the Pinakothek. Died in 1848.

Lindet, lȧn'dȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE ROBERT,) a French Jacobin and financier, born at Bernay, Normandy, in 1743. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was a member of the committee of public safety after its number was reduced and after it was invested with supreme executive power, (1793.) He was reputed one of the least violent but most subtle chiefs of the dominant faction. He was minister of finances from June, 1799, until Bonaparte became First Consul, in November of that year. Died in 1825.

Lind'ley, (JOHN,) LL.D., F.R.S., one of the most eminent botanists of the present century, was born at Catton, near Norwich, England, in 1799. He was the son of the proprietor of a nursery-garden. About 1821 he became a resident of London, and was employed to write the descriptions of Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," (1829.) In 1830 he published an "Introduction to the Natural System of Botany." Of this system he is a zealous advocate, and has contributed more than any other English botanist to render it popular. His "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany" (1832) is highly commended. In 1836 he produced "A Natural System of Botany," which was expanded into "The Vegetable Kingdom," (1846,) with engravings,—probably the most excellent and comprehensive work that has ever appeared on that subject. He adopted in this work an improved, or at least new, system of classification, and explained the uses of plants. In 1829 Dr. Lindley became professor of botany in the University College, London, where he was very successful as a lecturer. His "Flora Medica" (1838) describes the plants used in medical practice. He wrote many botanical articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," and a good elementary work on Botany inserted in the "Library of Useful Knowledge." In his excellent work entitled "Theory of Horticulture," (1844,) he successfully applied science to practical utility. He was also the author of popular treatises, entitled "Ladies' Botany," "School Botany," "British Pomology," and "Orchard and Kitchen Garden." About 1841 he became editor of the "Gardener's Chronicle," a valuable periodical. Died at Acton Green, November 1, 1865.

Lindner, lint'nẹr, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German political writer, born at Mitau, Courland, in 1772. In 1824 he published "Secret Papers," and in 1825 became editor of the "Political Annals," at Munich. He also wrote "Europe and the Orient," (1839,) and other works Died in 1845.

Lindner, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German teacher and theologian, born at Weida in 1779. He became professor of the science of teaching at Leipsic in 1825. He published a Latin treatise on the art of teaching, "De Finibus et Præsidiis Artis pædagogicæ," (1825,) and a work on free-masonry. Died in 1864.

Lindner, (WILHELM BRUNO,) a writer on theology, a son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1814. He was appointed professor of theology at Leipsic in 1846. His principal work is a "Manual of the History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1848–54.)

Lindpaintner, lint'pint'nẹr, (PETER JOSEPH,) a German composer, born at Coblentz in 1791. He produced symphonies, overtures, instrument pieces, and operas entitled "The Sicilian Vespers" and "The Vampyre." Died in 1856.

Lindsay, lin'ze, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD,) LORD, a British author, the son of the Earl of Crawford, was born in Cumberland in 1812. After making a tour in the East, he published in 1838 "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," which passed through several editions. He increased his reputation by an important and novel work, entitled "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," (1847,) which displays much research and contains eloquent passages. In 1849 he published the "Lives of the Lindsays," a family history of much merit. Died in 1880.

Lindsay, (Sir DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born about 1495. He became in 1512 a page or servitor to the prince, (afterwards James V.,) and continued in his service until 1524. Among his principal works are "The Dream," "The Complaint of the King's Papingo," (a satire on the clergy,) a "Satire on the Three Estates," and "The Monarchie." He excelled in sarcasm, which he directed with much effect against the Romish Church. He is supposed to have died after 1567.

See LORD LINDSAY, "Lives of the Lindsays," 1849; CHALMERS, "Life," prefixed to Lindsay's works, 1806; CHAMBERS "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;"

Lindsay, lin'ze, (JOHN,) an English nonjuring minister, born about 1686. He wrote a "History of the Regal Succession," (1720.) Died in 1768.

Lindsay, (JOHN,) Earl of Crawford, an able British general, born in 1702. For his conduct at Fontenoy he obtained the rank of major-general. He was renowned for generosity, talents, and other popular qualities. Died in 1749.

See RICHARD ROLT, "Memoirs of the Life of J. Lindsay," etc., 1753; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lindsay, (WILLIAM SCHAW,) a British merchant, born in Ayrshire in 1816, became one of the largest ship-owners in the kingdom. He was once a cabin-boy, and raised himself to affluence by industry and prudence. He published a valuable "History of Merchant Shipping," in 4 vols. He was elected to Parliament in 1854. Died August 28, 1877.

Lindsey, EARL OF. See BERTIE, (ROBERT.)

Lindsey, lin'ze, (MONTAGUE BERTIE,) EARL OF, born in 1608, was a son of Robert Bertie. (See BERTIE.) He fought for Charles I. at Edgehill and Naseby, and, when the king was imprisoned in the Isle of Wight, negotiated the treaty of Newport. Died in 1666.

Lindsey, (THEOPHILUS,) an English Unitarian minister, born in Cheshire in 1723. Having taken orders in the Anglican Church, he obtained in 1763 the living of Catterick, Yorkshire. He became so dissatisfied with the Trinitarian creed that in 1773 he resigned his living and published an "Apology" for his course, which is a work of much research. He then removed to London, where he was successful in forming a Unitarian congregation, and preached about twenty years. He published, besides other works, a "Historical View of the State of

the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship," (1783.) Died in 1808.

See THOMAS BELSHAM, "Memoirs of Theophilus Lindsey," 1812.

Lindsley, lĭnz'le, (PHILIP,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1786. He became in 1850 professor of ecclesiastical archæology in the New Albany Theological Seminary, Indiana. Died in 1855.

Ling, (PEHR HENRIK,) born in Småland, in Sweden, in 1776, is regarded as one of the founders of modern gymnastics. He founded a gymnastic institute, and introduced "the movement cure" for diseases. He published some volumes of poetry. Died in 1839.

Lĭngă, lĭng'gą, or **Lingam**, lĭng'gam, in the Hindoo mythology, a phallic symbol, or type of the reproductive power, which is regarded as the especial attribute of Siva. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," book i. chap. ii.

Lingard, ling'gard, (JOHN,) an eminent English historian, born at Winchester in 1771. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and settled at Hornby, Lancashire, about 1811. He published in 1819 the first volume of his "History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688," of which the sixth edition, in 10 vols., appeared in 1855. This work is highly esteemed for its style, accuracy, and other merits. He also wrote "The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," (1806,) and other works. He visited Rome in 1825, and, it is said, refused the offer of a cardinal's hat. Died in 1851.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1825, (vol. xlii.,) and March, 1831, (vol. liii.;) "Monthly Review" for July and September, 1819, and September, 1825; "North British Review" for November, 1846.

L'Ingegno. See LUIGI, (ANDREA DI.)

Lingelbach, ling'ęl-bȧk', (JOHANN,) sometimes written **Linglebach**, an eminent painter of genre and landscapes, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1625. He studied in Rome, and settled in Holland about 1650. He excelled in the treatment of markets, fairs, and seaports. His colour is good, his touch free and spirited, and his works remarkable for variety. His blue distances and lightly-clouded skies produce an exhilarating effect. Among his works are a "Sea-Port in the Levant," and "The Vegetable Market." Died at Amsterdam in 1687.

See C. BLANC, "Les Peintres de toutes les Écoles;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lingendes, de, dęh lȧN'zhŏNd', (CLAUDE,) a French pulpit orator and Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1591; died in 1660.

Lingendes, de, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Moulins about 1580, composed stanzas, odes, and other verses. Died in 1616.

Lingendes, de, (JEAN,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Moulins in 1595. He became an eminent preacher, and chaplain to Louis XIII. He was made Bishop of Mâcon in 1650. Died in 1665.

Linguet, lȧN'gȧ', (SIMON NICOLAS HENRI,) an eloquent French advocate and polemical writer, born at Rheims in 1736. He pleaded with success at the bar of Paris, but made many enemies by his sarcasms and his impetuous temper. He was confined in the Bastille two years, ending in 1782. He published numerous works, which display learning and talent but are censured as paradoxical. Among them are a "History of the Age of Alexander the Great," (1762,) and "The Fanaticism of Philosophers," (1764.) He fell a victim to the reign of terror in 1794.

See GARDAZ, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Linguet," 1808; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lingg, ling, (HERMANN LUDWIG OTTO,) a German poet, born at Lindau, January 22, 1820. He graduated at Munich as doctor of medicine in 1843, and studied later in Berlin and Prague. He published many dramas, and some volumes of verse, including "The Migrations of the Peoples," an epic.

Linière, de, dęh le'ne-aiR', (FRANÇOIS PAYOT,) a French satiric poet, born in Paris in 1628, was a gay votary of pleasure. He composed songs and epigrams with facility. Boileau, in his ninth Satire, mentions Linière as a judicious critic. Died in 1704.

Link or **Linck**, lĭnk, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and physician, born at Hildesheim in 1767. He was appointed professor of botany and chemistry at Breslau in 1811, and in 1815 filled the same chair at Berlin. He published numerous works on botany, of which we may name "The Anatomy of Plants," (1807,) and "Elements of Botanical Philosophy," (1824.) Died in 1851.

See VON MARTIUS, "Denkrede auf H. F. Linck," 1851; "Biographie Médicale."

Lin'ley, (THOMAS,) an excellent English musical composer, born at Wells about 1725, was a pupil of Paradies. In his early life he conducted the concerts and oratorios at Bath. He composed the music for Sheridan's "Duenna," which had great success, in 1775. In 1776 he removed to London, and became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, in partnership with his son-in-law, R. B. Sheridan, the great orator. Mr. Linley directed the musical department, and composed for it the "Carnival of Venice," "The Camp," etc. Among his admired productions are "Six Elegies," "Twelve Ballads," and a madrigal to these verses of Cowley,

> "Let me, careless and unthoughtful lying,
> Hear the soft winds above me flying."

Died in 1795.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Linley, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Bath about 1756, and inherited his father's musical talent. He studied under the best masters of Italy, and became very intimate with Mozart. He composed several admired airs for the theatre. He was drowned in 1778, while sailing in a pleasure-boat in Lincolnshire.

Linley, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1766. In his youth he went to India as a clerk, and rose to the office of sub-treasurer at Fort Saint George. He returned to England in the prime of life, and devoted himself to music and literature. He composed several glees, songs, and other verses, and published the dramatic songs of Shakspeare. Died in 1835.

Linn, (JOHN BLAIR,) D.D., an American poet and divine, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1777, was brother-in-law of the celebrated novelist Charles Brockden Brown, and son of William Linn, who was also a divine. He became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1798. He was the author of "The Powers of Genius," and other poems, and a reply to Dr. Priestley's "Comparison between Socrates and Christ." Died in 1804.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Linn, (LEWIS FIELDS,) M.D., a Senator of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1795, and removed to Missouri about 1816. He was elected to the Senate by the Democrats in 1833, and again about 1838. Died in 1843.

See "Life of L. F. Linn," by E. A. LINN and N. SARGENT, 1857.

Linnæus, lin-nee'us, [Sw. VON LINNÉ, fon lin-nē',] (CHARLES or CARL,) a celebrated Swedish botanist, and the most influential naturalist of the eighteenth century, was born at Råshult, in Småland, on the 24th of May, 1707. He was the son of Nicholas Linnæus, a village curate, who, it is said, so far underrated his son's capacity that he made him an apprentice to a shoemaker after he had reached the age of seventeen without making much progress in his studies. In 1727, however, he was sent to the University of Lund to study medicine, and his inclination for natural history was favoured by Professor Stobæus. Although nearly destitute of pecuniary resources, he pursued his studies at Upsal, (1728,) where he was patronized by Olaus Celsius, who relieved him from his extreme poverty. About 1730 he conceived the idea of a reform in botanical method and nomenclature, and began the composition of several great works, noticed below. At the expense of the Royal Academy of Upsal, he made a botanical excursion on foot through Lapland in 1732, the results of which appeared in his "Flora Lapponica," (1737.)

Between 1735 and 1738 he passed three years in the

house of George Clifford, a rich Dutch gentleman living between Leyden and Haarlem, who employed him to arrange his fine garden and museum. Linnæus has expressed his gratitude to this benefactor for the facilities he there enjoyed for his favourite pursuits, and has honoured his memory by a work entitled "The Garden of Clifford," ("Hortus Cliffortianus.") He perceived that it was necessary to invent methods of distribution capable of embracing all creatures, and founded on characters well defined; to invent terms sufficiently numerous to designate the prodigious variety of their conformation, and define these terms with precision; finally, to make a general review of all beings described in former works, or to be found by the exploration of nature. The first sketch of this great enterprise appeared in two small volumes, entitled "System of Nature, or the Three Kingdoms of Nature exhibited methodically in Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species," ("Systema Naturæ, seu Regna tria Naturæ systematicè proposita, per Classes, Ordines, Genera et Species," 1735,) and "Fundamenta Botanica," (1736.) The characters of genera were largely developed in his "Genera of Plants according to the Number, Figure, Position, etc. of the Parts of Fructification," ("Genera Plantarum secundum Numerum, Figuram, etc. omnium Fructificationis Partium," 1737.) He removed in 1738 to Stockholm, where he practised medicine, lectured on botany, and received the title of physician to the king. He married a daughter of Dr. More in 1739. In 1741 he obtained at Upsal the chair of botany, which he occupied thirty-seven years, witnessing the continuous growth of his fame and influence, and exerting his unabated activity to improve his scientific productions. Thunberg, Kalm, Hasselquist, Forskål, and other eminent naturalists, who had been his pupils, visited various foreign countries and brought back willing tribute to enrich his collections and publications. The botanical philosophy of Linnæus was reproduced in its *ensemble*, arranged in its parts, and enforced by examples in his "Philosophia Botanica," (1751.) "This work," says Cuvier, "which exhibits on every page proofs of the rarest ingenuity *(finesse d'esprit)* and the most surprising profoundness of observation, has enjoyed a success which was previously unexampled. It has become as it were a fundamental law, to which all botanists conform in their descriptions and in their use of terms." His artificial sexual system was for a long time universally adopted, but has been superseded in a great measure by the natural method of Jussieu. In 1753 he produced his "Species Plantarum," an important work, in which he adopted the happy idea of designating each species by a single epithet added to the name of the genus. He also applied his methods with success to the animal kingdom in several enlarged editions of his "Systema Naturæ," in his "Fauna Suecica," ("Swedish Fauna," 1744,) or history of Swedish animals, and various other works. Died in January, 1778.

See PULTENEY, "Life of Linnæus," 1781; AGARDA, "Antiquitates Linnæanæ," 1826; A. L. A. FÉE, "Vie de Linné," 1832; MISS BRIGHTWELL, "Life of Linnæus;" VAN HALL, "Epistolæ Linnæi;" J. TRAPP, "Life of Linnæus," 1794; STOEVER, "Leben des Ritters C. von Linné," 2 vols., 1792; ADAM AFZELIUS, "Egenhändiga Anteckningar af C. Linnæus om sig sjelf," 1823; ANTONIO CATTANEO, "Cenni sulla Vita di C. Linné," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Monthly Review" for July, 1785.

Linnæus, (Linné,) von, (CHARLES or CARL,) only son of the preceding, was born at Fahlun in 1741. He was chosen demonstrator of botany at the Royal Garden of Upsal at the age of eighteen, and succeeded his father as professor in the university of that place in 1778. He published "Two Decades of Rare Plants of the Garden of Upsal," "Methodus Muscorum," ("Method of Mosses,") and a few other small works. His talents were moderate. He died in 1783, and the family then became extinct.

Linné. See LINNÆUS.

Lin'nell, (JOHN,) a successful English portrait- and landscape-painter, born in London in 1792. Among his well-known works are "A Heath Scene," "The Windmill," (1847,) "The Eve of the Deluge," (1848,) "The Return of Ulysses," (1849,) "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," (1850,) "The Forest Road," (1853,) "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "The Last Sleep," (1869,) "Sleeping for Sorrow," (1870,) "Shelter," (1871,) "Forward," (1872,) "The Coming Storm," (1873,) "Woods and Forest," (1875,) "Autumn," (1877,) and "The Heath," (1878.) Died January 20, 1882.

Linschooten, van, vän lin'skō'tẹn, (ADRIAAN,) a skilful Dutch painter of history and genre, born at Delft in 1590. Among his works is "The Repentance of Saint Peter." Died about 1678.

Linschooten or **Linschoten, van,** (JAN HUGO,) a Dutch voyager, born at Haarlem in 1563. He went to Goa in 1583, and remained there several years in the service of Archbishop Fonseca. After his return, he published in 1596 an "Account of his Voyage, with a Description of the Portuguese East Indies," which is said to be reliable, and has often been reprinted. Died in 1633.

Linsenbahrt, lin'sẹn-bȧrt', [Lat. ROSI'NUS LENTIL'IUS,] a German medical writer, born at Waldenburg in 1657; died at Stuttgart in 1733.

Lint, van, vän lint, (HENDRIK,) a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, lived probably about 1630–50. He worked in Rome, where he obtained the surname of STUDIO. Among his works is "Views near Rome."

Lint, van, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1609. He worked in Rome, and afterwards at Antwerp, to which he returned in 1639, and was patronized by Christian IV. of Denmark. He was a good colorist, a correct designer, and painted history with equal success in large or small pictures. Died about 1668.

Lin'tọn, (ELIZA LYNN,) an English novelist, born at Keswick in 1822. Her maiden name was LYNN. In 1858 she married W. J. Linton, the engraver. Among her works are "Azeth," (1846,) "True History of Joshua Davidson," (1872,) "Patricia Kemball," (1874,) "The Girl of the Period," "Ione," (1882,) etc.

Lin'tọn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Liverpool about 1790. He became a resident of London in his youth, and afterwards travelled extensively in the South of Europe. The subjects of his best works are Italian and Grecian scenes, among which are "The Bay of Naples," "Lake Lugano," "Ruins of Pæstum," "Athens," and "An Arcadian Landscape." His style is simple and rather austere. Died in 1876.

Linton, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an eminent wood-engraver and author, born in London, December 7, 1812. He took part (1844–48) in various Chartist and republican movements. He removed in 1867 to the United States. Among his works are a "History of Wood-Engraving," "Works of Deceased British Artists," (1860,) "Claribel, and other Poems," (1865,) "Life of Thomas Paine," "Practical Hints on Wood-Engraving," (1879,) "History of Wood-Engraving in America," (1882,) "Rare Poems," (edited, 1882,) "Golden Apples of Hesperus," (edited, 1882,) "English Verse," (edited, with R. H. Stoddard, 1883,) and "A Manual of Wood-Engraving," (1884.)

Lī'nus, [Gr. Λίνος,] a fabulous personage, whom the ancients regarded as a son of Apollo or Mercury, and as one of the inventors of poetry. He is called by some authors a personification of the dirge. Among the ancient Greeks circulated a plaintive song or dirge called "Linus," which is mentioned by Homer, ("Iliad," xviii. 569.) According to tradition, he was killed by Hercules, who was his pupil.

Lī'nus, [Fr. LIN, lȧN,] Bishop of Rome, was a native of Volterra, in Tuscany. According to some accounts, he became bishop in 66 A.D., and was the immediate successor of Saint Peter. Little is known of his history; but it is supposed that he suffered martyrdom about 78 A.D. He is mentioned in Saint Paul's second Epistle to Timothy, chap. iv. 21.

Lin'wood, (MARY,) an English artist, born at Birmingham in 1755, made, in needle-work, copies of many pictures of the old masters. She was offered, it is said, three thousand guineas for one of her works. Died in 1845.

Lionardo da Vinci. See VINCI, DA.

Lī'o-nẹl, Duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III. of England, was born at Antwerp in 1338. He died in 1368, leaving no issue except a daughter, Philippa, who was married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

Lionne, de, dẹh le'on', (HUGUES,) Marquis de Berny, a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Grenoble in 1611. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1655. He succeeded Mazarin in 1661 as minister of foreign affairs, which he directed with great ability for ten years. Died in 1671

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Lionnet. See LYONNET.

Liotard, le'o'tȧr', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a Swiss portrait-painter, surnamed THE TURK, because he adopted the Turkish costume, was born at Geneva in 1702. In 1725 he went to Paris, where he acquired reputation by his skill in crayon and enamel miniatures. He worked four years in Constantinople, (1738–42), painting Turkish costumes, etc. He afterwards painted portraits of the royal families of Austria and France. Died in 1790.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Liotard, (JEAN MICHEL,) a twin-brother of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1702, was an engraver, and one of the best pupils of Benoît Audran. He engraved the great cartoons of C. Cignani in Italy, and afterwards worked in Paris. He returned to Geneva, where he died about 1760.

Liotard, (PIERRE,) a French botanist, born near Grenoble in 1729, was originally a poor peasant. He acquired a good knowledge of the plants of the Alps, and was employed as guide by J. J. Rousseau and Desfontaines. He corresponded for some years with Rousseau. Died in 1796.

Liouville, le'oo'vèl', (JOSEPH,) an able French mathematician, born at Saint-Omer in 1809. He became in 1839 a member of the Institute. He wrote several important treatises, and edited for a long time a journal of pure mathematics called by his name.

Lipano, de, dȧ le-pȧ'no, COUNTESS, was the title assumed by Caroline, Queen of Naples, after the death of Murat, her husband. See BONAPARTE, (CAROLINE MARIE.)

Liparini, le-pȧ-ree'nee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Bologna in 1800; died in 1856.

Lipenius, le-pā'ne-ŭs, (MARTIN,) a learned German bibliographer, born in Brandenburg in 1630, was rector of gymnasiums at Halle and Stettin. He compiled "Bibliotheca Juridica," (1679,) "Bibliotheca Realis, etc. Philosophica," (2 vols., 1682,) "Bibliotheca Realis Theologica," (2 vols., 1685,) and other works. Died at Lubeck in 1692.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Vita M. Lipenii," edited by JENICHEN, 1737; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lipinski, le-pèn'skee, (CHARLES,) a celebrated Polish violinist, born at Radzin in 1790. He received the title of first violinist to the Emperor of Russia. Died 1861.

Lippert, lip'pĕrt, (PHILIPP DANIEL,) a German artist and glyptographer, was born at Meissen in 1703. He published "Dactyliotheca; or, A Collection of Two Thousand Prints of Antique Gems." Died in 1785.

Lippe-Schaumburg, von, fon lip'pẹh shŏwm'bo͝orG, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) COUNT, a German general, born in London in 1724. He served several campaigns in the Austrian army, and afterwards travelled in Italy. He obtained the chief command of the British troops sent in 1761 to aid Portugal, which he defended with success against the Spaniards. Died in 1777.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lippi, lèp'pee, (ANNIBALE,) a Roman architect, who lived in the sixteenth century.

Lippi, (FILIPPO,) one of the most celebrated of the old Italian painters in oil and fresco, born at Florence in 1412. was a pupil of Masaccio. Before he was of age he was captured by pirates and enslaved in Africa. His master was so pleased with a portrait of himself, drawn with a coal on the wall, that he gave the artist his liberty. Lippi then returned to Florence, and adorned the churches and convents of that city, and of Spoleto, Prato, etc. Among his master-pieces are a Madonna, in oil, "The Life of Saint Stephen," "The Death of San Bernardo," in oil, at Prato, two "Annunciations," and "The Coronation of the Virgin," in fresco. He excelled in invention, design, and colouring, and is ranked among the greatest painters before Raphael. Died in 1469.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Lippi, (FILIPPO or FILIPPINO,) son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1460, and became an excellent painter. He studied with Sandro Botticelli, and worked chiefly in Florence and Rome. He was distinguished for his good taste and correctness of design, and was perhaps the first painter among the moderns who treated costumes and other accessories with propriety. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter and Saint Paul before the Proconsul," the "Death of Lucretia," at the Pitti palace in Florence, several Madonnas, and frescos in Santa Maria Novella, in the same city. Died in 1505.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lippi, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born near Bologna in the sixteenth century, was a pupil of L. Caracci.

Lippi, (LIPPO,) called LIPPO OF FLORENCE, a Florentine painter, born in 1354, was the father of Filippo Lippi, (1412–69.) His works, which are praised by Vasari, are not now extant. Died in 1415.

Lippi, (LORENZO,) a successful Italian painter and poet, born at Florence in 1606, received lessons in art from Roselli. He worked in Florence, and was reputed one of the best draughtsmen of his time. "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" and "The Triumph of David" are called his master-pieces. He wrote a facetious poem called "Il Malmantile racquistato," (1676,) which was admired and recognized by the Academy della Crusca among the *testi di lingua*. Died in 1664.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lip'pin-cŏtt, (JOSHUA B.,) an American publisher, distinguished for his ability, energy, and enterprise, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, March 18, 1813. About 1828 he came to Philadelphia, and at an early age commenced the publishing and bookselling business, which he conducted successfully. In 1850 he purchased the business of Messrs. Grigg & Elliot, and the firm of which he became the head soon took its place among the most distinguished publishing houses in the United States. Died January 5, 1886.

Lippincott, (SARAH J.,) a popular American writer, whose original name was CLARKE, was born at Pompey, in Onondaga county, New York, about 1825. Her first productions appeared in the New York "Mirror," under the pseudonym of GRACE GREENWOOD. She also contributed to the "National Era," Washington. Her principal works are "Greenwood Leaves," (1850–52,) "History of my Pets," (1850,) "Poems," (1851,) "Recollections of my Childhood," (1851,) "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," (1852,) "Forest Tragedy, and other Tales," (1856,) "Stories and Legends of History and Travel," (1857,) "Stories from Famous Ballads," (1860,) "Stories of Many Lands," "Stories and Sights in France and Italy," "Records of Five Years," (1867,) "New Life in New Lands," (1873,) and "Life of Queen Victoria," (1883.) She was married in 1853 to Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, where she became editor of a popular juvenile periodical called "The Little Pilgrim."

Lippo OF FLORENCE. See LIPPI.

Lippomani, lèp-po-mȧ'nee, (ALOISIO,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Venice about 1500. He obtained successively the bishoprics of Modon, Verona, and Bérgamo, and was one of three prelates selected to preside over the Council of Trent. In 1556 he became secretary to Pope Julius III. He wrote, besides a few other works, commentaries on Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms. Died in 1559.

Liprandi, le-prȧn'dee, (PAUL PETROVITCH,) a Russian general, born in 1796, distinguished himself at the taking of Warsaw, in 1831, and in the Crimean war took (1854) the Turkish fortress at Kadikoi. Died in 1864.

Lips, lĭps, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss painter, designer, and engraver, born near Zurich in 1758. Among his best works are the engravings for Lavater's "Physiognomical Fragments," and a "Saint Sebastian," after Van Dyck. Died in 1817.

Lipse, (JUSTE.) See LIPSIUS.

Lipsius, lip'se-ûs, (JUSTUS,) [Fr. JUSTE LIPSE, zhüst lèps,] a Flemish scholar, critic, and philologist of high reputation, was born at Isque, between Brussels and Louvain, in 1547. He was educated at Brussels and Louvain. At the age of nineteen he produced "Various Readings," ("Variæ Lectiones,") which were received with favour. He was professor of history in Jena two years, ending in 1574, and occupied the same chair at Leyden from 1579 to 1592. About this time he became a Roman Catholic, and was afterwards professor of history at Louvain. He wrote many works on history, criticism, antiquities, etc., which were very popular in his time. His best work, according to Scaliger, is a commentary on Tacitus, (1574,) whose history, it is said, he knew by heart. His admiration of Tacitus and Seneca spoiled his Latinity, which was affectedly concise. His moral character is said to have been good. Died in 1606.

See MIRÆUS, "Vita Justi Lipsii," 1606; SCRIBANI, "Justi Lipsii Defensio;" CHARLES NISARD, "Le Triumvirat littéraire au XVIe Siècle, J. Lipse, Joseph Scaliger et I. Casaubon," 1852; EDWARD VAN EVEN, "J. Lipsius als Vaderlander," 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Liron, le'rôn', (JEAN,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at Chartres in 1665, lived in Paris and at Mans. Among his works are "The Amenities of Criticism," (2 vols., 1717,) and a curious book called "Historic and Literary Oddities," ("Singularités historiques et littéraires," 4 vols., 1734–40.) Died in 1749.

Liruti, le-roo'tee, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary, born in Friuli about 1710; died in 1780.

Lis, lîs or lès, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a Belgian composer, born at Antwerp in 1784; died in 1845.

Lis or **Lys,** liss, or **Van der Lys,** vân der liss, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Oldenburg in 1570. He worked in Rome and Venice, taking for his models Titian and Paul Veronese. Some critics find in his works the good colouring of the former with the grace of the latter. Among his productions are "Adam and Eve Mourning for Abel," and "The Prodigal Son." Died at Venice in 1629.

Lis or **Lys, van der,** (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Breda about 1600. A picture of "Diana Bathing" is called his best work.

Lisboa, de, dâ lès-bo'â, (MARCOS,) a Portuguese historian and Franciscan friar, born at Lisbon in 1511. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Order of Friars of Saint Francis," (3 vols., 1556, 1570, 1660,) and is ranked among the classic authors of Portugal. Died in 1591.

Liscov, lis'kof, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) the most excellent satirist and prose writer of Germany before Lessing, was born at Wittenberg in 1701. He lived at Lubeck, Dresden, etc., and about 1741 became secretary to Bruhl, the Saxon minister. In 1745 he obtained the title of *Kriegsrath*, (councillor of war,) but a few years later he was removed from office. He published in 1739 a "Collection of Satirical and Serious Writings." His style was remarkable for purity. His works are pervaded by a sound philosophical spirit, and have been more highly appreciated since his death than before. He was a complete master of the weapons of irony. One of his treatises is entitled "The Excellence and Utility of Bad Writers." Died in 1760.

See LISCH, "Liscovs Leben," 1845; KARL GUSTAV HELBIG, "C. L. Liscow: Beitrag zur Literatur- und Cultur-Geschichte," etc., 1844.

Lisfranc, le'frôn', (JACQUES,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in the department of Loire in 1790. Among his works is "Diseases of the Uterus," ("Maladies de l'Utérus," 1836.) Died in 1847.

See L. A. COUTOURIER, "Biographie de J. Lisfranc," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lisgar, LORD. See YOUNG, (Sir JOHN.)

Lisle, lîl, (Lady ALICE,) was the widow of an English lawyer who took an active part against Charles I. She was condemned to death by Judge Jeffreys, and executed in 1685.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.

Lisle, (Sir GEORGE,) an English royalist officer, distinguished himself at the battle of Newbury. Having been taken prisoner at Colchester in 1648, he was shot.

L'Isle-Adam. See VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM.

Lisle, de. See DELISLE.

Lisle, de, deh lèl, (JEAN BAPTISTE ISOARD,) a prolific French writer, called also DELISLE DE SALES, was born at Lyons in 1743. He was condemned to exile for the alleged immorality of his "Philosophy of Nature," which consequently attracted attention; but his sentence was annulled or remitted. He wrote many other works. Died in 1816.

Lismanin, lis-mâ-neen', (FRANCIS,) a Socinian theologian, born at Corfù, became confessor to the Queen of Poland about 1546. Died about 1563.

Lisola, de, deh le'zo'lâ', (FRANÇOIS PAUL,) BARON, an able diplomatist, born at Salins, France, in 1613. He was successively employed by the Emperor of Germany as minister to England, (1743,) to Poland, and to Spain. He wrote several successful political treatises, one of which, called "Shield of the State and of Justice," (1667,) was directed against the ambition of Louis XIV. Died about 1675.

List, lîst, (FRIEDRICH,) a German political economist, was born at Reutlingen in 1789. In 1825 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he was extensively engaged in coal-mining, and published, in English, "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy," (Philadelphia, 1827.) Having been appointed United States consul at Leipsic, he returned to Europe in 1832, and in several publications efficiently advocated the construction of railroads in Germany. He published "A National System of Political Economy," (Stuttgart, 1841,) in which he favours the protection of native industry. He committed suicide in 1846. Since his death his merit has been more fully recognized throughout Germany.

See "Life of List," prefixed to an edition of his works published at Stuttgart, 1851.

Lista y Aragon, lès'tâ e â-râ-gôn', (Don ALBERTO,) an eminent Spanish poet, critic, and mathematician, born at Triana, a suburb of Seville, in 1775. At the age of twenty he became professor of mathematics in the nautical college of Seville. He obtained the chair of rhetoric and poetry in the university of that city in 1807, but lost it in consequence of the French invasion of 1808. He passed about four years as an exile in France, from 1813 to 1817. In 1820 he began to edit "The Censor," at Madrid. After various removals and adverse fortunes, he became about 1833 editor of the "Gaceta de Madrid," which in his hands was an able and successful political journal. In 1822 he published a volume of poems, which are greatly admired. His superior critical ability is displayed in his "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of Spain," (1839.) He also published a "Treatise on Pure and Mixed Mathematics," which is a standard work. As a lyric poet he united the fervour and splendid colour of the old Spanish school with the purer taste and depth of reflection of the moderns. His imitations of Horace, in his "Philosophic Poems," are admirable. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lis'ter, (JOSEPH JACKSON,) F.R.S., an English merchant of London, who attained distinction by his knowledge of optics and by his improvement of the achromatic microscope. He had been led to the use of that instrument by a love of natural history. About 1828 he produced a combination of lenses which was perfectly achromatic, with a large focal pencil, thus surmounting what had before been the chief obstacle to the perfection of the microscope. He sent to the Royal Society an account of it, which was inserted in their "Philosophical Transactions."

Lister, (MARTIN,) M.D., F.R.S., an English naturalist, born at Radcliffe (Bucks) about 1638. In 1670 he settled at York, where he practised medicine. He removed to London in 1684, and published "Synopsis Conchyliorum," (1685–93,) a valuable work on conchology, which was highly commended by Linnæus. In 1709 he became physician to Queen Anne. He wrote three excellent treatises on English Spiders, Fluviatile Shells, and Marine Shells, (1678,) and other works. "Lister may be reckoned," says Hallam, "one of those who have done most to found the science of conchology." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1711.

See THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Lister, (Sir MATTHEW,) an English physician, born in Yorkshire about 1565. He became president of the College of Physicians, London, and physician to Charles I. Died in 1657.

Lister, (THOMAS HENRY,) an English author and gentleman, born about 1800, was the son of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park. He obtained the office of registrar-general of births. He published two novels, entitled "Granby," (1826,) and "Herbert Lacy," and a "Life of Lord Clarendon the Historian." He married the sister of the Earl of Clarendon, known as the authoress of "Sketches of the Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon." Died in 1842. In 1844 his widow became the wife of Sir George Cornewall Lewis. He was a brother-in-law of Lord John Russell.

Lis'ton, (JOHN,) a popular English comedian, born in London in 1756, appeared on the London stage about 1805. He excelled in low comedy, and acted many years at the Haymarket, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane Theatres. Died in 1846.

Lis'ton, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish physician, born in 1794. About 1817 he began to practise in Edinburgh, where he attained great eminence as a surgeon. In 1833 he published his "Principles of Surgery." He removed to London in 1834, practised with success, and became professor of clinical surgery in University College. Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Liszinski, le-shĕn'skee, (CASIMIR,) a Polish philosopher, who was beheaded in 1689 on a false charge of heresy or atheism.

Liszt, list, (FRANZ,) a Hungarian musician, and the most celebrated pianist of recent times, was born at Raiding in 1811. He was instructed by Czerny and Salieri at Vienna, and afterwards repaired to Paris, where his performance made a great sensation. About 1823 he visited England, and was received with equal enthusiasm. Having, after his return to Paris, heard Paganini, he resolved to obtain the same mastery over the piano which that great musician had gained over the violin; and it is generally allowed that he succeeded. He visited the principal cities of Europe, and everywhere excited the warmest admiration. Though he produced many compositions, he chiefly excelled as a performer. Liszt was distinguished for generosity, and gave largely to charitable and useful institutions. In 1848 he was appointed leader of the orchestra in the imperial chapel at Weimar. In 1865 he became a cleric of the Roman Catholic Church. Liszt had several natural children, one of whom (Cosima, whose mother was the Countess d'Agoult) was married first to Von Bülow and then to Richard Wagner. Another daughter married Émile Ollivier. He was the author of a "Life of Frederick Chopin." Died July 31, 1886.

See L. RELLSTAB, "F. Liszt: Beurtheilungen, Berichte, Lebensskizze," 1842; GUSTAV SCHILLING, "F. Liszt: sein Leben und Wirken," 1844; F. KEMPE, "F. Liszt;" RICHARD WAGNER, "Aphoristische Memoiren," etc., 1852.

Lith'gōw, (WILLIAM,) a traveller, who traversed on foot a large part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and published in 1614 an entertaining narrative of his travels. At Malaga he was arrested as a spy and heretic, and tortured by the Inquisition.

Lithov, lit'hov, ? (GUSTAVUS,) a Latin poet, born in Sweden in 1692. In 1734 he published "Heroic-Miscellaneous Poems," (Poëmata heroïco-miscellanea.") His "Panegyric on Charles XII." (1720) produced a great sensation. Died in 1753.

Lit'olff, (HENRY CHARLES,) an English pianist and composer, born in London, February 6, 1818. His father, an Alsatian, had settled in London as a violinist. He has given concerts in the principal European cities, and, after many wanderings, finally settled in Paris.

Litta, lĕt'tâ, (POMPEO,) COUNT, an Italian historical writer, born in Milan in 1781. He entered the French army in 1804, fought at Austerlitz, (1805,) and, having obtained the grade of *chef-de-bataillon*, left the service in 1814. In 1819 he began to publish at Milan his famous and costly work, "Celebrated Italian Families," which was continued until his death, and contains accounts of seventy-five families. It is considered remarkable for historical accuracy. Died in 1852.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Little. See MOORE, (THOMAS.)

Lit'tle, (HENRY,) an American general, born at Baltimore, served in Mexico in 1846, and entered the Confederate army in 1861. He was killed at the battle of Iuka, in 1862.

Lit'tle, (WILLIAM,) an English historian, called NAUBRIGENSIS, was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, in 1136. He became a monk of Newborough Abbey, and wrote a "History of England from the Conquest to 1197," which is a work of merit.

Little, (W. J. KNOX.) See KNOX-LITTLE.

Lit'tle-dāle, (RICHARD FREDERICK,) LL.D., a British clergyman, born at Dublin, September 14, 1833. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1854, and in 1856 took orders in the English Church. He published a large number of works, controversial, liturgical, and other. He was of the extreme High-Church party, but was a zealous anti-Romanist. Died January 11, 1890.

Lit'tle-jŏhn, (ABRAM NEWKIRK,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Florida, New York, December 13, 1824, graduated at Union College in 1845, took orders in the Episcopal Church, 1848, 1849, and was consecrated Bishop of Long Island (the first of that title) in 1869. He has made large and important contributions to current religious literature.

Lit'tle-ton, (ADAM,) an English divine, eminent as a philologist and Orientalist, was born in Shropshire in 1627. He became chaplain to Charles II., rector of Chelsea, and prebendary of Westminster. His Latin Dictionary (1679) was esteemed and often reprinted. He published many sermons, and other works. Died in 1694.

Littleton, (EDWARD,) LORD, lord keeper of the great seal of England, born at Munslow, Shropshire, in 1589, was a lineal descendant of the jurist Thomas Littleton. After finishing his studies in the Inner Temple, he soon rose to the summit of his profession. In 1626 he entered Parliament, where he was at first a zealous adherent of the popular party, but afterwards went over to the court with Wentworth and others. He was made chief justice of the common pleas in 1640, and reluctantly accepted the great seal in January, 1641. He was then raised to the peerage, as Lord Littleton. The vacillation which he displayed in the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament is ascribed to lack of moral courage; but he was suspected of perfidy by the royalists and by the king. In 1642 the king, then at York, ordered Falkland to demand the great seal from the "traitor." Littleton soon joined the court at York, and, through the intercession of Lord Clarendon, was retained in office until his death, in 1645. "He was," says Lord Campbell, "a man of excellent private character."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," 1846; FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Littleton, (EDWARD,) an English poet. He was presented to the living of Maple Durham about 1727, and was afterwards chaplain to the king. He was author of Verses on a Spider, and other poems. Died in 1734.

Littleton, LORD. See LYTTLETON.

Littleton or **Lyttleton**, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English judge and jurist, born probably about 1420, was the son of Thomas Westcote, of Devonshire, and Elizabeth Littleton. He studied in the Inner Temple. In 1455 he was appointed king's serjeant, and rode the northern circuit as judge of assize. After the triumph of the house of York, he received a pardon from Edward IV., about 1462, and was retained in the office of king's sergeant. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in 1466, and created a knight of the Bath in 1475. He died in 1481, leaving three sons, from whom the lord keeper Lyttleton and other eminent men descended. His treatise on "Tenures," written in Norman French, is regarded as the principal basis of the laws of property in Great Britain. Sir Edward Coke wrote a celebrated commentary on Littleton.

Littré, le'trà', (MAXIMILIEN PAUL ÉMILE,) a French philologist, born in Paris in 1801. He was an editor of the "National," a democratic journal, from 1831 to 1851 and published a translation of Hippocrates, (8 vols.

1839–52,) a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," (1839–40,) "History of the French Language," (1862.) an admirable "Dictionary of the French Language," (1863–73,) "Medicines and Medical Men," (1873,) etc. In 1867 he established a new review, "La Philosophie Positive." In 1871 he became professor of history and geography in the Polytechnic School, and was elected a member of the French Academy. Died June 2, 1881.

Littrow, lit'trof or lit'tro, (Joseph Johann,) an eminent astronomer, born in Bohemia in 1781. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Cracow in 1807, and at Kazan in 1810. In 1819 he became director of the Observatory of Vienna, which he greatly improved, and lectured on astronomy with success in that city. He published many valuable scientific works, among which are "Theoretic and Practical Astronomy," (1822–26,) "Dioptrics," (1830,) and "The Wonders of the Heavens," (1853.) The last is called one of the best popular books on that subject. Died in 1840.

Littrow, (Karl Ludwig,) a son of the preceding, was born at Kazan in 1811. He succeeded his father as director of the Observatory of Vienna in 1842. The Annals of this observatory which have appeared since his appointment are esteemed among the most valuable astronomical registers. In 1847 Littrow and W. Struve were employed to connect Austria and Russia by triangulation. Littrow died at Vienna, November 16, 1877.

Lit-ȳ-er'sēs, [Gr. Λιτυέρσης,] a son of Midas, King of Phrygia, was killed by Hercules.

Liutprand. See Luitprand.

Liutprandus. See Luitprand.

Livens. See Lievens.

Liverani, le-và-rà'nee, an Italian theologian, born at Castel-Bolognese in 1823, published in 1861 a work against the temporal power of the pope.

Liv'ẹr-more, (Abiel Abbott,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1811, became in 1850 pastor of a church at Cincinnati, and in 1863 president of a theological school at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He has published a number of works in prose and verse, including several commentaries.

Livermore, (Mary Ashton,) an American writer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1821. Her maiden name was Rice. Her husband was D. P. Livermore, a Universalist preacher. During the war of 1861–65 she was very prominent in the work of sanitary relief, both in the field and in the Northern cities. After the war she edited the "Woman's Journal," and became distinguished as a public speaker.

Liv'ẹr-pool, (Charles Jenkinson,) first Earl of, a British statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1727, was the son of Charles Jenkinson. In 1761 he entered Parliament, and was appointed by Lord Bute under-secretary of state. After the retirement of Lord Bute, in 1763, he acquired the favour of the king, and incurred much popular odium as the chief of the secret cabinet. He became one of the lords of the treasury in 1767, was secretary of war under Lord North from 1778 to 1782, and was afterwards president of the board of trade in the ministry of the younger Pitt. He was created Lord Hawkesbury in 1786, and Earl of Liverpool in 1796. In 1758 he had published a "Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain with respect to Neutral Nations." He died in 1808, leaving his title to his son, who became premier.

Liverpool, (Robert Banks Jenkinson,) Earl of, a conservative British statesman, eminent for his prudence and prosperity, born in 1770, was the son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford. In 1790 he entered Parliament as a political friend of Pitt. He distinguished himself by his candour in debate, by abilities more solid than brilliant, and by his persistent hostility to innovation or reform. About 1796 he received the title of Lord Hawkesbury, and married a daughter of the Earl of Bristol. He became foreign secretary in the ministry of Addington in March, 1801, and made peace with Napoleon by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. In 1804 he accepted the office of home secretary under Pitt, who had returned to power. The ministry having been dissolved by the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Hawkesbury was requested by the king to form a new ministry; but he declined the task. He took office as home secretary in the cabinet of the Duke of Portland in 1807, and succeeded to his father's earldom in 1808. In June, 1812, he obtained the place of first lord of the treasury, or premier, vacated by the death of Percival, which he retained until he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy in February, 1827. "He presided over the councils of England," says Brougham, "for a longer time than any other, excepting Walpole and Pitt. It happened to him that the years during which the helm of the state, as it is called, were intrusted to his hands, were those of the greatest events, alike in negotiation, in war, in commerce, and in finance, which ever happened to illustrate or to checker the annals of Europe. . . . So long and so little interrupted a course of official prosperity was never, perhaps, enjoyed by any other statesman." Brougham also represents him as remarkable for discretion and as a model of safe mediocrity. He is censured for opposing the abolition of the slave-trade, and for the part he took in the persecution of Queen Caroline. Died in December, 1828.

See Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" "Memoirs of the Public Life of Lord Liverpool," London, 1827.

Liv'ĭ-a, [Fr. Livie, le've',] or, more fully, **Liv'ĭ-a Dru-sil'la**, a Roman empress, born in 58 B.C., was first married to Tiberius Nero. After becoming the mother of Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus, she was married in 38 B.C. to the emperor Augustus, over whom she acquired an ascendency which she retained until his death. She persuaded him to adopt her son Tiberius as his successor. By his last will he appointed Livia and Tiberius his heirs, and directed her to assume the name of Julia Augusta. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 29 A.D.

See J. D. Koehler, "Dissertatio de Livia Augusta," 1715; Tacitus, "Annales," i. and v.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Liv'ĭ-a Liv-il'la, a granddaughter of the preceding, was the sister of Germanicus. She became the wife of her cousin Drusus, the son of Tiberius, and was suspected of poisoning her husband in concert with Sejanus. She was put to death for that crime, by order of Tiberius, about 30 A.D.

Livie. See Livia.

Livineius. See Lievens, (Jan.)

Liv'ing-ston, (Brockholst,) an American jurist and soldier, born in New York in 1764, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently rose to be a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He was a son of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey. Died in 1823.

Livingston, (Edward,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born in Clermont, Columbia county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1764, was a son of Robert Livingston, a judge of the supreme court of New York. His mother was Margaret Beekman. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1781, studied law, and began to practise in the city of New York about 1785. He married Mary McEvers, of New York. After he had acquired great eminence as an advocate, he was elected a member of Congress in 1794 by the Democrats. He was re-elected in 1796 and in 1798. In 1801 he was appointed district-attorney of the United States for the State of New York, and elected mayor of the city of New York for two years. In the autumn of 1803 he became a public defaulter in consequence of the misconduct of one of his clerks. He made an assignment of his property, resigned his offices, and removed in 1804 to New Orleans. Having lost his first wife, he married a creole, named Louise Moreau de Lassy, in 1805. He enjoyed great professional success in New Orleans, and paid in full the debt which he owed to the government. He was involved in a long controversy and litigation about the title to some land, called the Batture, which he purchased in New Orleans. President efferson was one of his adversaries in this dispute; out Livingston gained his cause. At the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Jackson, who was his intimate friend. In 1821 he was authorized by the legislature of Louisiana to revise the system of criminal law. He acquired celebrity by his "System of Penal Law or Criminal Codes," published in 1833, in which he opposed capital punishment.

"This volume," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864, "is a perfect treasure-house of juridical and legislative schemes and suggestions, doctrines and contrivances; and its indirect influence has been immense." M. Villemain declared the "System" to be "a work without example from the hand of any one man. . . . The lapse of time has deepened and strengthened the foundations of his fame."

He represented a district of Louisiana in Congress from 1823 to 1829, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in the latter year. In April or May, 1831, he was appointed secretary of state by President Jackson. Having resigned this office in May, 1833, he was immediately appointed minister-plenipotentiary to France, where he is said to have "hit the happy medium between firmness and conciliation in diplomacy." He returned home about the end of 1835, and died at Rhinebeck, New York, in May, 1836. He had several children.

See a "Life of Edward Livingston," by CHARLES HAVENS HUNT, with an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT, 1864; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "North American Review" for October, 1836.

Liv'ing-stŏn, (JOHN,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in 1603. Having declined to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, he was banished, and retired to Rotterdam, where he died in 1672.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" A. GUNN "Memoirs of J. Livingston," New York, 1829.

Livingston, (Rev. JOHN H.,) an American divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1746. Having studied at Yale College and in Holland, where he received the degree of D.D., he became, on his return, pastor of the Dutch Church in New York. He was appointed professor of theology at Queen's College, New Jersey, in 1807, and president of that institution in 1810. Died in 1825.

Livingston, (PHILIP,) an American revolutionist, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at Albany in 1716. He graduated at Yale College in 1737, and in 1759 was elected a member of the General Assembly of the colony from the city of New York. In 1770 he was one of the committee appointed to correspond with the celebrated Edmund Burke, then agent for the colony of New York. He was elected a member of the Congress of 1774 and 1776. Died in 1778.

Livingston, (ROBERT,) the first possessor of the Livingston Manor, New York, was born in Scotland in 1654. He emigrated to New York about 1672, and obtained a grant of a large tract of land near the Hudson River. He was the ancestor of several eminent men named Livingston. He had three sons, PHILIP, ROBERT, and GILBERT, from the second of whom the statesmen Robert R. and Edward Livingston were descended.

Livingston, (ROBERT R.,) an American statesman, born in New York in 1746, was a brother of Edward Livingston, the great jurist. He graduated at King's College, New York, in 1765. He was a descendant of Robert, noticed above. As a member of the Congress of 1776, he was appointed one of the committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence. He became chancellor of the State of New York in 1777, was secretary for foreign affairs about two years, (1781–83,) and in 1801 was sent as minister to France, where he was very favourably received by Napoleon and assisted in the negotiation for the purchase of Louisiana. He returned home in 1805, after which he aided Robert Fulton in the introduction of steam-navigation, and promoted improvements in agriculture. Died in February, 1813.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Livingston, (WILLIAM,) an American jurist, brother of Philip, noticed above, was born in New York in 1741. Having removed to New Jersey, he was elected to the first Congress from that State in 1774. He became Governor of New Jersey in 1776, which office he filled for fourteen years. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, (1787.) He was the author of a "Review of the Military Operations in North America from 1753 to 1758;" also of several political works, and of a poem entitled "Philosophical Solitude." Died in 1790.

See "Memoir of William Livingston," by THEODORE SEDGWICK, JR.

Liv'ing-stone or **Liv'ing-stŏn**, (DAVID,) a Scottish missionary, distinguished as an explorer of Africa, was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, March 19, 1813. He worked in a cotton-factory in his youth. Having studied medicine and theology, with an intention to labour as a missionary, he was sent by the London Missionary Society to South Africa in 1840. He laboured and travelled in the interior of Africa for sixteen years, and made important discoveries for which the Geographical Society awarded him a gold medal. He returned to England in 1856, and published an interesting work entitled "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," etc., (1857.) In 1858 he again went to Africa, as consul at Quilimane or Killimane, with a view to explore the river Zambesi, to promote the production of cotton, and to open commercial intercourse with the natives of that region. He returned to England in 1864, and about the end of 1865 published a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi, 1858–64." He set out again for Africa in 1865, explored a portion of the continent westward from Zanzibar, and, after enduring great hardship, succumbed to an attack of dysentery, and died on the south shore of Lake Bangweolo, May 1, 1873. His "Last Journals" were published in 1874.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1866; "Westminster Review" for January, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1858

Livin Menus, lee'vin mā'nus, ? a skilful Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1630, worked for many years at Florence, where he died in 1691.

Livius, (TITUS.) See LIVY.

Liv'ĭ-us An-dro-nī'cus, a popular Roman dramatist and actor, who began his career as an author about 240 B.C. The place of his birth is unknown. He is regarded as the earliest dramatic writer of Rome. He composed both tragedies and comedies, of which only small fragments now remain, and was the sole performer of his own plays, which were used in schools in the time of Horace. He was a writer of industry and learning rather than original genius.

See PROFESSOR SELLARS, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. iii.

Livonnière, de, deh le'vo'ne-aiR', (CLAUDE **Pocquet**—po'kā',) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1652; died in Paris in 1726.

Livoy, de, deh le'vwâ', (Père TIMOTHÉE,) a French friar and *littérateur*, born at Pithiviers in 1715. He published, in 1767, a "Dictionary of French Synonyms." Died in 1777.

Liv'ў, [Lat. LIV'IUS,] (TITUS,) [It. TITO LIVIO, tee'to lee've-o; Fr. TITE LIVE, tēt lēv,] a celebrated Roman historian, was born at Patavium (now Padua) in 59 B.C. Ancient writers furnish us few particulars of his life, except that he was patronized by Augustus and became a person of consideration at court. He appears to have passed the greater part of his time in Rome. Niebuhr favours the opinion that he was in early life a teacher of rhetoric. His great history of Rome, from the origin of the city to the year 9 B.C., was called by him "Annales," and was comprised in one hundred and forty-two books, of which thirty-five have come down to us entire,—viz., the first, third, and fourth decades, and five books of the fifth decade. We have also epitomes, by an unknown hand, of one hundred and forty books. The first book was probably published or written between 29 and 25 B.C. His dialogues on philosophy and politics, which, according to some writers, procured him the favour of Augustus, are not now extant.

The great popularity of his history must be ascribed to the excellence and beauty of his style and his wonderful powers of description. The numerous orations by which the history is diversified are models of eloquence. "The painting of the narrative," says Macaulay, in his essay entitled "History," in the "Edinburgh Review," "is beyond description vivid and graceful. The abundance of interesting sentiments and splendid imagery in the speeches is almost miraculous." But he was destitute of many qualifications essential to a historian of the

first order. Incapable of broad philosophic views, and indisposed to profound research, he was more studious to exalt the national glory and produce a picturesque effect than to compose a true history. He made little use of public documents, and was not familiar with the antiquities of his country. His work is also deficient in the explanation of the original constitution of the state, the contests between the orders, the progress of civilization, and other domestic affairs. Livy was married, and had two or more children. Died at Padua in 17 A.D.

See N. MACHIAVELLI, "Discorso sopra la prima Decada di Tito Livio," 1532, (translated into English by E. DACRES, 1636;) D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de Tito Livio," 1688; A. M. MENGHELLI, "Vita di Tito Livio," 1835; G. F. TOMMASINI, "Vita Titi Livii," 1630; J. C. HAND, "De Tito Livio Oratore," 1773.

Ljasalfar. See ELVES.

Llanos de Valdez, lä'nôs dà väl'dêth, (Don SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Granada about 1602; died after 1670.

Llanover, LORD. See HALL, (BENJAMIN.)

Llewellyn or Llywelyn, loo-ĕl'in, **I.,** Prince of Wales, began to reign about 1190, and married a daughter of John, King of England. The latter afterwards invaded Wales and forced him to do homage. Llewellyn waged war against Henry III. about 1228. Being harassed by the rebellion of his youngest son Griffith, he made, in **1237,** a treaty with Henry, and purchased peace by acknowledging himself the vassal of that king. He died in 1240, and was succeeded by his son David.

Llewellyn II. was the son of Griffith, and successor of his uncle David. He renewed the homage to Henry III., but conspired with the Earl of Leicester against him in 1263. Llewellyn and his allies were defeated at Evesham in 1265. In 1276 he was summoned by Edward I. to come and do homage; but he declined. Wales was then invaded and conquered by Edward in 1277. Llewellyn, having again revolted, was killed in battle in 1282.

Llorente, lo-rĕn'tà, (BERNARDO GERMANO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1685; died in 1757.

Llorente, (Don FELIX,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1712, was successful in history, landscapes, and portraits. Died in 1787.

Llorente, (Don JUAN ANTONIO,) a learned Spanish historian, born near Calahorra, in Aragon, in 1756. Having been ordained as a priest, he was chosen vicar-general of the see of Calahorra in 1782. Favoured by Florida-Blanca or the king, he was appointed in 1789 secretary-general of the Inquisition, of which he became a determined adversary. In 1794 the Grand Inquisitor directed Llorente, whose opinions were known to be liberal, to write an exposition of the abuses of the Inquisition. In 1808 he embraced the party of the French invaders, was admitted into the council of state by King Joseph, and promoted the suppression of the Inquisition in 1809. On the expulsion of the French from Spain, in 1814, he went as an exile to Paris, where he published in 1817 his "Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition," which was his great work. It is said by Prescott to be the only authentic account of that institution. He also wrote "Historical Notices of the Basque Provinces," (1806–8.) Died in 1823.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.; his autobiographic Memoirs, "Noticia biografica o Memorias para la Historia de su Vida," 1818; J. A. MAHUL, "Notice biographique sur Don J. A. Llorente," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. xci., 1820, (Appendix.)

Lloyd, loid, (CHARLES,) an English banker, eminent as a scholar and philanthropist, born in Birmingham in September, 1748, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was conspicuous as an advocate of the abolition of the slave-trade, and was a man of great influence in the community. He was an uncle of Thomas F. Buxton, and father of Anna Braithwaite. Died in 1828.

Lloyd, (CHARLES,) an English bishop, born in Buckinghamshire in 1784. He was appointed regius professor of divinity in Oxford in 1822, and Bishop of Oxford in 1827. Died in 1829.

Lloyd, (CHARLES,) an English poet, born in Birmingham, was a son of Charles Lloyd, banker, noticed above, and was a friend of Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey. In 1796 he went to Bristol, and lived in the same house with Coleridge. Lloyd produced, besides other poems, "Nugæ Canoræ," ("Sounding Trifles," 1819,) "Desultory Thoughts in London," (1821,) and "The Duke of Ormond," a tragedy, (1822.) He translated the tragedies of Alfieri into English. Died in 1839.

See DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Monthly Review" for May, 1816, July, 1820, and July, 1823.

Lloyd, (DAVID,) a British biographer, born in Merionethshire in 1625. He took orders, and successively held several benefices. Among his principal works is "The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation," (1665.) Died in 1691.

Lloyd, (EDWARD,) an English tenor-singer, born in London in 1845. He has considerable reputation as an oratorio and concert singer.

Lloyd, (HENRY,) a British officer, distinguished as a writer on tactics, was born in Wales about 1725. He served in the Seven Years' war, first in the Austrian army and afterwards in that of Prussia. About 1770 he obtained the rank of major-general in the Russian army, and was employed in a war against the Turks, but was suspected of being a secret agent of the English government. Suddenly quitting the Russian service, he went to Gibraltar, and gave valuable counsel to General Elliott respecting the siege of that fortress. He died at Huy in 1783, leaving an "Introduction to the History of the War between the King of Prussia and the Empress Maria Theresa," (1781,) a "Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of England," (1798,) and other works.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lloyd, (NICHOLAS,) a British writer, born in Flintshire in 1634. He obtained the living of Newington, Surrey, in 1672. In 1670 he published a "Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary," which was once esteemed. Died in 1680.

Lloyd, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born at Westminster in 1733. He became an usher in the Westminster School, and a companion of Churchill, Colman, etc. His health and fortune were injured by dissipated habits. He composed an admired poem, "The Actor," (1760,) "The Capricious Lovers," a comic opera, and other works. Died in 1764.

See NEWTON, "Life of R. Lloyd;" KENRICK, "Life of Lloyd," 1774.

Lloyd, (WILLIAM,) a pious and learned English bishop, born in Berkshire in 1627. He was appointed Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1680, and was one of the bishops imprisoned by James II. in 1688 for refusing to publish in their churches the declaration of indulgence to Catholics and dissenters. He became almoner to William III., Bishop of Lichfield in 1692, Bishop of Worcester in 1699 or 1700, and almoner to Queen Anne a few years later. He furnished Burnet valuable materials for his history, and wrote several religious treatises. Died in 1717.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Llywelyn. See LLEWELLYN.

Loaysa, lo-ī'sâ, (GARCIAS,) a Spanish cardinal and eloquent preacher, born at Talavera about 1480. About 1524 he became confessor to Charles V. He was afterwards Bishop of Seville, and president of the Royal Council of the Indies. Died in 1546.

Lobau, de, dẹh lo'bō', (GEORGES **Mouton**—moo'tôn',) COUNT, a French general, born in Phalsbourg in 1770. He entered the army in 1792, became aide-de-camp of Joubert in 1798, and aide-de-camp of Bonaparte in 1805. His services were rewarded by the rank of general of division in 1807. He displayed great courage at Eckmühl, Aspern, and Lobau in 1809, and received the title of Count de Lobau. In the invasion of Russia (1812) he was aide-major-general of the imperial guard. He fought at Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813, and was taken prisoner at Waterloo in 1815, after which he passed many years in retirement. During the revolution of 1830 he favoured the cause of Louis Philippe, who appointed him commander of the national guard in December, 1830, and gave him a marshal's bâton in 1831. Died in 1838.

Lobb, (THEOPHILUS,) an English physician, born in London in 1678. He practised with success in that city, and wrote medical works, among which are a "Treatise on the Small-Pox," (1731,) and "Medical Practice in Curing Fevers," (1735.) Died in 1763.

Lobe, lō'bẹh, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German musical composer, born at Weimar in 1797. He produced in 1833 "The Princess of Granada," an opera. His theoretic works are highly esteemed. Died July 27, 1881.

Lobeck, lō'bĕk, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) one of the most thorough and acute philologists and antiquaries of recent times, was born at Naumburg, in Prussia, in 1781. He became professor of ancient literature and eloquence at Königsberg in 1814. He published valuable editions of the "Ajax" of Sophocles, (1810,) and of Phrynicus, (1820.) Among his other most important works is "Pathologiæ Linguæ Græcæ Elementa," (1853.) Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lobeira or **Lobeyra, de**, dā lo-bā'e-rā, written also **Loveira**, (VASCO,) a celebrated Portuguese author, was born at Oporto about 1360. He was knighted by King John I. of Portugal on the battle-field of Aljubarrota in 1386, and died in 1403. He was the author of the famous romance "Amadis de Gaul," which is now seldom read. The earliest edition now known was printed in 1519. It passed for the best of the romances of chivalry until the satire of Cervantes rendered them all unpopular.

See TICKNOR'S "Spanish Literature," vol. i. chap. xi. p. 221 *et seq.*

Lobel or **L'Obel**, lō'bĕl', (MATHIEU,) an eminent botanist, born at Lille, France, in 1538. He practised medicine at Antwerp, and became physician to the Prince of Orange, after whose death he went to England, where he passed the most of his life. In 1570 Lobel and Pena published in London "Stirpium Adversaria," which presents the first sketch, though rude, of a natural method of botany, with neat engravings of about two hundred and seventy plants. He published in 1581 a valuable work entitled "Icones Stirpium," which contains figures of about two thousand plants, and is still, says Duvau, often consulted. Lobel was also physician to James I. Died near London in 1616. The genus *Lobelia* was named in honour of him.

See C. F. A. MORREN, "Notice biographique sur M. de L'Obel," 1853; ELOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Löbell or **Loebell**, lö'bẹl, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German historian, born in Berlin in 1786. He became professor of history at Bonn about 1830. Died in 1863.

Löben or **Loeben**, lö'bẹn, (OTTO HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German writer of the romantic school, born at Dresden in 1786, is known by the name of ISIDORUS ORIENTALIS. He wrote, besides numerous tales and poems, romances entitled "Guido" (1808) and "Arcadion," (1811.) Died in 1825.

Lobera, lo-rā'rā, (LUIS,) a Spanish physician, born at Avila, in Old Castile. He was physician to Charles V., and published treatises on anatomy and medicine, (1542–51.)

Lobineau, lo'be'nō', (GUI ALEXIS,) a learned French monk, born at Rennes in 1666. He wrote a continuation of the "History of Bretagne" (1707) by Legallois, and another of Félibien's "History of Paris," (5 vols., 1725.) Died in 1727.

Lobkowitz. See CARAMUEL.

Lobkowitz. See HASSENSTEIN.

Lobkowitz, lob'ko-witz', (JOSEF FRANZ MAXIMILIAN,) PRINCE, an Austrian musician, born at Vienna in 1772. He is best known as the friend and patron of Beethoven, who dedicated to him a number of his works. Died December 16, 1816.

Lobkowitz, von, fon lob'ko-wits', (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) PRINCE, an Austrian general, born in 1702. He took command of the army of the empress Maria Theresa in 1741, and gained advantages over the French at Braunau and Prague. Died in 1753. His son JOSEPH, born in 1725, distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war as major-general. In the reign of Joseph II. he was made a field-marshal. Died in 1802.

Lobo, lo'bo, (FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ,) a celebrated Portuguese poet, born at Leiría about 1550. He was the author of songs, pastoral romances, sonnets, and of a prose work entitled "Court in the Country and Winter Nights." He has been styled "the Portuguese Theocritus." "He was," says Longfellow, "a scholar of great erudition; and the services he rendered to the Portuguese language and style make an era in that literature."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lobo, lo'BO, (GERARDO,) a Spanish poet, born in Old Castile. He became a favourite at the court of Philip IV., who sometimes required his companions to talk in verse to him. Lobo had a remarkable facility for improvisation, and, it is said, could converse all day without descending to prose. His productions consist of odes, sonnets, etc. Died in 1668.

Lobo, (JERONIMO,) an enterprising Portuguese missionary and Jesuit, born at Lisbon in 1593. He was sent to labour in the mission of Goa in 1622. In 1625, with other missionaries, he undertook to evangelize Abyssinia, whose sultan, Seged, (Segued,) had become a Roman Catholic, or at least was friendly to that Church. The sultan having died, the missionaries were expelled by his successor in 1634. In 1640 he went again to Goa, where he was chosen provincial of his order. He returned to Lisbon in 1656, and published a valuable relation of his travels in Abyssinia, entitled a "History of Ethiopia," (1659,) which was translated into English by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1678.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Lobstein, lōp'stīn or lob'stăN', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a French anatomist and surgeon, born near Strasburg in 1736; died in 1784.

Lobstein, (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) an anatomist, a nephew of the preceding, born at Giessen in 1777, lived at Strasburg. Died in 1835.

Locatelli, lo-kā-tel'lee, or **Lucatelli**, loo-kā-tel'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter of landscapes and genre, born at Rome. He adorned his landscapes with figures which are admired, and displayed good taste in familiar scenes. His works are praised by Lanzi. Died in 1741.

Locatelli, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician, born at Bergamo, invented the "balm of Lucatel." Died in 1637.

Locatelli or **Lucatelli**, (PIETRO,) a historical painter born in the Roman States. He was admitted into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1690.

Locatelli, (PIETRO,) an Italian violinist, born at Bergamo in 1693; died in 1764.

Loccenius, lok-sā'ne-ŭs, (JOHAN,) a Swedish historian, born in Holstein about 1598. Queen Christina gave him the title of historiographer of Sweden. He wrote, in Latin, "History of Sweden," (1654,) and several works on law. Died in 1677.

See M. STEUCH, "Memoria J. Loccenii," 1678; OLOF A. KNOES, "Lefvernes Beskrifning om J. Loccenius," 1807.

Loch, lok or loK, (JAMES,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1780. He was employed as auditor by the Earl of Ellesmere and other noblemen, and was for many years a Liberal member of Parliament. He published a "Statistical and Historical Account of the County of Sutherland." Died in 1855.

Locher, loK'ẹr, (JAKOB,) a German poet, born in Suabia in 1470, was surnamed PHILOMUSUS. He was crowned poet-laureate by the Emperor of Germany. Among his works (in Latin) are a poem on Lazarus and Dives, and "The Judgment of Paris," (1501.) Died in 1528.

Lochner, loK'nẹr, (MICHAEL FRIEDRICH,) a skilful German physician and botanist, born near Nuremberg in 1662; died in 1720.

Lochore, lŏK-ōR', (ROBERT,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Strathaven, July 7, 1762. He was a shoemaker, and a friend of Burns. He published "Tales in Rhyme," (1815.) Died April 27, 1852.

Lock, (MATTHEW,) an excellent English composer, born at Exeter about 1635. Soon after the restoration (1660) he received the title of composer-in-ordinary to Charles II. He is called the first English composer for the stage. Some of his sacred compositions appeared in the "Harmonia Sacra." His chief title to durable fame is the admirable "Music in Macbeth." Died in 1677.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Lock'art, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish lawyer, born near Edinburgh in 1675. He wrote "Memoirs of Scotland." Died in 1732.

Locke, lok, (DAVID ROSS,) an American humorous writer, born in Vestal, New York, September 20, 1833. He became a journalist of Ohio, and wrote much political satire, under the name of PETROLEUM V. NASBY. Among his books are "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies," "Swingin' Round the Cirkle," "Ekkoes from Kentucky," "Morals of Abou ben Adhem," "A Paper City," "Moral History of America's Life-Struggle," etc. Died February 15, 1888.

Locke, lok, [Lat. LOC'KIUS,] (JOHN,) a celebrated English philosopher and philanthropist, born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632, was the son of Captain Locke, who served in the parliamentary army during the civil war. He studied at Westminster School, and in 1651 entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his talents and acquirements. He left Oxford with no very favourable views of the system of instruction there pursued. He had, indeed, been far more indebted for his mental culture to his own efforts than to the skill or labour of his tutors, and was himself an example of that self-teaching which in his writings he so strongly recommends. In 1665 Locke accompanied, as secretary, Sir Walter Vane, royal envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg. He returned to England in February, and soon after formed the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, (afterwards Shaftesbury,) who received him into the number of his most intimate and confidential friends. In 1672, Shaftesbury being then lord chancellor, Locke was appointed secretary for the presentation of benefices, but quitted this office in 1673, when his patron, having quarrelled with the court, resigned the great seal. In 1675 Locke visited the south of France on account of his health. He resided more than a year at Montpellier, and afterwards spent much time in Paris. He returned to his own country in 1679; but, Shaftesbury having been compelled by his enemies to leave England towards the close of 1682, Locke followed him to the continent in 1683, and passed several years in Holland. In 1688 he returned to his native land in the same fleet that conveyed the Princess of Orange to England. Soon after his arrival, he was offered by Lord Mordaunt the position of envoy to one of the European courts; but he declined the office on account of his feeble health; he accepted, however, the post of commissioner of appeals, which yielded him, it is said, two hundred pounds a year,—no inconsiderable sum for that period. The asthmatic affection under which he had been suffering for many years having become more aggravated, he resigned, in 1700, his position under the government, and retired to Oates, in Essex. Here he spent the remainder of his days at the house of Sir Francis Masham, whose accomplished lady was the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Cudworth. He died October 28, 1704.

Locke was no less distinguished for his virtues and piety than for his extraordinary intellectual endowments. All his writings may be said to have had for their object the improvement of mankind in knowledge, liberty, and virtue. Although he was in favour of the utmost freedom of investigation in regard to religious as well as other truths, he entertained for the Holy Scriptures the profoundest veneration. To a friend inquiring the best way to attain a true knowledge of the Christian religion, he answered, "Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament: therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter." A little before his death, while acknowledging that his life, on the whole, had been a happy one, he pronounced all sublunary enjoyments to be "vanity," and earnestly exhorted his friends to prepare for the endless life to come. He extolled the goodness of God in providing for the salvation of mankind through faith in Jesus Christ, and expressed particular gratitude that he had been led through divine goodness to the knowledge of the Saviour. (See a letter by Coste, the French translator of the "Essay on the Human Understanding," published February, 1705.) As a controversialist, Locke was remarkable not only for the clearness and cogency of his arguments, but also for the perfect fairness and respect with which he treated his opponents. His conversation, we are told, was a "happy union of wit and good sense;" so that his company was sought by many of the most distinguished men of that period,—such as Halifax, Buckingham, etc. As an evidence of the variety and extent of his attainments, we may mention that the great Sydenham, alluding to Locke's skill in medicine, gave it as his opinion that "in genius, penetration, and accurate judgment he had in that age few equals and scarcely any superior." From the character of Locke as given by Le Clerc, which he assures us "is an accurate and by no means flattered description," we take the following: "He was a profound philosopher, and a man fit for the most important affairs. He had much knowledge of belles-lettres, and his manners were very polite and particularly engaging. He knew something of almost everything which can be useful to mankind, and was thoroughly master of all that he had studied; but he showed his superiority by not appearing to value himself in any way on account of his great attainments. . . . He was very charitable to the poor, provided they were not the idle nor the profligate. . . . He was an exact observer of his word, and what he promised was sacred. He was scrupulous about recommending people whom he did not know; and he could not bring himself to praise those whom he did not think worthy." (See "Life of Locke," by Lord King, pp. 267–271.)

Locke's great work, entitled an "Essay on the Human Understanding," was first published in 1690, (three years after the appearance of Newton's "Principia,") although the original copy, still preserved and in his own handwriting, is dated 1671,—an evidence of his great caution (evinced also in his other works) with respect to offering his views to the public. The leading position of his essay is that the human mind has no innate ideas, and that all ideas, with their various combinations, are to be referred to sensation and reflection. His other publications were,—three "Letters on Toleration," (1690–92,) a "Treatise on Education," (1690,) one on the value of money, (1691,) "The Reasonableness of Christianity," (1695,) a first and second Vindication of the last-named work, (1696,) and three elaborate letters in defence of the "Essay on the Human Understanding" against Stillingfleet, Bishop of Winchester, (1697–99.) Locke's work on the "Conduct of the Human Understanding," and his "Discourse on Miracles," and "Commentaries on the Epistles of Saint Paul," were published after his death."

See "Life of Locke," by LORD KING; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle;" article "Locke" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" JEAN LECLERC, "Éloge historique de feu M. Locke," 1711; "Memoirs of the Life of J. Locke," 1742: J. G. MELLRING, "Merita J. Lockii in Philosophiam," 1792; LILJENROTH, "Dissertatio Vitam J. Lockii exponens," 1793; EDOUARD LABOULAYE, "Locke Législateur de la Caroline," 1850; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1854; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1847.

Locke, (JOHN,) M.D., an American geologist, born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1792. He became professor of chemistry at Cincinnati in 1836. He was well versed in geology and natural history. Died in Cincinnati in 1856.

Locke, (JOSEPH,) M.P., F.R.S., an eminent English railway-engineer, born near Sheffield in 1805. He learned the business of engineering with the celebrated George Stephenson. He gained a high reputation as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, (of which Birmingham is one of the termini,) completed in 1837. The London and Southampton Railway, under his direction, was opened in 1840. He was afterwards employed as engineer of the railways connecting Paris and Rouen, and Havre and Rouen, in France. For several years before his death he was a member of Parliament, in which he acted with the Liberal party. Died in 1860.

See "Life of Joseph Locke," by J. DEVEY, 1862.

Lock'er, (ARTHUR,) an English author, (brother of F. Locker,) was born in Greenwich Hospital, July 2, 1828. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851. Among his works are "Sir Godwin's Folly," (1864,)

"Sweet Seventeen," (1866,) "Stephen Scudamore," (1868,) "On a Coral Reef," (1869,) "The Village Surgeon," (1874,) and many other tales, besides reviews, poems, etc. In 1870 he became editor of the London "Graphic."

Lock'er, (EDWARD HAWKE,) an English writer, born in Kent in 1777. He was private secretary to Lord Exmouth about fifteen years, commencing in 1800. He was one of the projectors and editors of "The Plain Englishman," a useful periodical adapted to the instruction of the people. He also published "Lectures on the Bible and Liturgy." Died in 1849.

Locker, (FREDERICK,) an English poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Greenwich Hospital in 1821, and became a *précis* writer in the Admiralty. His principal works are "London Lyrics," (1857,) and "Patchwork," (1879.) He also edited the "Lyra Elegantiarum," (1867,) and is noted as a talented writer of *vers de société*. His first wife was a sister of the Earl of Elgin, and the second a daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, a wealthy American-born merchant of London.

Lockhart, lok'ȧrt, (Sir GEORGE,) an eminent Scottish lawyer, was a brother of Sir William, noticed below. He was admitted to the bar about 1656, and was appointed lord president of the court of sessions in 1685. He was murdered in Edinburgh in 1689.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lockhart, (GEORGE,) a son of the preceding, was born near Edinburgh in 1673. He was a zealous and prominent partisan of the Pretender about the time of the rebellion of 1715. He wrote "Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Scotland," which are of some historical value. Died in 1731.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lockhart, (JOHN GIBSON,) a distinguished British author, poet, and critic, was born at the manse of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1794. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, who removed to Glasgow while the subject of this article was in his infancy. As a student in the Glasgow University he obtained a valuable bursary, in virtue of which he entered Baliol College, Oxford. He studied law, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1816, but preferred the profession of literature. He was one of the chief contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine" for about seven years after it was first established, in 1817. He advocated Tory principles in political articles which displayed a great mastery of sarcasm and invective. In 1820 he married Sophia, daughter of Sir Walter Scott. He produced in 1821 "Valerius, a Roman Story," which is much admired, and was followed by "Reginald Dalton, a Story of English University Life," (1823.) About this time he published elegant translations of "Ancient Spanish Ballads." In 1825 or 1826 he removed to London, and became editor of the "Quarterly Review," which he conducted with success until 1853, and for which he wrote many excellent critical and biographical articles. In 1843 he was appointed to the lucrative office of auditor of the duchy of Cornwall. His most important work is his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," (7 vols., 1838,) which ranks very high in respect to literary merit, and is surpassed in interest by few, if any, biographies in the English language. He also published a "Life of Robert Burns," (1825,) which was received with favour, and Lives of Theodore Hook and Napoleon I. His manners were reserved and even chilling. His last years were rendered unhappy by the loss of his wife and two sons. He died in 1854, leaving a daughter, who was the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter Scott when she was married to Mr. Hope.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, London, 1869; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1830, (with a portrait.)

Lockhart, (LAURENCE WILLIAM MAXWELL,) a British novelist, the nephew of John Gibson Lockhart, born in Lanarkshire in 1832. He obtained a commission in the Ninety-Second Highlanders, and did good service in the Crimea. During the Franco-German war he was one of the correspondents of the "Times." His novels are "Double and Quits," "Fair to See," and "Mine is Thine." Died at Mentone, March 23, 1882.

Lockhart, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Lee, an able British statesman, born in 1621. He fought for Charles II., and was made prisoner at Preston, (1650.) In 1652 he entered the civil service of Cromwell, and in 1655 was sent as ambassador to Louis XIV. of France. He commanded the British at the siege of Dunkirk in 1658, and then became governor of that place. At the restoration of 1660 he was recalled. Died in 1675. "He was," says Clarendon, "a man of great address in treaty."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "North British Review" for February, 1862.

Lockius. See LOCKE, (JOHN.)

Lockman. See LOKMÂN.

Lock'man, (JOHN,) an English writer on various subjects, born in 1698; died in 1771.

Lock'wood, (HENRY H.,) an American general, born in Kent county, Delaware, about 1814, graduated at West Point. He became a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in August, 1861, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863.

Lock'yer, (JOSEPH NORMAN,) F.R.S., a distinguished English astronomer and physicist, born at Rugby, May 17, 1836. In 1857 he entered the war office, and was chiefly self-educated in science. He has made many discoveries, largely in solar physics and spectroscopy, and is the author of many papers and several books on scientific subjects.

Locmân. See LOKMÂN.

Locré de Roissy, lo'krȧ' dẹh rwȧ'se', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a jurist, born of a French family at Leipsic in 1758, came to France in his youth. He published "The Spirit of the Code Napoleon," ("Esprit du Code Napoléon," etc., (5 vols., 1806,) and "The Civil, Commercial, and Criminal Legislation of France," (31 vols., 1826–32.) Died in 1840.

Lo'dẹr, (EDWARD JAMES,) an English musical composer, born at Bath in 1813. His best-known works are his opera "The Night Dancers," (1846,) and the songs "The Brave Old Oak" and "Invocation to the Deep." Died April 5, 1865.

Loder, lo'dẹr, (JUSTUS CHRISTIAN,) an anatomist, born at Riga in 1753. In 1809 the Czar Alexander called him to Moscow and chose him for his first physician. He published "Anatomical Plates," ("Tabulæ Anatomicæ," 1794,) with explicative text, a work of great merit. Died in Moscow in 1832.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Lodge, (EDMUND,) an English herald and biographer, born in London in 1756. He became Norroy king-at-arms in 1822, and Clarenceux king-at-arms in 1838. He published valuable "Illustrations of British History," (3 vols., 1791,) and "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," (4 vols., 1821–34,) which is his principal work. It was republished in 8 vols., 1849. In reference to it Sir Walter Scott remarked, "It is impossible for me to conceive a work which ought to be more interesting to the present age than that which exhibits before our eyes our 'fathers as they lived,' accompanied with such memorials of their lives and characters as enable us to compare their persons with their sentiments and actions." Died in 1839.

Lodge, (HENRY CABOT,) Ph.D., an American author, born in Boston, May 12, 1850. He graduated at Harvard College in 1871, and at the Dane Law School in 1874, became a prominent politician of Massachusetts, and edited the "North American Review" from 1873 to 1876, and the "International Review" from 1879 to 1881. Among his works are "Land-Law of the Anglo-Saxons," (1876,) "Life of George Cabot," (1877,) "History of the English Colonies in America," (1881,) a "Life of Alexander Hamilton," (1882,) "Daniel Webster," a biography, (1883,) "Studies in History," (1884,) etc.

Lodge, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and versatile writer, born at West Ham about 1556, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He is supposed to have been in early life a soldier, and is said to have practised medicine in London. He died of the plague in 1625. He translated Josephus and Seneca into English, and wrote

successful dramas, novels, and other works. Among his principal productions are "The Wounds of Civil War," a tragedy, (1594,) a "Looking-Glass for London and England," (a drama, of which R. Greene was joint author,) and "Rosalynde: Euphues' Golden Legacie," (1590,) a novel which furnished the incidents of Shakspeare's "As You Like It." Hallam calls him one of the best poets of the age. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographia Dramatica."

Lodge, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born at Leeds in 1649. He travelled in Italy and in his native country, and published engravings of places, etc. which he had designed. He translated into English Barri's "Picturesque Journey in Italy," (1679,) and engraved with remarkable skill a series of portraits of eminent persons. Died in 1689.

Lodi, (CALISTO DA.) See PIAZZA, (CALISTO.)

Lo'dŭr, [related to the German *lodern*, to "blaze,"] one of the gods of the Norse mythology, who assisted Odin in the creation of mankind. He is supposed to typify vital warmth. As Loki is named from the pernicious qualities of fire, so Lodur would seem to represent its beneficent properties. (See LOKI, also HOENIR.)

Loebell. See LÖBELL.

Loeben. See LÖBEN.

Loefling. See LÖFLING.

Loehr. See LÖHR.

Loennrot. See LÖNNROT.

Loescher. See LÖSCHER.

Loesel. See LÖSEL.

Loeve-Veimars, lo'ĕv' vā'mȧr', (FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1801. He published translations from the German, tales, critiques, a "History of Ancient Literature," (1825,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Loew, löw, (FRANZ HERMANN,) a German entomologist, born at Weissenfels, July 19, 1807. He was educated at Halle, and became eminent as a teacher. His entomological labours were of great importance, and there is no higher authority on the Diptera (his specialty) than his writings afford. Died at Halle, April 21, 1879.

Loewen. See LÖWEN.

Loewendahl. See LÖWENDAHL.

Loewenhaupt. See LÖWENHAUPT.

Loewenhielm. See LÖWENHIELM.

Loewenklau. See LEUNCLAVIUS.

Lofft, (CAPEL,) an English writer on various subjects, born in London in 1751, was a gentleman and lawyer. He patronized the poet Bloomfield, advocated the abolition of the slave-trade, and wrote political pamphlets, dramas, verses, etc. He died in France in 1824.

Löfling or **Loefling**, löf'ling, (PETER,) a Swedish botanist, born at Tollforsbruch in 1729. He was a favourite pupil of Linnæus, by whose mediation he was appointed botanist to the King of Spain in 1751. He accompanied as naturalist an expedition sent by the Spanish government to South America in 1754. After brief explorations of the districts of Cumana and Guiana, he died in 1756. His "Excursion in Spain" ("Iter Hispanicum") was published in 1758 by Linnæus.

Lofn, lof'n, or **Lov'na**, [from *lof*, "praise," also "leave," "favour:" compare the German *Lob* and *Verlaub*,] in the Norse mythology, a goddess, who is especially favourable to lovers, by whom she is principally worshipped. Power is given to her to unite those who love each other, whatever obstacles may stand in the way. From a root cognate with her name the Swedes derive their *förlofva* and the Germans their *verloben*, signifying to "betroth."

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fable XVIII.

Lof'tus, (DUDLEY,) an Irish lawyer, versed in Oriental lore, was born near Dublin in 1618. He became a master in chancery and a judge of the prerogative court. He translated several works from the Syriac, and made the Latin version of the Æthiopic New Testament which was published in Walton's Polyglot. Died in 1695.

Lof'tus, (WILLIAM KENNETT,) an English archæologist, born at Rye about 1820. He explored the sites of ancient cities on the Euphrates and Tigris, and published a valuable work entitled "Travels and Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana," etc., (1857.) Died in 1858.

Lo'gan, a celebrated Indian chief, of the tribe of the Cayugas, whose original name was **Tah-gah-jute**, was born about 1725. His family having been murdered by a party of white men, he avenged himself by waging a destructive war on the Western settlers, in which the Indians were at length defeated. He was killed in 1780 in a skirmish with a party of Indians. Logan's regard for the whites caused him to be called by his countrymen "the Friend of the White Man." A granite monument was erected to his memory at Fair Hill Cemetery, near Auburn, in Cayuga county, New York.

Logan, (GEORGE,) an American physician and philanthropist, born near Philadelphia in 1753, was a grandson of James Logan, noticed below. He was an earnest advocate of peace, and went to France in 1798 in order to prevent a war between France and America. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States from 1801 to 1807. He acted with the Republicans, and was denounced by the Federalists for his voluntary services in France. Died in 1821.

Lo'gan, (JAMES,) a colonial statesman and author, born at Lurgan, Ireland, in 1674, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was master of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages. In 1699 he accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary. Under the patronage of William Penn he was much employed in public affairs. He was appointed secretary of the province in 1701, after which he became chief justice and president of the council. He acted as Governor about two years after the death of Governor Gordon, in 1736. Among his works is a Latin treatise on the generation of plants, "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione," (1739.) He produced a good version of Cicero "De Senectute," (1744.) He collected a library of about 3000 volumes, which is known under the name of the Loganian Library and is included in the Philadelphia Library. Died near Philadelphia in October, 1751.

See a "Memoir of James Logan," by W. ARMISTEAD.

Lo'gan, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and poet, born at Soutra in 1748. He was appointed minister of Leith in 1773, and became an eloquent and popular preacher. He delivered in Edinburgh lectures "On the Philosophy of History," which were published in 1781. In this year he published a volume of admired poems, chiefly lyrical, among which is an "Ode to the Cuckoo." Having given offence to his church by writing "Runnimede," a tragedy, (1783,) he removed to London in 1785. There he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Review of the Charges against Warren Hastings," advocating the cause of Hastings. It led to the celebrated trial of Stockdale, his publisher. Died in 1788. His sermons were published in 1790, and are highly esteemed.

See "Life of Logan," prefixed to an edition of his poems, 1805. CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Logan, (JOHN A.,) an American general, born in Jackson county, Illinois, in February, 1826. He studied law, which he practised with success until he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats of the ninth district of Illinois, in 1858. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress. Having raised a regiment of volunteers, he was appointed colonel of the same in September, 1861, and was wounded at Fort Donelson, February, 1862. He became a brigadier-general in March, 1862, and a major-general about the end of that year. He served with distinction in the campaign against Vicksburg, which ended July 4, 1863. In October, 1863, he obtained command of the fifteenth army corps, with which he contributed to the victories gained by Sherman between Chattanooga and Atlanta, after McPherson was killed. He commanded the army of the Tennessee in a battle near Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He also led a corps of Sherman's army in the march from Savannah through South Carolina and North Carolina in February and March, 1865. In 1866 he was elected to Congress as a Radical. He was one of seven members selected, March 2, 1868, to manage the impeachment of President Johnson, and was re-elected to Congress in 1868. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1877 and in 1885. Died December 26, 1886.

Logan, (Sir WILLIAM EDMOND,) a distinguished geologist, born at Montreal, Canada, in 1798. About 1842 he was appointed to superintend a geological survey of Canada. He received the gold medal of honour at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855, and in 1856 the Wollaston palladium medal. He died June 22, 1875.

Logau, von, fon lo'gŏw, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born in Silesia in 1604. He passed the latter part of his life in the service of the Duke of Liegnitz, and died in 1655, leaving a great number of epigrams, which were highly praised by Lessing and are remarkable for irony and pathos.

Loges, des, dā lozh, MADAME, a Protestant French lady, whose maiden name was MARIE BRUNEAU, (brü'nō',) was born at Sedan about 1584. Her house in Paris was frequented by Malherbe and other eminent wits, attracted by the charm of her conversation. Died in 1641.

Log'gan, (DAVID,) an eminent engraver and designer, born at Dantzic about 1635. He became a resident of London, where he published Engravings of the Colleges of Oxford, ("Oxonia Illustrata,") and similar illustrations of those of Cambridge. After the restoration of 1660, he engraved portraits of Charles II., and of many dukes, earls, prelates, etc. of his time. Died in 1693.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Lohaïa, Ibn, ĭb'n lo-hī'ạ, or **Ibn-Lahîa,** ĭb'n lā-hee'ạ, a Moslem doctor, born about 710 A.D. He was appointed Cadee of Egypt in 771, and died about 790. The traditions transmitted through him are of great authority among Egyptians. Silvestre de Sacy attaches importance to the historical traditions derived from him.

Lohenstein, von, fon lo'ẹn-stīn', (DANIEL CASPAR,) a German writer, born at Nimptsch, in Silesia, in 1635. He founded a literary school which corrupted the national taste, and wrote tragedies and other poems. "He was always tumid," says Hallam, "and striving at something elevated, so that the 'Lohenstein swell' became a byword with later critics." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1683.

See PASSOW, "D. C. von Lohenstein, seine Trauerspiele," etc., 1852.

Löher, von, fon lö'hẹr, (FRANZ,) a German author, born at Paderborn, October 15, 1818. He studied in several universities, and travelled extensively in America and Europe, and afterwards received a professorship at Munich. He published "Princes and Towns of the Times of the Hohenstaufens," (1846,) "History of the Germans in America," (1848,) "Naples and Sicily," (1864,) "A Reckoning with France," (1870,) "Nature and History of Alsace," besides legal works, books of travel, etc. He also wrote "General Spork," a genial story, and other works in verse and prose.

Löhr or **Loehr,** lör, (JOHANN ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Halberstadt in 1764, published several popular works for children. Died in 1823.

Lohurâsp, lo'hōō-râsp', written also **Lohrasp,** a Persian king, who was (according to the "Shâh Nâmeh") the father of Gushtâsp. He is supposed to have reigned about 550 B.C. According to the Arabian chronicles, his army took Jerusalem.

See J. ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî," London, 1832.

Loir, lwâr, (NICOLAS PIERRE,) a skilful French painter, born in Paris in 1624. After a visit to Rome, he returned in 1649, was received as Academician in 1663, and was patronized by Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of four thousand francs. He worked with facility, and was successful in history and landscapes. The picture of "Cleobis and Biton drawing the Chariot of their Mother" is called his master-piece. He etched about one hundred and fifty pieces of his own and of other artists. Died in 1679.

His brother ALEXIS, born about 1640, had a high reputation as an engraver. He engraved several works of Poussin, Lebrun, etc. Died at Paris in 1713.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Loiseau de Mauléon, lwâ'zō' dẹh mō'lā'ôn', (ALEXANDRE JÉRÔME,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1728. He was a friend of Rousseau, who advised him to defend good causes exclusively. "He followed my counsel," says Rousseau, "and has found the advantage of it. His defence of M. de Portes is worthy of Demosthenes." Died in 1771.

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions."

Loisel, lwâ'zĕl', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Beauvais in 1536. He wrote, besides other legal works, "Institutes coutumières," (1607,) a treatise on common law. Died in 1617.

Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, lwâz'lur'dà'lôn'shôn', (AUGUSTE LOUIS ARMAND,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1805, gave special attention to the Sanscrit. His most important work is "The Book of the Laws of Manu," ("Manava-Dharma-Sastra," 1832.) Died in 1840.

Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, (JEAN LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French botanist, born at Dreux in 1775, was the father of the preceding. He obtained a diploma as physician in 1805. Among his works are a "Flora Gallica," (2 vols., 1806–7,) and "Le Nouveau Duhamel," or "Treatise on Trees and Shrubs cultivated in the Open Air in France," (7 vols., 1812–19.) Died in 1849.

Loison, lwâ'zôn', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French general of division, born in Lorraine about 1770, received the grand cross of honour for his conduct at Austerlitz, (1805.) Died in 1816.

Lojsalfar. See ELVES.

Lok or **Loke.** See LOKI.

Loki, lo'ke, or **Loke,** lo'kẹh, written also **Lok,** [from the old Norse *logi,* (Ger. *Lohe,*) "flame," allied to the Latin *luc-eo,* to "shine," and to the Scottish *lug,* "fire;" probably so named because he united the subtlety and untrustworthiness (or treachery) of fire with its destroying properties,] in the Norse mythology, the god of evil and deceit, corresponding in the main with the Ahriman of the Zoroastrians. He is of Jötun (giant) descent, but was received among the gods, and in the beginning was a foster-brother of Odin. From his association with the Æsir, he is often styled ASA-LOKI or ASALOKE. He is called by various appellations; among others, the Slanderer or Accuser,—epithets exactly corresponding to the Greek διάβολος, (Latin *Diab'olus.*) He is the enemy and mocker, as well as tempter, of gods and men. As proof of his subtlety, he often changed his sex, assuming on different occasions the form of a mare, a cow, an old woman, etc., as well as that of the gods. The Æsir often made use of his cunning and strength; but still more frequently they had cause to rue those very powers employed against themselves. Professor Petersen furnishes perhaps the most philosophical and most satisfactory account of Loki and his various attributes that can anywhere be found. Among other things, he observes that "Asaloke forms an antagonism *(modsætning)* to all the other gods. He is the [principle of] evil exerting itself in every direction. He runs in the veins of mankind as sensuality. He is the destructive [power] of nature in air, in fire, and in water. In the bosom of the earth [he shows himself] as volcanic fire; in the sea as a devouring serpent; in the lower world *(underverden)* as pale Death. He is not confined to any one part of nature, but, like Odin, pervades it all. . . . And all that he is in [external] nature, the same is he in the mind of man: shrewdness, but also cunning and falsehood at the same time; spirit, but likewise craft, deceit, and malice. . . . And in each of these forms he continually becomes worse and worse; according to the old proverb, that 'everything grows worse as it grows older.'" ("Nordisk Mythologi," pp. 355–6.)

Through the deceitful malice of Loki, Balder, the beautiful and good, was slain by the hand of his blind brother Höder. (See BALDER.) By the female Jötun Angurboda, Loki was the father of the wolf Fenrir, of the World-Serpent, (or Midgard's Ormr,) and of Hela, the goddess of death. He is also fabled to have been (by a change of sex) the dam of the horse Sleipnir. The Æsir, exasperated on account of the death of Balder, determined at length to take vengeance on Loki. He had fled to the mountains, and there built himself a house which was open on four sides, whence he could see everything that happened throughout the world. By day he often transformed himself into a salmon, and hid himself in a waterfall. The gods, learning his hiding-

place, attempted to catch him with a net; he sprang over the net, but Thor caught him by the tail. This is the reason, we are told, why the salmon has so thin and pointed a tail. Having thus captured Lokí, the gods bound him with magic cords to three sharp stones. A venomous snake was then hung above his head, so that the poison might continually drip on his face. But his faithful wife Sigyn (sig'in) stands by him and catches the falling venom in a cup. When the cup is full, while she is emptying it the poison falls upon his face, which makes him howl with anguish and writhe his body so that the whole earth trembles. Loki will break loose from his bonds at Ragnaröck,* (the "twilight or evening of the gods,") when he will become the leading spirit among the enemies of the Æsir. He is not only the leader of Fenrir and the other progeny of evil, but he is said to steer the fatal ship Naglfar which conveys the sons of Muspel over the ocean. In the final conflict he will encounter Heimdall, and they will slay each other. Frey falls under the sword of Surt. Tyr slays and is slain by the dog Garm. Odin is devoured by the wolf Fenrir, which in turn is killed by Vidar. Thor slays the world-serpent, but dies immediately afterwards from the effects of its venom. Then Surt scatters fire over the earth, and the whole world is consumed. (See FENRIR.) We are told, however, that this destruction is not to last forever. A new earth, forever green and beautiful, will rise out of the sea. Vali and Vidar (the slayer of Fenrir) will survive the conflagration, and will be joined by Modi and Magni, the sons of Thor and Balder, and Höder will return from the realms of Hela. The sun before her destruction bore a daughter more beautiful than herself. As successor to her mother, she will pursue her appointed path through the renovated world. A new race shall fill the earth, and all evil come to an end.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, pp. 101–104; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fable XVI., also XXX. to XXXIII. inclusive; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Lokmân or **Locmân**, lok'mân', written also **Loqmân**, an ancient Arabian sage, celebrated for his wisdom, and supposed to be the author of a collection of popular Oriental fables. He is mentioned in the Koran, and is regarded as a contemporary of David and Solomon. One Arabian writer tells us that Lokmân (who is called "the oldest sage") was an Abyssinian slave belonging to an Israelite in the time of King David, and that he was a tailor by trade. Another writer says he had read more than 10,000 wise sayings and maxims, but none finer than those of Lokmân. It is related that Lokmân, being asked whence he had learned his wisdom, replied, "From the blind, who do not set down their feet until they know the place;" and when asked from whom he had learned good manners, he said, "From the ill-mannered, because I avoid everything offensive in them." Coincident traditions suggest the possible, if not probable, identity of Lokmân and Æsop. "Many passages of his history," says Silvestre de Sacy, "seem evidently borrowed from the life of Æsop." "Nothing in his fables is characteristic of Arabian genius; and they have received the name of Lokmân only because he was renowned for wisdom." They were edited and translated into Latin by Erpenius in 1615.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber," vol. i. p. 31 *et seq.*

Lola Montez, lo'lâ mon'tĕz, (MARIA DOLORES PORRIS GILBERT,) a famous female adventurer, was born about 1820, at Limerick. At an early age she made her *début* at Paris as a danseuse, and by her beauty and genius attracted many admirers. About 1846 she went to Munich, where she captivated the king, Louis, who gave her the title of Countess of Lansfeld. After several ministers had been discarded by her influence, her enemies prevailed in 1848, and she retired from Bavaria. She was afterwards married twice, and lived in England and the United States, where she lectured with success in various cities. She published a volume of lectures, and was the reputed author of a work called "The Arts of Beauty, or Secrets of a Lady's Toilet." She died in New York in 1861.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1848.

Loli, lo'lee, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1612, was a pupil of Guido Reni. His most admired works are etchings, after Guido, Sirani, etc. Died in 1691.

Lol'lard or **Lol'hard**, (WALTER,) a person of whom we have little information, except that he was burned to death as a heretic at Cologne in 1322. His followers or fellow-believers, called "Lollards," were a numerous sect in England many years after his death. Their doctrines appear to have been similar to those of the Protestants. The term Lollard was applied to the disciples of Wickliffe by their opponents. In the reign of Henry V. (1414) the Lollards were persecuted, and revolted without success. (See COBHAM, LORD.)

Lolli, lol'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian violinist, born at Bérgamo in 1728; died in 1802.

Lol'lĭ-a Pau-lī'na, a Roman empress, whose beauty captivated Caligula. She was married to him in 38 A.D., but was soon discarded by the capricious emperor. She was put to death in 49 A.D. by the order of Agrippina, who was prompted to this act by jealousy.

Lol-lĭ-ā'nus, [Λολλιανός,] a Greek sophist and writer on rhetoric, born at Ephesus, lectured at Athens in the reign of Hadrian, (117–138 A.D.)

See KAYSER, "P. Hordeonius Lollianus geschildert," etc., 1841.

Lollio, lol'le-o, (ALBERTO,) an Italian orator and poet, born at Florence in 1508. He published elegant orations and letters, and several poems, among which is "Arethusa," a pastoral drama, (1563.) Died in 1568.

Lol'lĭ-us, (M.,) a Roman general in the service of Augustus. He was defeated in Gaul by the Germans in 16 B.C. Died in 3 A.D.

Lolme. See DE LOLME.

Lom'ax, (JOHN TAYLOE,) an American lawyer, born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1781, was appointed in 1826 professor of law in the University of Virginia.

Lomazzo, lo-mät'so, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian painter and able writer on art, was born at Milan in 1538. He was appointed by Cosimo de' Medici keeper of his vast gallery of pictures in Florence. He was versed in belles-lettres and various sciences, and acquired a profound theoretical and practical knowledge of the fine arts. Having become blind in the prime of life, he composed his "Trattato della Pittura," (1584,) "the most complete treatise on painting," says the "Biographie Universelle," "that has hitherto appeared." His praises were sung by the first Italian poets of his time. He also published "Idea (or Image) of the Temple of Painting," ("Idea del Tempio della Pittura," 1591.) Died about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Lombard, lôn'bär', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French surgeon, born at Dole in 1741; died in 1811.

Lombard, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French artillerist, born at Strasburg in 1723, was learned in languages, etc. He published a translation of Robins's "Principles of Artillery," (1783,) and other esteemed works on gunnery. Died in 1794.

Lombard, lom'bart, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a Prussian politician, born at Berlin about 1767. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs about 1800. He favoured the French interest by promoting the neutrality in which Prussia persisted until 1806. Died in 1812.

Lombard, lôn'bär', [Lat. LOMBAR'DUS,] (LAMBERT,) an excellent Flemish painter and architect, born at Liege about 1500. He studied in Italy under Andrea del Sarto, and returned to his native city. In his school of design were formed several eminent artists, among whom was Frans Floris. His style is Italian. Among his masterpieces is an oil-painting of the "Last Supper." Died in 1565.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" DOMINICUS LAMPSONIUS, (or LAMPSON,) "Lamberti Lombardi apud Eburones Pictoris celeberrimi Vita," 1565.

Lombard, (PETER.) See PETER LOMBARD.

Lombard, (THÉODORE,) a French poet, born at Annonay in 1699; died about 1770.

* Derived, according to Keyser, from *Regin*, the "ruling powers," and hence "gods," and *Rökkr*, "darkness," also "twilight."

Lombard de Langres, lôn'bȧr' dẹh lôNgR, (VINCENT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Langres about 1765. He wrote "Neslie," (1798,) and other poems, and "Memoirs of the French Revolution," (2 vols., 1823.) Died in 1830.

Lombardi, lom-bar'dee, (ALFONSO,) an Italian sculptor, was born at Ferrara in 1487. He had an excellent talent for portraits. Among his works were portraits of Bembo, Ariosto, and Charles V., and a group in terra cotta representing the "Death of the Virgin." Died in 1536.

See G. BARUFFALDI, "Vita di A. Lombardi," 1839; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Lombardi, (CARLO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Rimini, became a Protestant, and a professor of philosophy and medicine at Marburg, where he died in 1669.

Lombardi, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) called L'OMINO, an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1682; died in 1752.

Lombardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Ferrara, lived about 1550. He was employed, under the direction of Sansovino, on the church of San Marco, Venice.

Lombardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian philologist, born at Verona in 1707; died in 1792.

Lombardo, lom-bar'do, (PIETRO,) a Venetian architect and sculptor. He made the monument raised to Dante at Ravenna in 1482, and designed the church of Santa Maria de' Miracoli at Venice. Among his works is the tower for the clock on the Piazza San Marco. Died about 1520. His sons ANTONIO and TULLIO were able sculptors and architects. The latter designed the church of San Salvator, Venice. His finest works as a sculptor were two marble bas-reliefs in the Chapel del Santo at Padua. Died in 1559.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Lombardo, (SANTE,) an architect and sculptor, born at Venice in 1504, was a nephew of Tullio. Among his works was the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. Died in 1560.

Lombardo, (TOMMASO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Lugano, lived about 1530.

Lombardus. See LOMBARD, (LAMBERT.)

Lombart, lôn'bȧr', (PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1612. Among his works are twelve portraits, after Van Dyck, a "Nativity," after Poussin, and a "Penitent Magdalene," after Titian. Died in 1682.

Lombert, lôn'bair', (PIERRE,) a French translator, born in Paris, was an associate of the Port-Royalists. He produced French versions of the works of Saint Cyprian, (2 vols., 1672,) and of Saint Augustine's "City of God," (2 vols., 1675.) Died in 1710.

Lomeier, lo'mī'ẹr, written also **Lomeir**, (JAN,) a learned Dutch philologist, born at Zutphen in 1636. He became minister of the church in that town in 1674, and professor of belles-lettres there in 1686. He published a curious treatise "On Libraries," ("De Bibliothecis," 1669,) and a work on ancient history and philology, entitled "Dierum Genialium." Died in 1699.

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Lomeni, lo-mā'nee, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian writer on rural economy, born at Milan in 1779; died in 1838.

Loménie, de, dẹh lo'mȧ'ne', (HENRI AUGUSTE,) Count de Brienne, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1594. At the age of twenty he obtained the reversion of the office of secretary of state, which his father had held. In 1624 he was sent to England to draw up the articles of the marriage between Henrietta of France and the Prince of Wales. He retired from office in 1661, and died in 1666.

Loménie, de, (LOUIS HENRI,) Count de Brienne, the son of the preceding, was born in 1635. About the age of twenty-six he resigned the office of secretary of foreign affairs, and became a priest of the Oratory. He wrote poems, memoirs, and other works, which have some literary merit. He was expelled from the order of the Oratory for eccentric or improper conduct, and was deranged many years. Died in 1698.

See "Mémoires de L. H. de Loménie," 2 vols., 1720.

Loménie, de, (LOUIS LÉONARD,) a French author, born in Haute-Vienne in 1818. He began his literary career by a series of biographies, entitled "Gallery of Illustrious Contemporaries, by a Man of no Account," ("Galerie des Contemporains illustres, par un Homme de Rien," 10 vols., 1840–47,) which procured for him an honourable reputation for good taste, discretion, and other merits. Many of these biographies have been published separately. Among his works is "Beaumarchais and his Times: Studies on French Society," (2 vols., 1855.) Died April 2, 1878.

Loménie de Brienne, de, dẹh lo'mȧ'ne' dẹh bRe'ẽn', (ÉTIENNE CHARLES,) a French cardinal and minister of state, born in Paris in 1727. He was appointed Archbishop of Toulouse in 1763. In 1770 he was elected to the French Academy. In May, 1787, he succeeded Calonne as *contrôleur-général* of finances, without abilities adequate to the crisis. An exciting contest arose between the court and the Parliament of Paris, which was exiled from the capital and deprived of political power. In 1788 he was invested with the title of prime minister and made Archbishop of Sens. In this year, yielding to the importunate appeals of the people, then in a state of great excitement, he convoked the States-General for May, 1789. Having been so unsuccessful as a financier that he was compelled to suspend payments, he was dismissed on the 24th of August, 1788, and Necker became premier. He was one of those in the new régime who took the oath as a constitutional bishop. Died in 1794.

See DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lomi, lo'mee, (ARTEMISIA,) an Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1590, was a daughter of Orazio Lomi, and a pupil of Guido. She had a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and painted some historical works, among which is "Judith and Holofernes." She died in London or Naples about 1644.

Lomi, (AURELIO,) an Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1556, is called one of the chiefs of the school of Pisa. He painted frescos and oil-paintings in Rome, Genoa, Florence, Pisa, etc. Among his admired works are a Saint Jerome and "Adoration of the Magi." Died in 1622.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lomi, (BACCIO,) an Italian painter, an uncle of the preceding, born at Pisa, lived about 1570–1600. He worked at Pisa with success, and founded a school.

Lomi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, called GENTILESCHI, a brother of Aurelio, noticed above, was born at Pisa about 1563. He worked in Rome, where he was employed by Agostino Tassi to paint figures. About 1623 he removed to London, where he was patronized by Charles I. Among his works are a "Repose in Egypt," and an "Assumption." Died in London in 1646.

Lomm, lom, [Lat. LOM'MIUS,] (JOSSE,) one of the most skilful physicians of his time, was born at Buren, in Holland, in 1500. He practised at Tournai and at Brussels, whither he removed about 1557. In his "Medicinal Observations" ("Observationes Medicinales," 1560) many diseases are accurately described. He wrote other works, in Latin of uncommon purity. Died after 1562.

Lommius. See LOMM.

Lomonosof, Lomonossov, Lomonosov, or **Lomonosow**, lom-o-no'sof, (MICHAEL VASILIEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born at or near Kolmogory, in the government of Archangel, in 1711, is called the father of modern Russian literature. He was the son of a serf, whom he assisted in the business of a fisherman until his thirst for knowledge led him to Moscow, and thence to Saint Petersburg, in 1734. He became learned in ancient and modern languages and in abstract and natural sciences. In 1746 he was appointed professor of chemistry, and in 1760 rector of the gymnasium and University of Saint Petersburg. He rendered the Russian language more polished and more rich by his multifarious productions, in prose and verse, on grammar, history, chemistry, rhetoric, etc. His poem entitled "Petriade" (an unfinished epic, of which Peter the Great is the hero) is one of his most popular works. He also pro-

duced two volumes of odes, religious and secular, and an abridged "History of Russia." He was made councillor of state in 1764. Died in 1765. Polevoi has published a work entitled "M. V. Lomonossov," (1836,) which is said to be a biography blended with fiction.

See, also, G. GEITLIN, "Dissertatio de Meritis literariis Lomonossovii," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1839.

Londe, lôNd, (CHARLES,) a French medical writer, born at Caen in 1798. His "Elements of Hygiene" (1827) has been frequently translated. Died in 1862.

Londe, de la, dẹh lȧ lôNd, (FRANÇOIS RICHARD,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1685; died in 1765.

Londerseel, lon'dẹr-sāl', (ASSUR,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1550.

Londerseel, van, vȧn lon'dẹr-sāl', (JAN,) a Flemish engraver, born at Bruges about 1580.

Lon'dọn-der'rў, (CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART,) third MARQUIS OF, born in Dublin in 1778, was a son of Robert the first Marquis, and a half-brother of Lord Castlereagh. His mother was a daughter of Lord Chancellor Camden. He entered the army in 1793, became colonel and aide-de-camp to the king in 1803, and distinguished himself in Portugal under Sir John Moore. He served as adjutant-general under Sir Arthur Wellesley for several years in the Peninsula. In 1813 Sir Charles was envoy-extraordinary to the court of Berlin, and was officially attached to the head-quarters of Bernadotte. Much importance is ascribed to the efforts and menaces by which he induced Bernadotte to co-operate with the allies at Leipsic. He was raised to the peerage, as Lord Stewart, in 1814, and was one of the plenipotentiaries sent by England to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Having married a daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest in 1819, he assumed the name of Vane. He succeeded his half-brother as Marquis of Londonderry in 1822, and obtained the rank of general in 1837. In politics he was an ultra-conservative. He was author of a "History of the Peninsular War," (1813.) He died in 1854, leaving two sons, WILLIAM ROBERT, who inherited the title, (died November 25, 1872,) and GEORGE, the fifth marquis, (born April 26, 1821; died November 6, 1884.)

See T. P. FITZGERALD, "Life of Lord Londonderry;" "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Londonderry, MARQUIS OF. See CASTLEREAGH.

Londonio, lon-do'ne-o, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter of animals, born at Milan in 1723; died in 1783.

Long, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in Cornwall in 1734. He emigrated in 1757 to Jamaica, where he was appointed a judge. Having returned to England in 1769, he published a "History of Jamaica," (1774,) and several minor works. Died in 1813.

Long, (GEORGE,) an eminent English scholar and editor, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800. Having been educated at Cambridge, he became professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia in 1824, and professor of Greek in the London University in 1826. About this time he became a member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," under whose auspices he edited the "Penny Cyclopædia," with great ability, from 1832 to 1843. He afterwards edited for the same society a "Biographical Dictionary," which was discontinued at the end of the letter A. He contributed many articles to Smith's "Classical Dictionary," edited Cicero's Orations, and published, besides other works, "France and its Revolutions," (1850,) and "The Decline of the Roman Republic," (5 vols., 1864–74.) He translated into English the "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus." He was one of the professors in the college at Brighton from 1849 to 1871. Died August 10, 1879.

Long, (ROGER,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born in the county of Norfolk in 1680. He became Lowndes professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1749, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Bradwell. He wrote a "Treatise on Astronomy," of which the first volume was published in 1742 and the second in 1764. Died in 1770.

Long, (STEPHEN H.,) an American engineer, born at Hopkinton, New-Hampshire, in 1784. About 1816 he set out on a tour for exploring the western frontier from Texas to the sources of the Mississippi, and published in 1824 his "Expedition to the Source of Saint Peter's River, Lake of the Woods," etc. Died Sept. 4, 1864.

Long, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Exeter in 1621. About 1660 he obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, from which he was ejected as a nonjuror in 1688. He wrote a "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience to their Prince," (1683,) and other polemical works. Died in 1700.

Long, Le. See LELONG.

Longchamps, de, dẹh lôN'shôN', (PIERRE,) a French writer, born probably at Rochelle. He translated the Elegies of Propertius into French prose, and wrote "Memoirs of a Nun," and other works. Died in 1812.

Longepierre, de, dẹh lôNzh'pe-aiR', (HILAIRE BERNARD DE REQUELEYNE,) BARON, a French poet, born at Dijon in 1658. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and produced poetical versions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus. His tragedy of "Medea," says Voltaire, although too full of declamation, is superior to Corneille's "Medea." Died in 1721.

Longet, lôN'zhȧ', (FRANÇOIS ACHILLE,) a French physician and physiologist, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1811. He published "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System," (2 vols., 1843–46,) and a "Complete Treatise on Physiology," (1850–55.) He became consulting physician of the emperor. Died in 1871.

Long'fel-lō̆w, (HENRY WADSWORTH,) an eminent American poet and scholar, born at Portland (Maine) the 27th of February, 1807. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, soon after which he was appointed professor of modern languages and literature in that institution, with the understanding that he should have the privilege of spending some time in Europe in order more fully to qualify himself for his new position. He left home in 1826, and spent four years abroad, chiefly in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. George Ticknor in the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard. The same year he visited Europe the second time; and, after making an extensive tour through Denmark, Sweden, Germany, etc., he entered upon the duties of his professorship in 1838. In 1839 appeared his romance of "Hyperion," and a collection of his poems, entitled "Voices of the Night," which attracted great attention and raised him at once to the first rank among American poets. In 1841 he published "Ballads, and other Poems:" his charming drama of "The Spanish Student" appeared in 1843. This was followed by his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," (1845,) "The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems," (1846,) and "Evangeline," (1847,) one of the most admired of all his productions. It has been pronounced (and we think justly) "the most perfect specimen extant of the rhythm and melody of the English hexameter." It was followed by "The Golden Legend," (1851,) "The Song of Hiawatha," (1855,) perhaps the most popular of all his works, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," (1858,) "Flower de Luce," (1866,) "New England Tragedies," (1868,) "The Divine Tragedy," (1872,) "Three Books of Song," (1873,) "Aftermath," (1874,) "The Hanging of the Crane" and "The Masque of Pandora," (1875,) "Keramos," (1878,) "Ultima Thule," (first part, 1881; second part,—"In the Harbour,"—1882.) A posthumous drama, "Michael Angelo," appeared in 1883. Of his prose writings, besides "Hyperion," already referred to, we may mention "Outre-Mer: a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea," (1835,) "Kavanagh," a novel, (1849,) and his contributions to the "North American Review." He also published a careful and scholarly translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," (3 vols., 1867–70,) and edited a series of volumes entitled "Poems of Places." Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard in 1854, and was succeeded by Lowell. In 1868–69 he travelled in Europe, and was everywhere received with marked attention, the degree of D.C.L. being conferred on him by the Universities of both Oxford and Cambridge, England. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 24, 1882.

As a poet, Longfellow is characterized by tenderness and depth of feeling, to the expression of which the picturesque and graceful simplicity of his language often

imparts an indescribable charm. He seldom or never attempts to excite admiration by far-sought conceits, by wild or lofty flights of imagination, or by the exhibition of dark and terrible passions. He relies chiefly for his success on a simple and direct appeal to those sentiments which are common to all mankind,—to persons of every rank and of every clime.

It is, in fact, to his command over those feelings which are universal in the human heart, that we must ascribe the extraordinary popularity of his Indian story of "Hiawatha." It is, perhaps, not too much to say that he is not merely the first but the only writer who has succeeded in giving a deep and living interest to a story of Indian life. Restricted as he necessarily was by the nature of the subject,—by the extreme simplicity, not to say meagreness, of the character of our aborigines,—he has yet produced a poem which not only comes home to the hearts of the masses of the people, but which must excite the admiration of the cultivated reader who will take into consideration the inherent difficulties of the task, and the limits and restrictions which the poet, in selecting such a subject, had necessarily to impose upon himself. The form of the verse is in admirable keeping with the simplicity of the story. "But, unhappily for the poet," as has been observed, "this is the very measure to attract the parodist," and, immediately upon the issue of the poem, countless parodies were made upon it. Those, however, who can appreciate the intrinsic merits of true poetry find much that is beautiful and excellent in the "Song of Hiawatha." Several different translations of it have been made,—one by the distinguished German poet Freiligrath,—and it has been read and admired in every part of Europe.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for January, 1840, July, 1842, July, 1845, and January, 1848; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for January and April, 1864.

Longhena, lon-gā'nâ, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian architect, worked at Venice about 1640.

Longhi. See LUNGHI.

Longhi, lon'gee, (ALESSIO or ALESSANDRO,) a Venetian painter and engraver, born in 1726; died about 1790.

Longhi, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Monza, in Lombardy, in 1766. He was a pupil of Vincenzo Vangelisti. He worked mostly at Milan, where he became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. His works are admired for the magical effect of the *chiaro-scuro*. He was an excellent draftsman. Among his master-pieces are "The Marriage of the Virgin," after Raphael, "The Magdalene," after Correggio, a "Galatea," after Albani, and "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo. He published "La Calcographia," (1830,) an able treatise on engraving. Died in 1831.

See F. LONGHENA, "Notizie biografiche di G. Longhi," 1831; SACCHI, "Biografia di G. Longhi," 1831; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. BERETTA, "Vita del Cavaliere G. Longhi," 1837.

Longhi, lon'gee, or **Lunghi**, loon'gee, (LUCA,) an Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1507, always resided in that city. He excelled in portraits, and also painted some subjects of sacred history with success. Died in 1580. "His conceptions," says Lanzi, "are sweet, varied, and graceful, with a powerful union of colours." His daughter BARBARA was also a painter.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Longhi, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter of masquerades, dances, and other gay or familiar scenes, born at Venice in 1702; died in 1762.

Longin. See LONGINUS.

Longino. See LONGINUS.

Longinus. See DLUGOSZ.

Lon-gī'nus, [Gr. *Λογγῖνος;* Fr. LONGIN, lôN'zhâN'; It. LONGINO, lon-jee'no,] a celebrated Greek philosopher and critic, was born probably in Syria, and flourished in the third century. Some ancient writers call him LONGINUS CASSIUS, or DIONYSIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS. He was a pupil of his uncle Phronto of Emesa, and was a Platonist in philosophy. He opened at Athens a school of philosophy and rhetoric, which became very celebrated. The famous Porphyry was one of his pupils. After passing many years at Athens, he accepted the invitation of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, to reside at her court. He taught her Greek, and served her as councillor or prime minister during her war against Aurelian, Emperor of Rome. The latter, having captured Palmyra, put Longinus to death in 273 A.D. Longinus was the first to whom was applied the phrase, often repeated since, "a living library," and is considered the greatest philosopher of his age. He wrote many critical and philosophical works, none of which have come down to us except his admirable "Treatise on the Sublime," (*Περὶ Ὕψους,*) which Boileau translated into French and called a "master-piece of good sense, learning, and eloquence." Some writers, however, have doubted—but with little reason, it would seem—whether Longinus was the real author of this work. (See, on this subject, the article "Longin" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

It has been truly said that to be a good critic one must be something of a poet. This qualification Longinus possessed in a pre-eminent degree. Pope, addressing him, says,

> "Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
> And bless their critic with a poet's fire;
> An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
> With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
> Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
> And is himself that great sublime he draws."
>
> *Essay on Criticism*, part iii.

Of Longinus's "Treatise on the Sublime," several good French translations have been made,—one by the celebrated critic and poet Boileau, (1674.) It has also been translated into German by Schlosser, and into English by W. Smith.

See D. RUHNKEN, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Longini," 1776; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de D. Longino Cassio," 1750; L. VAUCHER, "Études critiques sur la Traité du Sublime et sur les Écrits de Longin," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for May, 1779.

Long'land or **Lang'land**, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born at Henley in 1473. He became confessor to Henry VIII., and Bishop of Lincoln, in 1520. On the question of the divorce of Queen Catherine he gave the king such counsels as were most agreeable to the latter. His sermons were published. Died in 1547.

Longland, Langelande or **Langley**, (WILLIAM,) an early English poet, a native of Shropshire, was a contemporary of Chaucer, and a disciple of Wickliffe. He was the reputed author of a celebrated poem called the "Visions of Piers Plowman," (1369.) It is a satire directed against the vices of the clergy and other professions, and displays considerable fancy and originality.

Long'man, (THOMAS NORTON,) an English merchant and publisher, born about 1770, was honourably and widely known as the head of the great publishing-firm of Longman & Company, Paternoster Row, London. He published works for Scott, Wordsworth, and Thomas Moore. Died in 1842.

Longmuir, long'mūr, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish Free Church clergyman, born near Stonehaven, November 13, 1803. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1825. Besides many volumes of prose and verse, he prepared several dictionaries, and was one of the editors of the enlarged "Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary."

Longobardi, lon-go-bar'dee, (NICCOLÒ,) a Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1565. He went to China as a missionary in 1596, and wrote a "Treatise on Confucius and his Doctrine," ("De Confucio ejusque Doctrina Tractatus.") Leibnitz published a new edition of this work, with notes. Died at Pekin in 1655.

Longolius. See LONGUEIL.

Longolius, long-go'le-ŭs, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German scientific writer, born at Meissen in 1677; died in 1740.

Longolius, (PAUL DANIEL,) a learned German writer, born near Dresden in 1704. He was rector of the gymnasium of Hof for forty-four years, and was one of the editors of the "German Encyclopædia, or Universal Lexicon," of Zedler, (Leipsic, 1731–50.) He also published editions of Pliny the Younger, and of Aulus Gellius. Died in 1779.

See G. W. KIRSCH, "Vier Programme von P. D. Longolii Leben," 1779–81; "Life of Longolius," prefixed to his "Notitia Hermundorum maximæque Partis Germaniæ," by ERNESTI, 1793.

Longomontan. See LONGOMONTANUS.

Longomontanus, lon'go-mon-tā'nŭs, [Fr. LONGOMONTAN, lôN'go'môN'tôN',] (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish astronomer, born in 1562 at Langsberg, (Jutland,) of which place he assumed the name, Latinizing it, according to the custom of the time. He was the son of a poor labourer, whose family name was SEVERIN. He obtained the favour of Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted in calculations and observations at Huen, or Hoëne, from 1589 to 1597. From 1605 to 1645 he was professor of mathematics in the Academy of Copenhagen. He died in 1647. Among his principal works are "First Part of a Mathematical System," ("Systematis Mathematici Pars I.," 1611,) "Danish Astronomy," ("Astronomia Danica," 1622,) "Pentas Problematum Philosophiæ," (1623,) and "Invention of the Quadrature of the Circle."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" L. SCAVENIUS, "Programma Longomontani."

Longpérier, de, dẹh lôN'pā're-ā', (HENRI ADRIEN PRÉVOST,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1816, wrote treatises on numismatics, etc. Died in 1882.

Long'street, (AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,) son of William, noticed below, was born in Augusta, Georgia, in 1790. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed president of the South Carolina College in 1857. He died September 9, 1870.

Longstreet, (JAMES,) an able American general, born in South Carolina in 1821, graduated at West Point in 1842. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and was breveted major for his conduct at Molino del Rey. In 1852 he obtained the rank of captain. He resigned his commission about June, 1861, commanded a brigade in the Confederate army at Bull Run, July 21, and became a major-general soon after that date. He took part in the battles near Richmond in May and June, 1862, and commanded the right wing of General Lee's army at Antietam, September 17. Having been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863. In the September ensuing he joined the army of General Bragg, under whom he served at Chickamauga, September 19–20. He commanded a force which General Bragg sent against Burnside in October, 1863; and he attempted to take Knoxville in November, without success. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was severely wounded, but resumed his command during the siege of Petersburg. At the close of the war he unreservedly accepted the situation, and was subsequently appointed by President Grant surveyor of the port of New Orleans. In 1880–81 he was minister to Turkey.

Longstreet, (WILLIAM,) an American inventor, born in New Jersey, removed to Georgia. He obtained a patent for an improvement in the cotton-gin. Died in 1814.

Longueil, de, dẹh lôN'gul' or lôN'guh'yẹ, [Lat. LONGO'LIUS,] (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent French scholar, born at Malines in 1490. He practised law in Paris, and was chosen *conseiller au parlement.* Afterwards he removed to Padua, and devoted himself to literature. He was one of the Latin scholars whose fastidious purity Erasmus ridiculed in his "Ciceronianus," and who affected to use no terms which were not found in Cicero's works. He was author of discourses against Luther, of "Letters to Bembo and Sadolet," etc. Died in 1522.

See POLUS, "Vita Longolii;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Longueil, de, dẹh lôN'gul', [Lat. LONGO'LIUS,] (GILBERT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht in 1507. He taught school at Deventer and Cologne, and practised medicine. He published a "Latin-Greek Lexicon," (1533,) and notes on Ovid, Plautus, and Cicero. Died at Cologne in 1543.

Longueil, de, (JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Givet in 1736; died in 1792.

Longuemar, de, dẹh lôNg'măr', (ALPHONSE LE TOURÉ,) a French geologist and antiquary, born at Saint-Dizier about 1800; died in 1881.

Longuerue, de, dẹh lôNg'rü', (LOUIS DUFOUR,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, eminent for learning, was borr at Charleville in 1652. He was deeply versed in languages, history, philosophy, etc., and wrote many works, but published none. His friends, however, published for him an "Essay on the Antiquities of Chaldea and Egypt," "Description of France, Ancient and Modern," (1719,) "Annals of the Arsacidæ," (1732,) and other works. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique," edition of 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Longueval, lôNg'văl', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit born near Péronne in 1680. He taught rhetoric and theology in various colleges, and was author of the first eight volumes of a "History of the Gallican Church," (1730–49,) which was continued by Fontenay and others. Died in 1735.

Longueville, lôNg'vèl', (EDME PAUL MARCELLIN,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1785; died in 1855.

Longueville, de, dẹh lôNg'vèl', (ANNE GENEVIÈVE **de Bourbon-Condé** — dẹh boor'bôN' kôN'dā',) DUCHESS, a French lady, distinguished for beauty, tact, and talent, was born at Vincennes in 1619. She was a sister of the great Condé, and was married to the Duc de Longueville, noticed below, in 1642. The enmity between the parliaments and Mazarin gave rise to the faction or conspiracy of the Fronde, of which she became the heroine. Her nonchalance and languor were agreeably diversified by surprising and splendid awakenings of genius. She exercised great influence over the chiefs of the Fronde, and had a *liaison* with La Rochefoucauld, who was one of the leaders of that party. When her husband and brothers were imprisoned by Mazarin in 1650, she escaped to Stenay, the head-quarters of Turenne, whom she induced to join the party of the Fronde. With his aid she effected the release of her three friends in 1651, and returned to Paris in triumph. Peace was made between the Frondeurs and the court in 1659, after which she ceased to meddle with politics. She became devout, and spent much time in her latter years at the cloister of Port-Royal. Cardinal Mazarin once said, "We have three women in France who would be competent to govern or overturn three great kingdoms, namely, the Duchess de Longueville, the Princess Palatine, and the Duchess de Chevreuse." Died in 1679.

See BOURGOING DE VILLEFORE, "Vie de Madame de Longueville," 1738; V. COUSIN, "La Jeunesse de Mme. de Longueville," 1853; LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Longueville, de, (CHARLES PARIS D'ORLÉANS,) DUC, a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1640, inherited the brilliant qualities of his mother. He served in the army of his uncle the Prince of Condé, and was killed at the passage of the Rhine in 1672, when the Polish deputies were on their way to offer him the crown of Poland.

Longueville, de, (HENRI,) DUC, a French general, born in 1595, was the son of Henri d'Orléans, a prince of the blood, and was a grand-nephew of Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIII. he distinguished himself by military exploits in Italy, etc. He married the sister of the Prince of Condé in 1642, and supported the party of the latter in the time of the Fronde. Died in 1663.

Lon'gus, [Λόγγος,] a Greek sophist or author, of whom little or nothing is known. He is supposed to have lived in the fourth or fifth century of our era, and to have been the author of an ingenious prose romance entitled Ποιμενικὰ τα κατὰ Δάφνιν καὶ Χλόην, ("Pastorals relating to Daphnis and Chloe,") sometimes called "Loves of Daphnis and Chloe." It is admired for a charming, elegant style, and other literary merits. In 1810 Paul Louis Courier found at Florence a manuscript of Longus which supplied a hiatus of all the other manuscripts. He published a complete edition of the original and a corrected edition of Amyot's French version.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Long'worth, (NICHOLAS,) an American cultivator, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1782. Having removed to Cincinnati, he devoted himself to the culture of native grapes and the manufacture of wine, by which he acquired an immense fortune. Died in 1863.

Loni, lo'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1655, was a pupil of Carlo Dolce. Died in 1702.

Lonicer, lo'nĭt-sẹr, [Lat. LONICE'RUS,] (ADAM,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Marburg in 1528, was a son of Johann, noticed below. He obtained in 1554 the place of pensioned physician of Frankfort, which he occupied thirty-two years. He published several treatises on medicine, and a Latin work on Plants, Animals, and Minerals, called "Naturalis Historiæ Opus Novum," (1551–55,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1586.

His son, JOHANN ADAM, born in 1557, was a physician of Frankfort. He published Latin poems, and a treatise on the chase, called "Venatus et Aucupium."

Lonicer, [Lat. LONICE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born in Mansfeld in 1499. From 1527 until his death he was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Marburg. He made good Latin translations of several Greek authors, among whom were Pindar, Isocrates, and Demosthenes. He was a friend and correspondent of Melanchthon. Died in 1569.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum Germanorum"

Lonicerus. See LONICER.

Lonjumeau. See GAILLARD DE LONJUMEAU.

Lönnrot or **Loennrot,** lön'rot, (ELIAS,) a Finnish philologist, born in the district of Helsingfors in 1802. He became a zealous student of the national literature of Finland. About 1835 he discovered and published the famous Finnish poem of "Kalevala," which is said to resemble the "Hiawatha" of Longfellow. He succeeded Castrén as professor of Finnish at Helsingfors in 1852, and published several collections of old legends, proverbs, etc., with a view to revive the use of the Finnish language. Died in March, 1884.

Lonsdale, (HENRY,) an English physician and writer, born at Carlisle in 1816. He gained distinction by his researches in the toxicology of prussic acid and other subjects. Died July 23, 1876.

Lonsdale, (WILLIAM LOWTHER,) EARL OF, an English peer, born in 1787. He was postmaster-general from 1841 to 1845, and was lord president of the council in the cabinet of Lord Derby in 1852. Died March 4, 1872.

Loo. See VANLOO.

Loo'mis, (ELIAS,) an American astronomer and physicist, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1811, graduated at Yale College in 1830. He became professor of natural philosophy at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1837, in the New York University in 1844, and in Yale College in 1866. He made valuable contributions to the discussion of the subjects of magnetism, astronomy, and meteorology, and published several text-books of mathematics, astronomy, and the natural sciences. Died August 15, 1889.

Loon. See VAN LOON.

Loon, van, văn lōn, (THEODORE,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1630. His design was correct, and his colouring excellent. After working with Carlo Maratta at Rome, he returned to Brussels, where he confirmed his reputation by many historical paintings in the manner of Maratta. Some of the churches of Rome and Florence are adorned with his works. Died in 1678.

Loop, (HENRY A.,) an American artist, born at Hillsdale, New York, September 9, 1831. He studied art in New York under H. P. Gray, in Paris under Couture, and in Italy. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1861. He won distinction alike by his portraits and ideal works. Among the latter are "Undine," (1863,) "Improvvisatrice," (1869,) "The Italian Minstrel," (1869,) "Echo," (1879,) "Love's Crown," (1882,) and "The Summer Moon," (1884.)

Loop, (JENNETTE S. HARRISON,) an American artist, born at New Haven, Connecticut, March 5, 1840. Her studies and instructors were much the same as those of her husband, H. A. Loop. Among her ideal groups are "Baby Belle," "Little Runaway," "A Bouquet for Mama," and "Blowing Bubbles;" but her greatest distinction is as a portrait-painter. Her portraits take rank among the best ever painted in America. She was chosen an associate of the National Academy in 1875.

Loopolof, Loupolov, or **Lupolow,** loo'po-lof, (PRASCOVIA,) a Russian heroine, born in 1784, was a daughter of an officer exiled to Siberia. She performed on foot the journey from Tobolsk to Saint Petersburg, and obtained a pardon for her father. Her adventures form the subject of Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia." Died in 1809.

Loos, lōs, [Lat. CALLID'IUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch Catholic theologian, born at Gouda about 1545. He was persecuted for opposing the prevalent superstitious notions respecting magic in his book "De verâ et falsâ Magiâ," ("On True and False Magic,") and for condemning the practice of burning those called witches. He wrote other works. Died in 1595.

See "Callidius," in BAYLE'S "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Loosjes, lōs'yẹs, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch poet and novelist, born at Haarlem in 1761, was a dealer in books. He passed his life in his native city. Among his works are novels entitled "John De Witt" (1805) and "Susanna Bronkhorst," (6 vols., 1806,) and a poem called "The Last Campaign of De Ruyter." Died in 1818.

See "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van A. Loosjes," by P. H. PEERLKAMP, C. DE KONING, A. VAN DER WILLIGEN, and H. MEIJER, 1818.

Loots, lōts, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1774; died about 1850.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lope de Rueda, lo'pà dà roo-ā'dà, a Spanish actor and dramatic author, born at Seville about 1500. He was the leader of the first troupe of strolling players in Spain, and was praised by Cervantes as an actor and writer. His plays were dialogues between a few shepherds. Died in 1564.

Lope de Vega Carpio, lo'pà dà vā'gâ kar'pe-o, (FELIX,) a celebrated Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Madrid on the 25th of November, 1562, was a contemporary of Cervantes and Shakspeare. His father was a hidalgo, (gentleman,) but rather poor. Felix began to write verses in early childhood, and composed dramas about the age of twelve. While a student at the University of Alcalá, he found a powerful patron in the Duke of Alva, whose service he entered, and at whose request he wrote his "Arcadia," a pastoral heroic poem, which first revealed his superior genius. It was first printed in 1598, though finished many years earlier. He quitted the service of Alva, and married Doña Isabel de Urbino. Having in a duel wounded his antagonist, he fled from Madrid, and passed a few years in Valencia.

His grief for the death of his wife is assigned as his motive for becoming a soldier. In 1588 he enlisted as a private volunteer, and, with ardent zeal for what he deemed a holy cause, took part in the expedition of the Invincible Armada, during which he wrote his admired poem the "Beauty of Angelica," ("Hermosura de Angelica,") a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando." Renouncing martial pursuits in 1590, he returned to Madrid, where he began to write for the stage, and by his marvellous fertility of invention rapidly acquired fame and affluence. He required only a single day to compose a versified drama. This astonishing facility enabled him to produce two thousand original dramas, consisting of spiritual plays, historical comedies, and dramas of intrigue, called *De Capa y Espada*, ("Of the Cloak and Sword,") which were performed with immense applause. There is scarcely an example on record of an equal popularity. His name became a synonym for the superlative degree, and it was the fashion to say a Lope diamond, a Lope dress, etc., to express the splendour or perfection of those articles. He was styled the "Centre of Fame," the "Darling of Fortune," the "Phœnix of Ages," etc. Among his dramas we may mention "The Beautiful Deformed," ("La Hermosa fea,") "The Prude," ("La Dama melindrosa,") "The Certain for the Doubtful," ("Lo Cierto por lo Dudoso,") and "Estrella de Sevilla," or "Don Sancho Ortiz." In richness of invention, vivacity of dialogue, and variety of ideas he is perhaps unsurpassed by any dramatist. For the sake of trying the public taste, he published, without his name, a poem entitled "Soliloquies on God," which was received with much favour. After the death of his second wife he became a priest, (1609,) but continued to write for the stage. He also wrote epic poems, entitled "Circe," "Andromeda," and "Jerusalem Delivered,"

which are considered much inferior to his dramas. Died in 1635. (For some very interesting remarks on Lope de Vega, particularly in reference to the marvellous fertility of his genius, see Prescott's "Miscellanies," pp. 137–139.)

See MONTALVAN, "Fama posthuma a la Vida y Muerte del Lope de Vega Carpio," Madrid, 1636; LORD HOLLAND, "Some Account of the Life of Lope de Vega Carpio," 1817; LARRAMENDI, "Planto funebre en la Muerte de L. F. de Vega Carpio," 1635; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" SEDANO, "Parnaso Español;" FAURIEL, "Lope de Vega," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," September 1, 1839, and September 15, 1843; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ENK VON DER BURG, "Studien über Lope de Vega," Vienna, 1839.

Lopes, lo'pês, (FERNANDO,) a Portuguese historian, born about 1380; died in 1449. His Chronicles are of high literary and historical importance.

Lopez. See AYALA, DE, GOMARA, and CASTANHEDA.

Lopez, lo'pêth, (ALONZO,) a Spanish critic, born at Valladolid. He practised medicine with such success that he received the title of physician to Maria of Castile, daughter of Charles V. He published in 1596 "Ancient Poetical Philosophy," ("Philosophia antiqua poetica.")

Lopez, lo'pes or lo'pêth, (CARLOS ANTONIO,) a Paraguayan ruler, the father of F. S. Lopez, noticed below. He was born at Asuncion, November 4, 1790, and in 1840 succeeded Francia as dictator, ruling the country with skill and energy till his death, September 10, 1862.

Lopez, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish artist, who became painter to Philip III. about 1602, and adorned the Prado with frescos. He was living in 1638.

Lopez, lo'pes or lo'pêth, (Don FRANCISCO SOLANO,) an able South American general and political leader, born about 1826. He was elected in September, 1862, President of Paraguay, as the successor of his father, Don Carlos Lopez. He declared war against Brazil in 1865, and commanded his army in person with various success. He was killed in battle or retreat April 1, 1870.

Lopez, (IAGO or DIEGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo about 1465; died about 1530.

Lopez, (Don JOAQUIN MARIA,) an able and eloquent Spanish statesman, born at Villena in 1802, was a zealous adherent of the constitutional party. In 1836 he became minister of the interior under Calatrava. He resigned in March, 1837. He was prime minister for a short time in 1843. Died in 1855.

Lopez, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1650, was a pupil of Murillo.

Lopez, lo'pês or lo'pêth, (NARCISSO,) an American revolutionist or filibuster, born in Venezuela in 1799. He served some time as an officer in the Spanish army, and in 1849 organized in the United States an expedition for the conquest of Cuba, which failed. He renewed the enterprise in August, 1851, was captured, and garroted at Havana the same year.

Lopez, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter, was a pupil of Greco. His chief work is the "Adoration of the Magi," (dated 1608,) at Toledo, which is much admired.

Lopez de Lerena, lo'pêth dâ lâ-râ'nâ, (Don PEDRO,) a Spanish financier, born at Val de Moro in 1734. He was appointed in 1785 secretary of state for the finances, which he managed with success until his death, in 1792.

Loqmân. See LOKMÂN.

Loras, lo'râ', (MATTHIAS,) D.D., a bishop, born at Lyons, France, in July, 1792. He became in early manhood a priest, and head of the theological school of Largentière. In 1829 he went to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile in 1830. In 1837 he was consecrated Catholic Bishop of Dubuque, the first of the title. Died at Dubuque, February 18, 1858. Bishop Loras was eminent for zeal, learning, and charity.

Lorch, lorK, written also **Lorich**, (MELCHIOR,) a Danish painter and eminent engraver, born in Sleswick in 1527. He visited many foreign countries, and died in Rome in 1586. Among his works are engravings of Luther, of Albert Dürer, and of the Deluge.

Lord, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American lecturer, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 27, 1810. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843, and became a Congregationalist minister, and later won distinction as a popular lecturer on historical subjects. He wrote a "History of the United States," "Modern History," "Points of History," etc.

Lord, (NATHAN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Berwick, Maine, in 1792. He graduated at Bowdoin, and in 1828 became president of Dartmouth College. Died in 1870.

Lordon, lor'dôn', (PIERRE JÉRÔME,) a French historical painter, born in 1780, worked in Paris. Died in 1838.

Loredano, lo-râ-dâ'no, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a mediocre Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1606. He became a senator, and obtained other high offices. About 1630 he founded the academy of the *Incogniti*. He wrote numerous works in verse and prose, among which are "The Agreeable Jests," ("Gli Scherzi geniali," 1632,) "L'Iliade giocosa," a burlesque of the "Iliad," (1654,) and "Amorous Tales." Died in 1661.

See A. LUPIS, "Vita di G. F. Loredano," 1663; G. BRUNACCI, "Vita di G. F. Loredano, Senatore Veneto," 1662.

Loredano, (LEONARDO,) was Doge of Venice from 1501 until 1521, when he died, at the age of ninety. His administration was disturbed by the wars which were consequent on the League of Cambray, and was a period of disaster to the republic. He waged war against a powerful coalition consisting of France, Germany, and the pope. He was one of the greatest doges of Venice.

Lorentz, lo'rênts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German mathematician, born at Halle in 1738; died in 1807.

Lorentz or **Lorenz**, lo'rôn', (JOSEPH ADAM,) a French surgeon, born in Alsace in 1734; died in 1801.

Lorenz. See LORENZO and LAWRENCE.

Lorenz, lo'rênts or lo'rôn', (JEAN MICHEL,) a French historical writer, born at Strasburg in 1723, became professor of history in his native city, and of eloquence in 1784. He published, (in Latin,) besides other works of merit, a "Life of Saint Paul," ("Annales Paulini," 1769,) a "History of Ancient Gaul," and "Rudiments of German History," (1776.) Died in 1801.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Lorenzetti, lo-rên-zet'tee, or **Lorenzetto**, lo-rên-zet'to, (AMBROGIO,) sometimes called AMBROGIO DI LORENZO, an old Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1260, was a pupil of his father Lorenzo, and was a brother of Pietro. His birth is variously dated about 1257, 1277, and 1300. Ambrogio and Pietro worked together in Sienna, and were among the greatest artists of their time. The works of Ambrogio are nearly all destroyed; but some of his frescos are still visible in Sienna. He was, says Vasari, universally admired. Died in 1340, 1348, or 1360.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lorenzetti, (PIETRO,) a brother of the preceding, worked in Sienna, Florence, Rome, and Pisa, and, according to Vasari, surpassed Cimabue and Giotto. In the Campo Santo of Pisa is preserved his picture representing the "Life of the Fathers in the Desert," in fresco. He painted several Madonnas, which have been destroyed. He is sometimes called LAURATI. His last works are dated 1355.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lorenzetto. See CAMPANAIO.

Lorenzi, lo-rên'zee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born near Verona in 1732, had an excellent talent for improvisation. Died in 1822.

Lorenzi, (BATTISTA,) an Italian sculptor and engraver, born in Tuscany in 1528; died in 1593.

Lorenzi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1719; died in 1783.

Lorenzi, (STOLDO DI GINO, stol'do di jee'no,) an Italian sculptor, born at Settignano about 1540.

Lorenzini, lo-rên-zee'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1680. He acquired a high reputation as a poet, and was remarkable for the energy of his style. In 1728 he succeeded Crescimbeni as president of the Academy of Arcades. He was the author of satires, epigrams, dramas, and other poems in Italian and Latin. Died in 1743

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum."

Lorenzini, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver, born at Bologna in 1665. He engraved the works of Andrea del Sarto and other Italian masters. Died in 1740.

Lorenzini, (LORENZO,) an Italian geometer, born at

Florence in 1652. For some political offence he was imprisoned at Volterra twenty years, ending about 1700, and in this period wrote an able work on conic sections. Died in 1721.

Lorenzo. See LAWRENCE, SAINT.

Lorenzo de' Medici. See MEDICI.

Lorenzo the Magnificent. See MEDICI, (LORENZO DE'.)

Loret, lo'rȧ', (JEAN,) a French rhymer, born in Normandy. He began to issue in 1650 a weekly newspaper, called "Gazette en Verses burlesques," which was very successful. From 1656 to 1665 it was published under the title of "Muse historique." Died about 1665.

Lorge, lorzh, (JEAN THOMAS GUILLAUME,) a French general, born at Caen in 1767; died in 1826.

Lorges. See DURFORT, DE, (GUI ALPHONSE.)

Lorgna, lorn'yâ, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Verona about 1734. After obtaining the rank of colonel of engineers, he became professor in the military school of Verona. He had the reputation of being one of the best geometers of Italy. Died in 1796. Among his works are treatises on Statics and Mechanics, and "Essays on Mathematics and Physics." ("Opuscula Mathematica et Physica," 1770.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Loria, di, de lo're-â, or **Lauria,** lŏw're-â, (ROGER,) an able Italian admiral, born at Loria, (or Lauria.) In 1282, as admiral of Peter II., King of Aragon and Sicily, he defeated the fleet of Charles I. of Naples near Messina. He gained a naval victory over the French near Barcelona in 1285, and another over the Neapolitans before Castellamare in 1287. Having entered into the service of Jayme of Aragon, he defeated the Sicilian fleet at Cape Orlando in 1299, and again in 1300. Died in 1305. Sismondi considers him the greatest admiral that Italy has produced.

See QUINTANA, "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" GIOVANNI VILLANI, "Istorie Fiorentine."

Lorichon, lo're'shôn', (ANTOINE CONSTANT LOUIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1800.

Lorieux, lo're-uh', (AUGUSTE JULIEN MARIE,) a French writer and lawyer, born at Croisic in 1797. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Charles X.," and a "Treatise on the Royal Prerogative in France and England," (1840.) Died in 1842.

Lorin, lo'rȧn', (JEAN,) a French theologian, born at Avignon in 1559; died in 1634.

Lo'ring, (WILLIAM W.,) an American major-general, born in North Carolina about 1815. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and was employed in the defence of Vicksburg in the spring of 1863. After the war he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was made a pasha. Died in New York, Dec. 30, 1886.

Lorinser, lo'rin-sẹr, (KARL IGNAZ,) a German medical writer, born in Bohemia in 1796; died in 1853.

Loriot, lo're'o', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French mechanician, born near Pontarlier in 1716. He gained a wide reputation by his ingenious and useful inventions, among which were a loom for ribbons, machines for working mines, and a new mortar or water-proof cement which bears his name. Died in 1782.

Loriot, (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Salins, became professor of law at Leipsic in 1550; died about 1568.

Loriquet, lo're'kȧ', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit and historical writer, born at Épernay in 1760. He published many school-books in which history was expurgated or falsified to promote sectarian and partisan opinions. He stated in one of his works that "In 1809 the Marquis of Bonaparte, as lieutenant-general of the King of France, entered Vienna at the head of an army." Died in 1845.

Loris-Melikoff. See MELIKOFF.

Loritz. See GLAREANUS.

Lorme, de. See DELORME.

Lorne, (JOHN GEORGE EDWARD HENRY DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND **Campbell,**) MARQUIS OF, the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was born in London, August 6, 1845. In 1871 he was married to Louise, a daughter of Queen Victoria. He was Governor-General of Canada, 1878–83. He has published "A Trip to the Tropics," (1867,) "Guido and Lita," (a poem, 1875,) "The Psalms in Verse," (1877,) "Canadian Pictures," (1884,) etc.

Lorrain, (CLAUDE.) See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Lorrain, Le, (ROBERT.) See LELORRAIN.

Lorraine. See CHARLES II., CHARLES III., FRANCIS I., GUISE, HARCOURT, (HENRI,) and MAYENNE.

Lorraine, lor-rān' or lo'rȧn', (ANTOINE,) DUKE OF, the son of René II., was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1489. He succeeded his father in 1508, and married Renée de Bourbon, a French lady. He maintained a neutrality in the war between Charles V. and Francis I., and reigned mostly in peace, except some bloody contests with the German Protestants. He died in 1544, leaving the duchy to his son, Francis II.

Lorraine, CARDINAL. See GUISE, (CHARLES DE.)

Lorraine, lo'rȧn', (CHARLES IV.,) DUKE OF, the son of François, Comte de Vaudemont, was born in 1604, and succeeded his uncle Henry (whose daughter he had married) in 1624. Louis XIII. of France invaded Lorraine in 1632, and took without much resistance Nancy (the capital) and several fortresses. In the Thirty Years' war, which began about 1620, Charles fought for the German empire, contributed to the victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen in 1634, and as an ally of Spain fought against the French in several ensuing campaigns. By the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) Lorraine was restored to him, but France retained the duchy of Bar. In 1662 he appointed Louis XIV. his heir, but soon took arms against him, and became a general in the imperial army. Died in 1675.

See DOM CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine;" C. A. BÉGIN, "Histoire des Duchés de Lorraine et Bar," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lorraine, (CHARLES V.,) DUKE OF, an able general and statesman, born at Vienna in 1643, was the nephew of the preceding. He was the son of Francis, (a brother of Charles IV.) At the death of Charles IV. the dukedom was claimed by the subject of this article, and by the French king, who had possession; but Charles was recognized as duke by the other powers of Europe. Having entered the Austrian service, he was made a general in 1672, and distinguished himself at Senef in 1675. His reign over Lorraine was only nominal. He was chosen generalissimo of the imperial army in 1676. In 1678 he married a sister of the Austrian emperor, and was restored by the treaty of Nymwegen to his duchy, with the condition of ceding Nancy to France; but he refused to accept these terms. He rendered signal services to Austria in the war against the Turks which began in 1683, and commanded a corps against the French in 1689. He died in 1690, leaving his title to his son, Leopold I.

See JEAN DE LA BRUNE, "Vie de Charles V," 1691; C. FRESCHOT, "Vita di Caroli V.," 1692; DUPONT, "Abrégé historique de la Vie de Charles V," 1701.

Lorraine, (HENRI,) DUKE OF, surnamed THE GOOD, born at Nancy in 1563, was the son of Charles III. and Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France. He married Catherine de Bourbon, a sister of King Henry IV., and in 1608 succeeded his father. He died in 1624, leaving the duchy to his nephew, Charles IV.

Lorraine, (LEOPOLD I.,) DUKE OF, born at Innspruck in 1679, was the son of Charles V. By the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, he recovered Lorraine, with the condition that he should not repair the dismantled forts nor keep an army. He married Elizabeth Charlotte, niece of Louis XIV. He showed himself a wise ruler, and improved the condition of his dominions, which had been desolated by long wars. In reference to him, Voltaire says, "One of the petty sovereigns of Europe has done the most good to his people." He died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who married Maria Theresa of Austria, and exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany. He was the last Duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, (RENÉ II.,) DUKE OF, born in 1451, became duke in 1473. His mother was a daughter of René of Anjou, and heiress of the duchy of Lorraine. His dominions having been invaded by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, René, with his Swiss allies, defeated Charles at Morat in 1476. The next year he gained another

famous victory near Nancy, where Charles was killed in battle. He formed an alliance with Venice, and in 1480 was appointed captain-general of that republic; but on the death of Louis XI. of France he left the service of Venice to urge his claims to Anjou and Provence, which he failed to obtain. He died in 1508, leaving two sons, Antoine, who was his heir, and Claude, the first Duke of Guise.

See DOM CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine."

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES I.) See CHARLES DE FRANCE.

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES II.) See CHARLES II., Duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES III.) See CHARLES III., called THE GREAT.

Lorraine, de, dẹh lor-rān′, (CHARLES,) an Austrian general, called PRINCE CHARLES OF LORRAINE, born at Lunéville in 1712, was the second son of Duke Leopold I., and a brother of Francis I. of Austria. He commanded the Austrians in the war between Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great, by whom he was defeated at Czaslau in 1742. In 1744 he forced Frederick to evacuate Bohemia, married a sister of Maria Theresa, and was appointed Governor of the Low Countries. At the beginning of the Seven Years' war he was commander of the Austrians, and gained a victory over the Prussians at Breslau in 1757; but, having been completely defeated in the great battle of Leuthen, in the same year, he resigned his command. Died in 1780.

Lorraine, de, (FRANÇOIS,) *grand-prieur* of France, was born in 1534, and was a son of the Duke of Guise. After serving with distinction in naval war against the Turks, he was made general of the galleys, and commanded several expeditions. Died in 1563.

Lorris, de, dẹh lo′rèss′, (GUILLAUME,) a mediæval French bard, born at Lorris, on the Loire. He was the author of the "Romance of the Rose," ("Roman de la Rose,") a remarkable poem, which had a great influence on French literature. The subject is the art of love, and is treated in an agreeable style. He is supposed to have died about 1240.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lorry, lo′re′, (ANNE CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Crosne in 1726. He practised in Paris, and attained the highest rank in his profession. He became *docteur-régent* of the faculty, and attended Louis XV. in his last illness. He published a valuable treatise "On Cutaneous Diseases," (1777;) also an edition of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, and other works. Died in 1783.

See VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Lorry;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lort, (MICHAEL,) an English writer on theology, born in 1725. He became professor of Greek at Cambridge about 1759. Died in 1790.

Lortic, lor′tèk′, (ANDRÉ,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Saintonge, lived between 1650 and 1700. Died in London.

Lortzing, lort′sing, (ALBERT AUGUST,) a German composer, born in Berlin in 1803; died in 1851.

Losada, lo-sâ′dâ, (DIEGO,) a Spanish officer, who conquered the native tribes of Venezuela, and founded Santiago de Leon. Died in 1569.

Losana, lo-sâ′nâ, (MATTEO,) an Italian priest, born in Piedmont in 1738. He published useful treatises on rural economy, insects, etc. Died in 1833.

Löscher or **Loescher,** lö′sher, (VALENTIN ERNST,) a German theologian, born at Sondershausen in 1672. He taught theology at Wittenberg for many years, and published there a monthly journal of theology and literature, (1701–20,) which had great success. Died in 1749.

Loschge, losh′gẹh, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German physician and writer, born at Anspach in 1755; died in 1840.

Lösel or **Loesel,** lö′zẹl, (JOHANN,) a German botanist, born at Brandenburg in 1607. He became professor of anatomy and botany at Königsberg, and died in 1656, leaving in manuscript a "Flora Prussica,"—a mere catalogue of plants,—which Gottsched published in 1703.

Losenko, lo-sẽn′ko, written also **Lossenko,** (IVAN,) an eminent Russian painter, born about 1720. He was director of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Saint Petersburg. Among his works is "The Parting of Hector and Andromache." Died in 1773.

Loskiel, los-keel′, (GEORGE HENRY,) a bishop, born in Courland, November 7, 1740. He became a Moravian missionary, and in 1802 was consecrated a bishop, after which time he was also pastor at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He published a "History of the Mission to the Indians of North America," etc. Died February 23, 1814.

Los'sing, (BENSON JOHN,) an American historian and engraver, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1813. He published numerous illustrated works, among the most important of which are "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," (2 vols., 1850–52,) "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," (2 vols., 1860,) a "Life of Washington," (3 vols., 1860,) a "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States," (3 vols., 1866–69,) "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," (1869,) "History of the United States for Children," (1875,) "Dictionary of American History," etc. Died June 3, 1891.

Lot, [Heb. לוֹט; Fr. LOTH, lot,] a Hebrew patriarch, who lived about 1900 B.C., was the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham. He resided in Sodom until he was warned by angels of its impending destruction.

See Genesis xi., xii., xiii., xix.; II. Peter ii. 7.

Lotario. See LOTHAIRE I.

Loten, lo′tẹn, (JOHN or JACOB,) a Dutch landscape-painter, who excelled in wild, rocky scenery, and storms. He worked mostly in England, where he died in 1681.

Loth. See LOT.

Loth, lot, or **Loti,** lo′tee, [in Italian, LOTTI,] (JOHANN KARL,) a German painter, born at Munich in 1632. He acquired a high rank among the realists, whom the Italians call "Naturalisti." Among his chief works are "The Death of Abel," and a "Nativity." He received the title of first painter to the emperor Leopold I. Died at Venice in 1698.

Lothaire, lo-thair′, [Fr. pron. lo′tâR′; Lat. LOTHA′RIUS; Ger. LOTHAR, lo-târ′; It. LOTARIO, lo-tâ′re-o,] **I,** Emperor of the West or of Rome, born abou. 795 A.D., was the eldest son of Louis le Débonnaire. His father associated him with himself in the empire in 817, and made him King of Italy in 822. Pepin and Louis, brothers of Lothaire, received respectively Aquitaine and Germany. At the death of his father, in 840, he claimed supremacy as emperor; but his brothers, Louis the Germanic and Charles the Bald, united to dispute his title, and defeated him at the great battle of Fontanet, (now Fontenailles,) in 841. By the treaty of Verdun (843) Lothaire retained Italy, with some provinces of France. His capital was Aix-la-Chapelle. He died in 855 A.D., leaving three sons, Louis, Charles, and Lothaire, among whom the empire was divided.

See ASTRONOMUS, "Vita Ludovici Pii;" FAURIEL, "Histoire de la Gaule méridionale," tome iv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lothaire [Lat. LOTHA′RIUS; Ger. LOTHAR] **II.** or **III.,** Emperor of Germany, sometimes called LOTHAIRE OF SAXONY, was born in 1075. He was the son of Gebhard, Count of Arnsberg. After the death of Henry V. he was elected emperor, in 1125. Conrad, Duke of Franconia, protested against the election, and was crowned at Milan by his partisans. About 1132 Lothaire marched to Rome and restored Pope Innocent II., who had been expelled by his rival Anaclete. He was crowned at Rome by Innocent, and performed acts of homage to the pope which were afterwards cited as an evidence that the empire was a fief of the Roman See. He died in 1137, and Conrad III., above named, became emperor. In the reign of Lothaire the Diet of the empire asserted its exclusive right to impose taxes and make war or peace.

See GERVAIS, "Geschichte Deutschlands unter Kaiser Heinrich V. und Lothar III.," 2 vols., 1842; MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano-Germanici sub Lothario II.," 1753; JAFFÉ, "Geschichte des Deutschen Reiches unter Lothar von Sachsen," 1843.

Lothaire, lo-thair′ or lo′tâR′, King of France, the son of Louis d'Outremer, was born in 941 A.D., and succeeded his father in 954. His reign was disturbed by

contests with powerful vassals, among whom was Hugh Capet, and he waged war with Otho II. of Germany. He died in 986, and was succeeded by his son, Louis V.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lothaire, King of Italy, was the son of Hugh of Provence, who admitted him to a share of the royal power in 931. He reigned alone a few years, and died in 950, leaving an only child, Emma, who was married to Lothaire of France. His successor was Berenger II.

Lothaire, King of Lorraine, was the second son of the emperor Lothaire I. In 855 he inherited the country situated between the Rhine and the Meuse, which was called Lotharingia,—*Gallicé* Lorraine. He weakened the royal power by yielding to the encroachments of the clergy, and by other impolitic measures. Died in 869 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lothar. See LOTHAIRE.

Lotharius. See LOTHAIRE.

Lotharius, CARDINAL. See INNOCENT III.

Lotich, lo′tĭK, (JOHANN PETER,) a German physician and Latin poet, born at Nauheim in 1598, was a nephew of Peter, noticed below. He lived at Frankfort, where he died in 1669. He was the author of Latin epigrams and of several historical and medical works.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lotich, [Lat. LOTICH′IUS,] (PETER,) a celebrated German poet, born at Schluchtern, Hesse-Cassel, in 1528, was called SECUNDUS, to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name. He fought for the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, and afterwards entered the civil service of the Elector-Palatine. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg in 1557, and died in 1560. He owes his fame to Latin elegies and other poems, (1551,) which were highly praised by eminent critics. "Lotich," says Hallam, "is a very elegant and classical versifier, and perhaps equal in elegy to any Cisalpine writer of the sixteenth century." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See JOHANN HAGEN, "Vita Petri Lotichii Secundi," 1586; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum."

Lotichius. See LOTICH, (PETER.)

Lotta. See CRABTREE, (LOTTA.)

Lotteri, lot-tā′ree, (ANGELO LUIGI,) an Italian mathematician, born in the Milanese in 1760. Among his works is "The Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus," (1788.) Died at Milan in 1839.

Lotti. See LOTH.

Lotti, lot′tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian composer, born at Venice about 1665; died in 1740.

Lotti, (COSIMO,) a Florentine painter and architect, was noted for mechanical ingenuity, and made several automata at Florence. About 1628 he was invited by Philip IV. to Madrid, where he built the theatre Buen Retiro.

Lottin, lo′tăn′, (AUGUSTIN MARTIN,) a French bookseller, born in Paris in 1726. He published a "Return from Saint-Cloud by Land and Sea," a facetious work. Died in 1793.

Lotto, lot′to, (LORENZO,) an excellent Italian painter, was born at Venice about 1490. He worked chiefly at Bérgamo, and had the reputation of being one of the best painters of the Venetian school. Among his masterpieces are several Madonnas at Bérgamo. His first works are dated about 1515, and his last about 1560. "His master-pieces," says Lanzi, "place him almost on a level with the first luminaries of the art."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti."

Lotze, lot′sĕh, (RUDOLPH HERMANN,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Bautzen, Saxony, May 21, 1817. He was educated at Zittau and Göttingen, and in 1838 graduated as doctor of philosophy and of medicine. He afterwards lectured on philosophy at Leipsic, and in 1844 was made professor of philosophy at Göttingen, where for nearly forty years he lived a laborious and uneventful life. Died at Berlin, July 1, 1881. Among his works are "Metaphysics," (1841,) and "Logic," (1843,) and later works (1874 and 1879) with the same titles, forming parts of his uncompleted "System of Philosophy," "General Pathology and Therapeutics as Mechanical and Natural Sciences," (1842,) "General Physiology of the Organic Life," (1851,) "Medical Psychology, or Physiology of the Soul," (1852,) "History of Æsthetics in Germany," (1868,) etc. But his greatest work is the "Microcosmus," (3 vols., 1856–64.) Lotze is one of the ablest of the recent opponents of materialism. Several of his treatises have been translated into English. Without founding a new school of thought, Lotze exerted, and still exerts, a wide and wholesome intellectual and moral influence; but his usefulness as a teacher has been limited by the frequent obscurity of his diction.

Louandre, loo′ŏNdR′, (CHARLES LÉOPOLD,) a French *litterateur*, born at Abbeville in 1813.

Loubère, de la, dẹh lȧ loo′bair′, (ANTOINE,) a French geometer, born in Languedoc in 1600. He taught various sciences in the colleges of the Jesuits, and published several learned mathematical works. Died in 1664.

Loubère, de la, (SIMON,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Toulouse in 1642. He was sent as envoy to Siam in 1687. After his return he published a work "On the Kingdom of Siam," (1691,) which is praised for fidelity and judicious observations. He was elected to the French Academy in 1693. Died in 1729.

Loubon, loo′bôN′, (CHARLES JOSEPH ÉMILE,) a French painter of history and landscapes, born at Aix in 1809. Died at Marseilles, March 1, 1863.

Louchet, loo′shȧ′, (LOUIS,) a French Jacobin, who became a member of the Convention in 1792. He was the first who ventured, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, to move the arrest or trial of Robespierre. Lamartine calls him an obscure representative. Died in 1815.

Loudon, (GIDEON ERNST.) See LAUDON.

Loudon, lŏw′dọn, (JANE,) the wife of J. C. Loudon, noticed below, and daughter of Thomas Webb, was born near Birmingham in 1808. She was married in 1381, before which she had published a novel called "The Mummy." She gave efficient aid to her husband in his literary enterprises, and after his death published new editions of some of his works. She also wrote "The Ladies' Flower-Garden," (1841,) "Botany for Ladies," (1852,) "Gardening for Ladies," and other esteemed works. Died in 1858.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. xvii.

Loudon, (JOHN CLAUDIUS,) an eminent Scottish writer on horticulture and agriculture, was born at Cambuslang in 1783. Having learned the business of a landscape-gardener, he removed to London in 1803. A few years later he rented a farm, on which he tried new modes of cultivation with success, and soon acquired an easy fortune. After visiting various countries of Europe, he returned to London, and published "The Encyclopædia of Gardening," (1822,) which had a very large sale. He afterwards produced "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," (1825,) and "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," (1832.) The last was especially popular. He was editor of the "Gardener's Magazine," commenced in 1826, and of the "Magazine of Natural History," (1828–36.) His industry and extensive learning were displayed in an expensive work on the trees and shrubs of Britain, entitled "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum," (1838.) Died in 1843.

See "Memoir of J. C. Loudon," by his wife, 1845; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1839.

Louet, loo′ȧ′, (GEORGES,) a French jurist, born at Angers about 1540; died in 1608.

Lough, lŭf, (JOHN GRAHAM,) an English sculptor, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland. He produced about 1827 an admirable statue of Milo for the Duke of Wellington, and went to Italy in 1834. After his return home, in 1838, he exhibited "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "The Roman Fruit-Girl," a statue of Victoria, (1845,) and a statue of Prince Albert, (1847.) Among his greatest works is a colossal marble group of "Satan subdued by the Archangel Michael," (1851.) Died 1876.

Loughborough, LORD. See WEDDERBURN.

Louis, loo′iss, [It. LUIGI, loo-ee′jee,] I., King of Etruria, born at Parma in 1773, was the son of Ferdinand, Duke of Parma. In 1795 he married Maria Louisa, a daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. By a treaty between

the Spanish court and Napoleon in 1801, Louis acquired Tuscany in exchange for Parma, and the name of the former was changed to Etruria. He died in 1803, leaving a son, Louis II.

Louis, loo′iss, [Fr. pron. loo′e′; Ger. LUDWIG, lo͞od′-vĭG; Lat. LUDOVI′CUS,] the name of many kings of France. **Louis I.**, surnamed LE DÉBONNAIRE and THE PIOUS, [Lat. LUDOVI′CUS PI′US; Ger. LUDWIG DER FROMME,] Emperor of the West, and King of France, the son and successor of Charlemagne, was born at Casseneuil in 778 A.D. Two elder brothers having died before their father, Louis became heir of all the vast dominions of Charlemagne in 814; but his character was too feeble to maintain the integrity of the empire. He had three sons, Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis, whom about 820 he made his colleagues in the government, giving Italy to the first, Aquitaine to the second, and Bavaria to the third. After this division another son, Charles the Bald, was born to him. His sons Lothaire and Pepin revolted in 830, and deposed him. He was compelled to do public penance, and confined in a convent. By the efforts of his sons Louis and Pepin, he was restored to the throne a short time before his death, which occurred in 840.

See FRANTIN, "Louis le Pieux et son Siècle," 2 vols., 1840; FRANCK, "Ludwig der Fromme," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis II., surnamed LE BÈGUE, lẹh bą̄g, (*i.e.* "the Stammerer,") King of France, the son of Charles the Bald, was born in 846 A.D. He succeeded his father in 877. He propitiated his turbulent nobles by granting to them many duchies, earldoms, and seignories. He died in 879, leaving three sons, Louis, Carloman, and Charles the Simple.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis III., King of France, born about 863, was the eldest son of Louis II. In 879 the kingdom was divided between Louis and Carloman, the former of whom received for his share Neustria. He gained a victory over the Normans who invaded France, when he died, without issue, in 882 A.D., aged about twenty, and Carloman became sole king of France.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis IV., surnamed D'OUTREMER (do͞otR′mair′) because he had visited England in infancy, was the son of Charles the Simple. He was born in 920 A.D., and crowned king in 936. Among the events of his reign was a war between him and Hugh, the father of Hugh Capet. He died in 954, and was succeeded by his son, Lothaire II.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Louis V., King of France, surnamed LE FAINÉANT, (*i.e.* "the Idle" or "Do-Nothing,") the son of Lothaire II., was born about 966. He inherited the title of king in 986, and died in 987, without issue, being the last king of the Carlovingian dynasty. Hugh Capet was elected as his successor.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis VI. of France, surnamed LE GROS, (lẹh gRo,) was the son of Philip I. and of Bertha. He was born in 1078, and became king in 1108. Before his accession the royal power had been much reduced by the prevalence of the feudal system, and in his reign many seigneurs asserted by arms the sovereign power over their fiefs. He waged war against Henry I. of England for the possession of Normandy, but was not successful. He is represented as a brave and generous prince, and is honoured for the establishment of communes and municipal governments, by which he promoted the political influence of the third estate. He died in 1137, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VII.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis VII., King of France, surnamed LE JEUNE, ("the Young,") born in 1120, was the son of Louis VI., whom he succeeded in 1137. He married Eleanor, heiress of the Duke of Aquitaine. Having been anathematized by the pope, he became penitent, and, in order to expiate his sins, he joined the second crusade to Palestine in 1147, and was followed by a large army of Frenchmen and others. After many defeats and disasters, by which he lost nearly all his men, he returned in 1149. His wife Eleanor, having been divorced in 1152, married Henry II. of England, who by this marriage acquired Guienne and Poitou. War ensued between Louis and Henry, but no decisive advantage was gained by either. He died in 1180, and was succeeded by his son, Philip Augustus.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis VIII., surnamed CŒUR-DE-LION, (kuR′dẹh-le′ôN′,) the son of Philip Augustus, was born in 1187, and ascended the throne in 1223. His wife was Blanche of Castile. He recovered by arms Poitou and several places which the English held in France. Instigated by the pope, he led a crusade against the Albigenses, and waged an unjust war against the Count of Toulouse, who was denounced as a heretic. At the end of the first campaign he died, in 1226, leaving the throne to his son, Louis IX.

See RYMER, "Fœdera," 1704; VAISSETTE, "Histoire générale du Languedoc," 5 vols., 1730-45.

Louis IX., or **Saint Louis**, King of France, was born in 1215, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. His mother, Blanche of Castile, was regent during his minority, and defended his throne with wisdom against Thibaut de Champagne and other barons who were leagued with him. Louis married Margaret of Provence in 1234. In 1244 he recovered from a dangerous illness, and made a vow to conduct a crusade against the infidels. Having raised a large army, he departed in 1248, and in the next year entered Egypt. There his army was ravaged by disease, and defeated at Mansourah by the Saracens, who took Saint Louis prisoner. By paying a ransom he obtained his liberty, and pursued his course to Palestine, where he remained about three years. He returned to France in 1254, and employed himself in improving the condition of the people by wise laws. His foreign policy was pacific towards European nations, but his zeal against infidels urged him to another crusade in 1270. He first directed his operations against Tunis, but before he had reached that place he died, near Carthage or Tunis, in August, 1270. He was canonized in 1297. He was succeeded by his son, Philippe le Hardi. "Louis was," says Voltaire, "in all respects a model for men. His piety, which was that of an anchorite, did not deprive him of royal virtues. He made a profound policy agree and concur with exact justice; and perhaps he is the only sovereign who merits this praise."

See G. DE NANGIS, "Vie de Saint-Louis;" JOINVILLE, "Vie de Saint-Louis;" FILLEAU DE LA CHAISE, "Histoire de Saint-Louis," 2 vols., 1688; BURY, "Histoire de Saint-Louis," 1775; MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" VILLENEUVE-BARGEMONT, "Histoire de Saint-Louis, Roi de France," 3 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis X., surnamed LE HUTIN, (lẹh hü′tą̄N′,) King of France, the son of Philippe le Bel, was born in 1289, and became king in 1314. He married Clémence, a daughter of the King of Hungary. Among the chief events of his short reign was his unfortunate expedition against Flanders. He died, without male issue, in 1316, and his brother, Philippe le Long, was his successor.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Louis XI., King of France, born at Bourges in 1423, was the son of Charles VII. He married Charlotte, a daughter of the Duke of Savoy. His ambitious and unscrupulous character was early manifested by revolts against his father. He became king in 1461, soon after which the Duke of Burgundy and other nobles formed against him the "League of the Public Good." Besieged in his capital by the army of this league in 1465, he induced them to retire and disband by the large concessions of a treaty which he intended to violate at his own convenience. By crafty policy, superior abilities, and vigorous measures, he greatly increased the royal power at the expense of the nobles, many of whom fell victims to his cruelty. His inveterate enemy, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, having been killed in battle at Nancy in 1477, Louis availed himself of the occasion to seize his large domains, but was resisted with partial success by Maximilian of Austria in a war of several years. Louis

had made peace with Edward IV. of England in 1475. He died in 1483, leaving the throne to his son, Charles VIII. The reign of Louis XI. is remarkable for the multitude of important events, and for the complete revolution which the monarchy then passed through. Post-offices were first established by him in France.

See COMINES, "Mémoires contenant les Choses advenues durant le Règne de Louis XI," 1523; the same in English; DUCLOS, "Histoire de Louis XI," 1745; JEAN DE TROYES, "Chronique scandaleuse;" MATHIEU, "Histoire de Louis XI," 1610; BASIN, "De Rebus gestis Caroli VII. et Ludovici XI.;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XII. of France, born at Blois in 1462, was the son of Charles, Duke of Orléans, and Marie of Cleves. At the accession of Charles VIII. (1483) he was the first prince of the blood. Before that date he had been compelled to marry Jeanne, the daughter of Louis XI. In 1495 he attended his cousin, Charles VIII., in his expedition against Naples, and in 1498 became the successor of that king, who left no issue. He married Anne de Bretagne, the widow of the late king, thus securing the province of Bretagne for the crown. His army conquered the duchy of Milan, and brought Duke Francis Sforza a captive to France in 1500. He resolved, also, to prosecute the claims of his family to Naples, then ruled by Frederick of Aragon. In 1501 Louis and Ferdinand of Spain agreed to partition between themselves the kingdom of Frederick, who, finding resistance impossible, retired to France and received a pension from Louis. The quarrel that ensued between Louis and Ferdinand ended in 1503 by the expulsion of the French from Naples by Gonsalvo de Córdova. The pope, Julius II., having formed a league against Louis, the French were defeated at Novara in 1513 and driven out of Italy. At the age of fifty-three he married Mary, a sister of Henry VIII. of England. He died on the 1st of January, 1515, leaving two daughters, Claude and Renée. He was succeeded by Francis I. Louis XII. gained the affection of his subjects by reducing the taxes and promoting justice, and received the surname of "Father of the People."

See JEAN D'AUTON, "Histoire de Louis XII," 1615; CLAUDE DE SEYSSEL, "Les Louanges du bon Roi Louis XII," 1508; JAY, "Histoire de Louis XII;" BRANTÔME, "Œuvres;" A. VARILLAS, "Histoire de Louis XII," 1688; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" P. L. GINGUENÉ, "Éloge de Louis XII," 1788.

Louis XIII. of France, the son of Henry IV. and of Marie de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau on the 27th of September, 1601. He succeeded his father May 14, 1610, under the regency of his mother, was declared of age in 1614, and married Anne of Austria, a daughter of Philip III. of Spain, in 1615. Soon after that date Marie de Médicis was exiled from court, and the Duke de Luynes became the royal favourite. In 1620 Louis marched against his Protestant subjects, who had been provoked into a revolt. During the progress of this war Richelieu obtained the favour and confidence of the king, who made him prime minister in 1624. As Louis was very deficient in political ability Richelieu was the master-spirit of the government from that time until his death. Among the memorable events of this reign was the capture of Rochelle from the Protestants, (1628,) after a siege of about a year. The great talents and policy of Richelieu were directed with success to the subjection of the Huguenots, the establishment of absolutism in France, and the abatement of the overgrown power of Austria. During the Thirty Years' war the French armies obtained frequent successes against the Spaniards and Imperialists, and extended the boundaries of France by the conquest of Roussillon, Alsace, and the duchy of Bar. Louis died in May, 1643, leaving the crown to his son, Louis XIV. His character was timid, and not adapted to win the favour or admiration of the French. He is said, however, to have given proof of personal courage in several battles.

See MALINGRE, "Histoire de Louis XIII," 1646; CH. BERNARD, "Histoire de Louis XIII," 1646; J. HOWELL, "Life of Lewis XIII.," 1646; LE VASSOR, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XIII," 1700–11; BAZIN, "Histoire de France sous Louis XIII," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XIV., surnamed LE GRAND, (leh grŏN,) or "the Great," often called even by English speakers LOUIS QUATORZE, (loo'e' kăt'torz',) the eldest son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, was born on the 16th of September, 1638. At the age of five he ascended the throne, in 1643, under the regency of his mother, who was a daughter of Philip III. of Spain. During his minority the government was directed by Cardinal MAZARIN, (which see,) a foreigner, whose ministry was very unpopular, and who was involved in a civil war, against a faction called La Fronde, from 1648 until 1653. In 1649 Louis and his mother were driven out of the capital by the Frondeurs, of whom Condé was the chief. The Thirty Years' war was ended in 1648 by the peace of Westphalia, on terms favourable to France; but Spain, refusing to unite in this treaty, continued the war against the French until the treaty of the Pyrenees, (1659,) when Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain.

At the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis resolved to be his own prime minister, and was fortunate in obtaining the services of so able a financier as Colbert. France was then without doubt the greatest and most compact power in Europe. To the arduous duties of his new position the king brought imposing and popular persona. qualities, and political talents of a high order. His ambition was to make France prosperous and the monarchy absolute. His policy was briefly summed up in his famous saying, "*L'État, c'est moi!*" ("The State—that is myself!") The death of Philip IV. of Spain, in 1665, furnished him a pretext for the extension of his dominions towards the Rhine. In exchange for the dowry promised to his queen, which the Spanish court neglected to pay, he claimed Flanders and Franche-Comté, which he invaded with success in 1667. The emperor Leopold and the Dutch aided the Spaniards against him until the treaty of Nymwegen, (1678,) by which Louis retained Franche-Comté and a large part of Flanders. In the mean time the administration had been reformed and centralized by Louis, and the taxes had been reduced and the revenue increased by Colbert. In 1670 Louis made a secret treaty with Charles II. of England, whose alliance he purchased by a pension. Commerce, manufactures, arts, literature, etc. were liberally encouraged in his reign; but the intolerant zeal of the king betrayed him into one very unjust and impolitic measure when, in 1685, he revoked the edict of Nantes, which had secured the religious liberty of Protestants. His Catholic zeal, however, did not deter him from a serious quarrel with the pope, on the question of franchises, in 1687. About this time he secretly married Madame de Maintenon, a lady of obscure origin but eminent merit. (See MAINTENON.)

A second general war broke out in 1688, between Louis on one side, and Spain, Austria, England, and the Prince of Orange on the other. Louis failed in his attempt to restore James II. of England, and found a formidable adversary in James's successor, William III. After many sieges and indecisive actions in Flanders, the war was suspended by the treaty of Ryswick, (1697.) By the will of Charles II. of Spain, (1700,) Philip, Duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV., was appointed heir to the Spanish throne. This occasioned a great European coalition against the French king, and the long war of the Spanish succession, in which he had to contend against the English and Austrians, under Marlborough and Eugene, who won great victories at Blenheim, Malplaquet, etc.; but the French prince Philip remained master of Spain, and hostilities were ended by the treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713. After a reign of seventy-two years, he died, on the 1st of September, 1715, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV. The age of Louis XIV. was the most brilliant in the literary history of France, and he was a very judicious as well as a very munificent patron of literary merit. He preserved his equanimity in his successes and his reverses.

"No sovereign," says Macaulay, in his review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau," "has ever represented the majesty of a great state with more dignity and grace. . . . He was not a great general; he was not a great statesman; but he was, in one sense of the words, a great king. Never was there so consummate a master of what our James I. would have called king-craft. Though his internal administration was bad, though the military triumphs of his reign were not achieved by

himself, though his later years were crowded with defeats, . . . he succeeded in passing himself off on his people as a being above humanity."

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV," 1752; PELLISSON, "Histoire de Louis XIV," 1749; DANGEAU, "Journal de la Cour de Louis XIV;" "Letters of Madame de Maintenon;" J. DE LARREY, "Histoire de France sous le Règne de Louis XIV," 1718–22; CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XIV, son Gouvernement," etc., 6 vols., 1837; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" G. P. R. JAMES, "The Life and Times of Louis XIV.," 4 vols., 1838; LORD BOLINGBROKE, "Siècle politique de Louis XIV," 2 vols., 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XV. of France, the great-grandson of Louis XIV., was born at Fontainebleau the 15th of February, 1710. His father was the virtuous Duke of Burgundy, and his mother was Maria Adelaide of Savoy. Louis became king on the 1st of September, 1715, the Duke of Orléans, a nephew of Louis XIV., being then appointed regent. The minority of Louis was a period of scandalous corruption in morals and politics. Among the ruinous errors of the regent's administration was his adoption of the financial system of the famous projector Law. (See LAW, JOHN.) In 1723 the king was declared of age, the Duke of Orléans died, and the Duke of Bourbon became prime minister. In 1725 Louis married Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas, the dethroned king of Poland, and in the next year Bourbon was superseded by the eminent statesman Cardinal Fleury, who had been preceptor of the young king and had merited his confidence. By his prudent and pacific administration Fleury restored some degree of order and prosperity in the state, and arrested the downward progress of the monarchy. A war which began between the French and Austrians in 1733 was waged on the Rhine and in Italy until 1735, when Lorraine was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna. Against the advice of Fleury, Louis joined in 1741 the iniquitous coalition against Maria Theresa of Austria, and sent an army into Bohemia. The English then declared war against France. In 1743 Cardinal Fleury died, and Louis resolved to dispense with a prime minister. Among the principal events of this war was the battle of Fontenoy, (1745,) where in presence of Louis his army defeated the English under the Duke of Cumberland. Hostilities were suspended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. About this period Louis ceased to take an active part in the government, and abandoned himself to scandalous vices in the harem called the "Parc aux Cerfs."

Rival claims of the French and English in Canada were the cause or pretext of a war which began in 1755, and the French court was at the same time involved in the Seven Years' war as the ally of Maria Theresa. The disasters and disgraces of this war increased the unpopularity of the king, who was stabbed by a fanatic named Damiens in 1757, but only slightly hurt. The French were defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach (1757) and at Minden, (1759,) and in various naval battles by the English. After losing Canada and other colonies, the French court signed the treaty of Paris in 1763, and ended a war the odium of which was thrown on Madame de Pompadour. Under the auspices of the Duc de Choiseul, then chief minister, the order of the Jesuits was suppressed about 1762. Louis died in May, 1774, leaving the kingdom impoverished, oppressed, and demoralized. He was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI., whose father, the dauphin, had died in 1765.

See LACRETELLE, "Histoire de France pendant le dix-huitième Siècle," 5 vols., 1809; BAUER, "Ludwig XV., König von Frankreich," 1804; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire du Siècle de Louis XV;" DE TOCQUEVILLE, "Histoire philosophique du Règne de Louis XV," 1847; MAUREPAS, "Mémoires," 1791; M. CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XV et la Société du XVIIIe Siècle;" CARLYLE, "French Revolution."

Louis XVI., the grandson of Louis XV., was born at Versailles, August 23, 1754. He was the second son of Louis, Dauphin of France, and Marie Josèphe of Saxony, and received at his birth the title of Duc de Berry. In 1770 he married Marie Antoinette, a daughter of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria. He ascended the throne in 1774, and appointed Turgot minister of the finances, which were then in great disorder. Turgot, a man of probity and ability, undertook wise and extensive reforms; but these were resisted by the nobility and clergy, and he was dismissed from office in 1776. Necker then became *contrôleur-général*, or prime minister. (See NECKER, J.) In 1778 the French court recognized the independence of the United States, declared war against England, and sent a fleet and army to fight for the new republic. Peace was restored between France and England in 1783, and the French soldiers returned home enthusiasts for liberty.

Necker having resigned in 1781, Calonne was appointed *contrôleur-général*. He not only failed to supply the deficit in the revenue, but increased the public distress by his prodigality, and called an Assembly of Notables in 1787. In this year Calonne was superseded by Loménie de Brienne, who also was found incompetent to guide the state through that great financial and political crisis, and advised the king to convoke the States-General, which had not been assembled since 1614. Louis recalled Necker to the place of prime minister about September 1, 1788, and convoked the States-General at Versailles in May, 1789. This event was the signal for the explosion of passions, ambitions, and resentments which had accumulated and fermented during a long period of misrule. The popular cause derived great advantage from Necker's ordinance that the number of the deputies of the Third Estate should be equal to the sum of all the noblesse and clergy. After a contest between the Third Estate and the other orders on the question whether they should vote together or separately by orders, the Third Estate prevailed, and took the name of the National Constituent Assembly. Necker having been dismissed in July, 1789, the populace of Paris destroyed the Bastille a few days later. Thenceforth the progress of revolution was rapid and irresistible. The Assembly made a great and sudden change in the political and social condition of France by the abolition of tithes, titles of nobility, feudal privileges, and inveterate abuses. The landed estates of the Church, comprising nearly one-third of France, were confiscated. The king, who was disposed to make large concessions and lacked firmness to resist popular aggressions, remained as a hostage of the old régime in the hands of the nation. The position of Louis became so irksome and perilous that he attempted, in June, 1791, to escape with his family from Paris, but was arrested at Varennes and compelled to return. He then accepted the new constitution, which proclaimed liberty, equality, and universal suffrage. In March, 1792, a Girondist ministry was formed, in which Dumouriez and Roland were the chief ministers, and war was declared against Austria and Prussia. By the insurrection of August 10, the Jacobins, led by Danton and Robespierre, effected the total subversion of the monarchy and initiated the reign of terror. Louis was confined in a prison called the Temple, after being subjected to indignities and outrages from the mob. He was tried for treason by the National Convention, which met in September, 1792, defended by Desèze and Tronchet, and condemned to death, the vote being 387 for death and 334 for banishment or detention. He was executed January 21, 1793, and died with tranquil fortitude. He left a son, Louis, styled the Seventeenth, and a daughter, Elizabeth. His virtues were better adapted to a private station than to a throne.

See GASSIER, "Vie de Louis XVI," 1814; DURDENT, "Histoire de Louis XVI," 1817; J. DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI," 3 vols., 1839–42; FALLOUX, "Louis XVI," 1840; CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XVI, son Administration," etc., 4 vols., 1844; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires du Règne de Louis XVI," 6 vols., 1801; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," 1847; CARLYLE, "French Revolution;" "Last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI.," by FRANCIS HUC.

Louis XVII. of France, the second son of Louis XVI., was born in 1785. He became dauphin at the death of an elder brother in 1789, and was recognized as king in January, 1793, by the French royalists and several foreign courts, but was closely confined by the Jacobins. The cruel treatment which he received from his jailers hastened his death, which occurred in prison in June, 1795.

See A. DE BEAUCHESNE, "Life, Sufferings, and Death of Louis XVII.," translated by W. HAZLITT.

Louis XVIII. of France, born at Versailles in November, 1755, was the third son of the dauphin, and younger brother of Louis XVI. He received at his birth the names of Louis Stanislas Xavier, and the title

of Count de Provence. He was also styled MONSIEUR during the reign of Louis XVI. In 1771 he married Marie Joséphine de Savoy. He favoured the Revolution in its first stages, and by his influence determined that the Third Estate should send to the States-General as many deputies as both of the other orders. He remained in Paris until the flight of the king to Varennes, in June, 1791, when he escaped by another route. During the republic and empire he resided at Verona, Mitau, Warsaw, and Hartwell, England. In April, 1814, he returned to France and ascended the throne vacated by Bonaparte. He hastened to accept a constitutional charter which his ministers presented. By the escape of Napoleon, his daring march to Paris, and the defection of the army, Louis was forced to fly on the 20th of March, 1815, and retired to Ghent. (See BONAPARTE.)

He was again restored by the allied armies in July, 1815, at one of the most disastrous epochs in French history. "The king must have had," says Lamartine, "great courage or a great thirst of power, to accept a throne and a nation buried under so many ruins." Louis dismissed Talleyrand, and selected for prime minister the Duc de Richelieu; but M. Decazes, minister of police, was his chief favourite. The majority of the Chamber of Deputies were extreme royalists, and maintained an opposition to the ministry. Several Bonapartists were executed, and others banished. On September 5, 1816, the king dissolved the Chamber, and by this *coup d'état* gained much popularity. The next elections resulted in favour of the moderate royalists. In December, 1818, a new liberal ministry was formed, and Decazes became prime minister. (See DECAZES.) The ultra-royalists, with Villèle as premier, came into power in February, 1820, and passed an electoral law less favourable to the liberal party. In 1823 the French court sent an army into Spain, and supported the cause of absolutism, as an ally of Ferdinand VII. Louis died in September, 1824, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. "His qualities," says Michaud, "were rather brilliant than solid." He had respectable literary attainments and an easy elocution. He is reputed the author of the saying, "Punctuality *(exactitude)* is the politeness of kings."

See ALPHONSE DE BEAUCHAMP, "Vie de Louis XVIII," 1821; LACRETELLE, "Histoire de France depuis la Restauration," 4 vols., 1829-36; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Mémoires de Louis XVIII," (anonymous,) Paris, 1832; CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" EYRE EVANS CROWE, "History of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.," 2 vols., 1854; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833.

Louis, (Kings or princes of Germany.) See LEWIS.

Louis [It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee] **II.,** King and Emperor of Italy, the son of Lothaire I., was born about 822 A.D. He became the colleague of his father in 850, and at the death of the latter, in 855, inherited the throne of Italy. Among the events of his reign were battles which he fought with various success against the Saracens who invaded Italy. He died in 875, leaving a daughter Ermengarde, who was married to Boson, King of Arles. They had a son, who was styled Louis III.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis (Luigi) III., King or Emperor of Italy, surnamed THE BLIND, born about 879, was a grandson of the preceding. He was a son of Boson, King of Arles and Ermengarde. In 900 he was invited to Italy by several barons, and was crowned in place of Berenger, who took Louis prisoner in 905 and put out his eyes. Died in 929.

Louis (Luigi) OF TARENTUM, King of Naples, born in 1320, was a grandson of Charles the Lame. He was a cousin of Queen Joan of Naples, who married Louis in 1346, after she had strangled her husband Andrew. Died in 1362.

Louis (Luigi) II., King of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, born in 1377, was a son of Louis I. He was crowned by the pope in 1389, and obtained possession of Naples, from which he was expelled by Ladislaus in 1399. Died in 1417.

Louis (Luigi) III., of Naples, Duke of Anjou, born in 1403, was a son of the preceding. He inherited his father's title to the throne of Naples, which, however, was occupied by Alfonso of Aragon. He invaded Italy, and conquered a large part of the kingdom, but died in 1434, before his enterprise was finished.

Louis [Port. LUIS, loo-èss'] **I.,** King of Portugal, born in 1838, began to reign at the death of his brother, Pedro V., in November, 1861, before which he was the Duke of Oporto. He married Maria Pia, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in 1862. Died Oct. 19, 1889.

Louis (Luigi) I., King of Sicily or of Naples, Count of Provence, Duke of Anjou, etc., born in 1339, was a younger son of Jean II. of France. At the instigation of Pope Clement VII., Queen Joan of Naples adopted Louis as her successor in 1380, but his title was disputed by Charles of Durazzo, who afterwards became King of Naples. Died near Bari in 1384.

Louis [Sp. LUIS, loo-èss'] OF ARAGON, King of Sicily, born in 1338, was the eldest son of Peter II., whom he succeeded in 1342. Died in 1355.

Louis, Dauphin of France, the son of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa, was born in 1661, and was called MONSEIGNEUR. His education was directed by Bossuet, who wrote for him his "Discourse on Universal History." The dauphin, however, had a great aversion to study, and appears to have had only moderate abilities. He married Marie Christine of Bavaria, and became father of the Duke of Burgundy and of the Duke of Anjou, who was afterwards Philip V. of Spain. In 1688 Louis XIV. placed him at the head of the army of the Rhine, under the direction of Vauban. As commander of the army in Flanders in 1694, the dauphin received credit for a march which protected Dunkirk. His last years were passed in compulsory idleness. Died in 1711.

Louis, Dauphin of France, the son of Louis XV., was born in 1729. His virtues, talents, and attainments are highly commended by M. Michaud, Jr. In 1747 he married Marie Josèphe of Saxony, by whom he had three sons, who became kings, viz., Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. He was excluded by his father from all participation in the government. Died in 1765.

Louis, loo'e', (ANTOINE,) a celebrated French surgeon, born at Metz in 1723. He settled in Paris at an early age, and acquired a high reputation by his writings on surgery. He wrote many able surgical articles for the "Encyclopédie." He was for many years the oracle and counsel of the tribunals in questions of medical jurisprudence. Died in 1792.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis, (LOUIS DOMINIQUE,) BARON, a successful French financier, better known as ABBÉ LOUIS, was born at Toul in 1755. He emigrated to England in 1792, and returned about the end of 1799. During the empire he became administrator of the treasury, councillor of state, and a baron. From April, 1814, until August, 1815, he served Louis XVIII. as minister of finance. He was recalled to the same office in 1818 by Decazes, and resigned in November, 1819. He was also appointed minister of finance by Louis Philippe in 1830. Died in 1837.

See "Souvenirs sur le Baron Louis," Paris, 1842; COMTE DE SAINT-CRICQ, "Éloge de Baron Louis," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis, (PIERRE CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French physician, born at Ai (Marne) in 1787. Among his works is "Researches on Typhoid Fever," (2 vols., 1828.) Died at Paris, August 24, 1872.

Louis Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.

Louis Philippe, loo'e' fe'lèp', Duke of Orléans, King of the French, often called "the Citizen King," was born in Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orléans, who was styled Philippe Égalité. His mother was Louise Marie de Bourbon, a daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. His early education was directed by Madame de Genlis, who taught him liberal principles and formed him to habits of prudence and self-control. During the life of his father, who was executed in 1793, he was styled the Duke of Chartres. About 1790 he entered the army as colonel, and merited two civic crowns by saving the lives of two priests in an *émeute.* He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and served in the first campaign against the Austrians in 1792. In November

of that year he commanded the centre at Jemmapes, and was, says Lamartine, the favourite lieutenant of Dumouriez, the general-in-chief. Having been summoned to appear at the tribunal of the committee of public safety in April, 1793, he escaped across the Belgian frontier with Dumouriez, in whose conspiracy with the Austrians he was implicated. He afterwards wandered as an exile and in disguise through various countries and strange vicissitudes, and was for some months (1794) professor in the College of Reichenau, under the name of M. Chambaud. In 1796 he came for greater safety to the United States, where he travelled more than a year. From 1800 until 1808 the Duke of Orléans resided in England. He married Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, in 1809. At the restoration of the Bourbons (1814) he returned to France, and was reinstated in his hereditary honours and possessions. When the escape of Bonaparte from Elba became known at Paris, Louis XVIII. appointed the Duke of Orléans commander of the army of the North; but he soon resigned this place. He took little part in public affairs until the revolution of July, 1830, had dethroned Charles X., and a provisional government was formed, under the direction of La Fayette, Lafitte, Guizot, Thiers, and others. A powerful party then urged the claim of Louis Philippe to the throne, while others wished a republic. The scale appears to have been turned by La Fayette, (who did not consider France yet prepared for a republic,) and the crown was offered to the Duke of Orléans by the Deputies and Peers, on the 9th of August, and accepted, with a remodelled constitution. The king called into his cabinet the Duc de Broglie, Count Molé, M. Guizot, and Lafitte. He was soon after recognized by the great powers of Europe. In October, 1830, M. Lafitte became premier, and in March, 1831, was superseded by Casimir Périer. The first part of this reign was disturbed by riots and conspiracies of the Carlists and republicans, and several attempts were made to assassinate the king. In October, 1832, a new ministry was formed, of which Marshal Soult was premier and Guizot and Thiers were members, the majority being *Doctrinaires*. Frequent changes of the ministry afterwards occurred, by which Count Molé, the Duc de Broglie, Thiers, and Guizot were successively raised to the office of prime minister. In October, 1836, Louis Napoleon made at Strasbourg an abortive attempt to dethrone Louis Philippe, for which he was banished to the United States. Louis Philippe followed a pacific policy, and waged no wars against the great European powers; but his army made important conquests in Algeria. His reign, however, though successful, was not generally popular. It was stigmatized as reactionary, temporizing, "egotistical." The peace which had been the chief merit of this reign was at last imperilled by the impolitic marriage of the king's son, the Duke of Montpensier, to the eventual heiress of the Spanish crown. Electoral reform became the rallying-cry of a plan of agitation concerted by a coalition of republicans, Bonapartists, and royalists in 1847. The forcible opposition of the ministry to this open agitation at reform banquets caused a collision between the troops and the Parisian populace on February 24, 1848. Unwilling to authorize a great slaughter of the people, the king then abdicated in favour of his grandson, Count of Paris; but the republic proclaimed by Lamartine, Arago, and others prevailed. Louis Philippe escaped in disguise to England, where he was kindly received. He died at Claremont, England, in August, 1850, leaving four sons, styled the Duc de Nemours, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc d'Aumale.

See BOUDIN, "Histoire de Louis Philippe," 1847; J. G. MICHAUD, "The Public and Private Life of Louis Philippe," in French, 1849; NOUVION, "Vie de Louis Philippe," 1849; G. N. WRIGHT, "The Life and Times of Louis Philippe," 1842; LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans," (1830–40,) Paris, 1842; ALFRED E. DOUGLAS, "Life and Times of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French," 1848; GUIZOT, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis Quatorze. See LOUIS XIV.

Louisa (or **Luise**) **Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie,** Queen of Prussia, the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born at Hanover in 1776. She was married in 1793 to the prince-royal, who in 1797 became King Frederick William III. After becoming the mother of several children, she died in 1810. Her beauty and accomplishments are highly praised.

See CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, "Memoirs of the Private Life of Louisa, Queen of Prussia," 1847; J. F. SCHINK, "Louise Preussens Schutzgeist," 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louise de Lorraine, loo'ēz' dẹh lo'rạn', Queen of France, born in 1554, was the daughter of Nicolas, Count de Vaudemont. In 1575 she was married to Henry III., who treated her with neglect. Died in 1601.

Louise de Savoie, loo'ēz' dẹh sȧ'vwȧ', Regent of France, born at Pont d'Ain in 1476, was the daughter of Philip, Duke of Savoy. She married Charles of Orléans, and had a son who became king as Francis I. On his departure to Italy, in 1515, he appointed her regent of the kingdom. She caused the loss of the Milanese by appropriating to herself the money destined to pay the troops, and by her unjust treatment provoked Constable Bourbon to join the enemy. She obtained the regency again in 1524, and retained it during the captivity of the king. In 1529 she negotiated with Margaret of Austria the treaty of Cambray between Francis I. and Charles V. Died in 1532.

See MARILLAC, "Vie du Connétable de Bourbon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louise d'Orléans, loo'ēz' doR'lȧ'ôN', (MARIE THÉRÈSE CAROLINE ISABELLE,) Queen of Belgium, born at Palermo in 1812, was a daughter of Louis Philippe of France. She was married to Leopold, King of Belgium, in 1832. Died in 1850.

See T. SCHELLINCK, "Een Engel in den Hemel of Leven van H. M. Louise Marie," etc., 1850; MORREN, "Héliotrope; Immortalité de Louise Marie, Reine des Belges," 1850.

Louise (or **Luise**) **Ulrike,** loo-ee'zẹh o͝ol're-kẹh, Queen of Sweden, born at Berlin in 1720, was a sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. She became acquainted with Voltaire, who wrote verses in praise of her agreeable qualities. In 1744 she was married to Prince Adolphus Frederick, who became king in 1751. She founded an Academy of Belles-Lettres at Stockholm in 1753. Died in 1782. Gustavus III. was her son.

Loup, loo, [Lat. SERVA'TUS LU'PUS,] Abbé of Ferrières, is regarded as the most polished writer that France produced in the ninth century. He was born in the diocese of Sens in 805. He was employed by Charles the Bald in important missions, and corresponded with the most eminent men of his time, including several kings. His letters are prized for the light they throw on the events of that period.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Loupolov, See LOOPOLOF.

Louptière, de la, dẹh lȧ loo'te-aiR', (JEAN CHARLES DE **Relongue**—rẹh-loNg',) a French poet, born in the diocese of Sens in 1727; died in 1784.

Lourdoueix, looR'doo'ạ', (SOPHIE TESSIER,) a French writer of fiction, born in Paris in 1793. She married M. Lourdoueix, an editor of the "Gazette de France." Among her works is "The Son of his Works," ("Le Fils de ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1845.) Died in 1859.

Loureiro, de, dȧ lō-rā'e-ro, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese botanist, born about 1715. He practised medicine many years in Cochin China and China, and returned to Portugal after an absence of thirty-six years. His "Flora of Cochin China" (1790) described many new genera, and was esteemed a valuable contribution to botanical science. Died in 1796.

Loutherbourg, loo'tẽR'boor', or **Lutherburg,** loo'-tẽR-bo͝oRg', (PHILIPPE JACQUES,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born at Strasburg about 1735, was a pupil of Casanova. After working some years in Paris, he removed in 1771 to London, where he painted decorations for the Opera. He excelled in landscapes, battle-pieces, and views on the sea-coast. His execution is remarkable for facility and vigour. He etched some of his own designs. He died in London about 1812.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Louvard, loo'vȧR', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jansenist and polemical writer, born in Maine in 1661; died in 1739.

Louvel, loo'vẽl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French assassin, born at Versailles in 1783, was a saddler by trade. Prompted by party spirit and enmity to the Bourbons,

he assassinated the Duc de Berry, February 13, 1820. This act caused great political excitement, and led to the resignation of the prime minister Decazes. Louvel was executed in June, 1820.

Louverture. See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Louvet, loo'vȧ', (PIERRE,) a mediocre French historian, born at Beauvais in 1617. He wrote histories of Languedoc, Aquitaine, and Provence. Died about 1680.

Louvet, (PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born near Beauvais about 1570; died in 1646.

Louvet de Couvray, loo'vȧ' dẹh koo'vrȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Girondist orator, born in Paris in 1760. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and became a prominent member of the Girondist party. In October, 1792, he attacked Marat and Robespierre in a bold and effective speech. He was proscribed with the Girondist chiefs about June 1, 1793, but escaped by flight to Normandy. In April, 1794, he entered Paris, where he concealed himself until the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he resumed his seat in the Convention, from which he passed into the Council of Five Hundred. He produced several successful romances, comedies, and political tracts. Died in 1797. In reference to the above-named speech, which is inserted in his "History of the Girondists," Lamartine says, "Louvet was one of those men whose political destiny is composed of a single day; but this day conquers futurity for them, because it associates with their name the memory of a sublime talent and a sublime courage."

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louviers, de, dẹh loo've-ȧ', (CHARLES JACQUES,) a French writer, was appointed a member of the council of state by Charles V. in 1376. He is supposed to be the author of the famous "Dream of the Orchardist," ("Songe du Vergier,") the aim of which is to prove that the pope has no temporal power over princes. The book is in the form of a dialogue.

Louville, de, dẹh loo'vèl', (CHARLES AUGUSTE **d'Allonville**—dȧ'lôN'vèl',) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in 1668. In 1701 he was chosen gentleman of the chamber to Philip V. of Spain, who afterwards employed him in missions to Paris and Rome. Died in 1731.

Louville, de, (JACQUES EUGÈNE **d'Allonville,**) CHEVALIER, a French astronomer, born in the Chartrain in 1671, was a brother of the preceding. He devoted himself to astronomy, and erected an observatory near Orléans. Having been admitted into the Academy of Sciences, he contributed to it "New Tables of the Sun," "Observations on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic," etc. Died in 1732.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de M. Louville."

Louvois, de, dẹh loo'vwȧ', (CAMILLE LETELLIER,) ABBÉ, born in Paris in 1675, was a son of the celebrated minister of war. He was included by Baillet among the "enfants célèbres," and was elected to the French Academy in 1706. He added 30,000 books to the Royal Library. Died in 1718.

Louvois, de, CHEVALIER. See ESTRÉES, D', (LOUIS CÉSAR LETELLIER.)

Louvois, de, (FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELLIER,) MARQUIS, a powerful French minister of state, born in Paris in 1641, was a son of Michel Letellier, chancellor of France. In 1654 his father, who was then secretary of war, obtained the reversion of that office for Louvois, who, having qualified himself by diligent studies and gained the favour of the king, became sole minister of war in 1666. While Colbert managed the finances and increased the resources of France, Louvois contributed greatly to the military successes of Louis XIV. He supplanted Colbert in the favour of the king, and instigated Louis to persecute the Protestants. By the counsels of this unscrupulous and haughty minister, who was then extremely powerful, the edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685, and the Palatinate was wasted by fire and sword in 1689. The atrocity of the latter measure excited general horror. His insolence at last exhausted the patience of the king. In 1691 Louvois excited the anger of Louis by proposing to burn Treves, and would have been dismissed if he had not died suddenly in the same year. He is censured for having caused the derangement of the finances, and for fomenting the aggressive martial ambition of his master. "He was the greatest adjutant-general, the greatest quartermaster-general, the greatest commissary-general," says Macaulay, "that Europe had seen. He may, indeed, be said to have made a revolution in the art of disciplining, distributing, equipping, and provisioning armies." His son, the Marquis of Barbesieux, was his successor as minister of war.

See CHAMLAY, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Marquis de Louvois;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louvrex, de, dẹh loo'vrȧ', (MATHIAS GUILLAUME,) a Belgian jurist and historian, born at Liege in 1665; died in 1734.

Lovat, lŭv'ạt, (SIMON **Fraser,**) LORD, a Scottish Jacobite conspirator, born near Inverness about 1676. At the death of Lord Lovat, who was chief of the Fraser clan, Simon Fraser made unsuccessful attempts to obtain the title and estates. To evade the penalty of some crime, he passed over to France about 1700, and turned a Roman Catholic. Having entered the service of the Pretender, he was sent to Scotland in 1702 to incite the Highlanders to rebellion; but he betrayed his trust, and acted the part of informer against the Jacobites. For this offence he was confined in the Bastille several years. In 1715 Fraser fought against the cause of the Stuarts at Inverness, and was rewarded with the estates of the Frasers and the title of Lord Lovat. In the rebellion of 1745 he was detected in treasonable acts against King George, for which he was executed in London in 1747.

See ARBUTHNOT, "Life of Simon Fraser," 1746; FOSTER, "Memoirs of Lord Lovat," 1746; "Memoirs of Lord Lovat," by himself, 1797; JOHN HILL BURTON, "Lives of Lord Lovat and Duncan Forbes," 1846; "North British Review" for May, 1847.

Love, lŭv, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Presbyterian theologian, was born at Cardiff, Wales, in 1618. He began to preach in London in 1644, after which he was a member of the Assembly of Divines. After the death of Charles I., he entered into a conspiracy called Love's Plot, the design of which was to restore Charles II. For this cause he was executed in August, 1651. His Sermons, and other works, were published in three volumes.

Love, (JAMES,) the assumed name of a dramatist and actor, who was a son of Mr. Dance, a London architect. A satire against Walpole having appeared under the title "Are these Things so?" he wrote an answer, entitled "Yes, they are: What then?" for which Walpole gave him a present. He acted at Drury Lane from 1762 until his death, and wrote "Pamela," and other comedies. Died in 1774.

Loveira. See LOBEIRA.

Love'joy, (lŭv'joi,) (ELIJAH P.,) an American clergyman and opponent of slavery, born at Albion, in Maine, in 1802, graduated at Waterville in 1826. He began to edit at Alton, Illinois, about 1836, an anti-slavery paper, called "The Alton Observer." His press was twice destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. While defending his premises at Alton against a third attack, he was shot and mortally wounded, in November, 1837.

Lovejoy, (OWEN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1811. He was employed as minister of a Congregational church at Princeton, Illinois, from 1838 to 1854, and was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans of the third district of Illinois in 1856. He was re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. He was a radical opponent of slavery. Died at Brooklyn, New York, in March, 1864.

Love'lace, (ADA AUGUSTA BYRON,) COUNTESS OF, the only child of the poet Lord Byron, was born in 1815. She was married to the Earl of Lovelace, who was a son of Lord Peter King. Died in 1852.

Lovelace, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born in Kent in 1618. He fought for the king in the civil war, and rose to the rank of captain. Having spent his fortune in the royal cause, he entered the French service in 1646. On his return to England in 1648, he was imprisoned for political reasons. In 1649 he was released, and published a volume of poems, consisting of odes, sonnets, etc., addressed to "Lucasta." Some of these are admired for grace and vigour. He died poor in 1658.

Lovell, lŭv'ĕl, (MANSFIELD,) an American general, born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 20, 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He lived in New York city when the civil war began. In October, 1861, he took command of the disunion army at New Orleans. After the Union fleet had passed the forts below the city, he evacuated New Orleans, which he transferred to the custody of the mayor on the 25th or 26th of April, 1862. Died in New York, June 1, 1884.

Lover, lŭv'ẹr, (SAMUEL,) an Irish novelist, poet, and painter, born in Dublin in 1797. He acquired in his youth a good reputation as a portrait-painter, and afterwards became a successful author. Besides numerous ballads and dramas, he produced "Legends and Stories of Ireland," and a novel entitled "Handy Andy," (1842,) and "Rory O'Moore," a song. Among his later publications is "Metrical Tales, and other Poems," (1859.) Died in July, 1868.

Lovering, lŭv'ẹr-ing, (JOSEPH,) born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1813, graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and in 1838 was made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that college. He published a great number of scientific memoirs, etc.

Lov'ĭ-bond, (EDWARD,) an English poet, was born in Middlesex, and inherited an easy fortune. He contributed several essays to "The World," a popular periodical, and was the author of various poems, among which "The Tears of Old May-Day" (1754) is highly praised. Died in 1775.

Lovini. See LUINI.

Lōw, (GEORGE,) a Scottish naturalist, born in Forfarshire in 1746. He became a clergyman in Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, in 1774. He wrote "Fauna Orcadensis," (1813,) which treats of the animals of the Orkney and Shetland Isles. Died in 1795.

Lōw, (WILL HICOK,) an American artist, born at Albany, New York, May 31, 1853, studied in Europe, 1873–77, under C. Duran and J. L. Gérôme. He became a teacher of life and antique drawing in the National Academy, New York. Among his pictures are "Reverie," (1876,) a portrait of Emma Albani, (1877,) "Skipper Ireson," (1881,) "Arcades," (1882,) and "Telling the Bees," (1884.) He also attained distinction as a decorator and illustrator.

Lŏw'dẹr, (CHARLES FUGE,) an English clergyman, born at Bath, June 22, 1820. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduating in 1843. He was ordained a priest of the Established Church in 1844. His principal work was that of a missionary in the East of London, in which region he accomplished much good. He was an extreme ritualist. Died at Zell-am-See, Tyrol, September 9, 1880.

Löwe or **Loewe**, lö'v̂ẹh, the name of a German family, distinguished in various departments of art. AUGUST LEOPOLD LÖWE, born at Schwedt in 1767, was the composer of a popular opera entitled "The Island of Temptation." Died in 1816. His son FERDINAND, born in 1787, acquired a high reputation as a tragedian. Died in 1832. His daughter SOPHIE, born in 1815, became one of the most celebrated vocalists in Germany. She was married about 1840 to Prince Frederick of Liechtenstein. Died November 29, 1866. Her brother, FRANCIS LOUIS FEODOR, (born in 1816, died in 1890,) distinguished himself as an actor and a poet. JULIA LÖWE, aunt of the preceding, born in 1790, was very successful as an actress at Vienna. She died about 1850.

Lowe, lō, (Sir HUDSON,) a British general, born in Ireland about 1770. He served many campaigns in Egypt, Italy, Germany, etc., and obtained the rank of major-general in 1814. In 1815 he was selected to be the jailer of Bonaparte in Saint Helena. He was censured by many French and English writers for arbitrary, rude, and illiberal treatment of the captive, who in 1816 refused to see him or have any further intercourse with him. Died in 1844.

See a "History of the Captivity of Napoleon, from the Letters of Sir Hudson Lowe," etc., by W. FORSYTH, 4 vols., 1853.

Löwe, (JOHANN KARL GOTTFRIED,) a German composer, born near Halle in 1796. His works include operas, sonatas, ballads, and oratorios: of the last we may name "The Seven Sleepers." Died in 1869.

Lowe, (PETER,) a Scottish medical writer, practised medicine in Paris. He wrote a "Discourse on Chirurgery," and other works. Died in 1612.

Lowe, (ROBERT,) an English financier and eminent orator, born at Bingham in 1811. He graduated at Oxford in 1833, and practised as a barrister in Australia from 1843 to 1850. In 1852 he was returned to Parliament for Kidderminster. He was appointed vice-president of the education board in 1859, but was removed a few years later. He was a leader of the Adullamites, (nominal Liberals, who opposed the Reform Bill of Russell and Gladstone in 1866,) and was one of the ablest and most brilliant debaters in Parliament. He supported Gladstone's motion for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and held the office of chancellor of the exchequer from 1868 to 1873, when he was appointed to the Home Office. He was created LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He was elected a member of Parliament for the University of London in November, 1868. In 1880 he received the title of Viscount Sherbrooke.

Lōw'ẹll, (CHARLES,) D.D., an American divine, a son of Judge Lowell, noticed below, was born at Boston in 1782. He became minister of the West Congregational Church in that city about 1806. He travelled extensively in Europe and the East, returning home in 1840. Among his publications are two volumes of sermons, (1855.) Died January 20, 1861.

Lowell, (Colonel CHARLES RUSSELL,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1835, was a nephew of the poet, J. R. Lowell. He graduated at Harvard in 1854 with the first honours. He served as captain of cavalry in the peninsular campaign in 1862, and commanded a body of cavalry which protected Washington in the summer of 1863, after which he served under General Sheridan and commanded a brigade. He had thirteen horses shot under him. He was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. He was a young man of great promise.

Lowell, (FRANCIS CABOT,) brother of John Lowell, (the second of the name,) born at Newburyport in 1775, was one of the principal founders of the city of Lowell, to which he gave his name. He was a merchant and manufacturer of cotton. Died in 1817.

Lowell, (JAMES RUSSELL,) a distinguished American poet, critic, and scholar, the son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, noticed above, was born February 22, 1819. Having graduated at Harvard in 1838, he entered the law school of that institution, where he remained two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1841; but he soon abandoned the profession, that he might devote himself wholly to literature. He published in 1844 a volume of poems containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and a number of smaller pieces. In 1848 appeared a second collection of poems, and in a small volume (separately) "The Vision of Sir Launfal." In the same year he also published the "Biglow Papers," a witty and humorous satire, written in the "Yankee" dialect, on the events of the Mexican war, and a "Fable for Critics," a charming *jeu d'esprit*, which, in the words of Professor Bowen, is "a very witty review article done into rhyme."* It is not too much to say that the best parts of this poem (which, by the way, is very unequal) are scarcely surpassed either in wit or in felicity of expression by anything of a similar kind in the English language. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Lowell visited Europe, and returned home after an absence of somewhat more than a year. In the winter of 1854–55 he delivered in Boston a very popular course of lectures on the British poets. Professor Longfellow having, in 1854, resigned the chair of the modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard, Mr. Lowell was appointed his successor in January, 1855. On the establishment of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1857, Professor Lowell became the editor,—a position which he held about five years,—and under his auspices this magazine acquired a wide and deserved popularity. Among his noteworthy poetical productions we may mention "Under the Willows, and other Poems," (1869,) and "The Cathedral," (1870.) Besides

* See "North American Review" for January, 1849.

the various collections of his poems referred to above, he published several volumes of his prose writings, entitled "Among my Books," (1870; second series, 1876,) and "My Study Windows," (1871.)

Among the poets of America, Lowell is distinguished by the great range, as well as by the versatility, of his powers. He seems equally at home in the playful, the pathetic, or the meditative realms of poetry. And we always rise from the perusal of his productions with the impression that he has not put forth all his strength, but that something still higher would not have been beyond the reach of his genius. In 1877 he was appointed United States minister to Spain, and from 1879 until his removal by President Cleveland in 1885 he was minister to England. In 1883 he was chosen lord rector of St. Andrew's University, and while in England he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. Died August 12, 1891.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Lowell, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1743. He began to practise law in Boston about 1777. As a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, he efficiently promoted the liberation of slaves held in that State. He was elected a member of Congress in 1781, and appointed a judge of the district court of Massachusetts in 1789. He had three sons, John, Francis C., and Charles. Died at Roxbury in 1802.

Lowell, (JOHN,) an able lawyer and political writer, born at Newburyport in October, 1769, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at Harvard College in 1786, practised law at Boston, and acquired a high reputation. About 1803 he visited Europe. He was a Federalist, wrote much for the public journals, and exerted great influence in New England, but declined to enter the public service. He published twenty-five or more pamphlets, mostly political, and was one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was distinguished for his colloquial powers. Died at Boston in 1840.

Lowell, (JOHN,) the founder of Lowell Institute, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1799, and was a son of Francis Cabot Lowell, noticed above. Having lost his wife and children about 1831, he travelled extensively in Europe, Syria, and Egypt. He died at Bombay in March, 1836, leaving by his will about $250,000 to maintain in Boston annual courses of gratuitous lectures on various subjects.

Lowell, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Boston, October 18, 1824, graduated at Harvard College in 1843, was a United States district court judge, 1865–78, and a United States circuit court judge for Massachusetts, 1878–84. He published two volumes of United States Reports, and wrote especially upon bankruptcy.

Lowell, (MARIA WHITE,) an American poetess, the wife of James Russell Lowell, noticed above, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1821. She was married to Mr. Lowell in 1844. She died in 1853. She is described as having been singularly beautiful both in person and character. A volume of her poems appeared in 1855.

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Lowell, (MARY.) See PUTNAM, (Mrs. MARY.)

Lowell, (ROBERT TRAILL SPENCE,) son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, noticed above, was born in Boston in 1816. He was ordained a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in 1842, and subsequently became rector of Christ Church, Duanesburg, New York. He published a novel entitled "The New Priest in Conception Bay," and a collection of poems. Died September 12, 1891.

Löwen or **Loewen**, lö′ẘẹn, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and writer of fiction, born at Klausthal in 1729; died in 1771.

Löwendahl or **Loewendahl**, lö′ẘẹn-dȧl′, written also **Loevendahl**, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH WOLDEMAR,) a celebrated general, born at Hamburg in 1700, was a great-grandson of Frederick III. of Denmark. He entered the service of Russia in the reign of Anne, about 1736, and as general of artillery gained victories over the Turks and Tartars. In 1743 he passed into the French service as lieutenant-general, and in 1745 commanded the reserve corps at Fontenoy. As second in command under Marshal Saxe, he took many towns in Flanders in the same year. For the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, he was rewarded with a marshal's bâton. He died in 1755.

See CARL C. ROTHE, "Grev von Loevendals Liv og Levnet,' 1750; M. RANFT, "Leben und Thaten des Grafen von Löwenthal" 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Löwenhaupt or **Loewenhaupt**, lö′ẘẹn-hŏwpt′, (ADAM LOUIS,) COUNT, a skilful Swedish general, born in 1659. He was appointed Governor of Riga in 1706. On his march to join the army of Charles XII., who had invaded Russia, he was attacked by the Czar Peter at Liesna in 1708, and lost about 4000 men, but pursued his course. He displayed great courage at Pultowa, July, 1709, and when Charles fled to Turkey the command of the Swedish army devolved on Löwenhaupt, who was forced to capitulate in 1709. He was kept as a prisoner in Russia until his death, in 1719.

Löwenhaupt or **Loewenhaupt, von**, fon lö′ẘen-hŏwpt′, (CARL EMIL,) COUNT, a Swedish general, born in 1692. War having been declared against Russia, he was chosen general-in-chief of an army sent to invade Finland in 1742. His success was hindered by dissensions among the Swedish officers, and he surrendered at Helsingfors, in September, 1742. The anti-war party having become dominant, he was tried for that reverse, and executed in 1743.

Löwenhielm or **Loewenhielm**, lö′ẘẹn-he-ēlm′, (CARL GUSTAF,) COUNT OF, a Swedish statesman, was the chief of the party of "Caps." His party having gained the ascendency in 1765, he was then made minister of foreign affairs. He wrote several memoirs for the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1768.

Löwenhielm or **Loewenhielm**, (GUSTAF CARL FREDERIK,) COUNT OF, a Swedish diplomatist, born at Stockholm in 1771. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of general. He represented Sweden at the Congress of Vienna, (1814,) and was Swedish minister at the court of Paris from 1818 until 1856. He wrote several military treatises, and a remarkable work on the organization of government. Died in 1856.

Löwenklau. See LEUNCLAVIUS.

Löwenthal, lö′ẘẹn-tȧl, (JOHN JACOB,) a celebrated Hungarian chess-player and writer on the game, born in 1810, at Buda-Pesth. He went to London in 1851 to partake in a chess tournament, and from that time permanently resided in England. He published "Morphy's Games," "Book of the Chess Congress," (1864,) and "Transactions of the British Chess Association," (1867–69.) Died July 20, 1876.

Lower, lō′er, (MARK ANTHONY,) an English antiquarian writer, born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813; died March 22, 1876.

Lŏw′er, (RICHARD,) F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist, born in Cornwall about 1630. He became a friend and coadjutor of Dr. Willis, whom he assisted in his work on the "Anatomy of the Brain." In 1661 he confirmed the Harveian theory by experiments on the transfusion of blood. He practised medicine in London many years, and wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Heart, on the Motion of the Blood," etc. Died in 1691.

Lower, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English dramatist, born in Cornwall; died in 1662.

Lowitz, lo′ẘits, (GEORG MORITZ,) a German astronomer, born near Nuremberg in 1722. He became professor of mathematics at Göttingen about 1755, and was afterwards director of the observatory at that place. In 1766 he removed to Saint Petersburg, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, by which he was employed in astronomical observations. He was killed by some rebels at Dmetriefsk in 1774. He had written several memoirs on astronomy.

His son TOBIAS, born at Göttingen in 1757, became one of the most eminent members of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. Died in 1804.

Low'man, (MOSES,) a learned English divine, born in London in 1680. About 1710 he settled at Clapham, where he preached many years to a congregation of Dissenters. He wrote a "Rationale of the Ritual of the Hebrew Worship," and other works. Died in 1752.

Lowndes, lŏwndz, (RAWLINS,) born in the British West Indies in 1722, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he rose to eminence as a statesman and lawyer. He was elected president or Governor of South Carolina in 1778. Died in 1800.

Lowndes, (WILLIAM JONES,) an eminent American statesman, a son of the preceding, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 7th of February, 1782. He studied law, and married a daughter of General Thomas Pinckney. In 1810 or 1811 he was elected a member of Congress for a district of South Carolina. He was an eloquent debater, and was eminent for his wisdom and logical acumen. He is said to have been modest and unambitious. He continued to serve in Congress about eleven years, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means from 1818 to 1822. It appears that he was a general favourite, and was reputed to stand in the first rank of American statesmen. His health having failed, he sailed for Europe, but died on the voyage in October, 1822.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Lowndes, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an English bibliographer, lived in London. He published, about 1834, "The Bibliographer's Manual," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1843.

Lŏw'ry, (WILSON,) a skilful English engraver, born at Whitehaven in 1762, became a resident of London. He contributed to the perfection of his art by several important inventions, and acquired a high reputation, especially as an engraver of architecture and mechanism, in which he was unsurpassed. He engraved many figures for Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1824.

Lowth, lŏwth, (ROBERT,) an English bishop and eminent writer, born at Winchester in 1710, was the son of William Lowth, noticed below. He was educated at Oxford, and became eminent as a biblical scholar. Having been chosen professor of poetry at Oxford, (1741,) he delivered "Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," (in Latin,) which were published in 1753, and often reprinted. This work was highly esteemed by the most eminent critics. He was appointed Bishop of Saint David's in 1766, translated to the see of Oxford in the same year, and to that of London in 1777. Among his most important works is an excellent "Translation of the Prophet Isaiah," (1778.) Died in 1787.

See P. HALL, "Life of Bishop Lowth," 1834; "Memoirs of the Life of Robert Lowth," London, 1797; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1779, and April, 1780.

Lowth, (SIMON,) an English theologian, born in Northamptonshire about 1630. He was vicar of Saints Cosmas and Damian-on-the-Blean. He published "Letters between Dr. G. Burnet and Simon Lowth," (1684,) and other writings. Died in 1720.

Lowth, (WILLIAM,) a scholar and commentator, the father of Robert, noticed above, was born in London in 1661. He was chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, and became rector of Buriton about 1700. He wrote several highly esteemed works, among which are "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," (1708,) and a "Commentary on the Four Greater Prophets," (4 vols., 1714–26.) Died in 1732.

Lowther, (WILLIAM.) See LONSDALE, EARL OF.

Loyd, loid, (LEWIS,) an English banker, born in 1768. He was a partner of the banking-house of Jones, Loyd & Co., London, and was distinguished as a financier. He died in 1858. His son, Samuel J. Loyd, received the title of Lord Overstone.

Loyer, Le, lẹh lwâ'yà', (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, born in Anjou in 1550, was learned in antiquities and Oriental languages. He wrote a curious work on demonology, entitled "On Spectres, Angels, and Demons distinctly manifesting themselves to Men," ("Quatres Livres des Spectres, Anges et Démons se montrant sensiblement aux Hommes,") and other works. Died in 1634.

Loyola, loi-o'la, [Sp. pron. lo-yo'lâ,] (IGNATIUS,) originally Don IÑIGO LOPEZ **de Recalde**, (dà rà-kâl'dà,) often called **Saint Ignatius**, (ig-nā'she-us;) [Fr. SAINT-IGNACE, sân'tẽn'yâs'; It. SANT' IGNAZIO, sânt ẽn-yât'-se-o,] a celebrated Spanish reformer, and the founder of the order of Jesuits, was born of a noble family at Loyola Castle, in Biscay, in 1491. He received from nature an ardent, imaginative temperament, and in youth was the very prototype of the hero of Cervantes, an enthusiastic votary of chivalrous romance. After signalizing his gallantry in several campaigns, he received about 1520, at the siege of Pampeluna, a wound which made him a cripple for life. During the tedious confinement which followed, his attention was directed to the mysteries of religion. Ascribing his recovery to a miracle of grace, he dedicated himself to arduous religious enterprises and to the service of the Blessed Virgin. He became a popular preacher, and was renowned for his penances and vigils. In 1523 he performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he returned to Spain in 1524. He passed several ensuing years at Alcalá and Salamanca in the study of grammar, philosophy, etc., which he had neglected to learn in his youth. In 1528 he became a student in the University of Paris, where he found several congenial spirits, among whom were Francis Xavier and James Lainez. With these he formed in 1534 a religious society devoted to the education of youth, the renovation of the Catholic Church, and the conversion of the infidels.

After they had digested the polity and peculiar maxims of the new order, Paul III. gave it his formal sanction in 1540, and Loyola was chosen superior or general (with absolute power) of the order, which was styled the Society of Jesus. Loyola thenceforth remained in Rome, and witnessed the extraordinary success of his efforts. "Under his rule," says Macaulay, "the order grew rapidly to the full measure of its gigantic powers. With what vehemence, with what policy, with what exact discipline, with what dauntless courage, with what self-denial, with what unscrupulous laxity and versatility in the choice of means, the Jesuits fought the battles of their Church, is written in every page of the annals of Europe during several generations. In the Order of Jesus was concentrated the quintessence of the Catholic spirit; and the history of the Order of Jesus is the history of the great Catholic reaction. This order possessed itself at once of all the strongholds which command the public mind,—of the pulpit, of the press, of the confessional, of the academies. . . . Nor was it less their office to plot against the thrones and lives of apostate kings, to spread evil rumours, to raise tumults, to inflame civil wars, to arm the hand of the assassin." (See Review of Ranke's "History of the Popes.") It does not appear, however, that Loyola was responsible for the corruptions referred to in the above quotation. His chief work is "Spiritual Exercises," ("Exercicios espirituales," 1548,) in which he gives rules and counsels for the guidance of believers. He died in 1556, and was canonized as a saint by the pope in 1622.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida de S. Ignazio," 1570; G. P. MAFFEI, "De Vita et Moribus Ignatii Loyolæ," 1584; STEIN, "Vita Ignatii Loyolæ," 1598; P. BOUHOURS, "Vie de Saint-Ignace," 1679; BOMBINA, "Vita S. Ignatii," 1615; M. WALPOLE, "Life of Saint Ignatius," 1617; ISAAC TAYLOR, "Life of Ignatius Loyola;" BARTOLI, "Histoire de la Société de Jésus;" GRETSER, "Apologia pro Vita S. Ignatii," 1599–1604; GENELLI, "Leben des Ignatius von Loyola," 1848; "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824.

Loyseau. See LOISEAU.

Loyseau, lwâ'zō', (CHARLES,) a French jurist, born at Nogent-le-Roi in 1566; died in 1627.

Loysel. See LOISEL.

Loyson, (CHARLES.) See HYACINTHE.

Loyson, lwâ'zôN', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born in Mayenne in 1791, was *maître des conférences* in the Normal School. He published, in 1819, a volume of elegies and epistles, which abound with beautiful verses. "He approaches Lamartine," says Sainte-Beuve, "in elevation and *spiritualisme* of sentiments." Died in 1820.

Lu'a, [from *luo*, to "purge" or "purify,"] a Roman goddess, who presided over things purified by lustrations. By some she is identified with Ops or Rhea.

Lubbert, lŭb'bẹrt, or **Luthbert**, lŭt'bẽrt, (SIBRAND,) a learned Dutch Calvinist, born in Friesland about 1555. He was for many years professor of divinity at Franeker, and was deputed to the Synod of Dort about 1618. He

wrote controversial works against Socinus, Arminius, and Grotius. Died in 1625.

Lub'bock, (Sir JOHN,) an English banker and savant, a son of Sir John William, noticed below, was born in London in 1834. In 1870 he was elected to Parliament as a Liberal from Maidstone. Besides several scientific memoirs, he is the author of two important works, "Prehistoric Times," (1865,) and "The Origin of Civilization; or, The Primitive Condition of Man," (1870.)

Lubbock, (Sir JOHN WILLIAM,) Bart., an English mathematician and astronomer, born in London in 1803, was educated at Cambridge. About 1830 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which he served as treasurer for many years. He contributed to the "Philosophic Transactions" treatises on the "Tides," "On Meteorology," "Researches in Physical Astronomy," etc. In 1833 he produced a work "On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets." Died in 1865.

Lubersac, de, dẹh lü'bĕR'sȧk', (N.,) a French writer and amateur of art, born in Limousin in 1730; died in 1804.

Lubert, de, dẹh lü'bair', MADEMOISELLE, a French romance-writer, born in Paris about 1710. She composed successful romances and fairy-tales, one of which is entitled "Princess Rose-Colour and Prince Céladon." Voltaire complimented her with the title of "Muse et Grâce." Died about 1780.

Lubieniecius. See LUBIENIECKI.

Lubieniecki, loo-be-en-e-êts'kee, written also **Lubienetski** or **Lubienietski**, (CHRISTOPHER,) a painter, of Polish extraction, born at Stettin in 1659. He settled in Amsterdam, where he painted portraits and history. Died in 1729.

Lubieniecki or **Lubienietski**, [Lat. LUBIENIE'CIUS,] (STANISLAS,) a Polish Socinian and astronomer, was born at Cracow in 1623. He became minister of a church in Lublin, and wrote a "History of the Polish Reformation," (1685.) He was exiled from Lublin for his opinions in theology, and died at Hamburg in 1675. His reputation rests chiefly on his "Theatrum Cometicum," (1667,) which gives an ample account of four hundred and fifteen comets which appeared from the Deluge to his own time.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Lubieniecki or **Lubienetski**, (THEODORE,) a painter and engraver, born at Cracow in 1653, was a brother of Christopher, noticed above. He became a resident of Berlin, where he painted landscapes and historical pictures. A Socinian treatise which he wrote having been burnt by the hangman, he resigned his place, and returned to Poland, in 1706. Died in 1720.

Lubin, lü'bȧn', (AUGUSTIN,) a French monk, born in Paris in 1624. He received the title of geographer to the king, and published, besides other learned works on ancient and sacred geography, "Plates of Sacred Geography," ("Tabulæ Sacræ Geographicæ," 1670.) Died in 1695.

Lubin, loo'bin, (EILHARD,) a German philologist, born in Oldenburg in 1565. He became in 1595 professor of belles-lettres at Rostock, where he died in 1621, leaving, besides other works, a "Key to the Greek Language," ("Clavis Linguæ Græcæ," 1622,) and notes on Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.

Lubin, (JACQUES,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1637; died about 1695.

Lubis, lü'bĕss', (E. P.,) a French political writer, born in 1806, published a "History of the Restoration," (in French, 6 vols., 1836.) Died in Paris in 1859.

Lübke, lüb'kẹh, (WILHELM,) a German art-historian, born in Dortmund, January 17, 1826. He was professor of art-history at Zurich, 1861–66, when he was called to a professorship in the art-schools of Stuttgart. He is the author of several important works on the history of art.

Lublink, lŭb'link, (JAN,) a Dutch writer, born at Amsterdam in 1735. He translated into Dutch Thomson's "Seasons" and Young's "Night Thoughts," and wrote other works. Died about 1815.

Lubomirski, loo-bo-mĕr'skee, (STANISLAS HERACLIUS,) a noble Polish writer, born about 1640. He became grand marshal of Poland, and defended the national independence with his pen and sword. One of his works is a political treatise called "Consultations; or, On the Vanity of Counsels," ("Consultationes, sive de Vanitate Consiliorum," 1700.) Died in 1702.

Luc, the French for LUKE, which see.

Luc, SAINT. See LUKE, SAINT.

Luc, de. See DELUC.

Luc de Bruges. See LUCAS BRUGENSIS.

Luca. See LUKE.

Luca, loo'kȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian jurist and prelate, born at Venosa in 1614. He published "Theatre of Truth and Justice," ("Theatrum Veritatis et Justitiæ," 7 vols., 1697,) which treats on canon and civil law and was highly esteemed. Died in 1683.

Lucä or **Lucae**, loo'tsȧ, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN,) a German anatomist, born at Frankfort in 1787; died in 1821.

Luca, de, dȧ loo'kȧ, (ANTONINO SAVERIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bronte, Sicily, October 28, 1805. He was bred in the seminary of Monreale, and at Rome, where he was a secretary, and an editor, and afterwards acted as an ablegate, and as censor of the Academy of the Catholic Religion. He was also appointed an honorary professor in the Roman University, a consultor for the Propaganda and the Index, and a supernumary secret cameriere. In 1845 he was consecrated Bishop of Aversa, in 1853 was appointed Archbishop of Tarsus and nuncio to Bavaria, and in 1856 nuncio to Austria. In 1863 he was created a cardinal-priest, and in 1878 a cardinal-bishop, and Bishop of Palæstrina. He was head of the apostolic deanery, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, etc. Died in 1884.

Luca, von, fon loo'kȧ, (IGNAZ,) a German historian and political writer, born in Vienna in 1746; died in 1799.

Luca Santo, loo'kȧ sȧn'to, or **Saint Luke**, a Florentine painter of the eleventh or twelfth century. He is supposed to have painted the Madonnas which were ascribed to Saint Luke the Evangelist.

Lucain. See LUCAN.

Lu'cạn, (GEORGE CHARLES BINGHAM,) EARL OF, a British general, a son of the Earl of Lucan, was born in London in 1800. He succeeded to the earldom about 1840. In 1854–55 he served in the Crimea in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. He became colonel in the Life-Guards in 1855, and was made lieutenant-general in 1858, and general in 1865. Died in 1888.

Lu'cạn, [Lat. LUCA'NUS; Fr. LUCAIN, lü'kȧn'; It. LUCANO, loo-kȧ'no,] (MARCUS ANNÆUS,) a Roman epic poet, born at Corduba, (Córdova,) Spain, in 38 A.D., was a nephew of the philosopher Seneca. He was educated at Rome. His early poems procured him the favour of Nero, who appointed him quæstor and augur and condescended to appear as his rival in a literary contest. Lucan gained the prize, but at the same time lost the favour of the tyrant, whom he had formerly addressed with gross adulation. Nero forbade him to read any more poems in public. Lucan, with Piso and others, conspired against the life of Nero; the plot was detected, and the poet was put to death in 65 A.D. His fame rests on a poem entitled "Pharsalia," which treats of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and displays great beauties with great defects. Among the latter is an inflated, declamatory style. Corneille and Voltaire were warm admirers of Lucan. "His genius," says Villemain, referring to his early death, "had only time to produce grandeur, without naturalness or truth." Among his merits are exalted imagination, intense energy, and impressive diction.

See KARL H. WEISE, "Vita Lucani," 1835; JACOB PALMER "Apologia pro Lucano," 1704; VOLTAIRE, "Essai sur la Poésie épique;" J. G. MEUSEL, "Dissertationes II. de Lucano," 1767; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Lucano. See LUCAN.

Lucanus. See LUCAN.

Lucar, (CYRIL.) See CYRIL-LUCAR.

Lu'cas, (CHARLES,) an Irish physician, patriot, and politician, born in 1713. He was a popular member of the Irish Parliament, and an opponent of the court. Died in 1771.

Lu'cas, (CHARLES,) an English musician and composer, born at Salisbury, July 28, 1808. He produced "The Regicide," (an opera,) symphonies, anthems, songs, etc. Died March 30, 1869.

Lu'cas, (FREDERICK,) an English lawyer and editor, was born in Westminster in 1812. About 1840 he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and soon after became editor of "The Tablet," a newspaper published in London. Having removed to Dublin, he was elected to Parliament in 1852, and distinguished himself by his zeal to promote the political power or privileges of the Irish Catholics. Died in 1855.

Lucas, lü'kâ', (HIPPOLYTE JULIEN JOSEPH,) a French poet and writer of fiction, born at Rennes in 1807. He produced in 1834 two volumes of verse and prose, entitled "The Heart and the World." Among his numerous works is a "Philosophic and Literary History of the French Theatre." Died Nov. 14, 1878.

Lucas, (JEAN,) a French poet and Jesuit, born in Paris about 1650. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Actio Oratoris," (1675,) which treats on gesture and elocution.

Lucas, (JEAN ANDRÉ HENRI,) a French mineralogist, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1825.

Lucas, (JEAN JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) a French naval officer, born at Marennes in 1764. In 1803 he obtained command of the Redoutable. At the battle of Trafalgar (1805) his ship grappled with Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory, and one of his crew gave Nelson a mortal wound. Lucas was taken prisoner in this action. Died in 1819.

Lucas, (JEAN MARIE CHARLES,) a French economist, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1803. He wrote "On the Reform of Prisons," (3 vols., 1836–38,) and other works. He was admitted into the Institute in 1836.

Lucas, (MARGARET.) See CAVENDISH, (MARGARET.)

Lucas, (PAUL,) a French traveller, born at Rouen in 1664, was in early life a dealer in jewels. He visited Upper Egypt, Syria, Persia, etc., and published "Voyage to the Levant," (1704.) Having received a commission from Louis XIV. to collect medals and other monuments of antiquity, he again explored the Levant, (1705-08,) and published a narrative of his journey. In 1719 he produced his best work, entitled a "Journey in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt," (performed in 1715–16.) Many of his stories are exaggerated and absurd. Died in 1737.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lu'cas, (RICHARD,) a learned British divine, born in Radnorshire in 1648. He settled in London about 1684, and became prebendary of Westminster in 1696. He published an "Enquiry after Happiness," and "Practical Christianity," which are highly commended, and other works. Died in 1715.

Lucas, SAINT. See LUKE, SAINT.

Lucas, (SAMUEL,) an English journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Bristol in 1818. He was editor of the "Press" and of "Once a Week." He contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. Died in 1868.

Lu'cas Bru-ġen'sis, [or LUC DE BRUGES, lük dẹh brüzh,] (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish theologian and excellent linguist, born at Bruges in 1549. He published, besides other works, "Concordances of the Vulgate Edition of the Sacred Books," ("Sacrorum Bibliorum Vulgatæ Editionis Concordantiæ," 1617; and 5 vols., 1712.) Died in 1619.

Lucas van Leyden See LEYDEN.

Lucas von Cranach. See CRANACH.

Lucatelli. See LOCATELLI.

Lucca, look'kâ, (PAULINE,) an Austrian operatic singer, born at Vienna, of Jewish parents, in 1842. At an early age she entered the chorus of the opera at Vienna, and in 1859 created a sensation by her manner of leading the Bridesmaids' Chorus. In the same year she made her début at Olmutz, in the character of "Elvira" in "Ernani," and at once established herself as a popular favourite. Attracting the attention of Meyerbeer, the composer, he secured for her an engagement in Berlin in 1861. Here she was appointed court singer for life, but severed her connection in 1872. During this period she also sang in London and Saint Petersburg, and achieved a Continental reputation. In September, 1872, she visited the United States, where she remained for two years. She then returned to Europe, and, after making a tour of all the principal cities in Germany except Berlin, finally settled in Vienna. Lucca married Baron Rahden in 1865, but was shortly afterwards divorced from him.

Lucceius, luk-see'us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman orator and friend of Cicero, flourished about 60 B.C.

Lucchesini, look-kâ-śee'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian philologist, born at Lucca in 1756, was a brother of the marquis, noticed below. He acquired a European reputation by his numerous works on philology, among which is "The Sources of Ancient and Modern Languages." Died in 1832.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Lucchesini, (GIOVANNI LORENZO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Lucca in 1638. He wrote, besides other works, a refutation of Machiavel's work on Politics, (1697.) Died about 1710.

Lucchesini, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian scholar, born at Lucca in 1660. He lived in Rome, and obtained from Clement XII. the high office of secretary of briefs. He published an edition of Demosthenes' Orations, with notes and a good Latin translation, and a "History of Europe from 1678 to about 1735." Died in 1744.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Lucchesini, da, dâ look-kâ-śee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) MARQUIS, an able diplomatist, born at Lucca in 1752. He removed to Berlin in the latter part of the reign of Frederick the Great, who appointed him his librarian and reader. He was sent as minister of Prussia to Vienna in 1793, and to Paris in 1802. After the battle of Jena (1806) he negotiated a truce with the victor; but it was not ratified by the Prussian court. Soon after this event he returned to Lucca. He wrote a work called "On the Causes and Effects of the Confederation of the Rhine," (1819.) Died in 1825.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Luce, the French of LUCIUS, (Pope,) which see.

Luce de Lancival, lüs dẹh lôN'se'văl', (JEAN CHARLES JULIEN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Picardy in 1764. He was chosen professor of belles-lettres in the Prytanée, a college of Paris, about 1797. Among his best productions are a poem called "Achilles at Scyros," (1805,) and "Hector," a tragedy, (1809,) which Villemain pronounces "truly Homeric." Died in 1810.

See VILLEMAIN, notice in the "Magasin Encyclopédique;" H. GRELLET, "Luce de Lancival: Notice biographique," 1857.

Lucena, de, dâ loo-sā'nâ, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese writer, born at Trancoso about 1548. He was professor of philosophy at Ev'ora, and author of an excellent "Life of Francis Xavier," (1600,) often reprinted. Died in 1600.

Lucena, de, (VASCO FERNANDEZ,) COUNT, a Portuguese historian and statesman, born about 1410. He translated Quintus Curtius into French for Charles the Bold of Burgundy. He received the title of chancellor of Portugal. Died about 1500.

Lu-ce'rĭ-us, ["light-bringing,"] a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Luchet, lü'shȧ', (AUGUSTE,) a French *littérateur* and democrat, born in Paris in 1806. He was sentenced in 1842 to an imprisonment of two years for one of his works. He died March 9, 1872.

Luchet, de, dẹh lü'shȧ', (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a prolific French author, born at Saintes about 1740, was styled Marquis de la Roche du Maine. He published many superficial works. His "Literary History of Voltaire" (1782) furnishes some curious details. Died in 1792.

Luchetto da Genova. See CAMBIASO, (LUCA.)

Lucian, loo'she-an, [Gr. Λουκιανός; Lat. LUCIA'NUS; Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se-ăN'; It. LUCIANO, loo-chā'no,] one of the most witty and original Greek writers, was born at Samosata, (Someisat,) on the Euphrates, about 120 A.D. He practised law a short time at Antioch, and exchanged that profession for the more lucrative pursuit of sophist and teacher of rhetoric, which he followed with success in Gaul until he was about forty years old. Again changing his profession, he returned to the East,

and lived many years at Athens, where he was intimate with Demonax and employed his time in literary composition. His principal works are dialogues, written in pure and elegant Greek, on history, mythology, philosophy, and various other subjects. His object appears to have been to cure men of their prejudices and superstitions and their foolish admiration of philosophic charlatans. His genius is eminently satirical, and his works are remarkably humorous; but some of them are censured as offensive to morality and religion. Among the titles of his dialogues are "Timon the Misanthrope," "Charon," "Menippus," and "The Assembly of Gods." English versions of his dialogues have been published by T. Franklin (1780) and William Tooke, (1820.) Wieland produced a good German translation. Good editions of the Greek text have been published by Dindorf (Paris, 1840) and Bekker, (1853.)

See KARL GEORG JACOB, "Characteristik Lucian's von Samosata," 1832; TIEMANN, "Versuch über Lucian's von Samosata Philosophie," 1804; EDUARD EMIL STRUVE, "Specimina II. de Ætate et Vita Luciani," 1829–30; PASSOW, "Lucian und die Geschichte," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, February, April, May, and June, 1839.

Lucian, [Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se'ăN',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born at Samosata in the third century, was eminent for piety and learning. He was ordained a priest or presbyter at Antioch. He prepared a revised edition of the Scriptures, which, Jerome says, was more correct than those of Hesychius and Pamphilus. Diocletian having issued an edict against the Christians, Lucian suffered martyrdom in 312 A.D.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica."

Luciano. See PIOMBO, (SEBASTIANO DEL.)

Lucianus. See LUCIAN.

Lucien, the French of LUCIAN, which see.

Lu'cĭ-fer, Bishop of Calaris, (now Cagliari,) in Sardinia, was noted for his intolerance and zeal against Arianism. About 355 A.D. he was banished by Constantius, who favoured the Arians. He wrote a "Defence of Athanasius," and other works. He refused to recognize as orthodox those bishops who signed the formula of Rimini, (359,) or to have fellowship with any who recognized them, and finally became the author of a schism. He had many followers, who formed a distinct sect, called Luciferians. Died about 370 A.D.

Lu-cil'ĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman satiric poet, born at Suessa Aurunca, (now Sessa,) in Italy, about 148 B.C., was a great-uncle of Pompey the Great. In early youth he served under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and became an intimate friend of that general. He composed thirty satires and various other poems; but only fragments of his works have come down to us. Horace asserts that he was the first writer of satire among the Romans, (Sat., lib. 2, i. 62.) His satires were much admired by many ancient critics, including Cicero, Quintilian, and Pliny. "He was," says Professor Sellar, "vehement in invective, because he was thoroughly earnest in his purpose to expose vice and baseness among the high and low with impartial severity. Although probably few writers of verse have had less poetical faculty, yet, by his originality and force of character, he became the favourite of his own time and country; and he alone among Roman writers has introduced a new and permanent form of poetry into the world." Died about 100 B.C.

See SELLAR, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. vi.; PETERMANN, "Dissertatio de C. Lucilii Vita," 1842; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Lucil'ius Ju'nior, a Roman poet and naturalist, lived in the first century, and was a friend of Seneca. He is supposed to be the author of a poem of six hundred and forty hexameter verses, entitled "Ætna," which presents some fine passages.

Lu-cī'na, [Fr. LUCINE, lü'sĕn',] the name of the goddess that brings to light and presides over the birth of children, was used as a surname of Juno and of Diana, both of whom were supposed to assist women in parturition, and were sometimes called LUCINÆ. The Greek goddess ILITHYI'A or EILEITHYIA ['Ειλείθυια] appears to be essentially the same as Diana (Artemis) in her character of Lucina.

Lucine. See LUCINA.

Lucius. See LUZ.

Lucius, loo'she-us, [Fr. LUCE, lüss,] **I.,** Bishop of Rome, succeeded Cornelius in October, 252 A.D., and died in March, 253. Stephen I. was his successor.

Lucius II., a native of Bologna, was elected pope in March, 1144, as successor to Celestine II. He died in 1145, after a pontificate of eleven months, and Eugenius III. was chosen in his place.

Lucius III. (Cardinal UBALDO OF LUCCA) was elected pope in 1181, after the death of Alexander III. His election was the first that was decided by the cardinals, the clergy and people being excluded from the right to vote. A revolt of the people of Rome obliged him to leave the city, and he retired to Verona. He died in 1185, and was succeeded by Urban III.

Lucius, (CÆSAR,) a Roman prince, born 17 B.C., was a son of M. Agrippa and Julia, who was a daughter of the emperor Augustus. He and his brother Caius were heirs-presumptive of the empire, but they died before Augustus. Lucius died in 2 A.D. The Maison Carrée at Nîmes was a temple dedicated to Caius and Lucius.

Lucius, lu'she-us, [It. LUCIO, loo'cho,] (GIOVANNI,) a historian, born at Trau, in Dalmatia. He published in 1666 a "History of Dalmatia and Croatia." Died in 1684.

Lucius Verus. See VERUS.

Lücke or **Luecke,** lük'kẹh, (GOTTFRIED CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German theologian, was born at Egeln, near Magdeburg, in 1791. He studied at Halle in 1810, and subsequently at Göttingen, where he formed a friendship with Bunsen and Lachmann. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1818, and soon after published, conjointly with Schleiermacher and De Wette, the "Theological Journal." His "Commentary on the Writings of Saint John the Evangelist" (4 vols., 1820–32) is esteemed one of the best works of its kind. In 1827 he succeeded Stäudlin in the chair of theology at Göttingen. Died at Göttingen in 1855.

Luckner, lo͝ok'nẹr, (NIKOLAUS,) a marshal of France, born at Kampen, in Bavaria, in 1722. At an early age he entered the service of Prussia, for which he fought with distinction in the Seven Years' war, (1756–63.) About 1763 he accepted the rank of lieutenant-general in the French army, which for many subsequent years was not called into active service. Having submitted to the new régime, he was promoted to the rank of marshal in December, 1791. In the spring of 1792 he obtained command of one of the armies which defended the frontier against the Austrians, and a few weeks later succeeded Rochambeau as general-in-chief. The dominant party, distrusting both his fidelity and capacity, deprived him of the command in 1792. He was guillotined in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Lucotte, lü'kot', (EDME AIMÉ,) COUNT, a French general, born in Burgundy in 1770. The Bourbons confided to him the defence of Paris in March, 1815. Died in 1815.

Lucrèce. See LUCRETIA and LUCRETIUS.

Lucretia, loo-kree'she-a, [It. LUCREZIA, loo-krĕt'se-â; Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krȧs',] a Roman lady, distinguished for her beauty, virtue, and tragical destiny, was the wife of Collatinus, who was related to Tarquin the Proud, King of Rome. The outrage offered to her honour by Sextus Tarquin, and the voluntary sacrifice of her life, (507 B.C.,) have furnished a favourite theme for poets and painters, and, according to a doubtful legend, caused the dethronement of Tarquin, and the conversion of the Roman state into a republic, under the direction of Junius Brutus.

Lucretius, lu-kree'she-us, [Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krȧss'; It. LUCREZIO, loo-krĕt'se-o; Sp. LUCRECIO, loo-krā'*the*-o,] or, to give his full name, **Ti'tus Lucre'tius Ca'rus,** one of the greatest Latin poets, was born in Italy in 95 B.C., and was contemporary with Cicero. The records of antiquity throw scarcely any light on his life, which was probably passed in studious retirement. It is not known whether he ever visited Greece; but it is evident from his writings that he had profoundly studied the language, philosophy, and manners of that

people. A doubtful tradition asserts that he was subject to insanity caused by a love-potion; and the statement that he committed suicide in his forty-fourth year is generally credited. He left only one work,—a philosophic and didactic poem, in six books, entitled "De Rerum Naturâ," ("On the Nature of Things,") in which he expounds and illustrates the physical and ethical doctrines of Epicurus, of whom he was a disciple. From such abstruse speculations and intractable subjects he has produced one of the most admirable poems in the language. Although his system is erroneous and incoherent, his reasoning is remarkably clear and close. Probably no other work so amply demonstrates the power of the Latin language to utter the sublimest conceptions with a sustained majesty and harmony. "A great atheistic poet," says Villemain, "is surely a surprising phenomenon. His genius finds sublime accents to attack all the inspirations of genius. He renders even nothingness poetic; he insults glory; he enjoys death. Out of the abyss of skepticism he sometimes soars to a height of enthusiasm which is rivalled only by the sublimity of Homer." Referring to this work, Macaulay remarks, "The finest poem in the Latin language—indeed, the finest didactic poem in any language—was written in defence of the silliest and meanest of all systems of natural and moral philosophy." Ovid appears to be the only contemporary writer who fully appreciated the genius of Lucretius.

See the article on Lucretius, by Villemain, in the "Biographie Universelle;" Sellar, "Roman Poets of the Republic;" Carl F. Schmid, "Dissertatio de T. Lucretio Caro," 1768; J. Siebelis, "Quæstiones Lucretianæ," 1844; J. Legris, "Rome, ses Novateurs, ses Conservateurs, etc. Études historiques sur Lucrèce, Catulle," etc., 1846; Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Latina;" Smith, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.

Lucrezia. See Lucretia.

Lucrezio. See Lucretius.

Lu-cul'lus, (Lucius Licinius,) a celebrated Roman general, born of a patrician family about 110 B.C. In the year 87 he went to Asia as quæstor under Sulla, who gave him many proofs of his confidence. After an absence of several years, during which the civil war between Marius and Sulla raged at Rome, he returned, and was elected consul in 74 B.C. In this year he obtained the chief command in the war against Mithridates, whom he defeated at Cyzicus in 73, and, after other victories, drove him out of the kingdom of Pontus. He afterwards defeated Tigranes of Armenia, whose capital he took about 68 B.C. The mutiny of his troops prevented his final triumph over Mithridates, and he was superseded by Pompey in the year 66. Cicero expressed the opinion that so great a war was never conducted with more prudence and courage. ("Pro Muræna.") Lucullus then retired from public affairs, and expended part of the immense fortune he had acquired in the East in building magnificent villas, giving sumptuous entertainments, and collecting expensive paintings and statues. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Sulla had dedicated to him his Commentaries. Plutarch, after comparing him with Cimon, says it is hard to say to which side the balance inclines. He was living in 59, but was not living in 56 B.C.

See "Lucullus," in Plutarch's "Lives;" Cicero, "Pro Lege Manilia;" Johan Upmarck, "Dissertatio historica de Lucullo," 1703; Dion Cassius, "History of Rome," books xxxv. and xxxvii.; Drumann, "Geschichte Roms," vol. iv.

Lucumo. See Tarquinius Priscus.

Ludeke, loo'dẹh-kẹh, or **Ludecke,** loo'dêk-kẹh, (Christoph Wilhelm,) a German writer, born at Schönberg in 1737, was minister of a German church in Stockholm. He published a "Historical Account of Turkey." Died in 1805.

Luden, loo'dẹn, (Heinrich,) a distinguished German historical and political writer, born in the duchy of Bremen in 1780. He became in 1810 professor of philosophy at Jena, where he also lectured on history. His most important work is a "History of the German Nation," ("Die Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes," 12 vols., 1825–37,) brought down to 1237. He also wrote general histories of the nations of antiquity and of the middle ages, a "Life of Hugo Grotius," (1806,) several biographies, etc. Died at Jena in 1847.

Luden, (Heinrich,) a son of the preceding, was born at Jena in 1810. He became a professor of law, and a member of the court of cassation at Jena. He published several legal works. Died December 24, 1880.

Lüders, lü'dẹrs, (Alexander Nikolaievitch,) a Russian general, of German origin, born in 1790. He defeated the Hungarians under Bem in July, 1849, and succeeded Gortchakof in the command of the army of the Danube in 1855. He was commander-in-chief in the Crimea for a few weeks between the fall of Sebastopol and the end of the war. Died February 13, 1874.

Ludewig. See Ludovici, (Karl Gunther.)

Ludewig, von, fon loo'dẹh-ṽic', (Johann Peter,) a learned German jurist and historian, born in Suabia about 1670. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1695, and of history in 1703. The King of Prussia made him a privy councillor in 1709. Among his works are "Germania Princeps," (1702,) treating on the rights, privileges, etc. of the house of Austria and of the Electors, "Writers of German History," ("Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum," 1718,) and a "Life of Justinian," (1730.) Died in 1743.

See Friedrich Wiedeburg, "De Vita et Scriptis J. P. de Ludewig," Halle, 1757; Hirsching, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Lu'dĭ-us, a Roman painter, who lived in the reign of Augustus, and of whom we know little. He gained renown by decorating walls with landscapes of large dimensions.

Lŭd'lōw, (Edmund,) an able English republican general, born in Wiltshire about 1620. He fought against the king at Edgehill in 1642, and led a regiment at the battle of Newbury. Elected to Parliament in 1645, he voted for the conversion of the kingdom into a republic, and was one of the judges who condemned Charles I. in 1649. In this year he was chosen a member of the council of state, in which he opposed the ambitious designs of Cromwell. In 1650 he went to Ireland as lieutenant-general. On the death of Ireton, November, 1651, the command of the army devolved on Ludlow. As he refused to support the government of the Protector, (1653,) he was deprived of command. After the death of Oliver (1658) he resumed his seat in Parliament, and obtained command of the army in Ireland in 1659. At the restoration (1660) he escaped through France to Vevay, where he resided mostly until his death, in 1693. He left Memoirs of his life, (2 vols., 1698.) Macaulay refers to him as "almost the only survivor, [in 1689,] certainly the most illustrious survivor, of a mighty race of men, the judges of a king, the founders of a republic. . . . There was but a single blemish on his fame,"—*i.e.* the execution of Charles I.

See Clarendon, "History of the Rebellion;" Hume, "History of England;" Guizot, "Histoire de la Révolution de l'Angleterre;" Wm. Sewel, "Memoirs of E. Ludlow," 3 vols., 1698–99; "Monk's Contemporaries," by Guizot, London, 1864.

Lud'lōw, (Fitzhugh,) an American author, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1837, the son of a Congregationalist minister. He graduated at Union College in 1856. Among his works are "The Hasheesh-Eater," (1857,) "Little Brother," (1867,) "What Shall they Do to be Saved?" (1868,) and "The Heart of the Continent," (1870.) He died at Geneva, Switzerland, September 13, 1870, a victim of the opium-habit. He wrote several very popular student-songs.

Ludolf, loo'dolf, (Hieronymus,) a German medical writer, born at Erfurt in 1679; died in 1728.

Ludolph, loo'dolf, (Heinrich Wilhelm,) a nephew of the following, was born at Erfurt in 1655. He became secretary to Prince George of Denmark, who married Queen Anne of England. He published a Russian Grammar, (Oxford, 1696,) and several small religious treatises. Died in 1711.

Ludolph of Saxony, a monk, who died at Mentz about 1370. He composed, in Latin, a "Life of Christ," which was popular and often reprinted.

Ludolphus, loo-dol'fŭs, written also **Ludolph** and **Ludolf,** originally **Leutholf,** loit'holf, (Job,) an eminent German Orientalist, born at Erfurt in 1624. He is said to have acquired twenty-five languages, among which was the Abyssinian. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha

employed him to educate his sons, and appointed him an aulic councillor. Ludolf published, in Latin, an esteemed "History of Abyssinia," (1681,) an Ethiopian Grammar, and other works. Died in 1704.

See C. JUNCKER, "Commentarius de Vita J. Ludolfi," 1710; VOCKERODT, "Memoria J. Ludolfi renovata," 1723; NICÉRON, 'Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ludovici, loo-do-veet'sĕe, or **Ludwig**, lood'wĭG, (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Baruth, in Prussia, in 1670. He published, besides other works, a "Universal History," (2 vols., 1716.) Died in 1724.

Ludovici, (KARL GUNTHER,) a learned German professor, born at Leipsic in 1707. He wrote a "Dictionary of Commerce," (5 vols., 1752–56,) and a "Plan of a History of the Philosophy of Leibnitz," (1737.) Died in 1778. He spelled his name LUDEWIG in his latter years.

Ludovisio. See GREGORY XV.

Ludwig. See LEWIS, LOUIS, and LUDOVICI.

Ludwig, (Kings of Germany.) See LEWIS.

Ludwig, lood'wĭG, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German botanist, born at Brieg, Silesia, in 1709. About 1732 he made a botanical excursion to Africa. He was chosen professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1747. He contributed to reform botanical science by his writings, among which are works "On the Sexes of Plants," "Definitions of Plants," (1737,) and "Botanical Aphorisms," (1738.) J. J. Rousseau expressed the opinion that Ludwig was the only botanist besides Linnæus that viewed botany like a philosopher. Died in 1773.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ludwig, (DANIEL,) a German writer on materia medica, born at Weimar in 1625; died in 1680.

Ludwig, (JOHANN,) a self-taught German peasant, born near Dresden in 1715, became a proficient in astronomy.

Ludwig, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German biologist, born at Witzenhausen, Hesse, December 29, 1816. He was educated at Marburg and Erlangen, and held professorships at Marburg, Zurich, Vienna, and Leipsic. Among his works are some of great value, including a "Text-Book of Physiology," (1852–56,) etc.

Ludwig, (OTTO,) a German novelist and tragedy-writer, born at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, February 11, 1813. His tragedies ("The Hereditary Forester," "The Maccabees," "Agnes Bernauer") were generally successful, and some of his novels, though severely criticised, were well received by the public. Died at Dresden, February 25, 1865.

Luecke. See LÜCKE.

Luers, lürs or lu'ẹrz, (JOHN HENRY,) D.D., a bishop, born near Münster, Germany, September 29, 1819, of humble parentage. He came to New York in 1833, studied in the Lazarist Seminary of Saint Francis Xavier at Saint Martin's, Ohio, and became a Roman Catholic priest in 1846. In 1858 he was consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne, the first of that title. Died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29, 1871. He was a laborious pastor, and was distinguished as an advocate of total abstinence.

Luetzelburger. See LÜTZELBURGER.

Luetzow. See LÜTZOW.

Lufft, lo͝oft, (HANS,) a German printer and bookseller, born in 1495, resided at Wittenberg, where he published the first editions of Luther's translation of the Bible. This work appeared complete in 1534. Within fifty years one hundred thousand copies were issued from Lufft's office; and he has been surnamed THE BIBLE PRINTER. Died in 1584.

Luganski. See DAHL, (VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH.)

Lugo, de, dā loo'go, (JUAN,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Madrid in 1583. He taught theology at Rome twenty years, was made a cardinal in 1643, and wrote several theological works, which were often reprinted. Died in 1660. His brother FRANCISCO (1580–1652) was also a Jesuit, and author of several works on theology.

Luigi, di, de loo-ee'jee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, surnamed L'INGEGNO, (lĕn-jĕn'yo,) and sometimes called ANDREA DI ASSISI, was born at Assisi about 1470. He assisted Perugino in adorning the Cambio at Perugia, and worked mostly at his native place. He painted a coat of arms for the town-hall of Assisi. It appears that nothing is known certainly of his other works.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Luiken, loi'kẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born in 1649; died in 1708. He published in 1671 a noteworthy volume of poems.

Luini, loo-ee'nee, (AURELIO,) an Italian painter, a son of Bernardino, noticed below, was born about 1530. He worked at Milan, and painted scriptural subjects, among which is "The Adoration of the Magi." He died, according to Lanzi, in 1593; but some date his death many years earlier.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Luini, Luvini, loo-vee'nee, or **Lovini**, lo-vee'nee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, was born at Luino, on Lake Maggiore. He is called the most excellent imitator and pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. Lomazzo says he was already a distinguished painter in 1500. Luini worked both in fresco and oil, and painted at Milan several works which are still in good preservation. "Few painters," says Lanzi, "deserve to be compared to him." Among his master-pieces in oil are a "Magdalene," a "Madonna," and a "Saint John with a Lamb," all at Milan. He excelled in colouring, *chiaroscuro*, and the expression of feminine grace. He died after 1530. His sons, AURELIO and EVANGELISTA, were skilful painters.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Luini, (EVANGELISTA,) a decorative painter of Milan, was a son of the preceding. Died after 1584.

Luini, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome about 1597. He was called CARAVAGGINO, because he imitated Caravaggio. Died about 1632.

Luino, loo-ee'no, or **Luini**, loo-ee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian geometer, born at Milan in 1740. He was professor of mathematics successively in a college of Milan and in the University of Pavía. He published a treatise on "Progressions and Series," ("Sulle Progressioni e sulle Serie," 1767,) "Philosophic Meditation" and a few other works. Died in 1792.

Luis, the Spanish for LOUIS, which see.

Luis de Granada. See GRANADA, (LUIS DE.)

Luisini, Luisino, or **Luisinus.** See LUVIGINI, (FRANCESCO.)

Luithold von Savene, loit'holt fon sä'vẹh-nẹh, or **Lütolt von Saven**, lü'tolt fon sä'vẹn, a German minnesinger of the latter part of the twelfth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Luitprand, loo'it-prand or lūt'prand, written also **Liutprand**, King of the Lombards, the son of Ansprand, reigned from 712 A.D. until 744. His valour and wisdom are praised by Sismondi. In 739 he marched into France to aid Charles Martel against the Saracens. He died in 744, and was succeeded by his nephew Hildebrand.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Luitprand or **Liutprand**, [Lat. LUITPRAN'DUS,] a historical writer, was one of the most learned men of the age. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 946 by Berenger, Marquis of Ivrea. Having been chosen Bishop of Cremona, he attended in 963 a council (at Rome) which deposed Pope John. In 968 the emperor Otho I. sent him on a mission to Constantinople, where he was maltreated by the emperor. He was author of an esteemed "History of Europe from 862 to 964."

See KOEPKE, "De Vita et Scriptis Luitprandi," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lukaszewitsch, loo-kä'shĕ-wĭtch, (JOSEPH,) a Polish writer, born at Krompkowo, November 30, 1797, published works on ecclesiastical history, including a "History of the Churches of the Helvetic Confession in Lithuania," (1842.) Died February 13, 1873.

Luke, [Gr. *Λουκᾶς*; Lat. LU'CAS; Fr. LUC, lük; It. LUCA, loo'kä,] SAINT, one of the Four Evangelists, was a companion of the Apostle Paul in his mission to the Gentiles, between 50 and 66 A.D. The time and place of his birth are unknown. That he was liberally educated is made evident by the classical style of his writings and by the learned details which he gives on historical and

geographical subjects. His Gospel contains valuable accounts which are not found in the others. He also wrote "The Acts of the Apostles," which, as well as his Gospel, is in the Greek language. Tradition indicates that Saint Luke is the same as the physician Luke mentioned by Saint Paul in Colossians iv. 14, and the same as Lucas named in Philemon 24. (See II. Timothy iv. 11.)

Lu'kin, (LIONEL,) an English mechanic, noted as the inventor of the life-boat, was born about 1742; died in 1834.

Lull. See LULLI, (RAYMOND.)

Lulli or **Lulle**, lool'lee, [Fr. LULLE, lül,] (ANTONIO,) a grammarian, born in Majorca. He corresponded with Erasmus, and wrote a treatise on rhetoric, called "De Oratione." Died in 1582.

Lulli or **Lully**, lü'le', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated Italian composer, called "the father of French dramatic music," was born at Florence in 1633. About the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he became a skilful performer on the violin, and was patronized by Louis XIV. In the *fêtes* which were often repeated at court, he found occasion to try his talents for operatic music. In 1672 the king gave him the *privilége* or direction of the Royal Academy of Music, from which time dates the foundation of the Grand Opera in France. Co-operating with Quinault the poet, Lulli composed in fifteen years nineteen operas, which were very successful. He finally became one of the secretaries of the king. Died in 1687.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" DE LA BORDE, "Essai sur la Musique," 1780; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LE PRÉVOST D'EXMES, "Lulli Musicien."

Lulli or **Lully**, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a son of the preceding, born in 1665. With his brother Louis he composed an opera called "Orphée," (1690.) Died in 1701.

Lulli, (JEAN LOUIS,) born in 1667, succeeded his father, Jean Baptiste, as composer to the king. Died in 1688.

Lulli, (LOUIS,) a musician, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1664. He became composer to the king in 1688. Died about 1736.

Lulli, written also **Lully**, **Lulle**, and **Lull**, [Lat. LUL'LUS or LUL'LIUS,] (RAYMOND,) a philosopher, surnamed THE ENLIGHTENED DOCTOR, was born at Palma, in Majorca, about 1235. He professed to believe that he was called to convert the Moslems, and he prepared himself for the task by learning Arabic. In order to prove that the mysteries of faith were not opposed to reason, he composed a treatise, or method, called "Ars Lulli," or "Ars Magna Lulli," ("The Great Art of Lulli,") designed also to systematize knowledge and facilitate the process of reasoning on all questions. His method obtained great celebrity; but, according to Hallam, it was an "idle and fraudulent attempt to substitute trick for science." "He was one of those innovators in philosophy who, by much boasting of their original discoveries in the secrets of truth, gain credit for systems of science which those who believe in them seldom trouble themselves to examine." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") But Hallam's judgment is much too severe. Lulli was full of quixotic and fantastical projects, of which his "Great Art" was one, but he was honest and generous, and in many ways far in advance of his times. He wrote many treatises and tractates in Latin and in the Catalan tongue. He made several attempts to convert the Moors in Northern Africa, and was violently persecuted by them. He died in consequence of injuries received from the Moslems in 1315.

See WADDING, "Vie de R. Lulle;" SEGUI, "Vie de R. Lulle," 1605; COLLETET, "Vie de R. Lulle," 1646; LOËV, "De Vita R. Lulli Specimen," 1830; PERROQUET, "Vie et Martyre de R. Lulle," 1667; HELFFEREICH, "Raymond Lull," Berlin, 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lullin de Châteauvieux, lü'lăn' dẹh shâ'tō'vẹ-uh', (JACOB FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss agriculturist and writer, born at Geneva in 1772; died in 1840.

Lullin de Châteauvieux, (MICHEL,) a Swiss writer and experimenter on agriculture, born at Geneva in 1695; died in 1781.

Lully. See LULLI.

Lulof, lü'lof, (JAN,) a Dutch astronomer, born at Zutphen in 1711. He wrote several works on astronomy. Died in 1768.

Lumene van Marck, lü'mẹh-nẹh (?) văn mark, [Lat. LUMINÆ'US,] (JACQUES CORNEILLE,) a Flemish scholar and Benedictine monk, born at Ghent about 1570. He produced many Latin poems. Died in 1629.

Luminæus. See LUMENE VAN MARCK.

Lump'kin, (JOSEPH HENRY,) brother of Governor Lumpkin, noticed below, born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1799, became professor in the Lumpkin Law School at Athens, in his native State. Died in 1867.

Lumpkin, (WILSON,) an American statesman, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1783. He was twice elected Governor of Georgia, and became a United States Senator in 1838. Died December 28, 1870.

Lŭmz'dẹn, (MATTHEW,) a distinguished Scottish Orientalist, born in Aberdeenshire in 1777. He was chosen professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Calcutta in 1805. In 1810 he published an excellent "Grammar of the Persian Language," and in 1813 an "Arabic Grammar." About 1820 he returned to Great Britain. Died in London in 1835.

His brother THOMAS, an officer, published a Journey from Merut, India, to London, (1822.)

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis."

Lu'na, [Fr. LUNE, lün,] the Moon, a goddess worshipped by the Greeks and Romans.

Luna, loo'nâ, (FABRIZIO,) an Italian lexicographer, born at Naples, is said to have been the compiler of the first Italian dictionary, called "Vocabulary of Five Thousand Tuscan Words," ("Vocabulario di cinque mila Vocabuli Toschi," 1536.) Died in 1559.

Luna, de, dà loo'nâ, (Don ALVARO,) a Spanish courtier and poet, who became the chief favourite and minister of John II. of Castile. In 1423 he was made Constable of Castile. Through the enmity of the grandees, he was exiled in 1427, and again in 1439. In 1445 he was recalled, and obtained command of the army, with which he defeated the malcontents. Having lost the favour of the king, he was executed in 1453.

See a well-written biography, entitled "Crónica del Condestable Don Alvaro de Luna," by an anonymous contemporary writer, published in 1546, and "Histoire de Alvaro de Luna," Paris, 1720.

Lund, loond, (CARL,) a Swedish writer on law, born at Jonköping in 1638, published, besides other works, a "History of the Law of Sweden." Died in 1715.

Lund, (DANIEL,) a Swedish professor of Hebrew, born in 1666; died in 1747.

Lunden. See LUNDIN.

Lŭn'din or **Lun'den**, (Sir ALAN,) an ambitious Scottish politician, was born in Forfarshire. He married a natural daughter of Alexander II., and in 1243 was chosen lord justiciar of Scotland. Having opposed the coronation of the minor son of the late king, he was dismissed from office about 1250. He was afterwards pardoned, and held the same office for several years. Died in 1275.

Lŭn'dy, (BENJAMIN,) an American philanthropist, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1789. He founded in 1815 an anti-slavery association, called the "Union Humane Society," and subsequently became editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," originally published at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, but removed to Baltimore in 1824. He was also active in promoting lectures on slavery and in advocating abstinence from the products of slave-labour. Died in 1839.

See the "Life, Travels, etc. of Benjamin Lundy," by THOMAS EARLE; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i. pp. 111–115.

Luneau de Boisjermain, lü'nō' dẹh bwâ'zhĕr'măn', (PIERRE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French writer, born at Issoudun in 1732. He became a schoolteacher in Paris, and published several educational works on history and languages. He also edited the works of Racine, (1768.) Died in 1801.

Lunghi, (LUCA.) See LONGHI.

Lunghi, loon'gee, (MARTINO,) an Italian architect, born in the Milanese. He was employed in Rome by Pope Gregory XIII., erected the Campanile of the Capitol, and built the elegant palace of Prince Borghese.

His last works were built about 1600. His grandson, MARTINO, was an architect, and worked in Rome, Naples, and Milan. Died in 1657.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture," and "Vies des Architectes célèbres."

Lunghi, written also **Longhi** and **Longo**, (SILLA GIACOMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Vigiù, in the Milanese; died about 1625.

Lungo, del, del loong'o, (ISIDORO,) an Italian critic, born at Montevarchi, December 20, 1841. He studied at Cortona, Florence, Sienna, and Pisa, and held professorships in Faenza, Casale, Sienna, and Florence. He published "Versi," (1858,) "Dino Compagni e la sua Cronica," (1878–80,) "Dell' Esilio di Dante," (1881,) etc.

Lunig, loo'nic, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German compiler and publicist, born in 1662. He published valuable works entitled "Archives of the German Empire," (24 vols., 1713–22,) "Diplomatic Code of Italy," ("Codex Italiæ Diplomaticus," 4 vols., 1725–35,) and "Diplomatic Code of Germany," ("Codex Germaniæ Diplomaticus," 2 vols., 1733.) Died in 1740.

Lŭnt, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was appointed in 1849 district attorney for Massachusetts. He published several volumes of Poems, and wrote two novels, besides works on social and political subjects. He was born in 1803; died May 17, 1885.

Lunt, (WILLIAM PARSONS,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1805. He officiated as a Unitarian minister in New York, and afterwards in Quincy, Massachusetts. Died March 20, 1857.

Lupercalia. See PAN.

Luperci. See PAN.

Lu-per'cus, an ancient deity, who was worshipped by the Italian shepherds as the guardian of their flocks against wolves, and sometimes identified with Pan.

Lupi, loo'pee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a learned Italian Jesuit and antiquary, born at Florence in 1695; died in 1737.

Lupi, (MARIO,) an Italian historian, born at Bérgamo in 1720; died in 1789.

Lupin, von, fon loo-peen', (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German writer and mineralogist, born at Memmingen in 1771; died in 1844.

See his Autobiography, ("Selbstbiographie,") 2 vols., 1844–47.

Lupoli, loo'po-lee, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian canonist and jurist, born near Aversa in 1737, published several works on law. Died in 1800.

Lup'set, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in London about 1496. He obtained the chair of rhetoric at Oxford, and corresponded with Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. He published a "Treatise on Charity," and other religious works, and translated parts of the writings of Cyprian and Chrysostom. Died in 1532.

Lup'ton, (DONALD,) an English biographer, of whom little is known. He published in 1637 a "History of the Modern Protestant Divines," (translated from the Latin,) and "The Glory of their Times; or, The Lives of the Primitive Fathers," (1640.)

Lu'pus, or **Wolf**, wŏlf, (CHRISTIAN,) a Catholic theologian, born at Ypres in 1612. He became a professor of theology at Louvain, and published several works on dogmatic theology. Died in 1681.

Lupus Servatus. See LOUP.

Luque, de, dà loo'kà, (HERNANDO,) a Spanish bishop of Peru. He was a priest of Panamá when, in 1525, he associated himself with Pizarro and Almagro in an expedition for the conquest of Peru. De Luque furnished the money for this enterprise. Died in 1532.

See HERRERA, "Historia general de los Viajes en las Indias Occidentales;" PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii.

Lurine, lü'rèn', (LOUIS,) a French writer of fiction, satire, etc., born in 1816. He contributed many articles to the public journals. Died November 30, 1860.

Luscinius, lŏŏs-see'ne-ŭs, (OTHMAR,) a *littérateur*, whose proper name was **Nachtigall**, (nâk'te-gâl,) was born at Strasburg about 1480. He removed from Augsburg to Bâle in 1526, and afterwards lodged with Erasmus at Freyburg. He edited some works of Lucian and Martial, and published various other works. Died about 1535.

Lush, (Sir ROBERT,) an English legal writer, born at Shaftesbury, October 25, 1807. His best-known work was "The Practice of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster," (1840.) He was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in 1865, and in 1875 became a judge of the High Court of Justice. Died December 27, 1881.

Lŭsh'ing-tŏn, (Right Hon. STEPHEN,) D.C.L., an eminent English civilian and statesman, born in London in 1782, was the son of Sir Stephen Lushington. He was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar in 1806. Between 1807 and 1841 he represented Yarmouth, Ilchester, the Tower Hamlets, and other places, in Parliament, voting for the abolition of the slave-trade (1807) and for other liberal measures. He also contributed greatly to the abolition of slavery. He was one of the counsel for the defence in the trial of Queen Caroline, (1821.) In 1838 he was appointed a judge of the admiralty, and privy councillor. Died January 20, 1873.

Lusignan, (GUY DE.) See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

Lusignan, de, dẹh lü'zẽn'yŏn' or loo-sẽn-yän', (STEFANO,) a descendant of the royal family of Cyprus, was born in that island in 1537. He became a priest, and emigrated to Italy in 1571. He wrote a "History of Cyprus from the Time of Noah until 1572," and other works. Died about 1590.

Lussan, de, dẹh lü'sôN', (MARGUERITE,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1682. In 1730 she published the "Story of the Countess de Gondes," which was successful. She also wrote "The Life of the Brave Crillon," (1757,) and several historical romances. Died in 1758.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire"

Lussi, loos'see, (MELCHIOR,) a Swiss general and diplomatist, born at Stanz in 1529; died in 1606.

Lutatius Catulus. See CATULUS.

Luthbert. See LUBBERT, (SIBRAND.)

Lu'ther, (MARTIN,) [Ger. pron. mar'tin loo'tẹr; Lat. MARTI'NUS LUTHE'RUS; It. MARTINO LUTERO, mar-tee'no loo-tā'ro; Sp. MARTIN LUTERO, mar-tẽn' loo-tā'ro,] the great leader of the Reformation in Germany, was born at Eisleben, the 10th of November, 1483. He was the son of Hans Luther, a miner. His mother's maiden name was Margarethe Lindemann. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Latin school at Eisenach, then under the direction of Trebonius. In 1501 he entered the university at Erfurt. While here, he found in the university library a rare and precious book,—a Latin Bible,—which became an object of extraordinary interest to him. About this time a severe attack of illness, and, soon after, the sudden death of one of his intimate friends, (caused, as some historians state, by a stroke of lightning,) produced such an impression on the mind of young Luther, that he made a solemn vow to become a monk, and in July, 1505, he entered the Augustine convent at Erfurt. In 1507 he was ordained a priest, and in the following year, through the influence of Staupitz, (the provincial of his order, and subsequently vicar-general,) he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Wittenberg. Luther's visit to Rome, made in 1510, in fulfilment of a previous vow, opened to him new views of the character and condition of the Romish Church. In 1512 he was made licentiate and doctor of divinity, and began about this time to declare openly his views of scriptural theology, which he explained according to the system of Saint Augustine, resting the doctrine of justification solely on faith in the sacrifice of the Saviour. In 1517, Tetzel, a Dominican monk, received from the pope, (Leo X.,) through the Archbishop of Magdeburg, a commission for the sale of indulgences. With a view to increase the demand for his merchandise, Tetzel asserted, what few or none of the other Catholics appear to have ever claimed, that the indulgences not only released the purchasers from the necessity of penance, but absolved them from all the consequences of sin both here and hereafter. Indignant at what he regarded as an insult to reason and religion, Luther drew up his celebrated ninety-five propositions, in which he set forth in the strongest language the theo-

logical unsoundness as well as the pernicious effects of Tetzel's doctrine of indulgences. This publication involved Luther in violent controversies. Among the most conspicuous of his opponents was Dr. Eck, (in Latin, *Eckius* or *Eccius*,) professor of divinity at Ingolstadt. But the cause of the Reformer steadily gained ground, and among the number of his favourers was Frederick the Wise, the Elector of Saxony,—one of the most powerful princes of Germany. Leo having summoned Luther to plead his cause at Rome, the Elector interposed, and it was arranged that the examination or trial should take place at Augsburg, before Cardinal Cajetan, (Caietano,) the legate of the pope. The cardinal having refused to enter into any discussion with Luther, at the same time insisting that the latter should submit himself unreservedly to the authority of the papal see, Luther, fearing—perhaps with too much reason—the fate of John Huss, secretly withdrew from Augsburg, leaving an "appeal to the pope when he should be better informed." Soon after Leo issued a bull in support of the doctrine of indulgences; whereupon Luther appealed from the pope to a general council of the Church.

With a view to restore tranquillity to the Church, Leo sent his chamberlain Miltitz—a Saxon by birth, and a man of great tact and intelligence—as nuncio into Germany. By kindness and flattery, Miltitz obtained from Luther (March, 1519) a promise that he would submit to the authority of the pope and discontinue the controversy respecting indulgences, on condition that his adversaries should also preserve silence on the subject. Dr. Eck, however, would not permit the controversy to slumber. He soon after challenged Carlstadt, one of Luther's disciples, to a public dispute at Leipsic; so that Luther himself was again almost unavoidably involved in the contest. The result was a confirmation of his former views of the fallibility of the pope and the errors of the Church, which found expression in several publications, and especially in a work entitled "De Captivitate Babylonicâ Ecclesiæ," ("On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church.") Leo had, a short time previously to this publication, issued a bull condemning forty-one propositions which had been selected from the works of Luther, and directing the bishops to search diligently for the writings in which those errors were contained, and to have them publicly burned. Luther resolved to anticipate the blow, and at the same time to render the breach between himself and Rome forever impassable. Attended by a crowd of doctors, professors, and students, he proceeded to a spot fixed on for the purpose, without the walls of Wittenberg, near the east gate, and there burned before the assembled multitude the bull, with the accompanying decretals and canons relating to the pope's supreme authority.

Up to this period, it would appear that the reverence for the Church in which Luther had been educated had always exercised a controlling influence upon his mind; for, although he denounced in the boldest manner the abuses of the ecclesiastical power, he had ever manifested a profound respect for the sovereign pontiff himself. But now he broke through all restraint, and not only denied the authority of the pope, but he assailed him with all the fierce invective and vituperation which were so common in that age.

After this additional provocation, it was not to be expected that the thunders of the Church should slumber. Not content with merely excommunicating Luther and laying every place which should harbour him under an interdict, Leo urged the newly-elected emperor, Charles V., to come forward as the champion of Catholicism and inflict upon the arch-heretic and his adherents the punishment due to their apostasy. But the Elector of Saxony, to whom Charles had been indebted for his new dignity, interposed a second time, and so far prevailed that it was determined the cause of Luther should be tried before the Diet of the empire. The Diet assembled at Worms early in the year 1521. It was the wish and intention of the legate Aleander and the other advocates of the papal cause that Luther should not be present at his own trial. But the majority of the Diet, whether influenced by friendship for the Reformer or by the desire to preserve the appearance of justice in their proceedings, insisted that Luther should not be condemned unheard. The emperor was prevailed upon to grant him a safe-conduct, (dated March 6, 1521.) The greater number of Luther's friends earnestly dissuaded him from going to Worms. Even Spalatin, the secretary and confidential adviser of the Elector Frederick, sent him a pressing message exhorting him on no account to enter that city. Luther replied, "Were there as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the roofs of the houses, still would I enter," ("Wenn so viel Teufel zu Worms wären als Ziegel auf den Dächern, doch wollt' ich hinein.") He arrived in the city on the 16th of April, and appeared before the Diet the following day. When asked if he was the author of the works produced against him, containing the passages which had been condemned, he replied in the affirmative. On being again asked whether he was prepared to retract the objectionable doctrines contained in them, he answered that, as this question concerned the word of God, the Christian faith, and the salvation of souls, it was of great importance that he should not speak rashly, lest he should offend against the word of God: he therefore desired that time might be allowed him for consideration. The next day he was again brought before the Diet. While he admitted that in some instances he might have written with less humility and more violence than became his ecclesiastical character, he refused to retract anything that he had said, unless it could be shown to be contrary to the Scriptures; at the same time, he boldly repeated and defended several of his positions which had been objected to. Hereupon Charles and the other favourers of the Catholic cause refused to hear him any further. He was commanded to leave Worms. He accordingly returned to Saxony. As he was journeying on the borders of the Thuringian Forest, he was suddenly seized by a number of warriors in masks, and hurried off to the solitary castle of Wartburg, where his ecclesiastical habit was exchanged for the dress and sword of a knight. This whole proceeding was a stratagem of Frederick to protect the Reformer against the designs of his enemies. Luther had previously been apprised of the scheme. He remarks, in one of his letters, that he scarcely knew himself in his strange disguise.

Immediately after the departure of Luther, Aleander, the Papal legate, prevailed on Charles to give the edict against him the sanction of the imperial signature and seal. It was declared, in the name of the emperor, that, as soon as the term of his safe-conduct had expired, Luther should be seized and held in durance until they should be informed how to deal with him.

Luther remained in the castle of Wartburg about ten months. He left it in March, 1522, and returned to Wittenberg in order to rebuke the excesses into which some of his former disciples had fallen. In 1524 he laid aside the monastic dress; and in 1525 he married Catharina von Bora, who had once been a nun. Luther completed his German version of the Old Testament in 1534; his translation of the New Testament had appeared in 1522. These translations, by their extensive circulation, as well as by the force and beauty of the language, have exerted a most important influence upon German literature, which may almost be said to date its origin from their composition.

Frederick the Wise, Luther's faithful friend and protector, died in 1525, and was succeeded by his nephew John, who was an open and devoted adherent of the great Reformer. During the latter portion of his life, Luther was held in the highest consideration by most of the princes of Germany, where his doctrines continued to spread, and finally, even during his lifetime, extended to Moravia, Bohemia, Denmark, and Sweden. He died at Eisleben, the 18th of February, 1546, in the sixty-third year of his age. Among Luther's voluminous works, his translation of the Bible, already mentioned, is the most important. Besides his controversial writings, he has left numerous letters, sermons, etc. His "Table-Talk," ("Tischreden,") which is, says Carlyle, "the most interesting now of all the books proceeding from him," consists of sayings and anecdotes collected by Luther's friends after his death.

Although the character of Luther was especially distinguished by ardent zeal and unconquerable courage, yet on important occasions he could exercise the greatest moderation as well as discretion. The intrepidity with which he faced the dangers that threatened him at Worms is not more deserving of our praise than the admirable prudence and tact which he displayed in his defence on that memorable occasion. The fierce invective and coarse vituperation for which his controversial writings have been censured, are palliated by the consideration that such was the almost universal custom of that age. If his opposition was violent, it was not malignant or unforgiving. When his bitterest enemy, Tetzel,—the man who had excited Luther's fiercest indignation,—was in misfortune and disgrace, forsaken by all his friends, he received from his generous adversary a letter of condolence and consolation. As a reformer, Luther sought to introduce such changes only as he deemed to be imperatively demanded; and to the last he clung to some of the doctrines of his early faith which were rejected by all or nearly all the other Protestants. He was always an advocate of peace where peace could be had without the sacrifice of any great principle; and, so long as he lived, he steadfastly opposed, both by his counsels and by his influence, those religious contests which after his death desolated Germany.

"Justification by Faith" formed the great central doctrine in Luther's system of theology, as unconditional election and reprobation was the central idea of that of Calvin. The great aim of the latter would seem to have been to prove the utter and absolute helplessness of man; and, in the march of his inexorable logic, he sometimes appears equally regardless of the hopes of mankind and of the justice of God. Luther, while ascribing everything in the act of conversion to the grace of God, seems not so completely to close the door to human aspirations,—taking for his motto, "If thou canst believe —all things are possible to him that believeth."

Luther is described as a man of low stature but handsome person, with a lively complexion and falcon eyes. His voice was clear and of great power. On beholding his picture, Melanchthon is said to have exclaimed, "Each one of thy words was a thunderbolt!" ("Fulmina erant singula verba tua.") Carlyle says of him, "No more valiant man ever lived in that Teutonic kindred whose character is valour: the thing he will quail before exists not on this earth or under it." "He was," observes Heine, "not only the greatest, but the most German, man of our history. In his character all the faults and all the virtues of the Germans are combined on the largest scale. He had qualities which are very seldom found united, which we are accustomed to regard as irreconcilable antagonisms. . . . He was not only the tongue, but the sword, of his time. Sometimes he was wild as the storm that uproots the oak, and again he was as gentle as the zephyr which dallies with the violet." In a not dissimilar strain, Carlyle contrasts the wild, unconquerable energy with the affectionate tenderness of Luther's character: "A most gentle heart withal, full of pity and love, as, indeed, the truly valiant heart ever is." Alluding to Luther's fondness for music, he adds, "Death-defiance on the one hand, and such love of music on the other,—between these two, all great things had room."

Those who may desire to see a less favourable view of the great Reformer's character and influence, are referred to the article "Luther" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," from the pen of the editor, Dr. Hoefer.

See D'Aubigné, "History of the Reformation;" Michelet, "Mémoires de Luther," 2 vols., 1835; Melanchthon, "Life of Luther," ("Vita Lutheri;") Johann Mathesius, "Historia von Dr. M. Luther's Anfang, Lehr, Leben," etc., 1565; Immanuel Vega, "De M. Lutheri Vita et Miraculis," 1586; M. Dresser, "Historia M. Lutheri," 1598; T. Hayne, "Life and Death of Martin Luther," 1641; C. Juncker, "Vita Lutheri," etc., 1699; C. M. Seidel, "Erbauliches Leben Dr. M. Luther's," 1718; J. Colerus, "Lutherus Redivivus," 1718; J. Cochlæus, "Commentaria de Actis et Scriptis M. Lutheri," 1549; N. Taillepied, "Histoire de la Vie de M. Luther," 1577; Glocerus, "Historia von der Lehre, Leben, etc. Dr. M. Lutheri," 1586; J. D. Herrenschmidt, "Vita Dr. M. Lutheri," etc., 1742; C. J. Wagenseil, "Lebensgeschichte Dr. M. Luther's," 1782; Tischer, "Leben, Thaten und Meinungen Dr. M. Luther's," 1783; F. G. Zimmermann, "Memoria Dr. M. Lutheri," 1808; A. Bower, "Life of Dr. M. Luther," 1813; Ukert, "Dr. M. Luther's Leben," 1817; H. Mueller, "Dr. M. Luthers Leben und Wirken," 1817; Stang, "M. Luther, sein Leben," etc., 1835; G. Pfizer, "M. Luther's Leben," 1836; J. E. Riddle, "Luther and his Times," 1837; John Scott, "Luther and the Lutheran Reformation," 1838; Audin, "Histoire de la Vie de M. Luther," 2 vols., 1839; Hannah Lee, "Life and Times of M. Luther," Boston, 1839; M. Meurer, "M. Luther's Leben," 3 vols., 1846; Carl Jürgens, "M. Luther's Leben," 3 vols., 1847; R. Ferguson, "Luther: his Times, Character, and Works," 1848; F. W. Genthe, "Leben und Wirken Dr. M. Luther's," 1842; Ignaz Döllinger, "Luther: eine Skizze," 1851; E. Haag, "Vie de M. Luther," 1840; Jander, "Luther's Leben," etc., 1853; N. M. Petersen, "M. Luther's Levnet," 1840; J. A. Cramer, "Luther und Melanchthon," 1817; Paul Seidel, "Historia und Geschichte des Vaters Dr. M. Lutheri," 1581; Carl R. Richter, "Geschichte Dr. M. Luther's," 1817; K. F. A. Kahnis, "Lutherische Dogmatik," 2 vols., 1861-68; Dr. C. P. Krauth, "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology," etc., 1870; Carlyle, "On Heroes and Hero-Worship;" Hedge, "Prose Writers of Germany;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1839; and the recent "Life" by Köstlin, and that by Plitt.

Luther, (Paul,) a chemist, son of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1533. He became physician to Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and to his successor, Christian. Died at Leipsic in 1593.

Luther, (Karl Theodor Robert,) a German astronomer, born April 16, 1822. He discovered twenty small planets or asteroids between 1852 and 1875.

Lutherburg. See Louthergourg.

Luti, loo'tee, or **Lutti**, loot'tee, (Benedetto,) an excellent Italian painter of history, born at Florence in 1666, was a pupil of Gabbiani. He worked chiefly in Rome, and was patronized by Clement XI. According to Lanzi, many connoisseurs designated him the last master of the Florentine school. Among his merits are forms delicate and graceful, and a skilful distribution of colours and shadows. He painted in oil, in fresco, and in pastel. Among his master-pieces are an "Annunciation," "San Ranieri taking the Habit," and "The Prophet Isaiah," in the Lateran. Died in 1724.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ticozzi, "Dizionario;" Winckelmann, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon."

Lutke, loot'kĕh, (Feodor Petrovitch,) a Russian navigator and explorer, born at Saint Petersburg in 1797. In 1821 he was commissioned to explore Kamschatka, in 1822–24 he made several voyages in the Arctic regions, and in 1826–28 he commanded an exploring expedition round the world, in which he was accompanied by a scientific staff. He was made an admiral in 1856, and a count in 1866. Died in August, 1882.

Luton, lü'tôN', (Louis,) a French chemist and painter on glass, born in Paris in 1757; died in 1852.

Luttrell, Colonel. See Wilkes, (John.)

Lut'trĕll, (Henry,) an English poet, wit, and man of fashion, born in 1770. He is said to have been a natural son of Lord Carhampton. He published "Advice to Julia, a Letter in Rhyme," (1820,) and "Crockford House," (1827,) but was best known as a brilliant talker in London society. Died in 1851.

Lut'trĕll, (Narcissus,) an English political writer, who kept a diary of public events during the Revolution of 1688 and subsequent years, which Macaulay often quotes and calls a valuable manuscript. Died about 1732. His diary was published in 1857.

See "North British Review" for November, 1857.

Lutz, loots, (Wilhelm Meyer,) a German musician and composer, born at Männerstadt, Kissingen, in 1829. In 1848 he went to England, where he has since resided. He has produced many operas and operettas, chief among which are "Faust and Marguerite," (1855,) "Zaida," (1868,) "Legend of the Lys," (1873,) etc.

Lützelburger or **Luetzelburger**, lüt'sĕl-bûrG'ẹr, sometimes erroneously written **Leutzelburger**, (Hans,) also called Hans Frank, a Swiss wood-engraver, of whom very little is known, lived about 1520–40. Among the most important works attributed to him is the "Dance of Death," (usually ascribed to Holbein,) "Illustrations of the Old Testament," a portrait of Erasmus, and "The Sale of Indulgences."

See Nagler, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lützow or **Luetzow**, lüt'so, (Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm,) a Prussian general, born in 1782. In 1813 he commanded a free corps of "black chasseurs" against the French. Died at Berlin, December 6, 1834.

Lützow, von, fon lüt'so, (THERESA VON STRUVE,) MADAME, a German authoress, born at Stuttgart in 1804. She wrote several novels and books of travel. Died in Java in 1852.

Luvigini, loo-ve-jee'nee, **Luisini,** loo-e-šee'nee, or **Luisino,** loo·e·šee'no, [Lat. LUISI'NUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar, born at Udine in 1523. He was preceptor of the son of Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma. Among his works is a "Latin Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," (1554.) His poetical talent is praised by Muret and Giraldi. Died in 1568.

Luvigini or **Luisino,** (LUIGI,) a brother of the preceding, born at Udine, was a physician at Venice. Among his works is a version of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, in Latin hexameters, (1552.)

Lux, lŏoks, (ADAM,) a German republican, born at Mentz about 1770. He was sent to Paris in March, 1793, to solicit the annexation of his country to France. He witnessed with sympathy and admiration the conduct of Charlotte Corday at her execution. A few days later he published an apology for that heroine. For this and other offences he was executed in November, 1793.

Luxdorf, lŏoks'dorf, (BOLLE WILLUM,) a Danish writer and lawyer, born in the island of Seeland in 1716. He cultivated Latin poetry with success. Died in 1788.

Luxembourg, lük'sŏN'boor', (CHRISTIAN LOUIS DE MONTMORENCI,) Prince de Tingri, a French general, born in Paris in 1675, was the fourth son of the great Marshal Luxembourg. For his services at Oudenarde and Lille (1708) he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded at Ettlingen in 1734, and was made a marshal of France in the same year. From that time he was called MARSHAL DE MONTMORENCI. Died in 1746.

See PINARD, "Chronologie militaire."

Luxembourg, de, dęh lük'sŏN'boor', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC DE MONTMORENCI,) MARSHAL, born in 1702, was a grandson of the first Marshal Luxembourg. He was aide-de-camp of Louis XV. in the war of 1741, and, having served with distinction in Germany, became a marshal of France. He gave a home to J. J. Rousseau at Montmorenci. (See the notice of his wife, below.) Died in 1764.

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions."

Luxembourg, de, written also **Luxemburg,** (FRANÇOIS HENRI DE MONTMORENCI,) DUC, a celebrated marshal of France, born in Paris in 1628, was a son of the Count de Montmorenci-Bouteville, and a cousin-german of the great Prince de Condé. For his conduct at Lens in 1648 he was made maréchal-de-camp. From devotion to the Prince of Condé, he served several campaigns against France between 1653 and 1659, during which period Condé commanded the Spanish army. Having received a pardon from the king in 1660, he married the heiress of the house of Luxembourg, and assumed that name. In 1672 he obtained command of an army which invaded Holland and took several towns. His skilful retreat from Utrecht to Charleroi in November, 1673, raised him to the rank of the first captains of that age. In 1674 he commanded the right wing of Condé's army at Senef, and in 1675 received a marshal's bâton. He gained victories over the allies in Flanders in the campaign of 1677, which was followed by a long peace. Having incurred the enmity of Louvois, he was confined in the Bastille fourteen months on a charge of sorcery. In 1690, Louis XIV., against whom Austria, Spain, and England had formed a coalition, gave the chief command of his army to Marshal Luxembourg, who, since the death of Turenne and Condé, was the ablest of his generals. He defeated the allies at Fleurus in 1690. In the campaign of 1691 he defeated William III. of England at the great battle of Steenkerke. He was victorious over the same enemy and leader at Neerwinden, or Landen, in 1693. He died in January, 1695, after which the army of Louis gained few victories. "Even the admirers of William III.," says Macaulay, "were forced to own that in the field he was not a match for Luxembourg," whose "judgment was clearest and surest when responsibility pressed heaviest on him and when difficulties gathered thickest around him." "He gained immense renown at William's expense; but he had not the art of improving a victory, while William, of all generals, was best qualified to repair a defeat." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xix.)

See BEAURAIN, "Histoire militaire du Duc de Luxembourg," 1756; "Memoirs of Marshal Luxemburg," written by himself, 1758; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorenci," vols. iv. and v.; L. ARTOING, "Le Maréchal de Luxembourg," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luxembourg or **Luxemburg, de,** (LOUIS,) Comte de Saint-Pol, an ambitious French general, born in 1418. He fought against Louis XI. at Montlhéri about 1464, but was soon after won over by the high office of Constable of France, and married the queen's sister, Marie de Savoie. He was called the pivot of the principal intrigues of that time. His perfidy provoked Louis XI. and Charles the Bold to declare him their common enemy. He was beheaded in 1475.

See COMINES, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luxembourg, de, (MADELÈNE ANGÉLIQUE **de Neufville-Villeroi**—dęh nŭf'vèl' vèl'rwâ',) MARÉCHALE-DUCHESSE, born in 1707, was a granddaughter of Marshal Villeroi. She was married to Marshal C. F. de Luxembourg in 1750. About 1758 this couple gave Rousseau an asylum at Montmorenci. Rousseau has commemorated in his "Confessions" her charming conversation and liberality. Her rank and talents gave her great social influence in Paris. Died in 1787.

Luxembourg-Ligni, de, dęh lük'sŏN'boor' lèn'ye', (WALERAN,) Comte de Saint-Pol, was born in 1355, of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. While fighting for the French king, he was taken prisoner by the English in 1374. He married Matilda, a sister of Richard II. of England. Having been chosen Constable of France in 1412, he defeated the Armagnacs in battle. Died in 1417.

Luxemburg. See LUXEMBOURG.

Luyken or **Luycken,** loi'kęn, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born in 1649, lived in Amsterdam. He etched, after his own designs, many admired works, which display a fertile invention. The "Death of Coligny" is called his best production. Died in 1712.

Luynes or **Luines, de,** dęh lü-èn', (CHARLES D'ALBERT,) DUC, the favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was born in Languedoc in 1578. As the companion of Louis in youth, he acquired an ascendency over him, and about 1616 he became his most powerful minister. His cupidity and ambition excited many enemies, among whom was the king's mother; but through his influence she was sent into exile. In 1621 he was appointed Constable of France, and declared war against the Huguenots. It appears that Louis had resolved to discard him; but before that purpose was effected Luynes died, in December, 1621. He was a brother of Marshal Chaulnes, noticed in this work.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luynes, de, (HONORÉ THÉODORIC PAUL JOSEPH D'ALBERT,) DUC, a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1802, was a liberal patron of arts and sciences. He was admitted in 1830 into the Academy of Inscriptions, to which he contributed many valuable treatises on antiquities and medals. Died at Rome, December 14, 1867.

Luyts, loits, (JAN,) a Dutch philosopher and astronomer, born at Horn about 1660, became professor of physics at Utrecht. He was an opponent of the Cartesian philosophy. Died in 1721.

Luz, lüz, ? [Lat. LU'CIUS,] (LOUIS,) a Swiss Protestant theologian, born at Bâle in 1577. He wrote a "History of the Jesuits," (1626,) and other works. Died in 1642.

Luzac, lü'zâk', (ELIAS,) a Dutch philosopher and jurist, born near Leyden in 1723. He published in 1756 "Researches into the Principles of Human Knowledge." His "Riches of Holland," (1778,) a history of Dutch commerce, is highly esteemed. Died in 1796.

Luzac, (JAN,) a philologist and publicist of great merit, born at Leyden in 1746. He practised law in his native place. In 1775 he became chief editor of the "Gazette de Leyde." From 1785 until 1796 he was professor of Greek in Leyden University. He corre-

sponded with Washington and Jefferson, the former of whom wrote, "America is under great obligations to the writings and actions of such men as you." Among his works are "Socrates as a Citizen," ("De Socrate Cive,") dedicated to John Adams, of Massachusetts, and "Attic Readings," ("Lectiones Atticæ," 1809.) He was killed by an explosion of gunpowder at Leyden in 1807.

See SIEGENBEEK, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de J. Luzac."

Luzac, (STEVEN,) the uncle of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1706. He became in 1738 proprietor and editor of the "Gazette de Leyde," which is described as a model of accuracy and wisdom, and possessed much historical value. Died in 1787.

Luzan, loo-thân′, (Don IGNACIO,) a Spanish critic, poet, and literary reformer, born at Saragossa in 1702. About 1750 he was appointed director of the mint, a councillor of state, and minister of commerce. To counteract the vicious poetical style of Gongora, he wrote his celebrated "Art of Poetry," ("La Poetica, o Reglas de la Poesia en general," 1737,) which is said to have been effectual in rectifying the national taste. He produced several admired poems, one of which is "The Judgment of Paris." Died in 1754.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luzarches, de, dẹh lü′zȧrsh′, (ROBERT,) a French architect, designed the magnificent cathedral of Amiens, which was commenced in 1220 and finished in 1269.

Luzerne, de la, dẹh lȧ lü′zȧrn′, (ANNE CÉSAR,) CHEVALIER, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1741. In 1779 he was sent as minister to the United States, where he had much influence, and performed with credit the duties of a position which the absence of instructions made more responsible. He left the United States in 1783. He was ambassador from France to London from 1788 until his death, in September, 1791.

Luzerne, de la, (CÉSAR GUILLAUME,) a learned prelate, born in Paris in 1738, was a brother of the preceding. He became Bishop of Langres in 1770, and was elected to the States-General in 1789. He emigrated in 1791, returned in 1814, and was made a cardinal in 1817. Among his numerous works is "Considerations on Divers Points of Christian Morality," (5 vols., 1795.) Died in 1821.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Luzerne, de la, (CÉSAR HENRI,) COUNT, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1737, was a brother of the preceding, and a nephew of Malesherbes. He was appointed minister of the marine in 1787. The hostility of the dominant party caused him to resign in 1790. He emigrated in 1791, and died in Austria in 1799.

Luzzatto, loot-sât′to, (PHILOXENE,) a Jewish linguist, a son of S. D. Luzzatto, was born at Triest, July 10, 1829. He mastered twelve or more languages, and published various treatises, chiefly on Sanscrit, Assyrian, and other ancient tongues. Died January 25, 1854.

Luzzatto, (SAMUEL DAVID,) a Jewish scholar, born at Triest, in Austria, August 22, 1800. In early life he wrote against the Cabbalists and published some volumes of Hebrew verse. In 1829 he was made professor of biblical literature in the Rabbinical College of Padua. He wrote various theological treatises, commentaries, etc., and left a nearly complete Italian version of the Old Testament. Died at Padua, September 30, 1865.

Lyæus, lī-ee′us, [Gr. *Λυαῖος*, from *λύω*, to "free" or "loosen,"] a surname given to Bacchus, because he (wine) frees the mind from care; though some say it is because he loosens the limbs of his votaries, rendering them unable to walk. (See BACCHUS.)

Ly′all, (Sir ALFRED COMYNS,) K.C.B., an English writer, born at Coulston, Surrey, in 1835. He was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury College, was appointed home secretary in India in 1873, foreign secretary in 1878, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1882. He published "Asiatic Studies," (1882,) etc., and is a singularly able and original writer in prose and verse.

Lycambes. See ARCHILOCHUS.

Ly-cā′on, [Gr. *Λυκάων*,] a fabulous king of Arcadia, and a son of Pelasgus. He and his numerous sons were notorious for impiety and cruelty The poets feigned that Jupiter in disguise once visited Lycaon, who offered him human flesh to eat, for which offence he was changed into a wolf.

Lycius, lish′e-us, [*Λύκιος*,] a Greek sculptor, born in Bœotia, lived about 425 B.C. According to Pliny, he was a pupil of Myron.

Lycomède. See LYCOMEDES.

Lycomède, le′ko′mȧd′, the assumed name of GIUSEPPE MARIA ARRIGHI, (ȧr-ree′gee,) a Corsican writer, born in 1768. He published, in Italian, a "Historical Essay on the Civil and Political Revolutions of the Kingdom of Naples," (3 vols., 1812.) Died in 1834.

Lȳc-o-me′dēs, [Gr. *Λυκομήδης*; Fr. LYCOMÈDE, le′-ko′mȧd′,] a king of Scyros and of the Dolopians, was the father of Deidamia, who became the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles. The poets relate that young Achilles was committed to his care by Thetis to prevent him from going to the Trojan war. Lycomedes is said to have murdered Theseus, who sought refuge at his court.

Lycomedes, [Gr. *Λυκομήδης*,] an Arcadian general, was one of the founders of Megalopolis, (370 B.C.) He defeated the Spartans in 369, and took Pellene. He was murdered about 366 B.C.

Lȳ′con, [*Λύκων*,] an Athenian orator, who acquired notoriety as one of the accusers of Socrates. He was banished with Anytus for this offence.

Lycon, a Greek philosopher, born at Laodicea, lived about 300 B.C. He was the successor of Strato, and for about forty years was the head of the Peripatetic school of Athens. He had a high reputation for eloquence.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Lȳc′o-phron, [*Λυκόφρων*,] a Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Alexandria, from 280 to 250 B.C. He was one of the seven poets who were styled the "Pleiades." The numerous tragedies which he wrote have all been lost, but his lyric poem called "Cassandra," or "Alexandra," has come down to us. It is very obscure and enigmatical, but is admired as a prodigy of learning and valued as a treasury of facts and traditions.

See OSIANDER, "Bemerkungen zu Lycophron," 1826; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VOLKER, "De Lycophronis Cassandra," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ly-cor′tas [*Λυκόρτας*] of Megalopolis, an Achæan general, was the father of Polybius the historian, and a friend of Philopœmen. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 189 B.C. Died after 168 B.C.

Lycosthenes, le-kos′tȧ-nẹs, (CONRAD,) the Greek name of CONRAD WOLFFHART, a scholar, born in Alsace in 1518. He became minister of a church in Bâle in 1545, and published a curious work on "Prodigies," ("Prodigiorum Chronicon,") a new edition of Gesner's "Bibliotheca," and other works. Died in 1561.

Ly-cur′gus, [Gr. *Λυκοῦργος*; Fr. LYCURGUE, le′kürg′,] in classic mythology, a king of Thrace, who is said to have been a persecutor of Bacchus, and to have been punished with madness. According to another tradition, Jupiter deprived him of sight.

Lycurgus, [Gr. *Λυκοῦργος*; Fr. LYCURGUE, le′kürg′; Ger. LYKURGUS, le-kŏŏr′gŏŏs,] a famous Spartan lawgiver, who belongs to the period anterior to authentic history. Plutarch begins his biography with the remark that nothing certain can be said concerning him. According to Aristotle, he lived more than 850 years B.C. He is supposed to have been the son of King Eunomus, who was succeeded by another son, Polydectes. At the death of the latter, Lycurgus refused the crown, and defended the right of Charilaus, a posthumous son of Polydectes. He visited many foreign countries, whose institutions he studied, and, after a long absence, returned to Sparta, where he made social and political changes of the most radical kind. His constitution was considered by the Greeks as the model of a perfect aristocracy, but contained a strong democratic element. The executive power was divided between two persons called kings. A remarkable feature in his system was the equal division or community of property, which existed to an extent unequalled in any other country in ancient or modern

times. The interference of the state with domestic affairs and relations was carried to a great excess. His laws were based on the idea that men are made for the government, rather than the government for men. He is said to have prohibited the use of gold and silver money, and abolished all professions among the Spartans except that of arms, assigning all mechanical and menial employment to the slaves, *(Helots,)* who appear to have been treated with great severity. Having imposed on the people an oath that they would not alter his laws during his absence, he went into voluntary exile, from which he never returned. Tradition informs us that he vanished mysteriously from the earth. The Spartans erected a temple to him, and paid him divine honours. According to one legend, he ordered his ashes to be cast into the sea after his death, fearing that if his body were conveyed to Sparta the Spartans might think themselves absolved from their oath.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Lycurgus;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. ii. chap. vi.; PLATO, "De Legibus;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Die Dorier;" ARISTOTLE, "Politica;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" WEICHERT, "Questionum Lycurgearum Specimen," 1844; J. WEGELIN, "Politische und moraiische Betrachtungen über die Spartaniische Gesetzgebung des Lycurgus," 1763; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lycurgus, an eminent Athenian orator, born about 400 B.C., was the son of Lycophron. He is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and eloquence under Isocrates. For about fifteen years he presided over the public revenue with a high reputation for integrity and financial ability. In the contest with Philip of Macedon he supported the democratic party. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required Athens to deliver up to him in 335 B.C. This demand was firmly refused. Fifteen of his orations were extant in the time of Plutarch, and only one (that against Leocrates) has come down to us. His style is noble rather than elegant. Died in 323 B.C.

See NISSEN, "Dissertatio de Lycurgi Oratoris Vita," 1833; G. A. BLUME, "Narratio de Lycurgo Oratore," 1834; PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum."

Lyde. See JOYNER, (WILLIAM.)

Lȳd'gate, (JOHN,) an old English poet, born about 1375, became a monk of the abbey of Bury Saint Edmund's. He was ordained a priest in 1397, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he opned at the abbey above named a school, in which he taught languages, rhetoric, and versification. He acquired a high reputation as a poet. Among his numerous works are "The Story of Thebes," "The Fall of Princes," and the "History, Siege, and Destruction of Troy." Died about 1460.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Lȳd'ĭ-at, (THOMAS,) an English chronologer and mathematician, was born at Okerton in 1572. He became rector of Okerton about 1612. During the civil war he suffered persecution for his loyalty to Charles I., and he died very poor in 1646. His adversities are commemorated in these verses of Dr. Johnson:

> "If dreams yet flatter, once again attend:
> Hear Lydiat's life and Galileo's end."

Among his works (in Latin) are a Censure of Scaliger's Chronology, ("Emendatio Temporum contra Scaligerum," 1609,) "The Period of the Sun and Moon," and "The Measurement of the Solar Year."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lydius, lid'e-us, (JAKOB,) a Dutch scholar of the seventeenth century, was a minister of Dort. He published "Belgium Gloriosum," and other works.

Lȳ'dus, a son of Atys and Callithea, was the supposed ancestor of the ancient Lydians.

Lydus, [Gr. Λυδός,] the surname of JOANNES LAURENTIUS, [Ἰωάννης Λαυρέντιος,] a Greek historical writer, born at Philadelphia, in Lydia, about 490 A.D. He was employed many years in various official functions in the imperial palace at Constantinople. He resigned his offices about 550, and afterwards wrote many works, some of which are lost. An important treatise, "On the Magistrates of the Roman Republic," is still extant.

See PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lye, lī, (EDWARD,) an English philologist and clergyman, born at Totness in 1704. Soon after he left college he obtained the living of Houghton Parva, and in 1750 became vicar of Yardley Hastings. He acquired distinction by his researches into the Saxon language and literature. In 1743 he published the "Etymologicon Anglicanum," which Francis Junius had left in manuscript. His chief work is his "Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," (1772.) Died in 1767.

Lȳ'ell, (CHARLES,) a Scottish botanist, born about 1767, resided at Kinnordy, Forfarshire. He was the father of the geologist of the same name. Died in 1849.

Lyell, (Sir CHARLES,) an eminent British geologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Kinnordy, in Forfarshire, in November, 1797. He graduated at Oxford in 1821, and studied law, but soon relinquished the practice of that profession in order to devote his time to geology. About 1826 he began to contribute to the "Transactions of the Geological Society" a series of papers which display superior powers of observation and comparison, and in 1830 published the first volume of his important work, "Principles of Geology," (3 vols., 1830–33,) which was very favourably received. It reached the fifth edition in 1837. He afterwards divided the work into two parts, one of which was published under the title of "Elements of Geology," (1838.) In a subsequent edition the name was changed to "Manual of Elementary Geology." It is generally admitted that his work contributed much to place geology on a philosophical basis as an inductive science. Having visited the United States in 1841, he lectured on geology at Boston, and after his return published "Travels in North America, with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia," (2 vols., 1845.) He also wrote many treatises on the geology of America, which were printed in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society, and in other journals. In 1845 he made another excursion to the United States, the result of which was a "Second Visit to the United States," (2 vols., 1849.) Both of these books of travel contain much to interest the general reader. Mr. Lyell was knighted in 1848. He was elected president of the Geological Society in 1836, and again in 1850. He published in 1863 "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation." He was formerly prominent among the opponents of the "development" or Darwinian theory; but later in life he changed his views in that respect. Died February 22, 1875.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1839, and July, 1863; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1849, and October, 1851; "North British Review" for February, 1851; "North American Review" for October, 1845.

Lȳ'ford, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in Berkshire about 1598. He became a Calvinistic minister at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and wrote several works, one of which is called "Principles of Faith and of a Good Conscience." Died in 1653.

Lykurgos, le-koor'gos, (LOGOTHETIS,) a modern Greek patriot, born in the island of Samos in 1772. Soon after the breaking out of the war of independence in Greece, (1821,) he was chosen commander-in-chief of the army in Samos. He was also appointed civil and military governor of the island, which office he held till 1826. He afterwards became a senator under the new monarchy of Greece. Died in 1850.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lykurgus or **Lykurgos.** See LYCURGUS.

Lȳle, (THOMAS,) a Scottish poet, born at Paisley in 1792. He is remembered for the song "Kelvin Grove," which is still popular. Died in 1859.

Lyly, (JOHN.) See LILLY, (JOHN.)

Lȳ'man, (PHINEAS,) an American officer, born at Durham, in Connecticut, in 1716. He served with distinction against the French in Canada under General Johnson, Abercrombie, and others, and attained the rank of major-general. Died in 1775.

Lyman, (THEODORE,) an American naturalist, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, August 23, 1833. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1855 and in the sci-

entific school in 1858, was a lieutenant-colonel and aide on the staff of General Meade, 1863–65, and fishery commissioner of Massachusetts, 1865–82. He published the "Reports" of the Massachusetts Fishery Commission, 1865–82, "The Ophiuroidea of the Challenger Expedition," (4to, 1882,) and numerous papers, chiefly on the lower orders of marine zoology. In 1883 he was elected to Congress as an Independent.

Lyman, (THEODORE BENEDICT,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Brighton, Massachusetts, November 27, 1815. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1837, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1840, took priest's orders in 1841, lived in Europe from 1860 to 1870, being founder and incumbent of an Episcopal church in Rome, and in 1873 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, and succeeded Dr. Atkinson as diocesan in 1881.

Lyna. See HLIN.

Lynacer. See LINACRE.

Lynar, von, fon lee'naR, (FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a German statesman and scholar, born in Lower Lusatia in 1708. He held several high offices in Denmark between 1740 and 1749. He wrote political treatises, "Travels in Germany," etc. Died in 1781.

Lyncée. See LYNCEUS.

Lȳn'çeŭs, [Gr. *Λυγκεύς;* Fr. LYNCÉE, lăn'sà',] a king of Argos, was a son of Ægyptus, and married Hypermnestra, one of the Danaides. She saved his life when her forty-nine sisters killed their husbands. (See DANAIDES.)

Lynceus, one of the Argonauts, was a son of Aphareus, and celebrated for his keenness of sight. He was killed by Pollux.

Lȳnch, (JOHN,) a learned Irish priest and writer, born at Galway about 1600. He took refuge in France in 1652, and returned to Ireland after the restoration, (1660.) He wrote a historical work in Latin, entitled "Cambrensis Eversus," (1662,) and other works. Died in 1674.

Lȳnch, (PATRICK NIESON,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Cheraw, South Carolina, March 10, 1817. He studied in the Catholic seminary at Charleston, South Carolina, was trained in theology (1834–40) at the Propaganda in Rome, became a priest and a divinity-professor of Charleston, and was made vicar-general under Bishop Reynolds in 1850. In 1858 he was consecrated Bishop of Charleston. Died February 26, 1882.

Lȳnch, (THOMAS,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born in Prince George's Parish, South Carolina, in 1749. He graduated at Cambridge, England, and soon after his return was appointed to the command of a company in the first South Carolina regiment of provincial regulars. He was elected to the Congress of 1776. While on a voyage for his health, he was lost at sea in 1779.

Lynch, (WILLIAM F.,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia about 1805. He set out in 1847 on an expedition to explore the shores of the Dead Sea, of which he published an interesting account, entitled "Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea," (1849.) Died in 1865.

Lyncker, von, fon lĭnk'ẹr, (NIKOLAUS CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born at Marburg in 1643. He was a member of the aulic council at Vienna, and wrote many legal works. Died in 1726.

Lynde, līnd, (Sir HUMPHRY,) an English author, born in Dorsetshire in 1579. He was a member of Parliament for several years. He published "Ancient Characters of the Visible Church," and "Via Tuta, or the Safe Way," which was often reprinted. Died in 1636.

Lȳnd'hurst, (JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY,) LORD, an eminent English statesman, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1772, was the son of the distinguished painter John S. Copley, who took him to England about 1775. He was educated at Cambridge, and chose the profession of law. Having gradually risen to be the leader of the Midland circuit, he was elected to Parliament as a Tory in 1818, and appointed solicitor-general in 1819, when he was also knighted. Sir John became attorney-general in 1824, and was returned to Parliament by the University of Cambridge in 1826. After opposing the bill for Catholic emancipation, he accepted the office of lord chancellor in the Liberal ministry of Canning in April, 1827, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lyndhurst. Having been retained in his office by the Duke of Wellington, he voted in concurrence with his colleagues for Catholic emancipation in 1829. In November, 1830, the Liberal party, under Earl Grey, came into power, and Lord Lyndhurst was deprived of the great seal; but in 1831 he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer. He made an able speech against the Reform bill in 1832. In the court of exchequer he displayed eminent judicial qualifications. He was again lord chancellor during the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1834. In August, 1841, Sir Robert became premier, and Lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor, of a new Conservative ministry, which was deprived of power by the triumph of the Whigs in 1846. After that date, until near his death, he was one of the most prominent orators of his party in the House of Lords. He advocated the prosecution of the Russian war (1854–56) in several eloquent speeches. Died in 1863.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," 1869; FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; "Biographical Sketches from the Note-Book of a Law Reporter," by W. H. BENNETT, London, 1867.

Lyndsay. See LINDSAY.

Lȳne, (JOSEPH LEYCESTER,) an English clergyman, born in London, November 23, 1837, best known as FATHER IGNATIUS. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and in 1860 was ordained in the Established Church. He assumed the name of "Ignatius of Jesus," and founded Llanthony Abbey (Anglican) in Wales, adopting a Benedictine rule for the monks and nuns of his community. He has published hymns, poems, "Tales of Llanthony," "Brother Placidus," "Leonard Morris," "Tales of the Monastery," etc.

Lynedoch, līn'dọk, (THOMAS GRAHAM,) BARON, a British general, born in Perthshire in 1750. Having obtained the rank of general, he served under Sir John Moore in Portugal in 1808–9. He gained a victory at Barossa in 1811, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Vitoria, in 1813. He was raised to the peerage in 1814. Died in 1843.

Lȳn'wood, Lȳnd'wood, or **Lin'wood**, (WILLIAM,) an English canonist, and Bishop of Saint David's. Died in 1446.

Lȳ'ọn, (GEORGE FRANCIS,) an English navigator, born in Sussex in 1795, entered the navy in his youth. In 1818–19 he was the companion of J. Ritchie in an expedition into the interior of Africa, of which he published an account in 1821. Captain Lyon commanded one of the ships in Parry's voyage to the Northern Ocean, (1821–23,) and kept a journal, which was published. Both of the works above named are commended. Died in 1832.

See "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821.

Lȳ'ọn, (MARY,) a meritorious teacher, born at Buckland, Massachusetts, in 1797, was the founder of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in that State. It was opened in 1837, and soon acquired a very high reputation and extensive patronage. "She presided for years over an admirable school," says Allen. Died at South Hadley in 1849.

See DR. HUMPHREY'S "Life of Mary Lyon," and "Recollections of Mary Lyon," by MISS F. FISK, Boston, 1866; ALLEN'S "American Biographical Dictionary."

Lyon, (MATTHEW,) born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1746, emigrated to America, where he served in the Revolutionary war and distinguished himself as a politician of the Democratic party. Died in 1822.

Lyon, (NATHANIEL,) an able American general, born at Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, in July, 1819, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1851. Early in 1861 he was placed in command of the United States Arsenal at Saint Louis, where he rendered important services to the cause of the Union. He captured a large band of secessionists at Camp Jackson, Missouri, in May, and was appointed commander of the department of Missouri in June, 1861. He defeated the insurgents at Booneville, June 17, after which he marched to Springfield. He commanded an army of about 6000

men which engaged a superior force at Wilson's Creek, where he was killed, August 10, 1861. His loss was deeply lamented as a national disaster. He left by will about thirty thousand dollars to the public treasury.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion;" "Last Political Writings, etc. of Nathaniel Lyon," New York, 1861.

Lyonnet, le'o'nā', (PIERRE,) a skilful anatomist, naturalist, and engraver, of French origin, was born at Maestricht in 1707. He studied law, and was employed at the Hague as secretary and translator for Latin and French by the government. About 1760 he published an "Anatomical Treatise on the Caterpillar which eats the Willow," which, says Cuvier, "is among the masterpieces of human industry." The engravings are exquisitely neat and delicate. Died in 1789.

See P. H. MARKON, "Notice biographique sur P. Lyonnet," 1795; JOURDAN, in the "Biographie Médicale," vol. vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lyonnet, (ROBERT,) a French physician, born at Puy-en-Velay. He became physician to Louis XIII., and published a treatise on the Plague, (1639.)

Lȳ'ons, (EDMUND,) LORD, a British admiral, born near Christchurch, Hants, in 1790. He entered the navy about 1801. In 1811 he performed a daring exploit when he captured by storm the Dutch fort Marrack in the island of Java. He became a post-captain in 1814, after which a long peace followed. In 1828 he commanded a vessel at the blockade of Navarino. He was knighted in 1835, and appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Athens, where he remained until 1849. At the beginning of the war against Russia, (1853,) Sir Edmund was appointed second in command in the Black Sea. His ship, the Agamemnon, was engaged with the enemy on the shore at the battle of Alma, in September, 1854. He planned a successful expedition against the forts on the Sea of Azov, and became commander-in-chief of the fleet in June, 1855. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in 1856. Died in 1858.

Lyons, (ISRAEL,) a Polish Jew, taught Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, and published a Hebrew Grammar. Died in 1770.

Lyons, (ISRAEL,) an English botanist and mathematician, born at Cambridge in 1739, was the son of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Fluxions," and a work on the plants growing near Cambridge. At the invitation of Sir Joseph Banks, he went to Oxford about 1762, and lectured there on botany. The bureau of longitude selected him to accompany Captain Phipps towards the North Pole in 1773. Died in 1775.

Lyons, (RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL,) LORD, a son of Edmund, noticed above, was born in 1817, and inherited the title of baron in 1858. He was ambassador to the United States from 1859 to 1865, and to Constantinople from 1865 to 1867, when he was sent to Paris in the same capacity. He was made a viscount in 1881. Died December 5, 1887.

Lyra, de, dẹh le'rȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French monk and exegetical writer of high reputation, born at Lyre in the thirteenth century. He was a good Hebrew and Greek scholar. He wrote a commentary on the Bible, "Postillæ Perpetuæ," which was esteemed and often reprinted. The first edition appeared at Rome in 1472, (5 vols.) Died in Paris in 1340.

Lys. See LIS.

Lȳ-san'dẹr, [Gr. *Λύσανδρος;* Fr. LYSANDRE, le'zôNdR';
Ger. LYSANDROS, le-zân'dros,] one of the ablest generals and statesmen of ancient Sparta, makes his first appearance in history near the close of the Peloponnesian war. In 407 B.C. he was chosen commander of the fleet, with which he gained a victory over the Athenians at Notium in that year. He made himself very popular with the Persian allies of Sparta, and he defeated the Athenian fleet in a decisive battle at Ægospotami in 405. In 404 he captured Athens, and changed its democracy into an oligarchy ruled by thirty archons, (usually called the Thirty Tyrants.) He was then the most powerful man in Greece, but soon found an able rival in Agesilaus, who became King of Sparta in 398 B.C. and thwarted his ambitious designs. Lysander meditated a revolution in Sparta by the abolition of hereditary royalty. Before his design was matured, he was appointed commander of an army sent against the Thebans, and was killed in battle at Haliartus in 395 B.C. In Plutarch's "Lives" Lysander is brought into comparison with the Roman Sulla.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Vita Lysandri;" W. VISCHER, "Alcibiades und Lysandros," 1845; PLUTARCH, "Life of Agesilaus;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Lysandre. See LYSANDER.

Lysandros, the German of LYSANDER, which see.

Lyschander or **Lyscander**, lis-kăn'dẹr, (CLAUDIUS CHRISTOPHORSEN,) a Danish chronicler, born in 1557. He wrote a "Chronicle of Greenland," in Danish verse, (1608,) and flattered the national vanity in a fabulous work on the genealogy of the Danish kings, entitled "Synopsis of Danish History," ("Synopsis Historiæ Danicæ," 1622.) Died in 1623.

Lyser, lee'zẹr, originally **Leonhardt**, lā'on-hart', (CAROLINE,) a German authoress, born at Dresden in 1817. Among her works are fugitive poems, "Sketches of Character for German Matrons and Maids," (1838,) and "Albert Dürer," a drama, (1840.)

Lyser, (MICHAEL,) a German anatomist, born at Leipsic about 1650. He published a good manual of anatomy, entitled "Culter Anatomicus," (1653.) He shares with Bartholin the honour of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels.

Lyser or **Lyserus**, (POLYCARP.) See LEYSER.

Lysias, lish'e-as, [*Λυσίας,*] one of the ten Athenian orators, was born at Athens in 458 B.C., and was the son of Cephalus, in whose house Plato placed the scene of his famous dialogue "On the Republic." From 443 until 411 he lived at Thurium, in Italy, from which he was expelled by the victorious Spartans at the latter date. He then returned to Athens, where his property was confiscated by the Thirty Tyrants, who would have put him to death if he had not escaped, 404 B.C. Soon after that date he united with Thrasybulus in the expulsion of the Thirty, and opened a school of rhetoric in Athens. His orations, amounting to more than two hundred, were mostly composed after his return to Athens, (411.) Thirty-four of these have come down to us. Lysias died at Athens about 378 B.C., leaving a high reputation as a writer of orations, only one of which, it is said, was spoken by him. His diction is eminently graceful, pure, and perspicuous. "He resembles," says Quintilian, "rather a pure fountain than a great river," ("puro fonti quam magno flumini propior.")

See PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" FRANZ, "Dissertatio de Lysia Oratore Attico," (in Greek,) 1838; SUIDAS, "Lysias;" L. HORLSCHER, "Dissertatio de Lysiæ Vita et Dictione," 1837

Lȳ-sic'rą-tēs, [*Λυσικράτης,*] an Athenian, who lived about 335 B.C., and whose name has been preserved by means of a beautiful choragic monument built for him at Athens. It has been commonly called "the Lantern of Demosthenes," from a tradition that he used it as a place of study.

Lȳ-sim'ą-chus, [Gr. *Λυσίμαχος;* Fr. LYSIMAQUE, le'ze'măk',] King of Thrace, was born in Macedonia about 355 B.C. In his youth he was so distinguished for courage and strength that Alexander the Great chose him as one of his body-guards. In the division of provinces at the death of Alexander, (323,) Lysimachus obtained Thrace and some adjacent districts. In 315 he joined Seleucus, Cassander, and Ptolemy in a coalition against Antigonus. Lysimachus marched into Asia Minor, formed a junction with Seleucus, and fought a battle at Ipsus in 301 B.C., where Antigonus was defeated and killed. By this victory he acquired the northwestern part of Asia Minor. Demetrius of Macedon having been defeated and dethroned by the allied armies of Lysimachus, Pyrrhus, and Seleucus, the first annexed Macedon to his dominions in 286. He was soon after involved in a war with Seleucus, and was killed in battle at Corupedion in 281 B.C.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" JUSTIN, "History," books xiii., xv., and xvii.; DIODORUS SICULUS, books xviii., xix., and xx.

Lysimaque. See LYSIMACHUS.

Lysippe. See LYSIPPUS.

Lȳ-sip'pus, a Greek poet of the old comedy, born in Arcadia, flourished about 434 B.C.

Lysippus, [Gr. *Λύσιππος;* Fr. LYSIPPE, le'zĕp',] a Greek statuary of great celebrity, was born at Sicyon, and flourished in the reign of Alexander the Great, about 330 B.C. He formed his style by the imitation of nature, without much respect to the conventionalities of the schools. His statues and groups, according to the best authorities, were some fifteen hundred in number, all or nearly all of which were of bronze. None of his works are known to be extant, though several well-authenticated copies are to be seen. Among his master-pieces, described by Pliny, Pausanias, and others, were colossal statues of Zeus and Hercules, a statue of Time or Opportunity, (*Καιρός,*) and several images of Alexander the Great, who is said to have issued an edict that no one should make his statue but Lysippus.

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxiv.; PAUSANIAS, i., ii., vi., and ix.; SILLIG, "Catalogus;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lȳ'sis, [*Λῦσις,*] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Tarentum, lived about 400 B.C. He is said to have received lessons from Pythagoras. Having been driven from Italy by persecution, he settled at Thebes, and became the teacher of Epaminondas.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Lysistrate. See LYSISTRATUS.

Lȳ-sis'tra-tus, [Fr. LYSISTRATE, le'ze'străt',] a Greek statuary of Sicyon, was a brother of Lysippus, and flourished about 425 B.C. He is said to have been the first who used gypsum moulds in the formation of wax figures.

Lȳ'sons, (DANIEL,) an English physician, practised at Bath, where he died in 1800. He had published several medical treatises.

Lysons, (Rev. DANIEL,) an English topographical writer, born at Rodmarton in 1760, was a nephew of the preceding. He published a valuable work entitled "The Environs of London," (1792–96,) and became rector of Rodmarton. In partnership with his brother Samuel, he published another excellent topographical work, "Great Britain," ("Magna Britannia," 1806–22.) Died in 1834.

Lysons, (SAMUEL,) an English antiquary, brother of the preceding, was born at Rodmarton in 1763. He was one of the directors of the Society of Antiquaries. About 1804 he was chosen keeper of the records of the Tower of London. His principal work is "Great Britain," ("Magna Britannia," 1806–22,) in which he was aided by his brother Daniel. Died in 1819.

Lȳte, (HENRY,) an English botanist, born in Somersetshire in 1529. He published, in 1578, an English version of Dodoen's "History of Plants," with many engravings. Died in 1607.

Lyte, (HENRY FRANCIS,) a British hymn-writer, born at Ednam, Scotland, June 1, 1793. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Anglican Church, and held curacies in Ireland, and at Brixham, in England. His health was never robust. He died at Nice, November 20, 1847. Among his works are "Tales in Verse," (1826,) "Poems, chiefly Religious," (1833,) "The Spirit of the Psalms," (1834,) and a fine biography of Henry Vaughan, the Silurist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of several popular hymns.

Lytle, lī'tl̤, (WILLIAM HAINES,) an American general, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826. He served as colonel in Western Virginia in 1861, and was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Lȳt'tle-tọn or **Lȳt'tl̤-tọn**, (CHARLES,) an English antiquary, born at Hagley in 1714, was a brother of Lord George, noticed below. He became Bishop of Carlisle in 1762. Died in 1768.

Lyttleton or **Lyttelton**, (GEORGE,) LORD, an English author and statesman, born in 1709, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, and a descendant of the great jurist Littleton. About 1730 he entered Parliament, where he became a successful speaker and acted with the opponents of Walpole. He was afterwards secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in 1744 was appointed a lord of the treasury. In 1747 he published "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of Saint Paul," a work of superior merit. He was chancellor of the exchequer for several months in 1756, and resigned that office (for which he was not well qualified) when Pitt became prime minister. In 1759 he was created Baron Lyttleton. He was author of a popular work entitled "Dialogues of the Dead," (1760,) of a valuable "History of Henry II.," and of several poems, "which," says Dr. Johnson, "have nothing to be despised, and little to be admired." Died in 1773.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" PHILLIMORE, "Life of Lord Lyttleton," 1845; "Quarterly Review" for June, 1846; "Monthly Review" for April and May, 1772, and December, 1774.

Lyttleton, (THOMAS.) See LITTLETON.

Lyttleton, (THOMAS,) LORD, a son of Lord George, noticed above, was born about 1744. The day of his death is said to have been announced to him three days before it occurred, by means of a dream or vision. Died in 1779.

Lȳt'tọn, (EDWARD ROBERT **Bulwer-Lytton**,) EARL OF, an English poet, only son of Edward Bulwer, Baron Lytton, the celebrated novelist. He was born November 8, 1831, and was educated at Harrow and Bonn. He entered the diplomatic service in 1849, and did duty at Washington, Florence, Paris, the Hague, Constantinople, Vienna, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, and Madrid. While secretary of embassy at Paris in 1873 he succeeded to the titles of his father, and soon after was made minister plenipotentiary at the French capital. In 1874 he was made minister at Lisbon, and from 1876 to 1880 was Viceroy of India. He published, under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith," several volumes of verse, including "Clytemnestra," (1855,) "The Wanderer," (1859.) "Lucile," (1860,) "Poetical Works," (1867,) "Orval," (1869,) "Fables in Song," (1874,) etc. He also published a "Memoir of Julian Fane," (1871,) "The Ring of Amasis," (a romance, 1863,) "Life and Letters" of his father, (1883,) and a collection of Servian songs.

Lyveden, līv'dẹn, (ROBERT VERNON SMITH,) LORD, born in London in 1800, was a nephew of the famous Rev. Sydney Smith. He represented Northampton as a Liberal member of Parliament from 1831 to 1859, and was secretary at war in 1852. Died February 10, 1873.

M.

Maan, mȯN, (JEAN,) a French historian and ecclesiastic, born at Mans, became canon of Tours in 1648.

Maanen, van, vän mä'nẹn, (CORNELIS FELIX,) a Dutch statesman, born at the Hague in 1769. After the accession of King William he was made president of the Assembly of Notables, and minister of justice, (1815.) His unpopular measures contributed to bring about the Belgian revolution, and in 1830 he resigned his office. Died in 1843.

Maas, mȧs, (ARNOULT VAN AART,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Gouda about 1620, was a pupil of D. Teniers. Died after 1650.

See PILKINGTON. "Dictionary of Painters."

Maas or **Maes**, mȧs, (DIRK or DIEDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1656, was a pupil of Berghem and Huchtenburgh. He excelled in battle-pieces and hunting-scenes. Died in 1715.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Maas or **Maes**, mȧs, (GODFRIED,) a skilful Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1660, was a pupil of his father. He was chosen a director of the Academy in 1682, and acquired a fair reputation as an artist. He died in 1722, or, according to some authorities, about 1710.

Maas or **Maes**, (NICOLAAS,) an eminent Dutch painter

of genre and portraits, born at Dort in 1632, was a pupil of Rembrandt. In his youth he imitated the manner of that master with success. He afterwards adopted a different style. About 1678 he removed to Amsterdam, where he applied himself chiefly to portraits and became a fashionable artist. Died in 1693.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Maass, mȧss, (JOHANN GEBHARD EHRENREICH,) a German philosopher and savant, born near Halberstadt in 1766. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1798, and published, besides other works, "Essays on the Imagination," (1792,) the "Passions," (1805–07,) and the "Sentiments," (1811.) Died in 1823.

Mabellini, mȧ-bĕl-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA CARLO MARIA,) an Italian Hellenist, known in France by the name of ABBÉ MABLIN or MABLINI, was born in Piedmont in 1774. He was professor of Greek in Paris, where he died in 1834.

Mabil or **Mabille**, mȧ-beel' or mȧ'bĕl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a learned writer, of Italian extraction, was born in Paris in 1752. He made a good translation of Livy into Italian, and published "Mabiliania," "The Influence of Poetry on the Customs of Nations," (1804,) and other works. Died in 1836.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" CATULLO, "Cenni biografici del Cavaliere P. L. Mabil," 1836.

Mabillon, mȧ'be'yôN', (JEAN,) a very learned French author, born in the diocese of Rheims in 1632, became a Benedictine monk. In 1685 he visited Italy, by order of the king, to collect manuscripts and historical documents, and on his return published his "Museum Italicum," (1687–89.) His "Treatise on Monastic Studies" (1691) was received with favour. Among his most important works is a treatise on Diplomatics, (1681.) Died in 1707.

See CHAVIN DE MALAN, "Histoire de Mabillon," 1843; J. LABOUDERIE, "Notice sur Dom Mabillon;" THIERRY RUINART, "Abrégé de la Vie de Dom J. Mabillon," 1709; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mably, de, dẹh mȧ'ble', (GABRIEL BONNOT,) ABBÉ, a French historical writer, born at Grenoble in 1709, was a brother of Étienne Bonnot de Condillac. He became a resident of Paris in his youth, and produced in 1740 his "Parallel between the Romans and French in Respect to Government," which was very successful. In 1743 he negotiated a secret treaty with Prussia against Austria. Among his numerous works are "Observations on the Romans," (1751,) and "Observations on the History of France," (1765.) Died in 1785.

See L. BARTHÉLEMY, "Vie privée de Mably," 1791; BRIZARD, "Éloge de Mably," 1787; P. C. LÉVESQUE, "Éloge historique de l'Abbé de Mably," 1787; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Maboul, mȧ'bool', (JACQUES,) a French pulpit orator, Bishop of Alet, born in Paris about 1650; died in 1723.

Mabuse, mȧ'büz', or **Maubeuge**, mō'buzh', (JAN,) a famous Flemish painter, whose family name was GESSART or GASSAERT, was born at Maubeuge in 1499. He is said to have studied in Italy. He worked in Middelburg and in London, where he painted portraits of the royal family in the reign of Henry VIII., and historical pictures, which are still admired. Among his masterpieces was a "Descent from the Cross," which was destroyed by lightning at Middelburg, and "The Wise Men's Offering," now owned by the Earl of Carlisle. His habits were very intemperate and prodigal. Died about 1562.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; PIÉRART, "Recherches historiques sur Maubeuge," 1853.

Mac-ad'ạm, (JOHN LOUDON,) a Scottish surveyor, noted for his improvement in roads, born September 21, 1756. He lived in America, 1770–83, taking an active part against the colonies, and making and losing a fortune in the war. He constructed the first macadamized roads, near Bristol, about 1815, and explained his system in his "Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Public Roads," (1819.) In 1827 he was made general surveyor of the metropolitan roads, and afterwards received a grant of £10,000 for his services. Died in 1836.

See "Annual Register," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Macaire. See MACARIUS.

Mac-ạ-năl'lў, (DAVID RICE,) an American Methodist divine, born in Granger county, Tennessee, in 1810. He has published "Sketches of the Life and Character of Mrs. Ramsay," and other biographical works.

Mac-Ar'dell, (JAMES,) an excellent English engraver in mezzotinto, born about 1710. He engraved portraits of many eminent contemporaries, and subjects after Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Murillo, and other masters. Among his works are "Moses on the Nile," after Van Dyck, and an "Assumption," after Murillo. Died in 1765. Of MacArdell Basan observes that he "was one of the best engravers in mezzotinto that England ever produced."

See STRUTT, article "Ardell" in his "Dictionary of Engravers."

Macarel, mȧ'kȧ'rĕl', (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Orléans in 1790. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Administrative Jurisprudence," (1818.) Died in 1851.

Mạ-cā'rĭ-us, [Gr. *Μακάριος*; Fr. MACAIRE, mȧ'kȧR',] an eminent ascetic or hermit of Egypt, born about 300 A.D., has been canonized as a saint by the Catholic Church. Fifty extant Greek homilies are ascribed to him. Died about 390 A.D.

Another SAINT MACARIUS, called Junior, lived at Alexandria in the fourth century, and was noted for his ascetic piety. He is supposed to be the author of a work called the "Rule of Saint Macarius."

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés;" SCHATTEMAN, "Leven van den H. Macarius," 1623; GENNADIUS, "De Viris illustribus."

Mạc-ar'thur, (DUNCAN,) an American soldier and statesman, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772. He served in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1830. Died in 1840.

Mac-Ar'thur, (JOHN,) a general, born in Scotland about 1826, emigrated to Illinois about 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Shiloh, April, 1862, and at Corinth, in October of the same year.

MacArthur, (JOHN,) a distinguished architect, born at Bladenoch, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, May 13, 1823, came to Philadelphia when only ten years of age. He learned the business of a carpenter, and studied drawing and architecture in his evenings. In 1848 he was awarded the first premium for his plan of a new House of Refuge, and was given the entire charge of the erection of the building. Among the prominent buildings erected by him in Philadelphia, we may name the Continental Hotel and Jayne's splendid mansion at the corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets. He was architect for the war department during the war, and after its close for the navy department, for which he built the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and other similar works.

Mạc-art'ney, (GEORGE,) EARL OF, a statesman, of Scottish descent, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1737. He was elected to Parliament in 1768, and appointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1769. In 1775 he was chosen Governor of the island of Granada, which the French captured from him in 1779. From December, 1780, to 1786, he was Governor of Madras. He was appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Warren Hastings, but declined on account of ill health. His most remarkable public service was his embassy to China, where he arrived in August, 1793, being the first English ambassador to that court. He refused to prostrate himself before the emperor, according to Chinese etiquette. Though he failed to obtain a commercial treaty, he maintained his reputation as an able negotiator. He was raised to the peerage as a baron in 1776, and was made Earl of Macartney in 1794. He died in 1806, after which appeared a "Journal of the Embassy to China in 1792–94."

See an "Account of the Public Life, etc. of Lord Macartney," by JOHN BARROW, 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Macaulay, mạ-kaw'le, (CATHARINE,) an English authoress, whose maiden name was SAWBRIDGE, was born in Kent in 1733. She was married to Dr. George Macaulay, of London, about 1760, and published a "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover," (1763,) which is favourable to republicanism. In 1785 she visited Washington at Mount Vernon. She wrote several political treatises. "Her history," says T. B. Macaulay,

"is more distinguished by zeal than either by candour or skill." Died in 1791.

See WILKES, "Life and Letters;" "Monthly Review" for March 1765, May, 1769, and August, 1771.

Macaulay, (THOMAS BABINGTON,) BARON, an eminent English scholar, critic, and historian, was born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, October 25, 1800. His father, Zachary Macaulay, was a native of Scotland, of Highland descent; his mother, Selina Mills, the daughter of a bookseller of Bristol, was of a Quaker family. His home education was religious and somewhat austere. Mrs. Hannah More, who was intimate with his parents, has given in her letters many interesting particulars of the future historian. From his earliest childhood he was passionately fond of poetry,—so much so that he could hardly be prevailed on to read prose. Later, however, we find him deeply interested in history, and warmly discussing with a friend of his own age the respective merits of Marlborough and other eminent commanders. (See "Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay, containing Notices of Lord Macaulay's Youth," 1860.)

When about twelve years of age, he was placed under the instruction of Mr. Preston, with whom he laid the foundations of his acquaintance with the classics. At eighteen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, having twice won the chancellor's medal for English verse,—the first time for a poem on "Pompeii," in 1819, the second for one on "Evening," in 1820. He graduated as B.A. in 1822, and soon after was chosen a Fellow of his college. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. "The Battle of Ivry," one of the most universally admired of his shorter poems, was published in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine" in 1824. In 1825 he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" an article on Milton, which at once placed him in the foremost rank of the most distinguished essayists of the age. This was the commencement of that splendid and fascinating series of review-articles, the publication of which may be said to form an era in the history of literature, when for the first time the critical or historic essay threatened to bear away the palm of popularity from the most brilliant works of fiction.

Macaulay entered Parliament in 1830, as a representative of the borough of Calne. While at Cambridge he had distinguished himself as an orator, and he now more than justified the high expectations which his friends had formed of his parliamentary career. His speeches on the Reform bill (in 1830–32) established his fame as an able and eloquent speaker. It is said, however, that, owing to his rapid and somewhat monotonous delivery, his speeches were more effective and convincing when they appeared in print than when spoken in the House of Commons. One of his most remarkable efforts was his great speech (1833) on the bill for the renewal of the charter of the East India Company. He was soon after made a member of the supreme council of India, and placed at the head of the law commission to prepare a new code for the government of that country. Although it was found impossible to carry into immediate effect many of the reforms which he sought to introduce, his efforts in this cause have not been without important results. Since the government of India was transferred to the imperial crown, his code has been made the basis of the legal system of the country. His sojourn in India (from 1835 to 1838) had made him acquainted with its history and with the character of its various peoples; and to the knowledge thus acquired in a field hitherto untrodden by him, we are indebted for two of his most effective and most brilliant essays,—those on Clive and Warren Hastings.

Having returned to England in 1838, he again entered Parliament, as a representative of the city of Edinburgh, and soon after received the appointment of secretary at war in the Melbourne ministry. On the fall of the Whigs in 1841, he went into the opposition. When they returned to power in 1846, he was made paymaster-general. He had been regularly re-elected from Edinburgh until 1847, when, owing to an unusual combination of different party elements, he was defeated. The mortification of this repulse stung him very deeply. He resolved to devote the remainder of his life to studious retirement. He seems to have felt, indeed, that his proper vocation was the pursuit of literature, apart from the excitements of the political arena. One of the important results of his withdrawal from public life was his being able to apply himself without interruption to the composition of his great work, the "History of England," the first two volumes of which made their appearance near the close of 1848. Never before in the annals of literature was any work of history welcomed by the public with such enthusiastic admiration. His work was read by tens of thousands with as much eagerness and delight as a fresh novel by Scott or Bulwer would have been. In 1849 Macaulay was chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Not long after, in a speech which he made in that city, he took a formal leave of political life, explaining at the same time the principles by which he had sought to guide his course while he was connected with the government. Among other things, he said on that occasion, "I cannot accuse myself of having ever been untrue either to the cause of civil or religious liberty, or to the cause of property and law. I reflect with pleasure that I bore a part in some of those reforms which corrected great abuses and removed just discontents. I reflect with equal pleasure that I never stooped to the part of a demagogue, and never feared to confront what seemed to me to be an unreasonable clamour." In 1852 the people of Edinburgh, as some atonement for the injustice which they felt had been done him five years before, again returned Macaulay to Parliament, without his having so much as offered himself as a candidate or having made the smallest effort to procure his re-election. Although he took his seat in the House of Commons, his declining health did not permit him to take any active part in the debates. During the whole time that he was in the House he spoke but twice: on both occasions he was listened to with the most respectful and eager attention. An imperfect and extremely inaccurate collection of his speeches having been printed without his sanction, a correct edition was by his authority issued in 1854. In 1856, on account of ill health, he resigned his seat in Parliament. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his History made their appearance. They were welcomed as warmly and read as eagerly as the two former had been. It was his original purpose to bring his History from the accession of James II. down to a time within the memory of persons still living. But in the last volume he had only reached the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. After his decease another fragmentary volume was published, including an account of the death of William III.

In 1857 Macaulay was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Macaulay of Rothley. Although his health continued to decline, he still applied himself to his literary labours until very near the time of his death. His disease was an affection of the heart, of which he died suddenly on the 28th of December, 1859.

Besides the various productions of his pen already referred to, he contributed a series of valuable biographies to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Not content with his acknowledged mastery in the different departments of prose, he became again in 1842 a candidate for poetic laurels, and gave to the world his "Lays of Ancient Rome," of which it is scarcely too much to say that, for a combination of picturesqueness, simplicity, and power, there is nothing of the kind superior to them in the English language.

It is, however, as a writer on history that the name of Macaulay is destined to take its most distinguished place and descend to the remotest posterity. Already, in his essays, he had proved his mastery in this department of composition. A perfect history, according to his ideal,* would not be content with merely recording wars and revolutions, the lives of kings and heroes, but would include literature and the arts, manners and usages, the progress of civilization,—in short, the whole life of the nation; not of the aristocracy only, but of the people in every rank and condition Referring to Mac-

* See his essay on "History," in the "Edinburgh Review." 1828.

aulay's historic essays, Dean Milman well observes, "The variety of topics is almost as nothing to the variety of information on every topic." Of the style he remarks, "It was eminently his own. . . . Its characteristics were vigour, animation, copiousness, clearness,—above all, sound English, now a rare excellence. . . . His English was pure both in idiom and in words; pure to fastidiousness; not that he discarded or did not make free use of the plainest and most homely terms, . . . but every word must be plain English,—nothing that approached real vulgarity, nothing that had not the stamp of popular use or the authority of sound English writers."

That Macaulay possessed in a pre-eminent degree many of the highest attributes of a great historian, none will deny. In that power of imagination by which he was enabled to clothe the dead past with all the activity and fulness of life, he was scarcely, if at all, inferior to the most gifted writers of fiction. In the extent and variety of his knowledge, in the quickness and strength of his intellect, by which he was able to grasp with facility the most difficult political and moral problems, in his thorough acquaintance with all the springs of human action, in the vividness of his descriptions, in the animation and sustained interest of his narrative, in the clearness, force, and brilliancy of his style, in his command, in short, over every species of eloquence, whether declamatory, argumentative, or poetical, he has, even among the greatest masters of historical composition, few, if any, superiors. He is, however, it must be confessed with regret, deficient in one important or rather essential qualification,—impartiality. His feelings were so intense, his attachments and aversions so strong, that, where these chanced to enter into the subject to be weighed, the balance was too seldom held with an equal hand.

Macaulay's great work has been compared to a vast painting, in which the different figures correspond to prominent historic characters. It may be said that as in his style he too often sacrifices simplicity to his love of antithesis, so in his history he is too apt to exaggerate, for the sake of effect, the lights and shadows of his portraits.

In relation to his conversational powers, Dean Milman observes, "In the quiet intercourse with the single friend, no great talker was more free, easy, and genial than Macaulay. There was the most equable interchange of thought; he listened with as much courtesy as he spoke with gentle and pleasant persuasiveness. In a larger circle, such as he delighted to meet and assemble around him to the close of his life, a few chosen intimates, some accomplished ladies, foreigners of the highest distinction who were eager to make his acquaintance, his manners were frank and open. In conversation in such a circle, a commanding voice, high animal spirits, unrivalled quickness of apprehension, a flow of language as rapid as inexhaustible, gave him, perhaps, a larger share, but a share which few were not delighted to yield up to him. His thoughts were like lightning, and clothed themselves at once in words. . . . And the stores which his memory had at instantaneous command! . . . With these came anecdotes, touches of character, drollery, fun, excellent stories excellently told."

"Lord Macaulay," observes the same writer, "was never married; his strong domestic affections were chiefly centred in his sister—happily married to his friend Sir Charles Trevelyan—and her family. Her children were to him as his own, and cherished with almost parental tenderness. As a friend he was singularly steadfast. He was impatient of anything disparaging of one for whom he entertained a sincere esteem. In the war of political life he made, we believe, no lasting enemy; he secured the unswerving attachment of his political friends, to whom he had been unswervingly true."

All Macaulay's works have been reprinted in Germany. His "History" has been translated into French, the first two volumes by M. Jules de Peyronnet, the second and third by M. Amédée Pichot.

See a "Memoir of Lord Macaulay," written for the Royal Society by DEAN MILMAN; the excellent article in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, 1869; WHIPPLE'S "Essays and Reviews," 2 vols., 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1849, October, 1854, January, 1857, and October, 1861; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1843, April, 1849, and April, 1868; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849, August and September, 1856, July and August, 1859; "North British Review" for May, 1856, and November, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1856; J. PAGET, "New Examen;" TREVELYAN, "Life of Lord Macaulay."

Macaulay, (ZACHARY,) F.R.S., an English philanthropist, of Scottish descent, born about 1768, was the father of Lord Macaulay, the historian. He was a zealous coadjutor of Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave-trade, in which cause he laboured many years. Died in 1838. His father, John Macaulay, minister at Inverary, is mentioned in Dr. Johnson's "Tour to the Hebrides."

Mac-Au'ley, (CATHERINE E.,) an Irish lady, eminent for benevolence and piety, born in the county of Dublin in 1787. She was educated a Catholic. Having lost her parents in early life, she was adopted by Mr. Callahan, a wealthy gentleman, who at his death, in 1822, left her his entire fortune. She founded in 1827, in Baggot Street, Dublin, an institution designed as a temporary home for poor women out of employment, and a school for children. It was afterwards called the Institute of Our Blessed Lady of Mercy, having for its object the care of the sick. She became in 1831 superior of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy. This order has been introduced into Great Britain, the United States, Australia, and South America. Died in 1841.

See "Life of Catherine MacAuley," by a member of the Order of Mercy, New York, 1866.

Mac-bĕth' or **Macbéda**, mak-bā'ṫha, a king of Scotland, who, according to the common tradition, was a cousin of King Duncan, and originally Thane of Glamis. About 1040 Macbeth assassinated Duncan and usurped the throne. Malcolm, the lawful heir, fled to England, and, having returned with an army, defeated Macbeth, who was killed in 1056 or 1057.

The story of Macbeth's usurpation would seem to possess scarcely any positive historic basis. "However he may have gained his power," says Burton, "he exercised it with good repute, according to the reports nearest to his time. It is among the most curious of the antagonisms that sometimes separate the popular opinion of people of mark from anything positively known about them, that this man, in a manner sacred to splendid infamy, is the first whose name appears in the ecclesiastical records both as a king of Scotland and a benefactor of the Church. . . . He had a wider dominion than any previous ruler, having command over all the country now known as Scotland, except the isles and a portion of the western highlands." ("History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. x.) The legend of Macbeth forms the subject of one of Shakspeare's most celebrated tragedies.

See HOLINSHED, "Chronicles of Englande, Scotlande," etc.: BUCHANAN, "Historia Scotica."

Mąc-Brīde', (DAVID,) an eminent surgeon, born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1726, settled in Dublin in 1749. Besides other works, he published an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine," (1772,) which is much esteemed. Died in 1778.

Maccabæus, (JUDAS.) See JUDAS.

Mąc-Cābe', (EDWARD,) an Irish cardinal, born at Dublin, February 14, 1816, was bred at Maynooth, and made a priest in 1839. In 1877 he became bishop and assistant to Cardinal Cullen, to whom he had for several years been a vicar-general. In 1879 he became Archbishop of Dublin, and in 1882 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died at Kingstown, Ireland, February 10, 1885.

MacCabe, (WILLIAM BERNARD,) an Irish journalist, born in Dublin, November 23, 1801. For many years he was connected with the press of Dublin and London, and was (1847–51) Uruguayan consul at London. Besides various books translated from the Italian and German, he published a "Catholic History of England," (1848–54,) novels entitled "Bertha," (1851,) "Florine," "Agnes Arnold," (1860,) "Adelaide," etc., and other works.

Mac'ca-beēs, [Gr. *Μακκαβαῖοι;* Fr. MACCABÉES, mă'-kă'bā',] a celebrated Jewish family, which attained the royal dignity in Judea. The surname MACCABÆUS, from the Hebrew *Makkab*, a "hammer," was first given to Judas for his victories over the King of Syria, about 165 B.C. His family and descendants were also called Mac-

cabees or Asmonæans. Judas, who was the son of Mattathias, had three brothers, John, Simon, and Jonathan, noticed in this work.

See Apocryphal Book of Maccabees; JOSEPHUS, "Antiquitates Judaicæ."

Mac-Câll', (GEORGE A.,) an American general, born in Philadelphia in 1802, graduated at West Point in 1822. He took command of a division or corps called the Pennsylvania Reserves, about May, 1861, and commanded the same at Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill, June 26–27, 1862. He was taken prisoner June 30 of that year. Died in February, 1868.

Mac-Car'thy, (DENIS FLORENCE,) an Irish author, born at Cork in 1820. He was appointed professor of poetry in the Catholic University of Dublin, and in 1871 was made the recipient of a literary pension of one hundred pounds per annum. Among his works are translations from Calderon's dramas, (1853,) "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," (1850,) "Under-Glimpses," (1857,) "The Bell-Founder, and other Poems," (1857,) "Shelley's Early Life," (1872,) etc. He also edited a "Book of Irish Ballads," (1846.) Died April 7, 1882.

MacCarthy, (JUSTIN,) an Irish author, born at Cork, November 22, 1830. He received a good education, and became a journalist of Liverpool (1853) and London, (1860.) He passed several years in the United States. In 1879 he was returned to Parliament as a Home-Ruler, representing the county of Longford, and in 1880 was re-elected with no opposition. Among his works are "The Waterdale Neighbours," (1867,) "My Enemy's Daughter," (1869,) "Lady Judith," (1871,) "A Fair Saxon," (1873,) "Linley Rochford," (1874,) "Dear Lady Disdain," (1875.) "Miss Misanthrope," (1877,) "Con Amore," (1881,) "A History of Our Own Times," a work of much merit, (1878–80,) "The Epoch of Reform," (1882,) "A Short History of Our Own Times," and a "History of the Four Georges," (1884.)

Mac-Caul', (Rev. ALEXANDER,) an English Hebraist and writer on theology, was born about 1800. He became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London, in 1845. Died in 1863.

MacCheyne, mak-shān', (ROBERT MURRAY,) a Scottish divine, born at Edinburgh in 1813. He studied theology under Dr. Chalmers in the university of his native city, and in 1836 was ordained minister of Saint Peter's, Dundee. His earnest and faithful labours were instrumental in converting great numbers during the memorable revival of 1839. He died in 1843, leaving a number of hymns of great beauty.

See "Memoir and Remains of Robert M. McCheyne," by Rev. A. A. BONAR, 1844; Rev. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," 1864; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Macchi, mâk'kee, (MAURO,) an Italian political writer, born at Milan in 1815. He was a moderate Liberal in politics. Died in 1880.

Macchiavelli or **Machiavelli, de**, dà mâ-ke-â-vel'-lee, often Anglicized as **Machiavel**, mak'e-a-vĕl, [Lat. MACHIAVEL'LUS; Fr. MACHIAVEL, mă'she'ă'vĕl',] (NICCOLÒ DI BERNARDO,) a famous Italian statesman, diplomatist, and writer, whose character abounds in enigmas and paradoxes, and from whose name has been derived a synonym of perfidious policy, *(Machiavellism.)* He was born at Florence on the 3d of May, 1469. In 1499 he was appointed secretary of the Ten who managed the diplomatic affairs of the republic. He retained this office about fourteen years, during which he was employed in many foreign missions to France, etc., and acquitted himself with great dexterity. In 1510, for the third time, he was sent to France, and negotiated an alliance with Louis XII. He zealously exerted his talents and influence to maintain the independence of Florence, but without success. In 1512 the Medicis obtained sovereign power in Florence by the aid of the pope and the emperor, and Macchiavelli was banished from the city, but forbidden to leave the country. He passed several ensuing years in retirement, and during this period composed a treatise on the "Art of War," and his important work entitled "The Prince," ("Del Principe," or "De Principatibus,") which has entailed a large portion of conventional infamy on his name. It was written for the private use of Lorenzo de' Medici, and not designed for publication. "Few books," says Hallam, "have been more misrepresented. His crime, in the eyes of the world, was to have cast away the veil of hypocrisy." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") About 1520 he was recalled into public service by Leo X., and was employed on several missions, the last of which was to the army of the league against Charles V., (1526.) He died at Florence in June, 1527. His last work was an excellent, luminous, and picturesque history of Florence, ("Storie Fiorentine," 1525,) the style of which is greatly admired. He was also author of several comedies of some merit, and of valuable "Discourses on Livy." "The character of Macchiavelli," says Macaulay, "was hateful to the new masters of Italy. His works were misrepresented by the learned, misconstrued by the ignorant, censured by the Church, abused with all the rancour of simulated virtue by the minions of a base despotism and the priests of a baser superstition. . . . The name of a man whose genius had illuminated all the dark places of policy, and to whose patriotic wisdom an oppressed people had owed their last chance of emancipation, passed into a proverb of infamy. . . . The terms in which he is commonly described would seem to import that he was the tempter, the evil principle, the discoverer of ambition and revenge, the original inventor of perjury," etc. "His History of Florence," says Hallam, "is enough to immortalize the name of Machiavel. Seldom has a more giant stride been made in any department of literature than by this judicious, clear, and elegant history." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GALANTI, "Elogio di Niccolò Machiavelli," 1779; BALDELLI, "Elogio di Niccolò Machiavelli," 1794; PERÈS, "Histoire de N. Machiavel," 1823; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Machiavel, son Génie et ses Erreurs," 1833; MACAULAY'S "Essays," article "Machiavelli;" T. MUNDT, "Macchiavelli und der Gang der Europäischen Politik," 1852; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne;" GERVINUS, "Historische Schriften;" F. W. EBELING, "N. di Bernardo de Macchiavelli's politisches System," etc., 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1816, p. 209, (by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH;) "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1827; "North American Review" for July, 1835.

Macchietti, mâk-ke-et'tee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, surnamed DEL CROCIFISSAJO, (kro-che-fès-sâ'yo,) (because, as we are told, his master painted crucifixes,) was born at Florence about 1540. He worked at Florence and Rome, and painted history and portraits with great success. Among his master-pieces was a picture of the "Adoration of the Magi."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Mac-Clel'lan, (GEORGE,) M.D., an eminent American surgeon, born at Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1796. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1819. He founded about 1826 the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in which he became professor of surgery and a very popular lecturer. He was one of the first in the United States to introduce the system of clinical instruction into the medical schools. He was particularly distinguished as a bold and successful surgical operator. Died in 1847.

See S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography," 1861; SAMUEL G. MORTON, "Biographical Notice of Dr. George McClellan," 1849; W. DARRACH, "Memoir of Dr. George McClellan," 1847.

MacClellan, (GEORGE BRINTON,) a distinguished American general, the son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and graduated there in the summer of 1846, standing second in general rank in a large class. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant of engineers in 1847, and was breveted captain for his services at the capture of Mexico. In the spring of 1855 the government sent to the seat of war in the Crimea a military commission to examine the military systems of the European powers, etc. Captain McClellan was one of the three officers selected for this mission. He returned home in April, 1856, and gave the results of his observations in a valuable report to the war department. He resigned his commission in the army in 1857, and was appointed chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In May, 1861, he took command of the Union forces

in Western Virginia, which defeated the enemy at Rich Mountain and Cheat River in July. A few days after the battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) he was, at the recommendation of General Scott, appointed commander of the army at Washington. He reorganized that army and brought it into a high state of discipline. When General Scott retired from active service, November 1, 1861, McClellan was appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. About the end of January, 1862, the President ordered that a general movement should be made by all the armies on the 22d of February. Having been relieved from the command of all the departments except that of the Potomac, McClellan began to move towards Richmond about the 10th of March. He conveyed his army by water down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of James River. Soon after the opening of this campaign he began to complain that he was not properly supported by the President. He commenced active operations about the 5th of April, by the siege of Yorktown, which the insurgents evacuated on the 3d or 4th of May. On the next day he fought an indecisive battle at Williamsburg, from which he slowly followed the retiring enemy to the Chickahominy.

According to his biographer and admirer, Mr. Hillard, "the mind of McClellan was constantly burdened with a conviction that his troops were not numerous enough." He had about 95,000 men at Yorktown. The Union army was attacked at Fair Oaks on the 31st of May by General J. E. Johnston, who was repulsed with heavy loss. According to Hillard, McClellan was confined to bed by illness during this battle. His army remained nearly inactive in the swamps of the Chickahominy for about three weeks, during which he lost great numbers by sickness. Active hostilities were renewed by the enemy on the 26th of June, and then began the Seven Days' battles, at Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill, (July 1, 1862,) the result of which was that the Union army was compelled to retreat and abandon the conquest of Richmond. He wrote to Secretary Stanton, June 28, "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army." In July, 1862, he wrote the President a letter on the policy which ought, in his view, to be adopted in the conduct of the war. "Military power," he wrote, "should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude. . . . A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

In August his army left the peninsula, and was moved by water from the James River to Aqui'a Creek About the 2d of September he was appointed general-in-chief of the army which had been commanded by Pope and had been driven back to Washington. General Lee, having crossed the Potomac into Maryland, was pursued by McClellan, who gained a victory at Antietam Creek on the 16th and 17th of September, 1862. The Union army lost in this battle 11,426 in killed and wounded, and was unprepared or unable to pursue Lee, who retired to Virginia on the 18th of September. On the 6th of October McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south; but he delayed his advance for about three weeks, and was removed from command by an order dated the 5th of November and received on the 7th. In August, 1864, he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Convention at Chicago. He received at the election only twenty-one electoral votes, cast by the States of Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey. He resigned his commission as major-general of the regular army, November 8, 1864, and made a long visit to Europe, from which he returned in 1868. He subsequently was appointed superintendent of docks and piers in the city of New York, a position which he resigned in 1872. In 1877 he was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey. Died October 29, 1885.

Mąc-Cler'nand, (JOHN A.,) an American general, born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, in 1812. He removed to Illinois, and served as a member of Congress from that State from 1843 to 1861. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7 of that year. He succeeded General Sherman as commander of an army in Mississippi in January, 1863, and directed a corps at the siege of Vicksburg in May. He was removed from this command before the end of that siege.

Macclesfield, EARL OF. See PARKER.

Mąc-Clint'ọck, (Sir FRANCIS LEOPOLD,) a successful Arctic explorer, born at Dundalk, Ireland, in 1819. He entered the navy about 1831, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1845. In 1848 and 1849 he served under Sir James Ross in his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. He distinguished himself by his enterprise, skill, and energy in several subsequent expeditions for the same purpose, and performed remarkable feats in sledge-travelling. In 1857 Captain McClintock received command of the "Fox" screw-steamer, fitted out by Lady Franklin for a final effort to obtain tidings of the lost navigator. In the winter of 1858–59 he and his officers performed extensive sledge-journeys, and in May found at Point Victory, on King William's Island, the record of Franklin's death and the remains of the last survivors of his party. (See FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN.) Soon after his return, September, 1859, he was knighted, and received various honours and rewards. He published a "Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin," (1860.) He became vice-admiral in 1877.

Mąc-Clint'ọck, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent American scholar and Methodist divine, born in Philadelphia in 1814, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. He was professor of Greek and Latin in Dickinson College at Carlisle, became editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" in 1848, and conducted the same with great ability for eight years. In 1857 he was appointed pastor of Saint Paul's Church, in the city of New York, where he acquired distinction as a pulpit orator. He accepted in 1860 the charge of the American Chapel in Paris. During the civil war he rendered important services to the cause of the Union by his pen and voice, and his home in Paris became a rallying centre for patriotic Americans. Having returned home about 1865, he resumed his literary labours, and was selected in 1867 to organize the Drew Theological Seminary. His most important work, in which he was assisted by Dr. W. Strong, is a "Theological and Biblical Cyclopædia," in 10 vols., of which only three volumes were published before his death, which occurred March 4, 1870.

Mąc-Clos'key, (JOHN,) D.D., an American cardinal, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 20, 1810. He was trained in the college and seminary at Emmittsburg, Maryland, was ordained a priest in 1834, and studied two years at Rome. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Axiere and made coadjutor of the Bishop of New York. In 1847 he was installed Bishop of Albany, where his administration was brilliantly successful. In 1864 he was promoted to be Archbishop of New York, and in 1875 was created a cardinal-priest. Died in 1885.

MacCloskey, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 10, 1823. He graduated at the college in Emmittsburg, Maryland, in 1847, and became a professor in Saint Mary's Theological Seminary, (Roman Catholic,) was in 1859 appointed president of the American College in Rome, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mąc-Clure' or **Maclure**, (Sir ROBERT LE MESURIER,) a navigator, was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1807. After serving many years in the navy, he accompanied Sir James Ross in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848. On his return, in 1849, he was raised to the rank of captain. In 1850, as captain of the Investigator, he was directed to renew the enterprise by advancing eastward from Behring's Strait. He entered a strait which he named the Prince of Wales Strait, and, after his ship was frozen fast, he pursued the exploration by sledges until he reached Melville or Barrow's Strait, in the winter of 1850–51. This is called the first discovery of the Northwest Passage. In the next season he discovered a second passage, on the north side of Baring Island. In 1853 he was extricated from a perilous situation by Captain Kellet, who arrived at Melville Island

from the east; but he was forced to abandon the Investigator. On his return home he received a reward of £5000 for his discoveries. Died October 17, 1873.

See OSBORN, "Narration of the Discovery of the North-West Passage," 1856.

Mac-clurg', (JAMES,) an American physician, born at Hampton, Virginia, in 1747, was the author of a treatise "On the Human Bile," which was translated into several languages. Died in 1825.

Mac-Coll', (MALCOLM,) a British author, born at Glenfinan, county of Inverness, Scotland, March 27, 1838. He was educated at Edinburgh, Trinity College, Glenalmond, and the University of Naples, and became a clergyman of the English Church. He wrote "Science and Prayer," "The Reformation in England," "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," "The Eastern Question," and a number of books on political subjects.

Mac-con'nel, (JOHN L.,) an American lawyer, born in Illinois in 1826; died in 1862. He published "Talbot and Vernon," and other sketches of Western life.

Mac-Cook', (ALEXANDER MCDOWELL,) an American general, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1831, graduated at West Point in 1852. He served as colonel at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and as brigadier-general of volunteers at Shiloh in April, 1862. He became major-general, and held a command at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, at the battle of Stone River, January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 of the latter year. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general March 13, 1865, and became colonel aide-de-camp to the general June 11, 1875.

MacCook, (HENRY CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., an American naturalist, born at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 3, 1837. He graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and studied at the Allegheny Theological Seminary, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1869 became pastor of a church in Philadelphia. His religious books include "Object and Outline Teaching," (1871,) a "Teacher's Commentary," (2 vols., 1871–72,) "The Tercentenary Book," (1873,) etc. His scientific works include "Mound-Making Ants," (1877,) "Agricultural Ants of Texas," (1880,) "Honey and Occident Ants," (1882,) "The Tenants of an Old Farm," (1884,) etc. Dr. MacCook is the highest living authority on the ants and spiders of the New World.

MacCook, (ROBERT L.,) an American general, a cousin of the preceding, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1837. He was a lawyer before the war. He served as colonel at Mill Springs, Kentucky, January, 1862. He was murdered by guerillas near Salem, Alabama, in August of the same year.

Mac-cord', (DAVID J.,) an American jurist, born in Saint Matthew's parish, South Carolina, in 1797, contributed a number of essays to the "Southern Review" and "De Bow's Review." Died in 1855.

MacCord, (GEORGE HERBERT,) an American painter, born in New York city, August 1, 1848. Among his best-known works are "Sunnyside," (1876,) "Wintry Night, Fifth Avenue," (1878,) "The Ice-Harvest," (1884,) etc. In 1883 he was elected an associate of the National Academy.

MacCord, (LOUISA S.,) an American poet, a daughter of the statesman Langdon Cheves, and wife of David J., noticed above, was born in South Carolina in 1810. She published "My Dreams," a volume of lyrics, (1848,) and "Caius Gracchus," a tragedy, (1851.) Died in 1880.

Mac-Cor'mic, (CHARLES,) a historical writer, born in Ireland in 1744, wrote "The Reign of George III. to 1783," and other works. Died in 1807.

Mac-Cor'mick, (CYRUS HALL,) an American inventor, born at Walnut Grove, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 11, 1809. He won great fame and wealth by his improved reaping-machines, the first of which was patented in 1834. In 1847 he became a resident of Chicago, where he died in 1884. He founded a Presbyterian theological seminary in that city in 1859.

Mac-Cosh', (JAMES,) D.D., an eminent Scottish writer on theology and metaphysics, was born in Ayrshire about 1810. He became a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and about 1852 professor of logic at Belfast, Ireland. Among his works are "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," (1850,) "The Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated," (1860,) "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," (1862,) "Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy," (1866,) "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," (in conjunction with Dr. Dickie,) (1869,) "Christianity and Positivism," (1871,) "The Scottish Philosophy, etc.," (1874,) "A Reply to Tyndall's Belfast Address," (1875,) and "The Emotions," (1880.) At the earnest invitation of the trustees and other friends of Princeton College, New Jersey, he held the office of president in that institution from 1868 to 1888, to the prosperity of which his name and influence gave a new impulse.

Maccovius. See MAKOWSKI.

Mac-Cŏwn', (JOHN PORTER,) an officer, born in Tennessee, served in the Mexican war in 1847, and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861.

MacCrea, mȧk-krā', (JANE,) a daughter of a Scottish clergyman in New Jersey, was murdered in 1777 by the Indian allies of Burgoyne, near Fort Edward, on the Hudson.

MacCrie, mȧk-kree', (THOMAS,) an eloquent Scottish Presbyterian writer, born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1772. He belonged to "the most straitest sect" of his religion, styled "Anti-Burghers," a part of the Secession Church. About 1795 he was ordained minister of a congregation in Edinburgh. In 1811 or 1812 he published a "Life of John Knox," which obtained great popularity. His "Life of Andrew Melville" (1819) displays, with warm sectarian partiality, much learning and ability. He afterwards produced, besides other works, an interesting "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy," (1827.) Died in 1835. In reference to his "Life of Knox," Lord Jeffrey says, "We do not hesitate to pronounce it by far the best piece of history which has appeared since the commencement of our critical career. It is extremely accurate, learned, and concise, and at the same time very full of spirit and animation."

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

MacCrie, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish divine, a son of the foregoing, was born at Edinburgh in 1798. He became a professor of theology in the Presbyterian College in London. Among his works are "Sketches of Scottish Church History," (1841,) a new translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters," a "Life of Thomas McCrie," (his father,) etc.

MacCullagh, mȧk-kŭl'lȧh, (JAMES,) a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1809, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He was chosen a Fellow of that college in 1832, and professor of natural philosophy in 1843. He gained distinction by his researches in the wave theory of light, and other subjects, on which he wrote several treatises. In 1846 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his contributions to the science of light. He died, by suicide, in 1847.

MacCulloch, mȧk-kul'lọh, (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1814. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and took arms against the Union in 1861. He commanded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," 1865.

MacCulloch, mȧk-kul'lọh or mȧk-kul'lọK, (HORATIO,) a skilful Scottish landscape-painter, born in Glasgow in 1806, worked in Edinburgh. Died June 15, 1867.

MacCulloch, mȧk-kul'lọh, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a British geologist and naturalist, born in Guernsey in 1773. He studied medicine, which he practised for a short time. About 1812 he began to make a scientific survey and exploration of Scotland in the service of the government, and while thus employed he examined the geology and mineralogy of that region. He became well versed in many natural sciences and in several arts. In 1821 he published a "Geological Classification of Rocks," etc., and in 1824 "The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, in a Series of Letters to Sir W. Scott." For many years, ending in 1832, he was employed in the geological and mineralogical survey of Scotland. He

afterwards published the results of this survey in an excellent mineralogical map. Died in 1835.

MacCulloch, (JOHN RAMSAY,) an eminent Scottish writer on political economy and commerce, was born in Wigtonshire about 1789. He edited the "Scotsman" in Edinburgh for a few years, and contributed many articles to the "Edinburgh Review." About 1828 he removed to London and became professor of political economy in the new university. He wrote many works, which are highly esteemed. Among these are "The Principles of Political Economy," (1825,) a valuable "Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," (1832,) and a "Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical," etc. About 1838 he became comptroller of the stationery office, London. Died in 1864.

MacCulloch, mąk-kul'ọh, (HUGH,) an American banker and statesman, born at Kennebunk, Maine, in 1811. He studied in Bowdoin College, and in 1835 became a lawyer at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was later a bank-president. From 1863 to 1865 he was United States comptroller of the currency. He was secretary of the treasury from 1865 to 1869, and in 1870 became a banker in London. In 1884 he was again appointed secretary of the treasury. He published "Men and Measures of Half a Century," (1888.)

Macdiarmid, mąk-der'mid, ? (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born in Edinburgh about 1790. In 1817 he became editor of the "Dumfries Courier," which, under his direction, was an excellent and successful journal for many years. He published a "Life of Cowper," "Sketches from Nature," "The Scrap-Book," and a few other works. Died in 1852.

Macdiarmid, (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born in Perthshire in 1779. He settled in London, where he edited "The Saint James's Chronicle." He was author of an "Inquiry into the System of Military Defence," and "Lives of British Statesmen." Died in 1808.

See DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mąc-don'ąld, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish Jacobite poet, born at Dalilea, in Moidart, in 1701. He was a schoolmaster, but served as an officer in the Young Pretender's army. Among his works are a Gaelic vocabulary, (1741,) a volume of Gaelic poems, and several collections of verse in English. Died at Santaig about 1780.

Mąc-don'ąld, (ANDREW,) a Scottish poet, born at Leith about 1755. He was an Episcopal clergyman in Glasgow for a few years. He wrote "Velina," a poem, and a tragedy called "Vimonda," which was performed with success in Edinburgh. Having retired from the clerical profession, he removed about 1786 to London, where he was reduced to extreme poverty. Died in 1788.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Macdonald, [Fr. pron. măk'do'năl',] (ÉTIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH,) Duke of Tarentum, an able French marshal, was born of a Scottish family at Sancerre in 1765. For his conduct at Jemmapes (1792) he was made a colonel. In 1793, as general of brigade, he served under Pichegru in Flanders. He was made a general of division in 1795 or 1796, and joined the army of Italy in 1797. In February, 1799, he succeeded Championnet in the chief command at Rome, where his operations were successful. He commanded at the great battle of Trebbia, (June, 1799,) where the superior numbers of the allied forces under Suwarow were victorious. In November, 1800, he led an army to Italy by the celebrated passage of the Splugen, which, says Alison, "was perhaps the most wonderful achievement of modern war." ("History of Europe.") He was sent as ambassador to Denmark in 1802, and returned in 1804. After this he passed about five years without employment, having, it is supposed, offended Bonaparte by his public expressions in favour of Moreau. Having received command of a division in 1809, he displayed great skill and courage at Wagram, (July, 1809,) where Bonaparte gave him a marshal's bâton on the field of battle. Soon after this event he was created Duke of Tarentum. In the Russian campaign of 1812, Marshal Macdonald commanded the tenth corps. He contributed to the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen, (1813,) and served the emperor with fidelity to the last in the campaign of 1814. When Napoleon was about to abdicate, he expressed his grateful sense of Macdonald's services, and presented to him a Turkish sabre. Having declared his adhesion to Louis XVIII., he refused to serve his former master during the Hundred Days, and in 1816 was appointed grand chancellor of the legion of honour, and commander of a military division. He died in 1840, leaving his title of duke to an only son.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" JOMINI, "Précis des Opérations militaires;" THIBAUDEAU, "Histoire de Napoléon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Macdonald, (FLORA,) a Scottish heroine, born in one of the Hebrides in 1720. After the battle of Culloden, (1746,) the Pretender Charles Edward Stuart became a fugitive, and was hunted from place to place by the king's troops until he was rescued by the courageous exertions of Flora, who conducted him (disguised as her female servant) to the Isle of Skye. She was imprisoned a few months for this offence. About 1750 she was married to Macdonald of Kingsburgh. They emigrated to the United States of North America about 1774, and afterwards returned to Skye, where she died in 1790.

See the "Autobiography of Flora Macdonald," Edinburgh, 1869.

MacDonald, (GEORGE,) a distinguished Scottish novelist, born at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, in 1824. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen and in the college at Highbury, London, and was for a time a minister of the Independents, but afterwards joined the English (Episcopal) Church as a layman. He has published some volumes of poems, and many stories, including "David Elginbrod," (1862,) "Robert Falconer," (1868,) "The Princess and the Goblin," (1871,) "The Marquis of Lossie," (1877,) "Castle Warlock," (1882.) etc. Some of his works are for children, and all are written with some religious or didactic purpose.

Macdonald, (HUGH,) a Scottish author, born at Glasgow in 1817. He was a block-printer, but became a journalist. He wrote "Rambles about Glasgow," "Days at the Coast," and a volume of genial "Poems," (1863.) Died March 16, 1860.

Macdonald, (JAMES,) a Scottish hymn-writer, born Culcreuch, Stirlingshire, September 18, 1807. He was educated at Glasgow University, and became a proof-reader and schoolmaster. Died May 27, 1848.

Macdonald, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician, born at White Plains, New York, in 1803. He published an "Essay on the Construction and Management of Insane Hospitals," and other similar works. Died in 1849.

Macdonald, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a Scottish officer and writer, was the son of Flora, above noticed, and was born at Kingsburgh in 1759. He passed many years in the military service of the East India Company, and became a captain in the corps of engineers. About 1800 he returned to England. He published a valuable "Treatise on Telegraphic Communications," (1808,) and wrote many articles on magnetism and other sciences, some of which were inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine." He translated from the French several works on military tactics. Died in 1831.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," 1831; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Macdonald, (Sir JOHN ALEXANDER,) a statesman, born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815. He went in childhood to Canada, and in 1835 became a lawyer of Kingston. He at once became a recognized leader among the Canadian Conservatives. He held many important public offices, and in 1878 was made minister of the interior and premier of the Dominion. He was knighted (K.C.B.) in 1867. Died in 1891.

Macdonald, (LAURENCE,) a Scottish sculptor, born in 1798, passed the greater part of his mature life at Rome. His subjects are mostly taken from the Greek and Roman mythology, and are treated in the pure classical style. Died March 4, 1878.

Macdonald, (WILLIAM BELL,) a Scottish scholar, born in 1807. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, wrote a "Coptic Grammar," and made a translation of "Faust." Died at Glasgow in 1862.

Macdonough, mąk-don'ọh, (THOMAS,) an American commodore, born in New Castle county, Delaware, in

1784. As commander of the American fleet on Lake Champlain, he gained a splendid and decisive victory over the British in September, 1814, in an action of little more than two hours. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain. Died in 1825.

Macdougal, mak-doo'gal, (ALEXANDER,) an American officer, born about 1730, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, rose to be major-general, and commanded at the battle of White Plains, (1776.) He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1781. Died in 1786.

Mac-Dŏw'ell, (IRVIN,) an American general, born in Franklin county, Ohio, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1838. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1847. In May, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the regular army. He commanded the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In April, 1862, he took command of the department of the Rappahannock. He commanded a corps of the army of General Pope, and took part in several battles near Manassas in August, 1862. In 1864–65 he was commander of the department of the Pacific, and became commander of the fourth military district (Mississippi and Arkansas) in 1867. He was subsequently transferred to the department of the Pacific. He became major-general in 1872; retired in 1882; died in 1885.

MacDowell, (JAMES,) an American statesman, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1796. He was Governor of Virginia from 1842 to 1845, and a member of Congress from 1845 to 1851. Died in 1851.

MacDowell, (Mrs. KATHERINE S.,) born in Mississippi in 1853. She was married about 1869, and in 1871 removed to Boston, Massachusetts, to enter upon a literary life. Her principal works ("Like unto Like" and "Dialect Tales") attained great and well-deserved success. Her "Suwanee River Tales" appeared in 1884. Died at Holly Springs, Mississippi, July 22, 1883.

Mac-Dŏw'ell, (PATRICK,) a skilful sculptor, born at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1799. After he had served several years as an apprentice to a coachmaker of London, he became a self-taught sculptor. His marble statue of a "Girl Reading" (1838) was greatly admired, and procured for him liberal patronage. In 1844 he produced a marble group called "Love Triumphant." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1846. Among his master-pieces are "Psyche," "Eve," "Early Sorrow," and "The Day-Dream." Died December 9, 1870.

Mac-duff', (JOHN R.,) D.D., a Scottish clergyman, born at Bonhard, in Perthshire, in 1818. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and University. In 1842 he became a minister of the Church of Scotland, and soon acquired fame as a pulpit orator. Among his works are "Memories of Patmos," "Sunsets on Hebrew Mountains," "Memories of Bethany," and "The Gates of Praise," the last a collection of poems.

Mac-Duf'fie, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and politician, born in Columbia county, Georgia, about 1788. He was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1835, supported Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1834. He gained distinction as a public speaker, and took an active part in the debates of Congress, in which he advocated State rights and the policy of J. C. Calhoun. In 1843 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina. He resigned his seat in 1846, on account of ill health. Died in 1851.

Mãce, (FRANCES LAUGHTON,) an American poetess, born at Orono, Maine, in 1836. She has contributed to the leading magazines, and one of her poems, "Only Waiting," published anonymously in 1854, has achieved a wide popularity.

Macé, mȧ'sȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and biblical writer, born in Paris about 1640. He wrote "La Science de l'Écriture sainte," (1708,) and other works. Died in 1721.

Macé, (JEAN,) a French author, born in Paris, April 22, 1815. He was bred at the Collége Stanislas, (1825–35,) but became a private soldier. He has written much for the popularization of science, and laboured for the establishment of schools and libraries for the people. He was expelled from France as a republican in 1851. Many of his books treat of popular education, of physiology and health, etc. He has also written fairy-tales of much merit.

Mace, mās, (THOMAS,) an English musician, born in 1613, published a book called "Music's Monument," (1676.) Died in 1709.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Macedo, de, dȧ mȧ-sā'do, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Coimbra in 1612. He wrote a "History of the Portuguese Popes and Cardinals," (1663.) Died in 1693.

Macedo, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese monk and prolific writer, born at Coimbra in 1596, was a brother of the preceding. Died at Padua in 1681.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Macedo, de, (JOZÉ AGOSTINHO,) a distinguished Portuguese poet and critic, born at Ev'ora about 1770. He adopted the profession of a priest, and became a popular preacher in Lisbon. He edited the official Gazette of Lisbon, and wrote several political tracts. About 1811 he produced an epic poem called "Gama." A revised edition appeared with the title "The Orient," ("O Oriente.") He was also author of poems entitled "Meditation" ("Meditacão") and "Newton." Died in 1831.

Maç'e-don, [*Μακεδών*,] said to have been a son of Jupiter and Thyia, and a brother of Magnes. From his name that of Macedonia is supposed to be derived.

Macedon'icus, a surname of Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. See METELLUS.

Maç-e-do'nĭ-us, [Gr. *Μακεδόνιος*,] the founder of a heretical sect called Macedonians. He was a leader of the Semi-Arians, and was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople by the Arians about 341 A.D.; but the Catholics refused to recognize him. In 360 he was deposed. He afterwards denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit, and found followers, who composed a separate sect.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Hæresibus;" SAINT ATHANASIUS, "Historia Arianorum."

MacEntee, mak'ẹn-tee, (JERVIS,) an American landscape-painter, born at Rondout, New York, July 14, 1828. His pictures are very frequently autumn scenes of great but melancholy beauty. He also painted the figure with success. He was a member of the National Academy. Died January 27, 1891.

Macer. See CALVUS, (C. LICINIUS MACER.)

Mā'cẹr, (ÆMILIUS,) a Roman poet of Verona, was contemporary with Virgil. He wrote a poem or poems on Birds, Snakes, and Medicinal Plants. His works are not extant. Died in 16 B.C.

Macer, (ÆMILIUS,) a Roman jurist, who lived in the time of Alexander Severus. He wrote several legal works, of which extracts are given in the "Digest." Among the titles of these are "De Appellationibus" and "De Re Militari."

Macer, (C. LICINIUS,) a Roman historian, born about 110 B.C., was the father of C. Licinius Calvus, and a leader of the democratic party. He became prætor about the year 70. His history of Rome, entitled "Annales," or "Rerum Romanorum Libri," is referred to by Livy with respect. Having been impeached by Cicero, and convicted under the law "De Repetundis," in 66 B.C., he committed suicide.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books iv., vii., ix., and x.

Mac-far'lạn, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born in Glasgow, April 9, 1832. He published several volumes, chiefly of meritorious verse. After a short life of great poverty and hardship, he died at Glasgow, November 6, 1862. (See his "Complete Poems," with a memoir, by H. B. MacPhail.)

Mac-Far'land, (FRANCIS PATRICK,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1819. He was educated in the Roman Catholic institutions of Emmittsburg, Maryland, and in 1845 was ordained to the priesthood, after which he held various theological professorships. In 1858 he was made Bishop of Hartford, Connecticut. Died October 12, 1874.

Macfarlane, mak-far'lẹn, (CHARLES,) a British author, who published, besides other works, "Our Indian

Empire," (2 vols., 1844,) "The French Revolution," (4 vols., 1845,) and, in conjunction with George L. Craik, "The Pictorial History of England," (8 vols., 1849,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1858.

Macfarlane, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, born in 1734. He published a "History of the Reign of George III.," edited the "Morning Chronicle," London, and is said to have assisted Macpherson in the preparation of Ossian. Died in 1804.

Mąc-fär'rẹn, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an eminent English musical composer, born in London in 1813. He became a professor in the Royal Academy of Music, and produced many successful operas, songs, duets, etc. Among his principal works are "The Devil's Opera," (1838,) "Don Quixote," (1846.) "King Charles II.," (1849,) "Robin Hood," (1860,) and "Jessie Lea," (1863.) Died in 1887.

Mąc-fẽr'rin, (JOHN BERRY,) an American Methodist divine, born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1807, became editor of the "Southwestern Christian Advocate," Nashville, in 1840. Died May 10, 1887.

Mąc-Gẽe', (THOMAS D'ARCY,) a Canadian journalist, born in Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825. He was editor of a Catholic paper in Boston, Massachusetts, 1842–45, a politician and journalist of Dublin, 1845–48, and an editor of Irish-American papers in New York, 1848–57. In 1857 he removed to Montreal, where he became a journalist and member of Parliament, filling several positions in the Colonial ministry. Among his works are a "Catholic History of North America," (1855,) "History of Ireland," (1863,) and "Poems," (1870.) He was murdered by a Fenian at Ottawa, April 7, 1868.

MacGeohegan, mąk-gā'hẹ-gąn or mąk-gā'hąn, (JAMES,) an Irish priest, born near Mullingar in 1698. He is chiefly remembered for his "History of Ireland," (1758,) written originally in French. Died in 1764.

Mąc-Gill,' (JAMES,) born at Glasgow, Scotland, October 6, 1744, went in early life to Canada, acquired great wealth, and served in the war of 1812 as a brigadier-general of provincial troops. He founded McGill University at Montreal, where he died, December 19, 1813.

Mąc-Gill', (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1809. He graduated from a college at Bardstown, Kentucky, and practised law with success. He then studied divinity at Rome and Baltimore, and in 1830 became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, where he died, January 14, 1872.

Mąc-gĭl'lĭ-vray, (ALEXANDER,) born in Coosa county, Alabama, about 1740, became chief of the Creek Indians on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which he sided with the British. Died in 1793.

Mąc-gĭl'lĭ-vray, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, born in the Isle of Harris in 1796. He became conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, and subsequently professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was distinguished as a zoologist, and also cultivated botany and geology. His principal work is a "History of British Birds," (3 vols.,) two volumes of which were published after his death. Among his other works is a "History of British Quadrupeds." Died in 1852.

See "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "North British Review" for May, 1853.

Mąc-grĕg'ọr, (JOHN,) a British statistician and economist, born at Stornoway, county of Ross, in 1797. He published a work entitled "British America," (1832,) and became assistant secretary of the board of trade in 1840, and a member of Parliament about 1847. Among his works is "The Progress of America from the Discovery of Columbus to the Year 1846," (2 vols., 1847.) Died in 1857.

MacGregor, (JOHN,) a British author, born at Gravesend, January 24, 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851. He published "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe," (1866,) "The Rob Roy in the Baltic," "A Voyage Alone in the Yawl Rob Roy," "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," etc.

Mąc-Guf'fey, (WILLIAM HOLMES,) an American Presbyterian clergyman, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1800. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1826, held various professorships in Miami University, Ohio, and was chosen president of Cincinnati College in 1836, and of Miami University in 1839. He was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1845–73. His schoolbooks are still extensively used. Died at Charlottesville, Virginia, May 4, 1873.

Machado. See BARBOSA-MACHADO.

Mąc-Hale', (JOHN,) D.D., an Irish archbishop, born at Tubbernavine, county of Mayo, March 6, 1791. Educated at Maynooth, he became in 1814 a Roman Catholic priest, and a professor of dogmatic theology at Maynooth. In 1825 he was made Bishop of Maronea *in partibus,* in 1834 Bishop of Killala, and in the same year was promoted to be Archbishop of Tuam. He was active in Irish politics, a great church-builder, and a hearty opponent of secular education. Among his works are "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," (1827,) a translation of part of the Bible into Irish, and other works in the Irish language. Died November 8, 1881.

Mą-chan'ĭ-das, a tyrant of Sparta, was killed by Philopœmen in 207 B.C.

Mą-chā'on, [Μαχάων,] a celebrated Greek physician, a son of Æsculapius. He is said to have served as surgeon at the siege of Troy, and, according to some authors, was one of the Greek heroes inclosed in the wooden horse.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii., l. 263.

Machault, de, dẹh mă'shō', (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, born about 1284, of a noble family of Champagne. He was a court officer to Philip the Fair, to King John of Bohemia, and to other princes. He left a vast number of ballades, a long poem called "Voir dit," (written in 1362,) and "La Prise d'Alexandrie," a rhymed chronicle. Died about 1377.

Machault, de, dẹh mă'shō', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1600. He wrote "The History of Japan," ("De Rebus Japonicis," 1646,) and a work on the Indian and Persian Missions. Died in 1680.

Machault, de, (JEAN,) a Jesuit and writer, born in Paris in 1561, was an uncle of the preceding. Died in 1629.

Machault d'Arnouville, mă'shō' dăr'noo'vēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an able French financier and statesman, born in 1701. He was appointed *contrôleur-général* of the finances in 1745, and received in addition the office of keeper of the seals in 1750. In order to divide the imposts more equally, he encroached on the pecuniary privileges of the clergy, and thus made powerful enemies. In 1754 he was removed from the control of the finances, but was placed at the head of the marine. He was dismissed finally from office in 1757. Died in 1794.

See MARTIN, "Histoire de France;" BRESSON, "Histoire financière de la France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Machebeuf, măsh'bŭf', (JOSEPH PROJECTUS,) D.D., a bishop, born at Riom, in France, January 11, 1812. He was educated at the College of Riom and at Clermont-Ferrand, graduating in arts in 1830, and in theology in 1836, in which year he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. In 1839 he came to the United States, and was a pastor in Sandusky, Santa Fé, and Denver. In 1868 he was consecrated Bishop of Epiphania and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Colorado.

Machet, mă'shā', (GÉRARD,) a French cardinal, born at Blois about 1380. He was confessor to Charles VII., and presided over the examination of Joan of Arc in March, 1429, (while the king was yet doubtful whether to trust her predictions,) when he declared that the advent of a liberatress was announced by prophecy, and that he had read it in books. Died in 1448.

See H. GRÉGOIRE, "Histoire des Confesseurs," 1824.

Machiavel. See MACCHIAVELLI.

Machin, mak'in, ? (JOHN,) F.R.S., a British mathematician, was made professor of astronomy in Gresham College in 1713. He wrote "On the Laws of the Moon's Motions," a "Solution of Kepler's Problem," and a treatise "On the Curve of Quickest Descent." Died in 1751.

See WARD, "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," 1740.

Mā'ċhon, [*Μάχων*,] a Greek comic poet, born at Corinth or Sicyon, lived at Alexandria between 300 and 260 B.C. According to Athenæus, he was one of the best poets of the "Pleiad." His works are lost, except small fragments.

Machy, de, dẹh mȧ'she', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1722; died in 1807.

Macias, mȧ-*thee'*ȧs, one of the most admired Spanish poets of his age, lived in the fifteenth century, and was surnamed EL ENAMORADO, ("the Enamored,") in reference to an unhappy passion which inspired his best poetical effusions. He had many imitators among Spanish poets. He was assassinated by a man whose motive was jealousy.

Maciejowski, mȧt-se-ȧ-yov'skee, (WENCESLAUS ALEXANDER,) a Polish historian and jurist, born in 1792. He published an excellent work entitled "Historya Prawodawstw Slowianskich," (4 vols., 1885), which treats of the political and civil institutions of the Slavonic nations. Died February 10, 1883.

MacIlvaine, mak-il-vān', (CHARLES PETTIT,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American divine and writer, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1798. He was appointed professor of ethics and chaplain in the Military Academy at West Point in 1825. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio. His lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity," delivered in New York in 1831, and published in 1832, have nad an extraordinary success, and have been republished in London and Edinburgh. He died March 12, 1873.

MacIlvaine, (JOSHUA HALL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Lewes, Delaware, March 4, 1815. He graduated in 1837 at Princeton College, where he also studied divinity. He was professor of belles-lettres at Princeton, 1860–70. His principal books are "The Tree of Knowledge," "Wisdom of Holy Scripture," and a treatise on the Apocalypse.

Mac'In-tosh, (JOHN,) an American soldier of the Revolution, was a native of Georgia; died in 1826. His son, JAMES S. MACINTOSH, served with distinction in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey, in 1847.

MacIntosh or **Mackintosh**, (LACHLAN,) born near Inverness, Scotland, in 1727, emigrated to Georgia, where he rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the American army. He was elected to Congress in 1784. Died in 1806.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

MacIntosh, (MARIA J.,) an American writer, born at Sunbury, Georgia, in 1803. She has published "Jessie Graham," "Praise and Principle," (1845,) "Charms and Counter-Charms," (1848,) etc. Died February 25, 1878.

Mac'in-tȳre, (DUNCAN,) called DONACHA BAN, (*i.e.*, "Fair Duncan,") a Scottish (Gaelic) poet, born at Druimliaghart, in Argyll, March 20, 1724. Much against his will, he served in the royal army at the battle of Falkirk, (1745.) His excellent poems were first published in 1790. Died at Edinburgh in May, 1812.

Mack von Leiberich, mȧk fon lī'bẹh-rĪK', (KARL,) BARON, an Austrian general, noted for his ill success, was born at Neuslingen in 1752. He served as quarter-master-general against the French in 1793. In 1794 he was sent to London to concert with the English ministers the operations of the war. The court of Naples having in 1798 requested that of Austria to send a general to command the army against the French, Mack was selected. He was quickly defeated by Championnet, and sought refuge from the rage of the Neapolitans in the French camp, (1799.) In 1805 he obtained command of the Austrian army, which was invested by Napoleon in person at Ulm. On the 20th of October he ignominiously surrendered his army of 30,000 men as prisoners. Mack was tried by court-martial, and punished by imprisonment for several years. Died in 1828.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" ALISON, "History of Europe:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mac-kâll', (WILLIAM W.,) an American general, born in the District of Columbia about 1818, served with distinction in the Mexican war of 1846–47, and became in 1861 a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Mackau, mȧ'kō', (ANGE RENÉ ARMAND,) a French admiral, born in Paris in 1788. He was minister of the marine from July, 1843, to May, 1847. Died in 1855.

Mac-kay', (CHARLES,) a Scottish poet and writer of songs, was born at Perth in 1814. He published "The Salamandrine," a poem, (1842,) "Legends of the Isles," (1845,) "Voices from the Crowd," (1846,) including a popular song called "The Good Time Coming," "Voices from the Mountains," (1847,) "Town Lyrics," (1848,) "Egeria, or the Spirit of Nature," (1850,) "The Lump of Gold," (1855,) "Under Green Leaves," (1857,) "A Man's Heart," (1860,) "Studies from the Antique, etc.," (1864,) and prose works entitled "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," (1841,) and "Lost Beauties of the English Language," (1874.) Died in 1889.

Mackay, mạ-kī', (ROBERT,) oftener called ROB DONN, (*i.e.*, "Black Robert,") and ROBERT CALDER, a Highland bard, born at Durness in 1714. He was a herdsman and drover, afterwards a steward to Lord Reay, and in 1759 enlisted in the army, but, from his high reputation, was not permitted to do military duty. Died in 1788. His poems are among the best in Gaelic literature.

Mạc-Kēan', (THOMAS,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1734. In 1765 he represented the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware, in the so-called Stamp-Act Congress. He was elected to the Congress of 1774 from Delaware, in which post he continued till 1783. He had been appointed in 1777 president of the State of Delaware, and chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was Governor of the latter State from 1799 to 1808. Died in 1817. He was a political friend of Jefferson.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

MacKean, (THOMAS J.,) an American general, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1831. He became a brigadier-general about November, 1861, and commanded a division at Corinth, October 4, 1862.

MacKean, (WILLIAM W.,) an American commodore, born in Pennsylvania in 1801, was a nephew of Governor Thomas McKean, noticed above. He was appointed commander of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron in 1861. Died in 1865.

Mạc-Kee'vẹr, (ISAAC,) an American commodore, born in Pennsylvania in 1793. He distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and in 1851 commanded the squadron on the coast of Brazil. Died in 1856.

Mackeldey, mȧk'kẹl-dī', (FERDINAND,) a German jurist, born at Brunswick in 1784. He became first professor of law at Bonn in 1818, and published a "Manual of the Institutes of Roman Law of the Present Time" (1814.) Died in 1834.

Mạc-Kel'lạr, (THOMAS,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in 1812. He became a printer, and removed to Philadelphia in 1833. On the death of Mr. Johnson, in 1860, Mr. Mackellar succeeded him as the head of the type-foundry of L. Johnson & Co., (now of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,) perhaps the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States. He has published several small volumes of poems, some of which have been warmly commended by N. P. Willis, W. C. Bryant, and other competent critics.

See ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Mạc-ken'dree, (WILLIAM,) born in King William county, Virginia, in 1757, entered the ministry about 1788. He was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1808. Died in 1835.

Mạc-ken'zie, (Sir ALEXANDER,) an enterprising Scotchman, born at Inverness about 1755. In his youth he emigrated to Canada, and became a clerk in the service of the Northwest Fur Company. From 1781 to 1789 he spent eight years in trading with the Indians at Lake Athabasca, and in the latter year discovered the river which bears his name, and traced it from its source to its entrance into the Arctic Ocean, where he arrived in July, 1789. In 1792 he led another exploring party westward to the Pacific. On his return to England, in 1801, he published his "Voyages from Montreal to the

Frozen and Pacific Oceans," which, says Châteaubriand, "is a work of great merit." Died in 1820.

See CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Voyages en Amérique;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1802.

Mackenzie, (ALEXANDER,) a statesman, born at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, January 28, 1822. He became a business-man and journalist in Canada West, and held prominent offices in Ontario. In 1867 he entered the Parliament of the Dominion, and was premier and minister of public works from 1873 to 1878.

Mac-ken'zie, (ALEXANDER SLIDELL,) an American naval officer and miscellaneous writer, born in New York in 1803. Having visited Europe in 1825, he published, soon after his return, his "Year in Spain," which was received with great favour. In 1835 he made another voyage to Europe, the result of which was his two works entitled "The American in England" and "Spain Revisited." While commander of the Somers, in 1842, he ordered the mutineer Spencer and two of his associates to be hanged from the yard-arm of the vessel, which act was publicly approved by a high court of inquiry after his return. He died in 1848. Besides the above-named works, he wrote a "Life of Paul Jones," in Sparks's "American Biography."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Mackenzie, (CHARLES FRAZER,) a Scottish missionary, born in Peebleshire in 1825. He went to Southern Africa in 1860, and began to labour near the Zambesi River. He died in Africa in January, 1862.

Mackenzie, (DONALD,) a merchant, born in Scotland in 1783. He became in 1809 a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur-trade, and made an overland journey to the Pacific. Died in 1851.

Mackenzie, (GEORGE,) Earl of Cromarty, a Scottish politician and writer, born in 1630. He was appointed justice-general in 1678, and a lord of session in 1681. In 1685 he was created Viscount Tarbat, and in 1703 Earl of Cromarty. He was secretary of state for Scotland from 1701 to 1704. He wrote, besides other works, "Synopsis Apocalyptica," (1708,) and an "Account of the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie against James VI.," (1713.) Died in 1714.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mackenzie, (Sir GEORGE,) a Scottish lawyer and writer, born at Dundee in 1636. He attained eminence in his profession, and about 1661 was appointed justice-depute, or judge. He published "Religio Laici," a treatise on religion and morality, (1663,) "Moral Gallantry," (1667,) "Institutions of the Laws of Scotland," (1684,) and other works. From 1674 to 1685 he was employed as king's advocate, and in this period had some agency in the persecution of the Covenanters, who designated him "the bloodthirsty advocate." Died in 1691.

See "Life of Sir G. Mackenzie," prefixed to his works; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mackenzie, (GEORGE,) a Scottish physician and writer, who practised in Edinburgh with success, and published "Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation," (3 vols., 1708–22.) Died in 1726.

Mackenzie, (HENRY,) an eminent Scottish novelist and essayist, born in Edinburgh in 1745. In his youth he obtained the office of attorney in the Scottish court of exchequer. In 1771 he published, anonymously, "The Man of Feeling," a novel, which is his principal work, and was generally admired. He edited "The Mirror," a periodical resembling the "Spectator," which was first issued in 1779, and was discontinued the next year. More than one-third of the articles in this popular work were written by him. He afterwards produced "The Man of the World," a novel, several political treatises favourable to the Tory party, "The Prince of Tunis," and other dramas. He contributed many essays to "The Lounger," a successful periodical, of which he was editor in 1785–86. In 1804 he obtained the lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland. Died in 1831.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Mackenzie, (ROBERT SHELTON,) D.C.L., a writer and journalist of much ability, born in Limerick county, Ireland, in 1809. He was editor successively of the "Liverpool Journal" and various other British periodicals, and in 1852 settled in America, where he became literary and foreign editor of the Philadelphia "Press." He published "Lays of Palestine," (1828,) "Life of Curran," (1855,) "Tressilian, or the Story-Tellers," (1857,) a "Life of Charles Dickens," (1870,) and many other works. Died November 21, 1881.

Mackenzie, (WILLIAM LYON,) a Canadian journalist and politician, born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1794. He emigrated to Canada in early life, and became the editor of a paper. He was the leader of a party which took arms against the government in December, 1837, and was quickly dispersed. He took refuge in New York. Died in 1861.

Mackey, mak'ee, (ALBERT GALLATIN,) an American physician and journalist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1807. He published a "Text-Book of Masonic Jurisprudence," etc. Died in 1881.

Mackey, mak'ee, (JOHN,) an Englishman, who, as an agent of William III., watched the movements of the Jacobite exiles after the revolution of 1688. He wrote a "Picture of the Court of Saint Germain," (1695.) Died in 1726.

See "Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Mackey," London, 1833.

Mackie, mak-kee', (JOHN,) a Scottish physician, born in Fifeshire in 1748, published, besides medical treatises, "A Sketch of a New Theory of Man." Died in 1831.

Mackie, (JOHN MILTON,) an American writer, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, in 1813. He has written a "Life of Godfrey William von Leibnitz," (1845,) "Life of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief," (1856,) and contributed various articles to the "North American Review."

Mac-kin'non, (DANIEL,) COLONEL, a British officer, born in 1791. He commanded a regiment of Coldstream Guards at Waterloo, and wrote a "History of the Coldstream Guards." Died in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Mackinnon, (HENRY,) a British general, born near Winchester in 1773. He served many campaigns against the French. He distinguished himself in several actions in Spain, obtained command of a brigade in 1809, and was killed at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812.

Mack'in-tosh, (Sir JAMES,) an illustrious British author, orator, and statesman, was born at Aldourie, near Inverness, on the 24th of October, 1765. He was the son of Captain John Mackintosh, of the army, and Marjory Macgillivray. At King's College, Aberdeen, which he entered in 1780, he profited by the congenial society of Robert Hall, who was his fellow-student and intimate friend. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and, having obtained his diploma, in 1788 removed to London, where he married Catherine Stuart in 1789. His fluent elocution, admirable temper, and refined manners procured his admission into the best society. He had a "boundless literary ambition," and a most capacious and accurate memory. In defence, or rather ardent eulogy, of the first reforms of the French Revolution, he produced, in answer to Burke's famous "Reflections," his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," (1791,) which raised him into sudden celebrity and caused him to be warmly caressed by Fox, Sheridan, and other chiefs of the Whig party. About this time he renounced medicine and became a student of law. He was called to the bar in 1795, gave special attention to public law, and practised with success in the home circuit. In 1799 he delivered a series of lectures "On the Law of Nature and of Nations," which were highly applauded by the most eminent judges of all parties as a noble monument of intellectual power and wisdom. He expressed in these lectures more conservative views than those of his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ." In 1803 he gained a high reputation for forensic eloquence by his defence of M. Peltier, a French emigrant, who was tried for a libel on Bonaparte, and was acquitted. This speech was translated into French by Madame de Staël. He accepted the office of recorder of Bombay, where he arrived in 1804, and was appointed judge of the admiralty court in 1806. Sir James returned to

England in 1812, and was elected to Parliament by the Whigs in 1813. He won and maintained a high place among parliamentary speakers. From 1818 to 1824 he was professor of law and politics in the college at Haileybury. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and wrote an important "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," which appeared among the preliminary essays of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1830 he accepted office as commissioner for the affairs of India under the ministry of Earl Gray. He made a powerful and luminous speech in the House on the Reform bill in 1831. He wrote a "History of England," a work of great merit, which was published in "Lardner's Cyclopædia," (1831.) He died in May, 1832, leaving unfinished a "History of the Revolution in England in 1688," which was published in 1832. "We have no hesitation," says Macaulay, "in pronouncing this fragment decidedly the best history now extant of the reign of James II. . . . The intellectual and moral qualities which are most important in a historian, he possessed in a very high degree. He was singularly mild, calm, and impartial in his judgments of men and of parties." The same critic adds, "He distinguished himself highly in Parliament. But nevertheless Parliament was not exactly the sphere for him. The effect of his most successful speeches was small, when compared with the quantity of ability and learning which was expended on them."

"It would be difficult," says Mr. Whipple, "to mention any writer whose name has been connected with the literary journals of the nineteenth century, who has carried into the task of criticism so much fairness and moderation as Mackintosh. His nature was singularly free from asperity and dogmatism. To a large understanding and boundless stores of knowledge he united candour and even humility in their employment. . . . The beauty of his character will long continue to exert an influence in insensibly moulding the minds of scholars and statesmen." (See article on "British Critics" in the "North American Review" for October, 1845.)

See "Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Mackintosh," edited by his son, ROBERT J. MACKINTOSH, 2 vols., 1835; "Historical Characters," by SIR H. L. BULWER, London, 1868; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1835, (by JEFFREY;) "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1846; "North American Review" for October, 1832, (by A. H. EVERETT;) and the very elaborate article on "Mackintosh" in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Mąc-klin', (CHARLES,) a popular Irish actor and dramatist, (whose family name was McLaughlin,) was born at Westmeath in 1690. He appeared on the London stage in 1725, and did not retire until 1789. He excelled in the *rôle* of "Shylock," and wrote, besides several other plays, a successful comedy called "The Man of the World." Died in 1797, at the age of 107.

See J. T. KIRKMAN, "Memoirs of Charles Macklin," 1799; WILLIAM COOKE, "Memoirs of C. Macklin," 1804; "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1799.

MacKnight, mąk-nīt', (GEORGE,) M.D., an American poet, born at Sterling, New York, in 1840. He has published "Life and Faith," a collection of religious sonnets, of a high order of merit, (1878.)

MacKnight, mąk-nīt', (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish Presbyterian divine, born at Irvine in 1721. He became minister at Maybole in 1753, and published his "Harmony of the Gospels," (1756,) which is esteemed an excellent standard work and has been often reprinted. In 1763 he produced "The Truth of the Gospel History," which was received with favour. From 1772 until 1778 he preached in Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh, and during the remainder of his life he was minister of the Old Church of that city. In 1795 he published a "Literal Translation of all the Apostolic Epistles," a work of high reputation. Died in 1800.

See "Life of J. Macknight," by his son; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

MacLachlan, mąk-lăk'ląn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish-Canadian poet, born at Johnstone, in Renfrewshire, August 12, 1818. He removed in 1841 to Canada. Among his works are "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," (1855,) "Lyrics," (1858,) "The Emigrant," etc., (1861,) "Poems and Songs," (1874,) etc.

Maclachlan, (EWEN,) a Scottish philologist and poet, born at Torracalltuinn, Lochaber, in 1775, graduated at the University of Saint Andrew's. He died March 29, 1822. He compiled a learned and laborious Gaelic dictionary, and wrote poems in Gaelic, English, Latin, and Greek.

Maclane, mąk-lān', (ARCHIBALD,) an Irish clergyman, born at Monaghan about 1722. He preached for the Anglican Church of the Hague about fifty years, ending in 1796. He published a volume of sermons, and translated Mosheim's "History of the Church," (1765.) Died in 1804.

MacLane, mąk-lān', (LOUIS,) an American statesman, born at Smyrna, Delaware, in May, 1786. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and represented Delaware in Congress from 1817 to 1827. In the latter year he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Delaware. He served as minister to England about two years, (1829–31,) and was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Jackson in April or May, 1831; but, not approving, it is said, of the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, he was in 1833 removed from the treasury and made secretary of state, which position he resigned in June, 1834. In 1845 he went to England as ambassador. After the question of the boundary of Oregon was settled, he returned home. Died in October, 1857.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Mąc-lăr'ęn, (CHARLES,) a Scottish journalist and geologist, born about 1783. He was chief editor of the "Scotsman" (a leading political journal of Edinburgh) from 1820 to 1847. He published, besides other works, "The Geology of Fife and the Lothians," (1839.) Died in September, 1866.

Mąc-Lăr'ęn, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Geneva, New York, December 13, 1831, graduated in 1851 from the college at Washington, Pennsylvania, was a journalist, 1852–57, studied theology in the Presbyterian Seminary at Pittsburg, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1872 he took orders in the Episcopal Church, and in 1875 he was made Bishop of Illinois.

Mąc-lau'rin, (COLIN,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kilmodan in 1698. He obtained the chair of mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1717. In 1720 he published "Geometria Organica sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarum universalis," a treatise on curve lines, which is said to have excited the admiration of Newton. In 1725 he was appointed assistant of Professor Gregory in the University of Edinburgh, where he remained about twenty years. While he was employed in fortifying Edinburgh against the Pretender's army, in 1745, he contracted a disease which hastened his death. He shared with D. Bernoulli and Euler the prize awarded in 1740 by the Academy of Paris for a memoir on Tides. He was the author of several original and profound works, among which are a "Treatise on Fluxions," (1742,) and a "Treatise on Algebra," (1748.) Died in 1746.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Maclaurin, (JOHN,) a Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1734, was a son of the preceding. He became a judge about 1787, when he received the title of Lord Dreghorn. He wrote an "Essay on Literary Property," a drama entitled "Hampden," and several other works in prose and verse. Died in 1796.

See "Life of Lord Dreghorn," prefixed to his works.

Mąc-Lawš', (LAFAYETTE,) an American general, born in Georgia in 1821. He commanded a division of General Lee's army.

Mąc-lay', (ARCHIBALD,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Scotland in 1778, emigrated to America in 1805, and became pastor of a church in New York. He was thirteen years general agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Died in 1860.

Maclay, (MICKLUCHO.) See MICKLUCHO-MACLAY.

MacLean or **Maclean**, mąk-lān', (JOHN,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Morris county, New Jersey, in March, 1785. He removed with his father to Ohio about 1798, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and

began to practise at Lebanon. In 1812 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Democrats, and supported the war against England. He was again elected by a unanimous vote in 1814, was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 1816 to 1822, and became postmaster-general in 1823. He filled this office with great credit and ability until March, 1829, during which period he introduced many improvements and brought the department into a state of the highest efficiency. He declined a place in the cabinet of President Jackson, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1829. He dissented from the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case, as given by Chief-Justice Taney in 1857, and opposed the extension of slavery. At the Republican National Convention of 1856 he received one hundred and ninety-six votes as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Died in Cincinnati in April, 1861.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Maclean, (Mrs. L. E.) See LANDON, (L. E.)

MacLehose, măk'lę-hōse, (AGNES,) a friend and correspondent of Burns, was born in 1759. Her maiden name was CRAIG. During a long separation from her husband, she carried on (between 1787 and 1792) a very sentimental correspondence with Burns. Her letters, often reprinted, are signed "Clarinda." Died at Edinburgh, October 22, 1841.

Mąc-Lel'lạn, (ISAAC,) an American poet, born at Portland, Maine, about 1810. Among his works we may mention "The Fall of the Indian, (1830,) and "The Year, and other Poems," (1832.)

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mąc-Len'nạn, (JOHN FERGUSON,) a Scottish social philosopher, born at Inverness, October 14, 1827. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Cambridge, and in 1857 was passed as an advocate at Edinburgh. His principal works are "Primitive Marriage," (1865,) a "Life of Thomas Drummond," (1867,) and "Studies in Ancient History," (1876.) His works are highly original, and are of recognized value. Died June 14, 1881.

Macleod, mąk-lŏwd', (ALEXANDER,) D.D., born in the island of Mull in 1774, emigrated to the United States, and became in 1801 pastor of a Reformed Presbyterian church in New York. He was the author of an "Ecclesiastical Catechism," "Negro Slavery Unjustifiable," "The Life and Power of True Godliness," and other religious works. Died in 1833.

MacLeod, mąk-lŏwd', (HENRY DUNNING,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh in 1821. He studied at Eton, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and in 1849 became a barrister of London. Among his works are "Theory and Practice of Banking," (1856,) "Elements of Political Economy," (1858,) and a "Dictionary of Political Economy."

Mąc-Leod, (JOHN,) a Scottish surgeon, born at Bunhill in 1782. He became in 1817 surgeon of the Alceste, which conveyed Lord Amherst to China, and in 1818 published "The Voyage of the Alceste along the Coast of Corea," etc. Died in 1820.

See WALCKENAER, "Collection des Relations des Voyages."

MacLeod or **Macleod**, (Rev. NORMAN,) a Scottish divine, born at Campbelton in 1812. He became minister of Loudon in 1838, of Dalkeith in 1843, and of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, in 1851. He published, among other works, "Home Education," and "The Earnest Student," and was editor of a monthly periodical called "Good Words." Died June 16, 1872.

Macleod, (XAVIER DONALD,) a son of Alexander, noticed above, born in New York in 1821, published numerous works in prose and verse, among which we may name a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," (1857,) and a poem entitled "The Saga of Viking Torquil." Died in 1865.

Maclise, mąk-leess', (DANIEL,) a popular historical painter, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1811. He went to London in 1828, and became a student in the Royal Academy, where he quickly won several prize medals. He gained a high reputation by his "Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," (1835,) and "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall," (1838.) In 1840 he was elected an Academician. Among his admired productions are "The Sleeping Beauty," (1841,) "The Play Scene in Hamlet," (1842,) "Noah's Sacrifice," (1847,) and "Shakspeare's Seven Ages," (1848.) He is regarded as one of the most original of English painters of the present time. Died in April, 1870.

Maclure. See MACCLURE.

Mąc-lure', (WILLIAM,) an eminent naturalist, and pioneer of American geology, born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1763. Having made an extensive scientific tour in Europe, he removed to the United States, and about 1806 entered upon a geological survey of that country. In the accomplishment of this task, he visited nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and crossed and recrossed the Alleghanies fifty times. An account of his tour was published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," (1809.) In 1812 Mr. Maclure became one of the first members of the Academy of Natural Sciences just founded at Philadelphia, and was elected president of that institution in 1817. He continued to fill this post for twenty-two years, and the "Journal" of the Academy was begun under his auspices. His donations of books to the Academy amounted to nearly fifteen hundred volumes, comprising valuable works on natural history, antiquities, etc., and he gave the sum of $20,000 towards the erection of the building on Broad Street, finished in 1840. Died in 1840, at San Angel, in Mexico, whither he had gone on account of his health.

See "Memoirs of Wm. Maclure," by SAMUEL G. MORTON.

MacMahon, măk'mȧ'ôn', (MARIE EDME PATRICK MAURICE,) Duc de Magenta, a French marshal, of Irish extraction, born in 1808, was a son of a peer of France. He served in Algeria from 1830 to 1850. In 1852 he became a general of division. In the siege of Sebastopol he commanded the division which took the Malakoff by assault on the 8th of September, 1855. He commanded the second corps-d'armée in the Italian campaign of 1859, and took a prominent part in the battle of Magenta. This service was rewarded (June 5, 1859) by the rank of marshal of France and the title of Duc de Magenta. He also contributed to the victory of Solferino, June 24, 1859. In the war with Prussia he was defeated at Wörth (August 6, 1870) and at Sedan, (September 1,) where he was severely wounded. He put down the revolution of the Commune in 1871, and was President of France, 1873–79.

Mąc-Mas'ter, (GUY HUMPHREYS,) an American poet, born at Clyde, New York, January 31, 1829. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1847, and became a lawyer. He was county judge of Steuben county, New York, from 1864 to 1871, and from 1878 to 1884. In 1884 he was made surrogate of the same county. He wrote "Carmen Bellicosum," etc. Died September 13, 1887.

MacMaster, (JOHN BACH,) an American author, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 29, 1852. He graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1872, and studied civil engineering. He was an instructor first in his *alma mater* and then in Princeton College, and in 1883 was chosen professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a "History of the People of the United States," (vol. i., 1883.)

MacMichael, mąk-mī'kęl, (MORTON,) an able American editor and orator, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1807, was sheriff of the county of Philadelphia from 1843 to 1846. In 1845 he became proprietor and chief editor of the "North American and United States Gazette." He was mayor of Philadelphia from 1865 to 1868. Died January 6, 1879.

MacMichael, mąk-mī'kęl, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in 1784. He published a "Journey from Moscow to Constantinople," (1819.) Died in 1839.

Mąc-mil'lạn, (HUGH,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish divine, born at Aberfeldy, September 17, 1833. He was educated at the Edinburgh University, and became a distinguished Free Church minister. He published "Bible Teachings in Nature," (1866,) "First Forms of Vegetation," "Holidays on High Lands," "The True Vine," and many other popular religious books.

Mąc-Mul'lęn, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Ballynahinch, Ireland, March 8, 1833. He was taken in 1837

to Canada, and in 1843 to Chicago, graduated at Saint Mary's College in 1853, studied at Rome, and was ordained in 1858 to the Catholic priesthood. He became president of Saint Mary's University, and in 1881 was made Bishop of Davenport, Iowa. Died July 4, 1883.

Mac-Nab', (Sir ALLAN,) an officer in the British service, born in Canada in 1798. He studied law, and was elected to the legislature of Canada West. During the insurrection of 1837 he commanded near Niagara, and sent over the falls the steamboat Caroline, which had been captured from the insurgents. He was the principal minister during part of the period in which Lord Elgin governed Canada, (1846–54.) He was knighted for his services in the rebellion above mentioned. Died in Canada in August, 1862.

MacNaghten, mąk-naw'tęn, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British officer in the civil service of the East India Company, was sent as envoy to Shah Soojah about 1840, and was assassinated at Cabool by Akbar Khan in 1841.

Mąc-Nal'lў, (LEONARD,) an Irish barrister and dramatist, born in Dublin in 1752. He wrote "Fashionable Levities," a successful comedy, and several operas and farces, also "The Rules of Evidence." Died in 1820.

Mąc-nee', (Sir DANIEL,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born at Fintry in 1806. He was of humble origin, and was in the main self-educated. He was knighted in 1876. Died at Edinburgh, January 18, 1882.

Mąc-nēil', (HECTOR,) a Scottish poet, born near Roslin in 1746. He passed many of his early years in the West Indies, probably as overseer, and returned to Scotland about 1788. He published "The Harp," (1789,) "Scotland's Skaith," (1795,) which was much admired, and other poems. Died in 1818.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mąc-nēil', (JOHN,) an American general, born in New Hampshire in 1784, served with distinction at the battle of Chippewa in 1814. Died in 1850.

Macneile, mąk-neel', (Rev. HUGH,) D.D., an Irish Protestant clergyman, born in the county of Antrim about 1794. He preached several years in London, and became the incumbent of Saint Paul's, near Liverpool, in 1848. He published "The Church and the Churches of Christ," (1847,) and other works. Died in 1879.

MacNeill, mąk-neel', (Sir JOHN,) G.C.B., a British officer and diplomatist, born at Colonsay in 1795. He passed several years in the army of the East India Company. From 1835 until 1844 he was British ambassador to the court of Persia, where he gained important information respecting the policy and resources of several Asiatic nations. In the winter of 1854–55 he was one of two commissioners sent to the Crimea to inspect the commissariat department. He was chosen a member of the privy council in 1857. Died March 2, 1880.

Mąc-nev'in, (WILLIAM JAMES,) born in Galway county, in Ireland, in 1763, joined the United Irishmen in the rebellion of 1791, and subsequently entered the French army. In 1805 he removed to America, and was appointed professor of chemistry in the Medical College, New York. He was the author of "Rambles in Switzerland," and several scientific works. Died in 1841.

Mąc-nish', (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish author, born at Glasgow in 1802. He became one of the editors of "Fraser's Magazine" in 1831. Among his works is "The Philosophy of Sleep," (1830.) Died at Glasgow in 1837

See D. MOIR, "Life of R. Macnish," prefixed to a collection of his "Tales, Essays, and Sketches," 1839 and 1844; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1835, (with a portrait.)

Macomb, mą-koom' or mą-kōm', (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished American general, born at Detroit in 1782. He served in the war of 1812, and, as brigadier-general, in 1814, gained the victory of Plattsburg over the British at the same time that Commodore Macdonough signally defeated them on the lake. General Macomb was appointed in 1835 commander-in-chief of the United States army. Died in 1841.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Macomb, (WILLIAM H.,) an American commodore, a son of General Alexander Macomb, was born in Michigan in 1820. He entered the navy in 1834, served with distinction through the war of 1861–65 with the rank of commander, and was made a commodore in 1870. Died at Philadelphia, August 12, 1872.

Mā'cọn, (NATHANIEL,) an American statesman, born in Warren county, North Carolina, in 1757. He served as a private in the army from 1778 to 1782, and opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, (1788.) In 1791 he was elected a member of Congress for a district of North Carolina, which he represented until 1815. He was always a Democrat, and a strict-constructionist. He was Speaker of the National House of Representatives for three terms, (1801–06,) and became a Senator of the United States in 1816. His speeches were short, but effective. He served in the Senate until 1826, having then been a member of Congress for thirty-seven consecutive years. He died in Warren county, North Carolina, in June, 1837. John Randolph called him "the best and wisest man that I ever knew."

Mąc-Os'cąr, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Lochwinnoch, May 7, 1806. He was a schoolmaster, and lived many years in London. Died at Kilbarchan, January 11, 1877. His "Poetical Works" were published in 1878.

Mąc-Phęr'sọn, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American author, was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1830. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1848, and became a journalist. He was in Congress from 1859 to 1863, and was clerk of the lower house of Congress, 1863–69. He published a "Political History of the United States," (1864,) a "Political Manual," and other works.

Mąc-phęr'sọn, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, celebrated as the translator or author of "Ossian," was born in Inverness-shire in 1738. After leaving college he became a school-teacher at Ruthven, and in 1758 published "The Highlander," a poem, which was not successful. In 1760 he surprised the literary world by the publication of "Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language." These were admired by the poet Gray and others, and a subscription was raised to aid Macpherson in exploring the Highlands for other similar treasures. The ostensible result of this search appeared in "Fingal, an Epic Poem," (1762,) and "Temora, an Epic Poem," (1763,) which purported to be the work of Ossian, a poet of the third century. These poems found many enthusiastic admirers throughout Europe. An animated controversy ensued about their authenticity, which was defended by Dr. Blair and other eminent critics. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, confidently maintained that they were forgeries. Many others adopt the theory that he caught the spirit of the Ossianic poetry from the tales of the old Celtic bards, but supplied from his own invention much of the peculiar imagery and cloudy verbiage which abound in his pretended translations. About 1772 he settled in London, and produced a prose version of the "Iliad," which was a failure, a "History of Great Britain," and other works. He was a member of Parliament from 1780 to 1790. Died in 1796.

See BLAIR, "Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," 1763; H. MACKENZIE, "Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland," etc.; J. SINCLAIR, "On the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" Review of "Ossian," in the "Monthly Review" for January and February, 1762.

Mąc-Phęr'sọn, (JAMES BIRDSEYE,) an eminent American general, born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in November, 1828. He entered the Military Academy of West Point in 1849, and graduated at the head of his class in 1853. Having been assigned to the corps of engineers, he was employed as engineer at New York, Fort Delaware, and Alcatraz Island, California. He obtained the rank of first lieutenant in 1858, and that of captain in August, 1861. In November ensuing he became aide-de-camp to General Halleck, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served as chief engineer on General Grant's staff at the capture of Fort Donelson, and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. In May of that year he was appointed a colonel in the regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a

division which broke through the lines of General Price, then investing Corinth, and marched in to the relief of the garrison in October. For this service he was promoted to the rank of major-general on the 8th of October, 1862. Having obtained command of the seventeenth army corps in December, he served under General Grant in the campaign against Vicksburg. His corps gained a victory at Raymond on the 12th of May, 1863, and, with the aid of General Sherman's corps, defeated General Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson on the 14th. General McPherson contributed to the victory of Champion's Hills, and took part in two unsuccessful assaults on the works of Vicksburg in May. For his services in this campaign he was promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from the capture of Vicksburg, and was appointed commander of the district of Vicksburg, July, 1863. He served under Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in February, 1864. In the next month, General Grant, who had just been nominated general-in-chief of all the Union armies, wrote a letter to Sherman, in which he expressed his thanks to Sherman and McPherson as the men to whom he was most indebted for his success. On the 12th of March, McPherson was appointed commander of the department and army of the Tennessee.

As commander of the army of the Tennessee, he maintained his high reputation in the campaign which Sherman conducted in Georgia. His army fought with success against the rebels at Dallas on the 28th of May. On the 27th of June, Generals Thomas and McPherson assaulted the fortified lines of Kenesaw Mountain, but were repulsed with severe loss. By a flank movement of the army of McPherson, General Johnston was induced to abandon his strong position at Kenesaw about July 3, and to retreat to Atlanta. After the Union armies had advanced to the vicinity of Atlanta, the enemy adopted a bolder policy, and made several attacks, in one of which McPherson was killed, July 22, 1864. "About 1 P.M. of this day," says General Grant, "the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed." (Report, dated July 22, 1865.)

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion."

Macpherson, (Sir JOHN,) born in Skye, Scotland, about 1767, became a member of the supreme council of Bengal in 1781. He acted as Governor-General of India after the retirement of Warren Hastings, (February, 1785,) until July, 1786. Died in 1821.

Macquarie, mą-kwŏr're, (LACHLAN,) a British general, born in the island of Mull in 1762. He served many years in India, and fought against the French in Egypt in 1801. From 1809 to 1821 he was Governor of New South Wales. About 1814 he obtained the rank of general. Died in 1824.

Macquart, mȧ'kȧR', (LOUIS CHARLES HENRI,) a French mineralogist, born at Rheims in 1745. He published a "Manual of the Properties of Water," (1783,) and a "Dictionary of Health and Education," (2 vols., 1800.) Died in 1808.

Macquer, mȧ'kair', (PHILIPPE,) a French *littérateur* and advocate, born in Paris in 1720. He was author of a "Chronological Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," (2 vols., 1751,) "Roman Annals," (1756,) and an "Abridged History of Spain and Portugal," (2 vols., 1759,) (all in French,) which were received with favour. Died in 1770.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Macquer, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a meritorious French chemist and physician, born in Paris in 1718, was a brother of the preceding. He discovered new properties in many chemical substances, and is said to have been the first who proved that the diamond is combustible, (1771.) He published "Elements of Theoretical Chemistry," (1741,) and a valuable "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1766.) In 1745 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He succeeded Bourdelin as professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, and edited the scientific department of the "Journal des Savants" from 1768 to 1776. Died in 1784.

Mąc-quoid', (KATHARINE S.,) an English authoress, born in Kentish Town, London, about 1835. Among her works are many novels ("A Bad Beginning," (1862,) "Hester Kirton," "Patty," (1871,) "Doris Barugh," (1878,) "Beside the River," "Fifine," etc.,) and some books of travel, such as "Through Normandy," "Through Brittany," "In the Ardennes," etc. Some of her works have been illustrated by her husband, Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid.

Macready, mą-kree'de, (WILLIAM CHARLES,) a popular English tragic actor, born in London in 1793. He made a successful *début* at Birmingham in 1810, and appeared on the London stage in 1816, when he performed "Orestes" at Covent Garden with great applause. His reputation was increased by his performance of the "Virginius" of Sheridan Knowles, and of "Richard III." and other leading characters of Shakspeare. From 1837 to 1839 he was lessee and manager of Covent Garden Theatre. About 1842 he assumed the management of Drury Lane; but, as he failed to make it profitable, he kept it only two or three seasons. He performed with great success in the principal cities of the United States in 1848 and 1849. While he was in this country, a quarrel between him and Edwin Forrest resulted in a serious riot in New York. He retired from the stage in 1851. Died April 27, 1873.

See LITTLETON, "Biography of W. C. Macready," 1851; R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "New American Cyclopædia."

Macret, mȧ'kRȧ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1750; died in 1783.

Mac-rī-ā'nus, [Fr. MACRIEN, mȧ'kRe-ą̊N',] (MARCUS FULVIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Egypt. He rose from the lowest to the highest rank in the army. The emperor Valerian having been taken prisoner by the Persians, a part of the army, in 261 A.D., chose for his successor Macrianus, who was then an old man. In 262 he was defeated in Illyricum, and put to death, by Domitian, a general of Gallienus.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Macrien. See MACRIANUS.

Macrin. See MACRINUS, and SALMON, (JEAN.)

Macrino d'Alba, mȧ-kRee'no dȧl'bȧ, an Italian painter, born at Alba, near Turin, about 1460. He was among the most skilful artists of his time, and one of the first to adopt the modern style. Many of his works are preserved at Turin and Alba. Died about 1520.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Macrinus, mȧ'kRe'nüss', (CHARLES SALMON,) a French writer, was a brother of Jean the poet, and preceptor to Catherine of Navarre. He was a victim of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

Mą-crī'nus, [Fr. MACRIN, mȧ'kRą̊N',] (M. OPELIUS or OPILIUS,) a Roman emperor, was born of obscure parents in Mauritania in 164 A.D. He obtained the high office of prefect of the prætorians under Caracalla. In April, 217 A.D., he instigated the assassination of Caracalla, and was proclaimed emperor by the army, whose choice was confirmed by the senate. In the same year he was defeated by the Parthians at Nisibis. He was defeated near Antioch in June, 218, by the partisans of Elagabalus, and put to death.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mā'cro, [Fr. MACRON, mȧ'kRŏN',] (NÆVIUS SERTORIUS,) a profligate Roman courtier, who enjoyed the favour of the emperor Tiberius and was the principal agent in the arrest of Sejanus. After the death of Sejanus, he became prefect of the prætorian guard. He was put to death by Caligula in 38 A.D.

Macrobe. See MACROBIUS.

Mą-cro'bĭ-us, [Fr. MACROBE, mȧ'kRob',] (AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS,) a grammarian and writer, who is supposed to have lived at Rome in the fifth century. It is not known whether he was a Christian or a pagan, a Greek or a Roman. He was the author of three Latin works which have come down to us, a "Treatise on the Latin and Greek Verb," a "Commentary on the Dream of Scipio," and a series of curious and valuable essays on history, mythology, criticism, etc., entitled "Saturnaliorum Conviviorum Libri Septem."

Mactyeire, mąk-te-air′, ? (HOLLAND NIMMONS,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in South Carolina in 1824, became editor of the "Christian Advocate," at Nashville, and was chosen a bishop of the Southern Methodist Church in 1866. Died February 15, 1889.

MacVeagh, mąc-vā′, (WAYNE,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1833, graduated at Yale College in 1853, became a lawyer, was United States minister to Turkey from 1872 to 1873, and in 1881 was appointed attorney-general of the United States. He wrote a work on "Pennsylvania," (Commonwealth Series.)

Mąc-vick′ąr, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Episcopal divine, born in New York in 1787. He was appointed in 1817 professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Columbia College. He published "Outlines of Political Economy," "The Professional Years of Bishop Hobart," and other works. Died October 29, 1868.

Mąc-Vick′ąr, (WILLIAM NEILSON,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in New York city, October 19, 1843. He graduated at Columbia College in 1865, was rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York, 1868–75, and became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, in 1875.

Mąc-whir′tęr, (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Slateford, Midlothian, in 1839. He established himself in London in 1864. Among his works are "Loch Coruisk," (1867,) "The Lady of the Woods," (1876,) "The Lord of the Glen," (1880,) "Highland Harvest," (1883,) etc. Several of his pictures are very popular as engravings.

Macwhorter, mąk-hwŭr′tęr, ? (ALEXANDER,) a Presbyterian minister, born in New Castle county, Delaware, in 1734. He preached many years at Newark, New Jersey. Died in 1807.

Madai, von, von mŏd′oy, (DAVID SAMUEL,) a Hungarian numismatist, born at Schemnitz in 1709. He published a work entitled "A Complete Cabinet of Medals," (1765–74.) Died in 1780.

Mad′ąn, (MARTIN,) an English clergyman, born near Hertford in 1726. He became a popular preacher at the Lock Hospital, and published, besides other works, "Thelyphthora," in which he advocated polygamy. Died in 1790.

Madan, (SPENCER,) a brother of the preceding, became Bishop of Peterborough. Died in 1813.

Madan, (Rev. SPENCER,) a son of Martin, noticed above, was born in 1759. He was an eloquent preacher, and obtained the living of Ibstock and the prebend of Peterborough. For about thirty years he was chaplain to the king. Died in 1836.

Mad′dęn, (Sir FREDERICK,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Portsmouth in 1801, was appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum in 1837. He was a valuable contributor to British history, and edited many works, among which are "Havelock the Dane," (1828,) and "Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain," (1847.) Died March 8, 1873.

Mad′dęn, (RICHARD ROBERT,) an Irish physician and writer on various subjects, was born in Dublin in 1798. Among his numerous works are "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Palestine," (2 vols., 1829,) "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," (7 vols.,) and "Memoirs and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," (3 vols., 1855.) Died in 1886.

Madden, (SAMUEL,) an Irish clergyman and writer, whom Dr. Johnson said Ireland ought to honour, was born in 1687. He was noted for public spirit, and founded at Dublin a society for the promotion of the arts by premiums. He wrote "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century," (1732,) and the "Monument of Boulter," a poem. Died in 1765.

See NICHOLS and BOWYER, "Literary Anecdotes."

Maddersteg, mąd′dęr-stĕg′, (MICHAEL,) a Dutch painter of marine views, etc., born at Amsterdam in 1659, worked in Berlin. Died in 1709.

Maddius. See MAGGI, (CARLO.)

Mad′dox, (ISAAC,) born in London in 1697, became Bishop of Worcester in 1743. He wrote a "Review of Neal's History of the Puritans." Died in 1759.

Madeleine. See MAGDALENE.

Madelenet, mąd′lęh-nȧ′, (GABRIEL,) a French poet, born in the Auxerrois about 1587, lived mostly in Paris. He composed elegant Latin odes. Died in 1661.

Mader, mą′dęr, (JOACHIM JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Hanover in 1626. He published editions of some Latin and Greek Fathers, and wrote "De Coronis sacris et profanis," (1662.) Died in 1680.

Maderno, mą-dĕR′no, (CARLO,) an eminent Italian architect, born in Lombardy in 1556. He studied or worked with his uncle, Domenico Fontana, in Rome. Having acquired a great reputation, he obtained about 1614 the title of architect of Saint Peter's Church, and was charged by the pope to finish the anterior part. He deviated from the original plan by adopting the form of a Latin cross instead of a Greek cross. His additions to this edifice are condemned by Milizia and others. Among his best works is the Mattei palace. Died in 1629.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maderno, (STEFANO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Como in 1576. He adorned some churches of Rome with bas-reliefs and statues. Died in 1636.

Madeweis, mą′dęh-ŵīs′, (FRIEDRICH,) a learned German writer, born at Sammentin in 1648; died in 1705.

Madier de Montjau, mą̃′de-ȧ′ dęh mȯ̃N′zhō′, (PAULIN,) a French advocate and judge, born at Bourg-Saint-Andéol in 1785. He showed firmness and sagacity in the repression of the excesses committed by the royalists about 1816–20. Died May 10, 1865.

Mad′ĭ-sọn, (JAMES,) D.D., an American prelate, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1749, became Episcopal Bishop of Virginia in 1790. He had been previously elected president of William and Mary College. Died in 1812.

Madison, (JAMES,) an eminent American statesman, he fourth President of the United States, born in King George county, Virginia, on the 16th of March, 1751, was a son of Colonel James Madison and Eleanor or Nelly Conway. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1769, and graduated in 1771, after which he studied law. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Assembly or Convention of Virginia. He was defeated in the election of 1777 because he refused to "treat" the voters; but he was elected a member of the General Congress by the Assembly of Virginia in 1779. From this period he was one of the most prominent men in the political history of the republic. He was re-elected in 1786, and was a member of the National Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 to form the Constitution of the United States. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Constitution, and advocated the adoption of the same by a series of able essays, forming part of "The Federalist," which is the joint production of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. Madison was a member of the Virginia Convention which, after a spirited contest, adopted the Federal Constitution by a small majority in June, 1788. He became a member of Congress in 1789, and united with the Republicans as a moderate opponent of the administration of Washington and the financial measures of Hamilton. He was disposed to be a mediator rather than a partisan in the dissensions which arose among the founders of the republic. In 1794 he married Dorothy Todd, originally Dorothy Paine, a woman eminent for her virtues and accomplishments. He declined the office of secretary of state vacated by Jefferson in December, 1793, and continued to serve in Congress until 1797. He opposed the alien and sedition laws of 1798, and was the author of a series of resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Virginia and known as the Resolutions of 1798, which protested against all attempts to increase the power of the Federal government by forced constructions of general clauses of the Constitution. He was appointed secretary of state by President Jefferson in March, 1801, and filled that office for eight years in such a manner as to acquire the confidence and approbation of the people. Having been nominated for the Presidency by a caucus of Republican members of Congress, he was elected in

1808, receiving one hundred and twenty-two electoral votes out of one hundred and seventy-five, which was the whole number. Charles C. Pinckney, the Federal candidate, received forty-seven votes. On entering upon the office of President, March 4, 1809, he found the United States involved in difficulties and disputes with the British government, which had offended the Americans by impressing seamen and by searching American vessels for deserters, and had injured their commerce by orders in council. His cabinet at first consisted of Robert Smith, secretary of state, Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, William Eustis, secretary of war, and Paul Hamilton, secretary of the navy.

In May, 1810, Congress passed a non-intercourse act. The President sent to Congress a special message on the subject of British aggressions about the 1st of June, 1812, and war was declared on the 18th of the same month. A few days later the British ministry repealed their orders in council in relation to the rights of neutrals, but they refused to satisfy the Americans in relation to the impressment of seamen. In the autumn of 1812 Mr. Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by one hundred and twenty-eight electoral votes. His competitor was De Witt Clinton, who received eighty-nine votes. The slave States, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Vermont, voted for Madison. A strong party in the United States was opposed to the war of 1812, which was waged with various success on land and sea. Commodore Perry gained a naval victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813. About the 3d of July, 1814, a small American army invaded Canada, gained a victory at Chippewa, and fought a severe battle at Lundy's Lane, or Niagara, (July 25,) in which the Americans lost 743 killed and wounded and the British lost 878. In August of that year a small British force ascended the Chesapeake, took Washington by a sudden movement, and burned the Capitol. A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814; but, before the tidings of this event had reached the United States, General Jackson gained a signal victory over the British at New Orleans, January 8, 1815. In 1816 Madison approved a bill which Congress had passed to charter the Bank of the United States for twenty years. On the 4th of March, 1817, he retired from public life. He passed the remainder of his days on his farm at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia Convention called in 1829 to revise the Constitution of the State. Died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836.

"This great statesman and philosopher," says R. W. Griswold, "was the confidential, personal, and political friend of Jefferson; but in almost every respect their characters were essentially different. Mr. Madison's intellect was of a far higher order, and its ascendency over his passions was nearly perfect. His triumphs were those of pure reason. His public and private life were above reproach. . . . His writings on the Constitution and other subjects were second only to those of Hamilton in ability and influence; and his extensive information, sound judgment, skill as a logician, and unvarying courtesy, secured him the highest consideration in the Congresses of which he was a member." ("Prose Writers of America.") He left in manuscript "Reports of the Debates in the National Convention of 1788," which were purchased by Congress after his death, and published in 3 vols., (1840.) This is a work of great value to students of political philosophy.

See Wm. C. Rives, "History of the Life and Times of James Madison," 3 vols., 1859–1868, (unfinished. This work extends only to 1797;) John Q. Adams, "Life of James Madison," 1850; Bancroft, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "New American Cyclopædia;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1812.

Mädler or **Maedler**, mĕd'lẹr, (Johann Heinrich,) a German astronomer, born in Berlin in 1794. In conjunction with Beer, he produced an excellent lunar chart, —"Mappa Selenographica," (1834–36.) In 1840 he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory of Dorpat. He published, besides other works, "The Existence of a Central Sun," (1846,) and "Researches into the System of Fixed Stars," which is highly commended. Died March 14, 1874.

See Brockhaus, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Mad'oc or **Madog**, the second son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, lived in the twelfth century. Some writers favour the hypothesis that he discovered America about 1170, at which period he was compelled to leave Wales by a successful rebellion against his dynasty. Tradition informs us that he sailed from Wales on a second expedition to the newly-discovered shores, and was never heard from after. His history furnishes the subject of Southey's poem entitled "Madoc."

Madog. See Madoc.

Madou, mȧ'doo', (Jean Baptiste,) a Belgian painter and engraver, born in Brussels in 1796; died April 3, 1877.

Madox, (Isaac.) See Maddox.

Mad'ox, (Thomas,) an eminent English antiquary, was an inmate of the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the bar about 1704. He was a diligent collector of old legal and historical records, and obtained the title of royal historiographer. His principal work is "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England from the Norman Conquest to the End of the Reign of Edward II.," (1711.) He also published "Firma Burgi; or, A Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England," (1726.) Died about 1735.

See Nichols and Bowyer, "Literary Anecdotes."

Madoz, mȧ-dōth', (Pascual,) a Spanish author and liberal statesman, was born at Pampeluna in 1806. He chose the profession of the law, and was appointed a judge at Barcelona in 1835. He edited a "Universal Geographical Dictionary," (1831–34,)—a work of decided merit. Having been elected a deputy to the Cortes, he removed to Madrid, where he devoted much time to an arduous and successful enterprise, as editor of a voluminous "Geographical-Historical Dictionary of Spain," (1848,) which is, perhaps, the most complete and excellent work of the kind ever published. Madoz became a leader of the party called Progresistas, and was minister of finance for about four months in 1855. Died December 11, 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Madrazo, de, dȧ mȧ-drȧ'tho, (Don Federico,) a Spanish painter, a son of the following, was born at Rome in 1815. He painted portraits with success, and became court painter at Madrid. He gained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Madrazo y Agudo, de, dȧ mȧ-drȧ'tho e ȧ-goo'do, (Don José,) a Spanish painter of history and portraits, born at Santander in 1781. He became court painter to Ferdinand VII., and director of the Academy of Madrid. Died in 1859.

Madrid, de, dȧ mȧd-rĕd', (José Fernandez,) born at Carthagena, South America, in 1789. He was chosen president of the republic of New Granada in 1816, but in the same year was made prisoner by the Spaniards. After an imprisonment of nine years in Havana, he escaped in 1825, after which he was employed by Bolivar as secret agent in Paris. He wrote "Atala," a tragedy. Died in 1830.

Madrolle, mȧ'drol', (Antoine,) a French writer on religion and politics, born at Saint-Seine in 1792. He published numerous works, in which he advocated ultramontane doctrines. Died in 1861.

Madvig, mȧd'vig, (Johann or Jens Nikolai,) a Danish philologist, born in the isle of Bornholm in 1804. He was appointed minister of public instruction in 1848. Among his works are "Opuscula Academica," 2 vols., (1834–42,) a noted "Latin Grammar," (1841,) and editions of Latin authors. Died in 1886.

Mæcenas, mē-see'nas, [It. Mecenate, mȧ-chȧ-nȧ'tȧ, or Mecenato; Fr. Mécène, mȧ'sȧn',] (Caius Cilnius,) a celebrated patron of literature at Rome, was born probably about 70 B.C. He was descended from an ancient and royal Etruscan family, and belonged to the equestrian order. (Horace, Carm. I. 1–20.) He was the friend of Octavius before his accession as the emperor Augustus. His fidelity and talents having been approved in many important negotiations, Octavius intrusted to him the administration of Rome during his absence in 36 B.C. when he went to war against Sextus Pompeius. After the battle of Actium (31 A.D.) had rendered Octavius

master of Rome, he is said to have followed the counsel of Mæcenas in founding an empire instead of restoring the republic. Agrippa and Mæcenas were the favourites and chief ministers of Augustus for many years. The political career of the latter ended about 16 B.C. Mæcenas was versed in Greek and Roman literature, and rendered his name memorable by his liberal patronage of Horace, Virgil, and other poets, who were his intimate friends. His name had become proverbial as a patron of letters as early as the time of Martial. It is said that Virgil's "Georgics" was written at the request of Mæcenas. In the councils of state he advocated mild and liberal measures and the free expression of opinions. He wrote several mediocre works, of which only small fragments are extant. Died in 8 B.C.

See A. RIVINUS, "Dissertationes II. de Mæcenate," 1649–52; HENRI RICHER, "Vie de Mécénas," 1746; R. SCHOMBERG, "Life of Mæcenas," London, 1766; C. CAPORALI, "Vita di Mecenate,' 1604; S. VIOLA, "Storia di C. C. Mecenato," 1816; FRANDSEN, "C. C. Mæcenas," etc., 1843; MEIBOMIUS, "De C. C. Mæcenatis Vita," 1653; BELIMAN, "Mæcenas Literatorum Patronus," Upsal, 1705; TACITUS, "Annales," books i., iii., vi., and xiv.; DION CASSIUS. "History of Rome."

Mæcianus, mē-se-ā'nus, (LUCIUS VOLUSIUS,) a Roman jurist of the second century. He was a legal adviser of Antoninus Pius, and a preceptor of Marcus Aurelius. He wrote "De Fideicommissis," and other works, of which extracts are found in the "Digest."

Maedler. See MÄDLER.

Maelzel. See MÄLZEL.

Mænades, mēn'ą-dēz, [from *μαίνομαι*, to "rave,"] a name of the priestesses of BACCHUS, (which see.)

Mæonides, mē-on'ĭ-deez, [Gr. *Μαιόνιδης*,] or Mæonian bard, a name sometimes given to Homer, because he was reported to have been born in Lydia, the ancient name of which was Mæonia. (See HOMER.)

Maerland or **Maerlant, van**, vän mär'länt, (JACOB,) an early Flemish poet, born about 1235, is called "the father of Flemish poetry." He was a person of uncommon information and learning for that age. Among his works are "Sentences from Aristotle," "The War of Troy," and "Wapen Martyn." Died in 1300.

See J. F. WILLEMS, "J. van Maerlant," 1838; VISSCHER, "Jets over J. de Coster van Maerlant," 1838.

Maes. See MAAS.

Maes, mȧs, (ANDREAS,) a Belgian Orientalist, born in Brabant in 1515 or 1516; died in 1573.

Maes, mȧs, (CAMILLUS PAUL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Courtrai, Belgium, March 13, 1846. He graduated in 1863 at the College of Courtrai, studied divinity at Bruges and Louvain, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1868, came to America in 1869, was stationed chiefly in Detroit, and in 1884 was appointed Bishop of Covington. He published a "Life of Charles Nerinckx," (1880.)

Maestlin. See MÄSTLIN.

Mævius, mee've-us, an obscure Roman poetaster of the Augustan age, acquired notoriety by his envious attacks on the best poets of his time. His name has been saved from oblivion by the ridicule of Virgil, who mentions him in his Third Eclogue. The name of Gifford's satiric poem "The Mæviad" is derived from Mævius.

Maffei, mȧf-fā'ee, (ANDREA,) an Italian poet, born at Riva di Trento in 1802. He published several volumes of original verse, but is chiefly known for his excellent translations from other literatures, mainly English and German. Died in 1885.

Maffei, mȧf-fā'ee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian cardinal, born in 1513, wrote a "Commentary on Cicero's Epistles." Died at Rome in 1553.

Maffei, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza. He imitated Paul Veronese in colouring. His style is grand, but rather exaggerated. Died about 1660.

Maffei, (FRANCESCO SCIPIONE,) MARQUIS, a celebrated Italian scholar and author, born at Verona in June, 1675. He made a campaign in the service of Bavaria, and distinguished himself at Donauwerth in 1704, but soon renounced the military profession and devoted himself to literature. In 1713 he produced "Merope," a tragedy, which was highly applauded, and ran through seventy editions in forty years. His principal work, "Verona Illustrata," (2 vols. fol., 1731,) treats of the origin, history, and literary history of Verona. It is admirable for profound research, sound criticism, and elegant style. He also wrote "Introduction to the Science of Diplomatics," ("Istoria diplomatica che serve d'Introduzione all' Arte critica in tal Materia,") and other works. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and of Berlin. Died in 1755.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" PINDEMONTE, "Elogio dei Marchese Maffei," 1784; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maffei, [Lat. MAFFÆ'IUS or MAPHÆ'US,] (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an excellent Italian writer, born at Bérgamo in 1535. He went to Rome and entered the order of Jesuits in 1565, after which he lectured on eloquence for six years at the Roman College with great success. His most celebrated work is "Historiæ Indicæ," ("History of India," 1588,) of which the style is the chief merit. "Maffei," says Hallam, "threw all the graces of a pure Latin style over his description of the East." He wrote a "Life of Loyola," (1585,) and other works. Died in 1603.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maffei, (PAOLO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Volterra in 1653. He published a "Collection of Ancient and Modern Statues, with Critical Observations," and another esteemed work, illustrative of ancient gems, ("Gemme antiche figurate," 1707.) Died in 1716.

Maffei, (RAFFAELLO,) also called **Raffaello Volterrano**, rȧf-fȧ-el'lo vol-tĕr-rȧ'no, an Italian scholar, born at Volterra in 1451. His most important work is "Commentarii Urbani," which treats of geography, biography, sciences, etc. It was reprinted at Paris in 1526. Died at Rome in 1522.

Maffeo (or **Maffei**) **Vegio**, mȧf-fā'o vā'jo, [Lat. MAPHÆ'US VE'GIUS,] one of the most eminent Latin poets of the fifteenth century, was born at Lodi in 1406. He became a resident of Rome, and was appointed secretary of briefs and datary by Eugene IV. Besides several religious works in prose, he composed Latin poems, entitled "The Golden Fleece," ("Astyanax Vellus Aureum,") and "Æneidos Supplementum," (1471,) a continuation of Virgil's great epic. The last was the most admired of his works. He was highly praised by Scaliger. Died in 1458.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maf'fitt, (JOHN NEWLAND,) a noted Methodist preacher, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1794. Having emigrated to the United States in 1819, he became in 1833 associate editor of the "Western Methodist," published at Nashville, Tennessee. He was elected professor of elocution at La Grange College, Alabama, in 1837. Died in 1850.

Mafoma. See MOHAMMED.

Magalhaens. See MAGELLAN.

Magalhaens, mȧ-gȧl-yȧ'ĕns, (GABRIEL,) a Portuguese missionary, born near Coimbra in 1609, laboured in the Jesuit missions in China from 1640 until his death, in 1677, and wrote a "Description of China," (1688.)

Magalhaens de Gandavo, de, dȧ mȧ-gȧl-yȧ'ĕns dȧ gȧn-dȧ'vo, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese historian, born at Braga about 1550. He passed some years in Brazil, and published at Lisbon in 1576 a "History of Brazil," a work of some merit.

Magalon, mȧ'gȧ'lôN', (JEAN DENIS,) a French writer and journalist, born at Bagnoles in 1794; died about 1840.

Magalotti, mȧ-gȧ-lot'tee, (LORENZO,) COUNT, an Italian philosopher, born at Rome in 1637, was versed in ancient and modern languages. He became a resident of Florence, the grand duke of which employed him on diplomatic missions to Vienna and Mantua. Among his works are a treatise against atheism, called "Familiar Letters," (1719,) "Scientific and Learned Letters," ("Lettere scientifiche ed erudite," 1721,) and "Anacreontic Songs," (1723.) "The Letters of Magalotti and of Redi," says Hallam, "seem to do more credit than anything else to this period," (of Italian literature.) Died in 1712.

Maganza, mȧ-gȧn'zȧ, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historical painter, born at Vicenza in 1556. He imitated Paul Veronese with moderate success. Died in 1630. Alessandro had three sons, who were promising artists; but they died prematurely before their father.

See A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Elogio di A. Maganza," 1845; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Maganza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MAGAGNO, (ēl mȧ-gȧn'yo,) born at Vicenza in 1509, was the father of the preceding. He was a pupil of Titian, and was successful in portraits and history. He was author of a volume of poems, ("Rime,") published in 1570. Died in 1589.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Maganza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Vicenza in 1577, was a son and pupil of Alessandro, noticed above. Died in 1617.

Mā'gas, [Gr. Μάγας,] a king of Cyrene, and a stepson of Ptolemy Soter. Died in 258 B.C.

Magati, mȧ-gȧ'tee, or **Magatti**, mȧ-gȧt'tee, [Lat. MAGA'TUS,] (CESARE,) an eminent Italian surgical writer, born at Scandiano in 1579. He wrote "De rara Medicatione Vulnerum," (1616.) Died in 1647.

Magatus. See MAGATI.

Mag'dą-lene or **Mag'dą-len**, [Fr. MADELEINE or MADELÈNE, mȧd'lȧn',] (MARY,) an eminent Christian saint, was probably born at Magdala, in Galilee. She was one of the personal followers of Christ, by whom she was "healed of evil spirits and infirmities." (See Luke viii. 2.) Nothing appears to be known of her history in addition to the facts narrated by the four Evangelists. (See Matthew xxvii. and xxviii., Mark xvi., and John xix. 25 and xx. 1–18.) The learned differ on the question of her identity with Mary the sister of Lazarus of Bethany. The prevalent notion that her morals were very depraved before her conversion appears to have no real foundation.

Mą-gēe', (WILLIAM,) Archbishop of Dublin, was born in Ireland in 1765. He opposed Unitarianism in "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement," (2 vols., 1801,) which procured for him a wide reputation. He became Bishop of Raphoe in 1819, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1822. Died in 1831.

Magee, (WILLIAM CONNOR,) D.D., a prelate, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Cork, December 17, 1821. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1864 he was made Dean of Cork, and soon after dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. In 1868 he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, (Anglican,) and in 1891 became Archbishop of York. Died May 5, 1891.

Magellan, mȧ-jel'ląn, [Sp. pron. mȧ-hēl-yȧn'; Port. MAGALHAENS, mȧ-gȧl-yȧ'ĕns,] (FERNANDO,) a Portuguese navigator, distinguished for his skill, enterprise, and important discoveries, was born about 1470. He served several years in the East Indies under Albuquerque, and took part in the capture of Malacca in 1511. A few years later he offered his services to Charles V., and received command of a fleet of five vessels and 230 men. With these he sailed, September, 1519, with a view to find a western route to the East Indies. He passed the winter of 1520 (from May to September) in the Bay of Saint Julian, about 49° south latitude, where a serious mutiny or conspiracy was suppressed by the execution of two captains of vessels. In October, 1520, he discovered and passed through the strait which bears his name. Pursuing his course through the great ocean of which he was the first navigator, and which he named the Pacific, he discovered the Ladrones about the 6th of March, 1521. He proceeded thence to the Philippine Isles, and was amicably received by the Prince of Zebu or Cebu. Having become an ally of this prince in a war against another small island of the same group, Magellan was killed in battle in April, 1521. One of his ships, the Vittoria, commanded by Sebastian del Cano, returned to Spain, and was the first that circumnavigated the globe. An Italian named Pigafetta accompanied Magellan in this last voyage, and kept a journal, which was published. (See PIGAFETTA.)

Magellan or **Magalhaens**, (JOÃO JACINTO,) was born at Lisbon in 1723. He emigrated to England about 1764, cultivated natural philosophy with success, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, (1774.) He wrote a "Description of English Octants and Sextants," and other scientific treatises. Died near London in 1790.

Magendie, mȧ'zhŏn'de', (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French physiologist and physician, was born at Bordeaux on the 15th of October, 1783, and was educated in Paris. He became demonstrator of anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, about 1805. In 1816 he produced a manual of physiology, "Précis élémentaire de Physiologie," which was translated into German and English. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences about 1821, and became professor of anatomy or medicine in the College of France in 1831. His experiments contributed greatly to the progress of physiology. Among his important services was the discovery or demonstration of the functions of the spinal nerves. The honour of this discovery, however, is shared by Charles Bell. Magendie discovered that in the circulation of the blood, the arteries act not by irritability, but by elasticity, and proved that the veins are organs of absorption. He experimented on living animals more than any of his predecessors. Among his principal works are "Lectures on the Physical Phenomena of Life," ("Leçons sur les Phénomènes physiques de la Vie," 4 vols., 1836–42,) and "Lectures on the Functions and Diseases of the Nervous System," (2 vols., 1839.) He founded in 1821 the "Journal of Experimental Physiology," which he continued to edit until 1831. He was appointed president of the board of public health *(comité consultatif d'hygiène publique)* in 1848. Died in October, 1855.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de F. Magendie," 1858; DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de Magendie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Magenta, DUC DE. See MACMAHON.

Mageoghegan, (JAMES.) See MACGEOHEGAN.

Maggi, mȧd'jee, [Lat. MAD'DIUS,] (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1630. He became a member of the Academy Della Crusca, and professor of Greek in Milan. His works consist of Greek, Latin, and Italian poems, of Letters, etc. "Maggi bore an honourable part," says Hallam, "in the restoration of poetry." Died in 1699.

See L. A. MURATORI, "Vita di C. M. Maggi, Milanese," 1700; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Maggi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter and etcher, born in Rome about 1566; died after 1618.

Maggi, (GIROLAMO,) a lawyer and writer, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. About 1560 he settled in Venice, where he published several works, among which were "The War of Flanders," a poem, and "Variæ Lectiones." Having been made prisoner by the Turks in Cyprus, he attempted to escape, was recaptured, and strangled in Constantinople in 1572.

Maggi, (LUCILIO FILALTEO,) a learned Italian physician, was born at Brescia about 1510. He obtained the chair of medicine in the University of Pavía about 1553. He wrote "Familiar Letters" ("Epistolæ Familiares") on the literary history of Italy. Died about 1570.

Maggio, mȧd'jo, or **Magio**, mȧ'jo, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) a monk, born at Palermo in 1612, became skilled in Oriental languages. He was employed as a missionary in Syria, Georgia, etc., and wrote a "Grammar of the Georgian Language." Died in 1686.

Mā'ġi, a religious sect or priestly caste of ancient Persia, which had exclusive possession of scientific knowledge. They worshipped fire and the sun, and were reformed by Zoroaster. In the Gospel certain members of this caste are mentioned as "wise men of the East." (See Matthew ii. 1.) In process of time the term Magi became synonymous with philosophers, learned men, astronomers, and soothsayers, or dealers in magic arts.

Mą-ġill', (EDWARD H.,) LL.D., an American educator and scholar, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1825. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1852. The same year he became principal of the classical department of the Prov-

idence High School, which position he held till 1859, when he was appointed sub-master of the Boston Latin School. Having in 1867 resigned his place in the Latin School, he spent some time in foreign travel. In 1871 he became president of Friends' College, at Swarthmore, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The high degree of prosperity which that institution has enjoyed is due in no small measure both to his rare skill as an instructor and to his wise and efficient government. President Magill is a zealous advocate of the co-education of the sexes, and the complete and signal success of this system at Swarthmore furnishes a practical argument in its favour not easy to refute or resist. During his connection with the Boston Latin School, Mr. Magill published a French Grammar and a series of French Readers which have been widely used in the schools and colleges of our country.

Magini, mâ-jee'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Padua in 1555. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna from 1588 to 1617, and wrote many works, among which are "Ephemerides," and "New Theories of the Celestial Orbs," ("Novæ Cœlestium Orbium Theoriæ," 1589.) Died in 1617.

See LALANDE, "Bibliothèque astronomique."

Ma-ginn', (WILLIAM,) a witty and versatile writer, born at Cork, in Ireland, about 1793. He removed to London about 1824, and adopted literature as a profession. About this time he was a frequent contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," in which he appears as the "Morgan O'Doherty" of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." About 1828 he became sub-editor of "The Standard," a Tory paper, and began to write able and caustic articles for "Fraser's Magazine." He also wrote a novel called "Whitehall." Died in 1842.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. vii.; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1831, (with a portrait,) and for February, March, and April, 1838.

Magirus, mâ-jee'rûs, (TOBIAS,) a German philosopher, born at Angermünde in 1586, taught logic and physics at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1651.

Magistris, de, dẹh mâ-jès'trĕss, (GIACINTO,) an Italian missionary, born in the diocese of Cremona in 1605; died at Goa, India, in 1666.

Magistris, de, (SIMONE,) an Italian priest, noted for his mastery of ancient languages, was born in Corsica in 1728; died at Rome in 1802.

Magliabecchi, mâl-yâ-bek'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian bibliomaniac and librarian, noted for his prodigious memory and learning, was born at Florence in 1633. He devoured a great number of books with avidity, became versed in languages and antiquities, and was regarded as an oracle by the learned. His habits were very eccentric. He was for many years librarian of Cosimo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of his successors. At his death, in 1714, he left his rich library to the city of Florence, by which it is kept open to the public.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" A. M. SALVINI, "Orazione funerale in Lode di A. Magliabecchi," 1715.

Magnan, mân'yôN', (BERNARD PIERRE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1791. He served as captain at Waterloo, (1815,) and obtained the rank of colonel about 1827, after which he was employed in Algeria. He became a lieutenant-general in 1845, and commanded the army of the Alps in 1849. In July, 1851, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, and in December, 1852, he was raised to the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1865.

See J. LASSAGNE, "Notice sur le Général Magnan," 1852.

Magnan, (DOMINIQUE,) a French antiquary and monk, born at Raillane in 1731. He lived in Avignon and Rome, and acquired a European reputation by his works, among which are a "Description of the City of Rome," (1763,) and several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1796.

Magnani, mân-yâ'nee, (CRISTOFORO,) an able Italian painter, born at Pizzighettone before 1550, was a pupil of Bernardino Campi.

Magnasco, mân-yâs'ko, (ALESSANDRO,) called LISSANDRINO, an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1681. His favourite subjects were processions, etc. Died in 1747.

Magnasco, (STEFANO,) a painter, born about 1630, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1665.

Magne, mâñ, (PIERRE,) a French advocate and minister of state, born at Périgueux in 1806. He was appointed minister of public works in January, 1851, and minister of finance in February, 1855. He retired from this office about 1861. Died in 1879.

Magnence. See MAGNENTIUS.

Magnentius, mâg-nĕn'she-us, [Fr. MAGNENCE, mân'yŏNss',] (FLAVIUS,) a Roman general, born in Germany about 300 A.D. While commanding an army in Gaul, he revolted against the emperor Constans, and usurped the empire of the West in 350. Constans was killed by his orders. Magnentius made himself master of the city of Rome. A war ensued between him and Constantius, who defeated the usurper on the river Drave in 351. He retreated to Gaul, was again defeated, and killed himself in August, 353 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Mag'nēs, [*Μάγνης*,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was born in Icaria, and lived about 450 B.C.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Magni, (JOHAN.) See MAGNUS.

Magni, mâg'nee, written also **Magne**, [from *Magn*, "strength,"] a son of Thor, who, with his brother Modi, will survive the conflagration of the world at Ragnaröck. (See MODI.)

Magni, mâg'nee, or **Magnus**, mâg'nŭs, (JOHAN OI JONAS,) a Swedish bishop, born at Wexiö in 1583, wrote "Synopsis Historiæ universalis," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1651.

Magni, mân'yee, [Lat. MAG'NUS,] (VALERIANO,) an Italian writer and Capuchin friar, born at Milan about 1586. He wrote against the Jesuits. "This *père*," says Pascal, in a letter to the Jesuits, "has found the secret of stopping your mouth." Among his works is "Organum theologicum," (1643.) Died in 1661.

See PASCAL, "Lettres Provinciales."

Magnien-Grandpré, mân'ye-ăN' grôN'prà', (N.,) French financier and writer, born at Challon in 1745 died in 1811.

Magnier, mân'ye-a', (LAURENT,) called also MANIÈRE, a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1618; died in 1700.

Magnin, mân'yăN', (CHARLES,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1793. He acquired reputation as a critic of dramatic literature. Among his works are a series of "Lectures on the Drama," (1838,) and "Causeries et Méditations historiques et littéraires," (2 vols., 1842.) Died in 1862.

Magnocavalli, mân-yo-kâ-vâl'lee, (FRANCESCO OTTAVIO,) Count de Varengo, an Italian poet, born at Casal in 1707, wrote "Corradin, Marquis de Montferrat," and other tragedies. Died in 1788.

Magnol, mân'yol', (PIERRE,) a French botanist and physician, born at Montpellier in 1638. He became professor of botany in his native city in 1694, before which he had published "Introduction to the General History of Plants," ("Prodromus Historiæ generalis Plantarum," 1689.) He had some sound ideas on botanical philosophy, and shares with other botanists of his time the merit of favouring the progress of the natural method. He wrote several minor works on botany. The genus *Magnolia* was named in his honour. Died in 1715.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Magnon, mân'yôN', (JEAN,) a mediocre French poet and dramatist, born at Tournus. He left unfinished a poem entitled "La Science universelle," (1663.) He was assassinated at Paris in 1662.

Mag'nus I., King of Norway, surnamed THE GOOD, was the son of Saint Olaüs. He became king in 1034, and at the death of Canute II., in 1042, obtained the throne of Denmark. He died in 1047, leaving Norway to Harold, and Denmark to Sweyn, a nephew of Canute the Great.

See TORFÆUS, "Historia Rerum Norvegicarum."

Magnus, surnamed LADULOS, King of Sweden, born

in 1240, was the second son of Birger. He deposed his own brother, Waldemar, and reigned many years. He died in 1298, and was succeeded by his son, Birger.

Magnus, surnamed SMEK, King of Sweden, born in 1316, was the son of Duke Eric, and succeeded Birger in 1320. His actual reign began in 1337. He was placed under interdict by the pope, and deposed by his nobles about 1363, when Albert of Mecklenburg became king. Magnus died in 1374.

See F. RÜHS, "Geschichte Schwedens."

Mag'nus, a Greek physician, lived about 100 A.D. He was one of the Pneumatic sect.

Magnus, (ALBERTUS.) See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Magnus, mâg'nŭs, (EDUARD,) a German painter of genre and portraits, born at Berlin in 1799. His works are commended as excellent in colour and correct in design. Died August 9, 1872.

Magnus, (HEINRICH GUSTAV,) a German physicist, born at Berlin, May 2, 1802. In 1834 he was made extraordinary professor of physics there, and in 1845 full professor. His main reputation came from his experiments and papers respecting heat, on the physics of gases, and on capillarity. He also made some chemical discoveries. Died April 4, 1870.

Magnus, mâg'nŭs, or **Magni**, mâg'nee, (JOHAN or JONAS,) Archbishop of Upsal, was born at Linköping in 1488. He opposed the Reformation in Sweden without success, and retired to Rome, where he died in 1544. He was author of a "History of Sweden," in Latin, ("Historia Gothorum Suevorumque," 1554.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SCHEFFER, "Suecia Literata."

Magnus, (OLAUS or OLOF,) a Swedish prelate, brother of the preceding, was born at Linköping about 1490. He was sent by Pope Paul III. to the Council of Trent in 1546. He wrote (in Latin) a "History of the Northern Nations," (1555,) which was translated into English, Dutch, German, and Italian. Died in Rome in 1568.

See ANDERS NORBERG, "Dissertationes II. de Meritis et Fatis J. et O. Magnorum," 1741–43.

Mag'nus, (THOMAS,) an English emissary, sent by Cardinal Wolsey to Scotland in 1524, in the twofold capacity of ambassador and spy. He sent to the English court some curious details (preserved in the state papers of Henry VIII.) relating to the young King of Scotland and the customs of those times.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," chaps. xxxii. and xxxvii.

Magnusen, mâg'nŭs-ẹn, or **Magnusson**, mâg'nŭs-sŏn, (FINN,) an Icelandic historian and antiquary, born at Skalholt in 1781. He published, among other works, a "Translation and Explanation of the Elder Edda," (1821.) Died in 1847.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexikon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review for April, 1828, and April, 1829.

Magnusson. See ARNI-MAGNUSSON.

Magny, de, deh mȧn'yè', (OLIVIER,) a French poet, born at Cahors about 1524. He was a lover of Louise Labé, and a follower of the *Pléiade*. His "Odes," "Amours," "Soupirs," "Gayetés," etc., evince much talent. Died in 1560.

Mā'go, [Gr. *Μάγων*; Fr. MAGON, mȧ'gôN',] a Carthaginian admiral, who gained a victory over the fleet of Syracuse about 396 B.C. A few years later he was defeated by Dionysius in Sicily. He returned to Carthage, and was elected chief magistrate. Having led another land-army into Sicily, he was killed, and his army was defeated at Cabala by Dionysius, about 382 B.C. His son, MAGO, succeeded to the command of the army, and prosecuted the war with success.

Another MAGO commanded a fleet which the senate of Carthage sent, in 280 B.C., to aid the Romans against Pyrrhus. He was grandfather of Hannibal.

See DIODORUS SICULUS.

Mago, a Carthaginian writer of uncertain period, was called "the father of agriculture" by Columella. He wrote an extensive work on agriculture, which was translated into Latin by the order of the Roman senate after the destruction of Carthage.

Mago, a brother of the famous Hannibal, followed him in the invasion of Italy, and held a high command at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C. He carried the news of this victory to Carthage, and solicited reinforcements, but was ordered to Spain, where he and Hasdrubal commanded for several years against the Scipios with various success. After gaining some advantages in Liguria, where he was severely wounded, he was ordered to hasten to the defence of Carthage, but he died during the voyage, in 203 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi.–xxx.; POLYBIUS, "History," books iii., x., and xi.

Magon. See MAGO.

Magon de Clos-Doré, mȧ'gôN' deh klo'do'rā', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French rear-admiral, born in Paris in 1763. He was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805.

Mą-goon', (ELIAS L.,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1810, published "Proverbs for the People," "Orators of the American Revolution," and other works. Died in 1886.

Magri, mȧ'gree, (DOMENICO,) an Italian writer, born in Malta in 1604. He published a "Lexicon of Ecclesiastic Terms and Rites," ("Notizia de' Vocaboli ecclesiastici.") Died in 1672.

Magruder, mą-groo'dẹr, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1830. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) With the rank of major-general, he fought against the Union at White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded the army in Texas in 1863 and 1864. Died in 1871.

Maguire, mą-gwīr', (JOHN FRANCIS,) M.P., an Irish Catholic politician, born at Cork about 1815, wrote "Rome and its Rulers," (1857,) etc. Died in 1872.

MAHA, mą-hȧ', [from the adjective *măhăt*, "great,"] a Sanscrit prefix forming a portion of many Indian names, as MAHÂDEVA, "great god," MAHÂ-PRALYA, the "great destruction," etc. See these names in their alphabetical place.

Mahâ-Bali. See BALI.

Măhâbhârătă, mą-hȧ'bȧ'rą-tą, or **Măhâbhârăt**, mą-hȧ'bȧ'rąt, [from the Sanscrit *măhă*, "great," and *Bhârătă*, a descendant of Bhărătă, a famous Hindoo prince,] the name of the great epic poem of the Hindoos, so called because it treats of the war waged among the descendants of Bharata. It is said to contain 200,000 lines, or 100,000 double verses. Tradition ascribes it to Vyâsa, the arranger or editor of the Vedas. (See VYÂSA.) But there is reason to believe that it is the production or compilation of several—perhaps of many—writers, living in different ages, both before and after the Christian era. It was made a kind of cyclopædia of such knowledge as was deemed desirable for the Kshatriyas, or warrior caste.

See the article on "Sanscrit Literature" in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by PROFESSOR WHITNEY,) xiv., p. 337.

Măhâdêvă, mą-hȧ'dā'vą, or **Mahâ-Deo**, mą-hȧ' dā'o, (*i.e.* the "great god,") the name by which Siva is commonly known in many parts of India. (See SIVA.)

Mą-haf'fy, (JOHN PENTLAND,) an eminent scholar and critic, born at Chaponnaire, near Vevay, Switzerland, February 26, 1839. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He was appointed professor of ancient history in that institution in 1871, and became distinguished for his versatility and wide attainments. He took orders in the Anglican Church. Among his books are "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilization," (1868.) "Prolegomena to Ancient History," (1871,) "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers," (1871,) "Greek Social Life, from Homer to Menander," (1874,) "Greek Antiquities," (1876,) "Rambles and Studies in Greece," (1876,) "History of Classical Greek Literature," (1880,) etc.

Mahâ-Kâlă, mą-hȧ' kȧ'lą, a name of Siva, regarded as Time, which is the great destroyer. (See SIVA.)

Mahâ-Kâlî. See KÂLÎ.

Mahâ-Mâyâ, mą-hȧ' mȧ'yȧ, the name of the mother of Booddha. See GAUTAMA.

Mą-han', (ASA,) D.D., an American divine, born at Vernon, New York, in 1799. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and at Andover Seminary in 1827. In 1829 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and he held various pastorates in that and the Congregation-

alist denomination. He was chosen president of Oberlin College in 1835, and of Cleveland University in 1850. He was also (1861–71) president of Adrian College. Among his works are "Science of Intellectual Philosophy," (1845,) "Doctrine of the Will," (1846,) "The True Believer," (1847,) "Science of Moral Philosophy," (1856,) "Science of Logic," (1857,) and a work entitled "Doctrine of Christian Perfection,"—a doctrine which he earnestly maintained. Died April 4, 1889.

Mahan, (DENNIS HART,) LL.D., an American soldier and engineer, born in New York, April 2, 1802. He graduated at West Point with highest honours in 1824, and was an assistant professor there, 1824–26, and professor of engineering, 1832–71. Among his works are treatises on "Field Fortifications," (1836,) "Civil Engineering," (1837; mostly rewritten, 1868,) "On Industrial Drawing," (1853,) "Descriptive Geometry," (1864,) and "Military Engineering," (part i., 1865; part ii., 1867.) He committed suicide by drowning, near Stony Point, New York, September 16, 1871.

Mahan, (MILO,) D.D., an American theologian, brother of the preceding, was born at Suffolk, Virginia, May 24, 1819. He studied at Saint Paul's College, Flushing, New York, and in 1845 entered the Episcopalian ministry. He was professor of church history in the General Theological Seminary, New York city, from 1861 to 1864. He published "The Exercise of Faith," (1851,) "History of the Church," (1860; enlarged, 1872,) and other works, which gave him a high place among the theologians of his church. Died in Baltimore, September 3, 1870. (See his "Collected Works and Life," by J. H. Hopkins, 3 vols., 1872–75.)

Mā-hâ' Prăl'yạ, [modern Hindoo pron. mạ-hâ' prŭl'yạ,] (*i.e.* the "great end" or "great destruction,") a term applied to the final consummation of all things, which, it is supposed, will take place after a hundred years of Brahma have elapsed, in which each day (with its night) is reckoned as 8640 millions of our years. At the time referred to, all the gods, including Brahma, as well as all creatures, will be annihilated; Brahm, the eternal, self-existent Spirit, will alone remain.

See MOOR, "Hindoo Pantheon."

Maharbal. See MAHERBAL.

Mahâ-Rudra, a name of Siva. See RUDRA.

Mahdee, Mahdy, or **Mahdî, Al,** ăl mâh'dee, (MOHAMMED, mo-hăm'mĕd,) the third Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, succeeded his father, Al-Mansoor, in 775 A.D. He waged war against the Greeks with such success that the empress Irene sued for peace. He died in 785, and was succeeded by his son Hâdee, (or Hady.)

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. iii.

Mahdi, EL, ĕl mâ'dee, (Arabic for "the well-directed,") the title of a prophet and deliverer of Islam foretold by Mohammed; also the assumed title of Mohammed Ahmed, known to Europeans as "The False Prophet of the Soudan," who was born near Dongola, Nubia, in 1842. He worked in his youth as a boat-builder at Khartoom, and engaged in the traffic in wild animals for European menageries. He learned to read and write after becoming an adult, taught school at Khartoom, and subsequently established himself at Tamaniat as an interpreter of the Koran. Afterwards he went with some disciples to reside on the island of Aba, in the White Nile, where, by strict seclusion and austerity for six years, he acquired great fame as a holy man and was visited by pilgrims. In 1881 he announced himself by proclamation as the expected Mahdi, claiming to have all the physical signs prophesied of that personage. On the overthrow of Arabi Pasha in 1882 he acquired great ascendency in the Soudan, took possession of Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, raised immense forces, and annihilated, in November, 1883, near El Obeid, the Egyptian army commanded by Hicks Pasha. In 1884 his power extended to the Red Sea, he waged war with the British at Suakim and vicinity, blockaded General Gordon at Khartoom, rejecting the title of "Sultan of Kordofan" offered him by Gordon, and forced England to send an expedition under Lord Wolseley to Khartoom for the relief of Gordon. Khartoom fell and Gordon was killed January 26, 1885.

Mahé de la Bourdonnais, mȧ'ȧ' dẹh lȧ boor'do'-nȧ', (BERNARD FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French naval officer, born at Saint-Malo in 1699. About 1718 he entered the service of the French East India Company. He was appointed Governor-General of the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1734, and received command of a squadron in 1741. War having begun between France and England, he repulsed an English fleet near Madras, and captured that place, in 1746. He quarrelled with Dupleix, governor of the French possessions in Hindostan, who refused to give up Madras, which La Bourdonnais by treaty had agreed to restore to the English. Having been recalled to France, where he arrived in 1748, he was confined in the Bastille three years, and then tried and acquitted. His talents and virtues are praised by Saint-Pierre in the preface to "Paul and Virginia." Died in 1754 or 1755.

See GÉRARD, "Vies des plus illustres Marins Français," 1825; MILL, "History of British India," 1826.

Mạ-hen'drạ, called also **Mahin'do,** a son of Asoka, introduced Booddhism into Ceylon about 200 B.C.

Mạ-her'bạl or **Mạ-har'bạl,** [Gr. *Μάαρβας,*] a Carthaginian general, who followed Hannibal into Italy, fought at Thrasymene, and commanded the right wing at the battle of Cannæ, in 216 B.C. He urged Hannibal to advance on the Roman capital, and, when the latter rejected this counsel, said to him, "You know how to gain victories, but not how to improve them."

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi–xxiii.

Mâhêsă, mạ-hā'sạ, or **Mâhêshă,** mạ-hā'shạ, and **Mâhêswără,** mạ-hās'wạ-rạ, names of SIVA, which see.

Mahindo. See MAHENDRA.

Mahlmann, mâl'mȧn, (SIEGFRIED AUGUST,) a German poet, born at Leipsic in 1771. Some of his productions were very popular. Died in 1826.

Mahmed. See MOHAMMED.

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd,** mäh-mo͞od', I., Sultan of Turkey, born in 1696, was the son of Mustafa II. He succeeded his uncle, Ahmed (Achmet) III., in 1730. In 1734 he began a war against the Russians, who were assisted by the Austrians. The latter made peace and gave up Belgrade to Turkey in 1739. Soon after that date he made a treaty of peace with Russia. Mahmood left the direction of affairs to his ministers. Died in December, 1754.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" LEVESQUE, "Histoire de la Russie."

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd II.,** Sultan of Turkey, a younger son of Sultan Abdool Hâmid, was born July 20, 1785. His youth was passed in seclusion or confinement and in literary pursuits. During the reign of his brother, Mustafa IV., the deposed Sultan, Selim III., was his fellow-captive, and initiated him in those projects of reform which he himself had failed to effect. In July, 1808, Mustafa was deposed by the military, and Mahmood was proclaimed Sultan at one of the most critical periods in the history of the Ottoman empire. The pashas of Asia and Africa had rendered themselves nearly independent of the Sultan, and the disaffection of the Janissaries threatened a revolution in the capital. He began the work of reform in the army, which he ordered to be organized after the European system. In November, 1808, the Janissaries rebelled, attacked the Sultan's palace, and proclaimed Mustafa. Mahmood suppressed this dangerous revolt by the execution of Mustafa and his heirs, after which he remained the only surviving prince of his race.

A war with Russia, in which the Turks had been defeated, was terminated by a treaty of peace in May, 1812. He pursued his projects of reform with courage and energy, amidst the violent opposition of his subjects. About 1822 began a general insurrection of the Greeks, who, after a war of several years, were liberated from the Turkish yoke. During this war he continued his bold innovations against the old customs and traditions; he dressed himself in the European fashion, and finally accomplished his most important measure,—the destruction of the Janissaries, who had instigated a formidable insurrection in the capital. The next day (June 15) the standard of the prophet was unfurled, and all good

Mussulmans were summoned to arms. The Janissaries were outnumbered and speedily overpowered, and many thousands of them were killed. On the 16th an edict was issued for the abolition of their organization.

On the 20th of October, 1827, Mahmood's fleet was defeated and all-but annihilated at Navarino by the allied French, English, and Russians, who fought there for the liberty of Greece. Mahmood is censured for rashness in renewing the war with Russia in 1828. The Russian general Diebitsch defeated the Turks at Shumla, crossed the Balkan, and took Adrianople in 1829. The existence of the Turkish empire was in peril; but, through the mediation of England and other powers, the Sultan obtained peace (September, 1829) by paying a large sum of money and resigning the sovereignty of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia. In 1832 he was involved in war with Mehemet Ali of Egypt, whose army, commanded by his son Ibrâheem, (Ibrâhîm,) gained a decisive victory at Konieh, (December, 1832.) Russia interposed to protect Mahmood against his rebellious vassal. The Ottoman empire was apparently on the verge of dissolution, when the Sultan died, in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Abdŏŏl-Mejeed.

See VON MÜNCH, "Mahmud II., sein Leben," etc., 1839; POUQUEVILLE, "Histoire de la Régénération de la Grèce," and article "Mahmoud" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd,** mâH′mo͝od′, **(Abool-Kâsim-Yemeen-ed-Dowlah,** or **Abûl-(Aboul-) Kâsim-Yemîn-ed-Daulah,** â′bo͝ol kâ′sim yĕh-meen′ ed-dŏw′lah,) one of the most celebrated of all the Mohammedan conquerors, the founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, and the first who established a permanent Moslem empire in India, was born at Gazna (or Ghiznee) in 967 A.D. He was the son of Sabŭktageen, whom he succeeded as governor of the province of Candahar, (or Gazna.) At an early age he distinguished himself while fighting under his father against the enemies of Nooh, (or Nouh,) the Samanide sovereign of Persia, from whom he received the title of Seif-ed-Dowlah, ("Sword of the State.") But afterwards, having been ill treated by Mansoor, a successor to Nooh, he overthrew the throne of the Samanides, and established his empire over a vast territory, including what is now called Affghanistan, besides an extensive region in the northeastern part of Persia. But, still unsatisfied, he resolved on the subjugation of the countries beyond the Indus. During a reign of rather more than thirty years, he made no fewer than twelve expeditions into India, besides carrying on several important wars in Central Asia. He extended his conquests not only over the whole of the Punjâb, but penetrated as far as Bundelcund on the east and Guzerat on the south. Moore, in his beautiful poem of "Paradise and the Peri," gives a striking picture of Mahmood's sanguinary and desolating career through Hindostan. Apostrophizing India, he says,

> "Land of the sun! what foot invades
> Thy pagods and thy pillared shades?
> 'Tis he of Gazna,—fierce in wrath
> * * * * * * *
> He comes, and India's diadems
> Lie scattered in his ruinous path.
> His bloodhounds he adorns with gems
> Torn from the violated necks
> Of many a young and loved sultana;
> Maidens within their pure zenana,
> Priests in the very fane he slaughters,
> And chokes up with the glittering wrecks
> Of golden shrines the sacred waters."
>
> *Lalla Rookh.*

It is related by Ferishta, a celebrated Moslem historian, that, having heard of the immense riches deposited in the temple of Somnâth, famous throughout all India for its sanctity, Mahmood determined to take possession of that place. The priests of Somnâth had boasted that, if he dared approach their holy shrine, he would receive from the avenging gods the just reward of his temerity. The temple stood on the extremity of a point of land in Guzerat, and was surrounded on three sides by the sea. It was defended by the Hindoos with all the courage of religious enthusiasm and all the obstinacy of despair. But nothing could withstand the valour of the fierce invaders. Mahmood, having entered the temple, was about to demolish a gigantic image, the object of the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos. The Brahmans, in great trepidation, offered him an immense sum of gold if he would spare their idol. Some of his officers advised him to accept the ransom; but his zeal as a true Moslem forbade such a compromise. He smote the image and broke it to pieces. It proved to be hollow, and a countless treasure of diamonds, rubies, and pearls was poured from its cavity upon the ground, thus richly rewarding the incorruptible zeal of the conqueror, and at the same time explaining the pious liberality of the Brahmans. In the extensive wars which Mahmood carried on in Central Asia, after his first expedition into India, he appears to have been mainly indebted for his success to the elephants used in his army. It is related that on one occasion Ilij (or Elich) Khân, a Turkish prince, invaded Khorassân with a large army. Mahmood hastily assembled an inferior force, which was accompanied, however, by five hundred elephants. The hostile armies met near Bŭlkh, (or Balkh,) in the vicinity of the river Amoo, or Oxus. Mahmood was mounted on a superb elephant, which, during the heat of the battle, rushed forward, and, seizing with his trunk the chief standard-bearer of the Turks, hurled him into the air. The other elephants followed the example of their great leader: with their trunks they lifted the horsemen from their saddles and dashed them on the ground, so that the Turkish army was soon broken and put to a total rout. Later, the military establishment of Mahmood is said to have comprised no fewer than thirteen hundred elephants and more than fifty thousand horse.

Along with great military talents and a fierce, unconquerable energy and courage, Mahmood possessed some virtues of a more exalted kind. A woman from a distant province, it is said, complained one day to the Sultan that her son had been killed and her property carried off by robbers. He replied that it was impossible for him to prevent all disorders in a region so remote. "Why, then," said the woman, "do you conquer kingdoms which you cannot protect, and for which you will have to answer at the day of judgment?" Far from resenting the freedom of this rebuke, he immediately took effective measures for establishing order in that distant part of his dominions. After his Indian conquests he not only greatly embellished Gazna, which still continued to be the capital of his empire, so that it rivalled, it is said, the most splendid cities of the East, but he showed himself a patron of science and literature, especially of poetry. It was during his reign that Firdousee, (or Firdausî,) the greatest of all the poets of Mohammedanism, flourished. (See FIRDOUSEE.) Seven other distinguished poets, according to Von Hammer, lived at his court and chanted his praises. Mahmood was the first, it is said, of the great Moslem rulers who employed the Persian language in official documents. Died in 1030.

See FERISHTA, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (translated by GENERAL BRIGGS;) IBN KHALLIKAN, "Dictionnaire Biographique;" WILKEN, "Historia Ghasnevidarum;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekunste Persiens;" HAMDALLAH MESTOUFI, "Histoires choisies;" "History of British India," in "Harper's Family Library," vol. i.; VON HAMMER, "Gemählde saal grosser Moslemischer Herscher."

Mahmood (Mahmoud or **Mahmûd) II.,** surnamed NÂSIR-OOD-DEEN, (NÂSIR-OUD-DÎN,) nâ′sir o͝od-deen′, (*i.e.* "Defender of the Faith,") an eccentric though able Sultan of Delhi, who ascended the throne in 1246. After the death of his father, Altmish, (âlt′mish,) he was imprisoned by his step-mother, and remained in confinement several years. During this period he voluntarily earned his bread by copying manuscripts. Even after he was raised to the throne he continued, it is said, to earn his subsistence by his pen. As a king he was distinguished for his ability, justice, and liberality; he was a patron of learning, the protector of his people, and a friend of the poor. He was a successful general, and speedily reduced several insurrections which broke out during his reign. Contrary to the custom of Moslem princes, Mahmood had but one wife, whom he required to be as industrious as himself, and to perform all the homely duties of housewifery like the meanest of her subjects. Her majesty, having one day burned her fingers while cooking, begged Mahmood to let her have a maid to assist her; but he refused, saying he was but a trustee of the state and had no right to burden it with

needless expenses. He used to say, "Those who will not work for their bread do not deserve it." Mahmood Nâsir-ood-Deen was a half-brother of the distinguished Sultana Ruzeea Begum. (See RUZEEA BEGUM.) He died after a reign of twenty years.

See FEFISHTA, "Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (BRIGGS's translation,) vol. i.; "History of British India," vol. i., in "Harper's Family Library."

Mahmood (Mahmoud or **Mahmûd) Shâh, (Nâsir-ed-Deen** or **-Eddyn,** nâ'sĭr ed-deen',) Emperor of Hindostan, was the son of Mohammed III. He ascended the throne of Delhi in 1394, and was a feeble ruler. His reign was a disastrous period of intestine wars and anarchy. Timur (Tamerlane) invaded India, defeated the army of Mahmood in 1399, and took Delhi. A few years later, Mahmood returned to Delhi, but he obtained but little power. He died in 1413, being the last of his dynasty.

Mahmood, (Sultan of Syria and Egypt.) See NOOR-ED-DEEN.)

Mahmoud. See MAHMOOD.

Mahmud. See MAHMOOD.

Mahomet, (the Prophet.) See MOHAMMED.

Ma-hom'ĕt* [Fr. pron. mȧ'o'mȧ'] or **Mohammed** (mo-hăm'mĕd) **I.,** Emperor or Sultan of the Ottomans, born in 1374, was a younger son of Bayazeed (Bajazet) I., who was defeated by Tamerlane at Ancyra in 1401. At this time he was governor of Amasia, of which the victor left him in possession. Mahomet and his brother Moosa (Mousa) having appealed to arms for a decision of their claims to the throne, the latter was killed in battle in 1413. Mahomet restored the Ottoman empire to its former stability, subjected the Bosnians and Servians, and was the first Sultan that disputed with the Venetians the empire of the sea. He died in 1421, and was succeeded by his son, Amurath II.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mahomet or **Mohammed II.,** styled THE GREAT, the son of Amurath II., was born in 1430, and succeeded his father in 1451. Having raised an army of about 300,000 men, he attacked Constantinople, defended by the Greek emperor Constantine Palæologus. After a siege of fifty-five days, the city was taken by storm on the 29th of May, 1453, and Constantine was killed fighting in the breach. Great numbers of the Greek citizens were massacred by the orders or permission of the victor, who in 1456 returned to Adrianople, his former capital. In that year he was defeated at Belgrade by the Hungarian chief Huniades. He conquered Trebizond from David Comnenus in 1461, and afterwards acquired by his arms Bosnia, and several islands in the Archipelago. In 1465 he was defeated by Scanderbeg in Albania. He waged successful wars against the Venetians and the Persians, (1470–78,) and invaded Italy in 1480. Death arrested his progress to further conquest in 1481, and delivered Christian nations from a formidable adversary. He left the throne to his son, Bayazeed (Bajazet) II.

See GUILLET DE SAINT-GEORGES, "Histoire du Règne de Mahomet," 1682; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mahomet or **Mohammed III.,** Sultan of Turkey, was born about 1568, and succeeded his father, Amurath III., in 1595. He put his brothers to death in the first days of his reign. He was a feeble ruler, and preferred the pursuit of pleasure to his duties as a monarch. Among the chief events of his reign was a war with the emperor Rudolph in Hungary, where the Turks lost several towns. He died in 1603, and was succeeded by his son, Ahmed (Achmet) I.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mahomet or **Mohammed IV.,** the son and successor of Ibrâheem I., was seven years old when his father was killed by the Janissaries in 1649. Having a ruling passion for the chase, he permitted the grand vizier, Mahomet Köprili, to direct the affairs of the empire. That able minister took Lemnos and Mitylene from the Venetians in 1660, and about the same time waged war against the Austrians in Hungary. After several victories, the Turks were defeated at Saint Gothard on the Raab in 1663, and the war was suspended by a treaty. In that year Köprili died, and his son Ahmed (Achmet) became grand vizier. He took the capital of Candia in 1669, after a long siege. In 1683 a Turkish army of about 200,000 men under Cara Mustafa invaded Austria and besieged Vienna, from which the emperor Leopold fled without offering battle. After a siege of nearly two months, John Sobieski marched to the relief of the city, and put the Turks to a total rout. In consequence of this and other later reverses, Mahomet was deposed in 1687, and was succeeded by his brother, Solyman II. Mahomet was imprisoned until his death, in 1691.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" DEVIZE, "Histoire de Mahomet IV déposé en 1687," Amsterdam, 1688.

Mahon, LORD. See STANHOPE, EARL OF.

Mahon, mȧ'ôn', (PAUL AUGUSTIN OLIVIER,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1752. He wrote "Médecine légale," (3 vols., 1802.) Died in 1801.

Ma-hōne', (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, was born near Monroe, Southampton county, Virginia, December 1, 1826. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1847, and became a civil engineer and railroad-president. He entered the Confederate army as colonel in 1861, and rose to be major-general, winning great distinction as a fighting corps-commander. After the war he resumed the railway-presidency. Entering the field of politics, he combined the Republican and Readjuster parties of Virginia, and in 1881 took his seat in the United States Senate.

Ma-ho'nў, (FRANCIS,) an Irish writer and wit, born about 1805, wrote under the assumed name of "Father Prout." He contributed many able articles to "Fraser's Magazine," which were published separately in 1860. He also wrote as correspondent for several daily journals of London. Died in 1866.

Mahudel, mȧ'ü'dĕl', (NICOLAS,) a French antiquary, born at Langres in 1673. He practised medicine in Paris for many years. He wrote a "Treatise on the Ancient Medals or Coins of Spain," (1725,) and several antiquarian treatises inserted in the records of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1747.

Mahul, mȧ'ül', (ALPHONSE JACQUES,) a French political writer, born at Carcassone in 1795. He published a valuable work entitled "Annuaire nécrologique, ou Supplément annuel et Continuation de toutes les Biographies," (6 vols., 1821–26.) Died August 25, 1871.

Mai, mȧ'ee or mī, (ANGELO,) CARDINAL, a celebrated Italian critic and philologist, born at Schilpario, in the province of Bérgamo, on the 7th of March, 1782. He became an excellent classical scholar, and about 1808 was admitted as an associate in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, which was rich in ancient manuscripts. He applied himself to the task of deciphering palimpsests, and discovered portions of Cicero's orations and other classic works which had never been printed. In 1819 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican at Rome. The discovery which made the greatest sensation was that of six books of Cicero, "De Republica," which he published, with able critical notes, in 1822. These books, which had been lost since the twelfth century, were found by him in the Vatican. Among the monuments of his critical sagacity and patient research are three collections, entitled "A New Collection of Ancient Authors, produced from the Library of the Vatican," ("Scriptorum Veterum nova Collectio e Vaticanis Codicibus edita," 10 vols. 4to, 1825–38,) "Classic Writers published from the Manuscripts of the Vatican," ("Classici Scriptores ex Codicibus Vaticanis editi," 10 vols., 1828–38,) and "New Library of the Fathers," ("Nova Bibliotheca Patrum," 6 vols., 1845–53.) He was raised to the dignity of cardinal in 1838, was chosen a foreign associate of the French Institute in 1842, and librarian of the Roman Church in 1853. Died in September, 1854.

See P. A. MUTTI, "Elogio di Angelo Mai," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mā'ĭa, [*Maïa* or *Maúç,*] in Greek mythology, is represented as the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, (whence she was called Atlantis and Pleias,) and the eldest of the Pleiades. She was the mother of Hermes, (Mercury.)

* For some remarks on the pronunciation of this name, see MOHAMMED, (the Prophet.)

Another MAIA, *alias* MAJESTA, was a goddess of the Romans, who named one of the months in honour of her.

Maiano or **Majano, da,** mā-yā′no, (BENEDETTO,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, was born in Tuscany, perhaps in Florence, in 1424, or, according to other authorities, in 1442. He acquired fame first by his unrivalled skill in inlaid work, and afterwards devoted himself to sculpture in marble. He worked in Florence and Naples. Among his best productions are a bust of Giotto, and a marble pulpit of Santa Croce, (in Florence,) in which he represented the life of Saint Francis. Died in 1498.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres."

Maiano or **Majano, da,** (GIULIANO,) an excellent Italian architect, born in Naples. His birth is variously dated 1377, 1387, and 1432. He designed at Naples the royal palace of Poggio Reale and the triumphal arch of Castello Nuovo. Having been invited to Rome by Paul II., he built between 1464 and 1471 one of the courts of the Vatican and the palace and church of San Marco. Died about 1490.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Maichel, mī′kẹl, (DANIEL,) a German philologist, born at Stuttgart in 1693, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1724. He published an "Introduction to Literary History," in which he describes the great libraries of Paris. Died in 1752.

Maidalchini-Pamfili. See MALDACHINI-PAMFILI.

Maienne. See MAYENNE.

Maier. See MAYER.

Maier, mī′ẹr, (MICHAEL,) a famous German alchemist, born in Holstein in 1568. He became physician to the emperor Rudolph, but left his service, and wasted his time and money in the researches of alchemy. He wrote, besides other works, "Jocus Severus," "Atalanta fugiens," (1618.) and "Tripus Aureus," ("Golden Tripod,") which are prized by amateurs. Died in 1622.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Maignan, mȧn′yŏN′, [Lat. MAIGNA′NUS,] (EMANUEL,) a French monk, eminent as a geometer and philosopher, was born at Toulouse in 1601. He became professor of mathematics in Rome in 1636. He wrote "Perspectiva Horaria," an able "Treatise on Catoptrics," (1648,) and a few other works. Died in 1676.

See SAGUENS, "De Vita, Moribus, etc. E. Maignani," 1697 NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maignanus. See MAIGNAN.

Maigrot, mȧ′gro′, (CHARLES,) a French missionary, born in Paris in 1652. He laboured in China from 1683 to 1706, and wrote "De Sinica Religione," (unpublished.) Died at Rome in 1730.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine."

Maikof, Maikov, Maikoff, or **Maikow,** mī-kof′, (VASIL IVANOVITCH,) a Russian soldier and poet, born at Yaroslaf in 1725. He obtained some reputation for humour and comic power by his "Yelisei, or Bacchus Enraged," a burlesque poem. He also wrote several dramas and fables. Died in 1778.

Mailáth or **Majláth,** mī′lȧt, (JÁNOS NEPOMUK,) COUNT, an eminent Hungarian poet and historian, was born at Pesth in 1786. He was employed many years in the civil service of Austria. In the affairs of Hungary he was identified with the conservatives, or adversaries of Kossuth. He published, in German, two important works, a "History of the Magyars," (1828–31,) and a "History of the Austrian Empire," (1834–50.) The revolution of 1848 deprived him of his official employment as *judex curiæ* at Pesth, and reduced him to extreme poverty. He and his daughter Henrietta drowned themselves in Lake Starnberg, in Bavaria, in 1855. He left several poems and translations. He was highly respected as a man.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" also an article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars" in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828, and October, 1839.

Mailhe, mȧl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born in 1754, was elected to the Convention in 1792. During the trial of the king, he voted for an appeal to the people; but he was counted among those who voted for death conditionally. Died in 1834.

Mailla, Maillat, mȧ′yȧ′, or **Maillac, de,** dẹh mȧ′yȧk′, (JOSEPH ANNE MARIE DE MOYRIA,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born near Nantua in 1679. He was sent to China in 1702, resided at court, and received the title of mandarin. He translated into French a "General History of China," (12 vols., 1777–83.) "This work," says Weiss, "with the Memoirs published by Batteux, Brequigny, etc., (1775–1816,) forms the most extensive and valuable collection that has yet appeared on China." He died in Pekin in 1748.

Maillac. See MAILLA.

Maillane. See DURAND DE MAILLANE.

Maillard, mȧ′yȧR′, (OLIVIER,) a celebrated French pulpit orator, born in Bretagne. He preached in Paris in 1494, and gave much offence by his boldness. Louis XI. having threatened to throw him into the river, Maillard said to the person who conveyed the menace, "Go tell the king that I shall arrive at heaven by water sooner than he can by post-horses." Died about 1505.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale

Maillard, (SEBASTIAN,) a scientific Austrian general, born at Lunéville in 1746. He wrote "The Mechanics of Arches," and other works. Died in 1822.

Maillard de Chambure, mȧ′yȧR′ dẹh shŏN′bür′, (CHARLES HIPPOLYTE,) a French antiquary, born at Semur in 1772; died in 1841.

Maillat. See MAILLA.

Maillebois, de, dẹh mȧ′ĭ′bwȧ′ or mȧ′yẹ-bwȧ′, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS **Desmarets**—dȧ-mȧ′rȧ′,) MARQUIS, a famous French general, born in Paris in 1682, was a son of Nicolas Desmarets, *contrôleur-général*, and a grandson of the great Colbert. After many services, he was made lieutenant-general in 1731, commanded a division in Italy in 1733, and took Corsica in 1739. He obtained the rank of marshal in 1741, defeated the Austrians on the Po in September, 1745, and was forced to retreat at the battle of Piacenza, in June, 1746. Died in 1762.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français:" MASSON DE PEZAY, "Histoire des Campagnes du Maréchal de Maillebois en Italie," 3 vols., 1775.

Maillé-Brezé, de, dẹh mȧ′yȧ′ brẹh-zȧ′, (URBAIN,) a French general, who obtained command of the French army in Germany in 1634, and defeated the Spaniards at Avesnes in 1635. Having gained several advantages in Flanders between 1642 and 1650, he was made a marshal of France. His wife was Nicole, a sister of Cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1650.

His son, ARMAND, born in 1619, became Duc de Fronsac and de Caumont. As admiral of France, he defeated the Spaniards off Cadiz in 1640, and was killed at Orbitello in 1646.

See GRIFFET, "Histoire de Louis XIII."

Maillé de Brezé, de, dẹh mȧ′yȧ′ dẹh brẹh-zȧ′, (SIMON,) a French prelate, born in 1515. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1554, and was a member of the Council of Trent. Died in 1597.

Maillet, mȧ′yȧ′, (JACQUES LÉONARD,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1823. He gained the first prize in 1847.

Maillet, de, dẹh mȧ′yȧ′, (BENOÎT,) a French writer, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1656. He was consul-general of France in Egypt about ten years, ending in 1702, and published a "Description of Egypt," (1735,) which has some merit. He also wrote a singular treatise on cosmology, entitled "Telliamed," (anagram of De Maillet.) Died in 1738.

Maillet-Duclairon, mȧ′yȧ′ dü′klȧ′rŏN′, (ANTOINE,) a French author, born near Mâcon in 1721. He corresponded with Voltaire and Turgot, and wrote several works, among which is "Cromwell," a tragedy, (1764.) Died in 1809.

Mailly, mȧ′ye′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a respectable French historian, born at Dijon in 1744. He lectured on history at Godran College in Dijon, and published "Spirit of the Fronde," ("L'Esprit de la Fronde," 1772,) and "Spirit of the Crusades," ("L'Esprit des Croisades," 4 vols., 1780.) Died in 1794.

Mailly d'Hautcourt, de, dẹh mȧ′ye′ dō′koor′, (JOSEPH AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born in

1708. After the peace of 1763 he was commandant-in-chief of Roussillon. He obtained the rank of marshal in 1783. He was beheaded as a royalist in 1794.

Maimbourg, mân'boor', (Louis,) a French Jesuit and historian, born at Nancy in 1620. He acquired reputation by his historical works, which, however, are neither accurate nor impartial. Having written a treatise in defence of the liberties of the Gallican Church, and thus offended the pope, he was expelled from the order of Jesuits. Among his works are (in French) a "History of the Iconoclasts," (1674,) a "History of the Crusades," (1675,) a "History of Arianism," (1682,) a "History of Calvinism," (1682,) and a "History of the Pontificate of Saint Leo," (1687.) His style is agreeable. Voltaire expressed the opinion that he was "overrated at first, and too much neglected afterwards." Died in 1686.

See Dupin, "Bibliothèque ecclésiastique;" Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Maimon. See Maimonides.

Maimon, mī'mon, (Solomon,) a Jewish rabbi and philosopher, born in Lithuania in 1753. He had a talent for metaphysical speculations, and a skeptical spirit. Among his best works are "Critical Researches on the Human Mind," ("Kritische Untersuchungen über den menschlichen Geist," 1797,) and memoirs of his own life, entitled "Lebensgeschichte," (2 vols., 1793.) Died in 1800.

Maïmonide. See Maimonides.

Maimonides, mī-mon'e-dēs, [Fr. Maïmonide, mā'e'-mo'nēd',] or **Mo'ses-Ben-Maimon**, (bĕn-mī'mon,) called by the Arabs **Moosa-Ibn-Maimoon**, (**Mûsa-Ibn-Maimûn** or **-Maimoun**,) moo'sâ ĭb'n mī'mōōn', a Jewish rabbi and philosopher of great celebrity, was born at Córdova, in Spain, about 1135. He studied philosophy and medicine under the famous Averroës, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and was also versed in mathematics and several languages. Having removed to Egypt about 1165, he became chief physician to the Sultan Saladin and his successor. He acquired a great reputation for talents and learning. Among his numerous works are "The Strong Hand," a digest of Hebrew laws, and "More Nebokhim; or, Teacher of the Perplexed," (in Arabic,) which explains difficult and obscure portions of the Old Testament. Died in 1209.

See Abraham Geiger, "Mose Ben Maimon, seine Lebensgeschichte," 1850; Olaus Celsius, "De Maimonide," 1727; Peter Beer, "Das Leben Moses ben Maimon," 1835; Lemans, "Levensbeschrijving van Maimonides," 1815; Stein, "Moses Maimonides," 1846; R. M. Maimonides, "Account of the Life, etc. of Maimonides," London, 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mainardi, mī-nar'dee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona about 1550. He was sometimes called Chiaveghino, (ke-â-vâ-ğee'no.) Died after 1613.

Mainardi, (Bastiano,) a painter of the Florentine school, born in Tuscany, lived about 1500.

Mainardi, (Lattanzio,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, lived about 1590. He was employed by the pope Sixtus V. to adorn with frescos the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and the Vatican. Died at the age of twenty-seven.

Maindron, mân'drôn', (Étienne Hippolyte,) a French statuary, born in the department of Maine-et-Loire in 1801.

Maine, mān, (Sir Henry James Sumner,) LL.D., an English jurist, born in 1822. He graduated with high honours at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1844, and was appointed a tutor of Trinity Hall. He was regius professor of civil law at Cambridge from 1847 to 1854, was called to the bar in 1850, was law-member of the government of India from 1862 to 1869, and in that time effected great reforms, was professor of jurisprudence at Oxford from 1870 to 1879, and in 1879 became master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Among his works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," (1856,) "Ancient Law: its Connection with the Early History of Society," (1861,) "Village Communities," (1871,) "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," (1875,) "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom," (1883,) etc. Died in 1888.

Maine, (Lacroix du.) See Lacroix du Maine.

Maine de Biran, mān dẹh be'rôn', (Marie François Pierre Gonthier,) an eminent French metaphysician, born near Bergerac in 1766. After opposing the excesses of the Revolution, he was deputed from Dordogne to the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. From 1809 to 1814 he was a member of the legislative body. After the restoration of 1816 he was a moderate royalist member of the Chamber of Deputies. He gained in 1803 a prize of the Institute for his essay "On the Influence of Habit on the Faculty of Thought," ("De l'Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser.") He also wrote the metaphysical part of the article "Leibnitz" in the "Biographie Universelle," a "Memoir on the Decomposition of Thought," ("Sur la Décomposition de la Pensée," 1805,) and several other works. M. V. Cousin estimated him as the greatest metaphysician of France since Malebranche. Died in 1824.

See Ernest Naville, "Maine de Biran, sa Vie et ses Pensées," 1857; Damiron, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Philosophie en France au dix-neuvième Siècle;" Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi;" Cousin, Preface to the "Œuvres philosophiques de Maine de Biron," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1866.

Maine, du, dü mān, (Louis Auguste de Bourbon,) Duke, the son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan, was born in 1670, and legitimated in 1673. He was appointed general of the galleys in 1688, and grand master of the artillery in 1694. The king recognized him as a prince of the blood and capable of succeeding to the throne. The duke appears to have displayed a gentle and liberal spirit, with moderate literary talents. Died in 1736.

See Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" Lemontey, "Histoire de la Régence;" Madame de Sévigné, "Lettres."

Mainfroi. See Manfred.

Maino, mī'no, (Giasone,) an Italian jurist, born at Pésaro in 1435. He was professor of law at Pavía from 1467 to 1486. After an absence he returned to Pavía in 1491, and lectured to large classes of Italian, French, and German students. He published commentaries on the Digest, three Latin orations, and "Consilia sive Responsa." Died in 1519.

See Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Maintenon, de, dẹh mânt'nôn', (François d'Aubigné,) Marquise, a French lady, whose life was marked by romantic adventures and surprising vicissitudes, was born in 1635, in the prison of Niort, (where her father, Constant d'Aubigné, was detained.) She was a granddaughter of the eminent author T. A. d'Aubigné. Having become a poor orphan, she was constrained by her guardians to abjure Calvinism. To escape the miseries of dependence on her unkind godmother, she married in 1652 Scarron the burlesque poet and wit, who was infirm and deformed in person. His house was a fashionable resort of the most brilliant wits and noblesse of Paris. He died in 1660, leaving her again destitute of resources except her rare beauty and talents. Her eyes are described as dark, intensely spiritual, and inexpressibly lustrous. She received a pension of 2000 livres from the queen-mother for several years preceding the death of the latter, in 1666.

About 1670 Madame Scarron was selected as governess of the Duc du Maine, a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan. The king presented to her the estate of Maintenon in 1674, after which she was called Madame de Maintenon. She gradually gained a complete ascendant over Louis, and was secretly married to him in 1685. The marriage was never formally avowed by him. "It would be hard to name any woman," says Macaulay, "who, with so little romance in her temper, has had so much in her life. . . . A just understanding; an inexhaustible yet never redundant flow of rational, sprightly conversation; a temper of which the serenity was never for a moment ruffled; a tact which surpassed the tact of her sex as much as the tact of her sex surpasses the tact of ours: such were the qualities which made the widow of a buffoon first the confidential friend and then the spouse of the proudest and most powerful of European kings." Madame de Sévigné describes her society as "truly delicious."

She laboured assiduously to convert the king to vital religion. Louis transacted business with his ministers in her apartment, discussed the most important questions in her presence, and often asked her advice in these

terms: "Qu'en pense votre Solidité?" ("What does your Solidity think about it?") He was once dissuaded by her from the cruel purpose of burning the city of Treves. As the king grew old and fretful, her task of entertaining him became very arduous. "I have seen her," says Mlle. d'Aumale, "divert the king by a thousand inventions for four hours together, without repetition, yawning, or slander." She founded a good school for girls at Saint-Cyr. She died in 1719. Her letters and other works have been published by M. Lavallée, in 10 vols., (1854 *et seq.*) This edition includes "Souvenirs de Mme. de Caylus," and "Mémoires de Mlle. d'Aumale."

See CARACCIOLI, "Vie de Madame de Maintenon," 1786; MADAME SUARD, "Madame de Maintenon peinte par elle-même," 1810; MONMERQUE, "Notice sur Madame de Maintenon," 1829; LA BEAUMELLE, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Mme. de Maintenon," 1756; LE DUC DE NOAILLES, "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 4 vols., 1848–59; LAFONT D'AUSONNE, "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 1814; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. i., London, 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1850; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849; "Letters of Madame de Maintenon," in the "Monthly Review" for January, 1753.

Mainvielle, măn'vē'ĕl', or **Mainville**, măN'vēl', (PIERRE,) a member of the French Convention of 1792, was born at Avignon in 1765. He was executed with the Girondists in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Girondins."

Mainzer, mīnt'sẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German musician and writer on music, born at Treves in 1801; died in 1851.

Maio or **Majo, da**, dâ mâ'yo, (FRANCESCO or CICCIO,) an excellent Italian composer of operas and sacred music, born at Naples in 1745, (some say about 1740.) Among his operas are "Montezuma," (1765,) and "Ipermnestra," (1770.) Died at Rome in 1774.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Maioli or **Majoli**, mâ-yo'lee, (CESARE,) an Italian naturalist, born at Forlì in 1746. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Rome in 1781. He wrote many works on botany and zoology, the most of which remain in manuscript. Died in 1823.

See FARINI, "Memorie sopra la Vita del Majoli," 1824.

Maioli or **Majoli**, (SIMONE,) an Italian canonist, born at Asti in 1520; died about 1597.

Maioragio or **Majoragio**, mâ-yo-râ'jo, [Lat. MAJORA'GIUS,] (MARCANTONIO,) an eloquent and learned Italian writer, whose proper name was ANTONIO MARIA CONTI, was born in the Milanese in 1514. At the age of twenty-six he obtained the chair of eloquence at Milan. He wrote a "Commentary on the Works of Cicero," poems, harangues, and various other works. Died in 1555.

Maiquez, mī-kĕth', (ISIDORO,) a popular Spanish comedian, born at Carthagena about 1766. He introduced at Madrid a more simple and natural style of action, and was reputed the most excellent comedian that Spain had produced. Died in 1820.

Mair, (JOHN.) See MAJOR, (JOHN.)

Mairan, de, dẹh mą'rôN', (JEAN JACQUES DORTOUS,) a distinguished French savant and *littérateur*, born at Béziers in 1678. About 1718 he removed to Paris, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote many memoirs on geometry, physics, and other sciences. He published a "Dissertation on Ice," ("Dissertation sur la Glace,") "Letters on China," and other works. In 1740 he succeeded Fontenelle as secretary to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1743 was elected to the French Academy. He was intimate with Voltaire. Died in 1771.

See VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature Française au dix-huitième Siècle;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale;" SABATHIER, "Eloge de Mairan," 1842; GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Mairan," 1771; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mairault, de, dẹh mą'rō', (ADRIEN MAURICE,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1708. He aided Desfontaines in his critical works. Died in 1746.

Maire, Le. See LEMAIRE.

Mairet, mą'rą', (JEAN,) a French dramatic poet, born at Besançon in 1604. In 1629 he produced his principal work, "Sophonisba," a tragedy, which was very successful, and formed an epoch in the annals of the French theatre, being the first in which the rule of unities was observed. He wrote many other tragedies and comedies. Died in 1686.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de la Littérature;" GUIZOT, "Corneille et son Temps;" FONTENELLE, "Vie de Corneille."

Mairobert, de, dẹh mą'ro'bair', (MATHIEU FRANÇOIS PIDANSAT,) a French writer, born in Champagne in 1707. Among his works is the "Observateur Anglais," (4 vols., 1778,) reprinted under the title of "Espion Anglais," ("English Spy.") Died in 1779.

Maironi da Ponte, mī-ro'nee dâ pon'tà, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian naturalist and writer, born at Bérgamo in 1748; died in 1833.

Maiseaux, Des. See DESMAISEAUX.

Maison, mą'zôN', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) COUNT, a marshal of France, was born at Épinay, near Paris, in 1771. He distinguished himself at Jemmapes in 1792. In 1799 he became adjutant-general or chief of the staff in the army of Bernadotte. For his services at Austerlitz, in 1805, he was made a general of brigade. He took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, during which he obtained the rank of general of division. In 1814 he received from Louis XVIII. the title of peer and the command of the army of Paris. He refused to recognize Bonaparte on his return from Elba. He commanded the expedition against the Turks of the Morea in 1828, and on his return received a marshal's bâton. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1830, and became minister of war in 1835. Died in 1840.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la République, du Consulat et de l'Empire;" MARMONT, "Mémoires;" VICTOR DE BROGLIE, "Éloge historique du Maréchal Maison," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maisonfort, de la, dẹh lâ mą'zôN'foR', (LOUIS DUBOIS DESCOURS,) MARQUIS, a French biographer, born in Berry in 1763, was a royalist. He published a biographical Dictionary of those who figured in the French Revolution, (3 vols., 1800.) Died in 1827.

Maisonneuve, mą'zô'nuv', (JULES GERMAIN FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at Nantes in 1810. He took his degree of doctor at Paris in 1835, and acquired an extended fame by the boldness and brilliancy of his surgical operations. He published many papers and minor works on surgery and its methods.

Maisonneuve, de, dẹh mą'zo'nuv', (LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatic poet, born at Saint-Cloud about 1745. His tragedy of "Roxelane et Mustapha" (1785) had a prodigious success. He produced, also, "Odmar and Zulma," (1788.) Died in 1819.

Maissiat, mą'se'ą', (MICHEL,) a French topographical engineer, born at Nantua in 1770. He published several professional works. Died in 1822.

Maistral, mą'trăl', (ESPRIT TRANQUILLE,) a French naval officer, born at Quimper in 1763; died in 1815.

Maistre. See SACY.

Maistre, (ISAAC.) See LEMAISTRE.

Maistre, de, dẹh mĕtR, (JOSEPH MARIE,) COUNT, an eminent political writer and philosopher, was born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1754. He was a warm opponent of the French Revolution, and attached to the ultramontane school of theology. In 1796 he published "Considerations on France," which obtained great success. He was appointed by the King of Sardinia grand chancellor in 1799. From 1802 to 1816 he was ambassador to Saint Petersburg, and, on his return to Turin in 1817, became minister of state. His most important work is entitled "On the Pope," ("Du Pape," 1819,) an argument for the cause of popery and absolutism. Died in 1821. He was distinguished as an original thinker.

See RAYMOND, "Éloge du Comte J. M. de Maistre," 1827; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature Française au dix-huitième Siècle;" VILLENEUVE-ARIFAT, "Éloge du Comte J. de Maistre," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," and "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1849.

Maistre, de, (XAVIER,) a popular and witty author, a brother of the preceding, was born at Chambéry in 1764. He entered the Russian service about 1800, fought against the Persians, and obtained the rank of major-general. In 1794 he produced (in French) his ingenious and humorous "Journey around my Chamber,"

("Voyage autour de ma Chambre.") He maintained his reputation as an elegant writer by tales entitled "Prisoners of the Caucasus," and "Prascovie, ou la jeune Sibérienne." After 1817 he lived alternately in France and Saint Petersburg. Died in 1852.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maitani, mī-tä'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian architect, born at Sienna about 1240; died after 1310.

Māit'land, (Sir FREDERICK LEWIS,) a British naval officer, born in Scotland in 1779. As captain, he served with distinction against the French on the coast of Egypt in 1801. In 1815 he was ordered to keep watch on the coast of France in order to prevent the escape of Napoleon, who surrendered himself to Captain Maitland in July and was conveyed by him in the Bellerophon to England. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1839.

Maitland, (JAMES.) See LAUDERDALE, EARL OF.

Maitland, (JOHN.) See LAUDERDALE, DUKE OF.

Maitland, (JOHN,) of Thirlestane, first Lord Maitland, an eminent Scottish statesman, born about 1540, was the second son of Sir Richard Maitland, noticed below, and grandfather of the Duke of Lauderdale. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in 1567. For his loyalty to Queen Mary he was proscribed by the dominant party about 1570 and imprisoned several years. In 1584 he was made secretary of state, and became in fact the chief minister of James VI. He was appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1586 or 1587, and created Baron Maitland in 1590. He is praised for his moderation and integrity as well as for his talents. Several of his Latin epigrams have been published. Died in 1595.

See MACKENZIE, "Scotch Writers;" LODGE, "Lives of Eminent Personages."

Maitland, (Sir RICHARD,) of Lethington, a Scottish writer and judge, born in 1496, was the father of Sir William Maitland, noticed below, and of John, first Lord Maitland. He studied law in France, and held several high offices. About 1550 he was chosen a lord of session, and in 1562 lord privy seal. He acquired distinction as a poet and collector of Scottish poetry. One of his poems is entitled "Creation and Paradise Lost." Died in 1586.

See IRVINE, "Lives of the Scottish Poets;" MACKENZIE, "Scotch Writers;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Maitland, (Rev. SAMUEL ROFFEY,) D.D., F.R.S., an able English essayist and writer on ecclesiastical history, etc., was born in London in 1792. He was librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1837 to 1848. He was author of numerous essays on theology, morals, etc. Among his principal and most popular works is "The Dark Ages: being a Series of Essays intended to Illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Centuries," (1844.) He aims to prove that those ages were not so dark as they are commonly represented. Died in 1866.

Maitland, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Lethington, Lithington, or Lidington, an able Scottish minister of state, was the eldest son of Sir Richard, noticed above. In 1558 he became principal secretary to Mary of Guise, queen-regent; but in 1559 he joined the Protestant chiefs who had taken arms against her. He was restored to the office of secretary of state by Mary Queen of Scots in 1561. Though not a Catholic, he enjoyed the favour and confidence of the queen, who sent him on several embassies to Queen Elizabeth. After Mary was imprisoned, (1567,) he adhered to her cause, and united with the Duke of Norfolk in an effort to save her. Having failed in an attempt to mediate between the two hostile parties, in 1570 he declared openly for the queen. His enemy, Regent Morton, took him prisoner, and would probably have hung him if Maitland had not died soon after, as some suppose, by his own hand, in 1573. "All the contemporary writers," says Robertson, "mention him with an admiration which nothing could have excited but the greatest superiority of penetration and abilities." "His name," says Burton, "was a by-word for subtlety and state-craft. Yet, . . . if we look at his life and doings, we do not find he was one of those who have left the mark of their influence upon their age. . . . He had great abilities, but they were rather those of the wit and rhetorician than of the practical man." ("History of Scotland," vol. iv. pp. 55–57.) Hume styles Maitland "Secretary Lidington." Queen Elizabeth called him "the flower of the wits of Scotland."

See FROUDE, "Reign of Elizabeth," *passim*, but particularly chaps. xix. and xxiii.; HUME, "History of England;" ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Maitland, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish antiquary, born at Brechin about 1693. He became a resident of London, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "History of London," (1739,) and a "History of Edinburgh." Died in 1757.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Maittaire, mȧ'târ', (MICHEL,) an eminent scholar and bibliographer, born in France in 1668, was the son of Protestant parents, who emigrated to England when the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685.) He was a good classical scholar, and edited many Greek and Latin authors. He resided many years in London. Among his most important productions are "Dialects of the Greek Language," (1706,) and "Typographic Annals from the Invention of Printing to 1557," ("Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventæ Origine ad Annum 1557," 9 vols., 1719–41,) a work of great research, and superior to any that had appeared on that subject. Died in 1747.

See DIBDIN, "Bibliomania;" P. CHASLES, "Dissertation on the Life and Works of M. Maittaire," London, 1819.

Maitz de Goimpy, du, dü mȧts dẹh gwÅN'pe', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS EDME GABRIEL,) COUNT, a French astronomer and naval officer, born in Beauce in 1729; died after 1784.

Maius. See MAY.

Maizeroy, de, dẹh mȧz'rwȧ', (PAUL GÉDÉON JOLY,) a French officer and eminent tactician, was born at Metz in 1719. He served several campaigns, ending at the peace of 1763, and became lieutenant-colonel. He wrote numerous works on tactics and military science, which had a transient success, but are now obsolete. Died in 1780.

Maizières, de, dẹh mȧ'ze-aiR', (PHILIPPE,) a French writer, born in the diocese of Amiens in 1312. He instigated the Kings of France and of Cyprus to conduct a crusade against the Saracens of Egypt in 1365. He wrote an allegory, "Le Songe du vieil Pélerin," etc. Died in 1405.

Majano. See MAIANO.

Majláth. See MAILATH.

Majo. See MAIO.

Majoli. See MAIOLI.

Major, mȧ'yor, or **Meier**, mī'ẹr, (GEORG,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1502. He studied under Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg, where he was afterwards professor of theology for many years. He published commentaries on the New Testament, and many theological works. Died in 1574.

See C. ULENBERG, "Vita et Res gestæ M. Lutheri, P. Melanchthonis et G. Majoris," 1622.

Major, (ISAAC,) a German painter and engraver, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1576. He engraved a number of large landscapes representing scenes in the mountains of Bohemia. Died in 1630.

Major, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German physician and antiquary, born at Breslau in 1634. He practised with success at Hamburg. In 1665 he obtained the chair of medicine at Kiel, where he planted a botanic garden. He wrote, in Latin, many learned professional treatises. Died in 1693.

Mā'jor, (JOHN,) written also **Mair**, a Scottish historian and theologian, born near North Berwick about 1470. He passed a number of years in Paris as a student and then as a professor of scholastic philosophy. In 1519 he returned to Scotland, and some years later became professor of theology at Saint Andrew's, where George Buchanan and John Knox were his pupils. He wrote, (in Latin,) besides other works, "Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences," and a "History of Scotland." Died about 1550. Robertson calls him a "succinct and dry writer."

Mā'jor, (RICHARD HENRY,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1818. He edited several works, and wrote a "Life of Prince Henry the Navigator," (1868.)

Major, (THOMAS,) a skilful English engraver, born about 1715. He engraved landscapes after Berghem, Teniers, Claude Lorrain, etc. Among his most admired works are twenty-four views of the Ruins of Pæstum, after J. B. Borra, published at London, (1768.) Died in 1770.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Majoragio. See MAIORAGIO.

Majoragius. See MAIORAGIO.

Majorano, (GAETANO.) See GAFFARELLI.

Ma-jo'rĭ-an, [Lat. MAJORIA'NUS; Fr. MAJORIEN, mă'zho'rē-ăN',] (JULIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who succeeded Avitus as Emperor of the West in 457 A.D. He defeated Theodoric the Visigoth in Gaul in 459, and afterwards waged war against Genseric. He was deposed and put to death by Ricimer in 461.

Majorien. See MAJORIAN.

Majus, mā'yŭs, (HEINRICH,) a German natural philosopher, born at Cassel in 1632; died in 1696.

Majus, (JOHANN BURKHARD,) a German historian, born at Pforzheim in 1652. He wrote "De Rebus Badensibus," (1678,) and other works. Died in 1726.

Majus or **Maius**, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1653. He wrote on theology and Hebrew antiquities. Died in 1719.

Makart, mä'kart', (HANS,) a celebrated Austrian painter, born at Salzburg, May 28, 1840. He began to learn engraving in his youth, but, turning his attention to painting, became a pupil of Piloty, at Munich. His first picture was a "Sleeping Horseman embraced by a Nymph," (1866,) which was soon followed by "Modern Flirtations," a painting which established his fame. Among his later works are "Leda and the Swan," "The Plague of Florence," "The Seven Capital Sins," "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," (1878,) etc. Died at Vienna, October 3, 1884.

Makeblyde, mä'kĕh-blī'dĕh, (LOUIS,) a Flemish religious writer, born at Poperingue in 1564; died in 1630.

Makkaree, **Makkarî**, or **Makkary**, **Al**, ăl mâk'-kâ-ree, (AHMED-IBN-MOHAMMED, âH'mĕd ĭb'n mo-hăm'-mĕd,) an Arabian historian, born at Tlemcen about 1585. He became a resident of Cairo about 1620, and wrote numerous historical and theological works, the most important of which is a valuable "History of Spain during the Domination of the Moors," which was translated into English by Pascual de Gayangos, under the title of a "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," (2 vols., 1843.) Died in 1631.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mako, mŏk'ko, (PAUL,) a learned Hungarian Jesuit, born in 1723. He wrote on geometry, physical science, etc. Died in 1793.

Makouski. See MAKOWSKI.

Makowski, mâ-kov'skee, written also **Makouski**, [Lat. MACCO'VIUS,] (JOHN,) a Polish Protestant divine, born at Lobzenick in 1588. He was noted for disputatiousness and fondness for scholastic subtleties. Died in 1644.

See JOHANN COCCEJI, "Oratio in Funere J. Maccovii," 1644.

Makreezee or **Makrîzî**, **Al**, ăl mâ-kree'zee, surnamed TAKYAH-ED-DEEN or TAKY-ED-DEEN, (or TAKI-EDDÎN,) tăk'yĕd-deen', (*i.e.* the "Support of Religion,") a celebrated Arabic writer, born at Cairo about 1360. He held several civil and religious offices in his native city. He wrote many historical works, which attest the variety and extent of his knowledge. His "Historical and Topographical Description of Egypt" gives an ample account of the events which occurred after the conquest of the Saracens, and of the customs and antiquities of that country. He also wrote a "History of Saladin and his Successors," and a treatise on Moslem Coins. The above-named works have been translated into French by Silvestre de Sacy. Al Makreezee has the reputation of being, on the whole, an impartial, trustworthy, and eminently judicious writer. Died in 1442.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Chrestomathie Arabe."

Makrîzî. See MAKREEZEE.

Malabranca, mâ-lâ-brân'kâ, (LATINO,) an Italian Dominican, called also **Frangipani**, was a nephew of Pope Nicholas III. He was made Bishop of Ostia and Velletri in 1278. His diplomatic talents were employed and approved by several successive popes. Died about 1294. The celebrated hymn "Dies Iræ" is attributed to him by many writers.

Malacarne, mâ-lâ-kar'nâ, (MICHELE VINCENZO,) an Italian surgeon, born at Saluzzo in 1744. He contributed by his works to the progress of science in Italy. He was professor of surgery at Padua from 1794 until his death, in 1816. Among his works is a treatise on Encephalotomy.

Mal'a-chī, [Heb. מַלְאָכִי,] the last of the minor Hebrew prophets, is supposed to have prophesied about 420 B.C. Nothing is positively known of his history. The name signifies "angel," or "messenger of the Lord." The book of Malachi is the last book of the Old Testament, in the order of time as well as of position.

Malachowski, mâ-lâ-kov'skee, (CASIMIR,) a Polish general, born in 1765. He had the chief command at Warsaw when that place was taken by the Russians in 1831. Died in 1845.

Malachy (mal'a-kĭ) **II.**, or **Maelsechlainn**, a king of Ireland, the last of the Hui Neill dynasty who was undisputed over-king of the whole island. He gained the throne in 980, and soon after won a great battle at Tara over the Danes of Dublin, Man, and the Isles. In 989 he took Dublin. He had, in later years, continual warfare with Danes and Irish vassals alike, and in 1001 submitted to Brian Boroihme.

Malachy, SAINT, (in Irish, MAELMAEDOG UA MORGAIR,) also called **Imar Malachy**, an Irish archbishop, born at Armagh about 1095, of a noble race. He became about 1127 Bishop of Connor and Dromore, where he did much to introduce the Roman obedience. In 1129 he was promoted to be Archbishop of Armagh, but actually held that see only from 1134 to 1137, when he took the bishopric of Down. While at Rome in 1139 he was made papal legate *a latere*, with authority to visit and reform the Irish Church. In 1148 he convened a national council at Inis Phadrig, and in the same year went to meet the pope at Clairvaux, where he died, in the arms of Saint Bernard, November 2, 1148. The celebrated "Prophecy of Saint Malachy regarding the Lives of Future Pontiffs" was not written by him.

Malagrida, mâ-lâ-gree'dâ, (GABRIELE,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the Milanese in 1689. He removed to Portugal, became a popular preacher, and wrote several works. He was suspected of complicity in the attempt to assassinate the King of Portugal, (1758,) and was convicted of heresy, for which he was burned in 1761.

See SMITH, "Memoirs of the Marquis of Pombal;" VOLTAIRE, "Précis du Siècle de Louis XV;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PLATEL, "Relazione della Condamna ed Esecuzione del Gesuita G. Malagrida," 1761.

Malaguti, mâ-lâ-goo'tee, (FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished chemist, born at Bologna in 1802. Having settled in France, he studied in the laboratory of Gay-Lussac, and became in 1850 professor of chemistry at Rennes. He published several valuable works, among which is "Lessons of Agricultural Chemistry." Died April 25, 1878.

Malaine, mă'lăn', (JOSEPH LAURENT,) a French painter of flowers, born at Tournai in 1745; died in Paris in 1809.

Mal'a-la, **Mal'e-la**, or **Mal'e-las**, [Gr. Μαλάλα or Μαλέλα,] called also JOHN OF ANTIOCH, was the author of a Greek chronicle which extends from the creation to the year 566 A.D. It was first printed by Chilmead, at Oxford, in 1691. The time and place of his birth and death are not known. He was, perhaps, the same as John of Antioch the Scholastic.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Malan, mă'lŏN', (ABRAHAM HENRI CÉSAR,) a Swiss theologian, born at Geneva in 1787, was the leader of a sect sometimes called *môtiers*. Died in 1864.

See the "Life, Labours, etc. of Cæsar Malan," by his son, London, 1869.

Malan, (SOLOMON CÆSAR,) D.D., a Swiss-English clergyman and linguist, born at Geneva in 1812, a son

of the preceding. He graduated at Saint Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1837. He went to Calcutta and became a professor in Bishop's College, but returned to Oxford, took priest's orders in the English Church, and attained various preferments, being a prebendary of Sarum from 1871 to 1875. He has published a vast number of translations from Oriental languages, (Chinese, Armenian, Georgian, Coptic, Geez, Russian, Japanese, etc.,) very often of works of much interest in connection with liturgical and doctrinal questions. Dr. Malan is also gifted as an artist, musician, and naturalist. He is said to converse fluently in twenty-five languages and to be able to translate over one hundred. Since Mezzofanti, he ranks as the greatest living polyglot scholar, but is latterly rivalled by Dr. Leitner in this regard.

Malapert, mȧ'lȧ'pair', (CHARLES,) a Flemish poet and geometer, born at Mons in 1581. He became a Jesuit, and a professor of mathematics in various colleges. He published Latin poems, and several works on geometry. Died in Spain about 1630.

Malarme, de, dẹh mȧ'lȧrm', (CHARLOTTE,) COUNTESS, a novelist, born at Metz, France, in 1753, was a sister of Count de Bournon, the mineralogist. She wrote "Niralba," (1800,) and other novels. Died about 1830.

Malaspina, mȧ-lȧ-spee'nȧ, (RICORDANO,) the earliest historian of Florence, was born in that city in the thirteenth century. He wrote a "History of Florence from its Origin to the Year 1281."

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Malaspina di Sannazaro, mȧ-lȧ-spee'nȧ de sȧn-nȧd-zȧ'ro, (LUIGI,) MARQUIS, an Italian writer and political economist, born at Pavía in 1754. He founded a school of fine arts in his native city. Died in 1834.

Malatesta, mȧ-lȧ-tês'tȧ, a noble Italian family, which acquired the lordship of Rimini in the thirteenth century, and furnished several leaders of the Guelph party. MALATESTA II. and GALEOTTO MALATESTI, sons of Pandolfe I., began to reign over Rimini in 1335. They had a great military reputation, and next to the Visconti were perhaps the most powerful princes of Italy. The former died in 1364, and Galeotto in 1385, leaving two sons, CARLO and PANDOLFO III. These two became able generals, and commanded the army of Visconti, Duke of Milan, from 1393 to 1408. Carlo, who was Lord of Rimini, died without issue in 1429. The descendants of Pandolfo III. possessed Rimini until 1528, when it was added to the papal dominions.

Malatesta, (BATTISTA,) an Italian lady of eminent talents, was married in 1405 to Galeotto Malatesta, Seigneur of Pésaro. She taught philosophy in public, made Latin orations before the emperor and pope, and wrote some admired verses.

Malaval, mȧ'lȧ'vȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French mystic, born at Marseilles in 1627, became blind in infancy, but studied Latin with success. He published, besides several prose works of a mystical character, "Poésies spirituelles," ("Spiritual Poems.") Died in 1719.

Măl-bōne', (EDWARD G.,) an American portrait-painter, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1777. He visited Europe in 1801 in company with Washington Allston, but returned the same year to America, where he soon acquired a high reputation in his art. Died in 1807.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America," vol. ii. chap. ii.; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Mal'ȼhus [Gr. Μάλχος] OF PHILADELPHIA, called THE SOPHIST, a Byzantine historian, lived about 600 A.D. Fragments of his works are extant.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Malchus, von, fon mȧl'kŭs, (KARL AUGUST,) BARON, a German writer, born at Mannheim in 1770, was appointed minister of the interior in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1813. He published several works on political economy. Died in 1840.

Malcolm (mȧl'kọm) **I.,** King of Scots, the son of Donald IV., succeeded his cousin, Constantine III., in 938 A.D. He was killed by some of his own subjects who had revolted; but the date of this event is not known.

Malcolm II., King of Scotland, was the son of Kenneth III. He began to reign in 1003, and resisted several hostile incursions of the Danes with success. He died in 1033, leaving two daughters, one of whom was the mother of Duncan I.

Malcolm III., surnamed CANMORE, ("Great Head,") was the son of King Duncan, whose virtues and tragical fate are commemorated in Shakspeare's "Macbeth." When Duncan was killed, in 1040, Malcolm escaped to England. (See MACBETH.) He returned with an army, defeated Macbeth, and ascended the throne in 1057. About 1090 a war commenced between William II. of England and Malcolm, who was killed in battle at Alnwick Castle in 1093. His sons Alexander and David became kings.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. xi.

Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, was born about 1140, and succeeded his grandfather, David I., in 1153. He made peace with Henry II. of England by ceding to him Northumberland. He died in 1165, and was succeeded by his brother William.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xiii., xiv.; BUCHANAN, "Rerum Scoticarum Historia."

Malcolm, mȧl'kọm, (JAMES PELLER,) an engraver and antiquary, born in Philadelphia about 1768. He visited Europe in his youth, and became a student in the Royal Academy of London. He published "Londinum Redivivum; or, The Ancient History and Modern Description of London," (1802–05,) "Seventy Views taken within the Compass of Twelve Miles round London," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Malcolm, mȧl'kọm, (Sir JOHN,) G.C.B., a British general and eminent historian, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1769. In his youth he went to India as a cadet in the army of the Company. After performing an important political mission to Persia, (1799,) he was appointed to the presidency of Mysore in 1803. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Persia in 1809 and 1810. Having collected information respecting Persia, he went to England in 1812, and published a valuable "History of Persia" (1815) from the earliest times to the date of publication. He returned to India in 1817, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and, as second in command, distinguished himself at the battle of Mehidpoor, where Holkar was defeated. For several ensuing years he governed Malwa and the adjacent provinces in a manner which is highly commended. He returned to England in 1821, with the rank of major-general, was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1827, and resigned that post about the end of 1830. Sir John published, besides other works, a "Political History of India," (from 1784 to 1823,) and left a "Life of Lord Clive," which appeared in 1836. He was a brother of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. Died in 1833.

See J. W. KAYE, "Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm," 2 vols., 1856; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1816, and July, 1823; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, and April, 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Malcolm, (Sir PULTENEY,) G.C.B., a British admiral, born near Langholm, Scotland, in 1768, was a brother of the preceding. He entered the navy in 1778, fought against the French in the West Indies, and was made a post-captain in 1794. He escorted the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal in 1808, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1813. In 1816 and 1817 he was commander-in-chief of the Saint Helena station, where his duty called him into intercourse with Bonaparte, who expressed himself much pleased with his manners and conduct. He was promoted to the rank of full admiral in 1837. Died in 1838.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Măl'cọm, (HOWARD,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Philadelphia in 1799, was one of the founders of the American Tract Society and of the American Sunday-School Union. In 1835 he visited India and China, and on his return published "Travels in South-Eastern Asia," (1839.) He published a "Dictionary of the Bible," which had an extensive circulation, and other religious works. Died March 25, 1879.

Malczewski, mȧl-chĕv'skee, written also **Malczeski,** (ANTONI,) an excellent Polish poet, born in Vol-

hynia about 1792, was a son of a general in the Russian service. He received a French education, and entered the army in 1811. Having quitted the army in 1816, he travelled for some years, and is said to have been the first Pole that ascended Mont Blanc. His reputation is founded on a single poem, entitled "Maria; a Tale of the Ukraine," (Warsaw, 1826,) which is one of the most popular poems in the Polish language. He died poor at Warsaw in 1826.

See BIELOWSKI, "A. Malczewski," etc., 1843.

Maldachini-Pamfili, mâl-dâ-kee'nee pâm-fee'lee, (Donna OLIMPIA,) an Italian woman, noted for her ambition, vices, and political influence, was born at Viterbo in 1594. She was married to a man whose brother, J. B. Pamfili, was elected pope in 1644 and assumed the title of Innocent X. Died in 1656.

Mâl'den, (HENRY,) an English writer, born about 1800, graduated at Cambridge in 1822. He became professor of Greek in University College, London, about 1830. Died July 4, 1876.

Maldonado, mâl-do-nâ'DO, (LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century, was contemporary with Cervantes, who mentions him with eulogy.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Maldonado, (LORENZO FERRER,) a navigator, who was born probably in Spain. He wrote a narrative of a voyage which he made, or pretended to have made, from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Behring Strait in 1588. The majority of geographers have discredited his story.

See F. DE NAVARRETE, "Historia de la Nautica."

Maldonat, mâl-do-nât', [Lat. MALDONA'TUS,] (JUAN,) a celebrated Spanish theologian, born in Estremadura in 1534. Having entered the order of Jesuits, he went to Paris about 1564, and and acquired a high reputation as a professor of theology. He is said to have been a person of great talents, learning, and piety, and to have written Latin with much purity. He wrote, besides other works, "Commentaries on the Four Evangelists," (1596,) which, says Hallam, "have been highly praised by theologians of the Protestant side." Died in 1583.

See PRAT, "Maldonat et l'Université de Paris," 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maldonatus. See MALDONAT.

Malebranche, măl'brŏNsh', [Lat. MALEBRAN'CHIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French metaphysical philosopher of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 6th of August, 1638. His habits in youth were retired and studious. He became a priest of the Oratory in 1660, and was a zealous Cartesian in philosophy, which was his favourite study. In 1674 he produced the first volume of his admirable and original "Search for Truth," ("Recherche de la Vérité,") which was quickly and highly appreciated. New and enlarged editions of it rapidly followed. The general design of this work is to demonstrate the harmony of the Cartesian philosophy with revealed religion. His style is eminently pure, perspicuous, and elegant, having, says Fontenelle, "all the dignity which the subject requires, and all the grace or ornament which it could properly receive." "He was," says Hallam, "a warm and almost enthusiastic admirer of Descartes, but his mind was independent, searching, and fond of its own inventions; he acknowledged no master, and in some points dissents from the Cartesian school. . . . The fame of Malebranche, and, still more, the popularity in modern times of his 'Search for Truth,' have been affected by that peculiar hypothesis, so mystically expressed, the seeing all things in God, which has been more remembered than any other part of that treatise." "He bears a striking resemblance," adds the same critic, "to his great contemporary Pascal. Both of ardent minds, endowed with strong imagination and lively wit, sarcastic, severe, fearless, disdainful of popular opinion and accredited reputations. . . . But in Malebranche there is a less overpowering sense of religion; his eye roams unblenched in the light before which that of Pascal had been veiled in awe. He has less energy, but more copiousness and variety." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "This ingenious philosopher and beautiful writer," says Mackintosh, "is the only celebrated Cartesian who has professedly handled the Theory of Morals. . . . The manner in which he applied his principles to the particulars of human duty is excellent. He is perhaps the first philosopher who has precisely laid down, and rigidly adhered to, the great principle that *virtue consists in pure intentions and dispositions of mind*, without which actions, however conformable to rules, are not truly moral." He was involved in a long and intemperate controversy with Arnauld on the theory of ideas and on the doctrine of grace.

In 1687 he combined all the parts of his system, and developed them more fully, in "Conversations on Metaphysics and Religion," ("Entretiens sur la Métaphysique et la Religion.") He was author of other religious and mystical works, among which are "Christian and Metaphysical Meditations," (1683,) and a "Treatise on Morality," ("Traité de Morale," 1684.) He gave proof of his profound attainments as a geometer by a "Treatise on the Communication of Motion." Died at Paris in October, 1715.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Malebranche;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" J. E. ERDMANN, "Malebranche, Spinoza und die Sceptiker und Mystiker des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts," 1836; KARL RELSTAG, "Dissertatio de Malebranchio Philosopho," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malebranchius. See MALEBRANCHE.

Maleguzzi-Valeri, mâ-lâ-goot'see vâ-lā'ree, (VERONICA,) COUNTESS, one of the most learned and gifted women of Italy, was born at Reggio, Lombardy, in 1630. She wrote a drama called "Innocence Recognized." Died in 1690.

Mâlek-Ibn-Anas, mâ'lek ĭb'n ân'ąs, the chief or founder of one of the four Moslem sects which are accounted orthodox, was born at Medina in 714 A.D. His doctrines, of which he published an explanation, were generally adopted by the Mussulmans of Spain, Egypt, and Barbary. Died about 795.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malek-Shah. See MALIK-SHAH.

Malela. See MALALA.

Malermi, mâ-lêr'mee, or **Malerbi**, mâ-lêr'bee, (NICOLÒ,) an Italian translator, born in Venice in 1422. He produced (1471) the first Italian version of the Bible that was ever printed.

Malesherbes, de, dẹh măl'zą̀rb', (CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE **Lamoignon**—lă'mwą̃n'yŏN',) a meritorious French judge and philanthropist, born in Paris in 1721, was a son of Chancellor de Lamoignon. At the age of twenty-four he was chosen a counsellor in the Parliament, and in 1750 became president of the *Cour des Aides*. He was *directeur de la librairie*, or censor of books, from 1750 to 1768, and was praised for his liberality or indulgence by Rousseau, Voltaire, and the Encyclopædists. He acquired great popularity by his defence of the Parliament against the ministry about 1772. In 1775, having been indicated by the public voice, he was appointed a colleague of Turgot in the new ministry, as minister of the king's household and of the police, but he resigned in 1776, when Turgot was dismissed. He was elected to the French Academy in 1775, though he had not produced any purely literary work. He was author of treatises on rural economy and finances, and of a "Memoir on the Liberty of the Press." When Louis XVI. was arraigned by the Convention in 1792, Malesherbes generously offered to him his services as counsel, which were accepted. This act of fidelity having rendered him suspected by the terrorists, he was executed in April, 1794. His virtues are warmly eulogized by both royalists and republicans.

See DELISLE DE SALES, "Mémoires sur la Vie publique et privée de Malesherbes," 1803; GAILLARD, "Vie ou Éloge historique de Malesherbes," 1805; J. B. DUBOIS, "Notice sur Lamoignon-Malesherbes," 1806; BOISSY D'ANGLAS, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Malesherbes," 2 vols., 1818; C. P. DUPLESSIS, "Éloge de Malesherbes," 1820; DUPIN AÎNÉ, "Éloge de Lamoignon-Malesherbes," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Malesherbes," in "Causeries du Lundi," tome ii.

Malet, de, dẹh mă'lą̀', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French general and conspirator, born at Dole in 1754. About 1806 he was dismissed from the service, and went to Paris, where he plotted against Bonaparte, and was imprisoned from 1808 to 1812. Having formed another conspiracy, he announced at the barracks, in Paris, on

the 24th of October, 1812, that Bonaparte had died in Russia, and that he (Malet) had been appointed governor of Paris by the senate. By forged orders he imposed on the prefect of Paris, made Savary prisoner, and shot General Hullin. At this crisis his audacity was baffled by Laborde, who made him prisoner. Malet and his accomplices were shot, after a summary process, in October, 1812.

See LAFON, "Histoire de la Conspiration du Général Malet," 1814; DOURILLE, "Histoire de la Conspiration de Malet," 1840.

Mal'e-vill or **Mel'vill**, (GEOFFREY,) a Scottish statesman, became lord justiciary of Scotland in 1171. He is said to have been the first who held that office.

Maleville, de, dẹh măl'vėl', (JACQUES,) MARQUIS, a French jurist, born in Périgord in 1741. He aided Portalis and others in framing the Civil Code, about 1800, and wrote an "Analysis of the Discussion of the Civil Code," (4 vols., 1805.) Died in 1824.

Maleville, de, (LÉON,) a French advocate and politician, born at Montauban in 1803. He was minister of the interior for a short time in December, 1848. He was a moderate royalist, and a devoted friend of Thiers. Died March 29, 1879.

COLONEL DE MALEVILLE, a brother of the preceding, born at Domme in 1813, was killed at Solferino in 1859.

Malezieu, de, dẹh măl'zẹ-uh', (NICOLAS,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1650. He was a friend of Fénelon and Bossuet, whose influence procured for him the place of preceptor of the Duc du Maine. He afterwards taught mathematics to the Duke of Burgundy, was elected to the French Academy in 1701, and published "Elements of Geometry for the Duke of Burgundy," (1715.) Died in 1729.

Malfilâtre or **Malfillâtre, de**, dẹh măl'fe'lâtr', (JACQUES CHARLES LOUIS,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1733. He composed a poem on the "Translation of Elijah to Heaven," and another called "Narcissus in the Island of Venus," (1769,) which is said to possess great beauties. Died in 1767.

See DE BAUDRE, "Discours sur la Vie, etc. de Malfilâtre," 1825; LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Malgaigne, măl'gạñ', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer and surgeon, born in Paris about 1806. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Surgical Anatomy and Experimental Surgery," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1865.

Malherbe, de, dẹh măl'ạrb', (FRANCOIS,) a distinguished French lyric poet, born at Caen about 1555. He served several campaigns in the civil wars of the League, and married Madeleine de Carriolis in 1581. In 1587 he composed his first work, "The Tears of Saint Peter." An "Ode to the Queen Marie de Médicis" (1600) was the foundation of his fame. He came to Paris a few years later, and enjoyed the patronage of Henry IV. during the life of that prince. Malherbe was called the poet of princes and the prince of poets. He died in 1628. "He was," says La Harpe, "the first [French] model of the noble style, and the creator of lyric poetry. He has its enthusiasm, its movements, and its *tournures*." "Malherbe," says Hallam, "gave a polish and a grace to the lyric poetry of France, which has rendered his name celebrated in her criticism. In general, we find in his poems neither imagery nor sentiments that yield us delight." Comparing him with Horace, the same critic remarks, "He is far from deficient in that calm philosophy which forms the charm of the Roman poet." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See ROUX-ALPHÉRAN, "Recherches sur Malherbe et sa Famille," 1840; "Malherbe, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," by M. DE GOURNAY, 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome viii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malhouet. See MALOUET.

Malibran, măl'le'brŏN', (MARIA FELICITÀ,) a celebrated singer and actress, born in Paris in 1808, was the daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spanish tenor singer. She made her *début* in London in 1825, and in 1826 visited New York, where she married M. Malibran, a banker. After he had become a bankrupt, she separated from him and went to Paris, where she performed with complete success in 1828. In Italy, England, and Germany she also obtained triumphs almost unexampled in the history of artistes. Her voice was a mezzo-soprano of great volume. She was very successful as an actress. She died in England in 1836, soon after a second marriage with M. de Bériot, a violinist.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Memoirs of Madame Malibran," by the COUNTESS OF MERLIN.

Malik (mâl'ik) or **Melik**, mêl'ik, **El Adel**, êl ă'dẹl, **I., (Seif-ed-Deen Aboobeker Mohammed**, or **Saif-Eddyn Aboubekr Mohammed**, sīf ed-deen' ă'bōō-bĕk'ẹr mo-hăm'med,) Sultan of Egypt and Damascus, born at Baalbec in 1139, was a brother of the famous Saladin. He gained victories over the crusaders in 1174 and 1187. In 1201 he became Sultan of Egypt. He extended his dominions by conquest in Syria. Died in 1218.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. iii.

Malik-Shâh, mâl'ik shâh, written also **Malek-(Malec-** or **Melek-) Shâh**, a famous Seljookide sovereign, the son of Alp-Arslân, whom he succeeded in 1072. Under Malik-Shâh the Seljookian empire reached its highest point of power and glory. His character, like that of his father, appears to have been singularly noble. His succession to the throne had been disputed by his brother Toortoosh, (Tourtousch.) Before giving battle to his rival, he asked his minister, Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk, as they came out of the mosque together, what he had prayed for. "I have prayed," answered the minister, "that God would give you the victory over your brother." "And I," said Malik-Shâh, "that God would take away my life and crown, if my brother is worthier to reign than I." Perhaps the only stain upon the character of this great prince is his having, at the instigation of his Sultana, the Khâtoon Tōōrkân, removed from office his minister, the illustrious Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk,* to whose wise administration the empire was chiefly indebted for its long-continued prosperity. Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk died soon after by the dagger of an assassin. Malik-Shâh survived his minister only a few months. He died in 1092.

"There is no instance," says Sir John Malcolm, "in Persian history, of so vast an empire enjoying so long a period of tranquillity. The kingdom he inherited, which extended from the plains of Tartary to those of Syria, was, during the twenty years of his reign, only disturbed by a short contest with his uncle and brother. . . . Agriculture was promoted, learning was encouraged; an assembly of astronomers from every part of Malik-Shâh's wide dominions were employed for several years in reforming the calendar."

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. viii.

Malinche or **Malintzin.** See MARINA.

Malingre, mă'lăNGr', (CLAUDE,) a French historian of little merit, born at Sens about 1580. He wrote several works on French history, which were not successful. Died about 1653.

Mallalieu, mal-la-lū', (WILLARD FRANCIS,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, December 11, 1828. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1857, became a preacher in the same year, and for some time was presiding elder at Boston. In 1884 he was chosen a bishop.

Mal'la-rў, (CHARLES,) a Baptist minister, born in Poultney, Vermont, in 1801, removed to Georgia. He was one of the founders of Mercer Theological Seminary, at Penfield, Georgia. Died July 31, 1864.

Mallary, (ROLLIN CARLOS,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1784. He was a member of Congress from 1819 until his death, in 1831.

Mallemans, măl'mŏN', (JEAN,) a French writer, noted for singular and extravagant opinions, born at Beaune in 1649, was a brother of Claude, noticed below. He wrote a "History of the Church before the Reign of Jovian," (1704,) and other works. Died in 1740.

Mallemans de Messanges, măl'mŏN' dẹh mą'sŏNzh', (CLAUDE,) a French savant, born at Beaune in 1653. He was professor of philosophy for thirty-four years at the Collége du Plessis, Paris. He published "A Physical Treatise on the World," and other works. Died in 1723.

Malleolus. See HAMMERLEIN.

* This name, the only one by which he was known, signifies the "regulator of the state or kingdom."

Mallery, de, dẹh mȧl'rę', (CHARLES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1576. His son PHILIP, born in 1600, was a skilful engraver.

See F. BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Mallet, mȧ'lȧ', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French philosopher, born at Lille in 1807. He published, besides other works, "Études philosophiques," (2 vols., 1837–38,) which gained a prize of the French Academy. He wrote numerous articles in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died March 28, 1876.

Mal'let or **Malloch,** mal'lŏk, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet and dramatist, born at Crieff, in Perthshire, about 1698, was the son of James Malloch. He removed to London about 1724, and changed his name to Mallet. In 1728 he produced "The Excursion," a poem, and in 1731 "Eurydice," a tragedy. He became intimate with Pope, who procured him a situation as travelling tutor. His tragedy "Mustapha" (1739) was performed with applause. About 1740 he was appointed under-secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales. Among his other works are "Amyntor and Theodora," and a "Life of Bacon." He is censured for acting as the venal agent of Bolingbroke in an attempt to blast the memory of Pope, (1749.) Died in 1765. "As a writer," says Dr. Johnson, "he cannot be placed in any high class. His dramas had their day,—a short day,—and are forgotten: his blank verse seems to my ear the echo of Thomson."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" RUFFHEAD, "Life of Pope;" BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson;" DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mallet, (EDME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Melun in 1713. He published an "Essay on the Study of Belles-Lettres," and translated into French Davila's "History." Died in 1755.

Mallet, mȧl'let, (FREDRICK,) a Swedish writer on science, born in 1728, was for many years professor of mathematics at Upsal. He published many treatises between 1752 and 1774, and co-operated with Bergman in a general description of the earth. Of this work Mallet wrote the astronomical part. Died in 1797.

Mallet, mȧ'lȧ', (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) called **Mallet-Favre,** a Swiss astronomer, born at Geneva in 1740, was a favourite pupil of Daniel Bernoulli. He became professor of astronomy at Geneva about 1770, and built an observatory there. He wrote memoirs on astronomy, mechanics, etc. for the Academy of Paris and the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member. Died in 1790.

See PICOT, "Éloge de J. A. Mallet," 1790.

Mallet, (PAUL HENRI,) a Swiss historian, born at Geneva in 1730. He taught French to the Prince-Royal of Denmark, (Christian VII.,) and returned to Geneva in 1760. He was appointed professor of history in the Academy of that city. Among his works (in French) are "Monuments of the Mythology and Poetry of the Celts," (1756,) "Memoirs on the Literature of the North," (6 vols., 1760,) and a "History of Denmark," (3 vols., 1777,) which is highly esteemed and has been translated into English, German, etc. Died in 1807.

His "Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemark" was translated into English, under the title of "Northern Antiquities," which is one of the most valuable works on Northern mythology.

See SISMONDI, "De la Vie et les Écrits de P. H. Mallet," 1807; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1771.

Mal'lęt, (ROBERT,) a British engineer and seismologist, born at Dublin, June 3, 1810. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1830. His numerous reports, papers, and catalogues on earthquakes (prepared by him with the aid of his son, Dr. J. W. Mallet) are of high importance. He invented several seismometers. His largest independent work is "First Principles of Observational Seismology," (2 vols., 1862.) Died in London, November 5, 1881.

Mallet-Dupan, mȧ'lȧ' dü'pŏN', (JACQUES,) a distinguished publicist and editor, born at Geneva in 1749. He became a resident of Paris in 1782, and editor of a journal called "Mercure historique et politique," which was very successful. In the Revolution he defended the royalist cause, and in 1792 was compelled to suspend the publication of the "Mercure," of which he had written the political editorials. He then became an exile, and in 1799 began to issue, in London, the "Mercure Britannique," which was ranked among the ablest political journals of that time. Died in England in 1800.

See "Mémoires et Correspondance de Mallet-Dupan," Paris, 1851; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Mallet-Prévost, mȧ'lȧ' prȧ'vō', (HENRI,) a scientific Swiss writer, born at Geneva in 1727. He published a valuable "Metrologic Manual, or Repertory of Weights, Measures, and Coins of Various Nations," (1802,) and a "Description of Geneva," (1807.) Died in 1811. He was a brother of Paul Henri Mallet, noticed above.

Malleville, de, dẹh mȧl'vėl', (CLAUDE,) a French minor poet, born in Paris in 1597, was one of the first members of the Académie Française. "He seldom produced a finished piece," says Hallam, "though not deficient in spirit and delicacy." His poems are sonnets, one of which is called "The Fair Early-Riser." ("La belle Matineuse.") Died in 1647.

Mallinkrot, von, fon mȧl'lĭn-krot', (BERNARD,) a German philologist, was dean of the chapter of Münster. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise "On the Rise and Progress of the Art of Printing." Died in 1664.

Mallio, mȧl'le-o, (MICHELE,) an Italian writer of verse and fiction, born at Sant' Elpidio in 1756; died in 1831.

Malloch. See MALLET, (DAVID.)

Mal'lọck, (WILLIAM HURRELL,) an English author, a nephew of the historian Froude, was born in Devonshire in 1849. He graduated with high honours at Balliol College, Oxford. Among his principal works are "Every Man his Own Poet," (1872,) "The New Republic," (1876, a satirical work which for a time attracted great attention,) "The New Paul and Virginia," (1877,) "Is Life Worth Living?" (1879.) "Poems," (1880,) "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," (1881,) and "Social Equality," (1882.)

Mal'lọ-rў, (STEPHEN R.,) an American Democratic politician, born about 1810. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Florida in 1850, and re-elected in 1856. He served as secretary of the navy of the Confederate States from March, 1861, to 1865. Died at Pensacola, November 9, 1873.

Malmesbury, EARL OF. See HARRIS, (JAMES.)

Malmesbury, mȧms'bẹr-e, (JAMES HOWARD HARRIS,) third EARL OF, a British Tory statesman, a grandson of the first Earl of Malmesbury, was born in 1807. He succeeded to the earldom at the death of his father, in 1841, before which he was styled LORD FITZHARRIS. In February, 1852, he was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in the Derby ministry, which was dissolved in December of that year. He again became foreign secretary under Lord Derby in 1858, and on the formation of the Liberal ministry in June, 1859, was succeeded by Lord John Russell. He edited the "Diaries and Official Correspondence of the First Earl of Malmesbury," (1844.) From 1866 to 1868 and from 1874 to 1876 he was lord keeper of the privy seal. Died May 17, 1889.

Malmesbury, (WILLIAM OF,) an old English historian, who is supposed to have been born in Somersetshire about 1095. He became a monk in the monastery of Malmesbury, where he held the office of librarian. His principal works are a "History of England from 450 to 1127," ("De Gestis Regum Anglorum,") "Recent History," ("Historia Novella,") wherein he relates events of which he was an eye-witness, and a "History of the English Prelates," ("De Gestis Pontificum.") These are highly prized for accuracy, veracity, and critical judgment. He died in or after 1143.

Malmström or **Malmstroem,** mȧlm'strŏm, (ELIS,) a Swedish poet, born in 1816. He published a collection of elegies entitled "Angelica," (1840,) and an epic poem of "Ariadne." Died at Stockholm in June, 1865.

Malombra, mȧ-lom'brȧ, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter, born in 1556. He was successful in portraits and in historical pictures. Died in 1618.

Mą-lōne', (EDMUND,) an Irish critic, chiefly distinguished as an editor and commentator of Shakspeare, was born in Dublin in 1741. Having inherited an easy fortune, he removed to London and devoted himself to

literature. He associated with Dr. Johnson, Burke, and other eminent authors. In 1790 he published his edition of Shakspeare, with commentaries. He excelled Steevens, a rival commentator, in candour and love of truth; but "neither seems," says Hallam, "to have had a full discernment of Shakspeare's genius." Malone published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, with a Memoir of his Life, (1797,) and other works. He died in 1812, leaving unfinished an improved edition of Shakspeare, since published, (1821.)

See JAMES BOSWELL, "Biographical Memoir of Edmund Malone;" SIR JAMES PRIOR, "Life of Edmund Malone," 1860; "Monthly Review" for September, 1793.

Mal'o-rў, (Sir THOMAS,) a Welsh or English knight, born about 1430. He is noted as the compiler and translator (from the French) of the English "Morte Darthur," begun about 1461 and finished about 1470. He was probably a priest. His book was printed by Caxton in 1485. It is a noble prose epic, and its appearance marks an epoch in the history of English literature.

Malou, mȧ'loo', (JULIUS,) a Belgian statesman and leader of the Catholic party, born at Ypres in 1810; died in 1886. He became minister of finance in 1845.

Malouet or **Malhouet**, mȧ'loo'ȧ', (PIERRE VICTOR,) a French statesman, born at Riom in 1740. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, where he became prominent as a liberal royalist and co-operated with Clermont-Tonnerre. He took refuge in England in 1792, returned about 1802, and was chosen a councillor of state in 1810. Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malouin, mȧ'loo-ăn', (PAUL JACQUES,) a French chemist and physician, born at Caen in 1701. He became professor of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in 1745, wrote many articles on that science for the "Encyclopédie," and published an esteemed work on "Medical Chemistry," (1750.) He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1778.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de P. J. Malouin;" "Biographie Médicale."

Malpighi, mâl-pee'gee, (MARCELLO,) [Lat. MARCEL'LUS MALPIG'HIUS,] a celebrated Italian anatomist and naturalist, born near Bologna in 1628. Having graduated as a physician in 1653, he became professor at Pisa in 1656, and at Messina about 1664. He published, between 1661 and 1665, treatises "On the Lungs," ("De Pulmonibus,") "On the Tongue," ("De Lingua,") and "On the Brain," ("De Cerebro.") Malpighi was the first who used the microscope in the study of anatomy. In 1670 he returned to Bologna, and wrote an important work on the anatomy of plants, "Anatome Plantarum," (1675,) a science which was first cultivated by Grew and Malpighi. He made discoveries in the structure of the skin and glands. In 1691 he was chosen chief physician to Pope Innocent XII. He died in Rome in 1694.

See RÉGIS, "Vita Malpighii," prefixed to his "Opera posthuma," 1698; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" G. ATTI, "Notizie biografiche di M. Malpighi," etc., 1847; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malpighius. See MALPIGHI.

Malsburg, mâls'bo͝orG, (ERNST FRIEDRICH GEORG OTTO,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, born at Hanau in 1786, translated Calderon's dramas into German, and published a number of religious poems. Died in 1824

Mâlt'bў, (EDWARD,) an English theologian, born at Norwich in 1770. He became Bishop of Durham in 1836, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1859.

See the "Monthly Review" for March, 1820.

Malte-Brun, mault'brŭn' or **mȧl'tẹh-brŭn'**, (CONRAD,) a Danish author and geographer of great merit and celebrity, was born at Thister, Jutland, in 1775. His original name, MALTHE CONRAD BRUUN, (broon,) was changed by the French into Malte-Brun, by which he is now universally known. He had a great facility for learning languages, and wrote French with an ease and elegance which perhaps no other foreigner ever acquired. In his enthusiasm for liberty, he wrote some political articles, for which he was banished in 1796. He composed several admired odes; that on the death of Count Bernstorf is esteemed one of the finest in the Danish language. Induced partly by admiration of Napoleon, he became an adopted citizen of France about 1800. In 1806 he was engaged as one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats" of Paris, for which he wrote, during many years, able articles on foreign politics, history, languages, science, etc. Malte-Brun and Eyriès edited in 1808 the "Annals of Voyages of Geography and of History," ("Annales des Voyages de la Géographie et de l'Histoire.") Before this period he had devoted his attention chiefly to the science of geography, in which he surpassed all his predecessors by his happy union of philosophy with a highly poetic imagination. In 1810 he published the first volume of his great work, "A System of Universal Geography," ("Précis de la Géographie universelle,") the plan of which was too vast for one man to execute The sixth volume was finished in 1825. Exhausted with excessive labour and study, he died in December, 1826, leaving his task unfinished. The language of this work is graphic, picturesque, and at times highly poetical. In order to complete the plan, two more volumes were subsequently added by M. Huot. There is a good English version of Malte-Brun's Geography, by J. G. Percival, the American poet and savant.

See BORY DE SAINT-VINCENT, "Notice biographique sur M. Malte-Brun," 1827; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malte-Brun, (VICTOR ADOLPHE,) a geographer, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1816. He became professor of history at Pamiers in 1838. He published a new edition of his father's Geography, (8 vols., 1852–55.) Died in 1889.

Mal'thus, (THOMAS ROBERT,) an English political economist, distinguished as the author of the Malthusian theory, was born near Dorking, Surrey, in 1766. He graduated as M.A. at Cambridge in 1797, took orders, and settled in a parish near his native place. In 1798 he controverted the theories of Godwin and others on the progress and perfectibility of human nature, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population as it affects the Future Improvement of Society." Much attention was excited by his fundamental principle, that population tends to increase in geometrical progression, and that the supply of food and other necessaries of life can only be increased in an arithmetical progression. After exploring several countries of Europe in search of facts to confirm his system, he published in 1803 an enlarged edition of his essay. His principles were approved by many statesmen and political economists. From 1805 until his death he was professor of modern history and political economy in the college at Haileybury. He was author of an "Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent," (1815,) "Principles of Political Economy," (1820,) and other works. Died in 1834.

See OTTER, "Memoir of Malthus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1837; "Monthly Review" for December, 1803, January, 1804, and May, 1821.

Maltitz, mâl'tits, (FRANZ FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a Russian statesman, of German extraction, born in 1794, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary of Russia at the Hague. He was the author of poems and dramas, (in German,) and wrote a continuation of Schiller's "Demetrius."

Maltiz, mâl'tits, (APOLLONIUS,) a *littérateur* and diplomatist, of German extraction, born in 1795, was ambassador from the Russian court to Lisbon. He wrote tales, plays, epigrams, and poems. Died March 2, 1870.

Maltiz, mâl'tits, (GOTTHILF AUGUST,) BARON, a German writer, born at Königsberg in 1794, published several dramas, and a political satire entitled "Pepper-Corns," ("Pfefferkörner.") Died in 1837.

Mâl'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English geometer and artist, born between 1735 and 1750, lived in London. He published about 1776 a "Complete Treatise on Perspective," which is highly commended. He also published various engravings, designed by himself, among which were "Views of London." Died about 1802.

Maltzan, von, fon mâlt'sân, (HEINRICH KARL ECKHARDT HELLMUTH,) Baron von Wartenburg-Penzlin, a German traveller and ethnologist, born near Dresden, September 6, 1826. He studied law in Jena. He travelled largely in North Africa, Arabia, etc., and pub-

lished "Three Years in the North-West of Africa," (1863,) "Meine Wallfahrt nach Mecca," (1865,) "Reise in Tunis und Tripolis," (1870,) "Reise in Arabien," (1873,) and other works, containing much valuable linguistic and scientific material. Died by suicide at Pisa, February 22, 1874.

Malus, mȧ'lüs', (ETIENNE LOUIS,) an eminent French optician and military engineer, was born in Paris in 1775. He became a student of the Polytechnic School about 1794, and, aided by the tuition of Monge, made great progress in mathematics. "Of all the pupils who then attended that school," says Biot, "he showed himself the first in application and talents." In 1798 he accompanied as engineer the army to Egypt, and was employed at the sieges of Jaffa, Cairo, etc. He returned to France in 1801, devoted his leisure to analytic optics, and published an excellent "Traité d'Optique." In 1808 the Institute proposed a prize for a memoir on the double refraction of crystals. Malus won this prize, after a multitude of experiments, in which he happened to make one of the most important discoveries of physical science,—viz., the property or phenomenon which he named the "polarization of light." He was elected to the Institute, and in 1811 received the Rumford medal from the Royal Society of London for the discovery just named. He was chosen examiner for physics and geometry at the Polytechnic School. "While thus surrounded," as Biot observes, "with numerous friends who appreciated his genius, honoured with eminent positions to which his talents, services, and probity had raised him, already celebrated for great discoveries," etc., he died prematurely, in February, 1812.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," vol. iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malvasia, mȧl-vȧ-see'ȧ, (CARLO CESARE,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Bologna in 1616, was versed in law, medicine, and theology. He became professor of law in the University of Bologna, and published, besides numerous other works, one on the Bolognese painters, "Felsina Pittrice, Vite e Ritratti de' Pittori Bolognesi," (1678.) Died in 1693.

See CRESPI, "Vita di C. C. Malvasia."

Malvenda, mȧl-vĕn'dȧ, (TOMAS,) a learned Spanish Dominican, born at Xativa in 1566, was a good Hebrew scholar. He lived at Rome and Valencia. He wrote a "Commentary on the Old Testament," with a literal Latin version, and a "Commentarius de Paradiso," ("Account of Paradise.") Died in 1628.

Malvezzi, mȧl-vĕt'see, (VIRGILIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian author, born at Bologna in 1599. He served in the Spanish army, and was sent as ambassador to England by Philip IV. of Spain. He wrote, besides other historical and political works, "A Life of Romulus," and a "Life of Tarquin the Proud." Died in 1654.

Malvoisine. See MAWMOISINE.

Mälzel or **Maelzel**, mĕlt'sẹl, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German mechanician, noted for ingenuity, was born at Ratisbon in 1772. He made an automaton, called the Panharmonicon, which could play many instruments at once, and invented a metronome, which is useful to musicians. He afterwards lived in the United States. Died at sea, July 21, 1838.

Mamachi, mȧ'mȧ-kee, (TOMMASO MARIA,) a monk, born in the isle of Scio in 1713. He went to Rome in 1740, and became professor in the College of the Propaganda. He wrote "On the Oracles of the Heathen," (1738,) and "Christian Antiquities," ("Origines et Antiquitates Christianæ," 4 vols., 1749–55.) Died in 1792.

Mambelli, mȧm-bel'lee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian grammarian, born at Forlì in 1582; died in 1644.

Mambrun, môN'brŭN', (PIERRE,) a French critic and Latin poet, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1600. He became a Jesuit, and taught philosophy at Caen and theology at La Flèche with a high reputation. Taking Virgil for his model, he composed Latin eclogues, an epic poem called "Constantinus," (1658,) and an "Essay on Epic Poetry." His epic obtained a transient favour with the public. Died in 1661.

Mameli, mȧ-ma'lee, (GOFFREDO,) an accomplished poet, called "the Italian Körner," was born at Genoa in 1826, and was killed at Rome in 1849 while fighting the French. The patriotic song "Fratelli d'Italia" is his most celebrated piece.

Mą-mẹr'cus [Gr. Μάμερκος] was tyrant of Catana when Timoleon invaded Sicily in 344 B.C. He formed an alliance with Hicetas and the Carthaginians against Timoleon, by whom he was defeated and executed about 338 B.C.

Mamiani, mȧ-me-ȧ'nee, (TERENZIO DELLA ROVERE,) COUNT, an Italian philosopher and poet, born at Pésaro about 1802. He produced "Nuove Poesie," (1836,) and "Dialoghi di Scienza prima," (1846.) He was minister of the interior and president of the ministry at Rome from May to July, 1848. In politics he was a moderate Liberal, and opposed to the temporal power of the pope, on which he published an able work, "Del Papato," (1851.) He became minister of public instruction under Victor Emmanuel in 1860, was ambassador to Greece in 1861, and minister to Switzerland in 1865. Died in 1885.

Mammæa, mam-mee'ą, or **Mamæa**, mą-mee'ą, (JULIA,) a Roman lady or princess, born at Emesa, was the daughter of Julia Mæsa, and the aunt of Elagabalus. She became the wife of Gessius Marcianus and the mother of Alexander Severus, whose moral education she guarded with watchful diligence. Severus having been chosen emperor in 222 A.D., she acted as regent during his minority. She and her son were assassinated by the partisans of Maximin in 235 A.D.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Mamoon, **Mamoun**, or **Mâmûn**, **Al**, ȧl-mȧ'mōōn', (**Abool-** (or **Abûl-**) **Abbâs-Abdallah**, ȧ'bōōl' ȧb'bȧs' ȧb-dȧl'lȧh,) the seventh Abbasside caliph, was born at Bagdâd in 786 A.D., and was the son of Haroun-al-Raschid. After defeating his brother Alameen in battle, he ascended the throne in 813. His reign was disturbed by rebellions excited by princes of the race of Alee and others. He enforced by persecution the dogma that the Koran was created and not eternal, which was considered heretical by many of the Moslem doctors. While he was prosecuting a war against the Greek emperor Theophilus in Cilicia, he died, in 833, leaving his extensive empire to his brother Motassem. Mamoon was celebrated as a patron of science and literature, and was praised by Eastern writers for his talents and liberality. He founded colleges, collected Greek and Hindoo manuscripts, which were translated at his expense, and invited the scholars and savants of all nations to his capital, (Bagdâd,) then the great centre of learning and science in the world.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenorum;" CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. vii.; CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Mamoun. See MAMOON.

Mamun. See MAMOON.

Ma-mu'rĭ-us Ve-tu'rĭ-us, a worker in brass at Rome in the time of Numa, was employed to make other shields exactly like the one which was said to have fallen from heaven. He asked no other reward but that his name might be sung at the feast of the Ancilia, (shields.)

Mą-mur'rą, a Roman knight, was the commander of the engineers in Julius Cæsar's army in Gaul. He amassed a large fortune.

Man or **Maan**, mȧn, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1621. Having studied and worked in Rome and Venice some years, he settled at Delft. He was a good colorist, and his style is said to have resembled that of Titian. His portraits of surgeons and physicians in the Surgeons' Hall of Delft are highly praised. Died in 1706.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Manaigo, mȧ-nī'go, (SILVESTRO,) a historical painter, born in Venice about 1680.

Manara, mȧ-nȧ'rȧ, (PROSPERO,) MARQUIS, an Italian writer, born at Taro, near Parma, in 1714. He became a councillor of state, and afterwards prime minister of the Prince of Parma. He translated into Italian verse Virgil's "Georgics" and "Eclogues," and wrote sonnets, eclogues, and other short poems. Died in 1800.

See ANTONIO CERATI, "Elogio di P. Manara," 1801.

Manardi, mä-nar'dee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Ferrara in 1462; died in 1536.

Manassé. See MANASSEH.

Ma-nas'seh or **Ma-nas'sēs**, [Heb. מנשה; Fr. MANASSÉ, mä'nä'sä',] a Hebrew patriarch, born in Egypt about 1712 B.C., was the son of Joseph and Asenath. (See Genesis xli. 51.) His descendants formed two half-tribes among the tribes of Israel, one on the east, the other to the west, of the river Jordan.

Manasseh, [Heb. מנשה,] King of Judah, the son of Hezekiah, was twelve years of age when he succeeded his father, in 697 B.C. Having forsaken the true worship and become an open idolater, he was taken captive by the King of Assyria, and detained at Babylon some years. He repented, and was restored to his kingdom. After a reign of fifty-five years, he died, and was succeeded by his son Amon.

See II. Kings xxi. and II. Chronicles xxxiii.

Ma-nas'sēs, (CONSTANTINE,) a Greek writer of the twelfth century, wrote a general chronicle, in verse, from the creation to the year 1081 A.D. It is of some value for the history of the Byzantine empire.

Ma-nas'sēs Ben-Jo'seph-Ben-Is'rael, a learned Jewish rabbi, born in Spain about 1604. He resided mostly at Amsterdam. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Harmony of the Scriptures," ("De Convenientia Locorum Sanctæ Scripturæ," etc.,) and "The Hope of Israel," ("Spes Israelis.") Died in 1659.

Man'by, (Captain GEORGE WILLIAM,) a British officer, born in Norfolk in 1765. Having entered the army, he obtained the rank of captain. About 1808 he invented a mode of saving life by shooting from a mortar a rope to mariners shipwrecked near the coast. Several crews having been rescued by this means, the government provided mortars and other apparatus at numerous stations, and presented to Captain Manby several sums, amounting to £7000. Died in 1854.

See "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1823.

Man'chęs-tęr, (Sir EDWARD MONTAGU,) EARL OF, an English general, born in 1602, was the son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. He was styled Lord Kimbolton before his father's death, (1642.) Having joined the opposition to the court about 1640, he acquired great popularity. In 1642 he was impeached for treason, with Hampden and four other members of Parliament, whom the king attempted to seize in the House. He was appointed a general of the army of Parliament in 1643, and co-operated with Fairfax at the victory of Marston Moor, (1644.) Manchester and Essex were charged by Cromwell with temporizing and with being averse to a decisive victory of the popular party, and the command was taken from them by the "Self-denying Ordinance," (1644.) At the restoration (1660) he was appointed lord chamberlain by Charles II. Died in 1671. "He was distinguished," says Hume, "by humanity, generosity, and every amiable virtue."

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Manchester, (HENRY MONTAGU,) first EARL OF, an English statesman, father of the preceding, was born in Northamptonshire about 1562. He became lord chief justice about 1617, and lord treasurer of England in 1620. He was created Earl of Manchester in 1626 Died in 1642.

Manchoo or **Manchu Khan.** See MANGOO.

Mancinelli, mân-che-nel'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Velletri in 1452. He taught grammar at Rome, Venice, etc., and wrote several works on grammar. He was author of "The Mirror of Morality," ("Speculum de Moribus,") "Carmen de Vita sua," (a poem on his own life,) and other poems. Died about 1506.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON "Mémoires."

Mancini, mân-chee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born in the Romagna in 1725. He worked in Rome, and was reputed one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1758.

Mancini, (HORTENSIA,) Duchess of Mazarin, an Italian lady of remarkable beauty, born at Rome in 1646, was a niece of Cardinal Mazarin, who refused to give her in marriage to Charles II. of England, then an exile. She made in 1661 an ill-assorted marriage with the French Duc de la Meilleraie, who then received the title of the Duc de Mazarin. She soon separated from him, and lived many years in London, where her house was the resort of men of wit and pleasure. Died in 1699. According to Macaulay, she was one of the sultanas of Charles II. in the last years of his reign.

See A. RENÉE, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (LOUIS JULES) See NIVERNAIS.

Mancini, (MARIA,) Princess of Colonna, a sister of Hortensia, noticed above, was born in Rome in 1640, and was a daughter of Cardinal Mazarin's sister. Louis XIV. was so well pleased with her in his early youth that he was inclined to marry her; but Mazarin sent her to a convent. In 1661 she was married to Prince Colonna. She ran away from him in 1672, obtained a divorce, and became a nun. Died about 1715.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" A. RENÉE, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (MARIA ANNA,) Duchess of Bouillon, a niece of Mazarin, was born in Rome in 1649. She was married in 1662 to the Duke of Bouillon, and became the mother of the Prince de Turenne. She was the first person who patronized La Fontaine the fabulist, who has praised her in his letters. She died in 1714.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV:" A. RENÉE, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (OLYMPIA,) Countess de Soissons, another sister of the preceding, born about 1642, was married to Eugene Maurice of Savoy, Count de Soissons. She was the mother of the celebrated Prince Eugene, commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies.

Mancini, (PAOLO,) the founder of the Academy of *Umoristi*, was born at Rome. He was the grandfather of Hortensia and Maria Mancini, noticed above. Died in 1635.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Măn'co Cą-păc' (or mâng'ko kâ-pâk') was, according to tradition, the first Inca of Peru. He instituted the worship of the sun, of which he pretended to be the offspring, founded the city of Cuzco, and gave laws to the natives of that region, whom he found in a savage state. He is supposed to have flourished about 1000 A.D. (See INCA.)

Manco Capac, Inca of Peru, was the son of Huayna Capac. He became heir to the throne after Atahualpa was killed by Pizarro, in 1533. He made a treaty with Pizarro, but, finding himself treated as a captive, he escaped in 1535, raised a native army, and besieged Cuzco. The approach of Almagro forced him to retire. He was assassinated by a Spaniard about 1544.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. chap. iii.; G. DE VEGA, "Historia general del Peru."

Mandajors, de, dęh mŏN'dă'zhor', (JEAN PIERRE DES OURS,) a French historical writer, born at Alais in 1679. He published a "Critical History of Gallia Narbonensis," (1733.) Died in 1747.

Man'da-ne, [Gr. *Μανδάνη*,] a daughter of Astyages, King of Media, and mother of Cyrus the Great.

Mandar, mŭn'dŭr, the same as MANDARA, which see.

Mandar, mŏN'dăr', (MICHEL PHILIPPE,) better known as THÉOPHILE MANDAR, a French political writer and revolutionist, born at Marines in 1759. He took an active part in several insurrections in Paris from 1789 to 1793. It is said that in the councils of his party he attempted to arrest the massacre of September, 1792, and proposed a dictatorship for that purpose. He wrote "The Genius of Ages," and other poems, and several political works. Died in 1823.

Măn'dă-ră, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭn'dą-rą,] in the Hindoo mythology, a famous mountain used by the gods in churning the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

Mandel, mân'dęl, (EDUARD,) a German engraver, born at Berlin in 1810. His portrait of Charles I., after Van Dyck, is esteemed a master-piece. He obtained a medal of the first class at the Exposition of Paris in 1855. Died October 26, 1882.

Mandelot, de, dẹh mȯNd'lo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French fanatic and general, born in Paris in 1529. He was commandant at Lyons, and co-operated with the king in the massacre of the Protestants in 1572. Died in 1588.

Mander, van, vän män'dẹr, (CAREL,) an eminent Flemish painter, poet, and biographer, born at Meulebeke, near Courtrai, in 1548. He received lessons in art from Lucas de Heere of Ghent, and about 1574 went to Rome, where he worked three years and gained a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and of frescos. In 1583 he settled at Haarlem, where he remained twenty years and founded an academy of painting. Among his master-pieces are "Adam and Eve in Eden," and "The Adoration of the Magi." He translated the "Iliad," and Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics." He was author of "Dina," a drama, and of other poems. His best literary work is "Lives of Flemish and Italian Painters," (1604,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1606.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; DESLACHT, "Vie de Carel van Mander," prefixed to his works; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mander, van, (CAREL,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Delft in 1580. He worked at the court of Denmark. Died about 1665.

Man'dẹ-vĭlle, de, (or dẹh mȯNd'vēl',) (BERNARD,) an ingenious author, born at Dort, in Holland, about 1670. He became a resident of London, where he practised medicine before he appeared as an author. In 1714 he published a poetical satire called "The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves Turned Honest." This having been censured as immoral by William Law and other writers, he published, with notes, a new edition, with the title of "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits," (1723.) It was denounced by the grand jury of Middlesex as a pernicious book. (For an analysis of this remarkable work, see the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Mandeville, B. de.") He also wrote "Free Thoughts on Religion, the Church, and National Happiness." Died in 1733.

See BIRTH, "Life of Bernard de Mandeville;" "Biographia Britannica."

Mandeville, de, dẹh man'dẹh-vil', (Sir JOHN,) a famous English traveller, born at Saint Alban's about 1300. In early life he practised medicine. According to his own account, in 1327 he went to Palestine, enlisted in the army of the Sultan of Egypt, and afterwards travelled in various countries of Asia. He spent about three years in Cambalu, (Peking,) and returned home in 1360. In point of fact, he probably never went farther east than Jerusalem. He wrote an account of his travels, which obtained a wide reputation. His book abounds in marvellous and extravagant stories, partly borrowed from Pliny and from mediæval romances, and largely made up from the writings of Odoric, Carpini, Boldensele, and other travellers. Mandeville's famous story is in fact a noax. It is said that he died in 1371; but there is really nothing known as to this date. Mandeville is absurdly called "the first English prose writer;" but he wrote in French. The Latin versions, the delightfully quaint (but very inaccurate) old English version, and the Italian translation are by unknown hands.

See DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der geographischen Entdeckungen;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., (1821.)

Mandosio, män-do'sẹ-o, (PROSPERO,) a mediocre Italian writer, born at Rome. He compiled a work called "Bibliotheca Romana," consisting of biographies of about five hundred Roman writers, ancient and modern, (2 vols., 1682–92.) Died about 1700.

Manes. See LARES.

Mā'nēs, Mā'ni, or **Manichæus,** man-e-kee'us, the founder of the heretical sect of Manichæans, was probably born in Persia in the early part of the third century. He corrupted the Christian religion by mixing with it some doctrines of the Magi, teaching that the world is made or ruled by two eternal and opposing principles of light and darkness. He rejected the Old Testament, professed that he was the Comforter promised in John xvi., held the doctrine of metempsychosis, and published a book which he pretended contained a revelation from heaven. Manes obtained proselytes in Persia, Egypt, and other countries. Saint Augustine was a zealot of this sect in his youth. The Oriental accounts of Manes, differing widely from those of the Greek or Catholic writers, state that he was born of the race of Magi, lived in Susiana, was an adept in painting and other arts, produced a "gorgeous picture-book," which was received as sacred by his disciples, and was put to death by Varanes, King of Persia, about 272 A.D. The Latin and Greek writers say that his original name was CUBRICUS, that he derived his doctrines from an impostor named Terebinthus, and was punished with death for his heresy, in 277 A.D.

See BEAUSOBRE, "Histoire du Manichéisme;" BASNAGE, "Histoire des Eglises réformées;" SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Moribus Manichæorum;" WALCH, "Geschichte der Ketzereien;" PLUCQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," article "Manicheism."

Manesse, mȧ'nẽss', (DENIS JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Landrecies in 1743; died in 1820.

Manesson-Mallet, mȧ'nȧ'sȯN' mȧ'lȧ', (ALAIN,) a French geometer and military engineer, born in Paris in 1630. He published a "Description of the World," ("Description de l'Univers," 5 vols., 1683.) Died in 1706.

Man'ẹ-tho, [Gr. *Μανέθων* and *Μανεθώς;* Fr. MANÉTHON, mȧ'nȧ'tȯN',] a celebrated Egyptian writer and priest, was a native of Sebennytus, or, according to some accounts, of Diospolis, and flourished in the reigns of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus, between 300 and 250 B.C. He was reputed to have attained the highest possible degree of wisdom. He was keeper of the sacred archives at Heliopolis, and author of several important works, among which was a "General History of Egypt," in Greek. This is lost, except fragments preserved by Josephus in his "Reply to Apion," and by George Syncellus. He was the first Egyptian who wrote in Greek an account of the religion, history, and chronology of Egypt. A poem, in Greek, on the influence of the stars, entitled "Apotelesmatica," (which has come down to us entire,) is sometimes ascribed to Manetho, but was probably written by a later author.

See BUNSEN, "Egyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte;" BOECK, "Manetho und die Hundssternperiode," 1845; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" FRUIN, "Dissertatio historica de Manethone," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Manéthon. See MANETHO.

Manetti, mȧ-net'tee, [Lat. MANET'TUS,] (GIANNOZZO,) an Italian statesman and author, born at Florence in 1396, was one of those who contributed to the revival of learning in Italy. He was versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was reputed one of the most learned men of his time. After holding other high offices in Florence, he was elected to the Council of Ten, and was secretary to Pope Nicholas V. Among his works are a "Life of Petrarch," and a "Specimen of the Literary History of Florence during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," in Latin, (1747.) Died in 1459.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" J. B. RÉQUIER, "Vie de G. Manetti, Sénateur de Florence," 1762; NALDO NALDI, "Vita Manetti," in MURATORI'S "Scriptores Rerum Italicarum."

Manetti, (RUTILIO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1571, was a pupil of Francesco Vanni. His design and style are commended as correct and noble. He painted both in oil and fresco with equal success. Died in 1639.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Manetti, (SAVERIO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Florence in 1723. He became keeper of the botanic garden of that city, and corresponded with the most eminent savants of Europe. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on Different Species of Grain and Bread," (1765,) and a splendid work on the "Natural History of Birds," with coloured plates, (1767.) Died in 1785.

Manettus. See MANETTI, (GIANNOZZO.)

Man'frẹd, [It. MANFREDI, mȧn-frā'dee; Lat. MANFRE'DUS; Fr. MAINFROI, mȧN'frwȧ',] King of Naples, born about 1234, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II., from whom he seems to have inherited noble or at least popular qualities. By the will of Frederick, who

died in 1250, Manfred became Regent of the Two Sicilies until the arrival of Conrad, the lawful heir, who was in Germany. Conrad died in 1254, leaving an infant son, Conradin or Corradino, and Manfred again became regent. A rumour of Conradin's death having obtained credence, Manfred was proclaimed king in 1258, and he refused to relinquish the royal power when that report was proved to be false. He became an ally of the Ghibelines of Northern Italy against the Guelphs. Urban IV., who became pope in 1261, and who had long been an enemy to the house of Suabia, excommunicated Manfred, and offered the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Charles of Anjou, a brother of Louis IX. of France. Charles accepted it as a fief of the see of Rome, marched an army into Naples, and gained a victory, in which Manfred was killed, in 1266.

See Burigni, "Histoire de Sicile;" Sismondi, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" Giuseppe de Cesare, "Storia di Manfredi Rè di Sicilia." 2 vols., 1837; Von Münch, "König Manfred," 1840; C. M. Riccio, "Alcuni Studii storici intorno a Manfredi," etc., 1850; F. A. Sebire, "Étude historique: Les Partis au Moyen-Age," etc., 1853.

Manfredi. See Manfred.

Manfredi, mân-frā'dee, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua about 1580. He was a pupil of Caravaggio, whom he imitated so well that good judges mistook his works for those of his master. Among his productions is "A Party of Men drinking." Died in Rome in 1617.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Manfredi, (Eustachio,) an eminent Italian geometer and astronomer, born at Bologna in 1674. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna in 1698, and astronomer to the Institute of that city in 1711. He published Ephemerides from 1715 to 1750, "Elements of Chronology," (1744,) "Institutes of Astronomy," ("Instituzioni astronomiche,") and other works. Manfredi also wrote admired sonnets and canzoni. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1739.

See Fontenelle, "Éloge de Manfredi;" G. P. Zanotti, "Vita di E. Manfredi," 1745; Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" Fantuzzi, "Scrittori Bolognesi."

Manfredi, (Gabriele,) born at Bologna in 1681, became professor of mathematics in Bologna in 1720. He succeeded his brother Eustachio in 1739 as superintendent of the waters. He wrote an able treatise "On Equations of the First Degree," and several Memoirs for the Institute of Bologna. Died in 1761.

See Montucla, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Manfredini, mân-frà-dee'nee, (Federigo,) Marquis, an Italian minister of state, born at Rovigo in 1743. He became prime minister of the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1790. His prudent measures preserved Tuscany from invasion by the French until 1799, when Ferdinand and his minister were forced to retire into exile. Died in 1829.

Manfredus. See Manfred.

Man'gan, (James Clarence,) an Irish poet, born in Dublin in 1803. He became a solicitor's clerk. Overwork and misery drove him to drink and opium. Having found employment in the library of Dublin University, he acquired great learning. Died at Dublin, of intemperate habits, June 20, 1849. Among his works is "Anthologia Germanica," (2 vols., 1845.) John Mitchell in 1859 published a volume of his poems, ballads, and translations.

Mangeart, mŏN'zhâR', (Thomas,) a French numismatist and monk, born at Metz in 1695, wrote an "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," (1763.) Died in 1762.

Mangenot, mŏNzh'no', (Louis,) Abbé, a French poet and priest, born in Paris in 1694. He wrote an admired eclogue called "The Rendezvous." Died in 1768.

Manget, mŏN'zhà', (Jean Jacob,) a Swiss physician and writer, born at Geneva in 1652. He practised in that city, and published many scientific works, among which are "Anatomical Library," ("Bibliotheca Anatomica," 1685,) and "Curious Chemical Library," ("Bibliotheca chemica curiosa," 1702.) In 1699 he received the title of first physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. Died at Geneva in 1742.

See Sénebier, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Man'gey, (Thomas,) an English theological writer, born at Leeds in 1684. He obtained the first stall of Durham in 1722. Died in 1755.

See Hutchinson, "History of Durham."

Mangili, mân-jee'lee, (Giuseppe,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Caprino in 1767; died in 1829. He wrote several scientific treatises.

Mangin, mŏN'zhân', (Charles,) a French architect, born near Meaux in 1721, designed several important edifices in Paris, among which were the Halle au Blé (Grain-Market) and the Church du Gros-Caillou. Died in 1807.

Mangin, (Jean Henri Claude,) a French advocate, born at Metz in 1786. He wrote several legal works. Died in 1835.

Manglard, mŏN'glâR', (Adrien,) a French painter of landscapes and marine views, was born at Lyons in 1695; died at Rome in 1760.

Mangles, mang'g'lz, (Captain James,) a British traveller, who obtained the rank of commander in the navy in 1815. In 1816, accompanied by Captain Irby, he began an extensive journey, in which they explored the Upper Nile, the ruined city of Petra, and the Dead Sea. They returned to England in 1820. See Irby, (Charles L.) Died November 18, 1867.

Man'goo' (or **Mangou**) **Khan,** written also **Mengko** and **Moengke,** Emperor or Grand Khan of the Mongols, was the son of Toolee, (Touli,) and grandson of Jengis Khan. He ascended the throne about 1250. His empire included Tartary, India, a part of China, and Persia. One of his armies, under his brother Kooblai Khan, subdued Thibet; and another army at the same time (1256) conquered in Persia the Ismaeelian dynasty. Two years later he took Bagdâd and made himself master of the caliph's dominions. While pursuing his conquests in China, he was killed in battle, in 1259. He was succeeded by his brother, Kooblai Khan.

See Von Hammer, "Histoire des Ilkans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mangum, mang'gum, (Willie Person,) an American statesman, born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1792. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of North Carolina in 1831, and acted with the Whigs until that party was dissolved. He also represented North Carolina in the Senate for two terms, (1841–53,) and was president of that body during the administration of Tyler. Died in 1861.

Manhès, mâ'nĕs', (Charles Antoine,) a French general, born at Aurillac in 1777. He entered the service of Murat in 1809, and suppressed brigandage in Calabria with extreme severity. Died in 1854.

Mani. See Manes.

Manichæus. See Manes.

Manigault, man'e-gō', ? (Gabriel,) a wealthy American merchant and patriot of the Revolution, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1704; died in 1781.

Mą-nil'ĭ-ą Gens, the name of a plebeian Roman *gens,* which was not numerous and consequently was not divided into families. Marcus Manilius, who became consul in 149 B.C., was the first member of this *gens* that figures in history.

Mą-nil'ĭ-us, (Caius,) a Roman tribune, and partisan of Pompey. He was tribune of the people in 66 B.C. He proposed a bill called "Lex Manilia," granting to Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates in place of Lucullus. On this occasion Cicero uttered his celebrated oration "Pro Lege Manilia."

Manilius, (Marcus or Caius,) a Latin poet, known as the author of an astrological poem called "Astronomica." His name is sometimes written Mallius or Manlius. Nothing is certainly known of his nativity or history; but he is supposed to have lived in Rome in the reign of Augustus or of Tiberius. His poem, first discovered by Poggio about 1410, is a work of much learning, and contains some fine passages, but is faulty in style.

See Scaliger, "Prolegomena in Manilium," 1600; F. Jacob, "De M. Manilio Poeta," etc., 1832.

Manin, mâ-neen', (DANIELE,) an eminent Italian patriot and statesman, born in Venice in May, 1804, was educated for the profession of advocate. He was a republican, and promoted the liberation of Venetia by legal means rather than by arms. In March, 1848, he proclaimed a republic at Venice, and became president of the provisional government. Having vainly opposed the annexation of Venetia to Piedmont, he resigned in July, 1848. He was soon recalled, and governed Venice as dictator during the siege, which lasted a year, and ended, after a heroic struggle, in August, 1849. He went into exile, and died in Paris in 1857. His remains were honoured with a magnificent public funeral, by order of the Italian Parliament, in the metropolitan church of Venice, in March, 1868.

See HENRI MARTIN, "Life of Daniel Manin," 1859; G. V. ROVANI, "Memoria storica di D. Manin," Turin, 1850; H. CASTILLE, "Manin;" CHASSIN, "Manin et l'Italie," 1859; EDMOND FLAGG, "Venice, the City of the Sea," New York, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1857; "Westminster Review" for April, 1860.

Manin or **Manini**, mâ-nee'nee, (LODOVICO,) the last Doge of Venice, was born about 1727. He was elected in 1788, a period when the republic manifested evident signs of approaching ruin. He refused to join Austria in a coalition against the French in 1792, and remained neutral in the war that ensued. Venice was invaded by the French in 1797, the form of the government was changed, and Manini retired to private life.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Manini, mâ-nee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer on theology and history, was born at Ferrara in 1750; died in 1834.

Manini, (LODOVICO.) See MANIN.

Man'ley, (JAMES R.,) an American physician, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, became professor in the Medical College of New York. Died in 1851.

Manley, (JOHN,) CAPTAIN, an American naval officer of the Revolution, born in 1734. He performed several important services. Died in Boston in 1793.

Man'ley, (MARY DE LA RIVIERE,) a popular English authoress, born in Guernsey about 1672, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley. To procure a subsistence, she wrote "The Royal Mischief," (1696,) a tragedy, which was successful. Her next work was a romance called "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," containing severe strictures on some of the persons in power, which caused her to be prosecuted and imprisoned for libel. She wrote political articles for the Tory ministry between 1710 and 1714, and edited the "Examiner" with ability after Dean Swift had retired from the direction of that paper. She also left an autobiography, and some novels and plays remarkable for their gross indelicacy as well as for their literary power. Died in 1724.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Man'lĭ-a Gens, one of the most ancient and celebrated of the patrician *gentes* or tribes of Rome. The family names of the Manlii were Cincinnatus, Acidinus, Capitolinus, Torquatus, and Vulso. Among the eminent persons of this *gens* was

Man'lĭ-us Cap-it-o-lī'nus, (MARCUS,) who was elected consul in 392 B.C. In 399 the Gauls under Brennus captured Rome and besieged the Capitol, which Manlius and others defended. According to tradition, an attempt of the Gauls to surprise this fortress by night was defeated by Manlius, who was awakened by the clamour of a flock of geese. For this service he received the surname of CAPITOLINUS. He became a champion of the popular party, or plebeians, in 385, spent his fortune freely for the relief of those who were oppressed by debt, and was accused of aspiring to royalty. His enemy Camillus was appointed dictator, and Manlius, having been tried for treason and condemned to death by the patricians, was thrown from the Tarpeian rock in 381 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "De Republica;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus."

Man'lĭ-us Tor-quā'tus, or, more fully, **Ti'tus Man'lius Capitoli'nus Torqua'tus**, a popular Roman hero, was the son of L. Manlius Imperiosus, who was dictator in 362 or 363 B.C. He signalized his filial affection by extorting from Pomponius an oath that he would desist from the prosecution of his father. In 359 he was elected a military tribune. He killed in battle a Gaul of gigantic stature and despoiled him of a chain, (*torques,*) from which he derived the surname TORQUATUS. He was appointed dictator in 353, and again in 349 B.C. Having been elected consul for the third time in 340, he defeated the Latins, and punished with death his own son, who had violated orders by fighting a single combat with one of the enemy.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books vii., viii.; AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de T. Manlio Torquato," 1767.

Manlius Torquatus, (TITUS,) a Roman general, of the same family as the preceding, was consul in 235 B.C. Sardinia having been subjected by him in that year, the temple of Janus was shut, for the second time in the history of Rome, because the Romans enjoyed a universal peace. He was re-elected consul in 224, and made a speech against the motion to ransom the prisoners taken by Hannibal at Cannæ, (216.) In 215 B.C. he gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in Sardinia. He was appointed dictator in 208, and died in 202 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii., xxiii., xxv., etc.

Man'lius Vul'so, (CNEIUS,) a Roman general, elected consul about 190 B.C. He conquered the Gauls of Galatia, and received the honour of a triumph in 186 B.C.

Man'lў, (BASIL,) a Baptist minister, born in Chatham county, North Carolina, in 1798. He became president of the University of Alabama in 1837. Died in 1868.

Mann, (HORACE,) LL.D., an eminent American educationist, born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, May 4, 1796. His father was a farmer in limited circumstances, so that Horace was obliged to procure by his own exertions the means of obtaining an education. The books to which he had access in early life, as he informs us, "were few, and their contents meagre and miserable." "My teachers," he adds, "were very good people, but they were very poor teachers." There was, however, no lack of hard work, and in summer his labours often encroached upon the hours which should have been devoted to sleep; yet, with all these disadvantages, his mind gave early proof of uncommon power and intense activity. He had earned his school-books, when a child, by braiding straw; and his severe and frugal life gave him the habit of depending solely upon himself for the gratification of all his wants. When about the age of twenty, he commenced the study of Latin, and in six months prepared himself to enter the sophomore class in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he graduated with the highest honours in 1819. The subject of his discourse on that occasion was "The Progressive Character of the Human Race." This was always a favourite theme with him, and his first oration may be said to have foreshadowed his subsequent career as philanthropist and statesman. While at Providence he became acquainted with the young lady whom he afterwards married. She was the daughter of Dr. Messer, president of the university. In 1821 he entered the law school at Litchfield, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law at Dedham. He was elected in 1827 to the State legislature, and during his connection with that body was distinguished for the zeal with which he devoted himself to the interests of education and temperance. In the practice of his profession he had adopted the principle never to take the unjust side of any cause: it is said that he gained four out of five of all the contested cases in which he was engaged. The extraordinary influence which he exerted over the minds of the juries was owing in a great measure to the confidence which all felt in his honesty of purpose. In 1833 he removed from Dedham to Boston, and soon after was elected to the State Senate. In 1836, and again in 1837, he was chosen president of the Senate. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. W. E. Channing and Dr. S. G. Howe, for whom he ever afterwards cherished the sincerest respect and affection.

To his enlightened philanthropy and untiring efforts was due the establishment of the State Lunatic Hospital

at Worcester. In 1837 he was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, (then recently organized,) and was unanimously re-elected to the same position for eleven successive years. From the moment that he entered upon his new duties, he devoted himself to them with undivided attention and unremitting zeal. By his lectures and writings he awakened an interest in the cause of education that had never been felt before. Through his influence, important changes were made in the school laws of Massachusetts, and a thorough reform was effected in the educational system of the State.

In May, 1843, Mr. Mann married as his second wife Miss Mary Peabody, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and sister-in-law of Mr. Hawthorne; and immediately afterwards he sailed for Europe, chiefly for the purpose of visiting European schools, particularly those of Germany. He returned to his native country in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1848, Mr. Mann was elected to Congress, as successor to J. Quincy Adams, who had died in February of that year. His first speech in the House of Representatives was in advocacy of the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. He says, in a letter dated December, 1848, "I think the country is to experience serious times. Interference with slavery will excite civil commotion at the South. Still, it is best to interfere. Now is the time to see whether the Union is a rope of sand or a band of steel." In another letter, dated January, 1850, he says, "Dark clouds overhang the future; and that is not all: they are full of lightning." Again, "I really think if we insist upon passing the Wilmot Proviso for the territories that the South—a part of them—will rebel. But *I* would pass it, rebellion or not. *I consider no evil so great as that of the extension of slavery.*" On the 7th of March, 1850, Webster delivered his great speech against the Wilmot Proviso. This led to an open rupture between him and Mann. Through the influence of Webster's friends, in the following November Mann failed by a single vote to obtain a re-nomination in the Whig convention. He, however, appealed to the people as an independent candidate, and was triumphantly re-elected.

In September, 1852, Mr. Mann was chosen president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. On the same day he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by a convention of the Free Democracy (otherwise called the Free-Soil party) assembled at Lowell. Although not elected Governor, his popularity was shown by his vote running far ahead of that of the other Free-Soil candidates. He accepted the presidency of Antioch College, which under his able management attained a large measure of success. But the labours and anxieties of that responsible position proved at length too much for his health, never strong, and now undermined by a life of the most intense and unremitting activity. He died August 2, 1859. The immediate cause of his death was doubtless the extraordinary and unceasing mental effort called forth at the college commencement in July, 1859. His address to the graduating class on that occasion* is an eloquent résumé of the great principles by which his life was governed, and forms an appropriate close to the labours of this heroic and gifted philanthropist. His widow survived him many years, dying February 11, 1887.

See "Life of Horace Mann," by his wife, Boston, 1865.

Mann, mȧn, (THÉODORE AUGUSTIN,) ABBÉ, a Flemish writer and antiquary, born about 1740, resided at Brussels. He published a "Tableau of the Coins, Weights, and Measures of Different Nations," (1779,) a 'Description of Brussels," (1785,) and other works. Died at Prague in 1809.

Manne, de, dẹh mȧn, (LOUIS CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French librarian, born in Paris in 1773. He became in 1820 keeper of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in which he classified 300,000 volumes. Died in 1832. His son EDMOND succeeded him as librarian.

Manners. See RUTLAND, DUKE OF.

Manners, (JOHN.) See GRANBY, MARQUIS OF.

Man'ners, (JOHN JAMES ROBERT,) LORD, a second son of the Duke of Rutland, was born in 1818. He entered the House of Commons in 1841, and identified himself with the Tory party. He was first commissioner of the board of works for a short time in 1858–59, and obtained the same position in the Derby cabinet in July, 1866. He resigned in December, 1868. He was postmaster-general from 1874 to 1880.

Manners, (ROBERT,) LORD, a younger son of John, Marquis of Granby, was a brother of the fourth Duke of Rutland. He died of wounds received at a battle in the West Indies in August, 1782. where he commanded the ship Resolution.

Manners, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) LORD, an English general, born in 1781. He entered the army in 1798, served Wellington as aide-de-camp in the Peninsular war from 1808 to 1813, and was wounded at Waterloo, (1815.) In 1830 he obtained the rank of major-general. He was frequently elected to Parliament. Died in 1835.

Mannert, mȧn'nĕrt', (KONRAD,) a German writer, born at Altdorf in 1756, was the author of a "History of the Vandals," (1785,) "History of Bavaria," (1826,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Manni, mȧn'nee, (DOMENICO MARIA,) a distinguished Italian antiquary and printer, born at Florence in 1690. He published new editions of early Italian works, which he enriched with prefaces, notes, etc., and wrote valuable dissertations on the history of Florence. His "Historic Observations on the Seals of the Middle Ages" (30 vols., 1739–86) is a work of merit. Died in 1788.

See TOMITANO, "Elogio di D. M. Manni," 1789.

Manni, (GIANNICOLA,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia about 1478, was a pupil of Perugino. Died in 1544.

Man'ning, (HENRY EDWARD,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London in 1809, graduated at Oxford. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and became Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. In 1851 he entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church. He was appointed Archbishop of Westminster in 1865. Among his works are "The Unity of the Church," (1843,) and "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," (1860.) He took a prominent part in the Œcumenical Council which held its sessions in Rome from December, 1869, to May, 1870, and he maintained the dogma of papal infallibility. He was created cardinal in 1875.

Man'ning, (JAMES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1738, was the first president of Brown University, Rhode Island. Died in 1791.

Manning, (OWEN,) an English antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1721. He became Vicar of Godalming and rector of Pepperharrow, (1769.) He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Surrey," and completed Lye's "Saxon Dictionary." Died in 1801.

See W. BRAY, "Life of O. Manning," prefixed to the first volume of his "Antiquities of Surrey."

Manning, (THOMAS,) an English linguist, born in Norfolk in 1774. He resided for a long time in Thibet, and accompanied Lord Amherst to China in 1816. Died in 1840.

Mannini, mȧn-nee'nee, (JACOPO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1646; died in 1732.

Manno, mȧn'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Palermo in 1754; died in 1831.

Mannory, mȧ̃'no're', (LOUIS,) a French advocate, born in Paris in 1696. He published "Voltairiana," (1748,) and "Plaidoyers et Mémoires," (18 vols., 1759.) Died in 1777.

Mannozzi, mȧn-not'see, (GIOVANNI,) an excellent Italian fresco-painter, born at San Giovanni, near Florence, in 1590, was sometimes called GIOVANNI DA SAN GIOVANNI. He was a pupil of Rosselli. In 1621 he went to Rome, where he painted, in rivalry with Guido's "Aurora," a picture of "Night in a Chariot." Having returned to Florence, he painted "The Judgment of Paris," "Aurora and Tithonus," etc. The picture of "The Patronage of the Arts and Sciences by Lorenzo de' Medici" is called his master-piece. Died in 1636.

See BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" "Nouvell Biographie Générale."

Man'nyng or **Man'ning**, (ROBERT,) an English

* Printed in his "Life," pp. 534–575.

monk, was also called ROBERT DE BRUNNE. He lived in the reign of Edward I. and Edward II., and was a canon in the monastery of Brunne or Bourne. He translated into English rhyming chronicles from the "Brut d'Angleterre" and "Roman le Rou."

Manoël. See MANUEL.

Manoel OF PORTUGAL. See EMMANUEL.

Manoncourt. See SONNINI.

Manrique, mân-ree'kà, (JORGE,) a Spanish poet, born about 1420. His reputation is founded on his moral poems, which are highly commended. Died about 1485.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mansard or **Mansart,** môn'sȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) an excellent French architect, born in Paris in 1598. He restored the Hôtel Toulouse, and erected the châteaus of Berny and of Choisy-sur-Seine, and several churches in Paris. The Château de Maisons, a few miles from Paris, is one of his most admired works. His designs are remarkable for nobleness and majesty. He invented the curb-roof called "Mansard." Died in 1666.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Mansard or **Mansart,** (JULES HARDOUIN,) a celebrated architect, born in Paris in 1645, was a son of Jules Hardouin, a painter. His mother was a sister of F. Mansard, noticed above. He studied the art with this uncle, and assumed his name. Having obtained the favour of Louis XIV., he designed the most important architectural works of his reign. He had a rare opportunity to display his genius in the château or royal palace of Versailles, which, though imposing in dimensions and rich in ornaments, fails to satisfy the requirements of good taste. He built the Hôtel des Invalides, —in the grand dome of which he attempted to rival Sir Christopher Wren,—the Château de Marly, the Place Vendôme, and other public works. In 1699 he was chosen superintendent of buildings, arts, and manufactures. Died in 1708.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" JEAN DUCHESNE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. H. Mansart," 1805.

Mansart. See MANSARD.

Man'sel, (Rev. HENRY LONGUEVILLE,) a prominent English writer on metaphysics and theology, logic, etc., was born at Cosgrove, in Northamptonshire, in 1820. He became professor of moral and metaphysical philosophy at Oxford about 1859, and regius professor of ecclesiastical history in 1867. Among his works is "The Limits of Religious Thought Examined," (1858,) which has attracted much attention and no little criticism and has passed through a number of editions. In this treatise he takes as the basis of his argument Sir William Hamilton's position that "the unconditioned is incognizable and inconceivable;" and the work is justly regarded as one of the most important applications of the Hamiltonian philosophy to questions of religion. He edited Sir W. Hamilton's works on logic and metaphysics. He also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a valuable treatise on metaphysics, afterwards published separately. He was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's, London, in 1868. Died July 30, 1871.

Mansfeld, von, fon mâns'fêlt, (ERNST,) COUNT, one of the greatest generals of his time, born in 1585, was the natural son of Peter Ernst, noticed below. After fighting for the King of Spain and the Emperor of Germany, he left their service about 1610, and became an enemy of the house of Austria. He avowed himself a convert to the Reformed faith, and in 1618 was chosen general-in-chief of the Bohemian insurgents. In the service of Frederick, whom those insurgents had elected king, he fought many battles, and defeated the Bavarians in 1622. He afterwards marched into Flanders and repulsed the Spaniards at Fleurus. Having raised another army to attack Austria, he was defeated by Wallenstein in 1626, and died near Zara in the same year. He was one of those generals who are as formidable after defeat as before.

See "Acta Mansfeldica," 1624; NIEMANN, "Geschichte der Grafen von Mansfeld," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mansfeld, von, (PETER ERNST,) COUNT, an able German general, born in 1517. In his youth he entered the army of the emperor Charles V. After serving in several campaigns, he commanded an army against the French in 1552, and in 1569 led another army to aid Charles IX. against the Huguenots. He distinguished himself at the battle of Moncontour. He succeeded the Duke of Parma as Governor-General of the Low Countries in 1592. Died in 1604.

See SCHANNAT, "Histoire du Comte de Mansfeld," 1707; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands." vol. i.

Mans'field, (EDWARD D.,) LL.D., an American author, born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 17, 1801. He graduated at West Point in 1819, and at Princeton College in 1822. Removing to Cincinnati, he practised law, and for many years was a prominent journalist. He published a "Political Grammar," a "Treatise on Constitutional Law," "Life of General Scott," a "History of the Mexican War," and various educational and legal works. Died October 27, 1880.

Mans'field, (JARED,) an American mathematician, born at New Haven, Connecticut. He became professor of natural philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point. He published several scientific works. Died in 1830.

Mansfield, (JOSEPH KING FENNO,) an American general, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1822. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a colonel in 1853. He commanded the department of Washington in June and July, 1861, and directed a corps at the battle of Antietam, where he was killed, September 17, 1862. He was a brigadier-general in the regular army.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion."

Mansfield, LORD. See MURRAY, (WILLIAM.)

Mansi, mân'see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Lucca in 1692. He translated into Latin Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Commentary" of the same author, and edited several works of theology. One of the most important of his works was an edition of the "Collection of Councils," ("Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima Collectio," 1757 *et seq.*,) in which he was aided by N. Coleti. He was appointed Archbishop of Lucca in 1765. Died in 1769.

See ZATTI, "Vita di D. Mansi," 1772.

Manso, mân'so, or **Manzo,** mân'zo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) Marquis de Villa, an Italian author, eminent as a patron of literature, was born in Naples about 1560. He expended part of his fortune in founding in Naples the Academy *degli Oziosi.* He was intimate with the poet Tasso, who commemorated their friendship in his dialogue entitled "Il Manso." Milton, who had been his guest in Naples, addressed to him in complimentary terms a beautiful Latin poem or eclogue entitled "Mansus." Manso wrote the "Life of Torquato Tasso," (1619,) and several poems. Died in 1645.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Manso, mân'so, (JOHANN KASPAR FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and historian, born in the duchy of Gotha in 1759. He published a "Life of Constantine the Great," (1817,) and a number of poems and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1826.

Man'son, (GEORGE,) a Scottish water-colour painter, born at Edinburgh, December 3, 1850. He worked with success as a designer and wood-engraver, but after 1871 gave his attention entirely to painting. Died at Lympstone, in Devon, February 27, 1876.

Mansoor, (Aboo-Amir-Mohammed.) See AL-MANSOOR.

Mansoor, Mansour, Mançour, or **Mansûr, Al,*** âl mânsoor', **(Aboo-Jaafar-** (or **Djafar-) Abdallah,** â'boo jâ'far âb-dâl'lah, the second Abbasside caliph of the Arabian empire, succeeded his brother As-Seffâh (or Al-Saffâh) in 754 A.D. About 765 he founded Bagdâd, which thenceforth was the capital of the empire for five centuries. He waged war with success against the Turcomans and the Greeks of Asia Minor, but lost Spain, which was taken possession of by the Omeyyads. He is said to have united superior talents with great

* Al Mansoor signifies "the Victorious."

cruelty and other vices. He died in 775 A.D., leaving the throne to his son Mahdee, (or Mahdî.)

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. ii.

Manstein, von, fon mân'stīn, (CHRISTOPH HERMANN,) an able general and historical writer, born in Saint Petersburg in 1711. In 1745 he entered the service of Prussia, and a few years later became a major-general. He was employed by Frederick the Great in important political affairs, and took part in the battle of Prague, (1757.) He was killed in a skirmish the same year. He left "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of Russia," (in French, 2 vols., 1772.) This work has been translated into English.

See HUBER, "Vie de Manstein," prefixed to his "Mémoires."

Mansueti, mân-soo-ā'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in Venice about 1450; died after 1500.

Mant, (RICHARD,) an English bishop and commentator, born at Southampton in 1776. In conjunction with D'Oyly, he prepared an edition of the Bible, with notes, (1817.) He became Bishop of Down and Connor about 1823. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Church in Ireland." Died in 1848.

See BERENS, "Memoir of the Life of Bishop Mant," 1849.

Mantegna, mân-tĕn'yâ, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian historical painter and engraver, born at Padua about 1430, was a pupil of F. Squarcione, who adopted him as a son. After he had worked at Padua and Verona, he went to Milan, where he painted the "Triumph of Julius Cæsar," which Vasari esteemed his master-piece, and which was purchased by Charles I. of England. It is now at Hampton Court. He painted several frescos in the Vatican at Rome, and worked some years in Mantua, where he was patronized by the Marquis de Gonzaga. Among his most admired oil-paintings is the "Della Vittoria," (1495,) (a picture of the Marquis of Mantua rendering thanks to the Virgin for his victory at Fornovo,) which still retains its beauty. He was probably the first engraver of his time. Died in 1506.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti;" LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Paiuters;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mantegna, (BERNARDINO,) a painter of the Mantuan school, born in 1490, was a son and pupil of the preceding. Died in 1528.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Mantegna, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, son of Andrea, noticed above. He was a pupil of his father, and completed several works which the latter left unfinished at Mantua. It is stated that he was the first master of Correggio. Died after 1514.

Mantegna, del, dĕl mân-tĕn'yâ, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, was a relative and pupil of Andrea Mantegna, noticed above. In 1514 he was master of a school of artists in Genoa.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Man'tell, (GIDEON ALGERNON,) an eminent English geologist and palæontologist, born at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1790. He adopted the medical profession, which he practised many years at Lewes. A mine near that place offered him a rich field for observations in geology, to which his attention was early directed. He collected from the Wealden formation and the chalk a museum of specimens of extinct reptiles, fishes, and plants, which was afterwards bought by the trustees of the British Museum for £5000. About 1825 he discovered the Iguanodon, an extinct reptile about sixty feet long, and in that year was elected to the Royal Society. He also discovered three other genera of the colossal Dinosaurian reptiles. In 1822 he published "The Fossils of the South Downs." He removed to Clapham in 1839, and a few years later to London. He not only enriched the science by his discoveries, but was unsurpassed by any English geologist of his time as a lecturer and a popular expounder of geological facts. His most important works are "On the Iguanodon," "The Geology of the Southeast of England," (1838,) "The Wonders of Geology," (1838,) and "The Medals of Creation," (1844.) Died in 1852.

See AGASSIZ and STRICKLAND, "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ."

Manteuffel, mân'toif'fẹl, (OTTO THEODOR,) BARON, a Prussian statesman, born at Lübben in 1805. He was appointed director in the ministry of the interior in 1846, and minister of the interior about November, 1848. Many of the notes and diplomatic circulars of 1848 and 1849 were written by him. He was president of the council of ministers from December, 1850, to December, 1858. Died November 26, 1882.

See G. HESEKIEL, "O. T. Manteuffel: ein Preussisches Lebensbild," 1851.

Manteuffel, von, fon mân'toif-fẹl, (EDWIN HANS KARL,) BARON, a German general, born at Magdeburg, February 24, 1809. He entered the Prussian army in 1827. He attained the rank of major-general in 1858, and in 1861 was made adjutant-general and lieutenant-general. He commanded a large force of German troops in the Danish war of 1864, a contest which he is believed to have stirred up intentionally. During the Austrian war of 1866 he was actively and successfully employed in Hanover, Saxony, and Franconia; and in the Franco-German war of 1870–71 he was one of the most brilliant corps-commanders. In 1879 he was named imperial lieutenant (or governor) of Alsace-Lorraine, ranking as field-marshal general and adjutant-general of the German army, and as principal aide-de-camp general of the imperial staff. Died June 17, 1885.

Mantica, mân-tee'kâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian prelate and jurist, born at Pordenone in 1534, published "Decisiones Romanæ," (1618.) Died in 1614.

Man'to, [Gr. Μαντώ,] a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias, was taken prisoner by the Argives at Thebes, and was dedicated to Apollo, under whose auspices she is said to have uttered oracles at Delphi. She was sometimes called DAPHNE. She became the wife of Rhakius or Rhacius, and the mother of Mopsus.

Man'ton, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Somersetshire in 1620. He obtained the living of Stoke Newington in 1643, and afterwards preached at Covent Garden in London. He was eminent for eloquence and learning, and was appointed chaplain to Cromwell in 1653. In 1660 he became a chaplain to Charles II., but was ejected from his church in London for nonconformity in 1662. Several volumes of his sermons, lectures, etc. were published. Died in 1677.

Mantouan, Le. See MANTUANO.

Mantovano. See MANTUANO.

Mantuan, mân-too-ân', or **Mantuano,** mân-too-â'no, (BATTISTA,) or **Battista Spagnuoli,** (spân-yoo-o'lee,) a Latin poet, once of great celebrity, was born at Mantua in 1448. He had great facility as a versifier, but was deficient in taste, and his works, consisting of eclogues, *silvæ*, etc., are now entirely neglected. "He was, and long continued to be," says Hallam, "the poet of school-rooms. Erasmus says that he would be placed by posterity not much below Virgil." He was, however, surpassed as a Latinist by several of his contemporaries. He lived in an age when Latin composition was in great vogue, especially in Italy. He was a Carmelite friar. Died in 1516.

Mantuano, mân-too-â'no, (ADAMO GHISI,) an able engraver, born at Mantua about 1530, was a son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below. He engraved after Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, and other masters.

Mantuano, (GIORGIO GHISI,) born at Mantua about 1522, was a skilful engraver and painter. He worked many years in Rome, and engraved the finest works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other masters. Among them are "The Last Judgment," after Angelo, and the "Holy Family" and "School of Athens," after Raphael. He was living in 1578.

His sister, DIANA MANTUANA, a skilful artist, engraved several works of Raphael about 1570–80.

Mantuano, [Fr. LE MANTOUAN, lẹh mŏN'too'ŏN',] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA BERTANO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect, the father of the preceding, was born at Mantua about 1500. He was the head of a family which produced several artists, and whose proper name was GHISI. He was the pupil of Giulio Romano. His engraving of the "Burning of Troy" is highly praised.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Mantuano, (TEODORO.) See GHISI.

Mănu, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭn′o͝o,] written also **Menu,** [from the Sanscrit *măn,* to "know,"] a celebrated Hindoo sage, the son of Brahma, and the revealer of the code of laws known as the "Institutes of Manu."

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary;" MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Manuce, (ALDE.) See MANUTIUS, (ALDUS.)

Man′u-el I. Com-ne′nus, [Gr. *Μανουὴλ ὁ Κομνηνός;* Fr. MANUEL COMNÈNE, mȧ′nü′ĕl′ kom′nȧn′,] a Greek emperor, born about 1120, was a younger son of John Comnenus, who designated him for his successor. Manuel began to reign at Constantinople in 1143. He was ambitious, brave, and licentious. He is accused of perfidy towards the crusaders Conrad of Germany and Louis VII., King of France, who passed, with their armies, through his dominions in 1147, and with whom he had made a treaty of alliance. He afterwards waged war against Roger, King of Sicily, the Hungarians, and the Turks, over whom he gained several victories. Peace was made between him and Roger in 1155. In 1176 he was defeated disastrously by Az-ed-Deen, the Turkish Sultan, near Myriocephalus, where Manuel fought in person. The Turks were defeated in turn by his army in Lydia, in 1177, when the war was ended by treaty. He died in 1180, and was succeeded by his only son, Alexis II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuel II. Palæologus, (pal-e-ol′o-gus,) [Gr. *Μανουὴλ ὁ Παλαιολόγος;* Fr. MANUEL PALÉOLOGUE, mȧ′nü′ĕl′ pȧ′lȧ′o′log′,] Emperor of Constantinople, was the second son of John VI., who admitted him as his associate in the empire about 1372. At the death of his father, in 1391, Manuel was held as a hostage by Sultan Bayazeed I. He escaped from Nicæa, and fled to his own capital, in the same year. The enraged Sultan marched against him, and besieged Constantinople. The French and German chivalry came to his assistance with a large army, and forced Bayazeed to raise the siege; but he defeated those allies at Nicopolis (Nicopol) in 1396. The Sultan prosecuted the siege for several years, until the alarming progress of Tamerlane called him away for the defence of his own kingdom. After the defeat and death of Bayazeed, in 1403, Manuel reigned in peace. He died in 1425, aged seventy-seven, and was succeeded by his son, John VII. Palæologus.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" BERGER DE XIVREY, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Manuel Paléologue," 1853.

Manuel, mȧ-noo-ĕl′, or **Manoël,** mȧ-no-ĕl′, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon in 1734. He wrote admired odes, sonnets, and epistles, and attained the reputation of the most excellent modern lyric poet of Portugal. Among his poems is an ode to Washington. The liberality of his principles subjected him to a charge of heresy, for which he was summoned before the Inquisition. He escaped, and retired to Paris in 1788. He made admirable Portuguese versions of La Fontaine's "Fables," Châteaubriand's "Martyrs," and Wieland's "Oberon." His poems were published, under the name of "Filinto Elysio." Died in Paris in 1819.

Manuel, mȧ′nü′ĕl′, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French orator and republican, born at Barcelonnette (Low Alps) in 1775. In the profession of advocate he attained eminence at Aix. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the Hundred Days, (1815,) when he spoke against the pretensions of Bonaparte and of the Bourbons. In 1818 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the liberals, and was ranked among the ablest debaters of that assembly. "Of all the revolutionary orators," says Lamartine, "he was the most feared and hated by the majority." After a speech in reply to Châteaubriand, he was expelled from the Chamber in 1823. Died in 1827. "He had no one to console him," says Lamartine, "but Béranger, whose heart loved in Manuel the antique stamp of the premature but intrepid, moderate, and upright republican. . . . He was more remarkable for character than eloquence; he preferred action to speech," etc.

See FADEVILLE, "Manuel jugé par ses Actions," 1824; RAMOND DE LA CROISETTE, "M. Manuel," 1824; FOURTANIER, "Éloge de Manuel," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuel, mȧ-noo-ĕl′, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish prince and author, was a nephew of Alfonso X. of Castile. He was Regent of Castile during part of the minority of Alfonso XI., and distinguished himself in battle against the Moors. He wrote many works, in prose and verse. His political and moral treatise called "The Count of Lucanor" ("El Conde de Lucanor") was esteemed by Bouterwek as the finest monument of Spanish literature in the fourteenth century. Died about 1350.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TICKNOR "History of Spanish Literature."

Manuel, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French revolutionist, born at Montargis in 1751. According to Beaulieu, he took a prominent part in the riot of the 10th of August, 1792, and was a partisan of Danton. Soon after this date he conducted the royal captives to the prison of the Temple. He rescued Madame de Staël and Beaumarchais from the massacre of September. As a member of the Convention, he voted against the death of Louis XVI. For this he was proscribed and executed in 1793.

See PRUDHOMME, "Les Révolutions de Paris;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de la Révolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuel, mȧ′nü′el′, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss artist, author, and Reformer, born at Berne in 1484, was sometimes called DEUTSCH, in Italian TEDESCO, (*i.e.* the "German.") About 1510 he went to Venice and became a pupil of Titian. He returned to Berne, and painted "The Dance of Death," in fresco. He wrote satirical poems and songs, and "Dramatic Moralities and Mysteries," a humorous composition. In his latter years he held several public offices, and was an active promoter of the Swiss Reformation. Died in 1530.

Manutius, mȧ-nu′she-us, (AL′DUS,) [It. ALDO MANUZIO, ȧl′do mȧ-noot′se-o; Fr. ALDE MANUCE, ȧld mȧ′nüss′,] a celebrated Italian printer and scholar, born at Bassiano, in the Papal States, in 1447. With the patronage of Pico de Mirandola and Alberto Pio, he established a printing-press at Venice about 1490. He invented the form of type called *Italic,* procured manuscripts from various countries, and published editions of classics which surpassed all others in correctness. About 1500 he formed at Venice a literary association called the Aldine Academy, the design of which was to promote literature by perfecting the copies of the models of antiquity. He compiled a Greek-and-Latin Lexicon, (1497.) Died in 1515.

See UNGER, "De Aldi Pii Manutii Vita Meritisque," 1752; D M. MANNI, "Vita di Aldo Pio Manuzio," 1749; A. RENOUARD, "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde;" AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manutius, (ALDUS,) or **Manuzio,** (ALDO,) THE YOUNGER, born at Venice in 1547, was a son of Paolo, noticed below. At the age of fourteen he published a "System of Orthography," ("Orthographiæ Ratio.") He was professor of eloquence at Bologna, Pisa, and Rome. He wrote, besides antiquarian treatises, "The Life of Cosimo I. de' Medici," and "The Accomplished Gentleman," ("Il perfetto Gentil'uomo.") Died in 1597.

See A. RENOUARD, "Annales des Alde."

Manutius, (PAULUS,) or **Manuzio,** (PAOLO,) an Italian printer, author, and critic, born at Venice in 1512, was a son of Aldus Senior. As the successor of his father in the printing-establishment, he published excellent editions of Latin classics in Venice. About 1562 he removed his press to Rome, whence he returned to Venice in 1570. He acquired a high reputation as a critic and as a writer of elegant Latin. Among his principal works are "On the Roman Senate," ("De Senatu Romano,") "On the Roman State," ("De Civitate Romanâ,") "Roman Antiquities," and a volume of Latin Epistles. "The letters of Manutius," says Hallam, "pall on the reader by their monotonous elegance. . . . Scioppius thinks him consummate in delicacy and grace." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1574.

See A. RENOUARD, "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde," 1834; J. G. KRAUSE, "Apparatus ad P. Manutii Vitam," 1669; AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuzio. See MANUTIUS.

Man′wood, (JOHN,) an English jurist, flourished about 1600, and wrote a "Treatise on the Laws of the Forest."

Manwood, (Sir ROGER,) probably the father of the preceding, was chief baron of the court of exchequer. Died in 1593.

Manzi, mân'zee, (GULIELMO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Civita Vecchia in 1784. He made a good Italian version of Lucian, (1819,) and wrote a "Discourse on the Spectacles, Festivals, and Luxury of the Italians of the Sixteenth Century," (1818.) Died in 1821.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" ROSSI, "Elogio storico di G. Manzi," 1822.

Manzi, (PIETRO,) an Italian writer, born at Civita Vecchia in 1785, was a brother of the preceding. He published "The Conquest of Mexico," (1817,) and other works. Died in 1839.

Manzo. See MANSO.

Manzolli, mân-zol'lee, or **Manzoli**, mân-zo'lee, (PIETRO or PIER ANGELO,) a Latin poet, born at Stellata, on the Po, in Italy, flourished about 1510–40. He was better known by his assumed name, PALINGENIO or PALINGE'NIUS STELLA'TUS. The events and circumstances of his life are unknown. He wrote a long moral poem, entitled "Zodiac of Life," ("Zodiacus Vitæ," Bâle, 1537,) the books of which are named from the signs of the zodiac. "It is not very poetical," says Hallam, "but by no means without strong passages of sense and spirit, in a lax Horatian metre. The author has said more than enough to incur the suspicion of Lutheranism." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GERDES, "Historia Reformationis;" "Palingène," in BAYLE'S "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Manzoni, mân-zo'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian novelist and poet, was born at Milan, March 8, 1784. His father bore the title of count, and his mother was a daughter of the Marquis Beccaria, the eminent jurist and writer. About 1805 he made a long visit to Paris, where he formed an intimate friendship with Fauriel and produced a poem on the death of Carlo Imbonati, (1806.) He married Henriette Louise Blondel, of Geneva, in 1808, and became a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church. Soon after this event he produced several hymns on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, etc., which have much literary merit. His next work was a tragedy, called "Il Conte di Carmagnola," (1820,) in which the three unities are not observed. This drama was warmly applauded by Goethe. He published another tragedy, entitled "Adelchi," and an admirable ode on the death of Napoleon, "Il cinque Maggio." His capital work is the historical novel of "I promessi Sposi," (3 vols., 1827,) an English version of which has appeared under the title of "The Betrothed Lovers." It presents a vivid picture of Italian society of the seventeenth century. The style is natural, eloquent, and beautiful. Manzoni became a senator of the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. Died May 22, 1873.

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Manzoni, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; SAINTE-BEUVE, "A. Manzoni: Fragment biographique," 1845; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July and November, 1827; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1826; "North American Review" for October, 1840.

Manzoni, (FRANCESCA,) an Italian poetess, born in the Milanese in 1710, was versed in the Greek and Latin languages. Died in 1743.

Manzuoli, mân-zoo-o'lee, (TOMMASO,) an able Italian painter, born near Florence in 1536, was also called MASO DA SAN FRIANO. He adorned several churches of Florence. His master-piece is the "Visitation," which is preserved in the gallery of the Vatican. Died in 1575.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Mapes, map, ? or **Map**, (WALTER,) an old English author, born in the Welsh marches about 1150. He became a favourite of Henry II., who sent him on a mission to the King of France and gave him several benefices. In 1196 he was appointed Archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote satirical Leonine Latin poems, among which is an ode which begins "Meum est propositum in taberna mori." In Latin prose he wrote a curious and interesting work called "De Nugis Curialium." He was the reputed author of several romances in French or Anglo-Norman, among them the "Quest dn Saint Graal," and certain other Round Table legends, which give him a very high rank in mediæval literature.

Maphæus. See MAFFEI and MAFFEO.

Ma'ple-son, (MARIE,) better known by her maiden name of MARIE ROZE, a French singer, born in Paris in 1850. She was educated at the Conservatoire of Paris, and early went upon the operatic stage, where her fine abilities as a singer and her versatility as an actress won her great applause. She married Mr. J. H. Mapleson, a distinguished English manager of the opera.

Mapletoft, mā'pel-toft, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Huntingdonshire in 1631. He was appointed professor of medicine in Gresham College, London, in 1675. About 1680 he took holy orders. He translated into Latin Sydenham's "Observations," at the request of the author, and wrote "The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion." Died in 1721.

Mapp, măp, [Lat. MAP'PUS,] (MARC,) a French botanist and physician, born at Strasburg in 1632. He wrote a mediocre "Description of the Plants of Alsace." Died in 1701.

Mappus. See MAPP.

Maquet, mȧ'kȧ', (AUGUSTE,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1813. He was author in part of "Monte-Cristo," and of other works which were published under the name of Alexandre Dumas. Died January 9, 1888.

Mar, EARL OF. See ERSKINE, (JOHN.)

Mârâ, mâ'ra, a famous dêva of the Hindoo mythology, mentioned in the history of GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Mara, mâ'râ, originally named **Schmelling**, (ELIZABETH,) a celebrated German singer, was born at Cassel in 1749. She was a pupil of Paradisi, and became the wife of J. Mara, a violoncellist of Berlin. Between 1784 and 1787 she appeared four times as first vocalist at the Handel Commemoration, and was greatly admired. She afterwards performed with applause in Paris and Berlin. She sang in four languages. Died in 1833.

Mara, de, dẹh mȧ'rȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a priest and Latin poet, born in the diocese of Coutances, France about 1470; died about 1530.

Maracci. See MARRACCI.

Maracci, mâ-rât'chee, or **Marracci**, mâr-rât'chee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historical painter, born at Lucca in 1637, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Died in 1704.

Marais, mȧ'rȧ', (MARIN,) a French musical composer, was born in Paris in 1656. Among his works is an opera entitled "Alcyone," (1706.) Died in 1728.

Marais, (MATHIEU,) a French jurist and writer, born in Paris in 1664. He wrote some articles for Bayle's "Historical and Critical Dictionary," and a "Life of La Fontaine," (1811.) Died in 1737.

Marais, des. See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Maraldi, mâ-râl'dee, (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) an astronomer, born at Perinaldo, in the county of Nice, in 1665, was a nephew of Giovanni Domenico Cassini, under whom he studied astronomy in Paris. About 1700 he was elected to the French Academy of Sciences. He spent many years in astronomical observations, and in forming a Catalogue of the fixed stars, which he left in manuscript when he died, in 1729.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Maraldi."

Maraldi, (JEAN DOMINIQUE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Perinaldo in 1709. He became assistant astronomer at the Paris Observatory, and made many observations, which were inserted in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1788.

Maran, mȧ'rôn', [Lat. MARA'NUS,] (Dom PRUDENT,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at Sézanne in 1683. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Semi-Arians," and edited the works of Saint Cyprian. Died in 1762.

Marana, mâ-râ'nâ, (GIOVANNI PAOLO or GIAMPAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Genoa about 1642. He was imprisoned four years (1670–74) for a political reason. About 1682 he removed to Paris, and obtained a pension from the king. In 1684 he published, in French, the first volume of "The Turkish Spy," ("L'Espion Turc,") which was very successful. "The Turkish Spy," says Hallam, "is no ordinary production, but contains as many proofs of a thoughtful, if not very profound, mind, as any we can find. It suggested the Persian Letters to Montesquieu." He published a second volume in 1686. Died in 1693.

Marangoni, mâ-rân-go'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary, born at Vicenza in 1673. He wrote a learned treatise on the Flavian Amphitheatre, and "Thesaurus Parochorum." Died in 1753.

Maransin, mâ'rŏn'sân', (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born at Lourdes in 1770; died in 1828.

Maranta, mâ-rân'tâ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian botanist and physician, lived at Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples. He assisted Ferrante Imperato in writing his "Natural History," and wrote an esteemed elementary work on botany, entitled "Methodus Cognoscendorum Medicamentorum simplicium," (1559.) "The author," says Hallam, "is independent, though learned, extremely acute in discriminating plants known to the ancients, and has discovered many himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died about 1554.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Maranus. See MARAN.

Marat, mâ'râ', (JEAN PAUL,) a leader in the French Revolution, was the son of an Italian named Mara, and was born near Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, in 1743. He practised medicine in Paris before the Revolution with great success, becoming in 1777 a court-physician, but in 1786 he resigned his place. He published many treatises on electricity, optics, etc. In 1789 he aroused the populace by his journal "The Friend of the People," ("L'Ami du Peuple.") He was as a consequence for a long time compelled to live in sewers and cellars to escape the officers of the law. Among the Jacobin leaders he appears to have been the most determined and ferocious enemy alike of the royalists and Girondists, whose insincerity he denounced and for whose half-measures he expressed great contempt. In 1792 he was elected to the Convention, and, uniting with Danton and Robespierre, formed the famous triumvirate of the reign of terror. He became a self-constituted public accuser before the commune and the Convention. In May, 1793, the majority of the Convention ordered his arrest for alleged outrages committed against that assembly. He was tried, but was acquitted by the tribunal and brought back to the Convention in triumph. "The hesitation of Danton," says Lamartine, "and the temporizing of Robespierre, raised Marat at this moment to the apogee of his popularity and power. He shrugged his shoulders at the names of Danton and Robespierre, expressing his doubts of their capacity to guide the Revolution." He was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in his own house in July, 1793. (See CORDAY, CHARLOTTE.) Perhaps no man in all history has been more unanimously condemned than Marat. The perfect agreement in regard to his character among his contemporaries of the most diverse and even opposite opinions on other subjects, furnishes the strongest probability that that condemnation was entirely just. That he preferred the gratification of his malignant passions to the pursuit of wealth or of ordinary pleasures is no proof of any very exalted disinterestedness. History furnishes many examples of men who, dominated by one supreme passion, have been indifferent to every other consideration. We find very little force or reason in the recent attempts to rehabilitate the reputation of Marat. The only charitable view of his character that can rationally be maintained is to suppose that his mind, more especially his moral nature, was deeply diseased. For the credit of humanity, we may hope that he was not fully responsible for his conduct.

Maratta, mâ-rât'tâ, or **Maratti**, mâ-rât'tee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born at Camurano, in the March of Ancona, in May, 1625, enjoyed in his time the reputation of being one of the best painters in Europe. He became a pupil of Andrea Sacchi and a devout student of Raphael's works, and chose Rome as his permanent residence. He was employed by Clement IX. and by four other successive popes, and received the title of painter-ordinary to Louis XIV., for whom he painted a picture of Daphne. His Madonnas are admired for modest dignity and amiable expression. He preferred to paint pictures for galleries and altars, rather than large works. Maratta also excelled in the art of etching. He was the last great painter of the Roman school. Died in 1713.

See BELLORI, "Vita del Cavalier Maratti," 1732.

Maratta or **Maratti**, (MARIA,) a daughter of the preceding, was a painter and a poetess. She was married to G. Zappé, the poet.

Maratti. See MARATTA.

Maraviglia, mâ-râ-vêl'yâ, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian philosopher and moralist, born at Milan. His Latin name was MIRABILIA. Died in 1684.

Marazzoli, mâ-rât-so'lee, (MARCO,) an Italian composer of operas and oratorios, born at Parma; died in 1662.

Marbach, mar'bâk, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Lindau in 1521. Among his works is "The Faith of Jesus and of the Jesuits," ("Fides Jesus et Jesuitarum.") Died in 1581.

Marbeau, mâr'bō', (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on social economy, born at Brives in 1798. He founded in 1844 charitable institutions called *Crèches*, for infants whose mothers serve as labourers out of their own houses. Died October 10, 1875.

Mar'beck, (JOHN,) an English composer of cathedral music, was organist of Windsor in the reign of Henry VIII. He composed the notes to the *Preces* and Responses used in the English cathedrals. Having identified himself with the Protestant cause, he was condemned to be burned for heresy about 1545, but was pardoned,—perhaps on account of his musical skill. He published a "Book of Common Prayer Noted," (1550,) and a "Concordance." Died in 1585.

Marbeuf or **Marbœuf**, mâr'bŭf', (LOUIS CHARLES RENÉ,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Rennes in 1712. He commanded in Corsica against Paoli, by whom he was defeated in 1768. Died in 1786.

Marbois, mâr'bwâ', (FRANÇOIS **de Barbé**—dĕh bâr'bâ',) MARQUIS, called also MARQUIS DE MARBOIS, a French statesman and writer, born at Metz in 1745. About 1780 he was chargé-d'affaires and consul-general to the United States. In 1792 Louis XVI., who esteemed him for his probity, sent him on an embassy to Vienna. He was elected in 1795 to the Council of Elders, in which he spoke often and with ability. In September, 1797, he was, with others, deported to Guiana by the Directory. Bonaparte appointed him director of the treasury, or minister of finance, in 1801. Marbois was dismissed in 1805, but in 1808 became first president of the Cour des Comptes, (Chamber of Accounts, or exchequer.) He held this office about thirty years. He was keeper of the seals and minister of justice in 1815 and 1816, and received the title of marquis in 1817. He wrote numerous moral, political, and historical works, among which are "The Conspiracy of Arnold against the United States," (1816,) and a "History of Louisiana," (1828.) Died in 1837.

See ANTOINE PASSY, "Notice sur le Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marbot, mâr'bo', (ANTOINE ADOLPHE MARCELLIN,) a French general, born at Altillac in 1781; died in 1844.

Marbot, (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a general, born at Altillac in 1782, was a brother of the preceding. Napoleon left him a legacy of one hundred thousand francs. Died in 1854.

Marc, the French for MARK, which see.

Marc, mârk, (CHARLES CHRÉTIEN HENRI,) a physician, born at Amsterdam in 1771, settled in Paris in 1798. About 1818 he became physician to the Duke of Orléans, who, on his accession as Louis Philippe, in 1830, gave him the title of first physician to the king. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Insanity," ("De la Folie," etc., 2 vols., 1840,) and published several able medical treatises. Died in 1841.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Ch. Ch. H. Marc," 1842; REVEILLÉ-PARISSE, "Notice sur C. C. H. Marc," 1842.

Marc, SAINT. See MARK, SAINT, and MARCUS.

Marc Antoine, the French for MARK ANTONY. See ANTONIUS, (MARCUS.)

Marc Antonio. See RAIMONDI.

Marc Aurel, the German for MARCUS AURELIUS.

Marc Aurèle. See AURELIUS, (MARCUS.)

Marca, de, dĕh mâr'kâ', (PIERRE,) an ambitious and learned French prelate, born in Béarn in 1594. At the request of Cardinal Richelieu, he wrote his famous

treatise on the liberty of the Gallican Church, entitled "De Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii," (1641,) which offended the court of Rome. He was made Bishop of Toulouse in 1652, minister of state about 1658, and Archbishop of Paris in 1661. Among his works is a "History of Béarn." Died in 1662.

See DE FAGET, "Vie de Pierre de Marca;" BOMPART, "Éloge de Marca," 1672.

Marceau, mär'sō', (FRANÇOIS SÉVERIN DESGRAVIERS,) a French general, born at Chartres in 1769. He entered the army in 1786, and became a general of brigade at the age of twenty-two. In 1793 he obtained the chief command of the army sent against the Vendeans, whom he defeated at Mans. In 1795 and 1796 he commanded a division on the Rhine and in the Palatinate, where he gained advantages over the Austrians. He was killed in battle near Altenkirchen in 1796. Kléber, who was his friend, said, "I have never known any general so capable as Marceau to change the plan of battle on the spot with sang-froid and judgment."

See CLAUDE DESPREZ, "Kléber et Marceau," 1857; LAVALLÉ, "Éloge historique du Général Marceau," 1797; SERGENT-MARCEAU, "Notice sur le Général Marceau," 1820.

Marcel. See MARCELLUS I., Bishop of Rome.

Marcel, mär'sĕl', (ETIENNE,) a French partisan chief and agitator of reform, was provost of the merchants of Paris when King John was defeated and made prisoner at Poitiers, in 1356. He became the leader of the popular party in its contest with the dauphin Charles, who acted as regent. Marcel was predominant in Paris, and controlled a majority in the States-General, which refused to vote supplies for the war unless their grievances should be redressed. A revolution was effected which rendered the government almost republican. Having given the command of Paris to Charles the Bad, of Navarre, he was betrayed by him, and was assassinated in 1358.

See NAUDET, "Conjuration d'Étienne Marcel," etc.; FROISSART, "Chronique;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Marcel, (GUILLAUME,) a French chronologist, born at Toulouse in 1647. He negotiated a treaty with the Dey of Algiers in 1677. He published valuable "Chronological Tablets," and a "History of the Origin and Progress of the French Monarchy," (1686,) which is commended for accuracy in dates. Died in 1708.

Marcel, (GUILLAUME,) a French writer and priest, born about 1612. He wrote Latin and French verse, etc. Died in 1702.

Marcel, (JEAN JOSEPH,) an eminent French Orientalist and historian, born in Paris in November, 1776. He went to Egypt in 1798 as a member of the scientific commission, and, having returned to France in 1801, was selected as one of the *rédacteurs* of the "Description of Egypt." He was director of the national printing department *(imprimerie)* from 1802 to 1814. Among his numerous works are "Mélanges Orientaux," (1833,) a "History of Egypt from the Arabian Conquest to the French Expedition," (2d edition, 1844,) and a "Scientific and Military History of the French Expedition in Egypt," (with Louis Reybaud,) (10 vols., 1830–36.) Died in 1854.

See BELIN, "Notice sur J. J. Marcel," in the "Journal Asiatique," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcel, mart'sĕl, (N.,) a German painter of flowers, fruits, etc., born at Frankfort in 1628; died in 1683.

Mar-cel'la, a Roman lady, was a daughter of C. Marcellus and Octavia, who was a sister of the emperor Augustus. She was married first to M. V. Agrippa, divorced in 21 B.C., and married again to a son of Mark Antony the triumvir.

Marcellin. See MARCELLINUS.

Mar-cel-lī'nus, [Fr. MARCELLIN, mär'sĕ'lăN',] SAINT, a native of Rome, succeeded Caius as Bishop of Rome, or pope, in 295 A.D. During his tenure of that office the Church was persecuted by Diocletian. He died in 304 or 305, and was succeeded by Marcellus I.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Marcellinus Ammianus. See AMMIANUS.

Marcellis, mar-sel'lis, (OTHO,) a Dutch painter of flowers and animals, was born in 1613. He worked with success in Paris, Rome, and Amsterdam. Died in 1673.

Marcello, mar-chel'lo, (BENEDETTO,) a celebrated Italian composer and poet, born of a patrician family at Venice in 1686, was a pupil of Gasparini. He studied law, and was for fourteen years a member of the Council of Forty. He gained distinction as a poet by a number of sonnets and canzoni. His capital work is a collection of psalms, entitled "Estro poetico-armonico Parafrasi sopra i 50 primi Salmi," (1724.) These were received with universal enthusiasm throughout Europe, and merited for the author the appellation of the Pindar and Michael Angelo of musicians. Died in 1739.

See BURNEY, "General History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" F. FONTANA, "Vita di B. Marcello," 1788; F. CAFFI, "Della Vita e del Comporre di B. Marcello," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcello, (PIETRO,) an Italian biographer, lived at Venice about 1500, and wrote "De Vita Principum et Gestis Venetorum," (1554.)

Mar-cel'lus [Fr. MARCEL, mär'sĕl'; It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo] **I.,** Bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and was elected in 308 A.D. His efforts to maintain strict discipline are said to have caused a schism and sedition among the believers. He died in 309 or 310, and was succeeded by Eusebius.

Marcellus II., POPE, born at Fano in 1501, was named MARCELLUS CERVIUS. He was elected pope in April, 1555, after the death of Julius III. About three weeks after his election he died, and was succeeded by Paul IV.

See A. BOWER, "History of the Popes;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Mar-cel'lus, (CAIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman consul, who married Octavia, the sister of Octavius Cæsar. He became consul in 50 B.C., before which he had attached himself to the party of Pompey. While in this office he made a motion in the senate to deprive Cæsar of his command, but did not succeed. He remained in Italy during the civil war, and shared the clemency of Cæsar after the victory of the latter. Died about 40 B.C.

Mar-cel'lus, [It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo,] (DONATO,) an Italian physician, born at Mantua. He wrote "De Historia Medica mirabili," (1586.)

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman general, celebrated as the conqueror of Syracuse, born about 266 B.C., was the greatest member of a consular plebeian family which produced several eminent men. In 222 he became consul, (with Cn. Cornelius Scipio,) defeated the Insubrians on the Po, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After Hannibal had invaded Italy in the second Punic war, Marcellus was chosen prætor for the year 216 B.C., in which the battle of Cannæ was fought. He was not present at this battle. The command of the forces which escaped from that defeat having devolved on him, he repulsed the attack of Hannibal on Nola, and was the first that checked his victorious progress. He was elected for the third time consul for the year 214, with the great Fabius Maximus as his colleague. His most famous exploit was the conquest of Syracuse, which, though defended by the genius of Archimedes, he took, after a siege of two years and some months, in 212 B.C. He again obtained the consulship in 210 B.C., with the command of the army in Italy, and fought an indecisive battle with Hannibal at Numistro. Marcellus and Hannibal commanded the respective armies at Canusium, (209,) where the Romans claimed the victory. Marcellus was elected consul for the fifth time in 208 B.C. Having advanced to reconnoitre near Venusia, he fell into an ambuscade, and was killed in the skirmish with the advanced posts of Hannibal, in that year. Plutarch has drawn a parallel between Marcellus and Pelopidas, "who," he says, "were both men of heroic strength, and were equal in courage and magnanimity." Polybius denies that Marcellus ever defeated Hannibal.

See PLUTARCH's "Lives;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii.–xxvii.; POLYBIUS, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman general, was a son of the preceding. He was wounded in the skirmish in which his father was killed. He was elected

prætor in 198 B.C., and consul in 196, when he commanded in Cisalpine Gaul and defeated the Insubrians. In 189 he was censor. Died in 177 B.C.

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a son of the preceding, obtained the consulship in 166 B.C. He was chosen consul again in 155, and gained a victory over the Ligurians. In 152 he obtained a third consulship, with command of the army in Spain, where he subdued the Celtiberians and founded Corduba, (Córdova.) He perished by shipwreck in 148 B.C.

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) the friend of Cicero, and the subject of the admirable oration "Pro M. Marcello," was a descendant of the great Marcellus. He had a high reputation as an orator. Elected consul in 52 B.C., he urged the senate to extreme measures against Cæsar. In the civil war he was an adherent of Pompey and the senate. He fled from Rome in 49, and joined the army in Epirus. After the ruin of his cause at Pharsalia, he exiled himself to Mitylene. Overcome by the warm intercession of the senators, Cæsar granted him a pardon in 47 B.C. On this occasion Cicero expressed his thanks to the dictator, and his high estimate of the merit of Marcellus, in the oration which bears his name. Marcellus was on his homeward journey when he was assassinated, near Athens, by P. Magius, one of his attendants, about 46 B.C.

See CICERO, "Pro M. Marcello;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum."

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) was the son of C. Claudius Marcellus, noticed above, and Octavia. About the year 25 B.C. he was adopted by his uncle, the emperor Augustus, who gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. He was a youth of promising talents, and was a general favourite. He died in his twentieth year, in the autumn of 23 B.C. His memory was embalmed by Virgil in a beautiful passage of his epic poem, (book vi., v. 872, etc.,) which was recited by the poet in the presence of Octavia and Augustus. (See OCTAVIA.)

See PLUTARCH, "Marcellus;" TACITUS, "Annales."

Mar-cel'lus Em-pi'ĭ-cus, a Latin writer, born at Burdigala, (Bordeaux.) He was *magister officiorum* in the reign of Theodosius the Great, (379–395 A.D.) He was author of a pharmaceutical work, "De Medicamentis Empiricis, Physicis," etc.

Mar-cel'lus Si-de'tēs, a native of Side, in Pamphylia, lived about 140 A.D. He wrote a long Greek medical poem, of which fragments are extant.

Mar-cel'lus Ul'pĭ-us, a Roman jurist, who flourished about 150 A.D., and was a legal adviser of the emperor Antoninus Pius. He was author of thirty-one books of "Digesta," six books on the "Leges Julia et Papia," and one book of "Responsa." About one hundred and fifty excerpts from his works are found in the "Digest." He is often quoted as high authority by Ulpian, Paulus, and other jurists.

See M. TVDEMAN, "De Marcelli Vita," 1762; J. T. SEGER, "Ulpius Marcellus," 1768.

Marcellus, de, dẹh mȧR'sȧ'lüss', (MARIE LOUIS JEAN ANDRÉ CHARLES **Demartin du Tirac**—dẹh-mȧR'tăN' dü te'rȧk',) COMTE, a French writer, critic, and diplomatist, born in Guienne in 1795. During a mission to the Levant, in 1820, he brought away the statue of Venus of Milo. He published "Souvenirs of the Levant," (1839,) "Popular Songs of Greece," (1851,) and "Châteaubriand," (1859.) Died in 1865.

Marcet, mar'sĕt' or mȧR'sȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) F.R.S., a skilful Swiss physician and chemist, born at Geneva in 1770. Having been exiled for political reasons, he settled in London about 1797, and acquired a high reputation as a practitioner and a lecturer on chemistry. In 1815 he returned to Geneva, where he was elected to the supreme council. His principal work is an "Essay on the Chemical History and Treatment of Calculous Disorders," (1817, in English.) Died in 1822.

Marcet, (JANE HALDIMAND,) a popular writer on science, wife of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1785. She published "Conversations on Chemistry," (in English,) which passed through many editions, and "Conversations on Political Economy," (1816.) "Every girl," says Macaulay, "who has read Mrs. Marcet's dialogues on political economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons on finance." Died June 28, 1858.

See a notice of Mrs. Marcet, by PROFESSOR DE LA RIVE, in the "Bibliothèque Universelle," new series, 1858, vol. iii.; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches." London, 1869.

Marcgraf, mark'grȧf', or **Marggraf,** marg'grȧf', (GEORG,) a German naturalist, born at Liebstadt in 1610, was author of a "Natural History of Brazil," (in Latin,) published at Leyden in 1648. "The descriptions of Marcgraf," says Hallam, "are good, and enable us to identify the animals. They correct the imperfect notions of Gesner, and add several species which do not appear in his work." Died in Guinea in 1644.

March, march, (AUSIAS or OSIAS,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia. He imitated Petrarch with success, and wrote many short poems on love, morals, etc., which were printed in 1543. Died in 1460.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

March, (DANIEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Millbury, Massachusetts, July 21, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, was ordained in 1845, and held various Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates. He published "Night Scenes in the Bible," "Walks and Hours of Jesus," "Home Life in the Bible," "From Dark to Dawn," "Our Father's House," etc.

March, EARL OF. See MORTIMER.

March, (FRANCIS ANDREW,) LL.D., an eminent philologist, born at Millbury, Massachusetts, October 25, 1825. He graduated at Amherst College in 1845, became a lawyer in 1850, and in 1858 was appointed professor of English and of comparative philology in Lafayette College. Among his works are "A Method of Philological Study of the English Language," (1865,) "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," (1870,) "Anglo-Saxon Reader," (1870,) "Introduction to Anglo-Saxon," (1871,) etc. He also prepared a collection of Latin hymns. He has been president of the Spelling Reform Association from its first organization in 1876. The thorough manner in which philological studies (especially those connected with the development of the English language) have been pursued at Lafayette College, under Professor March's direction, has elicited high commendation from distinguished scholars both in England and Germany.

March, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter of religious subjects, born at Valencia in 1633; died in 1670.

March de les Batallas, march dȧ lȧs bȧ-tȧl'yȧs, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish painter, father of the preceding, was born at Valencia. He acquired a great reputation as a painter of battles. He died at Valencia in 1660.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.

Marchais, des, dȧ mȧR'shȧ', (RENAUD,) a French traveller, wrote a description of Western Africa, which was published by Labat, in 4 vols., (1731.) Died about 1728.

Marchal, mȧR'shȧl', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH FERDINAND,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1780. His chief work is a "History of the Reign of Charles V.," (1857.) Died in 1858.

Marchand, mȧR'shôN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French navigator, born in the island of Grenada in 1755. He made a voyage round the world in 1790–92, and discovered several small islands in the Northern Pacific Ocean. A narrative of the voyage was published. Died in 1793.

Marchand, (JEAN GABRIEL,) COMTE, a French general, born near Saint-Marcellin in 1765. He served as general of division at the battles of Jena (1806) and Friedland, (1807.) When Napoleon returned from Elba, (1815,) Marchand adhered to Louis XVIII. Died in 1851.

Marchand, (JEAN HENRI,) a witty French writer in prose and verse. Among his works are "Memoirs of an Elephant," (1771,) and "Political Testament of M de V.," (Voltaire.) Died about 1785.

See BARBIER, "Dictionnaire des Anonymes."

Marchand, (LOUIS,) a French organist, born at Lyons in 1669. He became organist of the royal chapel at Versailles. Died in 1732.

Marchand, (PROSPER,) a learned French bibliographer, born in Picardy about 1675. Having become a Protestant, he removed to Amsterdam in 1711. He

published editions of rare books, collected literary anecdotes, and wrote a "Historical Dictionary, or Critical and Literary Memoirs," (1758,) a work of considerable interest. (See ALLAMAND.) He was one of the editors of the "Journal Littéraire," an able periodical published at the Hague, (1713–37,) and author of a "History of the Art of Printing." Died in 1756.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marchangy, **de**, dẹh mȧR'shôN'zhe', (LOUIS ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French author and advocate, born at Clamecy in 1782. He published, besides other works, "The History of France, considered in its Relations with Poetry, Eloquence, and the Fine Arts," ("La Gaule poétique," etc., 1813.) Died in 1826.

Marchant, mȧR'shôN', (NICOLAS,) a French botanist, was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences, (1666.) Died at Paris in 1678.

Marchant, (NICOLAS DAMAS,) BARON, a French antiquary and physician, born in 1767; died in 1833.

Marche, **de la**, dẹh lȧ mȧRsh, (OLIVIER,) a poet and chronicler, born in Burgundy in 1426. He served Charles the Bold as captain of his guards, and was made prisoner at the battle of Nancy, (1477.) He was afterwards *maître-d'hôtel* (steward) of Mary of Burgundy and her son Philip. He wrote, in French, "Historical Memoirs," (of events which occurred from 1435 to 1492,) which are considered valuable and candid. He also wrote several poems, one of which is called "Le Chevalier délibéré, ou la Vie de Charles le Téméraire." Died in 1501.

See COMINES, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marchena, maR-chā'nâ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish *littérateur*, born in Andalusia in 1768, went to France about 1790. Being an expert linguist, he was employed as secretary by General Moreau, (1798–1804.) He translated into Spanish Molière's "Tartuffe," Rousseau's "Émile," and other works. Died in 1821.

Marchesi, maR-kā'ṡee, or **Zaganelli**, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Cotignola. He lived about 1520, and worked at Ravenna.

Marchesi, (GIROLAMO,) a painter, was born about 1480. He painted portraits and history at Rome and Naples. Vasari dates his death about 1550.

Marchesi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1699; died in 1771.

Marchesi, (POMPEO,) an able Italian sculptor, born in 1790, was a pupil of Canova. Among his works are a marble statue of Goethe at Frankfort, and a Saint Ambrose at Milan. Died at Milan in 1858.

Marchetti, maR-ket'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian poet and professor, was born at Pontormo, in Tuscany, in 1633. He was professor of philosophy at Pisa from 1659 to 1679. In the latter year he obtained the chair of mathematics at Pisa. He published an able treatise "On the Resistance of Solids," and other works on physics and mathematics. His reputation rests chiefly on his Italian versions of Anacreon and Lucretius. The version of Lucretius, in *sciolti*, or blank verse, is generally admired for fidelity and elegance. He wrote, also, short original poems. Died in 1714.

See FRANCESCO MARCHETTI, "Vita di A. Marchetti," 1755; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Marchetti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian ecclesiastical writer, born at Empoli in 1753. He defended the cause of the pope in some of his numerous works. Among these is a "Critique on Fleury's History of the Church," (2 vols., 1782.) Died in 1829.

Marchetti, (GIUSEPPE **Salvagnoli**—sâl-vân-yo'lee,) an Italian poet, born near Empoli in 1799. He composed several small poems, and translated Virgil's Eclogues into Italian verse. Died in 1829.

Marchetti, (MARCO,) called MARCO DA FAENZA, a skilful Italian painter, born at Faenza; died in 1588.

Marchettis, **di**, dee maR-ket'tẽss, (PIETRO,) an Italian writer on surgery, born at Padua in 1593. He published "Sylloge Observationum Medico-Chirurgicarum," (1664, often reprinted.) Died in 1673. His son DOMENICO (born in 1626, died in 1688) was a noted anatomist.

Marchi, **da**, dȧ maR'kee, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian engineer, born at Bologna about 1506. He served the King of Spain as military engineer in Flanders for thirty years, and made inventions in fortification. His reputation was founded on a work entitled "On Fortification," (Della Architettura militare," 1599.) Died about 1599.

See MARINI, "Vita di F. Marchi," 1810; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Marchin, **de**, dẹh mȧR'shȧN', (FERDINAND,) COUNT, sometimes written **Marsin**, a French general, born in 1656. He was sent on an embassy to the King of Spain in 1701. He returned to France in 1703, and was raised to the rank of marshal. At the battle of Blenheim (1704) he was second in command, and, after Tallart was made prisoner, conducted the retreat in good order. He commanded under the Duke of Orléans at the great battle of Turin, (1706,) where the French were defeated by Prince Eugene and Marchin was killed.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Marchini, maR-kee'nee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Vercelli in 1713. He published a "Treatise on the Divinity of the Sacred Books," and other works. Died in 1774.

Marchione (maR-ke-o'nà) OF AREZZO, a mediæval Italian sculptor and architect, flourished about 1200. One of his works, the church of Santa Maria della Pieve, is extant at Arezzo.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Marchmont, EARL OF. See HUME, (Sir PATRICK,) and HUME, (HUGH CAMPBELL.)

Marcia or **Martia** (mar'she-ạ) **Gens**, a Roman *gens*, originally patrician, claimed to be descended from Ancus Marcius. The family of Coriolanus belonged to this *gens*.

Marcian, mar'she-an, [Lat. MARCIA'NUS; Gr. *Μαρκιανός*; Fr. MARCIEN, mȧR'se-ȧN',] Emperor of the East, was born of obscure parents in Thrace about 390 A.D. He had risen by his merit to a high rank in the army when Theodosius the Younger died, in 450. He then accepted from Pulcheria, a sister of Theodosius, the offer of her hand, and became emperor. His reign was wise and peaceful. He refused to pay the tribute demanded by Attila, King of the Huns, saying, "I have gold for my friends, and iron for my enemies." He died, without issue, in 457 A.D., and was succeeded by Leo I.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Marcianus. See MARCIAN.

Marcianus, mar-she-ā'nus, (ÆLIUS,) a Roman jurist, who wrote in the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. He survived the latter, who died in 217 A.D. The Digest contains many excerpts from his "Institutiones," his "Publica Judicia," and other works.

See OELRICHS, "De Vita Ælii Marciani," 1754.

Marcianus OF HERACLEIA, (in Pontus,) [Fr. MARCIEN D'HÉRACLÉE, mȧR'se-ȧN' dȧ'rȧ'klȧ',] a Greek geographer, who is supposed to have lived in the fourth century. He wrote a "Periplus of the External Sea, both Eastern and Western," of which fragments have come down to us and are esteemed valuable.

See UKERT, "Geographie der Griechen und Römer

Marcien. See MARCIAN.

Marcile. See MARCILIUS.

Marcilius, mar-see'le-us, [Fr. MARCILE, mȧR'sēl',] (THEODORUS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Arnhem in 1548. He was professor of rhetoric in several colleges of Paris from 1578 to 1617. He published notes on Persius, Horace, Lucian, and other classics, and wrote "Lusus de Nemine," (1586,) a poem, and a "History of New-Year's Gifts," ("Historia Strenarum," 1599.) Died in 1617.

Marcion, mar'she-on, [Gr. *Μαρκίων*,] a celebrated heresiarch of the second century, was born at Sinope, in Pontus. Having been excommunicated for some youthful fault, he went to Rome about 140 A.D. He devised a new creed or system, which was accepted by numerous disciples (Marcionites) and was opposed by Tertullian, Origen, and other Fathers. He taught the existence of two original principles,—the authors of good and evil,—

and ascribed the Mosaic law to the evil principle. He also rejected a large part of the New Testament.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" LARDNER, "History of Heretics;" SCHELLING, "Dissertatio de Marcione," 1795.

Marck, de la, dẹh lȧ mark, (GUILLAUME,) a Flemish chief, born in 1446, was noted for his ferocity, and was surnamed THE WILD BOAR OF ARDENNES. He assassinated the Bishop of Liege, and ravaged Brabant, but was defeated by the archduke Maximilian. He then made an alliance with René of Lorraine in order to renew the war. Maximilian captured him, and put him to death in 1485. William de la Marck is a conspicuous character in Scott's romance of "Quentin Durward."

Marck, de la, (ROBERT,) COUNT, was master of the duchy of Bouillon and of Sedan. He was an ally of France in the war against the Austrians. He was driven out of his dominions by the armies of Charles V., but was restored by the treaty of Madrid, (1526.) Died in 1535. His son Robert became marshal of France. (See FLEURANGES.)

Marco Calabrese, mar'ko kȧ-lȧ-brā'sȧ, an Italian painter of the Neapolitan school, flourished from 1508 to 1541. His proper name was CARDISCO.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Marco da Faenza. See MARCHETTI, (MARCO.)

Marco da Forli. See PALMEGIANI.

Marco Polo. See POLO.

Marconville, de, dẹh mȧr'kôn'vèl', or **Marcouville,** mȧr'koo'vèl', (JEAN,) a French writer, born in Le Perche about 1540. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Origin of the Diversity in the Opinions of Men," and one "On the Goodness and Depravity of Women." ("La Bonté et Mauvaistié des Femmes.")

Marcot, mȧr'ko', (EUSTACHE,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1686. He became first physician-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1755.

Marculfe, mar'kulf, a French monk, who is supposed to have lived about 650 A.D. He formed a collection of formulas of contracts, deeds, and public acts which were used and approved in his time. This collection is valued as a monument of French history and jurisprudence.

Mar'cus, [Fr. MARC, mȧrk,] a native of Rome, was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome, in place of Sylvester, in 336 A.D. He died about nine months after his election, and was succeeded by Julius I.

Marcus Aurelius. See AURELIUS ANTONINUS.

Mar'cus Græ'cus (gree'kus) passes for the author of a Latin work on the art of destroying enemies by fire, ("Liber Ignium ad Comburendos Hostes,") a manuscript of which is said to be found in the Royal Library of Paris. No ancient writer mentions him, and nothing is known of his history. G. Fournier (of the "Biographie Universelle") conjectures that he wrote near the close of the thirteenth century, and thinks the "Liber Ignium" is a rather bad version of a Greek original. "It is a tissue of errors," he adds, "and a collection of recipes, one or two of which give almost exactly the composition of gunpowder."

Mar'cy, (OLIVER,) LL.D., an American instructor, born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, February 13, 1820. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1846. In 1862 he became professor of natural history in the University at Evanston, Illinois, and acted as its president from 1876 to 1881. He was for some time a geologist in the United States territorial surveys.

Mar'cy, (RANDOLPH B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1832. He became a captain in 1846, and colonel in 1861. He served as chief of staff of the army of the Potomac in 1862, under General McClellan, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1865, and became inspector-general in 1878. Died November 22, 1887.

Marcy, (WILLIAM L.,) a distinguished American statesman of the Democratic party, born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, in 1786. Having graduated at Brown University in 1808, he studied law at Troy, New York. He entered the army as lieutenant on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several engagements in Canada. About 1820 he became editor of the "Troy Budget," a Democratic journal, and in 1823 was elected comptroller of the State. He became a United States Senator in 1831, and was chosen Governor of New York in 1832, 1834, and 1836. He was a candidate in 1838, but was defeated by Mr. Seward. He was appointed by President Polk secretary of war in March, 1845, and displayed much ability in this position, which was rendered more arduous by the occurrence of the Mexican war. He retired from office in March, 1849, after which he passed four years in private life. He supported General Cass in the Presidential election of 1848, and was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Pierce from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. During this period he gained a high reputation as a diplomatist. He died at Ballston Spa on the 4th of July, 1857.

Mar-dō'nĭ-us, [Gr. Μαρδόνιος,] an able Persian general, was a son-in-law of Darius Hystaspes. In 492 B.C. he commanded a large armament sent by Darius against the Grecian states. Having lost a great part of his fleet in a storm, he returned without success. In 481 he held a high command in the expedition which Xerxes led against the Greeks. After the Persians had been defeated at Salamis, (480 B.C.,) Xerxes returned home, leaving 300,000 men under Mardonius, who captured Athens without much resistance. He was defeated and killed at Platæa in 479 B.C. by the army of Pausanias.

Marduk, a great deity of the old Babylonians, identified by the Greeks with Zeus, but in many respects resembling Mercury. The planet Mercury was also called Marduk.

Mare, de la, dẹh lȧ mȧr, (NICOLAS,) a French magistrate, born near Paris in 1639. He wrote a "Treatise on the Police," ("Traité de la Police," 4 vols., 1707–38.) Died in 1723.

Mare, de la, (PHILIBERT,) a French historical writer born at Dijon in 1615. He wrote "De Bello Burgundico," (1641,) and other works. Died in 1687.

Marec, mȧ'rĕk', (PIERRE,) a French legislator, born at Brest in 1759, was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792–95.) He rendered valuable services in the committees of finance and marine. Died in 1828.

Maréchal, mȧ'rȧ'shȧl', (AMBROISE,) D.D., a bishop, born at Ingré, in France, in 1768, studied law and theology, and in 1792 was ordained a priest and removed to the United States, held theological professorships in Baltimore, in Georgetown, and (1803–12) in France, returning in 1812 to the United States. In 1817 he was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore, where he died, January 29, 1828.

Maréchal, mȧ'rȧ'shȧl', (GEORGES,) a French surgeon, born at Calais in 1658. He was appointed in 1703 first surgeon to Louis XIV. He wrote several valuable treatises on surgery. Died in 1736.

Maréchal, (LAURENT CHARLES,) a French painter on glass, born at Metz about 1800, adorned many of the grand churches of France with windows of painted glass.

Maréchal, (PIERRE SYLVAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1750, is said to have been an atheist. He published a "Dictionary of Atheists," (1800,) and many other works. His chief production is "Travels of Pythagoras in Egypt, Chaldea, India," etc., ("Voyages de Pythagore en Egypte," etc., 6 vols., 1799,) which displays much learning and research. Died in 1803.

Marenco, mȧ-rĕn'ko, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born near Mondovì in 1752. He wrote "Osiris, sive De Legum Origine," (1797,) and other poems. Died in 1813.

Marenzeo, mȧ-rĕn'ze-o, (LUCA,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Brescia about 1550. His works are principally madrigals, which are esteemed models of tenderness and harmony. Died in 1599.

Marescalchi, mȧ-res-kȧl'kee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian diplomatist, born at Bologna in 1764. He was employed in 1803 to negotiate a treaty between the Italian republic and the court of Rome. Died in 1816.

Marescalco, mȧ-rês-kȧl'ko, (PIETRO,) sometimes called LA SPADA, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Feltre, lived about 1500.

Marescot, de, dẹh mȧ'rês'ko', (ARMAND SAMUEL,) COUNT, a skilful French military engineer, born at Tours in 1758. He was appointed first inspector-general by Bonaparte in 1800, and was made a count in 1804. Died in 1831.

Maresius. See DESMARETS, (SAMUEL.)

Marestier, mȧ′rĕs′te-ā′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an able French engineer and naval architect, born at Saint-Servan about 1780. He constructed the first steamboat used by the military marine for the service of seaports. He published a "Treatise on the Steamboats of the United States," etc., (1824.) Died in 1832.

Maret, mȧ′rȧ′, (HUGUES,) a learned French physician and writer, born at Dijon in 1726. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a friend of the celebrated chemist Guyton de Morveau. One of his sons was the Duke of Bassano, noticed below. Died in 1786.

Maret, (HUGUES BERNARD,) Duke of Bassano, an able French statesman and diplomatist, born at Dijon in 1763. He studied law in Paris, and in 1789 reported the debates of the National Assembly in a daily "Bulletin." This was soon united with the "Moniteur," which owed its success to the reports of Maret. Under the new régime he was rapidly advanced in the department of foreign affairs, and was sent on missions to England and Naples in 1793. On his way to Naples he was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in a dungeon about two years. From 1800 to 1811, as secretary-general, or secretary of state, he directed the home department with great credit, had a large share of Bonaparte's confidence, and accompanied him in his campaigns. In 1811 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and received the title of Duke of Bassano. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Maret became again his secretary. He was restored to the rank of a peer of France in 1831, and in 1834 was minister of the interior for a short time. He had been admitted into the Institute (Académie Française) in 1803. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LAS CASES, "Memorial de Sainte-Hélène."

Maret, (JEAN PHILIBERT,) a French surgeon, born at Dijon in 1705; died in 1780.

Marets, des. See DESMARETS.

Marezoll, mȧ′rĕt-sol′, (GUSTAV LUDWIG THEODOR,) a German jurist, born at Göttingen in 1794. He was the author of several legal works. Died in 1873.

Mar′ga-ret OF ANJOU, [Fr. MARGUERITE D'ANJOU, mȧR′grĕt′ dôN′zhoo′,] a daughter of René of Anjou, Duke of Lorraine, was born in Lorraine in 1429. She was married in 1445 to Henry VI., King of England, and, in consequence of his imbecility, had the principal share in the government. In the ensuing contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, her troops were several times victorious over the former; but they suffered a fatal defeat at Towton in 1461. After several unsuccessful efforts to repair her fortunes, Margaret was again defeated and made a prisoner at Tewksbury by Edward IV. in 1471. She was ransomed by the French king, Louis XI., and passed the remainder of her life in France, where she died in 1481.

See AGNES STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Queens of England;" ABBÉ PRÉVOST, "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou," 2 vols., 1750; LOUIS LALLEMAND, "Marguerite d'Anjou-Lorraine," 1855; J. J. ROY, "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou," 1857.

Margaret OF AUSTRIA, [Ger. MARGARETHE VON OESTREICH, maR-gȧ-rā′tęh fon öst′rĪK,] daughter of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, and Mary of Burgundy, was born at Ghent in 1480. She was betrothed when a child to Charles VIII. of France. But he refused to keep the engagement, and married in 1491 Anne, the heiress of Brittany. Margaret was married in 1497 to Don Juan, Infant of Spain, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, who survived but a few months. She was again married in 1501 to Philibert the Handsome, Duke of Savoy, who died in 1505. In 1517 Margaret was appointed by her father ruler of the Netherlands, in which post she displayed signal ability. She had a part in the League of Cambray, formed in 1508 by the principal European powers against Venice. She died in 1530, leaving a number of works in prose and verse, including her "Correspondence," which was published in 1839, (2 vols.)

See MÜNCH, "Leben Margarethes," 1833; ALTMEYER, "Vie de Marguerite d'Autriche," in the "Revue Belge," 1839; P. J. D'AVOINE, "Essai historique sur Marguerite d'Autriche," 1849.

Margaret OF AUSTRIA. Duchess of Parma, born at Brussels in 1522, was a natural daughter of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. She was married in 1533 to Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence, and after his death to Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma. In 1599 she was appointed Governor of the Netherlands by Philip II. of Spain. This difficult post she occupied till 1567, when she resigned it to the Duke of Alva. The celebrated Alexander Farnese, afterwards Dûke of Parma, was her son and only child.

See MOTLEY, "History of the Dutch Republic;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.;" SCHILLER, "Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande."

Margaret, [Danish, MARGARETHE, maR-gȧ-rā′tęh,] daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, born at Copenhagen in 1353, was married in 1363 to Haquin, King of Norway. In 1376 she was appointed Regent of Denmark during the minority of her son Olaus, then but five years old. On the death of Haquin, in 1380, she became Queen of Norway, and, her son dying in 1387, the Danes also acknowledged her as their sovereign. Soon after this, Margaret engaged in a war with Albert, King of Sweden, against whom his subjects had rebelled. Her army defeated the Swedes and captured Albert, (1388,) who obtained his liberty only by renouncing the crown of Sweden. At an assembly of the estates of the three kingdoms, held at Calmar in 1397, the famous treaty called "the Calmar Union" was formed. By this it was agreed that Sweden, Denmark, and Norway should in future be united under one sovereign, and Eric VII., nephew of Margaret, was appointed her successor. Died in 1411.

See SUHM, "Historie af Danmark;" MAGNUS, "Gothorum Historia;" WICHMANN, "Margarethe Dronning til Danmark Norge og Sverrig," 1824.

Margaret [Fr. MARGUERITE, mȧR′grĕt′] OF FRANCE, daughter of Francis I., born in 1523, was distinguished for her learning and accomplishments and her patronage of literature. She was married in 1559 to Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. Died in 1574.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres;" MÉZERAY, "Histoire de France."

Margaret OF FRANCE, or OF VALOIS, [Fr. MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, mȧR′grĕt′ dęh vȧl′wȧ′,] a daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, was born in 1553. She had respectable talents, but little virtue. In 1572 she was married to Henry of Navarre; but love apparently had no part in this fatal alliance. During the festivities that followed the marriage, the perfidious court of Charles IX. ordered the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. She had lived separately from her husband some years before he became Henry IV. of France, and their union was formally dissolved about the year 1600. Died in 1615.

See MONGES, "Histoire de la Reine Marguerite de Valois," etc., 1777: BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Margaret, Queen of Navarre, originally **Margaret of Angoulême,** [Fr. MARGUERITE D'ANGOULÊME, mȧR′grĕt′ dôN′goo′lĕm′,] daughter of Charles, Count of Angoulême, and Louise of Savoy, and sister of Francis I., was born in 1492. She was married in 1509 to Charles, Duke of Alençon, who died in 1525, and in 1527 she became the wife of Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre. She was distinguished for her beauty, talents, and superior culture, and exercised great influence in the government of her brother, Francis I., to whom she was warmly attached. The mildness and toleration she displayed towards the Protestants, and particularly her protection of Calvin, brought upon her the imputation of heresy from the Catholic party. She was the author of numerous works in prose and verse, among which may be named the "Heptameron," a collection of tales in the style of Boccaccio's "Decamerone," and a devotional treatise entitled "Mirror of the Sinful Soul." She died in 1549, leaving a daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, afterwards the mother of Henry IV. of France.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MISS FREER, "Life of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre," 1855; VICTOR DURAND, "Marguerite de Valois et la Cour de François I," 2 vols., 1848;

Margaret OF PROVENCE. See MARGUERITE.

Margaret, SAINT, [Lat. SANC′TA MARGARI′TA; Fr. SAINTE-MARGUERITE, sȧNt mȧR′grĕt′,] a virgin of An-

tioch, supposed to have suffered martyrdom in 275 A.D. According to tradition, she was solicited in marriage by Olibrius, governor of Antioch, and on her refusal was tortured and put to death by his order. This legend has formed the subject of Milman's "Martyr of Antioch," and of numerous works of art.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints;" MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Margaret, SAINT, daughter of Edward, a Saxon prince, and sister of Edgar Atheling, was born in 1046. She was married about 1070 to Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and died a few days after the death of her husband and son, who fell in battle in 1093.

See SAINT ÆLRED, "Vita Sanctæ Margaritæ;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Margaret OF SCOTLAND, daughter of James I., was married in 1436 to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. Died in 1445.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DUCLOS, "Histoire de Louis XI."

Margarit, mar-gâ-rèt′, or **Marguerit, de**, dà mar-gà-rèt′, (JOSÉ,) Marquis d'Aguilar, a Spanish soldier, born in Catalonia in 1602, was a prominent leader in the insurrection of that province against the Spanish government in 1640. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Catalonia by Louis XIII. Died in 1685.

Margarit or **Marguerit, de**, (JUAN,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Girona about 1415, rose to be chancellor of Aragon. He wrote a history of Spain, entitled "Paralipomenon Hispaniæ." Died in 1484.

Margarit, (PEDRO,) was educated at the court of Ferdinand V. He sailed with Christopher Columbus in 1492, and discovered the archipelago to which he gave the name of Marguerite Isles.

Margaritone, mar-gâ-re-to′nà, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Arezzo about 1236. His pictures were executed in fresco on wood and on copper, and he sculptured in wood as well as marble. His monument to Pope Gregory X., in the cathedral of Arezzo, is ranked among his best works. Died about 1313.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Margeret, mȧrzh′rȧ′, (JACQUES,) a French officer, born in Burgundy. He entered the Russian service, which he exchanged about 1610 for that of Poland. He wrote an "Account of the Russian Empire, etc. from 1590–1606," (in French, 1607,) which was translated into Russian.

Marggraf, marg′grâf, (ANDREAS SIGISMUND,) an eminent German chemist, born in Berlin in 1709. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1738, and director of the class of physics about 1762. He was an ingenious and sagacious experimenter, and wrote many able treatises or memoirs, which were inserted in the records of the Academy of Berlin. He made the important discovery that sugar can be procured from the beet. Died in 1780.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marggraf, (GEORG.) See MARCGRAF.

Margoliouth, mar-gō′lę-ooth, (MOSES,) a British divine, born in London, of Jewish parents, December 3, 1820. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1844 was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church. He published a "History of the Jews," "Principles of Modern Judaism," "Rabbinical Hermeneutics," etc. Died March 1, 1881.

Margon, de, dęh mȧr′gôn′, (GUILLAUME PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE,) ABBÉ, a French satirist, born near Béziers about 1685. He wrote several controversial works, distinguished for their virulence and bitter personalities, and directed alternately against the Jesuits and the Jansenists. Died in 1760.

Marguerie, mȧrg′re′, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French mathematician and writer, born near Caen in 1742. He served as lieutenant in the navy against the British in 1778–79, and was killed near Grenada in 1779.

Marguerit. See MARGARIT.

Marguerite. See MARGARET.

Marguerite de Provence, mȧr′grèt′ dęh prō′vônss′, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Comte de Provence, born in 1221, was married in 1234 to Louis IX., King of France, commonly called Saint Louis. She accompanied him in his expedition to Egypt, and while in Damietta gave birth to a son. She died in a convent in 1295.

See JOINVILLE, "Mémoires;" GUILLAUME DE NANGIS, "Vie de Saint-Louis."

Marguerittes, mȧr′grèt′, (JEAN ANTOINE TEISSIER,) a French dramatist and royalist, born at Nîmes in 1744, was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Margunius, mar-goo′ne-ŭs, or **Margunio**, mar-goo′ne-o, (MAXIMUS,) a modern Greek prelate and scholar, born in the island of Candia about 1525. He founded a printing-office at Venice, where he published numerous editions of the Greek classics, remarkable for their accuracy. In 1585 he was appointed Bishop of Cerigo. He wrote "Anacreontic Hymns," and several ecclesiastical works. Died in 1602.

Marheineke, mar-hī′nęh-kę, (PHILIPP KONRAD,) a German Protestant theologian of high reputation, born at Hildesheim in 1780, became successively professor of theology at Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He published a "History of the Reformation in Germany," (4 vols., 1816,) "Christian Symbolics," and several philosophical works, in which he favours the system of Hegel Died in 1846.

Maria, the Latin of MARY and MARIE, which see.

Mą-rī′ą OF AUSTRIA, a daughter of the archduke Philip the Handsome and Joanna of Aragon, was born at Brussels in 1503. She was married in 1521 to Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and after his death was appointed by her brother, Charles V., ruler over the Netherlands. Soon after the abdication of the emperor she resigned her office and retired to Spain, where she died in 1558.

See LANZ, "Correspondenz Karls V.;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Maria, mȧ-ree′ȧ, **II.**, (DA GLORIA, dȧ glo′re-ȧ,) daughter of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and Leopoldine, Archduchess of Austria, was born at Rio Janeiro in 1819. Her father succeeded to the throne of Portugal in March, 1826, but renounced his right in favour of Dona Maria. Her uncle Don Miguel usurped the throne about May, 1828, and was supported by the absolutist party. A civil war ensued, Don Miguel was defeated, and Dona Maria became queen about September, 1833. She married Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary in April, 1836. Her reign was disturbed by émeutes and insurrections. She died in November, 1853, and was succeeded by her son, Pedro V.

Maria, mȧ-ree′ȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter and architect, surnamed FALCONETTI, born at Verona in 1458. He formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Louis Cornaro, in whose household he lived for twenty-two years. Died in 1534.

Maria, dì, de mȧ-ree′ȧ, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan painter, born in 1623, was a pupil of Domenichino. Died in 1690.

Mą-rī′ą El-e-o-no′rą OF BRANDENBURG, daughter of John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg. She was married in 1620 to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, whom she accompanied in his campaigns in Germany. Died in 1655.

See GEIJER, "History of Sweden," (translated by TURNER.)

Maria Leszczynska, mȧ-ree′ȧ lêsh-chĕns′kȧ, daughter of Stanislas Leszczynski, King of Poland, was born in 1703, and was married in 1725 to Louis XV. of France. Died in 1768.

Maria Louisa, mą-rī′ą loo-ee′zą, [Fr. MARIE LOUISE, mȧ′re′ loo′ēz′,] daughter of the emperor Francis I. of Austria and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born at Vienna in 1791. She was married in 1810 to Napoleon I., Emperor of France, to whom she bore a son in March, 1811. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, she retired to Vienna, and in 1816 the allied powers gave her the duchy of Parma. She was privately married to Count Neipperg, her chamberlain. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maria Louisa Augusta, (CATHERINE,) Empress of Germany, was a daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and grand-daughter of Paul I., Czar of Russia. She was born September 30, 1811, and in her youth was associated with Goethe at Weimar. In 1829 she married William, the future king of Prussia, and the first emperor of Germany in the new régime. The empress Augusta was noted for benevolence, and for her love of art and letters. Died January 7, 1890.

Maria Theresa, mȧ-ree′ȧ tȧ-rā′sȧ, [Fr. MARIE THÉRÈSE, mȧ′re′ tȧ′rȧz′,] daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, was married in 1660 to Louis XIV. of France. (See LOUIS XIV.)

Maria Theresa, mȧ-rī′ȧ te-ree′sȧ, [Fr. MARIE THÉRÈSE, mȧ′re′ tȧ′rȧz′; It. MARIA TERESIA, mȧ-ree′ȧ tȧ-rā′se-ȧ,] daughter of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, was born in May, 1717. She was married in 1736 to Francis, Duke of Lorraine. Charles VI., who died in 1740, appointed her heir to his hereditary thrones, in accordance with the act called the Pragmatic Sanction, but her claims were disputed by the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and by the Kings of Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia, each of whom claimed some portion in the name of the Austrian princesses with whom they were connected. Maria Theresa immediately repaired to Vienna, where she received the homage of the Austrian states, and thence proceeding to Presburg was crowned Queen of Hungary in 1741. She received offers of assistance from Frederick II. of Prussia on condition of her ceding to him Lower Silesia, but she firmly refused. Her capital being soon after threatened with a siege by the Elector of Bavaria and his French allies, the queen convoked the Hungarian Diet at Presburg, where, with her infant children, she said to the deputies that, "being assailed by enemies on every side, she had no hopes except in their loyalty, and she had come to place under their protection the daughter and son of their kings." The Hungarian nobles responded with enthusiasm to this appeal, and drew their swords, exclaiming, "We will die for our king, Maria Theresa!" ("Moriamur pro rege nostro, Maria Theresia!") The French and Bavarians were soon driven out of her hereditary states by the forces under General Kevenhuller and Prince Charles of Lorraine. In 1742 a treaty of peace was concluded between Maria Theresa and the King of Prussia, by which the latter obtained Silesia. The Elector of Bavaria, who had been previously chosen Emperor of Germany under the name of Charles VII., having died in 1745, Francis, the husband of Maria Theresa, was elected to that dignity. In 1746 the Imperialists gained important victories in Italy, and defeated the French and Spaniards at Piacenza. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, put an end to the war of the Austrian succession, leaving the empress in possession of all her hereditary estates except Silesia. The Seven Years' war, carried on by Prussia against France, Russia, and Austria, terminated in 1763, leaving the boundaries of Austria and Prussia the same as before. The emperor Francis having died in 1765, his son Joseph was elected Emperor of Germany; but Maria Theresa still retained the principal share in the government of her hereditary dominions. She is said to have refused to take any part in the partition of Poland (1772) until prevailed upon by the representations of Joseph II. and Prince Kaunitz. Among the important reforms of her reign was the abolition of the torture (1776) and of feudal service. She also abolished the Inquisition at Milan, and suppressed the order of Jesuits. She died in November, 1780, and was succeeded by her son, Joseph II., as King of Hungary.

See PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio di Maria Teresia," 1783; SABATIER DE CASTRES, "Abrégé de la Vie de Marie Thérèse," 1773; RICHTER, "Lebens- und Staatsgeschichte Mariæ Theresiæ," 3 vols., 1745; DULLER, "Maria Theresia und ihre Zeit," 1844; RAUTENSTRAUCH, "Biographie der Kaiserin Maria Theresia," 1780; RENNER, "Maria Theresia und Friedrich der Grosse," 1831; WOLF, 'Oestreich unter Maria Theresia," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marialva, mȧ-re-ȧl′vȧ, (Dom JOÃO **Coutinho**—kō-tēn′yo,) COUNT, a Portuguese officer, fought under Alphonso V. against the Moors in Africa, and was killed while assisting in the capture of Arzilla, in 1471.

Marialva y Menezes, mȧ-re-ȧl′vȧ e mȧ-nā′zĕs, (ANTONIO LUIZ,) Count de Castanhede, an able Portuguese general and statesman, born about 1627. In 1659 he gained a signal victory over the Castilians at Elvas, and soon after became principal minister of state, Marquis of Marialva, and lieutenant-general of the armies of the kingdom. Died about 1668.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Ma-rĭ-am′ne, [Gr. *Μαριάμνη,*] a beautiful Jewess, a granddaughter of the high-priest Hyrcanus II., became in 38 B.C. the wife of Herod the Great, who, when he departed from his capital to meet Octavian, gave secret orders that she should be put to death in case he did not return in safety. This secret having been revealed to her, she received him coldly on his return, and excited his jealousy, which was increased by the intrigues of Herod's sister Salome, who suborned the royal cupbearer to testify that Mariamne designed to poison the king. She was put to death in 29 B.C. This story is the subject of one of Voltaire's tragedies.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Mariana, de, dȧ mȧ-re-ȧ′nȧ, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Talavera in 1536. He studied at Alcalá, and, having entered the order of Jesuits, was appointed professor of theology in their college at Rome, (1560.) He returned to Spain in 1574, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits. He published in 1599 his "Treatise on Royalty," ("De Rege et Regis Institutione,") in which he maintains that it is lawful in certain cases to put a king to death. This work caused a great sensation, particularly in France, where it was denounced by the Sorbonne, and soon after the assassination of Henry IV. it was publicly burned by order of the Parliament. In 1592 he brought out his great work entitled "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ," ("History of Spain,") which was received with great favour and was soon after translated by him into Spanish. His Latin style is characterized by great elegance and animation, and has been compared to that of Livy; while his Spanish history is generally esteemed the most admirable work of the kind in the language. "Noble, pure, and rich without diffuseness, it unites with rare felicity," says a French critic, "the picturesque vivacity of the chroniclers with the dignity of history;" and Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," observes, "Its admirably idiomatic style, so full yet so unencumbered, so pure and yet so rich, renders it, if not the most trustworthy of annals, at least the most remarkable union of picturesque chronicling with sober history that the world has ever seen." Mariana also published a treatise "On Weights and Measures," "On Death and Immortality," and other learned works, in Latin, and an essay entitled "De las Enfermedades de la Compañia y de sus Remedios," ("On the Disorders of the Society [of Jesuits] and their Remedies," 1625,) in which he boldly exposes and condemns the errors of the Jesuits. Died in 1623.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" TAMAJO (or TAMAYO) DE VARGAS, "Vida del P. Juan Mariana;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" ACOSTA, "Vida de Mariana;" F. BUCHHOLZ, "J. de Mariana, oder Entwickelungsgeschichte eines Jesuiten," 1804; BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" and L. JOUBERT'S excellent article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mariani, mȧ-re-ȧ′nee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian sculptor and painter, born at Vicenza in 1565; died in 1611.

Mariani, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Ascoli about 1650. Among his master-pieces is a "Baptism of Saint James," at Rome.

Ma-rĭ-ā′nus Sco′tus, a Scottish chronicler, born in 1028, is said by Matthew of Westminster to have been a relative of the Venerable Bede. His principal work is a "Universal Chronicle from the Creation to the Year 1083," (in Latin.) Died in 1086.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Mărîchĭ, mȧ-ree′chĭ, a celebrated Hindoo sage or demi-god, was, according to one account, the son of Brahma,—according to another, the son of Bhrigu. He was the father of Kasyapa. By some he is considered as the god of "light," which appears to be the etymological signification of his name.

Marie, the French for MARY, which see.

Marie, mȧ'rē', (ALEXANDRE THOMAS,) a French advocate and republican, born at Auxerre in 1795. He was minister of public works from February to June, 1848, and minister of justice from July to December of that year. He was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1863. Died in 1870.

Marie Adélaïde de Savoie, mȧ'rē' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ēd' dẹh sȧ'vwȧ', daughter of Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, born at Turin in 1685, was married in 1697 to the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV. of France. She died in 1712, leaving one son, afterwards Louis XV.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires de Louis XIV," etc.; MADAME DE MAINTENON, "Lettres."

Marie Amélie de Bourbon, mȧ'rē' ȧ'mȧ'lē' dẹh boor'bôn', Queen of France, born near Naples in 1782, was a daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. She was married in 1809 to the Duke of Orléans, afterwards King Louis Philippe. After his death she retired to England, where she resided at Claremont, near London. Died in 1866.

Marie Anne Christine Victoire de Bavière mȧ'rē' ȧn krès'tēn' vèk'twȧr' dẹh bȧ've-air', daughter of Ferdinand, Elector of Bavaria, was born at Munich in 1660. In 1680 she was married to Louis, the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. She died in 1690, leaving three sons.

Marie Antoinette Josèphe Jeanne d'Autriche, mȧ'rē' ôN'twȧ'nēt' zho'zȧf' zhȧn dō'trèsh', (commonly called simply **Marie Antoinette**,) born at Vienna in 1755, was the daughter of Maria Theresa and the emperor Francis I. of Germany. She was married in 1770 to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. High-spirited and energetic, she strove during the revolutionary troubles to inspire the king with her own courage; but her counsels often led him into greater difficulties. It was her misfortune and the misfortune of France that she resisted all those reforms which might have prevented or moderated the violence of the Revolution. Possessing extraordinary personal charms and great vivacity of disposition, the freedom of her manners was often misconstrued by her enemies; but their accusations are generally believed to have been groundless. During the terrible scenes which followed the captivity of the royal family, she displayed the greatest firmness and dignity, showing on all occasions more concern for her husband and children than for herself. After the fall of the Girondists, Marie Antoinette was condemned to death by the Jacobins, and executed in October, 1793. (See LOUIS XVI.)

See MADAME CAMPAN, "Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette;" "Mémoires de Mademoiselle Bertin sur la Reine Marie Antoinette;" MADAME VIGÉE-LEBRUN, "Souvenirs," 1835; THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" WEBER, "Mémoires concernant Marie Antoinette," 1822.

Marie Clotilde Adélaïde Xavière de France, mȧ'rē' klo'tēld' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ed' zȧ've-air' dẹh frôNss, sister of Louis XVI., born at Versailles in 1759, was married in 1775 to the Prince of Piedmont, afterwards Charles Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. Died in 1802.

Marie de Bourgogne. See MARY OF BURGUNDY.

Marie de France, mȧ'ree' deh frôNss, a poetess who probably lived in France in the first half of the thirteenth century, and who wrote "Lais," (lays,) of which fourteen are extant, also a collection of fables called "Ysopet," and a description of Saint Patrick's purgatory in verse. Her style is good, and her dialect Norman, with a few English words.

Marie de Guise. See MARY OF GUISE.

Marie de l'Incarnation, mȧ're' dẹh lȧN'kȧr'nȧ'se-ôN', a French missionary, whose original name was GUYARD, born at Tours in 1599, visited Canada in 1639, where she made many converts among the Indians, and founded a convent of her order. Died in 1672.

See "Vie de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation," by P. CHARLEVOIX.

Marie de Lorraine. See MARY OF GUISE.

Marie Madeleine. See MAGDALENE.

Marie de Médicis, mȧ're' dẹh mȧ'de'sèss', or **Maria de' Medici**, mȧ-ree'ȧ dȧ mēd'e-chee, the daughter of Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the archduchess Joan of Austria, was born at Florence in 1573. She was married in 1600 to Henry IV. of France. She had moderate abilities, but exorbitant ambition; and her obstinacy and violent temper were the source of constant dissension between her and her husband. On the death of Henry she became regent, for which office she proved herself utterly incompetent. Having given offence to her subjects by her partiality for unworthy favourites, she was deposed and imprisoned, but, effecting her escape, again took part in the government. She introduced Richelieu into the administration, who soon possessed himself of the highest power, and induced her son, Louis XIII., to imprison her (1630) at Compiègne. After a second escape, she died at Cologne in 1642.

See MISS PARDOE, "Life of Marie de' Médici;" RICHELIEU, "Memoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" RUAU, "Tableau de la Régence de Marie de Médicis," 1615.

Marie d'Orléans, mȧ're' dor'lȧ'ôN', (MARIE CHRISTINE CAROLINE ADÉLAÏDE FRANÇOISE LÉOPOLDINE DE VALOIS, mȧ're' krès'tēn' kȧ'ro'lēn' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ēd' frôN'swȧz' lȧ'o'pol'dēn' dẹh vȧl'wȧ',) Duchess of Würtemberg, born at Palermo in 1813, was the youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France. Having early manifested a love for the arts, she studied sculpture and design under Ary Scheffer. Among her works the statue of Joan of Arc is the most generally admired. She was married in 1837 to Duke Alexander of Würtemberg. Died in 1839.

Marie Thérèse. See MARIA THERESA.

Mariette, mȧ're'ēt', (AUGUSTE ÉDOUARD,) a celebrated French archæologist, born at Boulogne in 1821. Having acquired a knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphics he was charged in 1850 with a scientific mission to Egypt, where he discovered the site of the city of Memphis and disinterred the temple of Serapis and a necropolis of vast extent. In this were found the granite sarcophagi of the bulls of Apis, hewn out of a single stone, fifteen feet long, nine in width, and the same in height. He also removed the sand from the colossal Sphinx, which was cut entire from a rock. He published "The Serapeum at Memphis," illustrated, (1857–66,) "Researches in Egypt, Nubia, and the Soudan," (1867,) "The Egyptian Papyruses in the Museum at Boulac," (2 vols., 1871–73,) "Deir-el-Bahari: Topographical, Historical, and Ethnographical Documents gleaned in that Temple," (1877.) He died January 19, 1881.

Mariette, (PIERRE JEAN,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1694, was one of the most distinguished amateurs of his time, and became director of the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. He was a member of the Academy of Painting in Paris, and of the Academy of Design at Florence. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on the Engraved Gems of the Royal Cabinet." Died in 1774.

See DUMESNIL, "Histoire des plus célèbres Amateurs Français," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marignano, mȧ-rēn-yȧ'no, written also **Melegnano**, [Fr. MARIGNAN, mȧ'rēn'yôN',] (GIAN GIACOMO,) Marquis de Medichino, a celebrated Italian soldier, born at Milan in 1497. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V., who sent him in 1540 to reduce the city of Ghent, of which he was afterwards appointed governor. He took an active part in the siege of Metz, in 1552, and was subsequently employed by the grand duke Cosimo de' Medici to suppress the revolt in the republic of Sienna, where he ravaged the country and was guilty of great barbarity towards the inhabitants. Died in 1555.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" MISAGLIA, "Vita del Marchese di Marignano," 1605; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," book xi.

Marignié, de, dẹh mȧ'rēn'ye-ȧ', (JEAN ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Languedoc about 1755, was one of the most zealous defenders of Louis XVI. in the National Convention. He published a number of dramas and political treatises. Died about 1830.

Marignolli, de, dȧ mȧ-rēn-yôl'lee, (GIOVANNI,) known also as **John of Florence**, a Franciscan monk of Italy, born about 1288. In 1338 he was one of four clerics sent from Avignon by Pope Benedict XII. to the Khan of Cathay, (China.) In 1342 they arrived at Pekin, in 1348 went to Malabar, in India, and in 1353 Marignolli

was again at the papal court. He was afterwards made Bishop of Bisignano, and thereafter was a chaplain to the emperor Charles IV., who caused him to write "Monumenta Historica Bohemiæ," in which he curiously interpolated stories of his adventures in the East. The passages of this description were put together and translated by H. Yule, (1866.)

Marigny, de, dẹh mȧ′rèn′ye′, (Abel François **Poisson**—pwȧ′sȯN′,) Marquis, a French architect, born in Paris in 1727, was a brother of Madame de Pompadour, through whose influence he was appointed in 1751 director-general of the royal buildings. Died in 1781.

Marigny, de, (Enguerrand,) a French statesman, filled several high offices under Philippe le Bel, and attained the rank of prime minister. Soon after the accession of Louis X., he was condemned to death on the false accusations of his enemies, and executed about 1315.

Marigny, de, (François Augier,) a French Orientalist and historian, born about 1690. He produced a "History of the Twelfth Century," (5 vols., 1750,) and a "History of the Arabs under the Government of the Caliphs," (4 vols., 1750.) Died in Paris in 1762.

Marigny, de, (Gaspard Augustin René Bernard,) a French officer, born at Luçon in 1754, was one of the royalist chiefs in the Vendean war. He was condemned to death by his own party for alleged neglect of duty, and executed in 1794.

Marigny, de, (Jacques Carpentier,) a French priest, noted for his wit, born near Nevers. He wrote several poems, and Letters, (1678.) Died in 1670.

Marillac, de, dẹh mȧ′re′yȧk′, (Charles,) an able French negotiator, born in Auvergne about 1510. He was chosen Archbishop of Vienne, and conducted successfully some important negotiations in Germany and Rome. He was at the head of a small number of French bishops known by their tendency to a philosophic spirit. Died in 1560.

Marillac, de, (Louis,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in Auvergne in 1572. He served with distinction in the armies of Henry IV., and was made a marshal of France in 1629. Being afterwards suspected of conspiring against Cardinal Richelieu, he was executed, on a charge of peculation, in 1632.

See "Procès du Maréchal de Marillac," etc., 1633; Richelieu, "Journal."

Marillac, de, (Michel,) a French statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1563. He was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu keeper of the seals, (1626.) Having subsequently incurred the enmity of the cardinal, he was imprisoned at Châteaudun in 1630, where he died in 1632.

Marin. See Marinus of Tyre.

Marin, mȧ′rȧN′, a French mechanician, and a native of Lisieux, invented the air-gun, which he exhibited in the presence of Henry of Navarre.

Marin, (François Louis Claude,) a French *littérateur*, born in Provence in 1721. Among his principal works is a "History of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt," etc. Died in 1809.

Marin, (Michel Ange,) a French ecclesiastic and devotional writer, born at Marseilles in 1697. He published "Lives of the Hermits of the East," (3 vols. 4to, 1761,) and numerous other works. Died in 1767.

Marina, mȧ-ree′nȧ, **Malinche**, mȧ-lèn′chȧ, written also **Malintzin**, the daughter of a Mexican chief, born about 1505, was sold as a slave, and subsequently fell into the hands of Cortez, whom she accompanied in all his expeditions. She possessed rare beauty and talents, and, from her knowledge of the Spanish as well as Mexican languages, was of great service as an interpreter. After the death of Cortez, she was married to Don Juan de Xamarillo, a Spanish officer. Marina has been celebrated by the Spanish poet Moratin in his "Noves de Cortés."

See Bernal Diaz, "Historia de la Conquista del Mexico;" Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," book ii.

Marina, mȧ-ree′nȧ, (Don Francisco Martinez,) a Spanish political writer of the liberal party, born about 175-. He published the "Theory of the Cortes," (1821,) "Discourse on the Origin of the Spanish Monarchy," etc., and other works. Died in 1833.

Marinali, mȧ-re-nȧ′lee, (Orazio,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bassano in 1643; died in 1720.

Marinari, mȧ-re-nȧ′ree, (Onorio,) a Florentine painter, born about 1660, was a pupil and imitator of Carlo Dolce. Died in 1715.

Marinas, de las, dȧ lȧs mȧ-ree′nȧs, (Enriquez,) a Spanish painter, born at Cadiz in 1620, was celebrated for the excellence of his marine views, from which he derived his surname. Died in 1680.

Marinella, mȧ-re-nel′lȧ, or **Marinelli**, mȧ-re-nel′lee, (Lucrezia,) an Italian poetess, born at Venice in 1571. She wrote, besides other works, "Life of the Virgin Mary," ("Vita di Maria Vergine," 1617.) Died in 1653.

Marineo, mȧ-re-nȧ′o, (Lucio,) a Sicilian scholar and historian, born at Bidino about 1460. He became chaplain and historiographer to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and was also distinguished by the favour of the emperor Charles V. He wrote several works on Spanish history, (in Latin.) Died about 1535.

Marini, mȧ-ree′nee, (Benedetto,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino, lived about 1625.

Marini, (Gaetano Luigi,) an Italian antiquary, born at San Arcangelo in 1740. He wrote several valuable works, one of which is entitled "Acts and Monuments of the Rural Brothers," etc., (2 vols., 1795.) Died in 1815.

Marini or **Marino**, mȧ-ree′no, (Giambattista,) an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1569, was a friend of Tasso. He produced "Adonis," and many other poems, which were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are marred by affected conceits and extravagant metaphors. He passed several years in Paris, and received a pension from Queen Marie de Médicis. Died in 1625.

See Baiacca, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1625; F. Chiaro, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1626; Loredano, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1633; Camola, "Vita di G. B. Marini," 1633; Poppe, "Vita J. B. Marini," 1771; Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, London, 1831.

Marini, (Giovanni Ambrogio,) an Italian writer, born at Genoa about 1594. He wrote two popular romances, entitled "Il Caloandro fedele" and "Quarrels of the Desperadoes," ("Le Gare de' Desperati.") Died about 1650.

Marini, (Giovanni Antonio,) a Piedmontese physician and writer, born in 1726; died in 1806.

Marini, (Giovanni Filippo,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born near Genoa in 1608. He resided fourteen years at Tonquin, and published a valuable work entitled "A New and Curious Account of the Kingdoms of Tonquin and Laos," (1666.) Died in 1677.

Marino. See Marini, (Giambattista.)

Marinoni, mȧ-re-no′nee, (Giovanni Giacomo,) an Italian mathematician, born at Udine in 1676. He was appointed court mathematician by the emperor Leopold I., and drew a plan of Vienna and its environs. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Military Science at Vienna in 1717, and subsequently built at his own expense an observatory, which is esteemed one of the best in Europe. He published several scientific works. Died in 1755.

Mą-rī′nus, [Gr. Μαρῖνος,] a native of Samaria, studied philosophy at Athens under Proclus, whom he succeeded as a teacher in 485 A.D. His only work extant is a "Life of Proclus."

See Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis."

Mą-rī′nus, Saint, [It. San Marino, sȧn mȧ-ree′no, Fr. Saint-Marin, sȧN mȧ′rȧN′,] an ecclesiastic of the fourth century, was a native of Dalmatia, and lived as a hermit near Rimini, in Italy. The miracles said to have been wrought at his tomb drew thither many pilgrims, who in time built a town called San Marino, which for ten centuries has formed the centre of a little republic.

See Baillet, "Vies des Saints."

Marinus of Tyre, [Fr. Marin de Tyre, mȧ′rȧN dẹh tẽR,] a Greek geographer, who lived about 150 A.D. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but none of them are extant.

See Ukert, "Geographie der Griechen und Römer."

Mario, mȧ′re-ō, (Giuseppe,) Marchese di Candia, an Italian operatic singer, born at Cagliari, Sardinia, in

1810, of a noble but impoverished family. In 1830 he accepted a commission in the Sardinian army, but tendered his resignation in 1836, and, when it was not accepted, he escaped to Paris. His exquisite tenor voice gained him a great reputation in amateur circles, and he was reluctantly induced to accept the munificent offers of the director of the Paris Opera. Under the assumed name of Mario, he made his first public appearance December 1, 1838, in the *rôle* of "Robert le Diable." His success was immediate. In 1839, while still attached to the Paris Opera, he sang for a brief period in London, and was greeted with favour. In 1840 he passed over to the Italian Opera, and for several years he sang each season in both Paris and London. In 1849 he went to Saint Petersburg. In 1854–55 he accompanied Grisi on a tour through the United States. He had been living with Grisi for some years, and on the dissolution of her first marriage was legally united to her. On June 18, 1871, he took his farewell of the operatic stage at Covent Garden, London. In 1872 he again visited the United States on a concert tour. Died at Rome, December 11, 1883.

Mario Nuzzi. See FIORI, DE', (MARIO.)

Marion, mȧ're'ôN', (ÉLIE,) a leader of the Camisards in France, born in 1678, was the author of several religious works and so-called prophecies.

Măr'ĭ-ŏn, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated American general of the Revolution, was born in South Carolina in 1732. Soon after the breaking out of the war he entered the army, and assisted in the defence of Sullivan's Island against the British in 1776. The enemy having taken possession of Georgia and besieged Charleston, Marion raised a brigade of soldiers, at the head of whom he carried on for more than three years a guerilla warfare, often attended with brilliant successes, and baffling all the attempts of the British generals to effect his capture. Died in 1795.

See the "Life of General Marion," by P. HORRY and M. L. WEEMS, and the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Marion Delorme. See DELORME.

Marion-Dufresne, mȧ're'ôN' dü'frĕn', (NICOLAS THOMAS,) a French navigator, born at Saint-Malo in 1729, sailed on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea in 1771. Soon after landing at New Zealand, Marion was treacherously murdered by the natives, together with the greater part of his men, (1772.)

Marion du Mersan, mȧ're'ôN' dü mĕR'sôN', (THÉOPHILE,) a French antiquary and dramatist, born in 1780, published a great number of popular comedies and prose essays on various subjects. Died in 1849.

Mariotte, mȧ're'ot', (EDME,) an eminent French mathematician and physicist, was a resident of Dijon. He was one of the earliest experimental philosophers in France, and discovered the law of elastic fluids called by his name. Among his principal works are his "Discourse on the Nature of Air," (1676,) "Treatise on the Movement of Waters," (1690,) "Experiments on the Colours and Congelation of Water," and an "Essay on Logic," which is highly commended by Condorcet. Died in 1684.

See CONDORCET, "Éloges des Académiciens," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mariti, mȧ-ree'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian traveller and writer, born at Florence in 1736, visited the isle of Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine, and published in 1769 an account of his journey, which was translated into French, German, and Swedish. Died in 1806.

Maritz, mȧ'rits or mȧ'rĕts', (JEAN,) a Swiss mechanician, born at Berne in 1711, invented a machine for boring and turning cannon. For this service he was ennobled by the French government. Died in 1790.

Mariuccia. See MAROZIA.

Mā'rĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished for his splendid talents, indomitable energy, and unprincipled ambition, was born near Arpinum (now Arpino) in 157 B.C. His parents were poor and plebeian. He served under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and was chosen tribune of the people in 119. He obtained the prætorship in 115, though strongly opposed by the patrician party, and about the same time married Julia, an aunt of Julius Cæsar. Having accompanied Metellus as legate and second in command into Africa, (109 B.C.,) he won such popularity by his skill and bravery that he was elected consul for 107 B.C. and intrusted with the command of the Jugurthine war. He defeated Jugurtha, who was made prisoner in 106. In 104 B.C. Marius was again chosen consul, as being the only one capable of defending the state from the threatened invasion of the Teutones and Cimbri. He defeated the barbarians at Aix, (Aquæ Sextiæ,) in Gaul, in 102 B.C. Having been elected consul the next year, for the fifth time, Marius, in conjunction with Catulus, gained a signal and overwhelming victory over the Cimbri in the plain of Vercellæ, (Vercelli.) By the aid of the tribune Saturninus, Marius became consul for 100 B.C., in spite of the determined hostility of the patricians. During this consulate an agrarian law was passed, and Metellus Numidicus was exiled for refusing to conform to it. On the expiration of his term of office, Marius went to Asia, under the pretext of sacrificing to Cybele, but really in order to excite Mithridates to a war with Rome, that he might again distinguish himself in his congenial element. In 90 B.C. both Marius and Sulla entered the service of the consuls Octavius and Cinna in the Marsian or Social war; but, jealous of the reputation of his rival, the former soon resigned. Sulla, having become consul in 88 B.C., obtained the command in the Mithridatic war, upon which Marius, assisted by his friends, caused a law to be passed transferring it to him. He was soon driven from the city by Sulla and his adherents, and forced to take refuge in Africa. When Sextilius, Governor of Libya, sent him orders to leave the country, on pain of being treated as an enemy, Marius replied to the messenger, "Go tell him that you have seen the exile Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage." The next year, while Sulla was absent in Greece, Marius, joined by the consul Cinna, entered Rome and ordered a general massacre of the opposite party. Among the patricians who perished was M. Antonius, the orator so highly praised by Cicero. Marius and Cinna became consuls, (86 B.C.,) but the former was attacked by a fever, of which he died the same year.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Marius;" GEORGE LONG, "Life of Marius," London, 1844; MÉRIMÉE, "Études sur l'Histoire Romaine," etc.; SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" F. WEILAND, "C. Marii septies Consulis Vita," Berlin, 1845; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de C. Mario septies Consule," 1742; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marius, (CAIUS,) nephew and adopted son of the preceding, took refuge, after the proscription of his uncle, with Hiempsal, King of Numidia. He was made consul in 82 B.C., and signalized himself by many acts of injustice and cruelty. Having been defeated by Sulla, he caused himself to be killed by one of his officers.

Marius, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) one of the Thirty Tyrants of Gaul, was, on the death of Victorinus the Younger, chosen emperor by the army. He was assassinated about 268 A.D., after a reign of a few months.

Marivaux, de, dẹh mȧ're'vō', (PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN,) a French novelist and dramatic writer born in Paris in 1688. His principal works are his romances entitled "Marianne" and "Le Paysan parvenu," which enjoyed great popularity at the time, and were among the first novels which delineated real life and manners. He also wrote a number of comedies. The affected style and false sentiment of these productions have given rise to the term *marivaudage*. "Never," says La Harpe, "did any one turn common thoughts in so many ways, each more affected than the last;" and Voltaire, admitting that Marivaux knew "the paths to the heart," maintains that "he was ignorant of the high-road." He was elected to the French Academy in 1743, having Voltaire for a competitor. Died in 1763.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance avec D'Alembert;" GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" LA HARPE, "Lycée;" VILLEMAIN, "Histoire de la Littérature Française au dix-huitième Siècle;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marivetz, de, dẹh mȧ're'vȧ', (ÉTIENNE CLÉMENT,) BARON, a French savant, born at Langres in 1728, published several treatises on physics, etc. He was executed, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1793.

Marjolin, măr'zho'lăN', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French writer and surgeon, born in 1780; died in 1850.

Mark, [Gr. *Μάρκος*; Lat. MAR'CUS; It. MAR'CO; Fr. MARC, märk,] SAINT, THE EVANGELIST. He was a companion of Saint Peter in his travels, (see I. Peter v. 13,) and is supposed to have planted the Church at Alexandria. The early Christian writers believed that he was the interpreter of Saint Peter, and that he wrote his Gospel in Greek, under the direction and with the approbation of that apostle. Saint Augustine thought it was an abridgment of the Gospel of Matthew. According to tradition, he suffered martyrdom in Egypt in 68 A.D. By many critics he is identified with John surnamed Mark, who was a companion of Paul and Barnabas in their mission to the Gentiles about 45 A.D., (Acts xii. 12, 25, xiii. 13, xv. 37,) and who was in Rome with Paul in 63 A.D.

Mark'ham, (CLEMENT ROBERTS,) an English geographer and author, born at Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, July 20, 1830. He was a naval officer from 1844 to 1851, entered the civil service in 1855, and afterwards was employed in the India Office. He visited the Arctic regions in 1850–51, travelled extensively in Peru, (1852,) and introduced successfully the culture of cinchona-trees into India, (1860–61,) carrying the plants from South America. He was attached to the British army in Abyssinia, 1867–68. He has written several works relating to South America and India, besides works of travel, etc., and a "Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," (1863,) "Life of Lord Fairfax," (1870,) "Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," (1875,) "Peruvian Bark," (1880,) etc.

Markham, mark'ăm, (GERVASE,) an English soldier and miscellaneous writer, born in Nottinghamshire about 1570, served in the royalist army in the civil war. He was the author of a tragedy entitled "Herod and Antipater," "The Poem of Poems, or Sion's Muse," etc., and other works. Died about 1655.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" LANGBAINE, "Dramatic Poets;" DRAKE, "Shakespeare and his Times."

Mark'land, (JEREMIAH,) an eminent English scholar and critic, born in Lancashire in 1693. He published editions of the "Sylvæ" of Statius (1728) and the "Supplices" of Euripides, which are esteemed masterpieces of acute criticism. He also assisted Dr. Taylor in preparing his editions of Demosthenes and Lysias, and published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus," etc., in which he attempts to prove them spurious. Died in 1776.

See NICHOLS and BOWYER, "Literary Anecdotes."

Markof, mar'kof, **Markov**, or **Markow**, (ARCADI IVANOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist. On the accession of Alexander I. he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to France, (1800.)

Marlborough, măl'bŭr-ŭh, (popularly called in French MALBROUK, măl'brook'; Sp. MAMBRU, mâm-broo',) DUKE OF, originally **John Churchill**, an English general, whose military genius and triumphs have been equalled by those of few men of modern times, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, June 24, 1650. He was the son of Sir Winston Churchill and of Elizabeth Drake. His education was rather defective. He received from nature an eminently handsome person, a bland temper, and all the qualities essential to a successful general and courtier. In 1672, with the rank of captain, he served in the army which fought in alliance with France against the Dutch. His bravery in this and the ensuing campaigns attracted the favourable notice of Turenne and Louis XIV. At the peace of 1678 he returned to England, and married Sarah Jennings, whose talents and imperious temper enabled her to exert an important influence over his political conduct.

He was the favourite attendant and confidential agent of the Duke of York before his accession as James II., in 1685; and soon after that event he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Churchill of Sandridge. Having contributed to the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor, he was made a major-general. His wife was the favourite of the king's daughter, Princess Anne, over whom she had a complete ascendency. In the combinations and intrigues which preceded the revolution of 1688, Lord Churchill acted with deep duplicity. After secretly committing himself to the cause of William of Orange, he professed his devotion to James in November, 1688, and, a few days later, deserted to the stronger party. He was created Earl of Marlborough on the accession of William III., (1689,) and made a lord of the bedchamber.

He commanded the English forces employed against the French in the Low Countries in 1689, and led a successful expedition against Cork and Kinsale in September, 1690. While he was thus trusted by William and hated as an arch-traitor by the Jacobites, he opened a treasonable correspondence with the dethroned king, who was at Saint Germain's. According to Macaulay, he undertook to corrupt the army, with which his brilliant successes and winning manners rendered him a favourite in spite of his sordid avarice. The country being apprised of this plot, he was deprived of his offices in January, 1692, and committed to the Tower a few months later. Though he was quickly admitted to bail, he passed the next four years in disgrace. About the end of 1696 he was restored to his military rank and command, and admitted to the privy council. (Respecting Macaulay's charges against Marlborough, see J. Paget's "New Examen," 1861, and the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.)

In 1701, William took Marlborough to Holland, gave him command of his army, and invested him with ample powers to negotiate with the allies in relation to the impending war of the Spanish succession. He displayed here the sagacity and address of a consummate diplomatist. The accession of Queen Anne, in March, 1702, opened to him a brilliant career of glory abroad and power at home. He became commander-in-chief of the allied army, and at the end of the campaign in Flanders, December, 1702, was created Duke of Marlborough. About this time he and Prince Eugene began to act in concert, and formed a cordial friendship, which greatly promoted the success of the allies. Among their most celebrated achievements was the decisive victory at Blenheim over the French marshal Tallard, August 13, 1704. Marlborough gained a great victory at Ramillies in 1706, and shared with Eugene the triumph at Oudenarde in 1708. The allies also claimed the victory over Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, (1709,) although their loss amounted, it is said, to 25,000 men.

During these foreign transactions, Godolphin, the duke's personal and political friend, had been the head of the English Tory ministry. The Tories, who had the warm sympathy of the queen, wished to discontinue the war, and fomented intrigues against Marlborough. His duchess, a zealous Whig, with much importunity prevailed on him to coalesce with the Whigs, who insisted on prolonging the war. The fondness of the queen for the Duchess of Marlborough was at length turned into violent aversion. The Tories obtained a complete ascendency in 1710, and Marlborough was dismissed with disgrace from all his employments at the end of 1711. On the accession of George I. (1714) he was restored to favour, and again became captain-general and master of the ordnance. He died in 1722, leaving his titles and estate to the male heirs of his daughter, who was married to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. (See SPENCER.)

See COXE, "Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough," 3 vols., 1818; SIR A. ALISON, "Life of Marlborough," 1847; MACAULAY, "History of England;" THOMAS LEDYARD, "History of John, Duke of Marlborough," 3 vols., 1736; JOHN CAMPBELL, "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," 2 vols., 1736; CHARLES BUCKE, "Life of John, Duke of Marlborough," 1839; J. F. HUGUES DUTEMS, "Histoire de J. Churchill," etc., 3 vols., 1806–08, written by the order of Napoleon I.; GEORGE MURRAY, "History of the Duke of Marlborough;" ABRAHAM DE VRYER, "Historie van J. Churchill," etc., 4 vols., 1738–40; "History of Prince Eugene and Marlborough," by DUMONT and ROUSSET, translated from the French, 1736.

Marlborough, (SARAH JENNINGS,) DUCHESS OF, the wife of the preceding, born in 1660, was celebrated for her beauty, ambition, and political influence. She was brought up from childhood with the princess Anne, who regarded her with romantic fondness, combined with the deference which the weak feel for superior minds. Impatient of the restraints of etiquette, Anne, in conversa-

tion and correspondence with her favourite, assumed the name of Mrs. Morley, and addressed her friend as Mrs. Freeman. In 1678 Miss Jennings was married to Colonel Churchill, in whom she found an uxorious husband. "History," says Macaulay, "exhibits to us few spectacles more remarkable than that of a great and wise man who could carry into effect vast and profound schemes of policy only by inducing one foolish woman, who was often unmanageable, to manage another woman who was more foolish still. . . . To the last hour of her husband's life, she enjoyed the pleasure and distinction of being the one human being who was able to mislead that far-sighted and sure-footed judgment, who was fervently loved by that cold heart and servilely feared by that intrepid spirit." Having been supplanted in the royal favour by Mrs. Masham, she was dismissed from court in 1710, and became an inveterate misanthrope. Died in 1744.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844.

Marliani, mar-le-ä'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Milan. He wrote "Topography of Rome," ("Urbis Romæ Topographia,") and other works. Died about 1560.

Marlorat, mär'lo'rä', (AUGUSTIN,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1506. He became minister of the Reformed Church at Rouen in 1560, and acquired a great influence by his talents. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and other works. He was put to death at Rouen in 1563.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Marlowe, mar'lo, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English dramatist, born at Canterbury in 1564. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1587. He afterwards devoted himself to dramatic writing, and, according to some authorities, became an actor. He was addicted to low vices, and was killed in a quarrel with a footman in 1593. The principal dramas known to be his are "The Jew of Malta," "Edward the Second," and "The Tragical History, etc. of Dr. Faustus:" the last-named was the original of Goethe's celebrated "Faust." Marlowe is characterized by the French critic Villemain as a genius, whose rude dramas, disorderly as his life, contain splendid beauties and a gloomy audacity, the influence of which has not been lost upon Shakspeare. His "Faust" is less elegant and less ironical than that of Goethe, but every thing that the pathos of such a subject can effect—the fever of doubt in a superstitious imagination, the boldness of impiety in a despairing heart—stamps this work with the impress of extraordinary power. His "Edward II." was greatly admired by Charles Lamb, who says that one of its scenes moves pity and terror beyond any scene, ancient or modern.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" VILLEMAIN, "Mélanges littéraires;" DRAKE, "Shakspeare and his Times;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., (1821.)

Marmier, mär'me-ä', (XAVIER,) a French *littérateur* and traveller, was born at Pontarlier in 1809. He published, among other works, "Studies on Goethe," "Poetic Sketches," and "History of Literature in Denmark and Sweden," (1839,) and made numerous translations from the English and German.

Mar'mĭ-ŏn, (SHAKERLY,) an English dramatist, born in Northamptonshire in 1602. His principal works are the comedies of "Holland's Leaguer," "A Fine Companion," and "The Antiquary." Died in 1639.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Marmitta, mar-mĕt'tä, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian gem-engraver, born at Parma. Among his master-pieces is a cameo representing a head of Socrates. He lived about 1500.

Marmol, de, dä mar-mōl', (LUIS CARAVAJAL,) a Spanish writer, born at Granada about 1520, accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his African campaigns. He wrote a "General Description of Africa," (1599,) and a "History of the Rebellion, etc. of the Moors of Granada," (1600.)

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Marmont, de, dẽh mär'môn', (AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE,) Duke of Ragusa, a celebrated French marshal, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1774, received his military education at the artillery school of Châlons. He accompanied Bonaparte as aide-de-camp in the Italian campaign of 1794, and, as general of brigade, took part in the invasion of Egypt in 1798. He fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Marengo, (1800,) obtained command of a division, and was appointed inspector-general of artillery about 1802. Having assisted at the capture of Ulm, in 1805, Marmont became in 1806 general-in-chief of the army in Dalmatia, and gained a signal victory over a superior force of Russians and Montenegrins at Castelnuovo. In 1807 he carried out a system of public works, the most important of which was a line of road-way two hundred and ten miles in length; and for this service he was created Duke of Ragusa. Soon after the battle of Wagram (1809) he was made a marshal of France, and appointed Governor-General of the Illyrian provinces. As commander of the second corps, in 1813 he took part in the battles of Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, and closed the campaign of 1814 by his engagement near Paris with the allied army of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, (March 30.) Though contending against a greatly superior force, Marmont and Mortier refused to capitulate until authorized to do so by Joseph Bonaparte. In April, 1814, Marshal Marmont, after stipulating with Prince Schwarzenberg for the withdrawal of the French troops into Normandy, entered the service of the allies. He subsequently filled several high offices under the Bourbons. Being called upon to suppress the revolt of July, 1830, he brought great opprobrium upon himself by his failure in this difficult task; his name was struck off the army list, and he was exiled. He died at Venice in 1852, leaving "Mémoires du Duc de Raguse," (8 vols., 1856.)

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" VAULABELLE, "Histoire des deux Restaurations;" BOURRIENNE, "Mémoires;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" MAUDUIT, "Derniers Jours de la grande Armée;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Maréchal Marmont, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857.

Marmontel, mär'môn'tĕl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic and miscellaneous writer, born in Limousin in 1723. His family was poor, and he was educated in the Jesuits' College at Mauriac, but he did not enter their order. At an early age he acquired the friendship and patronage of Voltaire, on whose recommendation he visited Paris in 1746, and published the same year a translation of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." He brought out in 1748 his "Dionysius the Tyrant," ("Denys le Tyran,") which was soon followed by "Aristomène" and "Cléopâtre," three tragedies, which had considerable success at the time. His "Moral Tales" ("Contes moraux," 1761) were received with extraordinary favour, and were translated into the principal languages of Europe, including Danish and Hungarian. They are written with great elegance and animation; though their morality is often questionable. About this time Marmontel was imprisoned for a short time in the Bastille, on a false accusation of having satirized a person of rank. He published in 1763 his "Poétique Française," and in 1767 his political romance of "Bélisaire," which obtained great popularity and has taken its place among the classics of the language. The empress Catherine II. ordered a translation of it into Russian, and versions of it appeared in nearly all the European languages. Some passages in the book, however, which favoured toleration, were denounced by the Sorbonne, and the work was condemned by the Archbishop of Paris, as containing impious and heretical propositions. In the exciting controversy which followed, Voltaire took an active part, and published several witty and caustic pamphlets in defence of his protégé. Marmontel was soon after appointed historiographer of France. Among the most important of his other works we may name "Les Incas," a romance, dedicated to Gustavus III. of Sweden, the comic operas of "Le Huron," "Sylvain," and "Zémire et Azor," and the tragedy of "Les Héraclides," which is highly commended by La

Harpe. His "Eléments de Littérature" (6 vols., 1787) is also ranked among his best productions. In 1783 Marmontel succeeded D'Alembert as perpetual secretary of the French Academy. He lived in retirement in the country during the greater part of the Revolution, and died in 1799, leaving "Mémoires" of his life. He had married about 1778 the niece of Abbé Morellet.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" SAINT-SURIN, "Notice sur Marmontel," 1824; LA HARPE, "Lycée;" GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" VILLENAVE, "Notice sur les Ouvrages de Marmontel," 1820; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv.; MORELLET, "Eloge de Marmontel," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1805.

Marmora, della, del'lâ mar'mo-râ, (ALBERTO **Ferrero**—fêr-râ'ro,) COUNT, a Sardinian general and savant, born in 1789. He entered the French army, and rose to be military commander in the island of Sardinia in 1849. He published "Travels in Sardinia; or, Statistical, Physical, and Political Description of that Island."

Marmora, della, (ALESSANDRO FERRERO,) brother of the preceding, born in 1799, fought in the war for Italian independence in 1848, and became a major-general. He died in the Crimea in 1855.

Marmora, della, (ALFONSO FERRERO,) an Italian general and statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in Turin in 1804. He was appointed minister of war by the King of Sardinia in November, 1849, resigned in February, 1855, and the same year took command of the Sardinian forces in the Crimean war, after which he again served as minister of war. He was president of the Council of Ministers from July, 1859, to July, 1860. In September, 1864, he became minister of foreign affairs and president of the Council of Ministers in the kingdom of Italy. He was succeeded by Ricasoli in June, 1866, took command of the army, and was defeated by the archduke Albert of Austria, at Custozza, in July of the same year. Died at Florence, January 8, 1878.

Marmora, della, (CARLO FERRERO,) MARQUIS, Prince of Masserano, eldest brother of the preceding, was born in 1788. Having been made lieutenant-general and senator of the kingdom of Sardinia, he accompanied Charles Albert as first aide-de-camp in the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. Died in 1854.

Marne, de, deh mârn, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish Jesuit and historian, born at Douai in 1699, wrote a "History of the County of Namur," which has a high reputation. Died in 1756.

Marne, de, or **Demarne,** (JEAN LOUIS,) a painter, born at Brussels in 1744. He was reduced to the necessity of working at the porcelain-manufactory of Sèvres, and fell into a mannerism called the *manière porcelaine.* His early style was much more graceful. Died in 1829.

Marner, mar'ner, (KONRAD,) a German minnesinger, flourished about 1250–70.

Marnesia or **Marnezia.** See LEZAY-MARNESIA.

Marnix de Saint-Aldegonde, van, vân mâr'neks' deh sân'tâl'deh-gônd', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent Flemish writer and Protestant Reformer, was born at Brussels in 1538. He studied at Geneva, where he acquired the friendship of Calvin and adopted his faith. In 1566 he drew up the celebrated formulary of the Flemish nobles against the Inquisition. As burgomaster of Antwerp, he defended that city in 1584 against Alexander, Duke of Parma; but he was forced to capitulate in 1585. He was the author of a "Picture of the Difference between the Christian Religion and Popery," and "The Romish Bee-Hive." He also translated the Psalms into Dutch verse, and was engaged on a Flemish version of the Scriptures when he died, in 1598. "He was," says Motley, "a man of most rare and versatile genius. Scholar, theologian, diplomatist, swordsman, orator, poet, pamphleteer, he had genius for all things, and was eminent in all."

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. iii.; STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" JOHANNES PRINS, "Leven van P. van Marnix," 1782; DRESSELHUIS, "F. van Marnix, Heer van Mont Saint-Aldegonde," 1832; WILLEM BROES, "F. van Marnix, Heer van Saint-Aldegonde," etc., 2 vols., 1838–40.

Maro, the cognomen of PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO. (See VIRGIL.)

Maro, (JOHN.) See MARON, SAINT.

Marochetti, mâ-ro-ket'tee, (CHARLES,) BARON, a celebrated Sardinian sculptor, born at Turin about 1805. After executing several works in Paris, among which was an equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, he went to London in 1848. Under the patronage of the court and the nobility, he produced a colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, (1851,) a bust of Prince Albert, an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria at Glasgow, (1854,) a statue of Lord Clyde, (1867,) and several groups of statuary. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1866. Died in December, 1867.

Marochetti, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian scholar, father of the preceding, was born in Piedmont about 1768. He was appointed advocate to the court of cassation in Paris. Died in 1820.

Maroli, mâ'ro-lee, (DOMENICO,) a Sicilian painter, born at Messina in 1612. He was killed in the revolution of Naples, (1676.)

Marolles, de, deh mâ'rol', (MICHEL,) a French *littérateur,* born in Touraine in 1600, was Abbé de Villeloin. He made translations from Juvenal, Statius, and other classics, which were much esteemed at the time. He made a valuable collection of prints, which were added to the royal cabinet. Died in 1681.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. DE MAROLLES, "Mémoires," 1656, (and in 3 vols., 1755.)

Mâ'ron, SAINT, written also **Maroun,** an anchorite of the fourth century, resided in Asia Minor. He is supposed by some writers to have been the founder of the Maronites, while others ascribe the origin of that sect to another of the same name, living in the seventh century.

Maroncelli, mâ-ron-chel'lee, (PIERO,) an Italian patriot, musician, and poet, born at Forlì in 1795. He published in 1819 a hymn, for which he was imprisoned a short time. He was again arrested in 1820, and condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where his intimate friend Silvio Pellico was confined at the same time. They were at first separated, but at the end of three years were permitted to enjoy each other's society. They were released in 1830, Maroncelli having previously suffered the amputation of one of his legs, in consequence of a disease contracted in the prison. Died in New York in 1846.

See SILVIO PELLICO, "My Prisons;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marone, mâ-ro'nâ, (ANDREA,) an Italian improvisatore, born in the Friuli in 1474, was celebrated for his skill in improvising Latin verse on any given subject. Died in 1527.

Maroni, da, dâ mâ-ro'nee, or **Maron,** mâ-rôn', (THERESA,) a sister of the celebrated Raphael Mengs, was distinguished as a painter of miniatures. Having accompanied her brother to Rome, she was there married to the Chevalier da Maroni, an artist. Died in 1806.

Maroof- (or **Marouf-**) **el-Karkhi,** mâ-rôôf' êl kar'-kee, one of the founders of the Soofees, (Soufis,) or Mussulman mystics, born near Bagdâd about 750; died about 815.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber."

Maroof- (or Marouf-) Mohammed-ben-Abdel-Khalik, mâ-rôôf' mo-hâm'mêd bên âb'dêl kâ'lik, an Arab lexicographer of the ninth century. His principal work is an Arabic Lexicon, in which words are explained in Persian.

Marot, mâ'ro', (CLÉMENT,) a French poet, born at Cahors in 1495, was a son of Jean, noticed below. He was patronized at the court of Francis I., and became a page to his sister, Margaret of Valois. He was imprisoned in 1526 on a charge of heresy, and during his confinement composed his "Enfer," ("Hell,") an allegorical satire, and prepared a new edition of the "Roman du Rose." After his release he visited Geneva, where he professed Calvinism; but he was subsequently obliged to leave the place, on account of some misdemeanour, and, having renounced his new faith, accompanied Francis I. in his Italian campaign of 1535. He was the author of numerous lyric poems, epigrams, etc., which were greatly admired for their grace and vivacity; and the *style Marotique* has been imitated by La Fontaine

and other French writers. His version of the Psalms was very popular at the time. Died in 1544.

See Auguis, "Vie de Marot," prefixed to an edition of his works, 5 vols., 1823: Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Jan Suet, "Leven en Bedrijf van C. Marot," 1655; Sainte-Beuve, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Marot, (Daniel,) son of the architect Jean Marot noticed below, was born in Paris about 1660. He became architect to William, Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England in 1688.

Marot, (François,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1667; died in 1719.

Marot, (Jean,) a French poet, born near Caen in 1463, was patronized by Anne of Brittany, queen of Charles VIII. He subsequently accompanied Louis XII. in his expedition to Venice and Genoa, of which he wrote an account. Died in 1523.

See Sainte-Beuve, "La Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Marot, (Jean,) a French architect and engraver, born in Paris about 1630. He furnished the design for the principal façade of the Louvre. Although a Protestant, he was appointed royal architect. Died in 1679.

Maroto, mȧ-ro'to, (Don Rafael,) a Spanish Carlist general, born at Conca in 1785. On the death of Zumala-Carreguy, he was appointed to the chief command in Biscay, and soon after defeated Espartero at Arrigoria. In 1839 he concluded with the queen's party the treaty of Bergara. Died in 1847.

Maroun. See Maron.

Maroutha. See Marutha.

Marozia, mȧ-rot'se-ȧ, or **Mariuccia**, mȧ-re-oot'chȧ, a Roman lady, celebrated for her beauty and profligacy, was the daughter of the famous Theodora. She was successively married to Duke Alberic of Tuscany, Guido, Marquis of Tuscany, and Hugo, King of Italy and Arles. In 928 she caused Pope John X. to be murdered, and afterwards raised three others to the tiara, among whom was her son by Pope Sergius III. Her son Alberic having revolted against her, she was imprisoned for the remainder of her life.

Mar-pes'sa, [Gr. *Μάρπησσα*; Fr. Marpesse, măr'-pĕss',] a daughter of Evenus, beloved by Apollo.

See Homer's "Iliad," book ix.

Marpurg, maR'pŏŏRG, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) an eminent writer on music, born at Seehausen, in Prussian Saxony, in 1718. Among his principal works are "Treatises on Fugue," "Critical Introduction to the History of Music," (1754,) and "Rudiments of Theoretic Music," (1760.) Died in 1795.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Marquard. See Freher, (Marquard.)

Marquet, măr'kȧ', (François Nicolas,) a French botanist, and physician to Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, was born at Nancy in 1687. He wrote several medical and botanical works. Died in 1759.

Marquette, măr'kĕt', (Jacques,) a celebrated French missionary and discoverer, was born in Picardy. He travelled and laboured several years in Canada and other regions. The first Europeans who are certainly known to have discovered and explored the Mississippi River were Father Marquette and M. Joliet, who in 1673 conducted a small exploring party from Quebec. Entering the great river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, they descended in canoes nearly to the mouth of the Arkansas, or to latitude 34°, which they reached in July, 1673. They were deterred from pursuing the voyage by reports that the river below was infested by armed savages, and they returned in canoes to the mouth of the Illinois, which they ascended. Marquette wrote a narrative of this expedition, which was published in Paris in 1681. "He writes," says Professor Sparks, "as a scholar and as a man of careful observation and practical sense. In every point of view, this tract is one of the most interesting among those that illustrate the early history of America." Having resumed his missionary labours among the Miamis on Lake Michigan, he died there in 1675.

See Charlevoix, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" Sparks, "American Biography," vol. x., 1st series.

Marquis, măr'ke', (Alexandre Louis,) a French botanist, born at Dreux in 1777. He published "Fragments of Botanic Philosophy," and other works. Died in 1828.

Marracci, mar-rȧt'chee, (Luigi,) an Italian priest, eminent as an Oriental scholar, was born at Lucca in 1612. He became professor of Arabic in the College della Sapienza, Rome. His principal work is an excellent edition of the Koran in Arabic, with a Latin version, (1698.) "This," says Hallam, "is still esteemed the best." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1700.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Marrast, mȧ'rȧs', (Armand,) a French republican journalist and political writer, born in Haute-Garonne in 1801. Soon after the revolution of 1830 he became associate editor of the "Tribune," the organ of the ultra-Liberal party. He was imprisoned in 1834 on a charge of being implicated in the "Conspiracy of April," but he soon effected his escape, and repaired to England, where he married Lady Fitz-Clarence. On his return to France he succeeded Armand Carrel (1836) as principal editor of "Le National," a popular daily journal, which he conducted with great ability for nearly twelve years. After the abdication of Louis Philippe, (1848,) Marrast became successively secretary of the provisional government, mayor of Paris, and president of the Constituent Assembly. He made valuable contributions to the "Paris Révolutionnaire" and other works. Died in 1852.

See Regnault, "Armand Marrast," in "Le Siècle," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marre, van, vȧn maR, (Jan,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1696. His principal works are tragedies entitled "Jacqueline of Bavaria" and "Marcus Curtius." Died in 1763.

Marrier, mȧ'rē-ȧ', (Martin,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born in Paris in 1572. He published "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," (1614.) Died in 1644.

Marron, mȧ'rŏN', (Marie Anne Carrelet,) Baronne de Meillonaz, a French artist and dramatic writer, born at Dijon in 1725. She was a friend and correspondent of Voltaire. Died in 1778.

See Voltaire, "Correspondance."

Marron, mȧ'rŏN', (Paul Henri,) a Protestant divine, of French extraction, born at Leyden in 1754. He became pastor of a church in Paris in 1788, and favoured the Revolution. He contributed numerous valuable articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and published other works, on various subjects. He died in 1832, leaving a large collection of engraved portraits, which were purchased by Louis Philippe.

See Haag, "La France protestante."

Marryatt, (Florence.) See Ross-Church.

Mar'ry-at, (Frederick,) a popular English novelist and naval officer, born in London in 1792. He entered the service as midshipman under Lord Cochrane in 1806, and distinguished himself during the three following years in numerous engagements in the Mediterranean and off the French coasts. He was made a captain in 1815, and in 1821 commanded the Rosario, which brought to the English government the news of the death of Napoleon. He assisted in the attack on Rangoon in 1823, and in the expedition against the Malays in 1824. He published, besides other novels, "Peter Simple," (1834,) "Jacob Faithful," (1834,) "Japhet in Search of his Father," (1836,) "Mr. Midshipman Easy," (1836,) and "Masterman Ready," (1841.) Among his works is "Valerie," an Autobiography, and a "Diary in America," (6 vols., 1839.) Died in 1848.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839.

Mars, [Gr. Ἄρης, (*Arēs*;) It. Marte, maR'tȧ,] the name of the Roman god of war, was a contraction of Mavors. He was supposed to be a son of Jupiter and Juno, and was identified with the Ares of Greek mythology. According to Ovid, he was a son of Juno, but had no father. He was worshipped with extraordinary honours by the Romans, of whom he was one of the tutelary deities. Homer and other poets relate that Mars fought for the Trojans at the siege of Troy and was wounded by Diomede. He was called Gradivus,

Quirinus, Mavors, Salisubulus, Mamers, Enyalus, and Camulus. The amours of Mars and Venus are very celebrated. He was said to be the father of Romulus, Remus, Cupid, Harmonia, and Meleager. Ares was one of the twelve great Olympian gods of the Greeks, and was especially worshipped in Thrace. According to tradition, he fled to Egypt during the contest between Typhon and the gods, and changed himself into a fish. Having killed a son of Neptune, he was prosecuted before the Areopagus (Mars Hill) at Athens, and was acquitted. Mars was believed to love war for its own sake, and to delight in carnage. He is usually represented as a grim soldier in full armour,—sometimes as driving furiously in a war-chariot.

Mars, marz or mȧrs, (ANNE FRANÇOISE HIPPOLYTE **Boutet Monvel**—boo'tā' mòn'vĕl',) MADEMOISELLE, a celebrated French actress, born in Paris in 1779. She was the daughter of Monvel, a popular actor at the Théâtre Français, and an actress named Mars, and was early trained for the stage. She excelled in genteel comedy, in which she was considered unrivalled among the actors of her time. She retired from the stage in 1841. Died in 1847.

See A. LIREUX. "Mademoiselle Mars; Notice biographique," 1847; L. FUSIL, "Notice sur Mademoiselle Mars," 1847; R. DE BEAUVOIR, "Mémoires de Mademoiselle Mars," 2 vols., 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marsais, du. See DUMARSAIS.

Marsand, mar-sȧnd', (ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1765. He published an excellent edition of Petrarch's poems, with a memoir, and several original works on various subjects. Died in 1842.

Marschall von Bieberstein, mar'shȧl fon bee'bĕr-stīn', (FRIEDRICH,) FREIHERR, a German botanist, born in 1766, removed to Russia, where he became a councillor of state. He published "Flora Taurico-Caucasica," (1808–19.) Died in 1826.

Marschner, marsh'nĕr, (HEINRICH,) a German composer and musician, born at Zittau in 1795, was appointed chapel-master at Hanover. Among his most popular works are the operas of "The Vampyre," "The Templar and the Jewess," and "Hans Heiling." Died in 1861.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Mars'dĕn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Orientalist, of English extraction, born at Dublin in 1754. Having entered the service of the East India Company, he sailed in 1771 to Bencoolen, Sumatra, where he was appointed principal secretary to the government and devoted himself to the study of the Malay language. He returned in 1779 to England, and was soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published in 1782 his "History of Sumatra," which was very favourably received and was translated into French and German. He was subsequently appointed chief secretary to the board of admiralty, with the war salary of £4000 per annum. Having resigned this post in 1807, he brought out in 1812 his "Grammar" and "Dictionary" of the Malay language, which are esteemed standard works. He also made an excellent translation of the "Travels of Marco Polo," with a commentary, and wrote a description of Eastern coins, entitled "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata," (1823.) He gave up his pension to the government in 1831, and soon after presented his valuable collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College. Died in 1836.

Marsh, (ANNA CALDWELL,) MRS., an English authoress, born in Staffordshire about 1798. Among her most popular works are "Tales of the Woods and Fields," (1836,) "Ravenscliffe," "Mount Sorel," (1843,) and "Emilia Wyndham," (1846.) Died October 5, 1874.

Marsh, (CATHERINE,) an English writer, born at Colchester about 1815. Among her works are "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," "English Hearts and English Hands," and "Light for the Line, or the Story of Thomas Ward," which have gained extensive popularity.

Marsh, (DEXTER,) an American geologist, born in 1806, made a large and choice collection of specimens of fossil footprints, obtained chiefly in the Connecticut valley. Died in 1853.

Marsh, (GEORGE PERKINS,) LL.D., an American philologist, born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 15, 1801. He was appointed minister to Turkey in 1849, in 1852 was sent on an embassy to Greece, and in 1861 was appointed minister to Italy. His chief published works are a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language, compiled and translated from the Grammar of Rask," (1838,) "Lectures on the English Language," (1861,) "The Origin and History of the English Language," (1862,) "Man and Nature," (1864,) enlarged and re-written, and issued in 1874 under the title of "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." He died July 24, 1882. His wife, Caroline C. Marsh, has published a number of poems and made translations from the German.

Marsh, (HERBERT,) a learned English theologian, born in London in 1757. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1807, and rose to be Bishop of Peterborough in 1819. He published several religious and controversial treatises, and translated Michaelis's "Introduction to the New Testament" into English. Died in 1839.

Marsh, (JAMES,) an English chemist, born in 1789, was the inventor of an apparatus, called by his name, which detects the presence of arsenic in liquids, however minute the quantity. Its utility and certainty were verified by Orfila and other toxicologists. Died in 1846.

Marsh, (JAMES,) D.D., a distinguished American scholar and divine, born at Hartford, Vermont, in 1794. He was appointed professor of classics at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and in 1826 president of the University of Vermont. He translated from the German Herder's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," and contributed religious and philosophical essays to the "Christian Spectator" and other journals. Died at Colchester, Vermont, July 3, 1842.

Marsh, (NARCISSUS,) a learned prelate, born in Wiltshire in 1638, became successively Archbishop of Dublin and of Armagh. He wrote an "Essay on an Introduction to the Theory of Sounds," which was inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society. Died in 1713.

Marsh, (OTHNIEL CHARLES,) an eminent American palæontologist, born at Lockport, New York, October 29, 1831. He graduated at Yale in 1860, studied (1862–65) at Berlin, Breslau, and Heidelberg, and in 1866 was appointed professor of palæontology in Yale College. Professor March is distinguished for the astonishing number and great importance of his discoveries of new species of extinct vertebrate animals, very largely from the Rocky Mountain region. He is author of some one hundred and fifty valuable scientific papers, and of "Odontornithes," (4to, 1880.)

Mar'shall, (CHARLES KIMBALL,) an American Methodist divine, born at Durham, Maine, in 1812, became pastor of a church at Natchez, Mississippi.

Mar'shall, (EMMA, *née* **Martin**,) an English novelist, born near Cromer about 1832. Of her very numerous tales, "Mrs. Mainwaring's Journal" (1874) and "Life's Aftermath" (1876) are among the best-known.

Marshall, (HUMPHREY,) an American soldier and lawyer, born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 13, 1812. He graduated at West Point in 1832, but left the army in 1833, and became a prominent lawyer and politician, being twice sent to Congress. He was a colonel of volunteer cavalry in the Mexican war, and a major-general in the Confederate service, 1861–65. Died at Louisville, March 28, 1872. He was a grandson of Humphry Marshall, noticed below.

Marshall, (HUMPHRY,) an American botanist, was a resident of Pennsylvania. He published in 1785 his "Arbustum Americanum," or catalogue of the trees and shrubs of America, which was translated into French. He was born in 1722, and died in 1801.

See W. DARLINGTON, "Memorials of John Bartram and H. Marshall," 1849.

Marshall, (JOHN,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born at Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755. He was the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Marshall and Mary Keith, who had fifteen children. He never attended a college, but he was well educated under the care of his father. He enlisted in the army in 1776, became a captain in

May, 1777, and served at the battles of Brandywine, September, 1777, Germantown, and Monmouth, June, 1778. Having resigned his commission in 1781, he began to practise law, and was chosen a member of the House of Delegates in 1782. In 1783 he married Mary Willis Ambler, of York, Virginia, and became a resident of Richmond. As a member of the Convention of Virginia, in 1788, he advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution by several powerful speeches. He contributed more to the adoption of this Constitution by Virginia than any man except James Madison. He became identified with the Federal party, and cordially supported the administration of Washington. His reputation was widely extended by a speech in the Assembly of Virginia in favour of the treaty negotiated by John Jay with Great Britain in 1794. In 1797 he was associated with General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry in a special mission to the French Directory. His inclination or interest induced him to decline several high offices, but, at the special request of General Washington, he became a candidate for Congress, and was elected, in 1799. He made a great speech in Congress, defending President Adams for his surrender of Thomas Nash, alias Robbins, who was claimed by the British government as a fugitive from justice. This speech settled forever the question whether such cases should be decided by the executive or the judiciary. "That argument," says R. W. Griswold, "deserves to be ranked among the most dignified displays of human intellect." He was appointed secretary of state by President Adams in May, 1800, and displayed great diplomatic ability in his correspondence with Rufus King, minister to England. On the 31st of January, 1801, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. He performed the functions of this high office for thirty-four years, and rendered important services by the just and liberal principles according to which he construed the Constitution. His profound learning and wisdom, his moral courage, and his high-toned virtue secured for him universal respect and confidence. His services as an expounder of constitutional law are commended by Judge Story in the following terms: "If all others of the chief justice's judicial arguments had perished, his luminous judgments on these occasions would have given an enviable immortality to his name." In 1804 he published a "Life of George Washington," (5 vols.,) which is highly esteemed. Judge Marshall was distinguished for his benevolence, modesty, urbanity, and simplicity. He was a devout believer in Christianity, and was happy in his domestic relations. He died in Philadelphia (whither he had gone for medical advice) in July, 1835. "To one who cannot follow his great judgments," says R. W. Griswold, "in which at the same time the depths of legal wisdom are disclosed and the limits of human reason measured, the language of just eulogy must wear an appearance of extravagance. In his own profession he stands for the reverence of the wise rather than for the enthusiasm of the many."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America:" JUDGE JOSEPH STORY, notice of John Marshall, in the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; HORACE BINNEY, "Eulogy on the Life and Character of John Marshall;" "North American Review" for January, 1828, and January, 1836.

Mar'shall or **Mareschal**, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in Leicestershire about 1621. He became successively rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, chaplain-in-ordinary to the king, and Dean of Gloucester, (1681.) He was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues and of the Anglo-Saxon, and published "Observations on Two Ancient Versions of the Gospels,—the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon," (in Latin, 1665,) also a "Life of Archbishop Usher." Died in 1685.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Marshall, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) an American lawyer, a nephew of Chief-Justice John Marshall. He was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, June 7, 1801, and became a highly successful lawyer of Louisville. He was also a judge and a member of Congress. As a political orator and wit he had great fame. Died at Versailles, Kentucky, September 22, 1864.

Marshall, (THOMAS WILLIAM M.,) an English theological writer, born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took orders in the Anglican Church. In 1845 he became a Roman Catholic, and in his "Comedy of Convocation" and "My Clerical Friends and their Relations to Modern Thought" (1873) he showed himself a vigorous satirist of his former religious associates. Among his other works are "Christian Missions, their Agents, their Methods, and their Results," (1862,) "Catholic Missions in Southern India," (1865,) and "Protestant Journalism," (1874.) Died at Surbiton, Surrey, December 14, 1877.

Marshall, (WILLIAM CALDER,) a Scottish sculptor, born in Edinburgh in 1813, was a pupil of Chantrey. He visited Rome about 1836, and settled in London in 1839. Among his chief works are "Sabrina," "Una and the Lion," the "Dancing-Girl Reposing," (1846,) which gained a prize of five hundred pounds, and a statue of Sir Robert Peel.

Marshall, (WILLIAM HUMPHREY,) an English botanist and agricultural writer, born in 1745. He published a number of works which contributed greatly to the improvement of agriculture in England. He also wrote "The American Grove; or, Catalogue of the Trees, etc. of the United States." Died in 1818.

Marsh'am, (Sir JOHN,) an English chronologist, born in London in 1602. He embraced the cause of the royalists in the civil war. He was the author of a work entitled "Chronologicus Canon Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus," etc., (1672,) in which he attempts to reconcile Egyptian chronology with the Hebrew Scriptures, by supposing four collateral dynasties of Egyptian kings reigning at the same time. This theory has been adopted by several eminent scholars. Died in 1685.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" SHUCKFORD, "Sacred and Profane History."

Marsh'man, (JOSHUA,) an eminent English divine and Orientalist, born in Wiltshire in 1767. Being sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to India in 1799, he became a proficient in the Chinese, Sanscrit, and Bengalee languages. He translated the four Gospels into Chinese, and assisted Dr. Carey in preparing a Sanscrit Grammar and a Bengalee-and-English Dictionary. He also translated the works of Confucius, and wrote a "Defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, in Reply to Rammohun Roy," (1822.) Died in 1837.

See Cox, "History of the Baptist Missionary Society."

Marsigli, mar-sēl'yee, (LUIGI FERDINANDO,) a distinguished Italian naturalist and mathematician, born at Bologna in 1658. He served in the Austrian army against the Turks in 1683 and in several succeeding campaigns, and was made a colonel in 1689. He was one of the founders of the Society of Sciences and Arts at Bologna, (1712,) to which he gave a very valuable scientific collection. He afterwards visited England, where he acquired the friendship of Newton and Halley and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of "Physical History of the Sea," (1725,) a description of the shores of the Danube, entitled "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," etc., (1726, 7 vols. fol., finely illustrated,) "The Military State of the Ottoman Empire," (1732,) and other works. He had been elected in 1725 a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. Died in 1730.

See QUINCY, "Mémoires sur la Vie du Comte de Marsigli," 1741; FONTENELLE, "Eloges des Académiciens;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" G. FANTUZZI, "Memoria della Vita del Conte Marsigli," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marsilio (mar-see'le-o) [Lat. MARSIL'IUS] OF PADUA, an Italian jurist, sometimes called MENANDRINO, born at Padua. He was patronized by the emperor Louis of Bavaria, in whose favour he wrote his "Defensor Pacis," an attack on the papacy, for which he was excommunicated in 1327. Died in 1328.

Marsilius. See MARSILIO.

Marsilius Ficinus. See FICINO.

Marsin. See MARCHIN.

Marso, mar'so, [Lat. PISCI'NUS,] (PAOLO,) an Italian savant, said to have been born at Piscina. He wrote a commentary on the "Fasti" of Ovid, published in 1485, and several Latin poems.

Marsollier, mär'so'le-à', (JACQUES,) a French writer,

born in Paris in 1647, was author of a "History of the Inquisition and its Origin," (1693,) and several other works. Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Marsollier des Vivetières, mȧR'so'le-ȧ' dȧ vèv'-te-aiR', (BENOÎT JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1750, produced numerous comic operas, which had great popularity. Died in 1817.

Mars'ton, (JOHN,) an English dramatist, was the author of tragedies entitled "Antonio and Mellida," "Sophonisba," and "Antonio's Revenge," and several comedies; he was also associated with Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "Eastward, Ho!" His comedy of "The Malecontent" is esteemed his best work; but he is said to have borrowed a great part of it from Webster. Died in 1634.

Mar'ston, (PHILIP BOURKE,) an English poet, a son of Westland Marston, was born in London in 1850. He early lost his sight, finally becoming totally blind. In youth he became the devoted friend of Swinburne and D. G. Rossetti, and later was intimate with Oliver Madox Brown, a precocious artist. His principal works are "Song Tide," (1871,) "All in All," (1874,) and "Wind Voices," (1883.) Died in 1887.

Marston, (WESTLAND,) an English poet and dramatist, born in Lincolnshire in 1819. He wrote "The Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and several other popular dramas. Died Jan. 5, 1890.

Marstrand, mȧR'strȧnd, (WILHELM NIKOLAS,) a Danish painter, born at Copenhagen, December 24, 1810. He became a professor and director in the Copenhagen Art Academy, and was noted as a historical and genre painter. Died March 20, 1873.

Marsupius. See MARSUPPINI.

Marsuppini, maR-soop-pee'nee, [Lat. MARSU'PIUS,] (CARLO,) an Italian scholar, sometimes called ARETINO, born at Arezzo about 1399. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Florence in 1434, and secretary of the Florentine republic in 1444. He translated into Latin hexameter verse Homer's "Batrachomyomachia," and wrote a number of Latin poems. Died in 1453.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Mar'sus, (DOMITIUS,) a Roman poet under the reign of Augustus, was a friend of Virgil and Tibullus. Among his extant works is a poem entitled "Cicuta," and a number of fragments have been collected by Broekhuisen in his edition of Tibullus.

See WEICHERT, "De Domitio Marso, Poeta."

Marsy, mȧR'se', (GASPARD and BALTHASAR,) brothers and distinguished French sculptors, born at Cambray, the former in 1625 and the latter in 1628. Among their master-pieces are the figures of the Baths of Apollo, representing the "Tritons showering the Horses of the Sun," and the group of "Latona and her Children." Both brothers were members of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Balthasar died in 1674, and Gaspard in 1681.

See LENOIR, "Musée des Monuments Français."

Marsy, de, dęh mȧR'se', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1714. He published, among other works, a "History of Mary Stuart," and a Latin poem entitled "Painting," ("Pictura,") which was much admired. Died in 1763.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Mar'sy-as, [Gr. Μαρσύας,] a personage of the Greek mythology, was called by some authors a Satyr, and a son of Olympus. According to tradition, he found a flute which Minerva had thrown away, (because her face was distorted by playing on it,) and challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, on the condition that the victor might do what he pleased with the vanquished. Apollo gained the victory, and flayed Marsyas alive. This story was a favourite subject of ancient poets and artists.

Martainville, mȧR'tȧN'vèl', (ALPHONSE LOUIS DIEUDONNÉ,) a *littérateur* and journalist, of French extraction, born at Cadiz in 1776. He became associate editor of several political journals of Paris. He wrote a number of bold and witty satires on the Jacobins, and several popular comedies. Died in 1830.

Martange, de, dęh mȧR'tȯNzh', (N. BONNET,) a French general and writer, born at Beauce in 1722, served in the Austrian army in the Seven Years' war. He wrote several poems and tales. Died in 1806.

Marteilhe, mȧR'tȧl' or mȧR'tȧ'ye, (JEAN,) a French Protestant, born at Bergerac in 1684, was condemned in 1702 to the galleys at Dunkirk, where he spent seven years. Died in 1777.

See "The Huguenot Galley-Slave," New York, 1867: "Quarterly Review" for July, 1866.

Martel, (CHARLES.) See CHARLES MARTEL.

Martel, mȧR'tȇl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at Périgueux in 1549. He became first surgeon to Henry IV. Died about 1610.

Martel, maR-tȇl', (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, wrote a valuable work entitled "Forma de celebrar Cortes." He became royal historiographer in 1597.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. 1 part i.

Martelière, de la, dęh lȧ mȧRt'le-aiR', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French lawyer, was born at Bellesme in the sixteenth century. He published a number of pleas, one of which, in favour of the University of Paris against the Jesuits, was very much admired. Died in 1631.

Martelli, maR-tel'lee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1499. He wrote lyric poems, and "Tullia," a tragedy. Died in 1527.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Martelli or **Martello,** maR-tel'lo, (PIETRO GIACOMO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1665. He wrote poems and dramas, which were popular at the time. Died in 1727.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" "Vita di Martelli," (written by himself,) in CALOGERA's "Raccolta," vol. ii.

Martelly, de, dęh mȧR'tȧ'le', (HONORÉ FRANÇOIS RICHARD,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Aix in 1751, published a comedy entitled "The Two Figaros," and other works. Died in 1817.

Martène, mȧR'tȧN', (Dom EDMOND,) a learned French ecclesiastic, of the order of Benedictines, born in the diocese of Dijon in 1654. In 1708 he visited the abbeys and cathedrals of France, in order to procure materials for a new edition of the "Gallia Christiana." He also published a "Collection of Old Authors and Historical Monuments," (1700,) in Latin, and, conjointly with his friend Durand, "Literary Travels of Two Benedictines of Saint-Maur," (1717.) Died in 1739.

See TASSIN, "Histoire littéraire de la Congrégation de Saint Maur."

Martens, maR'tęns, written also **Mertens,** [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] (THIERRY,) a Flemish printer, born at Alost about 1450, is said to have introduced the art of printing into the Netherlands. He exercised his profession at his native town, and subsequently at Louvain and Antwerp. He printed in Roman characters, hitherto unknown, and his editions of the classics were highly prized. Martens was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who composed a Latin epitaph upon him. Died in 1534.

See MAITTAIRE, "Annales Typographicæ;" MARCHAND, "Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" F. A. VAN ISEGHEM, "Biographie de Thierry Martens," 1852; THÉODORE JUSTE, "Notice biographique sur T. Martens," 1849.

Martens, von, fon maR'tęns, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born in Hamburg in 1756. Among his works, which are chiefly written in French, we may name his "Collection of Treaties," (1791,) and "Summary of Modern European Law," (1821.) Died in 1821.

Martens, von, (KARL,) a nephew of the preceding, was born about 1790. He was employed as a diplomatist by the King of Prussia. He published, besides other works in French, "Causes célèbres du Droit de Gens," (1827,) and "Guide diplomatique," (1832.) Died in 1863.

Martensen, maR'tęn-sęn, (HANS LASSEN,) a Danish theologian, born at Flensborg in 1808. He became Bishop of Seeland in 1843, and court preacher at Copenhagen in 1845. His principal works are "Christian Baptism," "A Plan for a System of Moral Philosophy," and a treatise on Christian Doctrine. Died Feb. 4, 1884.

Mar'tha, [Gr. Μάρθα; Fr. MARTHE, mȧRt,] a sister of Mary and Lazarus of Bethany.

See John xi.: Luke x.

Marthe, mȧrt, (ANNE **Biget**—be'zhȧ',) a French nun, called SISTER MARTHA, born at Besançon in 1749, devoted herself during the Revolution to the relief of the sick and wounded, and of prisoners of all nations. Died in 1824.

Marti, mar'tee, [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] (MANUEL,) a Spanish scholar and poet, born near Valencia in 1663. He published a collection of poems, entitled "Amalthea Geographica," and made several translations from the Latin. Died in 1737.

See MAYAN, "Vita Emanuelis Martini," 1735.

Martial, mar'she-ȧl, [Fr. MARTIAL, mȧR'se'ȧl'; Lat. MARTIA'LIS; It. MARZIALE, mar't-se-ȧ'lȧ,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vale'rius Martia'lis**, a famous Latin epigrammatic poet, born at Bilbilis, in Spain, about 40 A.D., went to Rome at the age of twenty-two, and resided there thirty-five years. The events of his life are very imperfectly known; but it appears that he devoted his attention chiefly to poetry. Some epigrams which he wrote on the occasion of the public spectacles given by Titus about the year 80, procured him the favour of that prince. He was also patronized by Domitian, who made him a tribune and a Roman knight. He was intimate with Juvenal, Quintilian, and Pliny the Younger. About 98 A.D. he returned to his native place, where he died a few years later. Fourteen books of his "Epigrams" are still extant, and are much admired by some eminent critics, such as Scaliger, Lipsius, and Malte-Brun. The latter thinks his writings are among the most interesting monuments of Roman literature, though many of them offend against good taste and pure morality. Probably no poet ever estimated his works more justly than he did in the following line:

"Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt plura mala."
("Some are good, some indifferent, and more are bad.")

See CRUSIUS, "Life of Martial," in "Lives of the Roman Poets," 1726; LESSING, "Vermischte Schriften;" A. PÉRICAUD, "Essai sur Martial," 1816; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "M. V. Martialis als Mensch und Dichter," Berlin, 1843; "Martial and his Times," in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1853.

Martial d'Auvergne. See AUVERGNE, D', (MARTIAL.)

Martialis. See MARTIAL.

Martianay, mȧR'se'ȧ'nȧ', (Dom JEAN,) a French Benedictine monk and theological writer, born in 1647; died in 1717.

Martignac, de, deh mȧR'tèn'yȧk', (ÉTIENNE ALGAY,) a French *littérateur*, born at Brives-la-Gaillarde about 1620. He published "Memoirs of Gaston, Duke of Orléans," and made translations from Horace, Juvenal, and other classics. Died in 1698.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Martignac, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE SYLVÈRE GAYE,) VICOMTE, an able and eloquent French statesman under Charles X., was born at Bordeaux in 1776. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1821. As the head of the ministry that came into power in January, 1828, he held the office of minister of the interior, and sought to unite conflicting parties for the support of the throne; but, unable to effect this object, and forsaken by the king and the court, he resigned his place in August, 1829, and was succeeded by Polignac. On the trial of the latter, Martignac became his eloquent defender in the Chamber of Peers. He died in 1832, leaving a "Historical Essay on the Spanish Revolution," and other works.

See CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de la Restauration;" CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Martignac, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Martigny, mȧR'tèn'yè', (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) ABBÉ, a French archæologist, born at Sauverny, April 22, 1808. His principal work is the celebrated "Dictionnaire des Antiquités chrétiens," (1865; much enlarged, 1877.)

Martigues, mȧR'tèg', (SÉBASTIEN DE LUXEMBOURG,) VISCOUNT, a brave French officer, who assisted at the siege of Metz, (1552,) and in the capture of Calais by the Duke of Guise, (1558.) He was killed in 1569.

Mar'tin [Lat. MARTI'NUS] **I.** succeeded Theodore as pope in 649 A.D. Having condemned the Monothelites, he was banished by the emperor Constans II., who favoured that sect, to the Thracian Chersonesus, where he died in 655 A.D.

Martin II., or **Marinus I.**, succeeded John VIII. as pope in 882 A.D. Died in 884, and was succeeded by Adrian III.

Martin III., or **Marinus II.**, born at Rome, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and died in 946. His successor was Agapetus II.

Martin IV., (Cardinal SIMON **de Brion**—deh bRe'ôN', (or **Brie**—bRe,)) a native of Touraine, in France, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He adhered to the cause of Charles of Anjou, and when, after the Sicilian Vespers, that sovereign lost his power in Sicily, Martin excommunicated Peter of Aragon, who had been chosen king of that country. He died in 1285, and was succeeded by Honorius IV.

Martin V. (Cardinal OTHO **Colonna**—ko-lon'nȧ) was elected pope in 1417, in the place of John XXIII., deposed by the Council of Constance. In 1431 he called a council at Bâle, in Switzerland, for the purpose of effecting a reform in the Church, and sent Cardinal Julian Cesarini as his legate. He died soon after, and was succeeded by Eugene IV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Martin, son of Martin, King of Aragon, ascended the throne of Sicily in 1399. He married in 1401, as his second wife, Blanche, daughter of the King of Navarre. He died in 1409, and the kingdom of Sicily was united to that of Aragon by his father, who survived him.

Martin, surnamed GALLUS, a French ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, was a missionary to Poland, and wrote a history of that country, ("Chronica Polonorum,") a valuable work, and the earliest one written on that subject.

Mar'tin, (ALEXANDER,) born in New Jersey about 1740, served as a colonel in the war of the Revolution, and was chosen Governor of North Carolina in 1782. Died in 1807.

Martin, mȧR'tȧN', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Poitou in 1621. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Cartesian philosophy, and wrote "Christian Moral Philosophy," ("Philosophia Moralis Christiana.") Died in 1695.

Mar'tin, (BENJAMIN,) an English mathematician, born in Surrey in 1704. He was the author of "The Philosophical Grammar," (1735,) "New System of Optics," (1740,) and other scientific works. Died in 1782.

Martin, (BENJAMIN NICHOLAS,) D.D., LL.D., an American scholar, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, October 20, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1837 and at Yale Divinity School in 1840, held various Congregational and Presbyterian pastorates, and was professor of philosophy and logic in the University of the City of New York, 1852–83. He made large contributions to current periodical and review literature. Died in New York, December 26, 1883.

Martin, (BON LOUIS HENRI,) an eminent French historian, born at Saint-Quentin in 1810. He has published a "History of France from the Earliest Times to 1789," (18 vols., 1838–53; revised edition, 1855–60,) "Monarchy in the Seventeenth Century," (1848,) a "Life of Daniel Manin," (1859,) "Russia and Europe," (1866,) "Studies in Celtic Archæology," (1871,) "The Napoleons and the Frontiers of France," (1874,) etc. He was elected Senator in 1871, and in 1878 became a member of the Academy. Died December 14, 1883.

Martin, (CHRISTIAN REINHOLD DIETRICH,) a German jurist, born near Göttingen in 1772, was the author of several legal works. Died in 1857.

Martin, (CLAUDE,) a French soldier, born at Lyons in 1732. He accompanied General Lally to India, and subsequently entered the English service. Having amassed a large fortune, he built a magnificent palace near Lucknow. He died in 1800, leaving numerous bequests for charitable purposes.

See G. MARTIN, "Éloge historique de C. Martin," 1830.

Martin, (CLAUDE,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at Tours in 1619, published several devotional works. Died in 1696.

Martin, (DAVID,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Revel in 1639. He published a "History of

the Old and New Testament," "Treatise on Natural Religion," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1721.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Martin, (FRANÇOIS,) an agent of the East India Company, born in France. In 1674 he formed a colony at Pondicherry, of which city he afterwards became governor. Died about 1725.

Martin, (EDME,) a French jurist, born near Sens about 1714, became professor of canon law in Paris. Died in 1793.

Martin, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) LL.D., born at Marseilles, France, in 1764, emigrated about 1785 to North Carolina, and subsequently settled in Louisiana. He attained a high reputation as a jurist, and published Histories of Louisiana and North Carolina. Died in 1846.

Martin, (GREGORY,) an English Catholic theologian, was a native of Sussex. He became professor of Hebrew at Douai, and subsequently at Rheims. His principal work is an English translation of the Bible, which appeared in 1610. Died in 1582.

Martin, (Lady HELEN,) an English actress, the wife of Sir Theodore Martin, was born in 1816, and is best known, under her maiden name, as HELEN FAUCIT. She went upon the stage in 1836, and very soon took high rank as an actress of great power and versatility. She was married in 1851.

Martin, (HENRY NEWELL,) M.D., Dr.Sc., a distinguished biologist, born at Newry, Ireland, July 1, 1848. He studied at University College, London, received from the University of London the degrees of B.S. in 1870, M.B. in 1871, and doctor of science in 1872, and proceeded to Christ College, Cambridge, where in 1874 he graduated B.A. In 1876 he became professor of biology in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and in 1883 he delivered the Croonian Lecture before the Royal Society of London. He assisted in preparing Huxley's "Elementary Biology," (1876,) and published "The Human Body," (1881; abridged edition, 1883.) With W. A. Moale, he prepared the "Hand-Book of Vertebrate Dissection," (3 parts, 1881–84.)

Martin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, surnamed DES BATAILLES, ("of battles,") born in Paris in 1659. On the death of Van der Meulen, in 1690, he was appointed by Louis XIV. to paint his battles. Died in 1735.

Martin, (JEAN BLAISE,) a celebrated French vocalist, born in Paris in 1767. He held the place of tenor solo in the imperial chapel under Napoleon and his successors, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Died in 1837.

Martin, (JOHN,) an English painter, born in Northumberland in 1789. He studied under Bonifacio Musso, and in 1815 obtained the prize at the British Institution for his picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." This was followed by "The Fall of Babylon," (1818,) "Belshazzar's Feast," (1821,) "The Deluge," (1826,) "The Fall of Nineveh," (1828,) and other works on similar subjects, which enjoyed great temporary popularity. He published in 1828 "A Plan for supplying with Pure Water the Cities of London and Westminster." Died in 1854.

See "Autobiography of John Martin," in the "Athenæum," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Martin, (LOUIS AIMÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1781, became professor of rhetoric, history, etc. in the Polytechnic School, Paris, about 1815. He was an intimate friend of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, whose widow he married. Among his principal works are his "Letters to Sophia on Physics, Chemistry," etc., (1810,) "Collection of Tales, etc. in Verse and Prose," (1813,) and an "Essay on the Life and Works of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," (1820.) Died in 1847.

See LAMARTINE, "Discours prononcé sur la Tombe de M. Aimé Martin;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Martin, (LUTHER,) an American lawyer, born about 1745. He was a delegate from Maryland to the convention which in 1787 formed the Constitution of the United States. In this body he advocated the sovereignty and equality of the States, contending that a small State should send as many members to Congress as a large State. Died in 1826.

Martin, (MARGARET MAXWELL,) born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1807, emigrated to America, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. William Martin, a Methodist divine. She has published "Methodism, or Christianity in Earnest," and other religious works.

Martin, (NICOLAS,) a French poet, born at Bonn, in Prussia, in 1814. His mother was a sister of Karl Simrock the poet. Among his works is "Le Presbytère, Épopée domestique," (1856.) Died in 1877.

Martin, (PIERRE,) an admiral, of French extraction, born in Canada in 1752. In 1795 he maintained a prolonged fight with a superior English fleet under Hotham, and was soon after made vice-admiral. Died in 1820.

Martin, (ROBERT MONTGOMERY,) an English writer, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, about 1803. He published, besides other works, "The Colonies of the British Empire," (1834–38,) and "The Indian Empire: its History, Topography," etc., (1858–61.) Died in 1870.

Martin, [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] SAINT, an eminent ecclesiastic of the fourth century, was a native of Pannonia. He was converted to Christianity at an early age, and was made Bishop of Tours about 360 A.D. He founded the abbey of Marmoutier, near the river Loire, and he also established a monastery at Ligugé, near Poitiers, said to be the oldest institution of the kind in France. Died about 396.

See GERVAISE, "Vie de Saint-Martin," 1699; MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" A. DUPUY, "Histoire de Saint Martin," 1852.

Martin, SAINT, born in Hungary, became Archbishop of Braga, in Portugal, and founded a number of monasteries in Galicia. He was the author of several theological works, in Latin. Died in 580 A.D.

Martin, (SARAH,) an English philanthropist, born near Yarmouth in 1791, was distinguished for her labours in the cause of prison-reform. Died in 1843.

Martin, (THEODORE,) a British writer, born in Edinburgh in 1816. He became a resident of London about 1846. In conjunction with Professor Aytoun, he produced a version of Goethe's poems and ballads, (1858,) and a book of humorous verse entitled "The Bon Gaultier Ballads." He also translated various works of Horace, Heine, Oehlenschläger, Hendrik Hertz, Catullus, etc., and wrote a "Life of the Prince Consort," and a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," (1884.) In 1875 he was made an LL.D. of Edinburgh, and in 1880 he was knighted.

Martin, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in Suffolk in 1697. He was the author of a "History of Thetford," published after his death by Gough, (1779,) and was a contributor to Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana." Died in 1771.

Martin, (THOMAS HENRI,) a French philosopher, born at Bellesme, in Orne, in 1813. His "Studies on the Timæus of Plato" (2 vols., 1841) obtained a prize of the French Academy. He also published a "History of the Physical Sciences in Antiquity," (2 vols., 1849.) Died at Rennes in 1884.

Martin, (WILLIAM,) an English naturalist, born in Nottinghamshire in 1769. He published "Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions in Derbyshire," and other scientific works. Died in 1810.

Martin, (WILLIAM D.,) an American jurist and politician, born in South Carolina in 1789; died in 1833.

Martin, de, dẽh mȧR'tȧN', (JACQUES,) a French writer, born in the diocese of Mirepoix in 1684. He published, among other works, a "History of the Gauls and of their Conquests," etc., and "The Religion of the Gauls." Died in 1751.

Mar'tin-dale, (JOHN HENRY,) an American general, born at Sandy Hill, New York, about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1835. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded a division of General Grant's army in the summer of 1864. In November, 1866, he was elected attorney-general of New York. Died Dec. 13, 1881.

Mar'tine, (GEORGE,) a Scottish physician, born in 1702, accompanied Lord Cathcart to America, where he died in 1743. He published "Commentaries on the Anatomical Tables of Eustachius," (in Latin,) and other works.

Martineau, mar'tẹ-nō, (HARRIET,) an English mis-

cellaneous writer, born at Norwich in 1802, was descended from a French Huguenot family. Being left in limited circumstances on the death of her father, she devoted herself to literature as a means of support, and published, in 1823, "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young People," which was succeeded by a number of popular tales, among which we may name "Christmas Day," "The Rioters," (1826,) "Mary Campbell," (1827,) "The Turn-Out," and "My Servant Rachel," (1828.) Her "Traditions of Palestine" came out in 1831, and were soon followed by a series of tales illustrating political economy, which were received with great favour and were translated into French and German. In 1835 she visited the United States, where she spent about two years, and published, after her return, "Society in America," (1837,) and "Retrospect of Western Travel," (1838.) Her novel of "Deerbrook" appeared in 1839, and in 1840 the romance of "The Hour and the Man." Her health becoming impaired about this time, she was obliged to suspend her literary labours. After her recovery she published, besides other works, "Life in a Sick-Room," (1845,) and "Forest and Game Law Tales," (1845.) Among her later publications are a "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," (2 vols., 1850,) "Letters between Miss Martineau and Mr. H. G. Atkinson," etc., (1857,) and "Biographical Sketches," (London, 1869.) She was also a contributor to the "Westminster Review" and other literary journals. Died June 27, 1876. Her Autobiography was published posthumously in the fall of the same year, having been written principally in the early part of 1855.

Martineau, (JAMES,) a Unitarian divine, brother of the preceding, was born at Norwich, in England, about 1805. He became professor of moral and metaphysical philosophy in Manchester New College, London, in 1853, and in 1858 associate pastor of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland Street. Among his principal works are "Rationale of Religious Inquiry," (1839,) "Endeavours after the Christian Life," (1843,) and "Studies of Christianity," (1858.) Mr. Martineau occupies a prominent position both as theologian and philosopher, being the representative on the one hand of Unitarianism as opposed to Trinitarian orthodoxy, and on the other of Theism and Spiritualism as opposed to the materialistic tendencies of the age.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1859.

Martinelli, mar-te-nel'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian architect and painter, born at Lucca in 1650. Among his best works is the palace of Prince Lichtenstein at Vienna. Died in 1718.

Martinelli, (TOMMASO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Lucca, February 3, 1827. In 1873 he was created a cardinal-priest and made prefect of the Congregation of the Index.

Martinengo, mar-te-nĕn'go, (GIROLAMO SILVIO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1753, published a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" ("Il Paradiso Perduto") into Italian verse. Died in 1834.

Martinengo, (TITO PROSPERO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Brescia, published a number of devotional poems, in Latin and Greek. Died in 1595.

Martinengo-Coleoni, mar-te-nĕn'go ko-lā-o'nee, (GIOVANNI ETTORE,) an Italian officer and diplomatist, born at Brescia in 1754, entered the French service. Died about 1830.

Martinet, mȧr'te-nȧ', a French officer, who lived about 1660–80 and introduced great improvements into military tactics and the organization of the army.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Martinet, mȧr'te-nȧ', (JAN FLORENS,) a Dutch divine and writer, born about 1735, was pastor of the Mennonite church at Zutphen. Died in 1796.

Martinet, (LOUIS ACHILLE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1806, gained the grand prize in 1830. He engraved several works of Raphael and other old masters. Died December 9, 1877.

Martinetti, mar-te-net'tee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian architect, born at Bironico in 1764; died in 1829.

Martinez, mar-tee'nĕth, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1690; died in 1750.

Martinez, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish landscape-painter, born at Valladolid, worked at Madrid. Among his best works is a "Holy Family with Saint Francis d'Assisi." Died about 1610.

Martinez, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1612, became painter to King Philip IV. Died in 1682.

Martinez, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Jaen in 1602. On the death of Velasquez he became first painter to King Philip IV. Among his masterpieces are a "Nativity" and a "Saint Jerome." Died in 1667.

Martinez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish painter, was a native of Seville. He imitated successfully the style of Murillo. His "Mater Dolorosa" is esteemed a masterpiece. Died in 1734.

Martinez del Barranco, mar-tee'nĕth del bär-rän'-ko, (BERNARDO,) a Spanish painter, born at Cuesta in 1738; died in 1791.

Martinez de la Plaza, mar-tee'nĕth dȧ lȧ plȧ'thȧ, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Antequera in 1585; died in 1635.

Martinez de la Rosa, mar-tee'nĕth dȧ lȧ ro'sȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated Spanish poet, orator, and statesman, born at Granada in 1789. On the breaking out of the war of 1808, he ably defended the cause of the patriots both by his tongue and pen. About 1811 he was sent on a mission to London, where he published his first poem, entitled "Zaragoza." After his return to Spain he wrote his tragedy "The Widow of Padilla," ("La Viuda de Padilla,") and the comedy of "The Consequences of Holding Office," ("Lo que puede un Empleo,") which were brought out on the stage at Cadiz while that city was besieged by the French, and were received with enthusiasm. In 1812 he was chosen a deputy to the Cortes. On the restoration of Ferdinand, in 1814, he was imprisoned six years in the fortress of Gomera, on the African coast. In 1821 he obtained an office in the ministry; but, being accused of want of zeal by the Liberal party, he retired to Paris. Having returned to Spain, he became prime minister in 1834, and drew up the "Estatuto Real," granting a new constitution. He was obliged to resign his post in 1836, and resided for a time in Paris and London. In 1851 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Peers. Among his most popular productions are the dramas entitled "The Conspiracy of Venice" and "Œdipus," "The Girl at Home and the Mother at the Masquerade," a comedy, and "El Arte poetica," a didactic poem. He also published a historical work, called "El Espiritu del Siglo," ("The Spirit of the Age,") in 10 vols., and the romance of "Isabel de Solis." Martinez held the post of perpetual secretary at the Spanish Academy. Died in February, 1862.

See JAMES KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838.

Martini, mar-tee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian prelate, born at Prato in 1720, was created Archbishop of Florence in 1781. He published an Italian translation of the Old and New Testaments, and several original works. Died in 1809.

Martini, mar-tee'nee, (CORNELIS,) a Belgian writer on logic and metaphysics, born at Antwerp about 1567; died in 1621.

Martini, mar-tee'nee, (FERDINAND HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German naturalist, born in the duchy of Gotha in 1729. Among his works are the first three volumes of a "Systematic Cabinet of Shells," ("Conchylien-Cabinet," 10 vols., 1768–88.) Died in 1778.

Martini, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born in Misnia in 1722. He wrote on Greek and Roman antiquities. Died in 1794.

Martini, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian musician and composer, sometimes called PADRE MARTINI, born at Bologna in 1706. His compositions are chiefly of a religious character, and possess great merit; but his reputation rests principally on his "History of Music" (3 vols., 1757–81) and "Essay on Counterpoint," (1775.) He has been styled "the most profound harmonist, and the best acquainted with the art and science of music, in Italy." Died in 1784.

Martini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian musician, a native of Milan, visited England, where he was patronized by Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was an excellent performer on the hautboy, and composed a number of concertos and sonatas, which are greatly admired. Died in 1750.

Martini, (JEAN PAUL EGIDIUS,) often called MARTINI IL TEDESCO, ("the German,") a German musician and composer, whose original name was SCHWARTZENDORF, born at Freistadt in 1741. In 1767 he went to Paris, where he was patronized by the Duke of Choiseul and the Prince of Condé. He brought out in 1771 his opera of "The Lover of Fifteen," ("L'Amoureux de quinze Ans,") which had a brilliant success; it was followed by "Henri IV," "Sapho," "Annette et Lubin," and other works of the kind, which had great popularity. Martini was also distinguished for his improvements in military music. Died in Paris in 1816.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Martini, (MARTINO,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Trent in 1614, visited China, and published after his return a "History of the Tartar War in China," ("De Bello Tartarico in Sinis,") which was translated into the principal European languages; also an excellent map of China, ("Atlas Sinensis,") and a "History of China previous to the Christian Era," (in Latin.) Died in 1661.

Martini, (MATTHIAS,) a German philologist, born in Waldeck in 1572, published a good "Lexicon Philologicum" (1623) of the Latin language. Died in 1630.

Martini, (VINCENZO,) a celebrated Spanish composer, born at Valencia in 1754. He visited Italy and Germany, where his operas were received with great favour, and in 1788 took up his residence at Saint Petersburg. He was appointed director of the Italian Opera in that city by the emperor Paul I. Among his best works we may name "Ipermnestra," "L'accorta Cameriera," ("The Prudent Chambermaid,") and "La Cosa rara," from which Mozart borrowed a portion of his "Don Giovanni." Died in 1810.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Martini, di, de mar-tee'nee, or **Martino,** mar-tee'no, an Italian painter, sometimes called SIMONE DI MEMMI, and SIMON OF SIENNA, was born in Sienna about 1280. He was a pupil of Giotto, and a friend of Petrarch, for whom he painted a portrait of Laura. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. Petrarch dedicated two sonnets to Martini, who was esteemed one of the greatest painters of his time. Died in 1344.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Martinière, de la, deḥ lȧ mȧr'te'ne-a͡ir', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN **Bruzen**—brüi'zŏn',) a French writer, born at Dieppe about 1680, was appointed first geographer to Philip V., King of Spain. His works are numerous and valuable. Among the most important we may name "The Historical, Geographical, and Critical Dictionary," (10 vols., 1726,) and a "Life of Molière." Died at the Hague about 1748.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Martinière, de la, (PIERRE MARTIN,) a French physician and traveller, born at Rouen, accompanied the expedition sent by the King of Denmark to the Arctic regions in 1653, and published, after his return, his "New Voyage to the North," etc., (1671.)

Martino. See MARTINI, (DI.)

Martinot, mȧr'te'no', (HENRI,) a French mechanician, born in Paris in 1646, was patronized by Louis XIV., who employed him to make the clocks for Versailles and the Trianon. Died in 1725.

Martins, mȧr'tȧN', (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1806, became professor of botany at Montpellier in 1847. He published several scientific works, among which we may name his treatise "On Vegetable Teratology," and "Botanical Journey in Norway," (1841.) Died March 7, 1889.

Martinus. See MARTENS and MARTI.

Mar-ti'nus Po-lo'nus or **Bo-he'mus,** a Polish chronicler and ecclesiastic, born at Troppau, in Silesia. He became chaplain and confessor to Pope Clement IV. and several of his successors, and was appointed in 1278 Archbishop of Gnesen. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Chronicon de Summis Pontificibus," ("Chronicle of the Popes.") Died in 1278.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Martirano, mar-te-rä'no, (CORIOLANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cosenza, was Bishop of San Marco, in Calabria. He wrote a number of dramas. Died in 1557.

Martire, (PIETRO.) See PETER MARTYR.

Martius, von, fon mart'se-ûs, (KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) an eminent German botanist, born at Erlangen in 1794. He studied medicine in his native city, and in 1817 joined the scientific expedition sent by the Austrian and Bavarian governments to Brazil. After his return he published, in 1824, his "Brazilian Travels," a work very attractive in its style, and full of valuable information concerning the natural history of that country. In 1832 he brought out his "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," (3 vols., with coloured plates,) and in 1845 his superb "Genera et Species Palmarum," being a complete description of the palms, (3 vols., with 219 coloured plates.) Besides the above, we may name the "Flora Brasiliensis," and "The Plants and Animals of Tropical America," (1831.) Von Martius was appointed director of the botanic garden at Munich, and chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and other institutions of the kind. Died in December, 1868.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830.

Martorelli, mar-to-rel'lee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Naples in 1699. He published a treatise "On the Ancient Colonies of Naples," and other works. Died in 1777.

Martos, mar'tos, (IVAN PETROVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in Little Russia about 1760. Among his best works are the mausoleum of the emperor Alexander at Taganrog, the colossal group in bronze of the patriots Minin and Pozharsky at Moscow, and the monument of Potemkin at Cherson, also the bas-relief on the monument of the grand duchess Helena Paulovna. Martos was director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1835.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Mar'tÿ, (MARTIN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Schwyz, Switzerland, January 12, 1834. He was educated at Schwyz, Friburg, and Einsiedeln, became a Benedictine monk in 1855, and a professor in the College of Einsiedeln, removed to Indiana in 1860, and was Abbot of Saint Meinrad, Indiana, 1870–79. In 1880 he was consecrated Bishop of Tiberias and made Vicar-Apostolic of Dakota, where his chief work has been among the Indians. He is author of a "History of the Benedictine Order," in German.

Mar'tÿn, (HENRY,) an able English lawyer and excellent scholar, known as a contributor to the "Spectator." His name appears in No. 555 of the "Spectator" at the head of a list of contributors given by Steele, who says, "He can hardly be mentioned in a list wherein he would not deserve the precedence." He was appointed inspector-general of imports and exports, to reward him for the service he rendered the government by the publication of "The British Merchant, or Commerce Preserved," (about 1713.) Died in 1721.

Martyn, (HENRY,) an eminent English missionary and Orientalist, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1781. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in the classics, and was chosen a Fellow of the college in 1802. Having become acquainted with the Rev. Charles Simeon about this time, and experienced deep religious convictions, he embarked in 1805 as a missionary for India. He made rapid progress in acquiring the language of the country, and was soon able to translate the New Testament into Hindostanee, and subsequently into Persian. He also made a Persian translation of the Psalms. His health at length gave way under his devoted labours, and he died at Tokat, in Asia Minor, while on his way to England, in 1812.

See REV. J. SARGENT, "Memoir of the Rev. Henry Martyn," 1821; J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers," 1867; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1821.

Martyn, (JOHN,) an English physician and botanist, born in London in 1699. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1727, and in 1733 became professor of botany at Cambridge. His "History of Rare Plants," (in Latin, 1728,) illustrated by Van Hnysum, was the best work of the kind then published, and was translated into German. Martyn also made an excellent translation of Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics," and was a contributor to the "Grub Street Journal." The genus Martynia was named in his honour. Died in 1768.

See GORHAM, "Memoirs of John and Thomas Martyn," 1830. CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Martyn, (THOMAS,) son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea in 1735. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Cambridge in 1761. He wrote several botanical works and miscellaneous treatises. Died in 1825.

Martyn, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born at Exeter in 1562, was the author of the "History and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to the End of the Reign of Henry VIII." Died in 1617.

Martyr. See JUSTIN MARTYR.

Martyr, (PETER.) See PETER MARTYR.

Martyr, (PETER.) See ANGHIERA.

Marucelli, mâ-roo-chel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and philanthropist, born at Florence in 1625, was a liberal patron of learned men. Died in 1713.

Marucelli, (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Umbria in 1586; died in 1646.

Marullo, mâ-rool'lo, (MICHELE **Tarcagnota**—tar-kân-yo'tâ,) [Lat. MARUL'LUS TARCHANIO'TES,] a modern Greek scholar and poet, born at Constantinople. He was the author of numerous Latin hymns and epigrams of great elegance. Died in 1500.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Marullus. See MARULLO.

Ma-rul'lus, (MARCUS,) a Latin satiric poet in the time of Marcus Aurelius. His style is commended by Saint Jerome. There is only a fragment of his works extant.

Marum or **Marwm, van,** văn mâ'room, (MARTIN,) a Dutch electrician and natural philosopher, born at Delft, March 20, 1750. He was educated at Groningen, and became a physician, and professor of physics at Haarlem. Among his works are "Dissertatio de Motu Fluidorum in Plantis," (1773,) and a noted "Treatise on Electricity," (1776.) Died December 26, 1837.

Mărut [Hindoo pron. mŭr'o͝ot] or **Mârut,** mâ'ro͝ot, a Sanscrit word, signifying "wind," and applied in the Hindoo mythology to the genii (or gods) presiding over the winds. In the Vedas the Maruts are often addressed as the attendants and allies of Indra, and are called the sons of Prisni, (or Priçni,) or the Earth; they are also called Rudras, or the sons of Rudra, (ro͝od'ra.)

See the Introductions to the several volumes of PROFESSOR WILSON'S translation of the "Rig-Veda;" MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ma-ru'tha or **Maroutha,** ma-roo'tha, SAINT, a Syrian prelate, became Bishop of Martyropolis. He was a friend of Saint Chrysostom, and wrote a "History of the Council of Nice," and other works. Died about 420.

Mar'vell, (ANDREW,) an eminent English patriot and satirical writer, born at Kingston-upon-Hull in 1620. Having travelled through France, Spain, Italy, and Holland, where he acquired the languages of those countries, he was, after his return to England, appointed assistant to Milton, then Latin secretary to Cromwell, (1657.) He was first elected to Parliament in 1660, and in this office gave such entire satisfaction to his constituents that he continued to represent them till his death. Marvell's wit and distinguished abilities rendered him formidable to the corrupt administration of Charles II., and attempts were made to win him over by the offer of a large sum of money, which he promptly refused, thus proving his integrity to be equal to his talents. As a writer he is chiefly known by his "Rehearsal Transposed," written in answer to Dr. Parker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, a fanatical defender of absolute power. Died in 1678.

See the "Life of Andrew Marvell," by JOHN DOVE; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors;" "Retrospective Review," vols. x. and xi., (1824, 1825;) "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1844; "Westminster Review" for January, 1833.

Marville, de, (VIGNEUL.) See ARGONNE, D'.

Mar'vin, (ENOCH M.,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, born in Warren county, Missouri, June 12, 1823. He entered the ministry in 1841, and was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1866. He published "Transubstantiation," "Christ's Atonement," "Life of W. G. Capels," and "To the East by Way of the West." Died November 26, 1877

Marwân. See MERWÂN.

Marx, marks, (ADOLPH BERNHARD,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Halle in 1799, became professor of music in the University of Berlin in 1830. Among his works are "The Theory of Musical Composition," (1837,) and "General Theory of Music," ("Allgemeine Musiklehre," 1839.) Died at Berlin, May 17, 1866

Marx, (KARL,) a German socialist and agitator, born at Treves in 1818. Educated at Bonn and Berlin, he became an editor at Cologne in 1842, but in 1843 was expelled from Germany. He retired to Paris and engaged in literary work, but in 1846 was sent out of the country. In 1848 he was driven out of Belgium. He, however, was actively engaged in the German revolutionary movements of 1848–49, when he was again banished. From that time he lived mostly in London, where he became one of the leading spirits of the International Association. Among his works are "Misère de la Philosophie," (1847,) "Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie," (1859,) "Das Kapital," (1859,) etc. Died March 16, 1883.

Mā'rў, daughter of Henry VII. of England, was born in 1497. She became in 1514 the third wife of Louis XII. of France, who died in the following year. A few months after she was married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She left one daughter, named Frances, who was the mother of Lady Jane Grey. Died in 1534.

Mary, commonly called BLOODY QUEEN MARY, on account of her cruel persecution of the Protestants, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, was born at Greenwich in 1516. During her childhood several negotiations were entered into for her marriage, none of which, however, were carried into effect. After the divorce of Catherine, the title of Princess of Wales was transferred from Mary to the Princess Elizabeth. In 1536, on the execution of Queen Anne, Mary was induced to acknowledge Henry's ecclesiastical supremacy and the nullity of his marriage with her mother. Having, by her outward compliance with her father's whims, in some degree gained his favour, the inheritance was secured to her, after her brother Edward and his heirs, in the act of succession of 1544. When Edward succeeded to the throne, Mary resisted all his entreaties, and those of his ministers, to change her religious views, upon which, by the advice of Northumberland, he made over the crown to Lady Jane Grey. (See GREY, Lady JANE.) Mary's first act when established on the throne was to restore to their sees Bonner, Gardiner, and other bishops who had been deposed during the late reign; and shortly afterwards Cranmer and Latimer were committed to the Tower. These measures gave rise to an insurrection of the Protestants, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, which, being soon quelled, was followed by the execution of Lady Jane Grey, her husband and father, and of Wyatt himself. In July, 1554, Mary was married to the son of Charles V., afterwards Philip II. of Spain. In the November following, Parliament passed acts restoring the authority of the pope and reviving the former statutes against heresy. From this time began a fierce persecution of the Protestants, and it is estimated that two hundred and eighty victims died at the stake between the years 1555 and 1558. Among the most eminent of these martyrs were Bishops Latimer of Worcester and Ridley of London, and Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1557 Mary was induced to assist Philip in his war against France, and the united forces of England and Spain obtained a victory over the French at Saint-Quentin. But the following year Calais was taken by the Duke of Guise. This was a severe blow to Mary, and probably hastened her death, which took place in November, 1558. She was succeeded by her half-sister Elizabeth.

Without defending the cruelties with which Mary's reign has been reproached, the candid historian will find

many palliations for her conduct in the spirit of that age, which favoured persecution, in the injustice with which she had been treated by her father, and in the state of her health during that part of her reign when the persecutions were at their height, which made it impossible for her to know the true state of affairs. Froude, who will hardly be suspected of any bias in her favour, says, "To the time of her accession she had lived a blameless and, in many respects, a noble life; and few men or women have lived less capable of doing knowingly a wrong thing." He adds that her trials and disappointments, "it can hardly be doubted, affected her sanity." And he ends with laying the chief blame of the persecutions of her reign first on Gardiner, and secondly, and more especially, on Cardinal Pole.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. v. chap. xxviii., and the whole of vol. vi.; STRICKLAND, "Queens of England;" also, HUME'S and LINGARD'S "History of England."

Mary II., Queen of England, the eldest daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, his first wife. She was born in London, April 30, 1662, was bred a Protestant, and in 1677 married her cousin, the Prince of Orange, with whom as William III. she reigned conjointly as sovereign of Great Britain, being proclaimed February 13, 1689. Died of smallpox, December 28, 1694, (O.S.)

Mary, [Gr. *Μαρία*; Lat. MARI'A; Fr. MARIE, mȧ-ree'; It. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ,] SAINT, a Hebrew woman, celebrated as the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ, and styled by the Roman Catholics the Blessed Virgin Mary, (Beata Virgo Maria,) also the Mother of God and Queen of Heaven.

See Matthew i.; Luke i.; John i. and xix. 25; DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, "Vie de la sainte Vierge," 1664; F. W. GENTHE, "Die Jungfrau Maria," etc., 1852; CARLO MASSINI, "Vita della santissima Vergine Maria," 1830; ORSINI, "La Vierge: Histoire de la Mère de Dieu," etc., 1837.

Mary of Burgundy, [Fr. MARIE DE BOURGOGNE, mȧ'ree' dẹh boor'goñ',] daughter of Charles the Bold and Isabella de Bourbon, was born at Brussels in 1457. On the death of her father, in 1477, she became heiress of Burgundy, and was married the same year to the archduke Maximilian, son of the Emperor of Germany. She died in 1482, in consequence of a fall from her horse. She left two children, Philip, the father of Charles V., and Margaret, Duchess of Savoy.

See BARANTE, "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne;" GAILLARD, "Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne;" MÜNCH, "Marie von Burgund," 1832.

Mary of Guise, (gweez,) [Fr. MARIE DE GUISE, mȧ'ree' dẹh gü-ēz',] or **Mary of Lorraine**, [Fr. MARIE DE LORRAINE, mȧ'ree' dẹh lo'rạn',] a daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, born in 1515, was married in 1534 to Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Longueville, who died the following year. In 1538 she was married to James V. of Scotland, and after his death became, for a short time, regent of the kingdom. She is described by the historian De Thou as naturally inclined to justice and toleration, but she was influenced by the court of France and her brothers, the Duke and Cardinal of Guise. She died in 1560, leaving a daughter Mary, afterwards the celebrated Queen of Scots.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xxxvii. and xxxviii.: DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England."

Mary Magdalene. See MAGDALENE.

Mary de' Medici. See MARIE DE MÉDICIS.

Mary Stu'art, Queen of Scots, born at Linlithgow about the 7th of December, 1542, was the only surviving child of James V. and Mary of Guise, (or Lorraine,) who was a daughter of the French Duke of Guise. James V. died a few days after the birth of Mary, who was crowned in September, 1543, by Cardinal Beatoun. This ambitious and unscrupulous prelate, who was the head of the Roman Catholic party, usurped the office of regent. A treaty having been negotiated for the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin of France, she was sent to France in the summer of 1548 to complete her education. Before the year just mentioned, Scotland had been involved in a war against Henry VIII. of England, who wished to obtain the hand of Mary for his son and thus unite the two countries under one crown.

Educated at the polite and voluptuous court of Paris, Mary excelled in various accomplishments, and at an early age became mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages. About the age of fourteen she composed and pronounced before Henry II. a Latin oration, in which she maintained that it is becoming for women to learn literature and liberal arts. Her rare and radiant personal beauty, her intellectual graces, and her fascinating manners rendered her a general favourite and the chief ornament of the French court. "Graceful alike in person and intellect," says Froude, "she possessed that peculiar beauty in which the form is lost in the expression, and which every painter, therefore, has represented differently. Rarely, perhaps, has any woman combined so many noticeable qualities as Mary Stuart: with a feminine insight into men and things and human life, she had cultivated herself to that high perfection in which accomplishments were no longer adventitious ornaments, but were wrought into her organic constitution. . . . She had vigour, energy, tenacity of purpose, with perfect and never-failing self-possession, and, as the one indispensable foundation for the effective use of all other qualities, she had indomitable courage." ("History of England," vol. vii. chap. iv.)

In April, 1558, she was married to the dauphin, who on the death of his father, Henry II., ascended the throne of France, as Francis II., in 1559. On the death of the English queen Mary, Francis and Mary assumed the titles of King and Queen of England, refusing to recognize the right of Elizabeth to the throne. The brilliant prospects of Mary were suddenly clouded by the death of Francis, who died, without issue, in December, 1560. One great obstacle to her prosperity was her zealous attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, which was rejected or abhorred by a majority of her subjects. The Scottish Estates sent Lord James Stuart, Mary's half-brother, to invite her to Scotland and to offer her the free exercise of her religion. Having resolved to return to her native land, she requested permission to pass through England on her way thither; but Elizabeth would not grant this favour to a rival claimant of her crown. Mary was thus reduced to the alternative of a voyage by sea, with the risk of being captured by the English fleet. She embarked in August, 1561, and parted with regret from *la belle France*, at which, with eyes bathed in tears, she continued to gaze until it was hidden by the darkness. After a passage of four days, she arrived safely at Leith, and chose for her chief advisers Lord James Stuart and William Maitland, of Lethington, both Protestants. She made friends even among the Protestants, but failed to propitiate John Knox, with whom she had an interview. According to Randolph, he made her weep on this occasion.

Soon after her arrival in Scotland, Mary sent Secretary Maitland to London as ambassador. He made overtures of peace and friendship, requiring, however, as an indispensable condition, that Elizabeth and the English Parliament should recognize Mary as her successor in case the former should die without issue. On this condition Mary promised she would not claim the English crown during the life of Elizabeth. "Elizabeth," says Froude, "refused positively to name Mary Stuart her successor, knowing that she would be signing her own death-warrant." These words suggest the probable assassination of Elizabeth by the partisans of her rival. Mary attempted to open the chapel royal for public Catholic service, but the Protestant mob drove away the priest with a broken head, and the queen made concession to the popular will by ordering that the service should be performed privately. In 1562 Mary wrote a letter to Elizabeth, and expressed a great desire to have an interview with her. Several courteously-worded letters were exchanged by them, and their correspondence grew more and more cordial; but a serious difference arose on the choice of a husband for Mary. Elizabeth objected to her proposed marriage with Don Carlos of Spain, and suggested Lord Robert Dudley, her own favourite; but Mary preferred her cousin Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, (a son of the Earl of Lennox,) whom she married on the 29th of July, 1565. By this act she provoked the violent hostility of the English queen, and estranged from her support her half-brother, James Stuart, Earl of Murray, the ablest Scottish statesman of his time.

"Her gentle administration," says Robertson, "had secured the hearts of her subjects, who were impatient for her marriage and wished the crown to descend in a right line from their ancient monarchs. She herself was the most amiable woman of her age. . . . No event in that age excited stronger political fears and jealousies, none interested more deeply the passions of several princes, than the marriage of the Scottish queen." ("History of Scotland.") Mary made an unwise choice at last; for the character of Darnley was at once weak, capricious, and obstinate. She gave him the title of king, by a stretch of her prerogative which, according to Robertson, was a strong proof of the violence of her love or the weakness of her counsels. Instigated by Queen Elizabeth, the Scottish malcontents, including the Earl of Murray, took arms against Mary in August, 1565; but this revolt was quickly suppressed by the queen, who rode on horseback at the head of her army, and the leaders of the insurgents took refuge in England. Elizabeth disclaimed all responsibility for their conduct, and expressed her abhorrence of their treason.

In 1566 Mary Stuart joined the King of France, the pope, and others, in a Catholic league for the extirpation of heresy, and began to attempt the restoration of popery in Scotland. "To this fatal resolution," says Robertson, "may be imputed all the subsequent calamities of Mary's life." She took into her confidence and favour David Rizzio, (or Ritzio,) an Italian musician, who became her French secretary and inseparable companion, even in the council-room. "He had the control," says Froude, "of all the business of the state." Mary soon repented of her union with the insolent and dissolute Lord Darnley, who treated her with rudeness and neglect and became jealous of Rizzio, whom he resolved to remove by violence. Rizzio was dragged from the queen's presence by the accomplices of Darnley, and killed, in March, 1566. This act was the result of a plot in which the Earl of Morton, Ruthven, Maitland, and other Protestants united for political reasons. Deserted and betrayed by Darnley, they failed to recover power, and fled to England. Although Mary deeply resented the conduct of her husband, she plied him with caresses and gained him over to her interest. About this time a new favourite acquired an ascendant over her heart and began to influence her counsels. This was James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, a man of some ability, but unscrupulous and reckless to the last degree. In June, 1566, occurred an event which apparently tended to confirm the power and promote the interest of Queen Mary,—the birth of her son James. In January, 1567, Darnley was attacked with a severe illness at Glasgow, where Mary visited him, and, having employed her artifices to gain his confidence, persuaded him to be removed to the vicinity of Edinburgh. He was lodged in a detached house at Kirk-a-Field, very near the capital. Mary attended her husband assiduously, and slept two nights in the house at Kirk-a-Field, which she left on the 9th of February at 11 P.M. About three hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder, and Darnley was found dead in the garden. Suspicion fell on Bothwell as the chief perpetrator of this crime, and on Mary as an accessary. She outraged public sentiment so far that she not only screened Bothwell from a fair trial, but married him in May, 1567. Robertson and Froude agree in the opinion that Mary was responsible for the death of Darnley.

Impelled by a just and burning indignation, the Scottish lords and people, both Protestant and Catholic, rose in arms against Mary and Bothwell, who, in June, 1567, met them at Carberry Hill with a small army. The troops of the queen, however, refused to fight, and she was compelled to surrender herself to her adversaries, who confined her on a little island in Loch Leven. Queen Elizabeth now interposed in favour of Mary, thinking the treatment she received a dangerous example, and demanded her release,—without effect. The captive queen abdicated in favour of her son, and the Earl of Murray became regent, (July, 1567.) Letters which Mary had written to Bothwell were produced in the Scottish Parliament, by which she was declared to be accessory to the murder of the king. By the aid of George Douglas, a youth of eighteen, she escaped from prison in May, 1568, and was quickly joined by an army of six thousand men, which Regent Murray routed at Langside on the 13th of May. Mary fled to England, and rashly threw herself on the generosity of her rival, who refused to admit her into her presence because she was not yet cleared from the charge of murder. Treated as a prisoner, Mary was confined at Bolton Castle, Coventry, and Fotheringay. She had many adherents in England, who made several attempts against the power and life of Elizabeth. In 1586 she was accused of complicity in Babington's conspiracy, for which she was tried by a commission, and condemned without proof. She was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle on the 8th of February, 1587.

"All contemporary authors," says Robertson, "agree in ascribing to Mary the utmost beauty of countenance and elegance of shape of which the human form is capable. Her hair was black, her eyes were a dark gray, her complexion was exquisitely fine, and her hands and arms remarkably delicate both as to shape and colour. Her stature was of a height that rose to the majestic."

See Burton, "History of Scotland;" Froude, "History of England;" Robertson, "History of Scotland;" Tytler, "History of Scotland;" Hume, "History of England;" Samuel Jebb, "Life of Mary Stuart," 1725; Chalmers, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1818; Miss Benger, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1823; Bell, "Life of Mary Stuart," 1831; Buckingham, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1844; De Marsy, "Vie de Marie Stuart," 3 vols., 1743; Gentz, "Marie Stuart's Leben," 1799; Schuetz, "Leben Marie Stuart's," 1839; Mignet, "Histoire de Marie Stuart," 2 vols., 1854; Dargaud, "Histoire de Marie Stuart," 2 vols., 1850; Strickland, "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," 8 vols., 1854; Labanoff, "Recueil des Lettres de Marie Stuart," 7 vols., 1844.

Marzari-Pencati, mard-zâ'ree pĕn-kâ'tee, (Giuseppe,) Count, an Italian mineralogist, born at Vicenza in 1777, discovered in 1810 the mine of fossil coal at Borgo di Valsugna. He invented an instrument for measuring angles, called "Tachigonimetro." Died in 1836.

Mar'zĭ-als, (Theophile,) an English song-writer, born in Brussels, December 21, 1850. His father was a French (Gascon) Protestant pastor, and his mother was English. He was educated in Belgium, Switzerland, and England. In 1870 he obtained employment in the British Museum. He has published "The Gallery of Pigeons, and other Poems," (1873,) and many songs, ballads, rondeaux, etc. He has also composed music for many songs and ballads, and is a successful vocalist.

Masaccio Guidi da San Giovanni, mâ-sât'cho goo-ee'dee dâ sân jo-vân'nee, (Tommaso,) an eminent Italian painter of the Florentine school, born near Florence in 1401, ranks first among the artists of the second or middle age of modern painting. His works were studied by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci. His figures are characterized by great animation and fidelity to nature and graceful arrangement of the draperies. He also excelled in perspective, which he learned under Brunelleschi. "Masaccio," says Fuseli, "was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raphael, who imitated his principles and sometimes transcribed his figures." Among his most admired works are the frescos of San Pietro del Carmine at Florence, and the picture of "Christ Curing the Demoniacs." Masaccio died in 1443, and is generally supposed to have been poisoned.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; Mrs. Jameson, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Masaniello, mâ-sâ-ne-el'lo, or Tommaso **Aniello,** born at Amalfi, in Italy, in 1622, was the son of a fisherman, and in 1647 became leader of a revolt against the Duke of Arcos, Spanish Viceroy of Naples. At the head of 50,000 insurgents, he compelled the duke to abolish a tax which he had imposed, and also to give up the charter of exemption granted to Naples by Charles V. The intoxication produced by this sudden change of fortune seems to have affected the reason of Masaniello, and, having by his conduct alienated his friends, he was soon after assassinated by the adherents of the viceroy.

See "History of the Rise and Fall of Masaniello," by Francis Midon, London, 1729; A. Giraffo, "Rivoluzioni di Napoli," 1647; Meissner, "Masaniello: historisches Bruchstück," 1785; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1829.

Mascagni, mâs-kan'yee, (Donato,) an Italian monk

and painter, called FRA ARSENIO, born at Florence in 1579; died in 1636.

Mascagni, (PAOLO,) an Italian anatomist, born near Sienna in 1752. He became professor of anatomy in the University of Sienna in 1774. He wrote an admirable work entitled "History and Iconography of the Lymphatic Vessels of the Human Body," an outline of which had previously obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences in Paris. In 1801 he was appointed professor of anatomy, chemistry, and physiology at the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence. Among his works is "Anatomia universa." Died in 1815.

See G. SARCHIANI, "Elogio del P. Mascagni." 1816; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" DESGENETTES, article in the "Biographie Médicale."

Mascardi, mȧs-kȧR'dee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian writer, born at Sarzana in 1591. He was appointed by Pope Urban VIII. professor of rhetoric in the College della Sapienza at Rome, (1628.) He published, among other works, "Five Treatises on the Art of Writing History." Died in 1640.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Mascardi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer on jurisprudence, born at Sarzana, near Genoa, was an uncle of the preceding. Died in 1588.

Mascaron, mȧs'kȧ'rôN', (JULES,) an eminent French prelate and pulpit orator, born at Aix in 1634. He acquired a high reputation by his funeral oration on Anne of Austria, (1666,) and was soon after appointed preacher-in-ordinary to Louis XIV. He was created Bishop of Tul'e in 1671, and of Agen in 1679. He is said to have converted many Calvinists in the latter diocese to Catholicism. He died in 1703, leaving all his property to the poor, to whom his virtues had greatly endeared him. A volume of his "Funeral Orations" was published in 1704. That on Marshal Turenne is eulogized by La Harpe as a master-piece.

Masch, mȧsh, (ANDREAS GOTTLIEB,) a German writer and theologian, born in Mecklenburg in 1724. He published, besides other works, "Contributions towards the History of Remarkable Books," (1769,) and an excellent edition of Lelong's "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died in 1807.

Mascheroni, mȧs-kȧ-ro'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian mathematician, born near Bérgamo in 1750. He became professor of Greek at Pavía, and subsequently of geometry at Bérgamo. On the invasion of Italy by the French, he was elected a member of the legislative body in the Cisalpine Republic. He published "Researches on the Equilibrium of Vaults," (1785,) and other mathematical treatises of a high character, also a curious work called "The Geometry of the Compass," (1797,) and a number of poems. Died in Paris in 1800.

See SAVIOLI, "Memorie alla Vita dell'Abate L. Mascheroni," 1801: G. MANGILI, "Elogio storico di L. Mascheroni," 1809; MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Masclef, mȧs'klĕf', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Amiens in 1662. He published a "Hebrew Grammar," ("Grammatica Hebraica,") in which he opposes the use of vowel-points. It is regarded as one of the best works of the kind. Died in 1728.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Mascov, mȧs'kof, (GOTTFRIED,) a German jurist, born at Dantzic in 1698. He lectured at Göttingen, and published several works. Died in 1760.

Mascov, [Lat. MASCO'VIUS,] (JOHANN JACOB,) a German jurist and historian, born at Dantzic in 1689, was a brother of the preceding. He became professor of law at Leipsic in 1719, and was the author of a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Public Law," and other legal works, in Latin. He also wrote a "History of Germany to the Commencement of the Franconian Monarchy," (unfinished.) Died in 1761.

See "Memoria J. J. Mascovii," Leipsic, 1761.

Mascovius. See MASCOV.

Mascrier, Le, leh mȧs'kre-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1697. He assisted in the translation of De Thou's "Universal History," and published several original works. Died in 1760.

Masdeu, mȧs'dĕ-oo, (JUAN FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and historian, was born at Barcelona in 1740. He wrote a "Critical History of Spain and of Spanish Culture in every Department." (20 vols., 1783–1800,) which has a high reputation for learning and accuracy. Died in 1817.

Masen. See MASENIUS.

Masenius, mȧ-sā'ne-us, or **Masen**, mȧ'sen, (JAMES,) a Flemish writer, born in the duchy of Juliers in 1606. He became professor of eloquence in the college of Cologne, and was the author of a Latin poem entitled "Sarcotis," or "Sarcothea," which, it is pretended by Lauder, suggested to Milton the idea of "Paradise Lost." Died in 1681.

Masères or **Mazères**, mȧ'zaiR', (FRANCIS,) BARON, a distinguished mathematician, of French extraction, born in London in 1731. He was for a time attorney-general for Canada, and in 1773 was appointed cursitor-baron of the exchequer. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra," and other similar works, and reprinted at his own expense a collection of the writings of Kepler and other mathematicians, also one containing the optical works of Descartes, Huyghens, Gregory, and Halley. The latter was completed by Mr. Babbage. He was recorder of the city of London for about forty years. Died in 1824.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," 1824.

Masers de Latude, mȧ'zaiR' deh lȧ'tüd', (HENRI,) was born in Languedoc in 1725. Having given offence to Madame de Pompadour, he was by her orders imprisoned in the Bastille. After remaining captive nearly three years, he effected his escape, (1756,) with the assistance of a fellow-prisoner and by means of the most persevering toil. He was soon arrested, with his companion, D'Alègre, and, after suffering an imprisonment of thirty years, was at length released, by the efforts of Madame Legros, who interested Cardinal Rohan, Madame Necker, and others, in his behalf. His "Memoirs" were published by M. Thierry. Died in 1805.

See THIERRY, "Le Despotisme dévoilé, ou Mémoires de Latude," 3 vols., 1792.

Mash'ȧm, (ABIGAIL HILL,) born in London about 1670, was a cousin of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, upon whose recommendation she became waiting-maid to the princess, afterwards Queen Anne. She continued in this post after Anne ascended the throne, and by her arts supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough in the royal favour. She was married in 1707 to Mr. Masham, who was made a peer in 1711. It appears that her influence raised Harley and the Tories to power in 1710, deprived the Duke of Marlborough of the command of the army, (1712,) and made important changes in the politics of Europe. In allusion to her intrigues, Macaulay says, "The great party which had long swayed the destinies of Europe was undermined by bedchamber-women." Died in 1734.

See MACAULAY'S Review of LORD MAHON'S "History of the War of the Succession."

Masham, (Lady DAMARIS,) the daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, born at Cambridge, England, in 1658, was married to Sir Francis Masham, of Essex. She was distinguished for her piety and for her attainments in history, philosophy, and divinity. She was a friend and pupil of the celebrated Locke, who died at her house, having resided there for some time. Lady Masham wrote several religious treatises. Died in 1708.

See LORD KING, "Life of Locke."

Mas-ĭ-nis'sȧ, [Gr. Μασσανάσσης,] King of Numidia, the son of Gula, who reigned in Massylia, was born about 250 B.C. In the second Punic war he fought at first for the Carthaginians in Spain, but, having been generously treated by Scipio Africanus, he became a zealous and faithful ally of the Romans. He waged war with Syphax, a Numidian prince, and was defeated by him twice. The Romans under Scipio came to his assistance, and in 203 the allies gained a decisive victory. Among the captives was the charming Sophonisba, a Carthaginian lady, whom Masinissa married. Being sternly reproved by Scipio for this impolitic act, he sent her a cup of poison,

which she drank, it is said, with heroic spirit. He contributed to the victory of the Romans at the battle of Zama, and was rewarded with the kingdom of Numidia. He is said to have been a wise ruler and to have done much to civilize his subjects. He died about the age of ninety-seven, leaving the kingdom, under the guardianship of Scipio Æmilianus, to his three sons, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Mastanabal.

See NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History," vol. i.; LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxiv.–xxx.; SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Masius. See MAES, (ANDREAS.)

Mas'kęll, (WILLIAM,) an English author, born in Bath in 1814. He graduated in 1836 at University College, Oxford, was (1837–50) an Anglican clergyman, but on account of the famous Gorham controversy became in 1850 a Roman Catholic layman. Among his works are "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," (1844; new edition, 1882,) "Monumenta Ritualia," (1845; new edition, 1882,) "Dissertation on Holy Baptism," (1848,) "Odds and Ends," (1872,) "Ancient and Mediæval Ivories," (1872,) etc. Died April 12, 1890.

Mas'kę-lyne, (NEVIL,) an English astronomer of great merit, born in London in 1732. He was sent to Saint Helena in 1761 to observe the transit of Venus, in which enterprise he failed because the sun was obscured by clouds. In 1765 he succeeded Mr. Bliss as astronomer royal. He originated the "Nautical Almanack," (1767,) and superintended its publication till his death. It acquired a high reputation in Europe, and was styled by Lalande "the most perfect Ephemeris that had ever been made." For forty-seven years Maskelyne made exact observations of the sky at Greenwich, and was the first to give a standard catalogue of stars, (1790.) In 1772 he visited Scotland, in order to ascertain the density of the earth by observing the effect of the mountain Schehallien upon the plumb-line. He was the author of several astronomical treatises in the "Philosophical Transactions," and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Died in 1811.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur la Vie de N. Maskelyne," 1813; REES, "Cyclopædia;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au dix-huitième Siècle;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1786.

Mas-Latrie, de, dęh mȧ'lȧ'trē', (JACQUES MARIE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French archæologist and historical writer, born at Castelnaudary in 1815. He published a "Historic Chronology of the Popes, General Councils," etc., (1837,) "History of the Isle of Cyprus under the Rule of the Princes of the House of Lusignan," (1852,) and "Chronicles of Ernoult and Bernard the Treasurer," (1872,) etc.

Maso da San Friano. See MANZUOLI.

Mā'sọn, (ARMISTEAD THOMSON,) a son of Stevens T. Mason, (1760–1803,) was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1787. He was chosen a Senator of the United States by the Democrats in 1815, and was killed in a duel by J. M. McCarty in 1819.

Mā'sọn, (CHARLES,) an English astronomer, who assisted Dr. Bradley in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. He published an improved edition of Mayer's "Lunar Tables," and, in company with Mr. Dixon, was sent to America to determine the limits of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They measured a degree of the meridian, and in 1768 Dr. Maskelyne published an account of their operations in the "Philosophical Transactions" for that year. Died in 1787.

Mason, (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, born at Durham in 1566, became Archdeacon of Norwich. He published a "Defence of the Anglican Church," ("Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.") Died in 1621.

Mason, (FRANCIS,) D.D., a learned Baptist divine and missionary, born at York, England, in 1799. Having emigrated to America, he studied theology at Newton, Massachusetts, and sailed for India in 1830. He published a "Memoir of Mrs. Helen M. Mason," (1847,) "Burmah, its People and Natural Productions," (1852,) "Life of Kotha-byu, the Karen Apostle," a translation of the Bible into the Karen language, (1853,) and other works. He was also editor of a Karen journal, entitled "The Morning Star." He died March 3, 1874.

Mason, (GEORGE,) COLONEL, an English statesman and soldier under the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., emigrated to America about 1654, and settled in Virginia. Died in 1686.

Mason, (GEORGE,) an American statesman, a descendant of the preceding, was born in Stafford county, now Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1726. He wrote the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution of Virginia, (1776,) after which he served in the legislature. In 1777 he was elected to the Continental Congress. He was reputed one of the ablest debaters that Virginia ever produced. He was a member of the national convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but he refused to sign that Constitution, and vehemently opposed its adoption in the Virginia Assembly, for the alleged reason that it tended to monarchy. He was highly eulogized by Jefferson. Died in 1792.

Mason, (GEORGE,) an English *littérateur*, who wrote a "Life of Lord Howe," an "Answer to Thomas Paine," and an "Essay on Designs in Gardening." Died in 1806.

Mason, (GEORGE HEMMING,) an English artist, born at Whitley, in Staffordshire, in 1818. He studied medicine, but abandoned that profession for art, working mostly at Rome. His pictures are realistic presentations of homely and unambitious scenes, but, notwithstanding the fine poetic qualities of his works, they were not popular during his lifetime. Died October 22, 1872.

Mason, (JAMES,) a distinguished English engraver, born about 1710, executed a number of landscapes after Claude Lorrain, G. Poussin, Hobbema, and other artists Died about 1780.

Mason, (JAMES MURRAY,) an American Democratic politician, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, about 1798. He became a member of Congress in 1837, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Virginia in 1847. He continued to be a member of the Senate for fourteen years, and was the author of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. He was sent with J. Slidell on a mission to England by Jefferson Davis in 1861. During the passage in the steamer Trent they were seized by Captain Wilkes, of the Federal navy, in November, 1861. They were claimed by the British government, and were liberated in January, 1862, after which Mr. Mason passed several years in England, remaining abroad during the civil war. Died in 1871.

Mason, (JEREMIAH,) an American statesman and lawyer of high reputation, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in April, 1768, graduated at Yale College. He practised law many years at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to which he removed in 1797. He was a Federalist, and a friend of Daniel Webster, who expressed a very high opinion of him. He represented New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States from 1813 to 1817. In 1832 he removed to Boston, where he died in October, 1848. He was considered in the early part of the present century to be the foremost lawyer in New England.

Mason, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman, born at Abingdon in 1500. He was privy councillor in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Died in 1566.

Mason, (JOHN,) a native of England, born in 1600, emigrated to America, where he became Deputy Governor of Connecticut. He was the author of a "History of the Pequot War." Died in 1672.

See G. E. ELLIS, "Life of John Mason," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. iii., 2d series.

Mason, (JOHN,) an English divine and religious writer, born in Essex in 1706, was the author of a popular work, entitled "Self-Knowledge," (1745,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1763.

Mason, (JOHN MITCHELL,) a celebrated American theologian and pulpit orator, born in New York in 1770. He graduated at Columbia College in 1789, and subsequently finished his theological studies in Edinburgh. In 1793 he succeeded his father as pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Cedar Street, New York, where he attracted great numbers by his eloquence. He was the founder of the first theological seminary in the United States, of which he was appointed professor. He became editor of the "Christian's Magazine" in 1807, and was elected in 1811 provost of Columbia College, and

in 1821 president of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Among his most admired writings is his "Oration on the Death of Alexander Hamilton," who was his intimate friend. Dr. Mason died in 1829. His works (in 4 vols.) were edited by his son, the Rev. Ebenezer Mason.

See "Memoirs of J. M. Mason," by J. VAN VECHTEN, 1856; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i ; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mason, (JOHN THOMSON,) an American lawyer and statesman, son of Thomson Mason, noticed below, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1764. He was a personal friend of Jefferson, who appointed him to several high offices. Died in 1824.

Mason, (JOHN THOMSON,) son of the preceding, born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1815, became collector of the port of Baltimore under President Buchanan.

Mason, (JOHN Y.,) born in Sussex county, Virginia, about 1795, was secretary of the navy under President Tyler, and attorney-general and secretary of the navy (1846–49) under President Polk. He was afterwards appointed minister to France by President Pierce. Died in Paris in 1859.

Mason, (LOWELL,) an American composer and teacher of music, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1792. He received the degree of doctor in music from the New York University in 1855. He was a contributor to the "Musical Review," and published numerous works on music, both original and compiled. Died Aug. 11, 1872.

Mason, (RICHARD B.,) grandson of George Mason, noticed above, served with distinction in the Mexican war of 1848, and became civil and military Governor of California. Died in 1850.

Mason, (STEVENS THOMSON,) a nephew of George Mason, was born in Virginia in 1760. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1794. Died in 1803.

Mason, (STEVENS THOMSON,) grandson of the preceding, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1811. He was elected in 1835 first Governor of the State of Michigan. Died January 4, 1843.

Mason, (THOMSON,) younger brother of George Mason, noticed above, was born in 1730. He distinguished himself as a jurist and a patriot, and was the author of several able political essays. Died in 1785.

Mason, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Hull in 1725. He was chosen a Fellow of Pembroke College in 1747, and, after taking orders, became chaplain to the king. Mason is chiefly remembered as the friend and biographer of the poet Gray. His principal works are two tragedies, entitled "Elfrida" and "Caractacus," several odes, and "The English Garden," a descriptive poem. He was also distinguished for his skill in painting and music. Died in 1797.

See HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Masoodee Alee-Abool-Hassan, Mas'ûdî Alî-Abul-Hassan, or **Masoudy Ali-Aboul-Hassan,** mȧ-soo'dee ȧ'lee' ȧ'bo͞ol' hȧs'sȧn, often called **Al-Masoodee,** (or **Al-Mas'ûdî,**) an eminent Arabian historian, born at Bagdâd in the ninth century. His profound and various attainments in almost every department of knowledge have obtained for him the admiration of Europeans as well as of his own countrymen. He travelled over a great part of Asia, and as far west as Morocco and Spain. Among his most important works are his "History of the Times," and his "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," the latter of which comprises the history, politics, religion, and geography of Eastern and European nations. Masoodee is supposed to have died at Cairo, in 956 A.D.

See ÉTIENNE QUATREMÈRE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Mas'oudy," 1839; REINAUD, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Masotti, mȧ-sot'tee, (DOMENICO,) a distinguished Italian surgeon, born at Faenza in 1698, was appointed professor of physiology and surgery at Florence, and afterwards of lithotomy. In 1763 he published his principal work, entitled "Lithotomy for Women Perfected." Died in 1779.

Masoudi. See MASOODEE.

Maspero, mȧs'pȧ'rō', (GASTON CAMILLE CHARLES,) a French Egyptologist, born in Paris, June 24, 1846. He studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand and the École Normale, and in 1874 became professor of Egyptian archæology and philosophy in the Collége de France. He has published translations of various papyri, and many memoirs on archæological questions, besides "De Carchemis Situ et Historia," (1873,) "Histoire ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient," (1875,) and other works.

Masque de Fer, măsk dẹh fĕr, (**L'Homme au,** lom ō,) (the "Man with the Iron Mask,") an unknown person, who in 1662 was imprisoned in the château of Pignerol, afterwards conveyed to the isle of Sainte-Marguerite, and in 1698 to the Bastille, where he died in 1703. Various conjectures have been formed concerning this mysterious prisoner, who was evidently a person of high rank and refined tastes. Some writers have supposed him to have been a twin brother of Louis XIV.; others, that he was the Count of Vermandois, the Duke of Beaufort, or Count Mattioli.

See G. J. W. A. ELLIS, (LORD DOVER,) "History of the State Prisoner called The Iron Mask," 1826; PAUL LACROIX, "L'Homme au Masque de Fer," 1837; L. LETOURNEUR, "Histoire de l'Homme au Masque de Fer," 1849; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Masquelier, măsk'le-ȧ', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born near Lille in 1741. In 1802 he obtained from the gallery of Florence a gold medal for his engravings. Died in 1811.

Massa, mȧs'sȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Venice; died about 1563.

Massard, mȧ'sȧr', (JEAN,) a French engraver, born at Bellême in 1740. He became a member of the Academy of Painting in the reign of Louis XVI., and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, was made, in 1814, engraver to the king. His most admired works are "The Family of Charles I.," after Van Dyck, and "The Death of Socrates," after David. Died in 1822.

Massard, (JEAN BAPTISTE RAPHAEL URBAIN,) a skilful French engraver, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1775. He engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and David. Died in 1849.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Massaredo. See MAZARREDO Y SALAZAR.

Massari, mȧs-sȧ'ree, (LUCIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1569, was a pupil of Ludovico Caracci. He was intimate with Albano, and took part in some of his labours. Among his master-pieces are the "Marriage of Saint Catherine," and a "Noli me Tangere." "Some of his works," says E. Breton, "are so graceful that they defy the severest criticism." Died in 1633.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Massaria, mȧs-sȧ-ree'ȧ, (ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian physician, born at Vicenza about 1510. He studied under Fracantianus and Fallopius, and in 1587 succeeded Mercuriale as professor of medicine in the University of Padua. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Plague" and a "Treatise on Bleeding," which are highly esteemed. Died in 1598.

See PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie."

Mas'sas-soit, an Indian chief of the Womponoags, born in Massachusetts. In 1621 he formed a league with the colonists at Plymouth, which was never violated. He was the father of the celebrated warrior King Philip. Died in 1661.

Massé, mȧ'sȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French artist, born in Paris in 1687, engraved the pictures which Lebrun had executed for the gallery of Versailles. Massé became painter to Louis XV. Died in 1767.

Massé, mȧ'sȧ', (VICTOR,) a French musical composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822. He was educated at the Paris Conservatory, taking the *prix de Rome* in 1844. His first work for the stage, the operetta of "La Chanteuse voilée," (1852,) was at once successful, and he followed it up with a large number of pieces for the stage. The best-known of these are "Galatea," "The Seasons," and "Paul and Virginia." The last is the only one of his operas well known in this country. Died July 6, 1884.

Masséna, mȧ'sȧ'nȧ', [It. MASSENA, mȧs-sā'nȧ,] (AN-

DRÉ,) Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, and one of the most distinguished marshals of Napoleon I., was born of Jewish parentage at Nice in 1758. He enlisted in 1775 as a private of the royal Italian regiment, from which he retired at the expiration of fourteen years, having attained no higher rank than that of a sergeant. At the beginning of the French Revolution he again entered the army, and in a short time was successively promoted to the rank of colonel, general of brigade, and general of division. In 1794 he gained a victory over the Austrians near Tanaro, took Ormea, and rendered efficient service at the battle of Saorgio. The following year, while serving under General Schérer, he drove the Austrians from their position at Vado and gained over them the decisive victory of Loano. In 1796 he acquired great distinction at the engagements of Montenotte, Millesimo, Castiglione, and Arcola. His gallant conduct at the battle of Rivoli, in 1797, subsequently procured for him the title of Duke of Rivoli. The next year he was appointed to the command of the army in the Papal States; but his rapacity and avarice excited so great hostility both in his soldiers and in the inhabitants that he was soon after compelled to resign. In 1799, as commander-in-chief of the armies of Switzerland and the Danube, he exhibited the highest order of military talent, especially at Zurich, where he gained an important and brilliant victory over the Russians. In 1804 he was created a marshal of France. The next year he was sent to Italy, to command against the Archduke Charles, whom he finally succeeded in driving back into Germany. In 1806 he reduced the insurgent Calabrians to subjection, took the fortress of Gaëta, and enabled Joseph Bonaparte to seat himself firmly upon the Neapolitan throne. He reaped further laurels in 1809, at the battles of Landshut and Eckmühl and by the capture of the fortress of Ebersdorf. The same year he was created Prince of Essling, for his distinguished services at the battle of that place. Masséna was appointed in 1810 general-in-chief of the army in Portugal, where, although he exhibited his usual courage and military skill, he was ultimately obliged to yield to the superior genius of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He has, however, received the highest commendation from English as well as French historians for the strategic skill with which he conducted his retreat into Spain. In 1812 Marmont was appointed to succeed him. The year following, Masséna joined the Bourbons. He acknowledged the authority of Napoleon when he returned from Elba, but took no part in the affairs of government during the Hundred Days. He was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard in Paris, and also received several marks of distinction from Louis XVIII. He died in Paris, April 4, 1817.

See GENERAL KOCH, "Mémoires de Masséna," 1849; NAPIER, 'History of the Peninsular War;" MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; PONS, "Notice historique sur le Maréchal Masséna," 1837; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Massenbach, von, fon mȧs'sẹn-bȧK', (CHRISTIAN,) a Prussian officer, born at Schmalkalden in 1768. He published several historical works. Died in 1827.

Massenet, mȧs'sẹh'nȧ', (JULES ÉMILE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French composer, born at Montaud, May 12, 1842. He was educated at the Paris Conservatoire, where he became professor of composition. Among his operas are "Poème d'Avril," "Scènes hongroises," "Marie-Madeleine," "Eve," a mystery, "Le Roi de Lahore," "La Hérodiade," "Manon Lescaut," etc.

Mas'sey, (GERALD,) an English poet, born in Hertfordshire in 1828. The child of indigent parents, he was obliged at an early age to work in a factory, and received no other instruction than that of a penny school. He published in 1847 "Poems and Chansons," which were followed in 1853 by "The Ballad of Babe Christabel, with other Lyrical Poems," "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," (1870,) etc. He also won some distinction as a lecturer.

Massiac, de, dẹh mȧ'se'ȧK', (GABRIEL,) a French officer and historical writer, born at Narbonne in 1657. He wrote "Memoirs of the Most Important Events of the War from 1688 to 1698." Died in 1727.

Massias, mȧ'se'ȧs', (NICOLAS,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Villeneuve d'Agen in 1764. Among his philosophical works is an "Essay on Instinct, Intelligence, and Life," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in 1848.

Massie, mas'se, (NATHANIEL,) an American soldier and pioneer, born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1763, settled in Ohio, where he became one of the largest landowners in the State. He founded in 1796 the town of Chilicothe. Died in 1813.

Massieu, mȧ'se-ụh', (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1665. He was appointed in 1710 professor of Greek in the College of France. He translated the Odes of Pindar, and wrote a "History of French Poetry," brought down to the reign of Francis I. Died in 1722.

See GROS DE BOZE, "Éloge de Massieu;" THÉRY, "Notice sur l'Abbé Massieu."

Massieu, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, became constitutional Bishop of L'Oise in 1791. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. in the National Convention. Died in 1818.

Massillon, mȧ'sèl'yôN' or mȧ'se'yôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French pulpit orator of great celebrity, born at Hières, in Provence, in 1663. He was educated in the college of that town, and became a priest of the Oratory. After professing belles-lettres and theology at Montbrison and Vienne, and pronouncing some funeral orations, he was called to Paris in 1696 to direct the Seminary of Saint-Magloire. His talent was gradually developed by the ecclesiastic conferences which he composed at this period. He admired the austere eloquence of Bourdaloue, but chose for himself a different style, characterized by profound pathos and an insight into the most secret motives of the human heart. In 1699 he preached at Paris the Lent sermon, which was warmly applauded. The same year he was chosen to preach the *Advent* at court, on which occasion Louis XIV. said to him, "I have heard many great orators and been pleased with them; but after hearing you I am displeased with myself." The death of Bossuet and Bourdaloue, in 1704, left him at the head of French pulpit orators. In this year he again preached before Louis XIV., whose funeral oration he pronounced in 1715. He was appointed Bishop of Clermont in 1717, and preached before the young king the Lent sermon called "Petit-Carême," which is esteemed his master-piece. His diction is noble, simple, and unaffected. Voltaire kept a volume of his sermons constantly on his desk, as a model of eloquence. Massillon was admitted into the French Academy in 1719. In the government of his diocese he was moderate, charitable, and conciliatory. He died in 1742. His published works consist of Sermons, Ecclesiastical Conferences, Paraphrases of certain Psalms, Letters, etc. Voltaire thought him "the preacher who best understood the world,—whose eloquence savoured of the courtier, the academician, the wit, and the philosopher."

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" MAURY, "Éloquence de la Chaire;" F. THEREMIN, "Demosthenes und Massillon," 1845; D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Massillon;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" TALBERT, "Éloge de Massillon," 1773; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Massimiliano. See MAXIMILIAN.

Massimo. See MAXIMUS.

Mas'sin-ġẹr, (PHILIP,) an eminent English dramatic poet, was born at Salisbury in 1584. In his eighteenth year he entered Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford, supported by the Earl of Pembroke. Here, according to Anthony Wood, "he spent his time in reading poetry and romances instead of logic and philosophy, which he ought to have done, as he was patronized to that end." He became a resident of London about 1606, and assisted Fletcher in the composition of several dramas. The first production of Massinger was the "Virgin Martyr," (1622.) Eighteen of his dramas are extant, mostly tragedies and tragi-comedies. Among the most admired are "The City Madam," "The Maid of Honour," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "The Fatal Dowry." The latter has given to Rowe the outline of the "Fair Penitent." Massinger's dramas are remarkably free from profanity; and the coarseness which disfigures some of them is probably to be attributed to his coadjutors. He is said to have been the only dramatist

of that time who rejected the doctrine of the divine right of kings. Died in 1640.

See DAVIES, "Some Account of the Life and Writings of P. Massinger," 1789: "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Massmann, mâs'mân, (HANS FERDINAND,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1797. He published an edition of the "Explanation of the Gospel of Saint John" in Gothic.

Massolino, da, dâ mâs-so-lee'no, (PANICALE, pâ-nekâ'lâ,) an Italian painter, born near Florence in 1378. His master-pieces are the pictures in the chapel of San Pietro al Carmine, representing leading incidents in the life of Saint Peter. He numbered among his pupils the celebrated Masaccio. Died in 1415.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Masson. See LATOMUS.

Masson, mă'sôN', (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born near Orléans in 1636. He excelled particularly in representing colour and the different textures of objects. His print of the "Disciples at Emmaus," after Titian, is esteemed one of his master-pieces, though not free from a fantastic style of executing the hair, peculiar to himself. Masson was also a painter, and his engravings from his own portraits, as well as from those of other artists, are greatly admired, many of them representing the most distinguished men of that time. He was engraver-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1702.

His daughter, MADELÈNE MASSON, born in 1666, was a skilful imitator of her father's style, and executed the portraits of Maria Theresa, the Duchess d'Alençon, and several others.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Masson, (AUGUSTE MICHEL BENOÎT GAUDICHOT,) a French novelist and dramatist, born in Paris in 1800.

Masson, (JAMES.) See LATOMUS.

Masson, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur*, born in Franche-Comté in 1762. He was a member of the Institute of France. He wrote "Memoirs of Russia," (3 vols., 1800–02,) and a poem entitled "The Helvetians." Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mas'son, (DAVID,) a Scottish critic and *littérateur*, born at Aberdeen in 1822, became a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" and the "North British" and "Quarterly Reviews" and other publications. In 1859 he became editor of "Macmillan's Magazine," and in 1865 was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh. His principal works are "The Life and Times of Milton," (6 vols., 1858–80,) "British Novelists and their Styles," (1859,) "Critical and Biographical Essays," "Drummond of Hawthornden," (1873,) "The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's," (1874,) and "Chatterton, a Story of the Year 1770." etc.

Masson, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished Scottish botanist, born at Aberdeen in 1741. About 1771 he visited the Cape of Good Hope, where he made a valuable collection of plants for the Kew Gardens. He died in Canada in 1805. He left an admirable work entitled "Stapeliæ novæ," in folio, with 41 coloured plates.

Masson, (FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born in Normandy in 1745. Among his master-pieces are several groups in the garden of the Tuileries, the bas-reliefs of the Pantheon, the sculptures on the tomb of Vauban, and an exquisite figure of Flora. Died in 1807.

See REGNAULT, "Notice historique sur François Masson."

Masson, (JEAN, a French *littérateur* and Protestant divine, born about 1680, wrote the Lives of Horace and Ovid, and several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1750.

Masson, (JEAN **Papire**—pă'pêR',) [Lat. PAPIR'IUS MASSO'NUS,] a French writer, born at Saint-Germain-Laval in 1544. He became an advocate of Parliament in 1576. He was the author of "Annals of France," (1577,) a "Description of the Rivers of France," (1618,) and a collection of biographies of eminent persons, entitled "Elogia." Masson was a friend of the historian De Thou, who has written his Life. Died in 1611.

See DE THOU, "Vita P. Massoni;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Masson de Pezay. See PEZAY.

Mâssooa or **Massoua**, mâs'sōō'a, written also **Masua** and **Mesue**, a celebrated Arabian savant, who was physician to the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.

Massuet, mă'sü-ā', (PIERRE,) a learned French physician, born near Sedan in 1698, studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He wrote several historical treatises. Died in 1776.

Massuet, (RENÉ,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy in 1666. On the death of Mabillon and Ruinart, he wrote a continuation of the "Annals of the Benedictine Order." He also published an excellent edition of the works of Saint Irenæus. Died in 1716.

Mastelletta. See DONDUCCI.

Mas'ters, (ROBERT,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1713, published a "History of the College of Corpus Christi," (1753,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1798.

Masters, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Gloucestershire about 1600. He was a friend of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whom he is said to have assisted in some of his writings. He wrote a Greek poem on the "Passion of Christ," and other works. Died in 1643.

Mästlin or **Maestlin**, mêst-leen', (MICHAEL,) a German astronomer, born in Würtemberg about 1550. He passed a portion of his early life in Italy, where he associated with Galileo. Having returned home, he was appointed professor of mathematics at Tübingen, where he was the tutor and generous friend of Kepler. He accepted the Copernican theory. He was author of "Thesis de Eclipsibus," "Epitome Astronomiæ," (1597,) and other works. Hallam designates him as "the illustrious master of Kepler." Died in 1590 or 1631.

See KÄSTNER, "Geschichte der Mathematik;" VOSSIUS, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Mastropetro, mâs-tRO-pā'tRO, (ORIO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1179. He abdicated in 1191, and retired to a monastery, and was succeeded by the celebrated Dandolo.

Masucci, mâ-soot'chee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1691, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Among his master-pieces is a "Holy Family." Died in 1758.

Masuccio, mâ-soot'cho, **I.**, an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Naples in 1230. He built the church of San Domenico Maggiore, and completed that of Santa Maria del Nuova, begun by Giovanni Pisano. Died in 1305.

Masuccio II., (TOMMASO DE' STEFANI,) a pupil of the preceding, was born in 1291. Among his works are the castle of Saint Ermo, and the church of San Lorenzo at Naples. He also executed sculptured monuments of great merit. Died in 1338.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Masudi or **Al-Masudi.** See MASOODEE.

Mat, or **Ma-t**, in the old Egyptian mythology, the wife of Thoth, and daughter of the sun. In her hall the dead are judged. She is the goddess of truth.

Mâtăli, mâ'tạ-lĭ, in the Hindoo mythology, the charioteer of Indra.

See WILLIAMS's translation of "Sakoontalâ," Act vi.

Matani, mâ-tâ'nee, (ANTONIO,) a learned Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1730. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London. He published a treatise "On the Figure of the Earth," and several medical works. Died in 1779.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Match'am, (GEORGE,) an English traveller, born in 1755, published a "Journey from Aleppo to Bagdâd across the Arabian Desert." Died in 1833.

Matejko, mâ-tâ'e-ko, (JAN ALOYSIUS,) a Polish artist, born at Cracow, July 30, 1838. He studied painting with the best masters in Cracow, Munich, and Vienna. His most noted pictures illustrate scenes in Polish history. He has published an extensive collection representing Polish costumes from 1200 to 1795.

Matelief, mâ'tẹh-leef', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch navigator, born about 1570, was sent in 1605 as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, for the purpose of opposing the Portuguese and of opening relations with China and Japan. He died about 1628, and an account of his voyage was published at Amsterdam, (1705.)

Materna, mȧ-tẽr'nȧ, (AMALIE,) (known as Frau FRIEDRICH MATERNA,) a German vocalist, born at Sankt Georgen, Styria, in 1847. After a few years spent in operetta at the minor theatres, she made her début in Vienna as "Selika" in the opera of "L'Africaine," (1869,) and at once established her position as one of the leading German soprano-singers.

Maternus. See FIRMICUS.

Matham, mȧ'tȧm, (JACOB,) a Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1571, was a pupil of Henry Goltzius. Died in 1631.

Matham, (THEODORUS,) son of the preceding, born at Haarlem in 1589, engraved a number of portraits, and several historical pieces of great merit. Died in 1677.

Math'ẹr, (COTTON,) D.D., a celebrated American theologian and writer, born at Boston in 1663, was a son of Increase Mather, noticed below. He was ordained as a minister in 1684, and preached in Boston. Among his principal works are "The Wonders of the Invisible World," (1693,) "Magnalia Christi Americana, or The Ecclesiastical History of New England," (1702,) "Essays to do Good," (1710,) "Psalterium Americanum," (1718,) "The Christian Philosopher," (1721,) and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures," (in manuscript.) His character exhibits a remarkable compound of ardent piety, (which, however, was not without a tincture of self-conceit,) uncommon activity, and force of intellect joined to a credulity which, even in that age, had scarcely any parallel among educated men. From the first he was eager to bring to trial and punishment those supposed to be guilty of witchcraft, and, when others began clearly to see the folly and injustice of these cruel persecutions, he earnestly, though vainly, strove to stem the reaction in the popular mind. Died in 1728.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "North American Review" for July, 1840: HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. ii. chap. xx.

Mather, (INCREASE,) son of Richard Mather, a nonconformist divine who removed from Lancashire to New England, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was sent about 1685 to England as agent of the province for the redress of grievances. He published, among other works, an "Essay on Remarkable Providences." Died in 1723.

Mather, (MOSES,) D.D., a relative of the preceding, born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1719. He was the author of a "Systematic View of Divinity," and other works. Died in 1806.

Mather, (RICHARD,) an English Puritan, born in Lancashire in 1596, emigrated to New England in 1635. He preached at Dorchester, Massachusetts, for many years. Died in 1669.

See a "Life of R. Mather," by his son Increase.

Mather, (RICHARD HENRY,) D.D., an American scholar, born at Binghamton, New York, February 12, 1835. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, studied at Berlin University, and in 1864 became professor of Greek at Amherst. Besides a "Manual of Sculpture," he published several Greek texts. Died April 16, 1890.

Mathers, (HELEN B.) See REEVES.

Matheson. See MATTHESON.

Math'e-sọn, (GEORGE,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Glasgow, March 27, 1842. Though blind, he graduated with high honours at Glasgow University, and in 1866 became a minister of the Scottish national kirk. He published "Aids to the Study of German Theology," (1874,) "Growth of the Spirit of Christianity," (1877,) "My Aspirations," and other religious works.

Math'ew, (Rev. THEOBALD,) the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, a Catholic priest, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1790. He was appointed after his ordination to a missionary charge at Cork, where he established a charitable association on the model of that of Saint Vincent de Paul. About 1838 he became president of a temperance society, and in a few months administered the pledge to 150,000 persons in Cork alone. He afterwards visited different parts of Ireland, the cities of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the United States of America, being everywhere received with enthusiasm. For these eminent services in the cause of religion and morality, Queen Victoria bestowed upon Father Mathew an annuity of £300. Died in 1856.

See "Father Mathew, a Biography," by J. F. MAGUIRE; P. M. MORRIS, "Memoirs of the Life of Theobald Mathew," New York, 1841; I. S. HENSHAW, "Life of Father Mathew," New York, 1849; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, 1869; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1841.

Math'ewṣ, (CHARLES,) a celebrated English comedian, born in London in 1776. Having visited the United States in 1822, he brought out on his return his entertainment entitled "A Trip to America," which obtained great popularity. He was distinguished for his extraordinary talent for imitation, in the exercise of which he was seldom if ever ill-natured or offensive. He died in 1836, leaving "Memoirs" of his life, which were finished by his widow, (4 vols., 1839.)

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1839.

Mathews, (CHARLES JAMES,) an English comedian, a son of the preceding, was born in 1803. He married Madame Vestris in 1838, and, after her death, in 1857, another actress, Mrs. Davenport. He produced several dramas, among which is "My Wife's Mother," (1833.) Died June 24, 1878.

Math'ewṣ, (CORNELIUS,) a distinguished American *littérateur* and journalist, born at Port Chester, New York, in 1817. Having previously contributed numerous articles in prose and verse to the "American Monthly Magazine," "New York Review," and "Knickerbocker Magazine," he published, in 1839, "Benemoth, a Legend of the Mound-Builders." Among his other works may be named "The Politicians," a comedy, (1840,) "Poems on Man in the Republic," (1843.) "Witchcraft," a tragedy, (1846.) "Money-penny, or the Heart of the World," (1850.) and a comedy entitled "False Pretences," (1856.) Mr. Mathews has been a zealous advocate of international copyright.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Mathews, (GEORGE,) an American jurist, born near Staunton, Virginia, in 1774, removed to Louisiana, where he was appointed presiding justice of the supreme court. Died in 1836.

Mathews, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American author, born at Waterville, Maine, July 28, 1818. He graduated in 1835 at Waterville College, and in 1839 at the Harvard Law School. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago from 1862 to 1873. His principal books are "Getting on in the World," (1872,) "The Great Conversers," (1874,) "Words, their Use and Abuse," (1876,) "Monday Chats," from Sainte-Beuve, (1877,) "Hours with Men and Books," (1877,) "Oratory and Orators," (1879,) and "Literary Style," etc., (1881.) His works have had a large sale both in Europe and in America.

Mathias, mȧ-thī'as, (THOMAS JAMES,) an English *littérateur,* born about 1757, wrote a poem entitled "Pursuits of Literature," (1794,) "Runic Odes," and other English works; also a number of poems in Italian. He died at Naples in 1835. He translated Milton's "Lycidas" into Italian.

Mathieu, mȧ'te-uh', (ADOLPHE CHARLES GHISLAIN,) a Belgian poet and journalist, born at Mons in 1804, published numerous works. Died June 13, 1876.

Mathieu, mȧ'te-uh', (ANSELME,) a French (Provençal) poet of the class styled *félibres,* was born at Châteauneuf-du-Pape about 1830. He studied law at Aix. His principal work is "Farandoulo."

Mathieu, mȧ'te-uh', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Mâcon in 1784. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1817. He was a brother-in-law of Francis Arago. Died 1875.

Mathieu de la Redorte, mȧ'te-uh' deh lȧ reh-dort', (DAVID MAURICE JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French general, born at Saint-Affrique in 1768. He became general of division in 1799, and peer of France in 1819. He married Mademoiselle Cléry, a sister of Joseph Bonaparte's wife. Died in 1833.

Mathieu de Dombasle, mȧ'te-uh' deh dôn'bȧl', (CHRISTOPHE JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) a French agricultural writer, born at Nancy in 1777; died in 1843.

Mathieu-Mirampal, mȧ′te-uh′ me′rôN′pȧl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES,) born at Compiègne, in France, in 1764, was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1833.

Mathilde. See MATILDA.

Mathon de la Cour, mȧ′tôN′ dẹh lȧ koor, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, son of Jacques, noticed below, born at Lyons in 1738. He wrote a treatise "On the Danger of reading Books hostile to Religion," (1770,) which was crowned by the Academy of Inscriptions, and other works. He was guillotined at Lyons in 1793.

Mathon de la Cour, (JACQUES,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1712. He published several scientific treatises. Died about 1770.

Mathusalem. See METHUSELAH.

Matignon, mȧ′tēn′yôN′, (CHARLES AUGUSTE **de Goyon**—dẹh gwȧ′yôN′,) Comte de Gacé, a French marshal, born in 1647, accompanied James II. of England in his Irish campaign. He afterwards distinguished himself at Fleurus, Mons, and Namur, and was created a marshal in 1708. Died in 1729.

Matignon, de, dẹh mȧ′tēn′yôN′, (JACQUES DE GOYON,) COMTE, a French marshal, born in Normandy in 1525. He served in the wars of Henry II. and Henry III. against the Protestants. He was made a marshal in 1579. Died in 1597.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines Français;" CALLIÈRES, "Histoire du Maréschal de Matignon," 1661.

Ma-til′da, Maud, or **Maude**, [Fr. MATHILDE, mȧ′tēld′,] Empress of Germany and Queen of England, born about 1102, was a daughter of Henry I. of England. She was married in 1110 to Henry V. of Germany, who died in 1125. About 1127 she became the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and was recognized by her father as his successor. On the death of Henry (1135) her title was disputed by Stephen of Blois, and a long civil war ensued between them. Matilda prevailed in 1141, and was crowned in London. She was the mother of Henry II. Died in 1167.

See MATTHEW PARIS, "Historia major."

Matilda, daughter of Boniface III., Marquis of Tuscany, was born about 1046. She was first married to Godfrey le Bossu, son of the Duke of Lorraine. He died in 1076, and, her mother having died the same year, Matilda came into possession of her vast estates, including the greater part of Northern Italy. In the contest for supremacy between Pope Gregory VII. and the Emperor of Germany, she espoused with great zeal the cause of the former; and it was at her castle of Canossa that Henry IV. underwent the humiliating penance imposed by the pope. In 1077 she made a reversionary grant of all her dominions to the Church of Rome. She was married in 1089 to Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, from whom she was divorced in 1095. Died in 1115.

See FIORENTINI, "Memorie di Matilda la Contessa di Toscana," 1642; AMÉDÉE RENÉE, "La grande Italienne," 1859; MOZZI DE' CAPITANI, "Sulla Contessa Matilda," etc., 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Matilda, (CAROLINE.) See CAROLINE MATILDA.

Matius. See CALVENA.

Matius, mȧ′she-us, written also **Mattius**, (CNEIUS,) a Roman poet in the time of Julius Cæsar, whose friendship and patronage he enjoyed. He was the author of epic and dramatic poems, and mimiambi. Of the last-named there are fragments extant, which are greatly admired. He also translated the "Iliad" into Latin verse. He is supposed by some to be the same as CALVENA, (which see.)

Maton de la Varenne, mȧ′tôN′ dẹh lȧ vȧ′rĕn′, (P. A. L.,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1760; died in 1813.

Matooan- (or **Matouan-**) **lin**, mȧ-too-ȧn′ lin, a very learned Chinese writer, born in the province of Kiang-si about 1250. He was the author of a historical work, entitled "Wen-hian-thoon-khao," which displays immense erudition and embraces a great variety of subjects. Abel Rémusat says of this production, "It is in itself worth a library, and, if Chinese literature contained no other, it would be worth while to learn Chinese in order to read it."

Matos, de, dȧ mȧ′tôs, (JOÃO XAVIER,) a Portuguese poet of the latter part of the eighteenth century, was the author of sonnets, odes, etc., and of a tragedy entitled 'Viriacia."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Matos Fragoso, mȧ′tôs frȧ-go′so, (JUAN,) a dramatic writer, born at Elvas, in Portugal, about 1630, was the author of numerous popular comedies, (in Spanish.) Died in 1692.

Matsko, mŏtsh′ko, (JOHN MATTHIAS,) a Hungarian astronomer, born at Presburg in 1721; died in 1796.

Mȧts′yȧ, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭts′ya,] a Sanscrit word signifying a "fish," and forming the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of the first avatar of Vishnu. On that occasion the preserving deity is said to have assumed the form of a great fish shining like gold, and, according to one account, "extending a million leagues," that he might protect the ark which contained Satyavrata and the seven Rishis with their wives, all the rest of the human race having been destroyed by the deluge.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Matsys, mȧt-sīs′, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch or Flemish engraver, born about 1500; died in 1560.

Matsys, (JAN,) a relative of Quentin, noticed below. His pictures are few in number, but of great merit, and painted in the style of Quentin Matsys. Died about 1560.

Matsys, mȧt-sīs′, or **Metsys**, mĕt-sīs′, written also **Messis**, (QUENTIN,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1450. He was originally a blacksmith, and is said to have changed his vocation in order to obtain the hand of a lady he loved, who was the daughter of an artist. Among his master-pieces are "The Descent from the Cross," in the Museum at Antwerp, "The Misers," in the Gallery at Windsor, and the "Portrait of a Jeweller," in the imperial collection of Vienna. Died in 1529.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; E. VAN EWEN, "Notice biographique sur Q. Metsys," 1846.

Mat-tạ-thī′as, a Jewish priest, appointed to officiate in the Temple, was the founder of the family of the Maccabees, and the father of the celebrated warrior Judas Maccabæus. During the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes, he was conspicuous for his zeal in the defence of his religion, and, with a band of his followers, marched against the idolaters and overthrew their altars. Died in 166 B.C.

Matte, mȧt, (NICOLAS AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1781. Among his works we may name busts of Racine and Corneille. Died about 1840.

Matteani, mȧt-tȧ-ȧ′nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian jurist and mathematician, born at Marostica in 1535. He became professor of law at Padua in 1589. Died in 1600.

Mattei, mȧt-tā′ee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome in 1744. In 1777 he became Archbishop of Ferrara, and in 1797 he was sent to negotiate with Bonaparte, then marching towards Rome. Died in 1820.

Mattei, (LORETTO,) an Italian poet, born at Rieti in 1622. He was the author of "Il Salmista Toscano," a paraphrase, in verse, of the Psalms. Died in 1705.

Mattei, (SAVERIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Calabria in 1742. He became in 1767 professor of Oriental languages at Naples. His translation of the Book of Psalms was very popular. Died in 1795.

Mattei, (STANISLAO,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1750; died in 1825.

Matteis, mȧt-tā′ès, or **Mattei**, mȧt-tā′ee, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born near Naples in 1662. Among his master-pieces are the pictures of the "Saviour and Saint Gaetano," in the church of Saint Paul at Pistoia, and the "Meeting of Erminia and the Shepherds," in the Museum of Vienna. Died in 1728.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Matte-Lafaveur, mȧt lȧ′fȧ′vuR′, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French chemist, wrote a work entitled "Practice of Chemistry." Died about 1684.

Matteo da Siena, mȧt-tā′o dȧ se-ā′nȧ, or **Matteo di Giovanni**, mȧt-tā′o de jo-vȧn′nee, an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1420. He adorned the cathedral of that city with his works. Died in 1495.

Matter, măt'tair', (JACQUES,) a French historian and philosopher, born near Saverne in 1791. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of Gnosticism," etc., (2 vols., 1828,) a "General History of the Christian Church," (4 vols., 1828–35,) and "The Philosophy of Religion," (1857,) all in French. He became in 1845 inspector-general of libraries. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Matteucci, mat-too'chee, [It. pron. mât-tĕ'oot-chee,] (CARLO,) an Italian writer, distinguished for his researches in electro-physiology, was born in 1811. He published, besides other valuable works, "Lectures on the Physico-Chemical Phenomena of Living Bodies," (1844,) for which he received the prize of the French Academy of Sciences and the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London. He became minister of public instruction. Died at Florence in 1868. (For two of his works, see "Smithsonian Reports" for 1865 and 1867.)

Matteucci, (PETRONIO,) an Italian astronomer. In 1786 he gave an account of the transit of Mercury. Died in 1810.

Matthæus, mât-tā'us, (ANTOON,) a Dutch jurist and antiquary, born at Utrecht in 1635; died in 1710.

Matthäi or **Matthæi**, mât-tā'ee, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born in Thuringia in 1744, was appointed professor of Greek at Wittenberg, and subsequently of classic literature at Moscow. He published a number of critical treatises and editions of various Greek classics. Died in 1811.

Matthäi or **Matthæi**, (FRIEDRICH,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Meissen in 1777. He was a pupil of Casanova, and subsequently of Füger, at Vienna, and was appointed in 1809 professor in the Academy of Painting at Dresden. Died in 1832. His brother, ERNST GOTTLIEB, born in 1779, was a sculptor of great merit, and was appointed honorary professor in the university at Rome. Died in 1842.

Matthesius, mât-tā'ze-ûs, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant minister, born at Rochlitz in 1504. He became first preacher at Joachimsthal about 1543. He wrote a "History of Luther's Doctrine, Life, and Death," (in German, 1565.) Died in 1568.

Mattheson, mât'tẹh-son, (JOHANN,) a German musician and composer, born at Hamburg in 1681. His works are very numerous, comprising operas, church music, sonatas, etc. He also published several treatises on music, which are highly esteemed. He was an intimate friend of Handel. Died in 1764.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Matthew, math'ū, [Gr. *Ματθαῖος*; Fr. MATTHIEU, măt'te-uh'; It. MATTEO, mât-tā'o,] SAINT, THE EVANGELIST, a native of Galilee, is generally believed to have been the same person as Levi, the son of Alpheus, mentioned in Mark (ii. 14) and Luke, (v. 27.) His employment was that of a publican, or collector of customs, under the Romans, and while engaged in this function he was called by Christ to be one of the apostles. The history of Matthew after the ascension of Christ is not known, some writers asserting that he suffered death at Naddabar, in Ethiopia, and others that he was one of the apostles who escaped martyrdom.

Matthew OF CRACOW, [Lat. MATTHI'AS CRACOVIEN'SIS,] a German bishop and Reformer, born in Pomerania. He became Bishop of Worms in 1405, and wrote against the corrupt practices of the Church. Among his works is a treatise "On the Pollutions of the Romish Court." Died in 1410.

Matthew OF WESTMINSTER, an English monk and historical writer of the fourteenth century, was the author of "Flowers of History," ("Flores Historiarum,") extending from the creation to the death of Edward I. It is highly valued for its accuracy.

Matthew, math'ū, (TOBIAS,) an English prelate, born in Bristol in 1546. In 1572 he was chosen president of Saint John's College, Oxford, and one of the queen's chaplains-in-ordinary. In 1595 he was created Bishop of Durham, and in 1606 Archbishop of York. The learning and piety of Archbishop Matthew have been warmly eulogized by Camden. Died in 1628.

Matthew, (TOBIAS,) son of the preceding, born at Oxford in 1578, became a Roman Catholic. He was employed by James I. in 1621 to negotiate the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Infanta of Spain. He was knighted in 1623. Among his works are a "Life of Saint Theresa," and a "Collection of Letters including a Character of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle." Died in 1655.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Matthew Paris, math'ū pâr'iss, a celebrated English chronicler, enjoyed the patronage of Henry III., from whom he obtained important privileges for the University of Oxford. He was the author of "Historia Major Angliæ," and "Historia Minor Angliæ." The former extends from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of Henry III. Died in 1259.

Matthews, math'ūz, (BRANDER,) (originally named JAMES BRANDER MATTHEWS,) an American author, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 21, 1852. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1871, and studied law. He edited "Comedies for Amateur Acting," (1879,) and other works, and wrote "Theatres of Paris," (1880,) "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," (1881,) "Margery's Lovers," (a comedy, 1883,) "The Home Library," (1883,) and, jointly with H. C. Bunner, "The Documents in the Case," (1884.)

Matthews, math'ūz, (GEORGE,) an American officer of the Revolution, born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1739. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1780, and again in 1794. Died in 1812.

Matthews, (STANLEY,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Cincinnati, July 21, 1824. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1840, became a judge of the common pleas at Cincinnati in 1852, was a State Senator, 1855–56, was appointed United States district attorney in 1858, entered the United States volunteer service in 1861, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court at Cincinnati in 1863, became a United States Senator in 1877, and in 1881 was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Among his writings is a "Manual of the Law of Partnership," (1864.) Died March 22, 1889.

Matthews, (THOMAS,) a British naval officer, born in Wales in 1681, distinguished himself in the engagement at Cape Passaro under Admiral Byng, (1718,) and in other campaigns of the war of the Spanish succession. He obtained the rank of admiral of the blue. Died in 1751.

See VAN TENAC, "Histoire générale de la Marine."

Matthiä or **Matthiae**, mât-tee'ā', (AUGUST HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Göttingen in 1769. He published "Elements of Greek and Roman Literature," a "Complete Greek Grammar," which was translated into French, an excellent edition of the Tragedies of Euripides, and other works. Died in 1835.

Matthiä, (JOHAN,) a Swedish prelate, born in Ostrogothia in 1592, became court preacher and almoner to Gustavus Adolphus. He was afterwards appointed preceptor to Christina, the daughter of that monarch, and was created Bishop of Strengnäs in 1643. He wrote several moral and theological works. Died in 1670.

Matthiae. See MATTHIÄ.

Matthias, ma-thī'ass, [Ger. pron. mât-tee'âss; It. MATTIA, mât-tee'â,] Emperor of Germany, born in 1557, was the son of Maximilian II. and Mary, daughter of Charles V. He was invited in 1578, by the Catholics of the Netherlands, to assume the government of that country, which office he soon resigned. He was appointed Stadtholder of Austria in 1595, and in 1611 was invited by the Bohemians to become their ruler. On the death of his brother Rudolf, Emperor of Germany, in 1612, Matthias succeeded to the throne. In the ensuing contest between the Protestant and Catholic factions he pursued a vacillating policy, and while striving to direct made himself distrusted by both. He concluded a disadvantageous treaty with the Turks, then in possession of Hungary, (1615,) and soon after caused his cousin Ferdinand to be proclaimed King of Bohemia and Hungary. (See FERDINAND II.) Matthias died in 1619, in the midst of the dissensions which preceded the Thirty Years' war.

Matthias, ma-thī'ass, an American fanatic and impostor, originally named ROBERT MATTHEWS, born in Washington county, New York, about 1790, became a street-preacher in Albany, and prophesied the destruction of that city.

See "Matthias and his Impostures," by WM. L. STONE, New York, 1835; "North American Review" for October, 1835.

Matthias OF JANOW, (yâ'nov,) a German priest and Reformer, preached in Prague. He wrote against popery, and published "The Abomination of Carnal Priests and Monks." Died in 1394.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Matthias Corvinus. See CORVINUS.

Matthieu, the French for MATTHEW, which see.

Matthieu, mă'te-uh', (PIERRE,) a French poet and historical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1563. He became historiographer of France under Henry IV., wrote a tragedy entitled "La Guisiade," of which the Duke of Guise is the hero; also a "History of Henry III. and Henry IV." Died in 1621.

See POIRSON, "Histoire du Règne de Henri IV;" NICÉRON "Mémoires."

Matthieu de Vendôme, mă'te-uh' deh vôN'dōm', a French statesman and ecclesiastic, born about 1220, was appointed regent of the kingdom by Louis IX. on his departure for Palestine. After the accession of Philip he was made prime minister in 1270. Died in 1286.

Matthieu de Vendôme, a French scholar and Latin poet, lived about 1180–1200.

Matthiolus. See MATTIOLI.

Matthisson, von, von mât'te-son', (FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German lyric poet, born near Magdeburg in 1761. He studied at Halle, and in 1794 accompanied the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau on her tour through Switzerland, Italy, and the Tyrol. In 1812 the King of Würtemberg appointed him his chief librarian and conferred upon him a title of nobility. His poems are characterized by great tenderness of feeling, graceful versification, and faithful delineations of nature. He also published an interesting work entitled "Reminiscences," ("Erinnerungen," 5 vols., 1810–16,) being an account of persons and places he had visited. Died in 1831.

See DÖRING, "Matthisson's Leben," 1833; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. VON MATTHISSON, "Selbstbiographie," 1818.

Matthys, mât-tīs', (GERARD,) a Flemish philosopher and Greek scholar, born in Gelderland in 1523. He published a number of commentaries on Aristotle, and other critical works. Died in 1574.

Matthys, mât'tèss, (JAKOB,) a Swiss polyglot linguist, born at Wolfenschiessen in 1802. He became a Catholic parish priest, living chiefly in remote mountain-districts. He learned many languages, though he had very little money and but a scanty library. Died at Paris, November 1, 1873.

Matti, mât'tee, (EMANUEL,) a Spanish ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born at Oropesa in 1663, was appointed Dean of Alicante. Died in 1737.

Mattioli, mât-te-o'lee, (LUIGI,) an Italian engraver, born at Crevalcore in 1662, executed a number of prints after the Caracci. He was also distinguished as a painter. Died about 1745.

See G. ATTI, "Vita di L. Mattioli," 1836.

Mattioli, [Lat. MATTHI'OLUS,] (PIETRO ANDREA,) an eminent Italian physician and botanist, born at Sienna in 1500. Being invited to Prague by the emperor Ferdinand, he was made aulic councillor, and subsequently appointed first physician to Maximilian II. He published "Commentaries on the Materia Medica of Dioscorides," (in Latin, 1554,) which are highly esteemed and have been translated into several languages; also a number of medical and botanical treatises. The well-known genus Matthiola (Stock-gilliflower) was named in honour of this botanist. Died in 1577.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" VAN DER LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus Medicis."

Mat'ti-son, (HIRAM,) D.D., an American preacher, born in Norway, New York, February 11, 1811. In 1835 he became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though for some time (1861–65) he belonged to an Independent Methodist organization. He published "The Trinity and Modern Arianism," (1843,) "Tracts for the Times," (1843,) "Elementary Astronomy," (1846,) and other works, chiefly on religious and scientific subjects. He was distinguished for his hostility to Romanism and to slavery. Died at Jersey City in 1868.

Mattius. See MATIUS.

Mat'u-rin, (CHARLES ROBERT,) a distinguished poet, novelist, and pulpit orator, born at Dublin in 1782, was descended from a French Protestant family. He studied at Trinity College, and was subsequently appointed curate of Saint Peter's, Dublin. He published in 1807 "The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio," which was followed by "The Milesian Chief," "Women, or Pour et Contre," "Melmoth the Wanderer," and other romances of the Radcliffe school. His tragedy of "Bertram," brought out at the Drury-Lane Theatre in 1816, met with brilliant success. It has been translated into French, as well as several of his romances. In 1824 he published "Controversial Sermons," directed against the corruptions of the Roman Church, which obtained great popularity. Died in 1824.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1818, and January, 1821; "Monthly Review" for August, 1818, *et seq.*

Maturin, (EDWARD S.,) a son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1832 he came to the United States, and became a lawyer. For many years he was a teacher in South Carolina and in New York. Among his books, mostly novels, are "Sejanus," "Benjamin, the Jew of Granada," "Eva," "Montezuma," "Melmouth the Wanderer." "Lyrics of Spain and Erin," and "Bianca, a Tale." Died in New York, May 25, 1881.

Maturino di Firenze, mâ-too-ree'no de fe-rĕn'zà, an Italian painter, born at Florence about 1490, was a pupil of Raphael, and a friend of Polidoro Caravaggio, in conjunction with whom he executed a number of frescos at Rome. These works are preserved in the engravings of Cherubino, Alberti, Goltzius, and other artists. Died about 1528.

Matuszewic, mâ-too'shà-vits, (THADDEUS,) a Polish statesman, was appointed minister of finance in 1815. Died in 1818.

Maty, mâ'tee, (MATTHEW,) an eminent physician and writer, born near Utrecht in 1718, studied at Leyden, and subsequently settled in England, (1740.) He founded in 1750 the "Journal Britannique," a literary periodical of great merit, which was highly commended by Gibbon. He was elected in 1758 a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became perpetual secretary in 1765. In 1772 he succeeded Dr. Knight as chief librarian of the British Museum. He published an "Essay on the Character of the Great Physician, or a Critical Eulogy on Boerhaave," (in French, 1747,) "Authentic Memoirs of Richard Mead," (1755,) and "Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield." Died in 1776.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" GIBBON, "Memoirs."

Maty, (PAUL HENRY,) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1745. He became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society in 1778. He published a translation, from the German, of Riesbeck's "Travels," (1787.) Died in 1787.

Mätzner, mĕts'ner, (EDUARD ADOLF FERDINAND,) a German philologist, born at Rostock, May 25, 1805. He studied at Rostock, Greifswalde, and Heidelberg, and became distinguished as a teacher. Besides some Greek texts, he published several works on the old French language, also an important "English Grammar," (1859–65; in English, by C. J. Grece, 1874,) an "Old English Dictionary," (1872 *et seq.*,) and other works on English etymology.

Maubert de Gouvest, mō'bair' deh goo'vĕ', (JEAN HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1721, wrote a work entitled "Political History of the Age," which was commended by Lord Bolingbroke. Died in 1767.

Maubeuge. See MABUSE.

Maubreuil, de, deh mō'brul' or mō'bruh'ye, (MARIE ARMAND GUERRI,) MARQUIS, a French political

adventurer, born in Bretagne in 1782. He served in the army as captain. According to his own statement, he was authorized and bribed by certain members of the provisional government in 1814 to assassinate Napoleon and to rob the Queen of Westphalia of her diamonds. He performed the latter part of his mission, and was cast into prison for that offence. Died in 1855.

Mauburne, mō'bürn', or **Momboir**, môn'bwâr', (JEAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and devotional writer, born at Brussels about 1460, was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. Died in 1502.

Maucomble, mō'kôṁbl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS DIEUDONNÉ,) a French writer, born at Metz in 1735, published a "History of the Antiquities of the City of Nîmes," (1767.) Died in 1768.

Maucroix, de, dẹh mō'krwâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Noyon in 1619. He made translations from the "Philippics" of Demosthenes, the "Homilies" of Saint Chrysostom, and other Greek classics. He was an intimate friend of Boileau, Racine, and La Fontaine, and published conjointly with the last-named a collection of works in prose and verse. Died in 1708.

Maud or **Maude**. See MATILDA.

Maudsley or **Maudslay**, mawdz'le, (HENRY,) an English artisan, born at Woolwich in 1771, was an employé of Joseph Bramah. He made several valuable mechanical inventions. Died in 1831.

See SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Maudsley, (HENRY,) M.D., an English physician, born near Giggleswick, Yorkshire, February 5, 1835. He was educated at University College, London, and took his degree at the University of London in 1857. He was for some time a professor in his college. His principal works are "Physiology of Mind," (1867,) Pathology of Mind," (1867,) "Body and Mind," (1870,) and "Responsibility in Mental Diseases," (1874.)

Mauduit, mō'dü-e', (ANTOINE RENÉ,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1731. He published, among other works, "Elements of Conic Sections Demonstrated," which is highly commended by Lalande. Died in 1815.

Mauduit, mō'dwe', (ISRAEL,) an English writer, of French extraction, born at Bermondsey in 1708, was appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts. He published a "Short View of the History of the New England Colonies," (1769,) and several other works. Died in 1787.

Mauduit, (MICHEL,) a French theologian, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1644. He was the author of an "Analysis of the Gospel, according to the Historic Order," etc., a "Treatise on Religion," and other works. Died in 1709.

Mauduit du Plessis, mō'dü-e' dü plą'se', (THOMAS ANTOINE,) a French officer, born at Hennebon in 1753, served in the American war, where his courage and abilities won for him the particular regard of Washington. Having joined the royalists soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, he was killed in attempting to suppress a mutiny among his soldiers in Hayti, in 1791.

Maugras, mō'grâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French philosopher and writer, born near Bourbonne-les-Bains in 1762; died in 1830.

Mauguin, mō'gåṅ', (FRANÇOIS,) an eloquent French advocate, born at Dijon in 1785. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies until 1848. Died in 1854.

See M. DE CORMENIN, "Le Livre des Orateurs;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Mauguin, par un Homme de Rien," 1840.

Maule, (FOX.) See PANMURE, LORD.

Maulmont, mōl'môṅ', or **Malmont, de**, dẹh mâl'môṅ', (JEAN,) a French scholar and theologian, was an intimate friend of J. C. Scaliger.

Maultrot, mō'tro', (GABRIEL NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1714, published numerous treatises on canon law. Died in 1803.

Maun'dẹr, (SAMUEL,) an English compiler, born about 1790. He published, besides other works, a "Treasury of Useful Knowledge," and a "Biographical Treasury," (6th edition, 1847.) Died in 1849.

Maundeville. See MANDEVILLE, (Sir JOHN.)

Maun'drẹll, (HENRY,) an English traveller, born about 1650, visited Palestine in 1697, and published in 1698 his "Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem," etc., which was translated into French. Died about 1710.

Maunoir, mō'nwâr', (JULIEN,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in 1606, wrote several theological treatises in Latin, and a number of works in the dialect of Brittany, including a grammar and dictionary. Died in 1683.

Maupas, de, dẹh mō'pâ', (CHARLES CAUCHON,) a French soldier, born at Rheims in 1566, was appointed councillor of state by Henry IV., and was subsequently ambassador to the court of England. Died in 1629.

Maupas du Tour, de, dẹh mō'pâ' dü toor, (HENRI CAUCHON,) a French writer, born near Rheims in 1600, rose to be Bishop of Evreux in 1661. He wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," and other works. Died in 1680.

Maupassant, de, dẹh mō'pâ'sôṅ', (HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY,) a French poet, born at the château Miromesnil, August 5, 1850. He wrote "Boule de Suif," (a novel,) a brochure called "Histoire de vieux Temps," a volume of poems, ("Des Vers," 1880,) etc.

Maupeou, de, dẹh mō'poo', (RENÉ CHARLES,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1688. He was successively appointed first president of the Parliament of Paris, keeper of the seals, and vice-chancellor, (1763.) Died in 1775.

See DE TOCQUEVILLE, "Histoire de Louis XV."

Maupeou, de, (RENÉ NICOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1714, rose through various high offices to be chancellor of France in 1768. In this post he directed all his efforts towards the overthrow of the parliament, which, by his intrigues, was accomplished in 1771. The president Lamoignon and several distinguished members were exiled; but on the accession of Louis XVI. (1774) they were recalled, and the former system was re-established. Maupeou was banished to his estate, near Les Andelys, where he died in 1792, having bequeathed to the nation the sum of 800,000 livres. He was the last chancellor of the ancient monarchy.

See "Lettres de Madame du Deffand;" DE TOCQUEVILLE, "Histoire de Louis XV;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Maupertuis, de, dẹh mō'pẽr'tü-e', (PIERRE LOUIS MOREAU,) an eminent French mathematician, born at Saint-Malo in 1698. He finished his studies in Paris, was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1723, and in 1727 became a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. In 1736 he was the chief of a party of savants, including Clairaut and Lemonnier, who were sent to Lapland by the Academy in order to measure a degree of the meridian. The result of this experiment, which is his chief title to celebrity, exposed the error which had been made by Dominic and Cassini in their measurement in France, and tended to confirm Newton's theory of the oblate form of the earth. On the invitation of Frederick II. of Prussia, Maupertuis repaired in 1740 to Berlin, where he was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of an "Essay on Moral Philosophy," "The Balistic Arithmetic," "The Measure of the Northern Degree," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," and several able treatises on geometry. Died in 1759.

See L. A. DE LA BEAUMELLE, "Vie de Maupertuis," 1856; DAMÉRON, "Mémoire sur Maupertuis;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale;" J. H. FORMEY, "Eloge de Maupertuis," 1761; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mauquest de la Motte, mō'kẹ' dẹh lẽ mot, (GUILLAUME,) a French surgeon, born at Valognes in 1655, wrote a "Treatise on Surgery," (3 vols., 1722.) Died in 1737.

Maur. See RABAN-MAUR.

Maurand or **Mauran**, mō'rôṅ', (PIERRE,) the first leader of the Albigenses, was born at Toulouse. It is said that, under the pressure of severe persecution, he abjured his doctrines. Died in 1199.

Maureillan, mō'rą'yôṅ', (CASIMIR POITEVIN,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Montpellier in 1772, succeeded the Duke of Ragusa as Governor of Dalmatia in 1806. Died in 1829.

Maurepas, de, deh mōR'pȧ', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC **Phélypeaux**—fȧ'le'pō',) COMTE, a French statesman, born at Versailles in 1701, was a grandson of Chancellor Pontchartrain. He succeeded his father, Jerôme de Pontchartrain, as secretary of state in 1715, and in 1725 became minister of marine. Though frivolous in his character and superficial in his attainments, he was a liberal patron of learned men, and promoted the scientific expeditions of Maupertuis and his companions to Lapland and of Jussieu to South America. Having offended Madame de Pompadour by an epigram, he was banished from court; but after twenty-five years he was recalled. The principal measure of his subsequent administration was the restoration of the parliaments. Died in 1781.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de M. de Maurepas," 1782; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" DROZ, "Histoire de Louis XVI;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurer, mŏw'rẹr, (CHRISTOPH,) a Swiss painter and engraver, son of Josias, noticed below, was born at Zurich in 1558. He was a pupil of Tobias Stimmer. Died in 1614.

Maurer, mŏw'rẹr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born near Dürkheim, in Bavaria, in 1790, became minister of foreign affairs and of justice in 1847. He published a number of legal treatises. Died May 9, 1872.

Maurer or **Murer,** moo'rẹr, (JOSIAS,) a Swiss artist and *littérateur*, born at Zurich in 1530, excelled as an engraver and painter on glass. Died in 1580.

Maurice, EMPEROR OF THE EAST. See MAURICIUS.

Maurice, the French for MAURICIUS, which see.

Maurice, mō'rèss', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant theologian and Orientalist, born in Provence in 1677. He became professor of history, Oriental languages, and theology at Geneva. Died in 1756.

Maurice, (ANTOINE,) a theological writer, a son of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1716, succeeded his father in the chair of theology in that city, (1756.) Died in 1795.

Maurice, (FRÉDÉRIC GUILLAUME,) BARON, a Swiss writer, son of Antoine, (the second of the name,) born at Geneva in 1750, was one of the founders of the "Bibliothèque Britannique," (1796,) and published several agricultural works. Died in 1826.

Maurice, mau'riss, (JOHN FREDERICK DENISON,) an English divine and prominent leader of the "Broad Church" party, born in 1805. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became editor of the London "Athenæum." Among his principal works are his "Theological Essays," "Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament," "Unity of the New Testament," "The Kingdom of Christ," (1841,) "Religions of the World," "Philosophy of the First Six Centuries," "Doctrine of Sacrifice deduced from the Scriptures," "Lectures on National Education," "Philosophy of the Middle Ages," "Claims of the Bible and of Science," (1862,) and "The Conflict of Good and Evil in our Day," (1865.) He was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge in 1866. Died April 1, 1872.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1854; "New American Cyclopædia."

Maurice, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English divine and scholar, born in Hertford in 1755, became vicar of Cudham, in Kent. He was the author of "Indian Antiquities," (7 vols., 1797,) "History of Hindostan," (3 vols., 1799,) and "Modern History of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1804.) He also translated into verse the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and published several poems and dramas. Died in 1824.

See "Memoirs of Rev. Thomas Maurice," 1819, by himself; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1824.

Maurice OF NASSAU. See NASSAU.

Maurice, mau'riss, [Ger. MO'RITZ; Lat. MAURI'TIUS,] Elector of Saxony, a celebrated general and champion of the Protestant cause, was born at Freiberg, March 21, 1521. He succeeded his father, Henry, Duke of Saxony, in 1541, and married Agnes, a daughter of Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. In 1546 he formed a secret alliance with the emperor Charles V. against the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, with a design to supplant John Frederick as Elector of Saxony, whose dominions he invaded with success. The title of elector was transferred to him by Charles V. In consequence of his unexpected hostility to the Protestants, the Imperial army gained a decisive victory at Mühlberg in April, 1547, and the Protestant cause was apparently ruined. Having changed his policy, and formed, in 1551, a secret treaty with Henry II. of France, Maurice, aided by several German princes, in the spring of 1552 took arms for the assertion of religious liberty, and marched against Charles V., who was at Innspruck. Surprised by this sudden movement, Charles was compelled to retreat, the Council of Trent was dispersed in confusion, and hostilities were terminated by the memorable treaty of Passau, August 22, 1552, which secured religious liberty to the Protestants of Germany. Maurice was killed in a battle against Albert of Brandenburg, at Sievershausen, in July, 1553.

See J. CAMERARIUS, "Vita Mauritii Electoris Saxoniæ," 1569; GEORG ARNOLD, "Vita Mauritii," 1719; F. A. VON LANGENN, "Moritz Herzog und Churfürst von Sachsen," 2 vols., 1841; SCHLENKERT, "Moritz Churfürst von Sachsen," 4 vols., 1798–1800; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurice, mau'riss, [Fr. pron. mō'rèss',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, was commander of the Theban Legion, which was composed entirely of Christians. Being ordered by the emperor Maximian to make a sacrifice to the gods for the success of the Roman arms, he refused to comply, and was put to death, together with the greater part of the legion he commanded, (286 A.D.)

See J. DE LISLE, "Défense de la Vérité du Martyre de la Légion Thébéenne," 1737.

Mauriceau, mō're'sō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Paris, published a "Treatise on the Diseases of Pregnancy," which was translated into several languages. Died in 1709.

Mauricianus, mau-rish-ĭ-ā'nus, (JUNIUS,) a Roman jurist under the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Mauricius or **Mauritius,** mau-rish'ĭ-us, [Gr. *Μαυρίκιος*; Fr. MAURICE, mō'rèss'; It. MAURISIO, mŏw-ree'se-o,] (FLAVIUS TIBERIUS,) Emperor of the East, born in Cappadocia in 539 A.D. Having been appointed by the emperor Tiberius commander of his armies against the Persians, he gained several important victories, and was, on his return, rewarded by Tiberius with his daughter's hand. After carrying on war for some time with the Abares, a barbarous tribe on the Danube, a mutiny broke out among his soldiers, who chose for their leader a centurion named Phocas. Mauritius was put to death, having previously witnessed the execution of five of his sons, (602.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurisio, mŏw-ree'se-o, (GERARDO,) an Italian jurist and historian, born at Vicenza, lived about 1200–1240. He served under the Ghibeline commander Ezzelino da Romano, and subsequently wrote a history of his achievements, which enjoys a high reputation.

Mauritius. See MAURICE of Saxony, and MAURICIUS.

Mauro, FRA, frȧ mŏw'ro, an eminent Italian geographer, was a monk of the order of the Camaldules, near Venice. His principal work is an excellent map of the world, executed about 1458. Several copies of it have been made; one of the best of these is in the British Museum.

See PLACIDO ZURLA, "Il Mappamundo di Fra Mauro," 1806.

Maurocenus. See MOROSINI.

Maurocordato. See MAVROCORDATOS.

Maurolico, mŏw-ro'le-ko, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Sicilian geometer, born at Messina in 1494, was for many years professor of mathematics in his native city. He was the author of a "Treatise on Conic Sections," "Optical Theorem," and other valuable works in Latin, and made translations from Euclid, Apollonius, and Autolycus. Died in 1575.

See F. MAUROLICO, "Vita del Abbate Francesco Maurolico," 1613; D. SCINÀ, "Elogio di F. Maurolico," 1808.

Mau'rus Terentia'nus, (te-rẽn-she-ā'nus,) a Latin writer, supposed to have been a native of Carthage, was the author of a poem on the rules of Latin versification, entitled "De Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus," etc.

Maury, mō're', (JEAN SIFFREIN,) a celebrated French prelate and pulpit orator, born in the Venaissin in 1746.

He repaired to Paris about 1766, and soon acquired a high reputation by his "Funeral Oration on the Dauphin," and his "Eulogy of Fénelon." He published in 1777 his "Treatise on Pulpit Eloquence," and in 1778 was appointed to preach the Carême (Lent) sermon before the king. His "Panegyric on Saint Vincent de Paul," which is esteemed his master-piece, appeared in 1785, and he was soon after chosen a member of the French Academy. In 1789 he was a deputy of the clergy of Péronne to the States-General, where he was conspicuous as the eloquent advocate of the Church and of the royalist party and the most powerful opponent of Mirabeau. On the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly he was obliged to leave the country, and at the invitation of Pius VI. he took up his residence at Rome, where he was made a cardinal in 1794. In 1804 he wrote a letter of congratulation to the emperor Napoleon, and henceforth attached himself to the interests of the new sovereign. He was successively created by him a member of the Institute, first almoner of Jerome Bonaparte, and Archbishop of Paris, (1810.) After the restoration of the Bourbons, Cardinal Maury was deprived of his place, and retired to Rome, where he died in 1817. Maury was noted for his brilliant repartee, of which the following instances may be given. Being asked by Napoleon how he stood with regard to the Bourbons, he replied, "Sire, my respect for them is unalterable; but I have lost faith and hope, and there remains to me only charity." Once, in the Assembly, some ladies of rank, known for their republican opinions, attempted by their loud conversation to drown his voice, when, turning to the president, he said, "I pray you silence those Sans-culottes."

See "Vie du Cardinal Maury," 1827, by his nephew; POUJOULAT, "Le Cardinal Maury, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxix., 1812, (Appendix.)

Maury, mŏw-ree', (JUAN MARIA,) a Spanish poet and critic, born at Malaga, published in 1826 a collection of Spanish lyrics, entitled "Poetical Spain," ("Espagne poétique,") which were translated into elegant French verse and accompanied with critical and biographical notices. Died in 1845.

Maury, (LOUIS FERDINAND ALFRED,) a French antiquarian writer, born at Meaux in 1817. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1857. He published a number of works, the most valuable of which is his "History of the Religions of Ancient Greece," (3 vols., 1857.)

Mau'rў, (MATTHEW FONTAINE,) LL.D., an American hydrographer and naval officer, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1806. About 1826 he sailed in the Vincennes on a voyage around the world, and after his return was made a lieutenant in 1836. He published a "Treatise on Navigation," (about 1835,) "Letters on the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America," "Relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere," "Astronomical Observations," (1853,) and "Physical Geography of the Sea," (1855; sixth edition, 1856,) a work which has been highly praised by competent judges. Died February 1, 1873.

See the "North British Review" for May, 1858.

Mau-so'lus, [Gr. Μαύσωλος; Fr. MAUSOLE, mō'zol',] son of Hecatomnus, became King of Caria, in Asia Minor, about 377 B.C., being, however, nominally a satrap of the Persian empire. He made considerable conquests in Persia and in different parts of Greece, and was, according to Demosthenes, one of the instigators of the Social war. From his name is derived the word "mausoleum." The colossal statue of Mausolus, now in the British Museum, is one of the finest extant relics of ancient art. (See ARTEMISIA.)

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Maussac, **de**, dęh mō'săk', [Lat. MAUSSA'CUS,] (PHILIP JACQUES,) an eminent French critic and scholar, born near Béziers about 1590. He became first president of the Chambre des Comptes at Montpellier in 1647. He published the "Greek Lexicon" of Harpocration, with notes, (1614,) an edition of Aristotle's "History of Animals," and of Psellus "On the Virtues of Minerals." Maussac was one of the first Greek scholars of his time, and was an intimate friend of Salmasius. Died in 1650.

Maussacus. See MAUSSAC.

Mautour, **de**, dęh mō'toor', (PHILIBERT BERNARD MOREAU,) a French antiquary, born at Beaune in 1654. Among his works is a "Dissertation on the History of the Amazons." Died in 1737.

Mauvais, mō'vȧ', (FÉLIX VICTOR,) a French astronomer, born at Maiche, in Doubs, in 1809; died in 1854.

Mauvillon, mō'vė'yôn', (ELÉAZAR,) a French *littérateur*, born in Provence in 1712, became secretary to Frederick Augustus, King of Poland. He published a "History of Prince Eugene of Savoy," (5 vols., 1740,) a "History of Peter the Great," (1742,) "History of Gustavus Adolphus," (1764,) and other works, (in French.) Died at Brunswick in 1779.

Mauvillon, (JACOB,) son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1743, became professor of military science at Cassel in 1771. He wrote a "Historical Essay on the Art of War," etc., (in French, 1784,) and other works in French and German, also "The Prussian Monarchy," ("La Monarchie Prussienne,") in conjunction with Mirabeau, who was his intimate friend. Died in 1794.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mauzinho Quevedo de Castello Branco, mŏw-zēn'yo kȧ-vā'do dȧ kȧs-tel'lo brȧn'ko, a Portuguese poet, wrote a poem entitled "Alphonso the African," commemorating the achievements of King Alphonso V.

Mā'vọr, (WILLIAM FORDYCE,) a Scottish writer, born near Aberdeen in 1758, became tutor to the children of the Duke of Marlborough. He published a number of useful compilations, among which we may name a "Historical Account of the Most Celebrated Voyages," "Elements of Natural History," and "The British Cornelius Nepos." Died in 1837.

Mavors. See MARS.

Mavrocordatos, mȧv-ro-kor-dȧ'tos, or **Mavrocordato**, mȧv-ro-kor-dȧ'to, (ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek physician, statesman, and scholar, born about 1636. He studied at Rome and Padua, and took his medical degree at Bologna. Having settled at Constantinople, his profound knowledge of both Oriental and European languages procured for him the post of grand dragoman to the Ottoman Porte, (1673.) He was afterwards employed in important embassies to Vienna, and negotiated the treaty of Carlowitz, (1698.) His services to Austria on this occasion were rewarded by the emperor Leopold with the title of count of the empire, while he was appointed secretary of state by the Sultan, and obtained other distinctions. He was the author of a medical work entitled "Pneumaticum Instrumentum," etc., which was translated into French, German, and Spanish, a "Modern Greek Grammar," and a collection of letters. Died in 1709.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mavrocordatos, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek statesman, born at Constantinople in 1791. He took arms against the Turks in 1821, and was appointed president of the executive committee in January, 1822, soon after which he took command of the army. Having been rendered almost powerless by the dissensions among the Greeks and by the enmity of Colocotronis and Ypsilanti, he resigned or refused the office of president in 1823. In 1832 he was appointed a member of the cabinet by King Otho, whom he served as ambassador to Munich, Berlin, and London between 1834 and 1840. He was prime minister for a short time in 1841, and president of the council in 1844. About May, 1854, he was restored to power, which he resigned a few months later. Died in 1865.

See TRICOUPIS, "History of the Greek Revolution," (in modern Greek,) 4 vols., 1853-56; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Mavrocordatos, (CONSTANTINE,) was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia in 1735. He abolished serfdom, and introduced great improvements in the agriculture of the country. Died in 1765.

Mavrocordatos, (NICHOLAS,) son of Alexander, (the first of the name,) was appointed successively dragoman to the Sultan, Hospodar of Moldavia (1709) and of Wallachia, (1711.) Died in 1730.

Mavromichalis, mav-ro-me-kȧ'lis, known also as

PIETRO BEY, a modern Greek patriot, born in the Morea about 1775. He fought against the Turks in the revolution which began in 1821, and became a member of the provisional government. Died in 1848.

Mawe, maw, (JOSEPH,) an English naturalist, born in Derbyshire in 1764, published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," etc., (1812,) "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," (1813,) "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," and other scientific treatises. Died in 1829.

Mawmoisine, maw'moi-zin, or **Malvoisine, de**, dẹh mâl'vo-zin, (WILLIAM,) a prelate, supposed to have been a native of France. Having visited Scotland, he was made Bishop of Saint Andrew's in 1202. He established many monasteries in that country, and was active in promoting a crusade to the Holy Land.

Maxcy, mak'see, (JONATHAN,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1768. He became successively professor of divinity at Brown University, Rhode Island, (1791,) president of Union College, New York, (1802,) and president of South Carolina College, (1804.) Died in 1820.

See the "Literary Remains of Rev. Jonathan Maxcy," with a Memoir by R. ELTON, D.D., 1844.

Maxence. See MAXENTIUS.

Maxentius, maks-ĕn'shę-us, [Fr. MAXENCE, mȧk'sôNss',] (MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman emperor, was the son of Maximian, who abdicated in 305 A.D. He married the daughter of the emperor Galerius. He thought himself slighted by the promotion of Constantine to the rank of Cæsar in 306, and excited a revolt among the Prætorian guards, who proclaimed him emperor at Rome in the same year. Galerius, who was then in a distant province, sent against him an army under Severus, who was defeated and killed by the aid of Maximian. Maxentius and his father reigned together for a short time, and made an alliance with Constantine, who married Fausta, a sister of Maxentius. Maximian was expelled from Rome in 308, in consequence of a quarrel with his son. In 312 the army of Constantine defeated that of Maxentius, who, in the retreat, was drowned in the Tiber.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Max'ey, (SAMUEL BELL,) an American Senator, born at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, March 30, 1825. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served in the Mexican war, and afterwards was a lawyer in Texas. He served in the Confederate army, and was made a major-general. He was sent to the United States Senate in 1875, and was re-elected.

Maxime. See MAXIMUS.

Maxime de Tyr. See MAXIMUS TYRIUS.

Max-im'ĭ-an, [Fr. MAXIMIEN, mȧk'se'me-ȧN'; Lat. MAXIMIA'NUS,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vale'rius Maximia'nus**, a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia, was the son of a peasant. He had obtained high rank in the army when Diocletian, in 286 A.D., adopted him as his colleague in the empire. In the division of the empire, Italy and Africa were assigned to Maximian. In 305 Diocletian and Maximian formally abdicated in favour of Galerius and Constantius Chlorus. The next year he joined his son Maxentius in an effort to recover power, and was proclaimed emperor. In the war that ensued between him and Constantine he was taken prisoner, and executed in 310. (See MAXENTIUS.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Maximianus. See MAXIMIAN.

Maximien. See MAXIMIAN.

Max-ĭ-mil'ĭ-an [Ger. pron. mȧk-se-mee'le-ȧn; Fr. MAXIMILIEN, mȧk'se'me'le'ȧN'; Lat. MAXIMILIA'NUS; It. MASSIMILIANO, mȧs-se-me-le-ȧ'no] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, born at Neustadt in 1459, was the son of Frederick III. and Leonora of Portugal. He married, in 1477, Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, who died in 1482, leaving two children, Philip and Margaret. In accordance with the stipulations of the peace of Arras, (1482,) he betrothed his daughter Margaret to the Dauphin, (afterwards Charles VIII. of France,) with Burgundy, Artois, and Flanders for her portion. For several years following he was involved in a contest with France, and with his subjects in the Netherlands, incited to revolt by Louis XI. About 1492 he prepared to make war on Charles VIII., who not only refused to keep his engagement with Maximilian's daughter, but had deprived him of his intended bride, Anne, the wealthy heiress of Brittany. By the mediation of Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two sovereigns at Senlis, (1493,) by which Charles was compelled to give up the dowry of the princess. Maximilian was crowned Emperor of Germany, and in 1494 married Bianca Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, which alliance gave rise to a succession of wars in Italy. He soon after joined the League of Cambray, formed between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Spain, and Louis XII. of France, against the Venetians; but, that republic having soon after become reconciled to the pope, Maximilian joined the so-called Holy League between England, Spain, Venice, and the pope, in opposition to the French, who were signally defeated by the forces of Henry VIII. and the emperor, in the "battle of the spurs," near Guinegate, (1513.) Francis I., having succeeded to the throne of France, captured Milan, and compelled Maximilian to give up Verona to the Venetians for 200,000 ducats. By the treaty of Bâle (1499) he had been obliged to acknowledge the independence of Switzerland. Though often unsuccessful in his wars, he had the fortune to acquire extensive territories by the marriage of his son Philip with the Infanta of Spain, and of his grandchildren Ferdinand and Maria with the son and daughter of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia. His daughter Margaret was married to the Spanish prince Don Juan, a son of Ferdinand and Isabella. Among the important acts of his reign were the establishment of the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council, and the abolition of the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia; he also created a standing army and introduced military discipline. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and was the author of several works in prose and verse. He died in January, 1519, and was succeeded by his grandson, Charles V.

See COXE, "History of the House of Austria;" HEGEWISCH, "Geschichte der Regierung Maximilians I.," 1782; KARL HALTAUS, "Geschichte des Kaisers Maximilian," 1850; VAN DER VOORT, "Maximilian van Oostenrijk," 1844;

Maximilian II., born in 1527, was the son of Ferdinand I., whom he succeeded in 1564 as Emperor of Germany. He was soon after engaged in a war with the Turks, who had established themselves in Hungary. After the death of Solyman II. a truce of eight years was concluded between his successor and the emperor. Maximilian was favourably inclined towards the Protestants, whom he allowed to fill important offices; but the influence of the pope, the King of Spain, and the Catholic princes of Germany prevented him from formally embracing their doctrines. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudolph.

See COXE, "History of the House of Austria;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, born in 1573. On the formation by the Protestants of the confederacy called the Union, (1608,) Maximilian put himself at the head of the opposing Catholic faction of the League. In conjunction with the emperor Ferdinand II., he fought in the Thirty Years' war against the Palatine Frederick V., and conquered the Upper and Lower Palatinate. In 1623 he obtained the electoral dignity of the Palatinate and the hereditary domains of Frederick V. Maximilian was an able ruler, and founded a number of colleges and other useful institutions. Died in 1651.

See KARL MARIA VON ARETIN, "Geschichte des Herzogs und Kurfürsten Maximilian I.," 1842.

Maximilian II., (JOSEPH,) King of Bavaria, the eldest son of King Lewis, was born in 1811. He married in 1842 a daughter of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In March, 1848, he succeeded his father, who abdicated the throne. He opposed the project to unite the German peoples into one nation or confederacy of which the King of Prussia should be the head. He died in March, 1864, and was succeeded by his son Lewis.

Maximilian, (FERDINAND JOSEPH,) Emperor of

Mexico and Archduke of Austria, born in July, 1832, was a brother of the emperor Francis Joseph. He married Carlotta, or Charlotte, a daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium, about 1858. In 1859 he was appointed an admiral and commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy. In 1863 he was tempted by Napoleon III. to act the part of emperor in Mexico, then partly conquered by the French and partly governed by the republican President Juarez. He arrived at the Mexican capital in June, 1864. He issued a decree that all who adhered to the republic or resisted his authority should be shot. Many prisoners, including General Orteaga, accordingly suffered death by his order. According to the New York "Evening Post," July 1, 1867, he ordered the enslavement of the whole labouring population of Mexico. The United States refused to recognize him as emperor, and required Napoleon to withdraw his army. Maximilian was much embarrassed by the want of money, and offended the clerical party (which had favoured him) by refusing to restore the property of the Church, which had been confiscated by the Liberals. The French troops departed about the end of 1866, after which the republicans gained several victories and the empire quickly collapsed. Maximilian was captured at Quéretaro in May, and shot on the 19th of June, 1867.

See his "Recollections of my Life," 3 vols., 1868; F. Hall, "Life of Maximilian," 1868.

Maximilian, (Alexander Philipp,) Prince of Neuwied, a German naturalist and traveller, born at Neuwied in 1782. In 1815 he set out on a journey through Brazil, where he spent two years and made a rich collection of specimens. On his return he published his "Travels in Brazil" and a "Description of the Natural History of Brazil." In 1833 he visited the western part of the United States. His "Journey through North America," a magnificent work, illustrated with eighty-one engravings, came out in 1843, and is said to be superior to anything of the kind that had hitherto appeared in Germany. Died in 1867.

Maximilian Joseph, "Duke in Bavaria," a German prince and author, the head of the ducal line of the Bavarian royal family, was born at Bamberg, December 4, 1808, and became a general of cavalry in the Bavarian army. He published "Wanderung nach Orient," "Novellen," "Skizzenbuch," etc., and compiled a collection of Bavarian popular songs and melodies. One of his daughters became Empress of Austria. Died in 1888.

Maximil'ian Mari'a Eman'uel, Elector of Bavaria, born in 1662, was a grandson of Maximilian I. In 1685 he married Maria Antonia, daughter of the emperor Leopold I., and was appointed in 1692 Governor of the Netherlands. Having taken part with the French in the war of the Spanish succession, he delivered up to them the Spanish Netherlands. After his defeat at the battle of Schellenberg, he was obliged by the emperor to give up his possessions, which, however, were restored at the peace of Baden in 1714. Died in 1726.

Max'ĭ-min, [Lat. Maximi'nus; Fr. Maximin, mȧk'-se'mȧN',] or, more fully, **Cai'us Ju'lius Ve'rus Maximi'nus,** a native of Thrace, born in 173 A.D., served in the Roman army under Septimius Severus. Having followed Alexander Severus in his German campaign, he caused him to be assassinated, A.D. 235, and was proclaimed emperor in his stead. In consequence of his cruelties, the province of Africa soon after revolted, and Gordianus was made emperor by the senate of Rome, A.D. 237. Maximinus, having defeated and slain Gordianus, laid siege to Aquileia, during which he was killed in a mutiny of his soldiers, together with his son, in 238 A.D. If we may trust the concurrent testimony of ancient writers, Maximin was above eight feet high, well proportioned, and of such strength that he could easily draw a loaded wagon, and with a kick break the leg of a horse. He is said to have used his wife's bracelet for a fingering.

See Tillemont, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Max-ĭ-mi'nus Dā'za, an Illyrian peasant, a relative of Galerius, was raised by him to the dignity of Cæsar, A.D. 305. He ruled over Syria and Egypt, and persecuted the Christians. On the death of Galerius, in 311, Maximinus took possession of all the Asiatic provinces. He afterwards made war on Licinius, but was defeated, and died by poison at Tarsus in 313 A.D.

Max'ĭ-mus, [Fr. Maxime, mȧk'sȅm'; It. Massimo, mȧs'se-mo,] (Magnus Clemens,) a usurper of the Roman empire, was a native of Spain. Having for several years commanded the Roman army in Britain with success, he revolted against Gratian about 381 A.D., and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers. He then invaded Gaul to offer battle to Gratian, who was defeated, or fled without fighting, and was killed in 383. Theodosius and Valentinian recognized him as Emperor of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. Attempting to obtain Italy also by conquest, he was defeated by Theodosius, taken prisoner, and executed in 388 A.D.

See Le Beau, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" Tillemont, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Maximus, [Fr. Maxime, mȧk'sȅm',] Saint, surnamed the Confessor and the Monk, an eminent Greek theologian, born at Constantinople about 580 A.D. He zealously opposed the heresy of the Monothelites, and wrote many works on theology, which were highly esteemed in the middle ages. Died in 662 A.D.

Max'ĭ-mus the Greek, a native of Albania, was invited to Russia by the grand duke Vassili Ivanovitch, in order to examine numerous Greek manuscripts recently discovered. He made translations of the principal ones into Latin, which were rendered by others into Slavonian. At the request of the Czar, he undertook to revise the early translations of the books of the Greek Church; but the numerous corrections which he made gave great offence, and he was excommunicated as a heretic in 1525. Died in 1556.

Maximus Fabius. See Fabius.

Max'ĭ-mus Pe-tro'nĭ-us, an ambitious Roman courtier, born in 395 A.D. He was twice chosen consul. In 455 he procured the assassination of Valentinian III., was proclaimed emperor, and married Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian. Genseric the Vandal, invited by Eudoxia, marched an army towards Rome, when Maximus attempted to escape by flight, but was killed by his soldiers, or by the officers of Eudoxia, in 455 A.D.

See Tillemont, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Max'ĭ-mus Ru-til'ĭ-us, a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived under Severus and Caracalla. He was the author of "Ad Legem Falcidiam," or Commentary on the Lex Falcidia.

Max'ĭ-mus Tȳr'ĭ-us, [Fr. Maxime de Tyr, mȧk'-sȅm' dẹh tȅR,] an eminent Platonic philosopher, born at Tyre in the second century, lived at Athens and Rome in the reigns of the Antonines and of Commodus. He wrote, in Greek, numerous philosophical dissertations, the style and sentiments of which are commended. Two of these are entitled "On the Dæmonium of Socrates," and "On Plato's Opinion respecting the Deity."

See Ritter, "History of Philosophy;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Max'well, (James Clerk,) an eminent British physicist, born at Edinburgh, June 13, 1831. He studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, graduating with highest honours in 1854. He was professor of natural philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1856–60, professor of physics in King's College, London, 1860–68, and professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge, 1871–79. His life was full of fruitful labours in the field of experimental physics and applied mathematics. Among his works are an admirable "Theory of Heat," (1871,) "Matter and Motion," and "Electricity and Magnetism," (1873,) the latter a treatise of the highest value to science. Died at Cambridge, November 5, 1879.

Max'well, (Sir Murray,) a Scottish naval officer, born near Perth in 1766, served with distinction in several campaigns against the French and Spaniards, and in 1815 accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China. He was made a knight in 1818. Died in 1831.

See Basil Hall, "Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea," etc.; "Fraser's Magazine" for October and November, 1842.

Maxwell, (Robert,) one of the Scottish lords of the regency during the absence of James V. in France, had a share in the mutiny at Solway Moss. In the first

Parliament of Mary Queen of Scots, (1543,) he introduced a bill to allow the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, which was passed in spite of the opposition of the lord chancellor, the bishops and priests. Died in 1546.

Maxwell, (WILLIAM HAMILTON,) a writer, born in Ireland in 1795. He published, besides several novels, a "Life of Wellington," and contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany." Died in 1850.

Maxwell, (WILLIAM STIRLING.) See STIRLING.

May, (CAROLINE,) an American writer, and resident of New York, has published several poems and prose works, and prepared an edition of the "American Female Poets," with notes.

May, (EDITH.) See DRINKER.

May, (EDWARD COLLETT,) an English musician, born at Greenwich, October 29, 1806. He began life as an organist, but since 1841 has devoted himself with great success to the teaching of vocal music.

May, (EDWARD H.,) an American painter, of English extraction, born in 1828. He resided in New York and in Paris. He studied under Couture, in Paris, and produced pictures highly commended by French critics. Among his master-pieces are "Jewish Captives at Babylon," "Francis I. at Prayer after hearing of the Death of his Son," and a "Scene from Waverley." Died 1887.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

May, (SAMUEL JOSEPH,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 12, 1797. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and became distinguished as an anti-slavery writer and speaker and as an advocate of popular education. Died at Syracuse, New York, July 1, 1871.

May, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Sussex about 1595, was appointed by Cromwell secretary and historiographer to the Parliament. He was the author of a "History of the English Parliament which began November, 1640," which is commended by Warburton; also the tragedies of "Antigone" and "Agrippina," a comedy entitled "The Heir," and other works. He likewise translated Lucan's "Pharsalia," and wrote a continuation of it, in Latin and English. It is eulogized by Dr. Johnson and other critics. Died in 1650.

May, (THOMAS ERSKINE,) an English historian and writer on law, born in 1815. He published, besides other works, "A Constitutional History of England from 1760 to 1860," (1861–63,) and "Democracy in Europe; a History," (1877.) He was made Companion of the Bath in 1860. Died May 13, 1886.

May de Romain-Motier, mȧ dẹh ro'mĂN' mo'te-ā', (EMMANUEL,) a Swiss writer, born at Berne in 1734, published a "Military History of the Swiss," etc., (1772.) Died in 1799.

Mâyâ, mā'yā, a Sanscrit word, signifying "Illusion," and applied by the Hindoos in a philosophical or mystical sense to that Power which caused or created the visible phenomena of the universe, it being assumed that external objects have no absolute existence, but that they are mere impressions on the mind, according to the theory held by Berkeley and some other European philosophers. The Mâyâ of the Hindoo mythology is, according to some, a mighty goddess, regarded as the wife or consort of Brahmâ.

See MOOR, "Hindoo Mythology;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Mayans y Siscar, mī-ȧns' e sès-kar', [Lat. MAIAN'SIUS,] (GREGORIO,) a Spanish jurist and scholar, born at Oliva in 1699. He published a "Life of Miguel Cervantes," (1738,) and a number of legal and critical works of a high character. Died in 1781.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" STRODTMANN, "G. Maiansii Vita," 1756.

Maydieu, mȧ'de-uh', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, who was born at Troyes, and lived about 1760–1800. He wrote several works of fiction. He was a priest, and was banished at the Revolution.

Mayenne or **Maienne, de,** dẹh mā'yĕn', (CHARLES DE LORRAINE,) DUC, an able French general, born in 1554, was the second son of Francis, Duke of Guise. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars under Charles IX. and Henry III. His brother Henry and he organized the Catholic League in 1577. (See GUISE, DE, HENRY, DUKE.) On the death of his brother Henry, in 1588, the Duke of Mayenne became commander-in-chief of the army of the League. He occupied Paris in February, 1589, and opposed the succession of Henry IV., who defeated Mayenne at Ivry in March, 1590. The duke retained possession of Paris until 1593, and concluded a treaty of peace with Henry IV. in 1596 Died in 1611.

See NERVÈZE, "Histoire de la Vie du Duc de Mayenne," 1618; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" H. MARTIN, "Histoire de France."

Mayenne, de, (HENRI DE LORRAINE,) DUC, a son of the preceding, born in 1578. He acted a prominent part in the tumults and violent feuds which prevailed during the minority of Louis XIII. In 1621 he was killed at Montauban, where he fought against the Protestants.

Māy'ẹr, (ALFRED MARSHALL,) an able American scientist, born in Baltimore, November 13, 1836, a nephew of Brantz Mayer. He was educated at Saint Mary's College in Baltimore, and in the University of Paris, and held (1856–71) professorships of science in various colleges, becoming a professor of physics in the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1871. Electricity, magnetism, and acoustics have been the subjects to which he has given especial attention. He is the author of many scientific papers, a treatise on "Sound," etc.

Mayer, mī'ẹr, (ANDREAS,) a German astronomer, born at Augsburg in 1716; died in 1782.

Māy'ẹr, (BRANZ,) an American lawyer and writer, born at Baltimore in 1809. He published "Mexico —Aztec, Spanish, and Republican," (1851,) "Observations on Mexican History and Archæology," etc., and "Mexican Antiquities," (1858.) Died in 1879.

Mayer, mā'yā', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French novelist and historical writer, born at Toulon in 1751; died about 1825.

Mayer, (CONSTANT,) a French-American painter, born at Besançon, in France, October 4, 1832. He was educated at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and in 1857 became a resident of New York. He has made many life-size genre pictures and portraits, and in 1869 was created a chevalier of the legion of honour. Among his best works are "Consolation," "Recognition," "Good Words," "Love's Melancholy," "The Sewing-School," "The Song of the Shirt," etc.

Mayer, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH ANDREAS,) a German anatomist, born at Greifswalde in 1747, became physician to the King of Prussia in 1789. Died in 1801.

Mayer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German divine and polemist, born at Leipsic in 1650. He held professorships of divinity at Wittenberg, Kiel, and Greifswalde. He published over three hundred and seventy books and pamphlets, and was noted for his extreme hostility to Spener and the Pietists. His works are nearly forgotten. Died at Stettin in 1712.

Mayer, (JULIUS ROBERT,) a German physicist, born at Heilbronn, November 25, 1814. He was educated at Tübingen, Munich, and Paris, and became a surgeon at Heilbronn. He was distinguished as an able theorist on thermodynamics. His principal work is "Die Mechanik der Wärme," (1867.) Died March 20, 1878.

Mayer, mī'ẹr, [Lat. MAYE'RUS,] (JOHANN TOBIAS,) an eminent German mathematician and astronomer, born at Marbach in 1723. At an early age he devoted himself to the study of the exact sciences, and in 1750 became professor of mathematics in the University of Göttingen, and the next year director of the observatory in that place. In 1755 he published his "Lunar Tables," a work of the greatest accuracy and which at once gained him a high reputation. Among his many able productions we may name the "Zodiacal Catalogue," a treatise "On the Libration of the Moon," "Solar Tables," and "Terrestrial Refractions." Mayer also discovered the principle of the repeating circle, since developed by Borda and employed by him to measure the arc of the meridian. After Mayer's death, which took place in 1762, the British Parliament, at the suggestion of the

board of longitude, paid to his widow the sum of £3000, being the prize offered for the "Lunar Tables."

See A. G. KÄSTNER, "Elogium T. Mayeri," 1762; NOPITSCH, "Lebensbeschreibung Tobias Mayers," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mayer or **Mayr**, mīr, (SIMON,) a celebrated German composer, born at Mendorf, in Bavaria, in 1763. He studied under Lenzi and Bertoni in Italy, and in 1802 became chapel-master at Bérgamo. He composed a great number of operas, among the most popular of which are his "Medea," "Lodoiska," and "Music-Mad," ("Il Fanatico per la Musica.") Died in 1845.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Mayerne-Turquet, de, dẹh mā'yêrn' tür'kā', (LOUIS,) a French writer, born at Lyons about 1550, was the author of a "General History of Spain," and other works. Died in 1618.

Mayerne-Turquet, de, (THÉODORE,) son of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1573, became physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. of France. In 1611 he was appointed first physician to James I. of England, and held the same office under Charles I. He was the author of several valuable medical works in Latin. Died in 1655.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Mayerus. See MAYER, (JOHANN TOBIAS.)

Mayeur de Saint-Paul, mā'yur' dẹh sân'pōl', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French actor and dramatist, born in Paris in 1758, published a number of comedies, romances, and poems. Died in 1818.

Maygrier, mā'gre'ā', (JACQUES PIERRE,) a French surgeon, born at Angoulême in 1771, wrote on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1835.

May'hew, (AUGUSTUS SEPTIMUS,) an English author, a brother of Henry Mayhew, noticed below, and author of several books, among them "Kitty Lamere," (1858,) "Paved with Gold," (1866,) and "Blow Hot and Blow Cold," (1869.) He also assisted Henry and Horace Mayhew in producing the "Brothers Mayhew" series of humorous tales. Died December 25, 1875. EDWARD MAYHEW, (born in London in 1813,) a brother of the above, was a theatrical manager, and the author of some farces, and of a series of illustrated and humorously-written books on veterinary practice. These had a wide sale in America and England. HORACE, another brother, was associated in the authorship of the "Brothers Mayhew" series, and wrote several comic books of his own. He was born in London in 1819, and died April 30, 1872. THOMAS, the eldest of the five brothers, was born in 1810, and published the "Penny National Library," including a "Penny Dictionary," "Penny Grammar," etc. He was also editor of a radical paper.

Māy'hew, (HENRY,) an English *littérateur* and journalist, born in London in 1812. He was one of the founders of the periodical entitled "Figaro in London," and in 1841 became the first editor of "Punch." He subsequently edited the "Comic Almanac." Among his works may be named "What to Teach, and How to Teach it," (1842,) "London Labour and the London Poor," (1851,) "The Wonders of Science," "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry and How to get Married," "Magic of Kindness," etc. Died July 21, 1887.

Māy'hew, (JONATHAN,) D.D., an American divine, born in Martha's Vineyard in 1720, was distinguished as a preacher and controversialist, and published a number of theological works. Among these we may name "Observations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and "Christian Sobriety." Died in 1766.

Maynard, mā'nār', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1582, was an intimate friend of Malherbe. He was the author of odes, epigrams, and other poems, which are characterized by La Harpe as possessing great eloquence of diction, but are deficient in warmth. Died in 1646.

Māy'nard, (HORACE,) LL.D., an American statesman, born at Westborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1814. He graduated at Amherst College in 1838. He removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was (1838–42) professor of mathematics in the University of East Tennessee. He became a lawyer, was a member of Congress, 1857–63 and 1865–75, attorney-general of Tennessee, 1863–65, United States minister at Constantinople, 1875–80, and postmaster-general, 1880–81. Died at Knoxville, May 3, 1882.

Māy'nard, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in Devonshire in 1602. He became Cromwell's sergeant in 1653, and, after the restoration, filled the same office under Charles II. He was active in promoting the Revolution of 1688, and was appointed in 1689 one of the lords commissioners of the great seal of England. Died in 1690.

Mayne, mān, (JASPER,) an English divine and poet, born in Devonshire in 1604. He obtained several offices under Charles I., of which he was deprived after Cromwell's usurpation. On the restoration he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II., and Archdeacon of Chichester. He was the author of a comedy entitled "The City Match," and a tragi-comedy called "The Amorous Warre." Died in 1672.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" PRINCE, "Worthies of Devon;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Mayno, mī'no, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo about 1590, was drawing-master to Philip IV. Among his best productions are "The Nativity" and "The Resurrection." Died in 1654.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Maynwaring, mān'a-ring, (ARTHUR,) an English satirist and political writer, born in Shropshire in 1668. He was for a time attached to the cause of James II., and satirized the government of William III., to which, however, he was afterwards reconciled. After the peace of Ryswick he visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Boileau. He was a member of Parliament for Preston in 1705. Maynwaring's productions, both in prose and verse, were much esteemed, and Sir Richard Steele dedicated to him the first volume of the "Tatler." Died in 1712.

See OLDMIXON, "Life and Posthumous Works of A. Maynwaring."

Mayo, mā'o, (AMORY DWIGHT,) an American divine, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1823, became pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Albany. He published "Graces and Powers of the Christian Life," (1852,) "Symbols of the Capital," and other works. His wife, S. C. EDGARTON MAYO, was the author of a number of poems of great beauty, chiefly on religious subjects. She died about 1850.

Mā'yo, (HERBERT,) an English physician, became professor of anatomy and physiology at King's College, London, and acquired distinction as a lecturer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society. Among his principal works are "Outlines of Human Physiology," (1827,) "Outlines of Human Pathology," (1836,) (translated into German,) "Philosophy of Living," (1837,) "The Nervous System and its Functions," (1842,) and "Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions," (1849.) Died near Mentz in 1852.

Mayo, (Mrs. ISABELLA,) an English author, a daughter of a Mr. Fyvie, a tradesman, was born in London, December 10, 1843. In 1870 she married J. R. Mayo, a solicitor. She is the author of "The Crust and the Cake," (1869,) "White as Snow," (1870,) "Gold and Dross," (1871,) "The Dead Sin," (1873,) "By Still Waters," (1874,) "Crooked Places," (1874,) "Doing and Dreaming," and other works, chiefly stories. She has also published some poems.

Mā'yo, (RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE,) EARL OF, and Lord Naas, a Conservative statesman, was born in Dublin in 1822. He was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1852, in 1858, and again in 1866. In 1868 he became Governor-General of India. Died in 1872.

Mayo, (WILLIAM STARBUCK,) an American physician and writer, born at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1812. He published, in 1849, "Kaloolah," a fictitious tale of African adventure, which was followed by "The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas," (1850,) and "Romance-Dust from the Historic Placer."

Mayow, mā'ō, ? (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Cornwall in 1645, was the author of a valuable work "On Nitre and Nitro-Aerial Spirit," in which he origi-

nated some of the most important modern discoveries in pneumatic chemistry. Died in 1679.

Mayr, von, fon mĭr, (JOHANN MARIE ECK,) a German general, born in Vienna in 1716, fought for Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1759.

Mayseder, mī'zĕh-dẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German violinist and composer, born at Vienna in 1789. Died in 1863.

Mazade, de, dẹh mă'zăd', (CHARLES,) a French author, born at Castel-Sarrazin in 1821. He became a journalist of Paris, and published "Odes," (1841,) "L'Espagne moderne," (1855,) "L'Italie moderne," (1860,) "Lamartine," (1872,) and other works, chiefly on public questions.

Mazarin, maz'ạ-reen', [Fr. pron. mă'zà'răN'; It. MAZARINI, mâd-zâ-ree'nee; Lat. MAZARI'NUS,] (GIULIO or JULES,) CARDINAL, a celebrated courtier and prime minister of France, was born in Italy in 1602. He was educated in a college of Jesuits at Rome, (where his father, Pietro Mazarini, resided,) and adopted the profession of law. He had acquired the reputation of an adroit negotiator in the service of the pope, when, in 1630, he met Cardinal Richelieu, who secured his attachment to the interest of France. When the French and Spanish were about to engage at Casal, he prevented a battle, and negotiated the treaty of Cherasco in 1631. He was nuncio extraordinary to France in 1634, and gained the favour of the French king, who sent him as ambassador to Savoy in 1640. Through the influence of the French court, Mazarin was made a cardinal in 1641. The next year he was admitted into the supreme council. The death of Richelieu (in 1642) and of Louis XIII. (in 1643) opened a wider sphere to the ambition of Mazarin, whom Richelieu recommended as his successor. By the will of the late king he was declared sole adviser of the queen-regent, Anne of Austria, in respect to ecclesiastic affairs, and he soon acquired the principal power in the government, as well as the confidence of that queen. He used his power at first with moderation, and courted popularity by gracious and affable manners. He prosecuted the war against Spain which began under his predecessor, and in which Condé and Turenne maintained the honour of the French arms. A dispute which arose between the court and the Parliament of Paris was fomented by Cardinal de Retz into the revolt of the Parisians called "the Day of the Barricades," (August 27, 1648,) and was followed by the civil war of the Fronde. The queen, with her son, Louis XIV., and Mazarin, were driven out of Paris in 1649 by the Frondeurs. This civil war was more remarkable for the levity of the people than for their military exploits. Ladies directed the several factions, and cabals were made or broken by amorous intrigues. In the midst of these domestic broils, Mazarin had been so fortunate or politic as to conclude with the German emperor the famous treaty of Westphalia, (1648,) by which the latter ceded to France the province of Alsace. In 1651 the cardinal was exiled to Cologne; but about two years later he returned to the capital in triumph, and the end of the rebellion, in 1654, restored him to his former power. He made in 1655 a treaty of alliance with Cromwell, who, being solicited as an ally by the French and the Spanish courts, preferred the former. He acquired the same influence over the king, who had attained his majority, as he had exerted over the queen. It is said that Louis XIV. wished to marry Marie Mancini, a niece of his minister, but the latter discouraged the match, and in 1659 negotiated a marriage with a Spanish princess. Mazarin once said "Louis contained the material for four kings and one honest man." He died at Vincennes in March, 1661. His person was remarkably handsome, and his manners fascinating. "Mazarin," says Mignet, "had a far-seeing and inventive mind, a character rather supple than feeble. His device was 'Le Temps et moi.'" Much diversity of opinion exists respecting his merit as a statesman; but it may safely be affirmed that he was able and skilful, and, though avaricious, he was not a cruel or revengeful minister.

See AUBERY, "Histoire du Cardinal Mazarin," 1751; MIGNET, "Mémoires relatifs à la Succession d'Espagne;" SAINT-AULAIRE, "Histoire de la Fronde;" BAZIN, "Histoire de France sous le Ministère du Cardinal Mazarin;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" GUALDO-PRIORATO, "Vita del Cardinal Mazarini," 1662; JOHN CALVERT, "Life of Cardinal Mazarin," 1670; RETZ, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" GRAMONT, "Mémoires;" V. COUSIN, "La Jeunesse de Mazarin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1831, and February, 1832.

Mazarini. See MAZARIN.

Mazarinus. See MAZARIN.

Mazarredo y Salazar, mâ-thâr-rā'do e sâ-lâ-thar', (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish admiral, born at Bilbao in 1714, distinguished himself by his defence of Cadiz against the English in 1797. He was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte minister of the marine in 1808. Died in 1812.

Mazdak, măz'dąk, or **Maz'dęk,** a Persian impostor, who was born about 470 A.D., professed to be a prophet, and advocated a community of property. He induced King Kobâd to adopt his system, and effected great changes in the social order.

Mazdek. See MAZDAK.

Mazéas, mă'zà'ă', (GUILLAUME,) a French writer, born at Landernau in 1712, was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1776.

Mazel, mă'zĕl', (ABRAHAM,) one of the leaders of the Camisards in France, born at Saint-Jean-du-Gard. After the insurrection of the Cévennes, in 1702, he was imprisoned, but, having escaped, he again attempted to rouse the people to revolt, and was killed in a skirmish near Uzès in 1710.

Mazeline, măz'lĕn', (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born at Rouen in 1633. The palace of Versailles is adorned with several of his works. Died in 1708.

Mą-zep'pą, (IVAN STEPANOVITCH,) a celebrated Polish adventurer, born in the government of Kief in 1644, was educated at the court of John Casimir, King of Poland. Having been detected in an intrigue with the wife of a nobleman, he was bound by his orders to one of the wild horses of the Ukraine and carried to the country of the Cossacks. He was kindly received by them, and rose to be hetman, or commander-in-chief of their armies, about 1687. When Peter the Great attempted to take possession of the Ukraine, Mazeppa strongly opposed the measure, but, finding resistance vain, entered into a negotiation with Charles XII. of Sweden for the independence of his country. The plan being discovered, and Mazeppa deserted by his troops, he joined the Swedish army, and after the battle of Pultava took refuge in Turkey, where he died in 1709. The adventures of Mazeppa have formed the subject of one of Byron's poems.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII;" LESUR, "Histoire des Cosaques;" ADLERFELD, "Histoire militaire de Charles XII;" KAMENSKI, "Life of Mazeppa," (in Russian,) 1834.

Mazois, mă'zwâ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect and antiquary, born at Lorient in 1783, was employed by Murat, King of Naples, to restore the Portici palace, and other edifices. He afterwards investigated the antiquities of Pompeii. He published in 1811 his principal work, "The Ruins of Pompeii," the last two volumes of which appeared after his death. Died in 1826.

Mazolini, mâd-zo-lee'nee, [Lat. PRIE'RIAS, derived from the name of his birthplace,] (SILVESTRO,) an Italian theologian, born at Prierio about 1460; died in 1523.

Mazo-Martinez, del, del mâ'tho mar-tee'nĕth, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid about 1620, was a pupil and son-in-law of Velasquez, whom he succeeded in 1661 as painter to Philip IV. His portraits and landscapes are highly esteemed. Died in 1687.

Mazure, mă'zür', (F. A. J.,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1776, wrote a "History of the English Revolution of 1688," and a "Life of Voltaire." Died in 1828.

Mazza, mât'sâ, (ANDREA,) an Italian philologist, born at Parma in 1724. He published "Select Chapters of Church History," (in Latin, 1757.) Died in 1797.

Mazza, (ANGELO,) an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1741, became professor of Greek in his native city, (1768.) He was the author of an ode entitled "Aura Armonica," and a number of lyrics, which obtained for him a high reputation. Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Mazza, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bologna in 1652; died in 1741.

Mazzinghi, mât-sĕn'gee? (JOSEPH,) an English musician and composer, born in London in 1768, was patronized by George III. and George IV. Among his most popular operas we may name "The Blind Girl," "The Exile," and "Paul and Virginia." Died at Bath in 1844.

Mazzini, mât-see'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a distinguished Italian patriot and writer, born at Genoa, June 28, 1808, was educated for the profession of law. In his youth he wrote a number of literary articles for the "Indicatore Genovese" and other journals, and was an adherent of the romantic school. He devoted himself at an early age to the liberation and unity of Italy, which was then degraded and oppressed by Austria and by various petty despots. In 1830 he joined the Society of Carbonari, which he proposed to reform. Having been banished or proscribed, he retired in 1831 to Marseilles, where he organized a political association called "Young Italy," (*La Giovine Italia,*) whose watchword was "God and the People," and whose fundamental idea was that the liberty of the Italians can only be secured by the union of the several states or kingdoms into one nation. He propagated his principles by writings, and, during a long period of exile and adversity, pursued his purpose with invincible constancy.

About 1842 he became a resident of London, and began to contribute political and scientific articles to various journals, among which was the "Westminster Review." His letters were opened in the post-office in 1844 by the British secretary for the home department, Sir James Graham. The revolutionary movements of 1848 restored him to his native country. He issued a journal called "Italia del Popolo," and, although he preferred a republic, was disposed to co-operate with King Charles Albert in resistance to Austrian domination, and he enlisted under the standard of Garibaldi. In February, 1849, he went to Rome, in which a republic had recently been organized after the flight of the pope. He was quickly recognized as the leader and master-spirit of the republicans, and in March of that year Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini were appointed triumvirs. They defended Rome resolutely against the French army, by which that city was at length captured in July, 1849. Mazzini then went into exile, and chose London as the base of his operations. He associated himself with Kossuth and Ledru-Rollin to form an international revolutionary committee about 1851.

In 1857 he incited an insurrection in Northern Italy, and went to Genoa to direct it; but the movement failed. He co-operated with Garibaldi in his victorious expedition to Sicily in 1860, and opposed the project which Napoleon III. formed for a confederation of Italian states. In 1861 he republished, with additions, an essay "On the Unity of Italy," in which he says, "I know that the idea of a confederation is both the counsel and design of one whom many Italians still regard as the friend and protector of Italy; but I know, too, that he is treacherous, a foreigner, and a despot. That he should seek to weaken in order to dominate us is easily understood; but the mere fact that the suggestion springs from such a source ought to be one of the most powerful warnings against it."

Some of his predictions have been verified by recent events in Italy, which have tended to raise his reputation for sagacity and practical wisdom. He is the author of a work entitled "The Duties of Man," (1858; English version, 1862,) which enjoys great popularity in Italy, and of many other works. The "Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini," in English, have appeared in 6 vols., (1864–70.) He died at Pisa, March 10, 1872, and was buried in his native town.

The character of Mazzini is well described by Thomas Carlyle in a letter to the London "Times," June, 1844, reprinted in the "Westminster Review" for September of that year. He says, "I have had the honour to know M. Mazzini for a series of years; and I can, with great freedom, testify to all men that he, if I have ever seen one such, is a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind,—one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr-souls; who in silence piously in their daily life understand and practise what is meant by that."

See his "Autobiography," 6 vols., 1864; JULES DE BREVAL, "Mazzini jugé par lui-même," 1853; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon" for 1859.

Mazzocchi, mât-sok'kee, or **Mazzoccolo**, mât-sok'ko-lo, (ALESSIO SIMMACHO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Santa Maria di Capua in 1684. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Naples, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions of Paris. He wrote many valuable treatises in Latin and Italian. Died in 1771.

Mazzoccolo. See MAZZOCCHI.

Mazzola, mât-so'lâ, (GIROLAMO BEDOLO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called MAZZOLINO, born near Parma in 1503, was the most distinguished pupil of Parmigiano. He excelled as a colorist and in perspective. Among his best productions are a "Madonna with Saint Catherine," and "Miracle of the Multiplication of Loaves." Died about 1590.

Mazzola, Mazzuola, mat-soo-o'lâ, or **Mazzuoli**, mât-soo-o'lee, (GIROLAMO FRANCESCO MARIA,) an eminent Italian painter, surnamed IL PARMIGIANO, ("the Parmesan,") born at Parma in 1503. He visited Rome in 1523, and was employed by Clement VII. to execute a number of works in that city. His style, formed on that of Correggio and Raphael, is characterized by exceeding grace and delicacy of form and softness of colouring, and it was said by his admirers that "the spirit of Raphael had passed into him." Among his master-pieces are the "Madonna della Rosa," in the gallery of Dresden, an "Annunciation," in the principal church of Viadana, the "Madonna with Saint Margaret, Saint Jerome," etc., in the Museum at Bologna, the "Madonna dello Lungo Collo," at Florence, and the "Vision of Saint Jerome," in the National Gallery, London. Mazzola was the first Italian artist who engraved with aquafortis. Died in 1540.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; AFFO, "Vita di F. Mazzola," 1784; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" F. BELLINI, "Cenni intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di F. Mazzola," 1844; MORTARA, "Memoria della Vita di F. Mazzuola," 1846.

Mazzolari, mât-so-lâ'ree, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) called also MARIANO PARTENIO, an Italian writer and excellent Latin scholar, born at Pésaro in 1712. He published poems, orations, critical essays, commentaries, etc. Died in 1786.

See MONTENARI, "Biografia di G. M. Mazzolari," 1837.

Mazzoli. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzolino, mât-so-lee'no, (LUDOVICO,) a celebrated Italian painter, surnamed IL FERRARESE, was born at Ferrara in 1481. His "Adoration of the Magi," and "Christ in the Midst of the Scribes," are ranked among his master-pieces. Died about 1530.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Mazzoni, mât-so'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian writer, born at Cesena in 1548. He produced several critical and philosophical works, the most important of which is his "Defence of Dante," ("Defesa di Dante," 1573.) He was an intimate friend of Tasso. Died in 1598.

See SERASSI, "Vita di G. Mazzoni," 1790; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Mazzuchelli, mât-soo-kel'lee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) COUNT, an Italian biographer, born at Brescia in 1707. He was the author of "Historical and Critical Notices of the Lives and Writings of Learned Italians," ("Scrittori d'Italia, cioè Notizie storiche e critiche intorno alle Vite ed agli Scritti de letterati Italiani,") a work of great merit, which he did not live to complete. He published two volumes of this work, (1753–63.) Among his other works are a "Life of Archimedes," (1737,) and a "Life of Pietro Aretino," (1741.) Died in 1765.

See RODELLA, "Vita del Conte G. Mazzuchelli," 1766; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mazzuchelli, (PIERO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MORAZZONE, was born at the village of that name in 1571. He studied at Milan, where he afterwards established a school. Among his principal works are a "Flagellation," and "Saint Michael Triumphant." Died in 1626.

Mazzuola. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzuoli. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzuoli, mât-soo-o'lee, or **Mazzola,** mât'so·lâ, (FILIPPO or GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL BASTARUOLO, born at Ferrara about 1530; died in 1589.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Mēad, (LARKIN GOLDSMITH,) an American sculptor, was born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, January 3, 1835, and became a citizen of Vermont. He became in 1852 a pupil of H. K. Brown. Among his works are 'The Recording Angel," (1855,) "Vermont," (1857,) statues of Ethan Allen, (1861, 1874,) "The Returned Soldier," (1866,) and a great part of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, besides many statuettes, portrait-busts, etc.

Mēad, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Buckinghamshire in 1629. He was the author of "The Young Man's Remembrancer," and "Sermons on Ezekiel's Wheels." Died in 1699.

Mead, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney in 1673. He studied at Leyden, and subsequently visited Italy, where he took his medical degree at Padua. He was afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, and on the accession of George II. (1727) became his physician-in-ordinary. He was the author of a "Mechanical Account of Poisons," (1702,) "A Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion," (1720,) which was translated into French and Latin, "Medicina Sacra," (1749,) or an account of diseases mentioned in the Bible, and other medical works of a high character. Dr. Mead numbered among his friends Pope, Newton, and Boerhaave. Died in 1754.

See MATY, "Authentic Memoirs of Richard Mead," 1755; LEMAN, "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Dr. Richard Mead."

Meade, meed, (GEORGE G.,) a distinguished American general, was born December 13, 1815, at Cadiz, in Spain, where his father, R. W. Meade, was United States consul. He graduated at West Point in 1835, served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1856. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and served in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862. At Malvern Hill he received two wounds, July 1. He commanded a division at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Having been raised to the rank of major-general, he directed a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at that of Chancellorsville, May 2–3, 1863. On the 28th of June ensuing, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac. Just before the date last named, General Lee had invaded Pennsylvania with a large army, which the Union army encountered at Gettysburg on the 1st of July. General Meade, whose forces occupied a good position on a range of hills, acted mostly on the defensive at this battle, which lasted three days and contributed largely to the triumph of the Union cause. (See LEE, R. E.) General Meade reported that he took at Gettysburg 13,621 prisoners, some of whom were probably wounded, and he lost 16,643 killed and wounded. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general of the regular army by a commission dated July 3, 1863. About the 18th of July he moved his army across the Potomac into Virginia, where he had several skirmishes with the enemy in October and November, 1863. He was second in command of the army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond in 1864. "I tried as far as possible," says General Grant, "to leave General Meade in independent command of the army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place." In August, 1864, he was appointed a major-general of the regular army. The army of which he had the immediate command fought great battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbour, and was employed many months in the siege of Petersburg. (See GRANT, U. S.) General Meade was appointed commander of the third military district, comprising Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, in 1867. Died Nov. 6, 1872.

Meade, (RICHARD KIDDER,) an American soldier of the Revolution, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, about 1750, was one of General Washington's aides. Died in 1805.

Meade, (WILLIAM,) D.D., son of the preceding, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1789. He graduated at Princeton College in 1808, and in 1841 succeeded Bishop Moore as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia. He published several theological works. Died in 1862.

Meadowcourt, mĕd'o-kōrt, (RICHARD,) an English critic, born in Staffordshire in 1697, published Notes on Milton's "Paradise Regained." Died in 1769.

Meadows, mĕd'ōz, (ALFRED,) M.D., an English physician, born at Ipswich, June 2, 1833. He studied at King's College, London, and at Paris, and graduated as M.D. at the University of London in 1858. Among his works are "A Manual of Midwifery."

Meadows, (KENNY,) an English artist, born in 1787. He achieved some celebrity as an illustrator of books. Died August 24, 1874.

Meagher, mā'hẹr or mā'ẹr, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) a general, born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823. He joined the movement for the independence of Ireland, and was condemned in 1848 to banishment or penal servitude for life. He escaped from Tasmania in 1852, and took refuge in the United States. He raised in 1861 an Irish brigade, which he commanded at Gaines's Mill, June 27, at Antietam, September 17, and at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Died in 1867.

Méan, de, dẹh mà'ôN', (CHARLES,) BARON, a Belgian jurist, born at Liege in 1604; died in 1674.

Mēanṣ, (ALEXANDER,) a Methodist minister, born in North Carolina in 1801. He became professor of natural science in Emory College in 1838, and professor of chemistry in a medical college at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1855. Died June 5, 1883.

Meaume, mōm, (ÉDOUARD,) a French jurist and archæologist, born at Rouen in 1812. Among his works is a "Life of Jacques Callot," (2 vols., 1860.)

Mecenate. See MÆCENAS.

Mécène, the French of MÆCENAS, (which see.)

Méchain, mà'shăN', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) an eminent French astronomer, born at Laon in 1744. Having visited Paris, he acquired the friendship and patronage of Lalande. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences about 1782, and in 1785 succeeded Jeaurat as editor of the "Connaissances des Temps." In 1791 he was appointed, conjointly with Delambre, to measure the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. Dissatisfied with the result of his calculations, he was preparing to prolong the measurement to the Balearic Isles, when he was attacked with fever, and died on the journey, (1805.)

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au dix-huitième Siècle."

Mechel, mĕk'ẹl, (CHRISTIAN,) a Swiss engraver, born at Bâle in 1737; died in 1817.

Mecheln, van, văn mĕk'-kẹh-nẹn', (ISRAEL,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, said to have been born near Bocholt, in the bishopric of Münster. It is, however, supposed by many that there were two artists of the name. The principal works attributed to Meister Israel, as he was called, are in the Pinakothek at Munich. They possess great excellence, and entitle him to rank with Van Eyck, Memling, and other eminent painters of the Flemish school. Died in 1503.

Mecherino. See BECCAFUMI.

Mechi, mĕk'e, ? (JOHN JOSEPH,) a distinguished cultivator and agricultural writer, of Italian extraction, born in England about 1800. Having made a fortune by trade in London, he purchased in Essex a farm, esteemed one of the finest in England. He published "Letters on Agricultural Improvement," "Experience in Drainage," and "How to Farm Profitably." Died Dec. 27, 1880.

Mechitar. See MEKHITAR.

Meckel, mĕk'kẹl, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714. He became surgeon to the King of Prussia. He made discoveries in anatomy, and wrote numerous medical and anatomical works. Died in 1774.

Meckel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born at Halle in 1781, was a grandson of the preceding. He became professor of surgery and anatomy at Halle in 1806. He published "Contributions to Comparative Anatomy," and translated Cuvier's "Comparative Anatomy," to which he added valuable notes. Died in 1833.

Meckenen. See MECKELN.

Méda, mȧ'dȧ', or **Merda**, mêr'dȧ', (CHARLES ANDRÉ,) a French general, born in 1775, served in the principal wars of the Revolution, and attained the rank of general of brigade, (1808.) He was mortally wounded at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.)

Mede, meed, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English scholar and divine, born in Essex in 1586. He studied at Christ College, Cambridge, where he afterwards became professor of Greek. His "Clavis Apocalyptica," published in 1627, is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1638.

See "Life of Joseph Mede," prefixed to his works, 1672.

Me-de'a, [Gr. Μήδεια; Fr. MÉDÉE, mȧ'dȧ',] a famous sorceress, daughter of Æetes, King of Colchis. Having assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece, she became his wife and accompanied him to Greece. Being afterwards deserted by him, she destroyed their two sons. The story of Medea has formed the subject of tragedies by Euripides and Sophocles among the ancients, and Corneille among the moderns. Those written by Sophocles, Æschylus, and Ovid are lost.

Médée. See MEDEA.

Mederer, mā'dẹh-rẹr, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1734, published several works on German history. Died in 1808.

Mĕd'hŭrst, (WALTER HENRY,) an English missionary and Chinese scholar, born in London in 1796. Having spent many years in China, Java, and Malacca, and become thoroughly versed in the languages of those countries, he published a "Chinese-and-English Dictionary," (1842,) "Chinese Dialogues," (1844,) "English-and-Japanese Vocabulary," and other works. Died in 1857.

Medici, (ALESSANDRO DE'.) See LEO XI.

Medici, de', dȧ mĕd'e-chee or mā'de-chee, (ALESSANDRO,) the subverter of the liberties of Florence, born in 1510, is supposed by some to have been a natural son of Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino, and by others, of the cardinal Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII. After the sacking of Rome, in 1527, the latter made a treaty with the emperor Charles V. in 1529, by which it was agreed that the Medici should be restored to their former rank at Florence, with Alexander as chief of the republic. A marriage was also arranged between him and Margaret of Austria, a natural daughter of the emperor. In 1530 Florence was taken by the Imperial troops under Ferdinand de Gonzaga, and soon after the pope obtained from the emperor a diploma which was to decide the constitution of Florence. By this article Alexander was declared head of the republic, but the Florentines were left in possession of the same privileges they had enjoyed under the former Medici. At length, by the united intrigues of Clement VII. and Alexander, the latter was declared duke of the republic in 1532, and the old form of government was abolished. He now signalized himself by every species of cruelty and oppression. In 1535, Cardinal Ippolito de' Medici, whom he had long feared as a rival, was poisoned by his orders; and he is believed to have caused the death of his own mother in the same manner. In 1537, Lorenzino de' Medici, a distant relative of the duke, desiring to rid his country of such a tyrant, procured his assassination. Alexander left a son, named Giuliano.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" MADAME ALLART, "Histoire de la République de Florence."

Medici, de', (COSIMO or COSMO,) surnamed THE ELDER, a celebrated statesman of the Florentine republic, was born in 1389. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts, and made a munificent use of the immense fortune he had accumulated by commerce, in adorning his native city with public edifices and founding institutions for educational and charitable purposes. Among the most important of these was an academy at Florence for teaching the Platonic philosophy, at the head of which he placed Marsilio Ficino. He also made a large collection of Latin, Greek, and Oriental manuscripts, which he bestowed on the Laurentian Library. These benefits, and the urbanity and moderation of his character, won for him great personal popularity and the title of "Father of his Country." To give a detailed account of his services to literature and art would be to write the history of the Renaissance in the first half of the fifteenth century. In the words of Ginguené, "One saw at Florence Masaccio and Lippi adorn churches and palaces with the productions of their pencil, Donatelli give life and expression to marble, and Brunelleschi, architect, sculptor, and poet, raise the magnificent cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore; while the Greek refugees, in return for the noble asylum he had given them, spread abroad the treasures of their beautiful language and the masterpieces of their orators, philosophers, and poets." Cosimo died in 1464, leaving a son, named Piero.

Medici, de', (COSIMO,) called THE GREAT, [Lat. COS'MUS MEDICE'US MAG'NUS,] son of the general Giovanni de' Medici, was born in 1519. On the death of Alexander he was declared his successor in 1537, through the influence of Cardinal Cibo, which choice was confirmed by Charles V. In 1537 he obtained a victory at Montemerlo over the hostile Florentines. Cruel and suspicious in his disposition, he caused upwards of four hundred Florentine emigrants to be put to death in the early part of his reign, and, having deprived the magistrates of all authority, was invested with absolute power. In 1554 the Marquis de Marignano, one of his generals, defeated the French army under Marshal Strozzi, at Siannagallo, and soon after Philip II., having succeeded the emperor, conferred upon the Duke of Florence the state of Sienna, with the exception of the ports. In 1562 Giovanni de' Medici, a son of Cosimo, died suddenly, as is supposed, by the hand of his brother Don Garcias. A short time after, the latter also died, and his father was charged with his death. Eleonora of Toledo, wife of the grand duke, soon followed her sons, and her death was likewise attributed to Cosimo. These fatal events form the subject of Alfieri's tragedy of "Don Garcias." In 1564 Cosimo made his son Francesco his associate in the government, and in 1569 he was declared Grand Duke of Tuscany by a bull of Pius V. He died in 1574, leaving three legitimate sons, Francesco, Ferdinand, and Piero.

See BALDINI, "Vita di Cosmo de' Medici I.," 1578; FABRONI, "Magni Cosmi Medicei Vita;" ALDO MANUCCI, "Vita di Cosimo de' Medici," 1586; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (COSIMO II.,) Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1590, was a son of Ferdinand I. He began to reign in 1609, and ruled with moderation and clemency. Died in 1621.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (COSIMO III.,) a son of Ferdinand II., was born in 1642, and became grand duke in 1670. He married Marguerite d'Orléans, (a daughter of Gaston de France,) who regarded Cosimo with extreme dislike and caused him much trouble. He died in 1723, and his family then became extinct.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia."

Medici, de', (FRANCESCO,) Grand Duke of Tuscany, was a son of Cosimo the Great, and was born March 25, 1541. He began to reign on his own account in 1574, and proved a suspicious, false, and despotic tyrant. Love of science, art, and letters was his only virtue. In 1578 he married his mistress, the beautiful Bianca Capello. Died at Poggio a Caiano, October 18, 1587.

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI.) See LEO X.

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian statesman, born in 1360, was the father of Cosimo the Elder, noticed above. He amassed a large fortune by commerce, and rose through various offices to be gonfaloniere of justice in 1421. Died in 1428.

See MACHIAVEL, "Storie Fiorentine."

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian general, of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1498. He distinguished himself both by his courage and his ferocity in the civil wars of his country, and afterwards entered the French service. He was mortally wounded in battle in 1526.

Medici, de', (GIULIANO,) youngest son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born in 1478. He married in 1515 Philiberta of Savoy, aunt of Francis I., by whom he was created Duke of Nemours. Died in 1516.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (GIULIO.) See CLEMENT VII.

Medici, de', (IPPOLITO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Urbino in 1511, was a natural son of Giuliano, noticed above. He possessed immense wealth, and was noted for his accomplishments and his profligacy. He died in 1535, from the effects of poison administered, it is supposed, by order of Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence.

See VARCHI, "Istoria Fiorentina."

Medici, de', (LORENZO I.,) surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, [Fr. LAURENT LE MAGNIFIQUE, lō′rŏN′ lẹh măn′-ye′fēk′; Lat. LAUREN′TIUS MED′ICES or MEDICE′US; It. LORENZO IL MAGNIFICO, lo-rĕn′zo ēl mân-yē′e-ko,] Prince of Florence, was born in 1448. He was the son of Piero I., and grandson of Cosimo the Elder, and, having early entered public life, succeeded to the influence and popularity of his predecessors. He was carefully educated by the best masters of the time, being instructed in the Platonic philosophy by the celebrated Marsilio Ficino. In 1478 he narrowly escaped falling a victim to a conspiracy formed by the Pazzi family of Florence in conjunction with the Archbishop of Pisa and Pope Sixtus IV. His brother Giuliano was assassinated, and he received a slight wound. The Archbishop of Pisa was hanged for this offence, and Lorenzo was excommunicated by Pope Sixtus IV. In 1484 the latter died, and was succeeded by Innocent VIII., who became a friend and ally of Lorenzo. Florence enjoyed great prosperity under the government of Lorenzo, who acquired the favour of the people by his munificence, prudence, and clemency. He was highly distinguished as a patron of literature and art, founded at Florence an academy for the study of the antique, and expended large sums in the erection of public edifices and in the collection of libraries. He also attained considerable eminence as a poet. Died in April, 1492.

See ROSCOE, "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," 2 vols. 4to, 1795; ANGELO FABRONI, "Laurentii Medicis Magnifici Vita," 2 vols., 1784; PAPIRE-MASSON, "Vita Laurentii Medicis," 1587; MACCHIAVELLI, "Istorie Fiorentine;" N. VALORI, "Laurentii Medicei Vita," 1749; SCIPIONE AMMIRATO, "Istorie Fiorentine;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Medici, de', (LORENZO II.,) eldest son of Piero II., born at Florence in 1492, was placed, through the influence of his uncle, Leo X., at the head of the republic. He married in 1518 Madeleine de La Tour, daughter of Jean, Count d'Auvergne, and died in 1519, leaving an infant daughter, Catherine de Médicis, afterwards Queen of France.

Medici, de', (LUDOVICO,) Duke of Sarto, called also the CHEVALIER DE MEDICI, a Neapolitan statesman, born in 1760. He was appointed minister of finance in 1810, and in 1815 was sent as ambassador to Vienna. Died in 1830.

Medici, de', (PIERO I.,) eldest son of Cosimo the Elder, born in 1414, succeeded his father as chief of the Florentine republic. He had powerful rivals in the Pitti family and other nobles of Florence, whose attempt to assassinate him was defeated by the prudence of his son Lorenzo. Died in 1469.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (PIERO II.,) eldest son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born at Florence in 1471. He succeeded to the rank and influence of his father in the republic; but his arrogance and rashness soon deprived him of the popularity hitherto enjoyed by his family. On the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., in 1494, Piero made overtures to the French king, into whose hands he surrendered several important places. Having subsequently entered the French army, he shared in its defeat at the Garigliano by Gonsalvo de Córdova in 1503, and was drowned in attempting to cross the river.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (SALVESTRO,) a Florentine statesman, belonged to the Ghibeline faction, and was one of the principal rivals of the Albizzi family. He was made gonfaloniere of justice in 1378; but, the Guelph party having again come into power, he was banished in 1381.

See NOBLE, "Memoirs of the House of Medici."

Médicis. See CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS.

Medicus, mā′de-kŭs, (FRIEDRICH CASIMIR,) a German botanist, born at Grumbach in 1736. He published several able botanical and medical works. Died in 1808.

Me-dill′, (JOSEPH,) an American journalist, born in the province of New Brunswick, April 6, 1823. In 1832 he was taken to Ohio, where he became a lawyer and Free-Soil Whig editor. He edited papers at Coshocton and Cleveland, and in 1854 removed to Chicago, where he became principal owner and chief editor of the "Tribune." He was mayor of Chicago in 1872–73.

Medina, mà-dee′nâ, (Sir JOHN BAPTIST,) a Flemish painter, of Spanish extraction, born at Brussels in 1630, resided the greater part of his life in Great Britain. He was a pupil of Rubens, and enjoyed a high reputation. Died in 1711.

Medina, mà-dee′nâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish writer, born at Seville about 1510, was the author of several historical and mathematical works, and a treatise on navigation, entitled "Arte de Navegar," (1545,) which was translated into several languages.

Medina, de, dà mà-dee′nâ, (SALVADOR JACINTO POLO,) a Spanish poet, born at Murcia, wrote the "Fable of Apollo and Daphne," and a number of epigrams, lyrics, etc. Died about 1660.

Medina de Medinilla, de, dà mà-dee′nâ dà mà-dẹ-nēl′yâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish poet, supposed to have been a native of Seville. He wrote an eclogue on the death of Isabella, wife of Lope de Vega, his intimate friend.

Medina-Sidonia, de, dà mà-dee′nâ se-do′ne-â, (ALONZO **de Guzman**—dà gooth-mân′,) DUKE, a Spanish grandee, who was governor of Milan and Captain-General of Andalusia, and was appointed admiral of the great Armada or fleet sent in 1588 to attack England. Almost entirely ignorant of naval affairs, the duke was ill fitted to contend either with the severe storms of that unfortunate expedition or with the active and hardy English sailors, led by Effingham, Hawkins, Drake, and Frobisher. (See ELIZABETH.) Medina-Sidonia returned to Spain with scarcely a third of his fleet.

Medina-Sidonia, de, dà mà-dee′nâ se-do′ne-â, (GASPAR ALONZO **Perez de Guzman**—pā′rĕth dà gooth-mân′,) DUKE, a Spanish grandee, who lived about 1640, was a nephew of the prime minister Olivarez. He formed a project to make himself King of Andalusia; but his design was discovered before he began to execute it.

Meding, mā′ding, (OSKAR,) a German novelist, born at Königsberg, April 11, 1829. He was educated at Heidelberg and Berlin, and in 1851 became a lawyer. He was a close personal adherent of the fortunes of the King of Hanover, but in 1870 became a Prussian subject. Most of his numerous novels were published under the name of GREGOR SAMAROW. He wrote "For Sceptre and Crown," (1872,) "Mines and Counter-Mines of Europe," (1873,) "Two Imperial Crowns," (1875,) "Cross and Sword," (1875,) "Heights and Depths," (a social romance, 20 vols., 1879–80,) "Queen Elizabeth," (1881,) etc., besides "Memoirs of Contemporary History," (1881.)

Medinilla, mà-de-nēl′yâ, (BALTHASAR ELISIO,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo in 1585, was a friend and disciple of Lope de Vega, who wrote an elegy on his early death.

Med-i-trī′na, a Roman goddess of medicine, in whose honour the festival of Meditrinalia was celebrated in the month of October.

Mĕd′ōwz̄, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general, born in 1738. He served in America, and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine, (1777.) He was made lieutenant-general in 1792, and in 1801 succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Viceroy of Ireland. Died in 1813.

Medrano, de, dà mà-drâ′no, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish lyric poet of the seventeenth century, whose works are highly praised. Little is known of his life.

Me-du′sạ, [Gr. *Médousa;* Fr. MÉDUSE, mā′düz′,] one

of the Gorgons, was represented as a beautiful woman who captivated Neptune and offended Minerva by receiving his embraces in her temple. The goddess changed her hairs into serpents, after which Perseus cut off her head and gave it to Minerva, who placed it in the centre of her ægis. (See GORGON.)

Méduse. See MEDUSA.

Mee'han, (THOMAS,) an author and botanist, born at Potter's Bar, near Barnet, Herts, England, March 21, 1826. He grew to manhood in the Isle of Wight, and studied botany at the Kew Gardens. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in landscape-gardening, afterwards turning his attention with great success to the business of a nurseryman. His principal works are a "Hand-Book of Ornamental Trees," (1853,) and "Native Flowers and Ferns," of which the first part appeared in 1878. In 1859 he became editor of "The Gardener's Monthly," and for many years he has been botanist to the State Board of Agriculture, etc.

Meek, (ALEXANDER BEAUFORT,) an American lawyer and writer, born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1814. As a member of the legislature of Alabama, he procured the adoption of a system of free schools about 1853. Among his works is a volume of "Songs and Poems of the South," (1857.) He died November 30, 1865.

Meek, (FIELDING BRADFORD,) an American palæontologist, born at Madison, Indiana, December 10, 1817. He was engaged, 1848–58, on various State and United States geological surveys, and after that lived in Washington, where he was occupied in palæontological work for the government. His reports are numerous and important, especially the great "Report on Invertebrate Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils," (1876.) Died at Washington, D.C., December 28, 1876.

Meel. See MIEL.

Meer, van der, vän dẽr mär, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Schoenhoven in 1627. His favourite subjects were sea-views, landscapes, and animals, in which he attained great excellence. Died about 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Meer, van der, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem about 1665, was a pupil of Nicholas Berghem. Died in 1704.

Meerbeeck, van, vän mär'bāk, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish writer, born at Antwerp in 1563, was the author of several historical works in Latin and Flemish. Died about 1630.

Meerman, mär'mân, (GERAART,) a learned Dutch jurist, born at Leyden in 1722, was appointed pensionary of Rotterdam. He published a valuable work on civil law, entitled "Novus Thesaurus Juris Civilis," etc., (7 vols., 1751,) and "Origines Typographicæ," (1765,) a treatise on the origin of printing. Died in 1771.

Meerman, (JAN,) son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1753. He studied at Göttingen, and took his degree of doctor of law at Leyden. He was made a senator and count of the empire by Napoleon, (1811,) and became minister of public instruction under Louis Bonaparte. He wrote a supplement to his father's "Thesaurus," and published several works in French. He died in 1815.

See CRAS, "Elogium Johannis Meerman," 1817.

Meerveldt, von, fon mär'fêlt', (MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, a German general, born in Westphalia in 1766, commanded a corps of Austrians at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1814.

Meerzâ or **Mîrza,** meer'zȧ̂, (SAMUEL,) a Persian historian, born near Ispahan about 1490, was a son of Shah Ismail, founder of the dynasty of Sofis. He wrote a "History of Poets." Died after 1550.

Meerzâ-(or Mîrza-)Iskander-Kazem-Beg, meer'-zȧ̂ is-kân'der kȧ'zem-bêg, (**Moham'med Al'ee,**) a Persian philologist, born in the province of Ghilan in 1803. Having settled in Russia, he was converted to Christianity in 1822, and subsequently became professor of the Persian language and literature at the University of Saint Petersburg. He published an "Essay on Arabic Literature," (in Persian,) and other works in Russian and Persian, and wrote a "Concordance to the Koran," (in Arabic,) and a "General History of the Turks," (in Russian.) Died December 8, 1870.

Meetkercke. See METKERKE, (ADOLPHUS.)

Mégabyze. See MEGABYZUS.

Meg-ą-bȳ'zus or **Meg-ą-bā'zus,** [Gr. Μέγαβυζος οι Μεγάβαζος; Fr. MÉGABYZE, mȧ'gȧ'bēz', or MÉGABAZE, mȧ'gȧ'bȧz',] a Persian nobleman, and one of the seven who conspired against Smerdis the Magian in 521 B.C. He afterwards commanded an army of Darius I. in Europe.

See HERODOTUS, books iii. and vii.

Megæra. See FURIES.

Meg'ą-rą, [Gr. Μεγάρα; Fr. MÉGARE, mȧ'gȧ̂r',] a daughter of Creon, King of Thebes, was a wife of Hercules, who, after he had in a paroxysm of insanity killed her children, gave her to Iolas.

Mégare. See MEGARA.

Mégasthène. See MEGASTHENES.

Me-gas'the-nēs, [Gr. Μεγασθένης; Fr. MÉGASTHENE, mȧ'gȧs'tȧn',] a Greek geographer under the reign of Seleucus Nicator, King of Syria, whom he served as secretary about 300 B.C. He was the author of a work entitled "Indica," extracts from which are contained in the writings of Strabo, Ælian, and Arrian.

Megerle. See ABRAHAM A SANCTA CLARA.

Meggot. See ELWES.

Megingjörd or **Megingjardar.** See THOR.

Me-ģis'tī-as, [Μεγιστίας,] a celebrated soothsayer, a native of Acarnania, fell with Leonidas at Thermopylæ.

Meglio, del, del mêl'yo, (JACOPO COPPI,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, born in 1523, assisted Vasari in painting the pictures in the Palazzo Vecchio. Died in 1591.

Méhégan, mȧ'ȧ'gôN', (GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Salle in 1721. He became professor of French literature at Copenhagen in 1751. His most important work is entitled "Picture of Modern History from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Peace of Westphalia," (1766.) Died in 1766.

Mehemet-Alee, (or **-Ali,**) mêh'hẹh-mêt ȧ'lee, or **Mo-ham'med-Al'ee,** Viceroy of Egypt, was born at Kavala in 1769. Having lost his parents at an early age, he was protected by the Turkish governor of the town. His distinguished abilities and energy soon won for him a high reputation, and he was sent in 1799 to assist the British in expelling the French from Egypt. He was appointed in 1804 Pasha of Cairo, for his services in defending that city from the oppression of the Mamelukes, and in 1806 was made Governor of Upper Egypt by the Sultan. After a protracted contest with the Mamelukes, who had for centuries been the scourge of the country, Mehemet Alee invited them to a festival at Cairo, and, having enclosed them in the citadel, ordered a general massacre, in which four hundred and seventy perished, (1811.) This sanguinary act was followed by the destruction of the Mamelukes in other parts of Egypt. In 1830 he invaded Syria, which he soon subdued, and which, after the interference of the sovereigns of Europe, was ceded to him by the Sultan, on condition of his being a vassal of the Porte, (1833.) The Sultan, becoming jealous of his powerful rival, made a treaty, in conjunction with several European powers, in 1841, by which Mehemet was obliged to relinquish Syria, but his family was permitted to retain the pashalic of Egypt. He died in 1849, having the previous year resigned the government to his son, Ibrâheem Pasha. As a ruler, Mehemet Alee displayed talents of a very high order, and few princes have founded more beneficent institutions or shown a more just and liberal spirit. He established schools and colleges, created an army and navy, and introduced the manufactures of Europe. He protected his Christian subjects, and aided by his liberality the researches of Champollion, Lepsius, and other eminent savants.

See F. MENGIN, "Histoire de l'Egypte sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed Ali," 1839; A. DE VAULABELLE, "Histoire de l'Égypte."

Mehemet-Alee, (**Pasha,**) mêh'hẹh-mêt ȧ'lee pȧ'shȧ', an Ottoman minister of state, born at Trebizond about 1807. He became a general of division in 1840, and married a daughter of Sultan Mahmood in 1844. He was grand vizier of Turkey from October, 1852, to May, 1853. Died in 1865.

Méhul, mȧ'ül', (ÉTIENNE HENRI,) a celebrated French composer, born in the department of Ardennes in 1763.

Having previously received some instruction from Hauser, a German organist, he repaired in 1778 to Paris, where he became a pupil of Gluck. In 1790 he brought out his opera of "Euphrosyne and Coradin," which met with brilliant success and was pronounced by Grétry equal to the finest productions of Gluck. Among his operas, which are more than forty in number, we may name 'Stratonice," "Joseph in Egypt," and "The Blind Man of Toledo." His "Song of Victory" and other popular melodies of the kind are also greatly admired. Méhul was one of the inspectors of the Conservatory of Music, and a member of the French Institute. Died in 1817.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Méhul;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" VIEILLARD, "Notice sur Méhul, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mehus, mā'üs', (LIVIO,) a Flemish painter, born at Oudenarde in 1630, studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, and died at Florence in 1691.

Mehus, mā'oos, (LORENZO,) an Italian scholar, a native of Florence, lived about 1730–50.

Meibom, mī'bom, [Lat. MEIBO'MIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German historian and philologist, born at Lemgo in 1555. He devoted himself chiefly to the history of Germany in the middle ages. Died in 1625.

Meibom, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician and *littérateur*, born at Helmstedt in 1590, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a number of medical treatises, and also a "Life of Mæcenas." Died in 1655. His son, HEINRICH MEIBOM, born at Lubeck in 1638, became professor of medicine at Helmstedt in 1661, and of history and poetry in 1678. He was the author of several able medical works and a "History of Germany," (in Latin.) Died in 1700.

Meibom, (MARKUS,) a German philologist, born at Tönningen in 1630. He was a profound classical scholar, and published a work entitled "Seven Greek Writers on Music," (2 vols., 1652,) which he dedicated to Christina of Sweden. He became professor of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1711.

Meibomius. See MEIBOM.

Meier. See MAJOR, (GEORG.)

Meier, mī'ẹr, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a learned German Biblical scholar and philologist, was born at Rusbendt, in Schaumburg-Lippe, May 17, 1813, and in 1848 took a professorship of Semitic languages at Tübingen. He wrote Scripture commentaries and works on Semitic and Sanscrit subjects, Swabian folk-lore, etc., and a volume of original poems. Died March 2, 1866.

Meier, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German critic and philosopher, born near Halle in 1718, was appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1746. He was the author of a "Critique on the Poetry of Gottsched," "Thoughts on Spectres," (1748,) etc. Died in 1777.

Meier, (MORITZ HERMANN EDUARD,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Glogau in 1796, became professor of eloquence at Halle, (1848.) He wrote "On the Life and Orations of Lycurgus." Died in 1855.

Meierotto, mī'ẹh-rot'to, (JOHANN HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a German scholar, born at Stargard in 1742, became professor in Berlin, (1772,) and wrote "On the Manners and Customs of the Romans," etc. Died in 1800.

Meiggs, mĕgz, (HENRY,) an American contractor, born in Catskill, New York, in 1811. Engaging with varied success in business, first in Boston and then in New York, he went to California in 1848, and acquired wealth, but failed in 1854. From 1858 to 1877 he carried on enormous railway enterprises in Chili and Peru, acquiring incredible wealth, and paying off his California debts, so that the State repealed the act by which he had been outlawed. Died in Peru, September 29, 1877.

Meigs, mĕgz, (JAMES AITKEN,) M.D., a distinguished American physician and naturalist, born at Philadelphia in 1829. He became in 1856 librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and in 1859 professor of the institutes of medicine in Pennsylvania College. In 1868 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson Medical College as successor to Dr. Dunglison. He published several ethnological treatises, among which we may name "The Cranial Characteristics of the Races of Men." Died November 9, 1879.

Meigs, (MONTGOMERY C.,) an American general, born in Georgia about 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1836, served several years as an engineer, and was appointed about 1852 to superintend the extension of the Capitol at Washington. In May, 1861, he became quartermaster-general of the Union army, the duties of which office he continued to perform with distinguished zeal and ability till the end of the civil war.

Meigs, (RETURN JONATHAN,) an American officer, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1740, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1823.

His son, of the same name, became Governor of Ohio in 1810, and in 1814 was appointed postmaster-general. Died in 1825.

Meikle, mīk'ẹl, ? (JAMES,) a Scottish surgeon and writer, born at Carnwath in 1730. He wrote, besides other works, "Metaphysical Maxims," (1797,) and "Solitude Sweetened," (1803.) Died in 1799.

Meikle, (WILLIAM J.) See MICKLE.

Meil, mīl, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a skilful German designer and engraver, born at Gotha in 1729, furnished illustrations for Gellert's and La Fontaine's Fables and Bürger's poems. Died in 1803.

Meil, (JOHANN WILHELM,) brother of the preceding, was born at Altenburg in 1732. He became director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. His prints and vignettes are highly esteemed. Died in 1805.

Meilhac, mą̄l'ăk', (HENRI,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1832. In early youth he began dramatic composition. In a large part of his pieces he has had the co-operation of other dramatists, especially that of Ludovic Halévy, with whom his name is generally associated.

Meilleraie, de la, dẹh lă mą̄l'rą̄' or mą̄'yẹ-rą̄', (CHARLES **de la Porte**—dẹh lă PORT,) DUC, a French general, was cousin-german to Cardinal Richelieu. He served in several campaigns, and in 1639 was created marshal of France. He was regarded as the most skilful general of his time in conducting sieges. He died in 1664, leaving an only son, who married Hortense Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin.

Meineke, mī'nẹh-kẹh, (JOHANN ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Soest in 1791. He published excellent editions of Menander and Philemon, and wrote a number of critical treatises on the classics, among which are "Commentationes Miscellaneæ," (1822.) His "Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets," ("Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum," 5 vols., 1839–43,) preceded by biographical notices of the same, is highly esteemed. Died at Berlin, December 12, 1870.

Meiner, mī'nẹr, (JOHANN WERNER,) a German philologist, born in Franconia in 1723; died in 1789.

Meiners, mī'nẹrs, (CHRISTOPH,) a learned German writer and antiquary, born near Otterndorf, in Hanover, in 1747. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Göttingen about 1774, and published numerous and various works, among which are a "History of the Origin, Progress, and Decline of the Sciences in Greece and Rome," (2 vols., 1782,) and "Biographies of the Eminent Men of the Time of the Renaissance," ("Lebensbeschreibung berühmter Männer aus den Zeiten der Wiederherstell," etc., 3 vols., 1796–99.) Died in 1810.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Memoria C. Meiners," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meinhold, mīn'holt, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German writer and divine, born in the island of Usedom. He was the author of various poems, and a novel entitled "The Amber Witch," ("Die Bernstein Hexe," 1843,) which made a great sensation and was for some time regarded as a true narrative. It was translated into English, and is characterized by a writer in the "Quarterly Review" as a tale worthy of De Foe. He also published "Sidonia the Sorceress," etc., ("Sidonia von Borck die Kloster-Hexe," New York, 1850.) Died in 1851.

See the "Quarterly Review" for June, 1844; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1846; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1848.

Meinicke, mī'nĭk-kẹh, (KARL EDUARD,) a German geographer, born in Brandenburg in 1803. Among his works we may name a "History of the European Colonies in the West Indies," (1831,) and "The Continent of Australia," (1837.) Died August 26, 1876.

Meir ben Todros, mār bĕn to'drôs, a learned Spanish rabbi, wrote several able treatises on the Talmud and the Mosaic rites. Died in 1244.

Meisner, mīs'nẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in 1587; died in 1626.

Meissel, (CONRAD.) See CELTES.

Meissner, mīs'nẹr, (ALFRED,) a German poet, born at Töplitz in 1822, published, among other works, "Ziska," an epic poem, "The Son of Atta Troll," and "Recollections of Heinrich Heine." Died in 1885.

Meissner, (AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German *littérateur* and dramatist, born in Upper Silesia in 1753. He wrote several dramas, of which his "John of Suabia" is esteemed the best. He owes his reputation principally to his "Sketches," ("Skizzen,") consisting of narratives, anecdotes, fables, etc., which obtained extensive popularity and have had many imitators. Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Meissonier, mā'so'nẹ-ā', (JEAN LOUIS ERNEST,) a celebrated French painter, born at Lyons about 1811. Among his most admired works are "The Little Messenger," "The Painter in his Studio," and "The Chess-Players." His pictures are of small size but of exquisite finish, and command high prices. He was made officer of the legion of honour in 1856, and received a number of medals. Died January 31, 1891.

Meissonier, (JUSTE AURÈLE,) a French artist, born at Turin in 1675, was skilled in painting, sculpture, and architecture. He excelled particularly in ornamental gold-work, and became goldsmith to the king, Louis XV. Died in 1750.

Meister, mīs'tẹr, (JACQUES HENRI,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1744, was an intimate friend of Necker, Diderot, and Grimm. He wrote "Letters on Imagination," (1794,) "Studies on Man," (1805,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Meister, (LEONHARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born near Zurich in 1741, wrote several historical works. Died in 1811.

Meister, mīs'tẹr, (SIMON,) a German painter, born at Coblentz in 1803, studied under Horace Vernet, and acquired great skill in painting battles and horses. Died in 1844.

Méjanes, de, dẹh mā'zhān', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE **de Piquet**—dẹh pe'kā',) MARQUIS, a French nobleman, born at Arles in 1729, was the owner of a library of more than seventy-five thousand volumes, which at his death, in 1786, he bequeathed to the city of Aix.

Mejia. See MEXIA.

Mejía, mā-hee'ā, (IGNACIO,) a Mexican soldier, born at Zimatlan, August 14, 1814. He was much engaged in the civil wars of his country, taking for the most part the liberal side. He fought Tomas Mejia and the French, and in 1865 was made war-minister, retaining that place for many years, and doing much for his country's advancement.

Mejía, or **Mexía**, mā-hee'ā, (TOMAS,) a Mexican soldier of Indian blood, born about 1812. He had great influence with the common people, and was called the "King of the Mountains." He fought against the United States, 1847–48, and was the head of many insurrections. He acted with great honour, bravery, and moderation, and was devoted to the cause of the Conservative or Church party. Later, he attached himself with warmth and zeal to the empire under Maximilian, with whom he was taken prisoner at Querétaro, at which place he was condemned and executed, June 19, 1867.

Mekhitar or **Mechitar**, mĕk'e-tar', (PETER,) an Armenian priest and reformer, born at Sebaste in 1676. Having embraced Catholicism, he became a distinguished and popular preacher, and founded, in 1740, an Armenian monastery at Venice. He also established there a printing-house for the Armenian language. Among the works issued from this press were an Armenian Grammar and Lexicon. Died April 29, 1749.

Mekhitar Kosh, THE BEARDLESS, a learned Armenian ecclesiastic, born about 1140, founded a monastery in the valley of Dandsoud, in Eastern Armenia, of which he became the first abbot. Died in 1213.

Me'la, (POMPONIUS,) an eminent Roman geographer, born in Spain, flourished probably about 50 A.D. He wrote a valuable work entitled "On the Situation of the Earth," ("De Situ Orbis.") A good edition of it was published by Tzschucke, Leipsic, (7 vols., 1807 *et seq.*)

See MALTE-BRUN, article on "Mela" in the "Biographie Universelle."

Mélampe. See MELAMPUS.

Me-lam'pus, [Gr. Μελάμπους; Fr. MÉLAMPE, mā'lôNp',] a mythical personage of Argos, famous as a soothsayer, was a son of Amythaon. He was considered as the first mortal that possessed prophetic power, and the first that practised medicine.

Me-lăn'ch'thọn [Ger. pron. mā-lânK'ton] or **Melan'thon**, (PHILIP,) an eminent German Reformer and scholar, whose original name was SCHWARZERD or SCHWARZERDT, (shwârts'êrt: *i.e.* "Black Earth,") which, according to the usage of the time, he changed into Greek, was born at Bretten, in the Palatinate, February 16, 1497. His father was a skilful and prosperous armourer. He entered in 1507 the Academy of Pforzheim, where he enjoyed the patronage of Reuchlin, who was his great-uncle. About the age of twelve he passed to the University of Heidelberg, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and went in 1512 to finish his studies in the University of Tübingen. He learned the Greek language, mathematics, jurisprudence, etc., and remained in this university a number of years, during which he gave public lectures on the classics and other subjects. In 1518 he was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Wittenberg, then recently founded, and there became the colleague and friend of Luther, whose doctrines he adopted. The renown of his learning and eloquence soon attracted multitudes of students from all parts of Germany. In 1519 Luther and Melanchthon held a public disputation at Leipsic with Eckius, one of the ablest champions of the Roman Catholic Church. Melanchthon married in 1520 Katharina Krapp, daughter of a burgomaster of Wittenberg. It appears that he was never ordained as a minister of the gospel. He gave much attention to biblical exegesis, and became a prominent advocate of the Reformed religion by his writings. Compared with the other Reformers, he was distinguished for moderation and gentleness, which tended to restrain the impetuosity of Luther. In 1521 he published an able defence of the Reformed doctrines, in a systematic treatise on theology, entitled "Loci communes Rerum theologicarum," which enjoyed great popularity. It was commended by Luther as being "next to the Holy Scriptures the most excellent work on theology." He aided Luther in his German translation of the Bible, on which he expended much time, (1522–34.) In 1529 he attended the Diet of Spire. Having been appointed by the leading Reformers to compose a formal exposition of the Lutheran faith, he wrote the celebrated "Augsburg Confession," which was presented to the emperor Charles V. at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, and is perhaps the most important symbolical book of the Lutheran Church. A Latin version of this Confession was published under the title of "Confessio Fidei exhibita invictissimo Imperatori Carolo V.," etc., (1531.) He also wrote, in reply to certain Catholic theologians, an "Apology of the Confession," ("Apologie der Augsburgischen Confession.") He was invited by Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France to visit their courts; but he declined both invitations, and remained at Wittenberg. He was one of the theologians that disputed with the Roman Catholics at the Conference of Worms (1540) and the Conference of Ratisbon, (1541,) where he proposed concessions and compromises which the other Reformers rejected. After the death of Luther, in 1546, Melanchthon was recognized as the leader of the Reformation in Germany. His conduct was conformed to the maxim "In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas," ("In essentials unity, in doubtful points liberty, in all things charity,") which subjected him to violent denunciations from some Protestant zealots. In 1551 he was sent as a delegate to the Council of Trent, which, however, was dispersed by the hostile movements of Maurice of Saxony before Melanchthon arrived at Trent. The latter years of his life were greatly troubled by the acrimonious dissensions among the Protestant

theologians. He died at Wittenberg on the 19th of April, 1560, leaving three surviving children. He was a man of small stature. Among his numerous works were "Elements of Logic and Ethics," a Greek Grammar, Commentaries on the Scriptures, editions of several classic authors, with notes, and an extensive correspondence with his eminent contemporaries. An edition of his works was published at Wittenberg by his son-in-law, Peucer, in 1562–64.

See CAMERARIUS, "Vita P. Melanchthonis," 1566; F. A. Cox, "Life of P. Melanchthon," 1815; A. H. NIEMEYER, "P. Melanchthon als Præceptor Germaniæ," 1817; C. MATTHES, "P. Melanchthon, sein Leben und Wirken," 1841; M. FACIUS, "P. Melanchthon's Leben," 1832; F. GALLE, "Versuch einer Characteristik Melanchthon's," etc., 1840; LEDDERHOSE, "P. Melanchthon nach seinem äussern und innern Leben dargestellt," 1847; D. NISARD, "Études sur la Renaissance;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "History of the Reformation;" DR. F. HŒFER's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Melander, mȧ-lȧn'dẹr, or **Melanderhjelm,** mȧ-lȧn'dẹr-he-êlm', (DANIEL,) an eminent Swedish astronomer, born at Stockholm in 1726. He succeeded Strömer as professor of astronomy at Upsal in 1761, and subsequently became perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences. He was also ennobled by Gustavus III., (1801.) He wrote a "Synopsis of Astronomical Lessons," and other treatises, (in Latin.) Melander was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Died in 1810.

See LALANDE, "Bibliographie astronomique;" KJELLIN, "Aremminne öfver D. Melanderhjelm," 1811.

Me-lā'nĭ-ą, [Fr. MÉLANIE, mȧ'lȧ'ne',] SAINT, called THE YOUNGER, a Roman lady of a noble family, born about 388 A.D. Having been converted to Christianity, she founded a convent in Palestine, and subsequently a monastery near Mount Calvary.

See MACÉ, "Histoire de Sainte-Mélanie."

Mélanie. See MELANIA.

Mélanippide. See MELANIPPIDES.

Mel-an-ĭp'pĭ-dēs, [Gr. Μελανιππίδης; Fr. MÉLANIPPIDE, mȧ'lȧ'ne'pêd',] a Greek poet, born in the island of Melos, lived in the time of Perdiccas, King of Macedonia, (about 450 B.C.,) at whose court he died. He is styled by Xenophon one of the greatest dithyrambic poets of Greece; and he also excelled in music. His only writings extant are to be found in Bergk's "Poetæ Lyrici Græci."

See PLUTARCH, "De Musica;" XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHEIBEL, "Dissertatio de Mélanippide," 1848.

Mélanthe. See MELANTHIUS.

Me-lan'thĭ-us or **Me-lan'thus,** [Gr. Μελάνθιος or Μέλανθος; Fr. MÉLANTHE, mȧ'lȯNt',] an eminent Greek painter, was contemporary with Apelles, with whom he studied under Pamphilus. He ranked among the first artists of the time, and his pictures commanded very high prices.

Melanthius, [Μελάνθιος,] a Greek tragic poet of Athens, flourished about 400 B.C., and was noted for his wit. He was satirized by Aristophanes and other comic poets. His works are lost.

Melanthus. See MELANTHIUS.

Melas, mā'lȧs, (MICHAEL,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Moravia in 1730. He served under Marshal Daun in the Seven Years' war and in several subsequent campaigns against the French, and in 1796 became commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces in Italy. He was signally defeated by the French army at Marengo, (1800,) and was obliged to sign a capitulation. Died in 1806.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire."

Melbourne, mêl'bŭrn, (WILLIAM LAMB,) VISCOUNT, a popular English statesman, son of Sir Peniston Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was born in 1779. He entered the House of Commons in 1805, and advocated a moderate Whig policy. His father dying in 1828, he inherited his title, entered the House of Lords, and, on the formation of Earl Grey's ministry, in 1830, became secretary of state. He was appointed first lord of the treasury in 1834; but the Tories, under Peel and Wellington, soon gaining the ascendant, he was compelled to resign. In 1835 he succeeded in forming a Whig ministry, which lasted six years. He was distinguished for his tact and popular qualities and accomplishments. Died in 1848. Lord Melbourne was the author of a comedy entitled "The Fashionable Friends." His wife was known as an authoress. (See LAMB, CAROLINE.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1849.

Melchthal, von, fon mêlK'tȧl, (ARNOLD,) a Swiss patriot, became, in concert with his friends Furst and Stauffacher, one of the founders of Swiss liberty. In 1307, in conjunction with thirty of their countrymen, they formed a confederacy for the defence of Switzerland against Austrian oppression. In the course of the following year the adventure of William Tell with Gessler brought affairs to a crisis. (See TELL.) These incidents form the subject of "Wilhelm Tell," one of Schiller's most popular dramas.

See TSCHARNER, "Histoire des Confédérés;" MÜLLER, "Histoire de la Confédération Suisse."

Melcombe, LORD. See DODINGTON.

Melder, mêl'dẹr, (GERARD,) a Dutch miniature painter, born at Amsterdam in 1693; died in 1740.

Meldolla, mêl-dol'lȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in Dalmatia about 1520, was a pupil of Mazzuoli, (Parmigiano.) He is supposed by some writers to have been the same as Andrea Schiavone Died in 1582.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Me-le-ā'gẹr, [Gr. Μελέαγρος; Fr. MÉLÉAGRE, mȧ'lȧ'ȧgR',] a famous hero of classic mythology, was a son of Œneus and Althæa, or, as others say, a son of Mars. According to tradition, when he was seven days old the Moiræ (or Fates) warned his mother that he would die as soon as the billet which was burning on her hearth should be consumed. Althæa then extinguished the fatal brand and hid it in a chest. He signalized his valour in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian hunt. He fought with the Calydonians against the Curetes, and offended his mother by killing her brothers. She therefore cast the above-mentioned brand into the fire, and Meleager speedily died.

Meleager, [Gr. Μελεάγρος,] a Macedonian general, who served under Alexander the Great, and, after the death of that monarch, attempted to raise Arrhidæus to the throne in opposition to Perdiccas. His partisans were defeated, and he was put to death, 323 B.C.

See DROYSEN, "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen."

Meleager, a Greek poet, supposed to have lived in the first century before the Christian era, is said to have been the first who made a collection of fugitive poems and epigrams called an "Anthology," ("Anthologia.")

See BRUNCK, "Analecta," vol. i.

Méléagre. See MELEAGER.

Mélèce. See MELETIUS.

Melek Shah, (a Seljookide Sultan.) See MALIK SHAH.

Melendez-Valdez, mȧ-lẽn'dêth vȧl'dêth, or **Valdes,** vȧl'dês, (JUAN ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish poet, born in Estremadura in 1754. He studied law at Salamanca, where he became intimate with the poet Cadalso, and distinguished himself by his attainments in English literature, of which he was a warm admirer. His idyl "Batilo" (1780) won the prize at the Spanish Academy, and another was given to his "Pindaric Ode on the Fine Arts" by the Academy of San Fernando. He published in 1785 a collection of lyric and pastoral poems, which established his reputation as the first Spanish poet of his time. He had been appointed in 1781, through the influence of his friend Jovellanos, professor of humanities at Salamanca. In 1791 he obtained an important office in the chancery of Valladolid, and in 1798 became fiscal of the supreme court of Madrid. He published in 1797 another collection of poems, dedicated to Godoy, who soon after appointed him to a high office at court. On the fall of the minister Jovellanos, Melendez was exiled from Madrid, to which he was not permitted to return until the fall of Godoy, (1808.) Having subsequently joined the French party in Spain, he was created councillor of state and minister of public instruction by Joseph Bonaparte. He died in France in 1817. Of Melendez, Ticknor observes, "There can be no doubt that he was better fitted to form a new school,

and give a guiding impulse to the national poetry, than any writer that had appeared in Spain for above a century."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" QUINTANA, "Life of Melendez-Valdez," prefixed to an edition of his works, Madrid, 4 vols., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meletius, me-lee'she-us, [Gr. Μελέτιος,] Bishop of Lycopolis, was founder of a sect called by his name. Having been deposed by the Bishop of Alexandria, about 301 A.D., he formed a schism, and united with the Arians.

Meletius, [Fr. MÉLÈCE, mȧ'lȧs',] SAINT, called THE GREAT, born in Little Armenia, was appointed Bishop of Sebaste in 357 A.D., and in 360 Patriarch of Antioch. Through the influence of the Arians, he was thrice deposed from his office and exiled, being finally restored in 378. He presided over the first General Council at Constantinople, (381,) and died the same year, having previously confirmed the nomination of Saint Gregory Nazianzen as Patriarch of Antioch. His funeral oration was delivered by Saint Gregory of Nyssa.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires," etc.; BAILLET, "Vies des Saints;" MAIMBOURG, "Histoire de l'Arianisme."

Meletius, a Greek prelate and geographer, born at Janina in 1661. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," (3 vols., 1798.) Died in 1714.

Me-le'tus, [Μέλητος,] written less correctly **Me-li'tus**, a Greek tragic poet, is chiefly known as one of the three principal accusers of Socrates. He was a licentious writer, and a man of profligate habits. He was put to death by the Athenians when they repented of their treatment of Socrates.

Mel'fort, (JOHN DRUMMOND,) DUKE OF, was prime minister to King James II. of England, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. Being accused of planning a second invasion of England, he was banished by Louis XIV. to Angers, where he died in 1716.

Melgarejo, mel-gȧ-RȦ'HO, (MARIANO,) a Bolivian president, born about 1810, entered the army at an early age, distinguished himself in many revolutions, acquired immense popularity, and was often wounded, taken prisoner, or exiled. In December, 1864, he issued a *pronunciamiento* at Cochabamba against his brother-in-law, President Acha, whom he overthrew. He maintained himself in power as dictator against many insurrections until January, 1870, when he was overthrown by Morales. He then went to Lima, where he was killed in a quarrel by his son-in-law, November 23, 1870.

Meli, mā'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Sicilian poet, born at Palermo about 1740. His works, consisting chiefly of eclogues, odes, and sonnets, are written in the Sicilian dialect, to which he gave a grace and refinement hitherto unknown. His pastoral poems are exquisite specimens of their kind, especially the "Ecloghe Pescatorie," or fishermen's dialogues, distinguished for their humour and the graceful simplicity of their language. Meli also wrote satires and fables, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "Don Quixote." Died in 1815.

See LOMBARDO, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1829; A. GALLO, "Cenni biografici di G. Meli," 1836.

Mel-ĭ-cer'ta or **Mel-I-cer'tēs**, [Gr. Μελικέρτης; Fr. MÉLICERTE, mȧ'le'sȇrt',] a son of Athamas and Ino. The poets feigned that Ino threw herself and her son into the sea, and Neptune changed them into sea-deities. Melicerta then received the name of Palæmon.

Mélicerte. See MELICERTA.

Mel'ĭ-koff, (MIKHAIL TARIELOVITCH **Tainow**,) Count Loris-Melikoff, a Russian general, born at Lori, in Transcaucasia, January 1, 1826, the son of an Armenian merchant named Melian, of princely origin, whose surname was Russianized to Melikoff. He was colonel of light cavalry. He took part in the siege of Kars, and in the capture of Schamyl, (1859.) In 1865 he was made lieutenant-general and ataman of the Terek Cossacks. In 1877 he captured Ardahan and Kars from Mukhtar Pasha and was made a count and full general. In 1878 he was named Governor of Astrakhan, and in 1879 Governor-General of Kharkhoff. In 1880 he became president of a commission for the regulation of the empire, and was afterwards a member of the plenum in the grand council of the empire. An attempt to assassinate him in 1880 failed. Died in 1888.

Meline, mę-leen', (JAMES F.,) an American Catholic writer, was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1811. He was educated in the college at Emmittsburg, and became a lawyer, held several United States consulships, and served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of colonel. He published "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback," "Mary, Queen of Scots," a "Life of Sixtus V.," and other works. Died at Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1873.

Mélingue, mȧ'lȧNG', (ÉTIENNE MARTIN,) a French actor and sculptor, born at Caen in 1808. Died in 1875.

Meliorati. See INNOCENT VII.

Me-lis'sa, [Gr. Μέλισσα; Fr. MÉLISSE, mȧ'lȅss',] a daughter of Melissus, King of Crete, was said to have fed the infant Jupiter with the milk of goats.

Melissa, in classic mythology, a nymph who first discovered the use of honey, or the method of procuring it; whence bees (in Greek Μέλισσαι) are said to have derived their name.

Mélisse. See MELISSA.

Me-lis'sus, [Μέλισσος,] a Greek philosopher, born at Samos, flourished about 440 B.C. He was also distinguished as a naval commander, and gained an important victory over the Athenians. He was a disciple of Parmenides, and was the author of philosophical works of which only fragments are extant.

Melissus, mȧ-lis'sus, (PAUL,) a German, distinguished as a Latin poet, born in Franconia in 1539; died in 1602.

Mĕl'ĭ-ton or **Mel'ĭ-to**, [Gr. Μελίτων,] an ecclesiastical writer of the second century A.D., became Bishop of Sardis in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but they have been lost, with the exception of a few fragments.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires pour servir a l'Histoire ecclésiastique."

Melitus or **Melitos**. See MELETUS.

Me'lĭ-us or **Mælius**, mee'le-us, (SPURIUS,) a Roman knight, who gained the favour of the people by the liberal or profuse use of his large fortune. He was accused by L. Minucius Augurinus of a design to make himself king, and was summoned before Cincinnatus, who was appointed dictator for this occasion. Refusing to submit, he was killed by Servilius Ahala in 439 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Mell, (PATRICK HUES,) D.D., LL.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born at Walthourville, Georgia, July 19, 1814, was educated at Amherst College. He became professor of ancient languages in Mercer University in 1842, and in the University of Georgia in 1857. In 1860 he was called to the chair of ethics and metaphysics in the same institution, and in 1878 was appointed its chancellor. Among his works are "Baptism," (1851,) "Corrective Church Discipline," (1860,) "Calvinism," (1862,) "God's Providential Government," (1865,) "Parliamentary Practice," (1868,) "The Philosophy of Prayer," (1872,) "Church Polity," (1878,) etc. Died in 1888.

Mellan, mȧ'lȮN', (CLAUDE,) an eminent French engraver and painter, born at Abbeville in 1598, studied under Villamena and Vouet at Rome. He originated a new method of engraving, which consisted in producing light and shade by varying the thickness of the single lines instead of crossing one set by another. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter Nolascus borne by Two Angels," the "Face of Christ," "Rebecca at the Well," and a portrait of Pope Urban VIII. Died in 1688.

See RENOUVIER, "Des Types et Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Melle, mel'lęh, (JACOB,) a German numismatist, born at Lubeck in 1659. He published several works on numismatics, etc. Died in 1743.

Mel'lęn, (GRENVILLE,) an American poet, born at Biddeford, in Maine, in 1799, was a son of Chief-Justice Mellen, LL.D., of that State. Among his principal works we may name "Our Chronicle of Twenty-Six," (1827,) "Glad Tales and Sad Tales," (in prose, 1829,) "The

Martyr's Triumph," and "Buried Valley, and other Poems," (1834.) Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mellin, mĕl-leen', (GUSTAF HENRIK,) one of the most popular Swedish novelists and historians, born in Finland in 1813. Among his romances, which are generally founded on Swedish history, we may name "Flickorna i Askersund," (1832,) "Helena Wrede," (1834,) and "Johannes Fjällman." His "Den Skandinaviska Nordens Historia" (1850) and "Fäderlandets Historia" (1852) are highly esteemed by his countrymen. The greater part of his romances have been translated into German. Died August 2, 1876.

Mellin de Saint-Gelais, mȧ'lăN' dẹh sȧN zhẹh-lȧ', a French poet, born in 1491, was the author of ballads, sonnets, elegies, etc. Died in 1558.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Melling, mel'ling, (ANTON IGNAZ,) a German painter, born at Carlsruhe in 1763; died in Paris in 1831.

Mellini, mĕl-lee'nee, (GIUSEPPE ZAMA,) an Italian writer on religion, born at Bologna in 1788; died in 1838.

Mello, de, dȧ mel'lo, or **Melo**, mā'lo, (FRANCISCO MANOEL,) a Portuguese writer, born at Lisbon in 1611, wrote (in Spanish) a valuable history of the Catalonian revolution, entitled "Historia de los Movimientos y Separacion, etc. de Cataluña," (1645.) He also wrote a number of dramas and poems, among which we may name "The Three Muses of Melodino," ("Las tres Musas de Melodino.") Died in 1665.

See BARBOSA-MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Mello, de, (P. JOZÉ,) an eminent Portuguese jurist, wrote a "History of Portuguese Civil Law," (3d edition, 1800.) Died in 1798.

Melloni, mĕl-lo'nee, (MACEDONIO,) an Italian savant, born at Parma in 1801. He was appointed in 1839 director of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades at Naples. He wrote several scientific works, one of which was entitled "La Termocrasi," etc., explaining his theory concerning the radiation of heat and the coloration of light. He originated valuable discoveries on these subjects, for which the Royal Society of London bestowed upon him the Rumford medal. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mĕl'mọth, (WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, born in 1666, was the author of a work entitled "Great Importance of a Religious Life," which was ascribed by Walpole to the first Earl of Egmont. One hundred thousand copies of this work were printed after the author's death. Died in 1743.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" "Memoirs of a Late Eminent Advocate."

Melmoth, (WILLIAM,) an English *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published in 1747 a translation of the "Letters of Pliny," which is esteemed one of the best versions of a Latin author in the English language, and is mentioned by Warton as "one of the few that are better than the original." He also translated the "Letters of Cicero to Several of his Friends," and the treatises "On Friendship" ('De Amicitiâ") and "On Old Age" ("De Senectute") of the same author. Died in 1799.

Melnikov, mel'ne-kov, (PAWEL IVANOWITCH,) a Russian author, born at Nizhnee-Novgorod, October 22, 1819. He studied (1834–37) at Kazan University, and in 1846 entered the civil service. Besides histories of the Russian schismatical sects, he has published noteworthy novels, among them "Old Times" and "Beyond the Volga."

Melo. See MELLO.

Melon, mẹh-lôN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, resided at Bordeaux, and, in conjunction with the Duke de la Force, founded the Academy of that city in 1712. He afterwards became secretary to the regent Orléans. He wrote "Mahmoud the Gaznevide," an allegorical history of the regency, and a "Political Essay on Commerce." The latter work was highly commended by Voltaire. Died in 1738.

Melot, mẹh-lo', (ANICET,) a French savant, born at Dijon in 1697, became in 1738 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, to which he contributed several able treatises. In 1741 he was appointed royal librarian. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Capture of Rome by the Gauls," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1759.

Melozzo da Forlì, mȧ-lot'so dȧ foR-lee', (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì in 1438, invented the *sotto in su*, and discovered the rules of vertical perspective. Among his finest extant frescos is "Sixtus IV. giving to Platina charge of the Vatican Library," now in the Vatican. His works are highly commended by Vasari. He excelled in foreshortening. Died in 1492.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Mel-pom'ẹ-nē, [Gr. Μελπομένη; Fr. MELPOMÈNE, mĕl'po'mȧn',] one of the nine Muses, presided over tragedy, and was represented as holding in her hand a tragic mask. She was said to be the mother of the Sirens. (See MUSÆ.)

Melun, de, dẹh mẹh-lŭN', (CHARLES,) a French statesman under Louis XI., was appointed in 1465 grand master of France. Having subsequently incurred the displeasure of the king, he was condemned to death and executed, (1468.)

Melvil. See MELVILLE, and MALEVILL.

Mel'vill, (Rev. HENRY,) an eloquent English divine, and chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria, was born in Cornwall about 1800. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was appointed principal of the East India College, Haileybury, about 1840. He published several volumes of sermons. Died February 9, 1871.

Melvill van Carnbée, mĕl'vil vȧn karn'bā, (PIETER,) BARON, a geographer and naval officer, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816. He produced the "Mariner's Guide," ("Zeeman's Gid," 1842.) Died in 1856.

Melville, mĕl'vil, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish Reformer and scholar, born in Forfarshire in 1545. He studied in Paris, and subsequently became professor of humanities at Geneva. After his return to Scotland he was appointed principal of Glasgow College, where he introduced great improvements in the discipline and was eminently successful as a teacher. He was actively engaged in the religious controversies of the time, and was chiefly instrumental in the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland. He became in 1580 principal of Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's, where he also filled the chair of theology and the Oriental tongues. Having given offence to King James by his bold opposition to the measures of the court, he was imprisoned five years, and subsequently retired to France, and was appointed professor of theology at Sedan. Died in 1622.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Melville, (GEORGE WHYTE,) an English novelist, born about 1820. He was a captain in the Coldstream Guards. He produced many novels, the best-known of which are "Digby Grand," (1853,) "Tilbury Nogo," (1853,) "General Bounce," (1854,) "Kate Coventry," (1856,) "Holmby House," (1860,) "The Gladiators," (1863,) and "Katerfelto," (1875.) Died December 5, 1878.

Melville, (HENRY DUNDAS,) VISCOUNT, a British general, born in Edinburgh in 1801. He served in India against the Sikhs in 1849, and inherited the peerage at the death of his father, in 1851. Died February 1, 1876.

Melville, (HERMAN,) an American novelist and traveller, born in New York in 1819. Having made a voyage to the Pacific in 1841, he spent several months on one of the Marquesas Islands, and subsequently visited the Sandwich and Society Islands. He published, after his return, a narrative of his adventures, entitled "Typee," (1846,) which was received with great favour, both in the United States and England. Among his other principal works are "Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas," "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War," (1850,) and "The Piazza Tales."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Melville or Melvil, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish statesman and historian, born in Fifeshire in 1530. Having

been appointed page to Mary Queen of Scots during her residence in France, he accompanied her on her return to Scotland, and was made her privy councillor and employed in several important negotiations. He died in 1606, leaving in manuscript a work published in 1683, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir James Melvil of Halhill," etc., which are highly valuable as records of his time. Froude speaks of Melville as "a man who, without the faintest pretensions to statesmanship, was as skilled an intriguer as Europe could boast." ("History of England," vol. viii. chap. viii.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Melville, LORD. See DUNDAS, (HENRY.)

Melville, (ROBERT,) a Scottish officer, born in Fifeshire in 1723, served against the French in the West Indies in 1762, and was appointed governor of the possessions conquered from France. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1809.

Melzi, mĕl'zee, (GAETANO,) COUNT, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Milan in 1783, published a "Biography of Italian Romances and Poems of Chivalry," (1838,) and "Dictionary of Pseudonyms and Anonymous Works of Italian Writers," etc., (1848,) both of which enjoy a high reputation. He was the owner of a library of more than thirty thousand volumes, consisting chiefly of rare and valuable works. Died in 1852.

Melzi d'Eril, mĕl'zee dà-rĕl', (FRANCESCO,) an Italian statesman, born at Milan in 1753. On the invasion of Italy by the French he had a prominent part in the establishment of the Cisalpine republic, of which he was made vice-president in 1802. He was afterwards created by Napoleon high-chancellor of Italy, and Duke of Lodi, (1809.) He was a grandee of Spain. Died in 1816.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Memling, mĕm'ling, **Hemling,** hĕm'ling, or **Memmelinck,** mĕm'mĕh-link', (HANS or HAUSSE,) an eminent Flemish painter, the date and place of whose birth are unknown. He flourished about 1450–85. Among his master-pieces are the "Marriage of Saint Catherine," and a "Baptism of Christ." Died at Bruges in 1495.

See P. HÉDOUIN, "Memling, Étude sur sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1847; "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Memmi. See MARTINI, (SIMONE DI.)

Memminger, mĕm'min-jĕr, ? (CHARLES GUSTAVUS,) a native of Würtemberg, Germany, born in 1803, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he became distinguished as a lawyer and politician. He zealously opposed the State Rights party, which he satirized in his "Book of Nullification," (1832.) He was appointed secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis in February, 1861, and resigned in June, 1864. Died March 7, 1888.

Mem'mĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman tribune, was a strenuous opponent of the aristocrats. He became tribune of the people in 111 B.C., and exposed the venality and corruption of the aristocratic leaders in their management of the Jugurthine war. While a candidate for the consulship, he was killed by the mob led by Saturninus in 100 B.C.

Memmius, (CAIUS GEMELLUS,) a Roman orator, poet, and politician, was a tribune of the people in 66 B.C., and prætor in 58. He was a son-in-law of Sulla, and friend of Lucretius, who dedicated to him his poem "De Rerum Naturâ." He is also frequently mentioned by Cicero. Having been accused of bribery, *(ambitus,)* he went into exile about 54 B.C.

Mem'non, [Gr. *Μέμνων,*] a mythical personage, supposed to have been a son of Tithonus and Eos, (Aurora,) and a king of Ethiopia or Egypt. According to tradition, he fought for the Trojans at the siege of Troy, slew Antilochus, and was killed by Achilles. The poets feigned that the dew-drops which appear in the morning are the tears which Aurora shed for the death of Memnon. Many writers identify Memnon with Amenophis II. of Egypt, in whose honour was erected the celebrated colossal statue near Thebes. This statue, which is still extant and is about fifty feet high, was commonly believed by the ancients to emit a sound when it was first touched by the beams of the morning sun. Some writers, including Sir Gardner Wilkinson, believe that the phenomenon was the result of imposture.

See SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON, "Topography of Thebes," pp. 33–37.

Mem'non, a Greek general in the service of Darius, King of Persia, attained the rank of high admiral, and Governor of Western Asia. He had great military talents. Died in 333 B.C.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Memnon, a Greek historian, supposed to have lived under the reign of Augustus or the Antonines. He wrote a history of Heraclea, of which only fragments are extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Mena, de, dà mā'nâ, (FELIPE GIL,) a Spanish portrait-painter of great merit, born at Valladolid in 1600; died in 1674.

Mena, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Córdova about 1410. He was patronized by John II., King of Castile, who made him his Latin secretary and historiographer. His principal work is an allegorical poem, entitled "The Labyrinth," ("El Labirinto,") which enjoyed a high reputation in his time. He was an intimate friend of Henry de Villena, the Marquis de Santillana, and other eminent writers of that age. Died in 1456.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. pp. 18, 19, 20; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Menabrea, mà-nâ-brā'â, (LÉON CAMILLE,) a *littérateur*, born near Chambéry in 1804. He wrote several works on mediæval antiquities, and left unfinished an important work entitled "Les Alpes historiques." Died in 1857.

Menabrea, mà-nâ-brā'â, (LUIGI F.,) COUNT, an Italian general and statesman, born about 1809. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council of ministers of the kingdom of Italy in 1867 and in 1869.

Menæchmus, mĕ-nĕk'mus, [*Μέναιχμος,*] a Greek sculptor, born at Naupactus, lived about 480 B.C. His principal work was a statue, in gold and silver, of Diana Laphyra at Calydon, in which he was assisted by Soidas.

Ménage, mà'nâzh', (GILLES,) a celebrated French critic and scholar, born at Angers in 1613. He studied law, and practised for a time in Paris, where he became an advocate to the Parliament. He subsequently devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and his house became the resort of the distinguished wits and writers of the time, including Balzac, Sarrazin, and Madame Rambouillet. He was patronized by Paul de Gondi, afterwards Cardinal de Retz, whose favour he subsequently lost, owing to his arrogance and strong propensity for satire. He was also involved in a literary feud with Boileau, who has severely satirized him in one of his poems, and with Molière, who introduced him into his "Femmes savantes," in the character of Vadius. His reputation rests principally on his "Etymological Dictionary of the French Language," (1650,) which is still a useful work. He also published poems in Latin, French, and Italian, and his friends made a collection of his witticisms, etc., entitled "Ménagiana," (1693,) which ranks among the best productions of the kind. His "Request of the Dictionaries," a satire on the Dictionary of the French Academy, is believed to have been the cause of his exclusion from that institution. Died in Paris, July 23, 1692.

See ANTOINE GALLAND, "Ménagiana," 1693; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de Ménage," prefixed to the "Ménagiana," 1715; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ménageot, mà'nâ'zho', (FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) a painter, of French extraction, born in London in 1744. He studied in Paris under Vien and Boucher, and was appointed director of the French Academy at Rome in 1787. Among his works may be named "Time arrested by Study," and "Diana seeking Adonis." Died in 1816.

Men'a-hem, [Heb. מְנַחֵם,] the son of Gadi, having slain Shallum, King of Samaria, usurped his throne and reigned ten years over that country.

See II. Kings xv. 14.

Me-nan'dẹr, [Gr. *Μένανδρος;* Fr. MÉNANDRE, mȧ'nôNdr'; Ger. MENANDROS, mȧ-nȧn'dROS,] a Greek dramatic poet, born at Athens in 341 B.C., is called the originator of the new comedy, giving representations of actual life and manners. He enjoyed the highest reputation among his contemporaries, and is eulogized by Julius Cæsar, Plutarch, and other eminent men of antiquity. His dramas were very numerous, but they have been lost, with the exception of the fragments preserved in the works of several Greek writers.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" K. O. MÜLLER, "History of Greek Literature;" HAUPTMANN, "De Menandro atque illius Comœdiis," 1743; G. GUIZOT, "Ménandre; Étude historique," etc., 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Menander, a Macedonian general, was appointed Governor of Lydia by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. He became a partisan of Antigonus, for whom he fought against Eumenes in 320 B.C.

Menander, a Roman jurist under the reigns of Severus and Caracalla.

Me-nan'dẹr Pro-tec'tor, a Greek historian of the sixth century, was one of the body-guard of the emperor at Constantinople. He was the author of a "History of the Eastern Empire from 559 to 582 A.D.," of which only fragments are extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Ménandre. See MENANDER.

Menandrino, mȧ-nȧn-dREE'no, (MARSILIO,) an Italian jurist, sometimes called MARSILIUS OF PADUA. He was counsellor to Louis of Bavaria, for whom he wrote a treatise entitled "Defender of the Peace," in support of the authority of the emperor over the pope. For this he was excommunicated by John XXII. Died in 1328.

Menandros. See MENANDER.

Ménard, mȧ'nȧR', (CLAUDE,) a French writer, born at Saumur about 1574, was the author of a "History of Anjou," which is commended by Ménage. He also edited Joinville's "History of Saint Louis," and other works. Died in 1652.

Ménard, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Nîmes in 1637, was an intimate friend of Fléchier. Died in 1710.

Ménard, (LÉON,) a French jurist and antiquary, born at Tarascon in 1706. He wrote a "History of the City of Nîmes," a treatise "On the Manners and Customs of the Greeks," and other works. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1767.

See LE BEAU, "Éloge de Ménard," in the "Mémoires" of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Ménard, (NICOLAS HUGUES,) a French theologian and pulpit orator, born in Paris in 1585, wrote several religious and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1644.

Me'nas, [Gr. *Μηνᾶς,*] a freedman of Pompey the Great and of his son, Sextus Pompey. He commanded a fleet sent against Octavius, afterwards deserted Pompey for the service of Octavius, and was slain (B.C. 35) at the siege of Siscia.

Menasseh Ben Israel. See MANASSES BEN JOSEPH BEN ISRAEL.

Mencius, mẽn'she-us, the Latinized form of **Meng-Tse**, mẽng'tsẹh', or **Meng-Tseu**, mẽng'tsUh', (named also **Meng-Kho**, in his youth,) was, after Confucius, the most celebrated of all the Chinese philosophers. He was born in the little state of Tsow, (or Tsou,) which was subsequently included in the kingdom of Loo, and in the modern province of Shan-Toong, (or Shan-Tung,) about 370 years before Christ: he was, therefore, a contemporary of Plato and Aristotle. He lost his father in his early childhood. To his mother, who appears to have been a woman of rare intelligence and worth, he was indebted, in a great measure, not merely for his inclination towards learning and philosophy, but also for that pure and lofty virtue for which he was so distinguished. It is related that after the death of her husband she resided for a short time near a butcher's shop, but, fearing that the frequent sight of scenes of blood might harden and deprave the heart of her son, she removed to another abode. This happened to be near a cemetery, and young Mencius amused himself with acting the various scenes which he witnessed at the tombs. "This," said his mother to herself, "is no place for my son." She again changed her dwelling, and took a house in the marketplace. But here he soon began to play the part of a salesman, vaunting his wares and chaffering with customers. The watchful and anxious mother was not yet satisfied. At last she found a house close by a school. Her son's attention was attracted by the various studies and exercises which he saw pursued in the school, and a desire for learning was awakened in his mind. Soon after she sent him to the school; and he is said to have distinguished himself by the quickness of his intellect, and subsequently by his earnest application to study. The following story may serve to show his mother's conscientious watchfulness in regard to the moral education of her son. Seeing a butcher killing pigs, he asked her what that was done for. She replied rather thoughtlessly, (as it appears,) "It is to furnish you with food." Her conscience at once reproved her for saying what was not strictly true, and, anxious not to set him an example of untruthfulness, she went and bought some pork in order to make good her words. One day when he returned home from school, she looked up from the web which she happened to be weaving, and asked him how he was getting on. He answered, carelessly, that he was doing well enough, whereupon she took a knife and cut through her web. Alarmed, he inquired what she meant. She then showed him that she had only done what he was doing: she had lost her labour and thrown away the time she had spent in weaving the web, he also was throwing away his precious time through neglect of his studies. The lesson was not lost upon him, and did not need to be repeated.

Some writers represent Mencius as having studied under Tseu-sse, (or Tsze-sze,) the grandson of Confucius. But this is scarcely possible, since Tseu-sse, had he been living, would have been more than a hundred years old when Mencius was born. It is, however, certain that he diligently studied the writings of Confucius, to the neglect of whose precepts he attributed the miserable state of things which he saw everywhere around him, faith and justice being disregarded, the bonds of society breaking asunder, and the whole empire hastening to decay. He resolved to devote his life to correcting these evils and restoring, so far as it lay in his power, the virtues of the primitive ages.

Although Mencius considered himself a follower of Confucius, yet in his mode of instruction, and especially in his behaviour towards those rulers who sought his counsel, he differed materially from his master. In his reasoning, if less grave than Confucius, he displayed more art and more acuteness. His method, indeed, was not unlike the dialectic of Socrates; he pushed his adversary from one admission to another, until he obliged him either to confess his defeat or else to maintain the most obvious and palpable absurdities. In his intercourse with kings he was more bold and severe than Confucius, both in exposing folly and denouncing injustice and oppression. Mencius appears to have been held in great respect by most of the Chinese princes to whom his fame had penetrated. It is not known at what time in his life he first began to teach publicly; but we are told that when he felt that he was sufficiently conversant with the doctrines and precepts of the great teachers of Chinese philosophy, he commenced his travels for the purpose of offering his counsels to the different petty sovereigns who ruled in the states adjacent or neighbouring to Loo. But, although he seems to have enjoyed more consideration than Confucius had done, he was scarcely more successful in carrying into practice his ideal plans of government. His theory of morals was too high and difficult for human nature in its ordinary condition. He appears not to have succeeded in a single instance in prevailing on any of the princes to embrace and consistently carry out his principles; and accordingly he had little inducement to continue at any of the courts longer than was necessary in order to make a fair trial of what his influence could effect. He is said to have passed the last twenty years of his life in the more congenial society of his disciples, and in writing those works by which he has perhaps exerted a greater influence on after-ages than he did upon that in which he lived. He is supposed to have died at an advanced age about 290

B.C. According to Dr. Legge, he died 288 B.C.; some other authorities, however, place the date of his death many years earlier. The descendants of Mencius, like those of Confucius, constitute at the present day a class of what may be termed hereditary nobles,—the only hereditary nobility in China.

One of the chief doctrines of Mencius was that man is naturally good, although he admitted that by far the greater part of mankind had, through unfavourable circumstances or influences, become perverted. He says the way in which a man loses his natural goodness is like the way in which trees are deprived by the woodman of their branches and foliage. And if they still send forth some buds and sprouts, then come the cattle and goats and browse upon them. As in the tree all appearance of life and beauty is destroyed, so in man, after a long exposure to evil influences, all traces of native goodness seem to be obliterated. But he maintains that there is an original power of goodness in the race, and that all men may, if they will, become like Yao and Shun, two of the early sages and kings, who were pre-eminent for their virtue. A distinguished Chinese scholar says the great object of Mencius, in his writings, is to rectify men's hearts. "If a man once rectify his heart," says Mencius, "little else will remain for him to do." In another place he says, "The great or superior man is he who does not lose his child's heart," an expression which vividly recalls those beautiful lines of the great German poet,—

"Wohl dem der frei von Schuld und Fehle
Bewahrt die kindlich reine Seele."*

It is evident, however, that, owing to his sanguine and ardent nature, or to some other cause, Mencius did not very fully realize the exceeding difficulty of "rectifying one's heart." Yet Confucius, who was regarded by Mencius as the most perfect of human beings, recognized this great but melancholy truth, when he said it was only at the age of seventy that "he could follow what his heart desired without transgressing what was right." ("Analects," book ii.)

Confucius had always inculcated the reciprocal obligation between kings and subjects. Mencius, without denying the general obligation of obedience on the part of subjects, taught nevertheless that among the various elements in a state "the people are the most important element, and the sovereign the least important;" and he did not hesitate to draw the legitimate inference from such a position that a bad sovereign ought to be dethroned, and even slain, if his life should endanger or in any way interfere with the public good.

The distinguished Orientalist Rémusat, in drawing a comparison between Confucius and Mencius, says the former "is always grave, and even austere; he exalts men of virtue of whom he presents an ideal portrait; he speaks of bad men only with a cool indignation. Mencius, with the same love of virtue, seems to feel for vice rather contempt than abhorrence. He assails it with the force of argument; he does not disdain to even employ against it the weapons of ridicule." Mencius combined a certain modesty with a just and manly appreciation of himself. He seemed greatly surprised when one of his disciples was disposed to rank him as a sage; yet he said on another occasion, "When sages shall rise up again, they will not change my words." He believed that he was appointed by Heaven to uphold or restore the doctrines of the ancient sages, such as Yao, Shun, and Confucius. Han-Yu, a celebrated Chinese critic, says, "If we wish to study the doctrines of the sages, we must begin with Mencius. . . . It is owing to his words that learners nowadays still know to revere Confucius, to honour benevolence and righteousness, to esteem the true sovereign, and to despise the mere pretender." We have already noticed some of the leading opinions of Mencius. The following are a few of his most characteristic sayings: "I love life; I also love righteousness. If I cannot keep both, I will let life go, and choose righteousness." (The Works of Mencius, book vi. chap. x.) "There is a nobility of Heaven, and there is a nobility of man. Benevolence, righteousness, self-consecration, and fidelity, with unwearied joy in these virtues,—these constitute the nobility of Heaven." (Book vi. chap. xvi.) "Benevolence subdues its opposite, just as water subdues fire. This, however, who practise benevolence nowadays do it as if with one cup of water they could save a whole wagon-load of fuel on fire, and, when the flames are not extinguished, should say that water cannot subdue fire. This conduct, moreover, greatly encourages those who are not benevolent." (Book vi. chap. xviii.) "There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity on self-examination." (Book vii. chap. iv.) Kung-Sun-Chow said to Mencius that his principles were admirable, but they were too difficult and lofty for ordinary minds, and asked him why he did not adapt his teachings to the capacity of the learners. He replied, "A great artificer does not, for the sake of a stupid workman, alter or do away with the marking-line." (Book vii. chap. xli.)

* "Happy he who, free from sin and fault,
Preserves the pure childlike soul."
SCHILLER'S *Kraniche des Ibicus.*

See the excellent notice of Mencius prefixed to the works of that philosopher, in the second volume of DR. LEGGE'S "Chinese Classics," Hong-Kong, 1861: also PAUTHIER'S "Chine," pp. 187–193; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Mencius," by LÉON ROSNY; "Les quatre Livres de Philosophie, Morale et Politique de la Chine," translated by G. PAUTHIER, Paris, 1851; the Chinese Classical Works, translated by the late REV. DAVID COLLIE, Malacca Mission Press, 1828; STANISLAUS JULIEN'S translation (into Latin) of the Works of Mencius, Paris, 1824; "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," (book iv.,) by REV. A. W. LOOMIS, San Francisco, 1867.

Mencke, mĕnk'kẹh, (FRIEDRICH OTTO,) a German scholar and writer, son of Johann Burkhard, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1708. He became professor of history at Leipsic in 1732. Among his works is a "Life of Angelo Poliziano," (in Latin, 1736.) Died in 1754.

Mencke, (JOHANN BURKHARD,) born at Leipsic in 1675, became in 1708 historiographer to Frederick Augustus, King of Poland. He published, in Latin, "Two Orations on the Charlatanry of the Learned," (1715,) and a work entitled "Writers of German History," (3 vols., 1728–30.) The former caused a great sensation, and was translated into several foreign languages. Mencke also wrote a number of poems, and, after the death of his father, conducted the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1732.

See R. TREITSCHKE, "B. Mencke, Professor der Geschichte zu Leipzig," 1842; JÖCHER, "Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Mencke, (OTTO,) a learned German, the father of the preceding, born at Oldenburg in 1644. He became professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. In 1682 he founded the first literary and scientific journal published in Germany. It was entitled "Acta Eruditorum," and numbered among its contributors Leibnitz and other eminent savants. Died in 1707.

See SELIGMANN, "Leichenpredigt auf O. Mencken," 1707; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Mendaña de Neyra, mĕn-dän'yȧ dȧ nā'e-rȧ, (ALVARO,) a Spanish navigator, born in 1541, sailed on a voyage to the Pacific in 1567, and discovered between 7° and 12° south latitude the islands of Saint Christopher, Isabella, and Guadalcanar. He discovered in 1595 the isles since called by Admiral Byron the Dangerous Islands, and the large island of Santa Cruz, to which Carteret gave the name of Egmont in 1767. He also established a colony at Bahia Graciosa. The portion of Polynesia which includes the Marquesas has been named the Mendaña Archipelago. Died in 1595.

See DE BROSSES, "Histoire des Navigations aux Terres australes," 1756.

Mendelssohn, mĕn'dẹls-sōn', (MOSES,) an eminent philosopher, born at Dessau, in Germany, in 1729, was the son of a Jewish schoolmaster. In consequence of the limited means of his family, he owed his early education chiefly to his own exertions. In 1745 he repaired to Berlin, where he applied himself to the study of mathematics and the philosophy of Wolf and Leibnitz. In 1754 he formed an intimate friendship with Lessing, in conjunction with whom he afterwards wrote the treatise entitled "Pope a Metaphysician." He next published his "Letters on the Sensations," and in 1767 his "Phædo, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul." The latter work was received with great favour, and was

translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mendelssohn was one of the most profound thinkers of his time, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for the excellence of his character, as well as his intellectual endowments. Died in 1786.

See MIRABEAU, "Sur M. Mendelssohn," etc., 1787; "Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn," by M. SAMUELS; WINCKLER, "Notice sur M. Mendelssohn," 1798; HEINEMANN, "M. Mendelssohn," 1819; J. A. L. RICHTER, "M. Mendelssohn als Mensch," etc., 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, mĕn'dĕls-sōn' bar-tol'-dee, (FELIX,) an eminent German composer, born at Hamburg in 1809, was a grandson of the preceding. At an early age he manifested extraordinary musical talent, which received the most elaborate culture under Zelter and Ludwig Berger. He performed with brilliant success in Berlin and Paris before he had completed his tenth year, and in 1827 he brought out at Berlin his "Overture to the Midsummer Night's Dream" and his opera of "The Wedding of Camacho." He subsequently visited London and Paris, where the "Overture" above named was received with enthusiasm. After his return to Germany, he was appointed, in 1835, director of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipsic. In 1836 he brought out his oratorio of "Saint Paul," at Dusseldorf and Leipsic, and the following year at Birmingham, England. His "Elijah," an oratorio, performed at the Birmingham Festival in 1846, caused a greater sensation in the musical world than had been known in England since the days of Handel. Subsequently, Mendelssohn's health, which had been some time declining, failed rapidly, and he died soon after his return to Germany, in November, 1847. Among the more important of his other compositions, we may name the overtures of "Fingal's Cave," "A Calm Sea and Happy Voyage," ("Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt,") and "The Beautiful Melusina," ("Die schöne Melusine,") besides a great number of cantatas and instrumental pieces. His "Songs without Words" are particularly admired. As a musician and composer, he is esteemed second only to Handel and Mozart.

See JULIUS BENEDICT, "Life and Works of F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," 1850; W. A. LAMPADIUS, "Life of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," 1865; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" V. MAGNIEN, "Étude biographique sur Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," 1850; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1848, by MRS. AUSTIN; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1862.

Mendès, mŏn'dà', (CATULLE,) a French poet, born at Bordeaux in 1840. His lyrical drama "Le Roman d'une Nuit" (1860) caused his imprisonment. Among his best works are "Hesperus," (1869, a fine poem with a Swedenborgian tone,) and "Le Soleil de Minuit," a dramatic poem. His wife, JUDITH GAUTIER, (q. v.,) was married in 1866, but soon separated from him. Mendès is the author of several tales and romances.

Mendes Leal, mĕn'dĕs là-âl', (JOSÉ **da Silva**,) a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon, October 22, 1820. He held positions in the public service, and in 1874 was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary. His very popular "Poems" (1858) were followed by many plays and some romances. Died in 1886.

Mendez Pinto. See PINTO.

Mendizabal, y, e mĕn-de-thâ-bâl', (Don JUAN ALVAREZ,) a Spanish statesman, of Jewish extraction, born at Cadiz about 1790. Having amassed a large fortune by trade, he rose to be minister of finance in 1835. Died in 1853.

Mendoça or **Mendoza, de**, dà mĕn-do'sâ, (ANDREA HURTADO,) a Portuguese naval commander, who rendered great services to his country by clearing the South Seas of pirates and thus protecting the Portuguese establishments in the East Indies. Died about 1606.

Mendoza, de, dà mĕn-do'thâ, (ANTONIO HURTADO,) a Spanish writer, born about 1590, was appointed private secretary to Philip IV. He wrote a number of popular dramas, also lyric poems and prose works. Died in 1644.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Mendoza, de, (ANTONIO SARMIENTO,) a Spanish writer, a native of Burgos, lived about 1630. He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" into Spanish.

Mendoza, de, (Don BERNARDINO,) a Spanish historian and diplomatist, was employed by Philip II. in several missions to France and England. He had a prominent share, while in France, in the formation of the Catholic League. He was the author of a "History of the Netherlands from 1567 to 1577," and a treatise "On the Theory and Practice of War."

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. iii.; CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de la Réforme et la Ligue."

Mendoza, de, (DIEGO HURTADO,) a celebrated Spanish writer, soldier, and diplomatist, born at Granada in 1503, was a grandson of the Marquis de Santillana, noticed below. He studied at Salamanca, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the classics, theology, and civil and canon law. He was afterwards patronized by Charles V., who sent him in 1538 on an embassy to Venice. While in this post, he devoted himself to the collection of Greek and Latin manuscripts, of which he acquired a great number, comprising works of Saint Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Archimedes. They were subsequently ceded to the Library of the Escurial. He was soon after appointed by the emperor ambassador at Rome and governor of Sienna. Having returned to Spain in 1554, he incurred the displeasure of Philip II., who banished him from court. He devoted himself thenceforth to literary pursuits, and published in 1610 his "History of the Wars against the Moors," ("Guerra de Granada contra los Moriscos.") This work, which has taken its place among Spanish classics, is characterized by great accuracy and impartiality, and is esteemed the best imitation of the Latin historians in modern literature. He was also the author of a number of poems, and the celebrated comic romance of "Lazarillo de Tormes," (1554,) in which he originated the so-called Picaresque school of fiction, afterwards followed by Le Sage in his "Gil Blas." "Mendoza," says Prescott, "by the brilliant success which he achieved as a statesman, a diplomatist, a novelist, a poet, and a historian, has established a reputation for versatility of genius second to none in the literature of Spain." Died in 1575.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Notice of "Lazarillo de Tormes" in the "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Mendoza, de, (IÑIGO LOPEZ.) See MONDEJAR, MARQUIS DE.

Mendoza, de, (IÑIGO LOPEZ,) Marquis de Santillana, (dà sân-tèl-yâ'nâ,) a Spanish poet, born in 1398, was a friend of Juan de Mena and the Marquis de Villena, and one of the most brilliant writers of the court of John II He is said to have introduced the sonnet into Spanish poetry. Among his best works is an "Elegy on the Marquis de Villena." Mendoza was also a distinguished soldier, and was created a marquis as a reward for his services at the battle of Olmedo, (1445.) Died in 1458.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Spanische Poesie und Beredtsamkeit;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mendoza, de, (JUAN GONZALEZ,) a Spanish missionary, born at Toledo about 1540. He visited China in 1580, and subsequently South America and Mexico. He died as Bishop of Popayan in New Granada, (1617.) He was the author of a "History of the Great Kingdom of China," (1586,) which enjoys a high reputation and has been translated into French.

Mendoza, de, (Don PEDRO,) a wealthy Spaniard, born at Cadiz about 1487. He offered his services, in 1529, to the emperor Charles V., to complete, at his own expense, the exploration of the rivers La Plata and Paraguay. Having been created by the emperor military chief of the country adjacent to those rivers, he set sail in 1534, and founded the city of Buenos Ayres in 1535. He died soon after, while at sea on his return to Spain.

Mendoza, de, (PEDRO GONZALEZ,) a Spanish prelate and statesman, called THE GRAND CARDINAL, born in 1428. He enjoyed the favour of John II. and Henry IV., and was created successively Bishop of Siguenza, Chancellor of Castile and Leon, and cardinal, (1473.) Under Ferdinand and Isabella he became Archbishop of Toledo. He also distinguished himself in the Moorish war, in which he held a command. He founded the

magnificent College of Santa Cruz at Valladolid, and a hospital at Toledo. Died in 1495.

See MARIANA, "Historia Hispaniæ;" SALAZAR DE MENDOZA, "Coronica del gran Cardinal de España," 1625.

Mendoza, de, (PEDRO DE SALAZAR,) a Spanish historical writer, born at Toledo about 1550, published a "Chronicle of the House of Ponce de Leon," (1620,) and a "Chronicle of the Grand Cardinal of Spain, Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza," (1625.) Died in 1629.

Me-nec'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Μενεκράτης,*] a physician who made himself ridiculous by calling himself Jupiter. His vanity was rebuked by Philip of Macedon, who invited him to a banquet and offered him only incense and libations.

Ménédème. See MENEDEMUS.

Men-e-de'mus, [Gr. *Μενέδημος;* Fr. MÉNÉDÈME, mȧ'nȧ'dȧm',] a Greek philosopher, born at Eretria in the fourth century B.C. He was the founder of the school of Eretria, and was a disciple of Plato and Stilpo. Died about 277 B.C.

See C. MALLET, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare et d'Érétrie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meneghelli, mȧ-nȧ-ġel'lee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in 1765, was professor of law at Padua. Among his works is a "Life of Livy," ("Vita di Tito Livio," 1835.) Died in 1844.

Ménélas. See MENELAUS.

Men-e-lā'us, [Gr. *Μενέλαος, Μενέλεως,* or *Μενέλας;* Fr. MÉNÉLAS, mȧ'nȧ'lȧs',] a Grecian hero and king of Sparta, was a son of Atreus. He and his brother Agamemnon were called Atridæ. He married the beautiful Helen, who preferred him to all of her numerous suitors, but afterwards eloped with Paris. At the siege of Troy, which was the consequence of the abduction of Helen, Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and fought a single combat with Paris, whom he was about to vanquish, when Venus interposed and rescued him. He was one of the daring band that entered Troy in the wooden horse. On the capture of Troy he recovered Helen, was reconciled to her, and, after a devious voyage of several years, returned to Sparta. A temple was erected in his honour at Therapne.

Menelaus, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Alexandria, resided in Rome under the reign of Trajan. His only extant work is a treatise on spherical geometry, which was translated into Latin.

Me-ne'nĭ-us A-grip'pa, surnamed LANA'TUS, a Roman patrician and senator, was chosen consul in 503 B.C. He obtained a signal victory over the Sabines, for which a triumph was decreed him. Through his mediation the contest between the patricians and the plebeians was appeased in 493. On this occasion he related the fable of the belly and the members to the plebeians.

Me-nep'thah II., a king of Egypt, of the nineteenth dynasty, was the son and successor of Rameses II. He gained a great victory over the Greeks and Libyans, probably in what is now called Barca, and reigned thirty years with great dignity. His son, Menepthah III., is said to have been at first a viceroy of Ethiopia under the usurping Sipthah, or pseudo-Menepthah, whom he deposed. After this he reigned for many years at Thebes. He was the last king of his dynasty.

Me'nēs [Gr. *Μήνης,* or *Μῆνις*] was the first king of Egypt, according to the traditions of that country. He is said to have founded Memphis, and to have introduced the worship of the gods. He lived probably 2000 B.C., or earlier.

Meneses or **Menezes**, mȧ-nā'sês, (ALEIXO,) a Portuguese prelate, born at Lisbon in 1559, became Archbishop of Goa, and in 1607 succeeded Alphonso de Castro as Viceroy of the Indies. He was appointed by Philip III. of Spain Viceroy of Portugal in 1614. Died in 1617.

See VEYSSIÈRE LA CROZE, "Histoire du Christianisme des Indes."

Meneses Osorio, mȧ-nā'sês o-so're-o, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1630, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Murillo. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Philip de Neri adoring the Virgin," and "Saint Catherine." Died in 1705.

Menesthée. See MENESTHEUS.

Me-nĕs'theūs, [Gr. *Μενεσθεύς;* Fr. **MÉNESTHÉE**, mȧ'nĕs'tȧ',] a semi-fabulous king of Athens, obtained the throne in the absence of Theseus, who was the lawful monarch. He commanded the Athenians in the Trojan war.

Menestheus, [*Μενεσθεύς,*] an able Athenian general, was a son of Iphicrates. He was appointed commander in the Social war, 356 B.C. He also commanded a naval expedition against the Macedonians in 335 B.C.

Menestrier, mẹh-nĕs'tre-ȧ', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic and antiquary, born at Lyons in 1631. He was the author of numerous treatises on heraldry, antiquities, and history, among which we may name "On Ancient and Modern Chivalry," (1673,) "The Origin of Armorial Bearings," (1679,) and "The Philosophy of Images," (2 vols., 1682–83.) Died in 1705.

Menestrier, Le, lẹh mẹh-nĕs'tre-ȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, whose principal work is entitled "Statue of the Symbolical Ephesian Diana Explained." Died in 1639.

Menestrier, Le, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French antiquary, born at Dijon in 1564, was the author of a work entitled "Medals, Coins, and Antique Monuments of the Roman Empresses," (1625.) Died in 1634.

Méneval, de, dẹh mȧn'vȧl', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French historian, born in Paris in 1778. During the empire he served Napoleon as secretary, *(sécrétaire du portefeuille.)* He wrote "Napoléon et Marie Louise, Souvenirs historiques," (3 vols., 1843–45.) Died in 1850.

Menezes. See MENESES.

Menezes. See ERICEIRA.

Mengoli, mẽn'go-lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian geometer, born at Bologna in 1625; died in 1686.

Mengs, mẽngs, (ANTON RAFAEL,) a celebrated German painter, born at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1728. He was instructed by his father, with whom he resided several years at Rome. On his return to Germany he was appointed court painter at Dresden, in 1744. While on a second visit to Rome, he painted a "Holy Family," which won for him a high reputation. The Madonna in this picture was the portrait of a beautiful peasant-girl, whom Mengs afterwards married, having become a Catholic for her sake. He became in 1754 director of the Academy of Painting at Rome, and in 1757 he executed his celebrated fresco of "Apollo and the Muses" in the villa of Cardinal Albani. On the invitation of Charles III. of Spain, he repaired to Madrid, where he was appointed first painter to the king, with a large salary. Here he produced several of his master-pieces, among which we may name his "Temple of Glory" and "Triumph of Trajan" in the royal palace. He died at Rome in 1779. Mengs is ranked among the best painters of his time, his works being distinguished by great accuracy of design and neatness of execution, but they are censured by critics as deficient in warmth and animation.

See GUIBAL, "Éloge historique de Mengs," 1781; J. J. MARIETTE, "Abecedario;" BIANCONI, "Elogio storico di R. Mengs," 1780; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Meng-Tse or **Meng-Tseu.** See MENCIUS.

Ménil-Durand, de, dẹh mȧ'nèl' dü'rôN', (FRANÇOIS JEAN DE **Graindorge d'Orgeville** — grȧN'dorzh' dorzh'vèl',) BARON, a French officer, born at Lisieux in 1729, published a number of works on military tactics. Died in 1799.

Meninski, mẹh-nȧN'ske', (FRANÇOIS DE MESGNIEN,) a French Orientalist, whose original name was MENIN, born in Lorraine in 1623. Having accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, he became interpreter to the embassy, and subsequently ambassador. He was appointed in 1671 first interpreter of Oriental languages at the court of Vienna. His principal work is a "Dictionary of Oriental Languages," ("Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," 3 vols., 1680,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ménippe. See MENIPPUS.

Me-nip'pus, [Gr. *Μένιππος;* Fr. MÉNIPPE, mȧ'nèp',] a Cynic philosopher and poet, was a native of Phœnicia, and lived probably about 60 B.C. Having amassed a large fortune by usury, he destroyed himself in con-

sequence of having been robbed of his treasures. He was the author of numerous satires, none of which are extant. Varro is said to have imitated the style of Menippus. He is also mentioned by Lucian in his "Dialogues."

See VARRO, "Satiræ Menippeæ;" J. F. LEY, "Dissertatio de Vita Scriptisque Menippi Cynici," 1843.

Menippus, a Greek geographer under the reign of Augustus, was a native of Pergamus, in Asia Minor.

See "Menippos der Geograph aus Pergamon," etc., 1841, by GROTEFEND and ULRICHS.

Menippus OF STRATONICE, an eminent Greek rhetorician, renowned throughout Asia for his eloquence. He is highly commended by Cicero in his "Brutus."

Mennander, mĕn-nän'dẹr, (CARL FREDRIK,) a learned Swedish prelate, born at Stockholm in 1712. He became Bishop of Åbo, in Finland, and subsequently Archbishop of Upsal, (1775.) Died in 1786.

Mennechet, mĕn'shȧ', (ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1794. He produced odes, dramas, and "Le Plutarque Français," a collection of lives of eminent Frenchmen, (8 vols.) Died in 1845.

Mennes, menz, (Sir JOHN,) an English poet and royalist, born in Kent in 1591; died in 1671.

Menno, men'no, [Fr. MENNON, mȧ'nôN',] (SIMONIS,) the founder of the sect of Mennonites, was born in Friesland in 1496. His doctrines resembled in some points those of the Anabaptists, but were free from the absurdities and excesses of the latter. The Mennonites were included in the proscriptive edicts of the emperor Charles V. in 1540, and a price was set on the head of their founder. Menno died in 1561. His followers settled in England, Holland, and North America, and are everywhere favourably known for their virtues and industry.

See MÜLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Mennon. See MENNO.

Menochio, mȧ-no'ke-o, [Lat. MENO'CHIUS,] (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and theologian, born at Pavía in 1576. He became rector of the colleges of his order at Rome and Módena. His principal work is a commentary on the Scriptures, entitled "Brevis Expositio Sensus literalis totius Scripturæ," (2 vols., 1630.) Died in 1655.

Menochio, (JACOPO,) an Italian jurist, father of the preceding, was born at Pavía in 1532. He was appointed a president of the Council of Milan by Philip II. of Spain. He wrote several valuable legal treatises, in Latin. Died in 1607.

Menochius. See MENOCHIO.

Me-nod'o-tus, [Gr. Μηνόδοτος,] a Greek physician of Nicomedia, lived probably about 100 A.D. He belonged to the sect of Empirici. He wrote a medical work, which Erasmus translated into Latin.

Menœtius, me-nee'she-us, [Gr. Μενοίτιος,] a son of Actor, and father of Patroclus, took part in the Argonautic expedition.

Me'non, [Gr. Μένων,] a Thessalian general, who served in the Lamian war against the Macedonians. He and Antiphilus were defeated by Antipater at Cranon in 322 B.C. He was killed in battle in 321 B.C.

Menon de Turbilly, de, dẹh mẹh-nôN' dẹh tür'-bē'ye', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French agricultural writer, born near La Flèche in 1712, wrote a "Treatise on Clearing Land." Died in 1776.

Menot, mẹh'nō', (MICHEL,) an eminent French Franciscan preacher, born in 1440; died in 1518.

Menou, de, dẹh mẹh-noo', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born in Touraine in 1750. He served in the republican army in the Vendean campaign of 1793, and in 1795 commanded the National Guard which suppressed the insurrection in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. As general of division, he accompanied Napoleon to Egypt in 1798, and on the death of Kléber was invested with the chief command. In 1801 he was besieged in Alexandria by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to whom he was obliged to capitulate. After his return to France, in 1802, he was appointed by Napoleon Governor of Piedmont, and subsequently of Venice. Died in 1810.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mĕnt'chĭ-kof', written also **Mentschikow**, **Mentschikof**, and **Menchikof**, (ALEXANDER DANIELOVITCH,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, born at Moscow about 1670, was the son of a pastry-cook. His talents procured for him at an early age the notice and favour of Peter the Great, and, having served with great distinction in several campaigns against the Swedes, he was created a field-marshal after the battle of Pultava, (1709.) He was also made a prince of the empire, and governor-general of Saint Petersburg, and obtained from the King of Prussia the decoration of the Black Eagle. On the death of Peter (1725) Mentchikof caused the empress-dowager to be proclaimed empress, under the title of Catherine I., and appointed a council of regency for the son of Alexis, afterwards Peter II. The latter, becoming weary of the insolence of Mentchikof, caused him to be arrested for his abuse of power, and exiled to Siberia, where he died in two years, (1729.)

See M. RANFT, "Leben des berühmten Fürsten Mentschikow," 1774; "Leben und Todt des Fürsten Menzikoff," 1730; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand;" "Anecdotes secrètes de la Cour du Czar," 1780.

Mentchikof, (ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH,) a Russian admiral, great-grandson of the preceding, born in 1789. Soon after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to Persia. He was appointed Governor-General of Finland in 1831, and was subsequently created an admiral and minister of the marine. In the Crimean war he was charged with the defence of Sevastopol, and was defeated at the Alma by the allies in September, 1854. Died in May, 1869.

See DESESSARTS, "Portraits des Hommes de la Guerre de l'Orient;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mentel, môN'tĕl', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Château-Thierri in 1597, wrote a Latin work in which he claims the invention of printing for John Mentel of Strasburg. Died in 1671.

Mentel, mĕn'tẹl, or **Mentelin**, mĕn'tẹh-leen', (JOHANN,) the first printer of Strasburg, born at Schelestadt about 1410, is said to have been instructed in his art by Gutenberg. He printed in 1473 the "Specula" of Vincent de Beauvais, (10 vols. fol.) Mentel was ennobled by the emperor Frederick III. Died in 1478.

See LABORDE, "Débuts de l'Imprimerie à Strasbourg," 1840; JACQUES MENTEL, "De vera Typographiæ Origine," 1650.

Mentelle, môN'tĕl', (EDME,) born in Paris in 1730, was the author of a "Selection of Geographical and Historical Lectures," (6 vols., 1783,) and other similar works. He was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1815.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SALM-DYCK, "Notice sur la Vie de Mentelle," 1839.

Men'tor, [Gr. Μέντωρ,] a wise and faithful friend of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, who, on his departure to the siege of Troy, intrusted to him the care of his house. Minerva is said to have assumed the form of Mentor, and to have accompanied Telemachus in his travels. (See "Odyssey," books ii., iii., and iv.) Minerva, as Mentor, performs a conspicuous part in Fénelon's celebrated romance of "Télémaque."

Mentor, a Greek artist of the time of Pericles, was celebrated for his exquisite chased work in gold and silver. His productions are eulogized in the highest terms by Pliny, Cicero, and Martial, and Crassus is said to have paid 100,000 sesterces for one of his goblets.

Mentor, a Greek general, and a brother of Memnon. He entered the service of the Persian king Artaxerxes Ochus about 350 B.C., and led a successful expedition against the Egyptians. By treachery he obtained possession of Hermias, (a friend of Aristotle,) whom he delivered to King Artaxerxes.

Mentu, in the ancient mythology of the Egyptians, the god of the rising sun, corresponding with ATMU, (q. v.) Like Atmu, Mentu is simply a phase, or form, of Ra, the sun-god.

Mentzel, mĕnt'sẹl, (CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist and philologist, born at Fürstenwald in 1622. He published "Kurze Chinesischen Chronologie," ("Chinese Chronology Abridged," 1696,) and several botanical works. Died in 1701.

Menu. See MANU.

Menu de Chomorceau, mẹh-nü' dẹh sho'mor'sō',

(JEAN ETIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1724, wrote a heroic poem entitled "Renaud," in imitation of Tasso. Died in 1802.

Menuret de Chambaud, mẹh-nü'rȧ' dẹh shôN'bō', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Montélimart in 1733. He contributed several valuable articles to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot. Died in 1815.

Menzel, mĕnt'sẹl, (ADOLPH,) a German painter, born at Breslau in 1815. Among his principal works may be named "Frederick the Great at Sans-Souci," (in oil.)

Menzel, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German, born about 1726, was private secretary at the court of Saxony. Having revealed to the Russian ambassador the secret correspondence between Russia, Saxony, and Austria, he was imprisoned at Königstein, where he died, after a captivity of thirty-three years, in 1796.

Menzel, (KARL ADOLPH,) a German historian, born at Grünberg in 1784, was the author of a "History of Germany till the Reformation," (1815,) and a "Modern History of Germany from the Reformation to the Act of Confederation," (14 vols., 1848,) both of which are highly esteemed. Died in 1855.

Menzel, (WOLFGANG,) a German critic and *littérateur*, born at Waldenburg, in Silesia, in 1798. He became a resident of Stuttgart about 1825, and edited the "Literaturblatt" for many years. Among his numerous works are a "History of Germany," (1824–25,) "German Literature," ("Die Deutsche Literatur," 2 vols., 1828,) a historical romance called "Furore," (3 vols., 1851,) "The History of Europe from 1798 to 1815," (1853,) "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," (1856,) and in 1869 a work on "European Events between the Conclusion of the Italian War in 1860 and the War in Germany in 1866." Died April 23, 1873.

Menzies, ming'ĭz, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish botanist, born in Perthshire about 1754. He served as assistant surgeon in the navy. Died in 1842.

Menzini, mĕn-zee'nee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1646. He visited Rome in 1685, and obtained the patronage of Christina of Sweden, then residing in that city. His poems are chiefly sonnets, hymns, and satires, which have a high reputation. His "Arte Poetica" especially ranks among the classics of the language. Died in 1704.

See PAOLUCCI, "Vita di B. Menzini," 1732; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Menzocchi. See MINZOCCHI.

Mérat, mȧ'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS VICTOR,) a French medical writer and botanist, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1851.

Mercadante, mĕr-kâ-dân'tȧ, (SAVERIO,) an Italian composer, born at Altamura in 1798, produced a number of popular operas, among which we may name "Elisa e Claudio," "Didone," and "The Two Illustrious Rivals." He was appointed in 1839 director of the Conservatory of Music at Naples. Died in 1870.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Mercati, mĕr-kâ'tee, or **Mercado**, mĕr-kâ'do, (MICHELE,) an Italian naturalist, born in Tuscany in 1541, became physician to Pope Clement VIII. He formed a valuable collection of minerals, which was placed in the Museum of the Vatican, and of which he wrote a description entitled "Metallotheca," etc., (1717.) Died in 1593.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MAGELLI, "Vita di Mercati," prefixed to his "Metallotheca."

Mercator. See ISIDORE MERCATOR.

Mẹr-cā'tọr, [Dutch pron. mĕr-kâ'tor,] (GERARD,) a celebrated geographer and mathematician, born at Rupelmonde, in East Flanders, in 1512, was originally named KAUFFMANN, ("Merchant," Lat. *Mercator*.) Through the influence of Cardinal Granvelle, he was introduced to the notice of the emperor Charles V., to whom he presented two globes, superior to anything of the kind that had then appeared. He is chiefly known from the method of geographical projection called by his name. He published in 1569 the first hydrographic map of that kind. He was the author of a Latin treatise "On the Use of the Astronomical Ring," and other works. He also executed numerous maps and charts. Died in 1594.

See ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum."

Mercator, mĕr-kā'tor, (NICHOLAS,) a Danish mathematician, whose original name was KAUFFMANN, born in Holstein about 1630. He was the inventor of a new method of constructing logarithms, which he described in a work entitled "Logarithmotechnia," (1668.) Having visited England about 1660, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1687.

Mer'cẹr, (HUGH,) a distinguished general in the American Revolutionary war, was a native of Scotland. He fought against the French and Indians, and served under Braddock in the campaign of 1755. He was severely wounded at Fort Du Quesne, after which he travelled on foot to Fort Cumberland, a distance of more than one hundred miles. He afterwards took part in the engagements of Trenton and Princeton, and was mortally wounded at the latter place, January, 1777. A monument has been erected to his memory at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia.

Mercer, (JESSE,) an American Baptist divine, born in Halifax county, North Carolina, in 1769. He published a collection of hymns entitled "Mercer's Cluster." He died in 1841, leaving the principal part of his estate to the university in Georgia called by his name.

Mercer, (JOHN,) an American officer and statesman, served in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the convention which framed the United States Constitution. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1801. Died in 1821.

Mercerus. See MERCIER, (JEAN.)

Mercey, de, dẹh mĕr'sȧ' or mĕr'sȧ', (FRÉDÉRIC BOURGEOIS,) a French *littérateur* and landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1808. He wrote works on art, and was placed at the head of the Direction des Beaux-Arts in 1853. Died September 5, 1860.

Mercier, mĕr'se-ȧ', (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Lyons in 1734. He published a Supplement to Prosper Marchand's "History of Printing," and several bibliographical works. Died in 1799.

Mercier or **Le Mercier**, lẹh mĕR'se-ȧ', [Lat. MERCE'RUS,] (JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born at Uzès, succeeded Vatable as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College in 1546. He made a number of translations from the Chaldee and Syriac, and published commentaries on various books of the Scriptures. Died in 1570.

Mercier, (JOSIAS,) Sieur des Bordes et de Grigny, a French scholar, born at Uzès, was a son of the preceding. He was made a councillor of state by Henry IV. He published "Annotations" on Tacitus and other classics. Mercier was father-in-law of the celebrated Salmasius. Died in 1626.

Mercier, (LOUIS SÉBASTIEN,) an eccentric French writer, born in Paris in 1740, became professor of rhetoric in the College of Bordeaux. He was the author of "The Year 2440," etc., (1770,) a caustic satire on Parisian society, entitled "Picture of Paris," ("Tableau de Paris," 1781,) and a number of dramas, romances, and miscellaneous treatises. In his "Essay on the Dramatic Art" he denounces the dramas of Racine and Corneille and proposes that his own should take their place on the French stage. Among the most successful of his plays were "The Deserter," and "The Wheelbarrow of the Vinegar-Dealer," ("La Brouette du Vinaigrier.") Mercier was chosen in 1792 a deputy to the National Convention, where he acted with the Girondists, voted for the imprisonment of the king, and was proscribed by the Jacobins. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Institute of France. Died in 1814.

See DELISLE DE SALES, "Notice des Ouvrages de Mercier;" NODIER, "Souvenirs de l'Empire;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mercier, (PHILIP,) a painter, of French extraction, born at Berlin in 1689, resided principally in England, where he was patronized by Frederick, Prince of Wales. His works are commended by Walpole. Died in 1760.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Mercier de la Rivière, mĕr'se-ȧ' dẹh lȧ re'vẹ-aiR', a French writer on political economy, born about 1720. His principal work is "The Natural and Essential Order of Political Societies," (1767.) Died about 1794.

Merck, mĕrk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German *lit-*

térateur, born at Darmstadt in 1741, was an intimate friend of Goethe. He translated Addison's "Cato," and other English works, and contributed to Lavater's "Physiognomy." He also wrote for the "Deutschen Mercur," and other literary journals. He died, by suicide, in 1791.

See ADOLPH STAHR, "J. H. Merck; ein Denkmal," 1840; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1836.

Mercklin, mĕRk-leen', (GEORG ABRAHAM,) a German physician and writer, born at Weissemburg in 1644; died in 1702.

Mercœur, mĕR'kuR', (ÉLISA,) a French poetess, born at Nantes in 1809, was patronized by Châteaubriand Lamartine, and other celebrated writers of the time. Died in 1835.

Mercœur, de, dẹh mĕR'kuR', (PHILIPPE EMMANUEL **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo'rạn',) DUC, a French Catholic leader, born in 1558, was appointed Governor of Bretagne in 1582. He revolted against Henry III. in 1589, and afterwards defied the authority of Henry IV. until 1598, when he submitted, and received a large sum of money from the king. Died in 1602.

See BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLAINCHAMP, "Vie de P. E. de Lorraine," 1689; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mercure or **Mercur**. See MERCURY.

Mercuri, mĕR-koo'ree, (PAOLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Rome, April 20, 1804. He worked with success in Paris from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1884.

Mercuriale, mĕR-koo-re-ä'là, or **Mercuriali**, mĕR-koo-re-ä'lee, [Latin, MERCURIA'LIS,] (GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician, born at Forlì in 1530, succeeded Fracantiani as professor of medicine at Padua, (1569.) On the invitation of Maximilian II., he visited Vienna, and was made a chevalier and count palatine by the emperor. He edited the works of Hippocrates, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Gymnastic Art," (in Latin.) Died in 1606.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. BOERNER, "Dissertatio de Vita H. Mercurialis," 1751.

Mercurialis. See MERCURIALE.

Mercurio. See MERCURY.

Mercurius. See MERCURY.

Mer'cu-rў, [Lat. MERCU'RIUS; Fr. MERCURE, mĕR'kür'; It. MERCURIO, mĕR-koo're-o; Ger. MERCUR, mĕR-koor',] in the Roman mythology, a god of commerce and gain, (from the Latin *merx*, plural *merces*, "merchandise,") was regarded as the messenger of the gods, the patron of orators, merchants, travellers, and thieves. He was identified by the Romans of the later ages with the Greek Hermes, and was said to be a son of Jupiter and Maia. The poets feigned that it was his office to conduct the souls of the dead to the infernal regions,—that he stole from Neptune his trident, from Venus her girdle, from Mars his sword, and from Jupiter his sceptre,—that he could assume whatever shape he pleased, and render himself invisible. Having invented the lyre and given it to Apollo, he received from that god a golden wand, called *caduceus*. The invention of the alphabet, of numbers, of astronomy, of music, and other things, was ascribed to Mercury, who was also interested in alliances and treaties. He was represented with a winged cap *(petasus)* and winged sandals, *(talaria.)* He received numerous surnames, among which are Cyllenius, (from Mount Cyllene, where he was born,) Caduceator, (*i.e.* the "herald" or "wand-bearer,") Argeiphontes, (the "slayer of Argus,") and many other names.

See J. D. GUIGNIAUT, "Commentatio de Ἑρμου seu Mercurii Mythologia," 1835.

Mercy, mĕR'se', (CLAUDE FLORIMOND,) a distinguished military commander, born in Lorraine in 1666, was a grandson of François, noticed below. Having entered the Austrian service, he fought against the French in the principal campaigns from 1702 to 1734, and attained the rank of field-marshal and general-in-chief of the Imperial forces in Italy. He was killed at the battle of Parma, (1734.)

Mercy, (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated general, born in Lorraine about 1595. He served with distinction in the Austrian army during the Thirty Years' war, and gained a decided advantage over Turenne at Marienthal, in 1645. He was mortally wounded in an action with the Duke of Enghien, near Nordlingen, the same year.

See KRAFT, "Histoire de la Maison d'Autriche."

Mercy d'Argenteau, de, dẹh mĕR'se' dăR'zhôN'tō', (FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, was Austrian ambassador from the court of Vienna to Paris in 1791. He advised the flight of the royal family. Died in 1794.

Méré, de, dẹh mà'rà', (GEORGES **Brossin**—bRo'sâN',) CHEVALIER, a French *littérateur*, born in Poitou about 1610. Died in 1685.

Mĕr'ẹ-dith, (GEORGE,) an English novelist, born in Hampshire about 1828. Among his works are "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," (1858,) "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," (1859,) "Mary Bertrand," (1860,) "Evan Harrington," (1861,) "Emilia in England," (1864,) "Rhoda Fleming," (1865,) "Vittoria," (1866,) "Adventures of Harry Richmond," (1871,) and "The Egoist," (1881.)

Meredith, (HENRY,) an English navigator, born in 1782, visited the northern part of Guinea, and wrote an "Account of the Gold Coast, with a Brief History of the African Company." He died in Guinea of injuries received from the natives, in 1812.

Meredith, (LOUISA A., *née* **Twam'ley**,) an English authoress, born at Birmingham in 1812. She married Mr. C. Meredith in 1839, and went to reside in Tasmania, where he was a magistrate. Among her rather numerous works are "Poems," (1835,) "The Romance of Nature," (1839, poems, with original illustrations,) "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," (1844,) "My Home in Tasmania," (1852–53, an entertaining and well-written book,) "Over the Straits," (1856,) "Loved and Lost," (1860, in verse, with her own illustrations,) etc. Mrs. Meredith's style is remarkably correct and pleasing.

Meredith, (OWEN.) See LYTTON.

Mĕr'ẹ-dith, (WILLIAM MORRIS,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1799, graduated with distinction at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He commenced the practice of law about 1820. From 1824 to 1828 he represented his native city in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and from 1834 to 1849 was president of the select council of Philadelphia. In 1837 he was chosen a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of the State. On the inauguration of President Taylor, in March, 1849, Mr. Meredith was appointed secretary of the treasury, which position he held till the death of the President, in July, 1850. In 1861 he became attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, and filled this office until 1867.

As a lawyer, Mr. Meredith for many years stood in the foremost rank in his native State, and was constantly engaged in important cases both in the supreme court of Pennsylvania and that of the United States. As an able and ready legal debater, he had few equals and scarcely any superior in our country. Died August 17, 1873.

Mĕr'ĭ-ạm, (EBEN,) an American meteorologist, born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1794. He was a diligent collector of statistics, and originated a theory of cycles of atmospherical phenomena. Died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1864.

Mérian, mà're'ôN', (JEAN BERNARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born near Bâle in 1723. He was the author of a number of philosophical essays of great merit, and translated into French some of the "Essays" of Hume. Died in 1807.

Mérian, mā're-ân, (MARIA SIBYLLA,) a celebrated flower-painter and naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the Main in 1647, was a pupil of Mignon. She was married in 1665 to John Andrew Graff, an artist, whose name, however, she did not assume. Having made a scientific tour in South America in 1698, she published, after her return, a magnificent work "On the Metamorphoses of Surinam Insects," (1705, in Dutch and Latin;) also a treatise "On the Origin of Caterpillars, their Nourishment and Changes." These works are illustrated by designs from nature and painted with exquisite skill and accuracy. She died in 1717, leaving two daughters, Jane Maria Helena and Dorothea Maria Henrietta, who were distinguished in the same department of art.

Mérian, (MATTHIEU,) an eminent Swiss engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Bâle in 1593, and resided at Frankfort-on-the Main. His prints are very numerous, and are highly esteemed. Died in 1651.

Mérian, (MATTHIEU,) born at Bâle in 1621, was a son of the preceding. He studied under Sandrart and Carlo Maratta, and painted portraits of great excellence in the style of Van Dyck. Among his master-pieces is an equestrian portrait of Count Soderini. Died in 1687.

Méric, de, dẹh mȧ′rĕk′, (JEAN,) a French general, born at Metz in 1717, served under Marshal Saxe, and was killed in an engagement near Malines in 1747.

Mérilhou, mȧ′re′loo′, (JOSEPH,) a French lawyer, born at Montignac in 1788. He gained distinction as an advocate in political trials. In 1830 he became minister of public instruction in Lafitte's cabinet. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, and in 1837 was made a peer. He published a "Historical Essay on the Life and Works of Mirabeau," (1827.) Died in 1856.

Mérille, mȧ′rĕl′ or mȧ-re′yẹ, (EDMOND,) a French jurist and writer, born at Troyes in 1579; died in 1647.

Mérimée, mȧ′re′mȧ′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS LÉNORE,) a French painter, born in 1765; died in Paris in 1836.

Mérimée, (PROSPER,) a distinguished novelist and historian, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1803. He produced in 1825, as translations from the Spanish, several dramas, under the title of "Théâtre de Clara Gazul." In 1834 he was appointed inspector-general of historical monuments. His novel of "Colomba" (1841) was very successful. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1844, and became a senator in 1853. Among his numerous works are "The Double Mistake," ("La double Méprise,") a moral tale, (1833,) "Notes of a Journey in the South of France," (1835,) "Notes of a Journey in the West of France," (1836,) "Studies in Roman History," "The Conspiracy of Catiline," etc., (2 vols., 1844,) a "History of Don Pedro I., King of Castile," (1848,) "Les faux Démétrius; Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie," (1853,) and "Mélanges historiques et littéraires," (1855.) He had an excellent talent for narration. Died in 1870.

Merino, mȧ-ree′no, (Don GERONIMO,) a Spanish guerilla chieftain, born at Villasbiado, in Old Castile, about 1770, distinguished himself in the principal campaigns against the French from 1808 to 1811. Having afterwards embraced the cause of Don Carlos, he suffered a total defeat in 1838, and fled to France. Died in 1847.

Me-rī′o-nēs, [Gr. Μηριόνης; Fr. MÉRIONE, mȧ′re′on′,] a Cretan hero, was one of the suitors of the celebrated Helen. He was a friend of Idomeneus, whom he served as charioteer in the Trojan war.

Mĕr′ĭ-vale, (CHARLES,) an English historian, a son of John Herman Merivale, born about 1808, graduated at Cambridge in 1830. He wrote a "History of the Romans under the Empire," (7 vols., 1850–62,) "Boyle Lectures," (1864–65,) a Translation of Homer's Iliad, (1869,) and "General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus," (1875.)

Merivale, (HERMAN,) an English writer, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1805. He became professor of political economy at Oxford about 1837. Among his works are "Lectures on Colonization and the Colonies," (2 vols., 1841.) He completed the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Francis," which had been commenced by Joseph Parkes. Died in 1874.

Merivale, (HERMAN CHARLES,) an English dramatist, a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1839. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1864 he was called to the bar. Among his plays are "Alone," "All for Her," "The White Pilgrim," and "Forget-me-Not." He also wrote "A Lazy Journey," a sketch of travel.

Merivale, (JOHN HERMAN,) an English lawyer and writer, father of Herman Merivale, was born at Exeter in 1779. He practised in the court of chancery, and published in 1827 a "Letter on the Chancery Commission." In 1831 he was made a commissioner of bankruptcy. He translated the minor poems of Schiller, and various other works from the German, Greek, and Italian. Died in 1844.

Mĕr′ĭ-wĕth-ẹr, (DAVID,) an American soldier, born in Virginia in 1755, served in the war of the Revolution. He was chosen to represent a district of Georgia in Congress 1802–07. Died in 1825.

Merkel, mĕR′kẹl, (GARLIEB,) born in Livonia in 1776, was an intimate friend of Kotzebue, with whom he was associated as editor of the "Freimuthigen" in Berlin. Died in 1850.

Merkel, (GUSTAV,) a German musician and composer, born at Oberoderwitz, in Saxony, in 1827. His chief fame has been won as a composer for the organ.

Merle, mĕRl, (JEAN TOUSSAINT,) a French dramatist, born at Montpellier in 1785. Among his most popular works are "The Youth of Henry IV." and "The New-Market Races." Died in 1852.

Merle, (MATTHIEU,) a French officer, born at Uzès, in Languedoc, in 1548. He fought on the side of the Protestants in the civil wars of the time, and was distinguished by the favour of Henry IV. Died about 1590.

Merle, van. See MERULA, (PAUL.)

Merle-d'Aubigné. See D'AUBIGNÉ.

Merler. See HORSTIUS, (JACOBUS.)

Merley, mĕR′lȧ′, (LOUIS,) a French engraver of medals, born at Saint-Étienne in 1815.

Merlieux, mĕR′le-ụh′, (LOUIS PARFAIT,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1796. He was employed by Cuvier in 1822 to reproduce the forms of extinct animals. His master-piece is a statue of "Capaneus struck with Thunder," (1837.) Died September 8, 1855.

Mer′lin or **Merdhin,** mer′din, [Lat. MERLI′NUS AMBRO′SIUS,] a celebrated prophet and magician, is supposed to have lived in Britain about 450 A.D. He is alluded to by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene," and forms the subject of the metrical romance of "Merlin."

Another MERLIN, called "the Caledonian," is said to have lived in the latter part of the sixth century. He is frequently mentioned in the works of Sir Walter Scott, and his grave, near the Tweed, is still pointed out. The "Prophecies" of Merlin have been attributed to both writers of the name.

Merlin, mĕR′lȧN′, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE,) COUNT, a French general, son of Merlin de Douai, was born at Douai in 1778. Having accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt as his aide-de-camp in 1798, he was present at the battle of Aboukir. He afterwards served with distinction in Austria, Prussia, and Spain. Died in 1854.

Merlin, (CHRISTOPHE ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Thionville in 1771. He served under Joseph Bonaparte in Spain. Died in 1839.

Merlin, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant minister, born about 1535, had much influence in the Church. He published several religious works. Died in 1603.

Merlin de Douai, mĕR′lȧN′ dẹh doo′ȧ′, (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French statesman and jurist, born at Arleux in 1754. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, he at first favoured moderate measures, but subsequently identified himself with the republican party, and, as a member of the National Convention in 1792, voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he presented to the Convention the infamous decree called the law of the suspected, *(loi des suspects.)* He was appointed minister of justice in 1795, and was subsequently created by Napoleon a councillor of state, count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He was chosen a member of the French Institute soon after its foundation. He died in 1838, leaving several legal treatises.

See MATHIEU, "Éloge historique du Comte Merlin," 1839; C. PAULMIER, "Merlin," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Merlin de Thionville, mĕR′lȧN′ dẹh te′ôN′vēl′, (ANTOINE CHRISTOPHE,) born at Thionville in 1762, was a brother of Christophe Antoine, noticed above. He was elected in 1792 to the National Convention, where he supported for a time the measures of the Jacobins, whom he afterwards opposed. He was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1833.

Merlinus. See MERLIN.

Mermet, mĕR′mȧ′, (JULIEN AUGUSTINE JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Quesnoi in 1772. He served in several campaigns in Italy and Spain. Died in 1837.

Merodach-Baladan, me-ro′dak bȧl′ạ-dan, the Hebrew form of the name of **Marudak-Bal-Iddina,** a

king of the Chaldæans. He is called MARDOKEM'PADUS by Ptolemy. In 721 B.C. he conquered Babylon. He sent to Hezekiah, King of Judah, proposing an alliance in 711. In 710 he was dethroned by Sargon. He again became king, but was expelled from Babylon by Sennacherib, who in 700 B.C. drove him also out of Chaldæa proper, (lying south of Babylonia.) He died soon after. There was a king of Babylon of this name who about 815 B.C. was humbled by Samsi-Vul IV., King of Assyria, who compelled him to cede much territory.

Merode, mâ'ro-dẹh or mȧ'rod', (CHARLES GHISLAIN,) a Belgian diplomatist, born at Brussels in 1763. Having been made a senator by Napoleon in 1809, he defended the cause of Pope Pius VII. Died in 1830.

Merode, (JEAN PHILIPPE EUGÈNE,) Marquis of Westerloo, born at Brussels in 1674, entered the Austrian service, and was created a field-marshal and count of the empire. He died in 1732, leaving a volume of "Memoirs," reprinted at Mons in 1840.

Merode, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH GHISLAIN,) a Belgian count, born in 1792, was killed near Antwerp in 1830, while fighting against the Dutch.

Merode, de, dẹh mâ'ro-dẹh or mȧ'rod', (PHILIPPE FÉLIX BALTHASAR OTHON GHISLAIN,) COUNT, a Belgian minister of state, born in 1791, was a brother of the preceding. He was the most eloquent chief of the Catholic party. He became minister of state under Leopold I. Died in 1857.

Mĕr'ọ-pe, [Gr. Μερόπη; Fr. MÉROPE, mȧ'rop',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiades. She was married to Sisyphus. It was fabled that she appears less luminous than the other Pleiads, because she was ashamed of her marriage with a mortal.

Merouan. See MERWÂN.

Mérovée, mȧ'ro'vȧ', [Lat. MEROVÆ'US; Ger. MEROVIG, mâ'ro-viG,] the son of Clodion, born about 411, is supposed to have been the third king of France, and was the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. In conjunction with the Roman general Aetius, he defeated Attila, King of the Huns, in 451 A.D. Died in 457 or 458.

Mérovée or **Mer'o-vig**, a son of Chilperic I., King of Neustria. He married in 576 A.D. Brunehaut, Queen of Austrasia, who was his aunt. By this act he lost the favour of his father. He was persecuted by Queen Fredegunda, his step-mother, who employed assassins to kill him. After he had fled for refuge to various cities, he was killed in 577 A.D.

Mer'ret, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English physician and naturalist, born in Gloucestershire in 1614, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. He published an "Account of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions of Great Britain," and several medical treatises. Died in 1695.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Mer'rick, (JAMES,) an excellent English divine and poet, born in 1720, published, at the age of fourteen, "The Messiah, a Divine Essay." In 1739 he translated the poem of Tryphiodorus on the "Capture of Troy." He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1744. He also wrote a "Dissertation on Proverbs," and a translation of the Psalms into English verse, regarded as one of the best in the language. Died in 1769.

Mer'rill, (STEPHEN M.,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, September 16, 1825. He became a preacher in 1845, and in 1872 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Merritt, (TIMOTHY,) an American Methodist divine, born at Barkhamstead, Connecticut, in 1775, was editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, and published several religious works. Died in 1845.

Merritt, (WESLEY,) an American soldier, born in New York in 1836. He graduated in 1860 at West Point, and served from 1861 to 1865 with great distinction, chiefly as a cavalry officer, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers. In 1882 he was made superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

Mer'rỹ, (ROBERT,) an English poet and dramatist, born in London in 1755, was the author of "Lorenzo," a tragedy, and a drama entitled "Ambitious Vengeance." Died at Baltimore, in the United States, in 1798. Merry was the founder of the short-lived "Della Crusca School" of English literature.

Mersch, van der, vȧn dẹr mĕrsh, (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a Belgian general, born at Menin in 1734, headed the revolt of his countrymen against the Austrian emperor Joseph II. in 1789. Having been deprived of his command and imprisoned through the intrigues of his rivals, he was released when the Austrians regained their power in Belgium. Died in 1792.

Mersenne, mĕR'sĕn', [Lat. MERSEN'NUS,] (MARIN,) a learned French philosopher, mathematician, and theologian, born in Maine in 1588. He studied at the College de la Flèche, where he formed an intimate and lasting friendship with Descartes. He subsequently entered the religious order of Minims. Among his most important works are a commentary on Genesis, entitled "Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim," (1623,) and a "Treatise on Universal Harmony," (1627.) Died in 1648.

Mertel, mĕR'tel', (THEODOLPHO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Allumiere, February 9, 1806, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1858. He became head of the secretariate of apostolic briefs and the grand chancellery of orders, and was a palatine-cardinal under Leo XIII.

Mertens, mĕR'tẹns, (CHARLES,) a Flemish physician, born at Brussels in 1737; died in 1788.

Mer'ton, de, (WALTER,) an English prelate and statesman, was created chancellor of the kingdom in 1258, and Bishop of Rochester in 1274. He was the founder of Merton College, Oxford. Died in 1277.

Mêru, mâ'rōō, or **Merus**, mâ'rōōs, [Gr. Μηρός,] a word of doubtful etymology, forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a celebrated mountain, said to be situated in the centre of the seven continents. Its height is supposed to be 84,000 yojanas,* of which 16,000 are below the surface of the earth. The sacred river Ganges (Ganga) falls from heaven on its summit, and flows to the surrounding worlds in four streams, of which the southernmost is the Ganges of India. Brahma, attended by Rishis (sages) and celestial minstrels, is supposed to reside on Mount Mêru, on one of the highest summits of which, Kailâsa, dwells also Siva, with his consort, Pârvatî.

Merula, mâ'roo-lâ or mĕR'oo-lâ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian scholar, born at Alessandria della Paglia in 1424. He brought out in 1470 an edition of Martial's Epigrams, said to be the first ever published, and wrote commentaries on Cicero, Pliny, and other classics. He was the author of a "History of the Visconti, Princes of Milan," (in Latin.) Died in 1494.

Merula, mĕr'oo-lâ, (PAUL,) a Dutch jurist and writer, born at Dort in 1558, was originally named VAN MERLE. In 1593 he succeeded Justus Lipsius as professor of history at Leyden. He wrote a "Life of Erasmus," and a number of legal and historical works, (in Latin.) Died in 1607.

Merulo, mȧ-roo'lo, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian organist, teacher, and composer, born at Correggio in 1533. For twenty-seven years he was organist at Saint Mark's, in Venice, and won a high reputation. Died at Parma, May 4, 1604.

Merville, mĕR'vĕl', the assumed name of PIERRE FRANÇOIS CAMUS, a French dramatist, born at Pontoise in 1783; died in 1853.

Merwân or **Merouan** (mẹr'wȧn') **I.**, surnamed IBN-TARID, caliph of the dynasty of the Omeyyads, born at Mecca about 623. Having gained a victory over his rival, Abdallah ben Zobeir, Merwân was proclaimed caliph in 684. He was assassinated by one of his wives in 685 A.D.

Merwân or **Merouan II.**, (**Aboo-** (**Abu-** or **Abou-**) **Abdelmelek**, â'bōō âbd-el-mĕl'ek,) one of the Omeyyad caliphs, grandson of the preceding, was born at Damascus in 688 A.D. He was victorious over several rivals, but was at last defeated by Abool-Abbâs, son of Ibrâhîm, in 749 A.D. He was subsequently killed by the Christians, whom he had cruelly persecuted.

Méry, mȧ're', (JEAN,) a French surgeon and anatomist, born at Vatan in 1645, published a work entitled

* A yō'jănă (called yō'jŭn in the common dialect of India) is usually reckoned at 16,000 yards, or about nine of our miles; but, according to some authorities, it is only five miles.

"New System of the Circulation of the Blood," (1700,) and other medical treatises. He was first surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, in Paris, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1722.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges des Académiciens," etc.

Méry, (JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born near Marseilles in 1798, wrote numerous poems, romances, and dramas. Died at Paris, June 17, 1866.

Méryon, mȧ′re′ôn′, (CHARLES,) an eminent French etcher, born in Paris in 1821. His father was an English physician, his mother a *danseuse*. Having served some time in the navy, he tried to become a painter, but, being colour-blind, he finally devoted himself to etching. He was very poor, and died in a mad-house in 1868. Unappreciated in his lifetime, Méryon's etchings are now regarded as among the most masterly ever produced. The twenty-two "Eaux-fortes sur Paris" (1850–54) are the most famous. He is said to have made only ninety-four etchings in all. (See WEDMORE, "Méryon and Méryon's Paris.")

Merz, mêrts, (JACOB,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in the canton of Zurich in 1783; died in 1807.

Merzliakof or **Merzliakov**, mêrz-le-a′kof′, (ALEXIS FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian critic and poet, born in 1778, became professor of eloquence and poetry at Moscow. Among his principal works is a "Discourse on the Poetry of the Ancients," etc. His lyric poems are highly esteemed by his countrymen. He also translated into Russian Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and various works in Latin, Greek, and French. Died in 1827.

Mesa, mā′sȧ, (CRISTOBAL,) a Spanish poet, born in Estremadura about 1540. During a residence of five years at Rome, he became an intimate friend of Tasso. He was the author of several heroic poems, which, however, are much less esteemed than his translations of Virgil's "Æneid," "Georgics," and "Bucolics." Died about 1620.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Mésenguy or **Mésengui**, mȧ-zôn′ge′, (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais in 1677, was an adherent of Jansenism, and published several treatises against the constitution Unigenitus. He also wrote an "Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament," (1737,) which is commended by Rollin. Died in 1793.

See LEQUEUX, "Mémoire sur la Vie, etc. de l'Abbé Mésengui," 1763.

Mesihi, mês′e-hee, a celebrated Turkish poet, flourished in the reign of Solyman I. He is one of the seven whose names, written in golden letters, are suspended in the temple of Mecca, and who have been styled by their countrymen "the Pleiades." One of his idyls has been translated by Sir William Jones, in his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry."

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtung."

Meslé, mȧ̈′lȧ′, (JEAN,) a French advocate in the Parliament of Paris, wrote a valuable "Treatise on Minorities," (1714.) Died in 1756.

Mesmer, mês′mer, (FRIEDRICH ANTON,) founder of the doctrine of Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, was born at Meersburg, in Suabia, in 1733. Having made various experiments with the mineral magnet, he was led to the discovery of the power since called Mesmerism. This he made public in 1775, in his "Letter to a Foreign Physician on Magnetism." He soon after established a hospital at Vienna for the perfection and promulgation of his discovery, and repaired in 1778 to Paris, where he devoted himself to the cure of diseases and made many proselytes. He subsequently refused a large sum of money offered him by the French government for his secret. A number of his adherents having presented him with 340,000 livres, on condition of being instructed in his doctrine, he received the money, but did not perform his promise. He died in Germany in 1815, leaving several treatises, one of which was entitled "Mémoire de Mesmer sur ses Découvertes," (1799.)

See THOURET, "Recherches et Doutes sur le Magnétisme animal," 1784; JOZWIK, "Sur le Magnétisme animal," 1832; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mesmes, de. See AVAUX.

Mesmes, de, dẹh mêm, (HENRI,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1531, was a son of Jean Jacques, noticed below. He became chancellor of the kingdom of Navarre. Died in 1596.

Mesmes, de, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French diplomatist, born in 1490, was patronized by Catherine of Navarre and Francis I., and was appointed master of requests in 1544. Died in 1569.

Mesmon, de, dẹh mês′môn′, (GERMAIN HYACINTHE **de Romance**—dẹh ro′môNss′,) MARQUIS, a French journalist, born in Paris in 1745. He edited successively, at Hamburg, the "Spectateur du Nord," the "Réveil," and the "Censeur," and afterwards repaired to Saint Petersburg, where he became editor of the "Journal du Nord." Died in 1831.

Mesnager, Le, lẹh mȧ̈′nȧ′zhȧ′, (NICOLAS LE BAILLIF,) a French diplomatist, born at Rouen in 1658. He was sent as a secret agent to London in 1711, to negotiate the preliminaries of peace, and he was one of the French diplomatists that signed the treaty of Utrecht, (1713.) Died in 1714.

Mesnard, mȧ̈′nȧ̈r′, (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a French lawyer and senator, born at Rochefort in 1792. He became a counsellor in the court of cassation in 1841, and a senator in 1852. He translated into French the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, (3 vols., 1858.) Died in 1858.

Mesnardière or **Menardière, de la**, dẹh lȧ̈ mȧ′-nȧ̈r′de-air′, (HIPPOLYTE JULES PILET,) a French poet, born at Loudun about 1610, was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. In 1655 he was elected a member of the French Academy, a distinction which he owed chiefly to his brilliant conversational powers. Died in 1663.

Mesnil, Du. See DUMESNIL.

Mesnil, du, dü mȧ̈′nēl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1517, was appointed in 1556 royal advocate. Died in 1569.

Mes-o-me′dēs, [Gr. Μεσομήδης,] a lyric poet, who flourished under the emperor Hadrian. Three of his poems are preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Mesonero y Romanos, de, dȧ mȧ-so-nā′ro e ro-mȧ′nôs, (RAMON,) a popular Spanish writer, born at Madrid in 1803. His principal works are a "Manual of Madrid, Description of the Court and the City," and "Panorama of Madrid," ("Panorama Matritense," 1835,) which are admired for their faithful delineations of life and manners and the elegance of their style.

Mes-sā′lạ (or **Mes-sal′lạ**) **Cor-vī′nus**, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a celebrated Roman orator and general, born 59 B.C., at first opposed the party of Antony, and commanded a division of the army of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. After the death of Brutus he became general-in-chief. He was subsequently reconciled to Augustus, who made him consul, 31 B.C., and, five years after, prefect of Rome. Among his other important military services, he reduced Aquitania to subjection, for which he obtained a triumph, (27 B.C.) Died about 11 A.D. Of the writings of Messala only fragments remain; but his eloquence is spoken of in the highest terms by Quintilian, Seneca, and the two Plinys. He was intimate with Horace, Ovid, and Pollio, and was a liberal patron of learning.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "M. V. Messala Corvinus," etc., 2 vols., 1821; L. WIESE, "Dissertatio de Messalæ Corvini Vita et Studiis," 1829; TACITUS, "Annales," books iv. and vi.; APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Mes-sạ-lī′nạ, [Fr. MESSALINE, mȧ′sȧ′lèn′,] a Roman empress, notorious for her crimes, was a daughter of M. Valerius Messala Barbatus. She was married to Claudius, who afterwards became emperor. She caused a number of eminent Romans to be put to death. She was executed, by order of Claudius, in 48 A.D.

Mes-sạ-lī′nạ Stạ-til′ī-ạ, granddaughter of Statilius Taurus, became the third wife of the emperor Nero, in 66 A.D.

Messalla. See MESSALA.

Messape. See MESSAPUS.

Messapus, [Gr. Μέσσαπος; Fr. MESSAPE, mȧ̈′sȧ̈p′,] in classic mythology, a son of Neptune, and a king of Etruria. He fought for Turnus against Æneas, and was supposed to be invulnerable.

Mes-se'ne, [Gr. Μεσσήνη,] the wife of Polycaon, whom she induced to take possession of the country which was afterwards called, from her, Messenia. A temple was erected to her honour.

Mes-se'nĭ-us, [Sw. pron. mĕs-sĭĭ'ne-ŭs,] (ARNOLD,) son of Johan Messenius, noticed below, was made historiographer to Christina of Sweden, and obtained a title of nobility. Having been concerned with his son in writing a libel on the royal family, they were both condemned to death and executed, (1648.)

See "Anecdotes de Suède," The Hague, 1716.

Messenius, (JOHAN,) a Swedish historian, born in Ostrogothia in 1584, was professor of law in the University of Upsal. Being accused of a treasonable correspondence with the King of Poland and the Jesuits, he was imprisoned in 1616. During his confinement of nearly twenty years he wrote several historical works, of which the most important is entitled "Scandia Illustrated," (in Latin.) Died in 1637.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män;" P. STENBECK, "De Vita et Meritis Messeniorum," 1741.

Mes'sẹr, (ASA,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1769. He graduated at Brown University, where he became successively professor of the learned languages, (1796,) of mathematics and natural philosophy, (1799,) and president of the institution, (1802.) Died in 1836.

Messier, mĕ'se-ā', (CHARLES,) a French astronomer, born at Badonviller, in Lorraine, in 1730. Having visited Paris in 1751, he was employed by De Lisle in his observatory, and distinguished himself by the accuracy of his astronomical observations. He is said to have observed forty-six comets, of which he discovered twenty-one. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of similar institutions at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and other cities. He died in 1817, leaving "Mémoires" containing his observations. Lalande named in honour of this astronomer a constellation situated between Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and the Camelopard.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de Messier," in the "Mémoires" of the Academy of Sciences, vol. ii.; LA HARPE, "Correspondance littéraire."

Messina, da. See ANTONELLO DA MESSINA.

Mes'sin-gẹr, (ROBERT HINCKLEY,) an American poet, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1811. He published a number of anonymous poems, among them the well-known "Give me the Old." Died in 1874.

Messis. See MATSYS, (QUENTIN.)

Mĕs'tọn, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born in Aberdeenshire about 1688, was the author of "Mother Grim's Tales," in verse, and a poem entitled "The Knight." Died in 1745.

See "Life of William Meston," prefixed to his works; CHAMBERS, 'Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mestrezat, mĕs'trẹh-zā', (JEAN,) a Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Geneva in 1592, became pastor of the church at Charenton, and distinguished himself by his bold and eloquent defence of the Protestants against the Roman clergy. He was the author of theological treatises and sermons, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1657.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Mesue or **Messua.** See MÂSSOOA.

Mészáros, mā'sā-rosh, (LAZAR,) a Hungarian general and statesman, born in the county of Bács in 1796. In 1848 he was appointed minister of war in the Hungarian cabinet of Batthyányi, but on the breaking out of the war joined the revolutionary party. After sharing with Dembinski the defeat of Temesvar, he took refuge in Turkey, and afterwards visited England and America. Died in 1858.

Métastase. See METASTASIO.

Metastasio, mā-tâs-tā'ze-o, [Fr. MÉTASTASE, mā'tâs'-tāz',] (PIETRO BONAVENTURA,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Rome in 1698, was originally named TRAPASSI. He manifested at an early age extraordinary talents for improvisation on any subject. Having attracted the notice of the celebrated jurist Gravina, he was adopted by him, and his name was changed to Metastasio, (a "changing,") in allusion to his adoption. His benefactor died in 1718, leaving his property to Metastasio, who now devoted himself principally to literary pursuits, and brought out in 1721 his lyric drama entitled "The Gardens of the Hesperides," ("Gli Orti Esperidi.") This piece was received with great favour, one of the principal parts in it being performed by Signora Bulgarini, (La Romanina,) esteemed the first vocalist of her time. At the request of this lady, he relinquished the legal profession, which he had practised for a time, and gave his attention exclusively to poetry. His opera of "Didone Abbandonata" was performed with great applause at Naples in 1724, and was followed by his "Catone," "Semiramide," "Artaserse," and other operas, which established his reputation. On the invitation of the emperor Charles VI., he repaired to Vienna, and succeeded Apostolo Zeno as imperial laureate. In 1734 he lost his "inestimable counsellor and friend," Signora Bulgarini, who bequeathed to him, after the death of her husband, her property, amounting to twenty-five thousand crowns. This, with characteristic delicacy, he refused to accept. He brought out during his residence at Vienna two of his most admired operas, the "Olimpiade" and "La Clemenza di Tito," which the music of Mozart has contributed to render immortal. Besides the works above named, he composed a number of oratorios, cantatas, sonnets, etc. He died at Vienna in 1782. The genius of Metastasio is eulogized by Voltaire and La Harpe, the former of whom compares some of his scenes to the most sublime of the Greek poets. Rousseau, in his "Nouvelle Héloïse," pronounces him "the only poet of the heart, the only genius who can move by the charm of poetic and musical harmony;" and Schlegel observes that his purity of diction, grace, and delicacy have rendered him in the eyes of his countrymen a classic author,—the Racine of Italy.

See BURNEY, "Memoirs of Metastasio," 3 vols., 1796; TORCIA, "Elogio del Abbate P. Metastasio," 1782; HILLER, "Ueber P. Metastasio und seine Werke," 1786; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ALTANESI, "Vita di P. Metastasio," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Metcalfe, mĕt'kâf, (CHARLES THEOPHILUS,) BARON, an able English statesman, born in Calcutta in 1785, was educated at Eton. He entered the service of the East India Company as a writer, and became a member of the Supreme Council of India in 1827. He resigned his office, returned to England in 1837, and was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1839. For three years he performed the duties of this difficult position with success. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada about February, 1843. In politics he was a Liberal. He resigned on account of ill health in the autumn of 1845, and died at Basingstoke in September, 1846.

See JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, "Life and Correspondence of Charles, Lord Metcalfe," 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1846, and February, 1855.

Metcalfe, (FREDERICK,) an English author, born in 1817. He graduated as B.A. at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and then went to Oxford, where he became a Fellow of Lincoln College. He was afterwards a clergyman of the Establishment, and in 1848 was made head master of Brighton College. He edited and adapted Becker's "Gallus" (1844; revised edition, 1884) and "Charicles," (1845, 1884,) and wrote a "History of German Literature," and accounts of his travels in Norway, Thelemarken, and Iceland, ("The Oxonian in Norway," etc., 1856, 1858, 1861.) Died in 1885.

Met'calfe, (THOMAS,) an American Whig statesman, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1780, removed at an early age to Kentucky. He worked at the trade of stone-mason in his youth. He became Governor of Kentucky in 1828, and filled that office four years. In 1848 he succeeded Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate. His term expired in March, 1849. Died in 1855.

Metelli. See MITELLI.

Me-tel'lus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS,) called MACEDO'NICUS, an eminent Roman general, of a noble family, was chosen prætor in 148 B.C. He gained a victory over the Macedonians in that year, and took their leader, Andriscus, prisoner, for which a triumph was decreed him. In 146 he defeated the Achæans near Thermopylæ. He was made consul in 143, and was sent to Spain to oppose Viriathus. It was during the censorship of Metellus

and Pompeius (131 B.C.) that the decree was passed obliging all Roman citizens to marry. He opposed the Gracchi. Died in 115 B.C.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" LIVY, "Epitome."

Metellus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS NUMIDICUS,) an able Roman general, a nephew of the preceding, was a leader of the aristocratic party. Having been chosen consul for 109 B.C., he obtained as his province Numidia, then the seat of war with Jugurtha, who had hitherto succeeded in outgeneralling or outwitting all the Roman commanders sent against him. Metellus was more successful, and finally gained a great victory over the African prince at the river Muthul, towards the close of that year. Before the end of this war the command was transferred to Marius; but Metellus was honoured with a triumph on his return to Rome in 107, and received the surname of NUMID'ICUS. He became censor in 102, and was banished about 100 B.C., through the influence of Marius and Saturninus, but he was recalled the next year. He was distinguished as an orator, and was reputed one of the most virtuous men of his time.

See SALLUST, "Bellum Jugurthinum;" PLUTARCH, "Marius."

Metellus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS PIUS,) a Roman general, a son of the preceding, became prætor in 89 B.C. In the civil war between Marius and Sulla he fought for the latter, and gained a decisive victory over Carbo and Norbanus, near Faventia, in 82 B.C. He was chosen consul with Sulla in the year 80, after which he commanded in Spain and spent several years in unsuccessful efforts to conquer Sertorius. He became pontifex maximus. Died about 63 B.C.

Me-tel'lus Ce'ler, (Q. CÆCILIUS,) a Roman statesman, and leader of the aristocratic party. He became prætor in 63 B.C., acted with Cicero against Catiline, and was chosen consul for the year 60. During his consulship he resolutely opposed the laws which his colleague Afranius desired to enact for the benefit of Pompey. Died in 59 B.C.

Me-tel'lus Ne'pos, (QUINTUS,) a brother of the preceding, became tribune of the people in 63 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey. As tribune, he opposed Cicero with some violence. He became prætor in 60, and consul in 57 B.C. Died about 55 B.C.

Meteren, van, vän mā'tẹh-rẹn, (EMANUEL,) a Flemish Protestant historian, born at Antwerp in 1535, was the author of a "History of the Netherlands from the Early Part of the Sixteenth Century to his Own Time," (in Latin and Flemish.) It is valued for its accuracy; but the historian is accused by some writers of injustice towards the Catholics. Died in 1612.

See S. RUYTINCK, "Biographie de Van Meteren," prefixed to his "Histoire," (French translation.)

Meteyard, mēt'yärd, (ELIZA,) an English writer, born in Liverpool, June 21, 1822. Her pseudonym was "Silverpen." Among her works are "Struggles for Fame," (a novel, 1845,) "The Doctor's Little Daughter," (1850,) "Lilian's Golden Hours," (1856,) "Life of Wedgwood," (1865–66,) "A Group of Englishmen," (1871,) and "Industrial and Household Tales," (1872.) Died at South Lambeth, April 4, 1879.

Metezeau, mẹh'tẹh'zō', (CLÉMENT,) a French architect, born at Dreux, constructed the great dyke of La Rochelle, which, suggested by Cardinal Richelieu, was the principal means of reducing that city in 1628. Died about 1650.

Method or **Méthode.** See METHODIUS.

Me-tho'dĭ-us, [Fr. MÉTHODE, mā'tod',] SAINT, one of the early Christian martyrs, surnamed PATARENSIS on account of his having been Bishop of Patara. He was also Bishop of Olympus, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre. His piety and learning are highly commended by Epiphanius and Jerome. He wrote a work entitled "The Banquet of Ten Virgins," of which a great part is extant. He suffered martyrdom under Diocletian about 312.

Methodius [Gr. Μεθόδιος] THE CONFESSOR, born at Syracuse, was appointed Patriarch of Constantinople in 842 A.D. He was a zealous advocate of the worship of images, and was the author of several learned works. Died in 846.

Methodius, [Fr. MÉTHODE, mā'tod'; Ger. METHOD, mā'tod,] a native of Thessalonica, was sent, with his brother Cyrillus, by the Greek emperor Michael III., to convert the Saracens on the Euphrates, and about 863 went on a mission to the Slavonians. They invented the Slavonian alphabet, and translated the Psalter and Gospels into Slavonic. Methodius resided in the country nearly thirty years, and, it is said, translated all the Scriptures into Slavonic.

See F. X. RICHTER, "Cyrill und Method der Slaven Apostel," 1825.

Me-thu'sẹ-lah, [Heb. מתושלח; Fr. MATHUSALEM,* mā'tü'zā'lôn', or MATHUSALA, mā'tü'zā'lā',] a Hebrew patriarch, noted for his longevity, was a son of Enoch. He is supposed to have died about six years before the deluge, aged nine hundred and sixty-nine years.

See Genesis v.

Me'tis, [Gr. Μῆτις; Fr. MÉTIS, mā'tẽss',] in classic mythology, the personification of prudence, was the daughter of Oceanus, and the first wife of Zeus or Jupiter.

Metius, mā'te-us, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Alkmaar in 1571. He studied under Tycho Brahe in Denmark, and after his return to Holland was appointed, in 1598, professor of mathematics in the University of Franeker. Among his works is a Latin essay "On the Institutes of Astronomy." Died in 1635.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Metius, (JAKOB,) brother of the preceding, is regarded by Descartes and some other savants as the inventor of the refracting telescope.

See BARLOW, "History of Optics;" BOREL, "De vero Telescopii Inventore."

Metkerke, van, vän mẽt'kẽr'kẹh, or **Meetkercke,** māt'kẽr'kẹh, (ADOLPHUS,) a distinguished Flemish philologist, born at Bruges in 1528. He was a Protestant, and was sent by the United Provinces on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth of England. He translated Theocritus into Latin verse, and published an edition of Dion and Moschus. Metkerke was president of the Council of Flanders. Died in 1591.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. iii.

Metochita, mẽt-o-kee'tä, ? (THEODORE,) a modern Greek historian, was the author of a "Compendium of Roman History from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great," and a "Paraphrase of the Physics of Aristotle." Died in 1332.

Me'ton, [Μέτων,] a Greek astronomer, flourished in 432 B.C. He observed the solstice at Athens, and discovered the lunar cycle of nineteen years, designed to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This invention is called the Metonic cycle, and is still employed by the Western Churches in their computation of Easter.

See SUIDAS, "Meton;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Métrodore. See METRODORUS.

Met-ro-do'rus [Gr. Μητρόδωρος; Fr. MÉTRODORE, mā'trō'dor'] OF CHIOS, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 400 B.C., and wrote a "Treatise on Nature," which was very celebrated. He is said to have been the master of Anaxarchus.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FABRICIUS "Bibliotheca Græca."

Metrodorus OF LAMPSACUS, a Greek philosopher, born in 230 B.C., was a disciple and intimate friend of Epicurus. He sensualized and debased the doctrines which he had received from his master, and contributed not a little to bring the Epicurean philosophy into contempt with the wise and virtuous. He wrote numerous works, the titles of which have been preserved by Diogenes Laertius.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Metrodorus, [Gr. Μητρόδωρος,] a celebrated Athenian, born about 200 B.C. After the defeat of Perseus by Paulus Emilius, in 168 B.C., the latter commanded the Athenians to send their best artist to paint his triumph and their greatest philosopher to educate his sons. Me-

* The name was sometimes so written by the old English poets. Cowley, in his "Fragments," says, "Seven royal years to a public spirit will seem more than the private life of a Mathusalem."

trodorus, being esteemed by his countrymen as first in both departments, was sent accordingly, and gave entire satisfaction to the Roman general.

Metsu, (GABRIEL.) See METZU.

Mettenleiter, met'ṭẹn-lī'ṭẹr, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German engraver, born in 1765, executed a number of mezzotints and lithographs of great merit. Died in 1845.

Metternich, von, fon met'ṭẹr-nĪK', (CLEMENS WENZEL,) PRINCE, an eminent Austrian statesman and diplomatist, born at Coblentz in 1773, was a son of Count Metternich, who was a minister of state at Vienna and died in 1818. He was sent as minister to Dresden in 1801, and to Berlin in 1803. In 1806 he became ambassador to Paris, where he remained until the renewal of the war in 1809. After the capture of Vienna and the restoration of peace, he was appointed chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, October, 1809. For more than thirty years from that date he had the chief direction of affairs in Austria. He represented his government at the Congress of Vienna, (1814,) after which he had great influence in European politics. "No diplomatist," says Alison, "even in that age of intellectual giants, excelled, perhaps hardly any equalled, Metternich in the sagacious survey which he took of existing events, and the admirable tact with which he contrived to render them conducive to the interests of his country." ("History of Europe.") In politics he was extremely conservative. He was driven from power and into exile by the revolution of March, 1848. He returned to Vienna in 1851. Died in 1859. "He always comprehended his position," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858, "and never lost an opportunity. He acted with equal justice and calculation, and never made a retrograde step. His conduct was always politic, and never precipitate." "The Memoirs of Prince Metternich," edited by his son, appeared in 1879.

Metternich, von, (RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH HERMANN,) PRINCE, an Austrian diplomatist, a son of the preceding, was born June 7, 1829. He became secretary of legation at Paris in 1854. In 1859, before the Italian war broke out, he was intrusted with a special mission to Paris, and from the close of the war until 1871 he was ambassador at the French court. He was named hereditary councillor of the Austrian empire in 1861, and councillor in 1864.

Mettrie, de la, dẹh lȧ mȧ'ṭRe', (JULIEN OFFRAY,) a French physician and atheistic writer, born at Saint-Malo in 1709, published an infamous work entitled "The Man Machine," which he had the impertinence to dedicate to Haller. Died in 1751.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale."

Metsys. See MATSYS.

Metz, mẹts, (KONRAD MARTIN,) a German engraver, born at Bonn in 1755, executed a number of prints after Michael Angelo and Caravaggio. Died in 1827.

Metzger, mẹts'gẹr, (EDUARD,) a German architect, born at Pappenheim in 1807, visited Greece in 1831. He wrote several works on architecture.

Metzger, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a medical writer, born at Strasburg, in Alsace, in 1739; died in 1805. He was a professor at Strasburg, and was promoted to be chief professor of medicine there.

Metzu, mẹt'zü, (GABRIEL,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1615. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Vegetable-Market at Amsterdam," "Interior of a Kitchen," "Chemist Reading near a Window," and a "Young Girl Looking at a Butterfly." Metzu is styled by Descamps one of the greatest artists of his nation. Died in 1658.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Meulan, de, (PAULINE.) See GUIZOT, (ÉLISABETH CHARLOTTE.)

Meulemeester, de. See DEMEULEMEESTER.

Meulen, van der, vȧn dẹr muh'lẹn or mö'lẹn, (ANTOON FRANS,) a celebrated Flemish battle-painter, born at Brussels in 1634, was a pupil of Snayers. Having visited Paris about 1666, he was patronized by Colbert, and employed by Louis XIV. to represent his principal engagements. He married the niece of Le Brun, and assisted that artist in his works at the castle of Versailles. In 1673 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Painting. As a painter of battles, Van der Meulen had perhaps no superior, and his landscapes also possess great merit. Died in 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Meulen, van der, (PETER,) a Flemish painter of battles, was a brother of the preceding. He went to England in 1670, and was patronized by King William III.

Meulen, Ver. See VERMEULEN.

Meun, Meung, mUN, or **Mehun,** mȧ-ŭn', (JEAN,) a French poet, surnamed CLOPINEL, from his lameness, born about 1280. He was the author of the principal part of the "Romance of the Rose," one of the earliest poems in the language, which was begun by Guillaume de Lorris. The best edition was published in Paris in 1814, (4 vols. 8vo.)

See FAUCHET, "Origine de la Poésie;" MASSIEU, "Histoire de la Poésie Française."

Meurice, muh'rèss', (FRANÇOIS PAUL,) a French dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1820, became a brother-in-law of Victor Hugo. He produced successful dramas called "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," and "Benvenuto Cellini."

Meurs, de, dẹh mURS, [Lat. MEUR'SIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch scholar and historian, born near the Hague in 1579. He was appointed professor of Greek at Leyden in 1611, and soon after historiographer to the States of Holland. He subsequently became royal historiographer to the King of Denmark. He published a number of treatises on Greek and Roman antiquities, and a "History of Denmark," (in Latin.) Died in 1639.

See SWEERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SCHRAMM, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis J. Meursii," 1715.

Meursius. See MEURS, DE.

Meusebach, moi'zẹh-bȧK', (KARL HARTWIG GREGOR,) a German *littérateur,* born near Artern in 1781, published a number of critical essays. He numbered among his friends Tieck and Goethe. Died in 1847.

Meusel, moi'zẹl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian and bibliographer, born near Bamberg in 1743. He became professor of history at Erfurt in 1769, and at Erlangen in 1779. He published, besides other works, "Bibliotheca Historica," (22 vols., 1782–84,) which contains notices of ancient and modern historians, a valuable collection of biographies of German scholars, entitled "Gelehrtes Deutschland," (15 vols., 1796–1812,) to which Ersch and Lindner added seven volumes, and a "Dictionary of German Authors who died between 1750 and 1800," (15 vols., 1802–16.) All of these are highly esteemed. Died in 1820.

See KARL HEINRICH RAU, "Dem Andenken J. G. Meusels," etc., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," 1800 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Meusel. See MUSCULUS.

Meusnier, muh'ne-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French general and savant, born in Paris in 1754, invented several machines and apparatus. He was killed in battle, near Mentz, in June, 1793.

Meusnier, (PHILIPPE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1656, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIV., and became treasurer of the Academy of Painting. He excelled in architectural views and perspective. Died in 1734.

Meusnier de Querlon, muh'ne-ȧ' dẹh kẽR'lôn', (ANNE GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur,* born at Nantes in 1702. He wrote critiques, works of fiction, etc., and translated Pliny's "Natural History" into French. Died in 1780.

Mexia or **Mejia,** mȧ-Hee'ȧ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville about 1496, published a compilation entitled "Silva de varia Leccion," and a "History of the Roman Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Maximilian of Austria." He was patronized by Charles V., who appointed him historiographer. Died in 1552.

Meyendorff, von, fon mī'ẹn-dorf', (PETER,) a Russian diplomatist, born in 1796. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1839, and represented Russia at Vienna from 1850 to 1854. Died March 19, 1863.

Meyer, mī'ẹr, (CONRAD,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1618. He is said to have been the first engraver who used soft instead of hard varnish. Died in 1689.

Meyer, (FELIX,) an eminent Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur in 1653. His delineations of the mountain-scenery of Switzerland are esteemed masterpieces of the kind. Died in 1713.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Allemands," etc.

Meyer, mī'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH JOHANN LORENZ,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1760; died in 1844.

Meyer, mī'ẹr, [Lat. MEYE'RUS,] (JACOB,) a Flemish historian, sometimes called BALIOLA'NUS, born near Bailleul in 1491, was the author of a "History of Flanders," and other works, (in Latin.) He was an intimate friend of Erasmus. Died in 1552.

See SWEERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ."

Meyer, (JAN LODEWYCK,) a Dutch painter of marine views, born in Amsterdam about 1809. He painted landscapes in his youth, and afterwards distinguished himself as a marine painter at the Hague. Died in 1866.

Meyer, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German painter, called MEYER VON BREMEN, born in 1813. His best works are delineations of domestic life, particularly those representing the actions and sports of children. Among these may be named "The Game of Blind-Man's Buff," and "The Youngest Brother." Died in 1886.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Meyer, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss artist and amateur, born at Stäfa, on Lake Zurich, in 1759. While on a visit to Italy, in 1784, he formed an intimate friendship with Goethe and Herder. In 1807 he became director of the Academy of Design at Weimar. He was the author of a "History of the Plastic Arts among the Greeks," (1824,) and was a contributor to the "Propyläen" and other works of Goethe. Died in 1832.

See GOETHE, "Briefwechseln."

Meyer, (JONAS DANIEL,) a Dutch jurist, born at Arnhem in 1780. He published, in French, "The Spirit, Origin, and Progress of the Judicial Institutions of the Principal Nations of Europe," (5 vols., 1818–23.) Died in 1834.

Meyer, mī'ẹr, (LEO,) a German scholar, born at Bledeln, in Hanover, July 3, 1830. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, was a professor in the Göttingen University, 1856–65, and was then called to Dorpat as professor of comparative philology. He has published many works on philology, grammar, and mythology, especially those of the ancient Greeks. Among his best-known treatises is "Die gothische Sprache," ("Gothic Language," 1869.)

Meyer, mà'yà', (MARIE PAUL HYACINTHE,) a French palæographer, born in Paris, January 17, 1840. Educated at the École des Chartes, he became in 1876 a professor of languages in the Collége de France. He has published a great number of mediæval and post-classical manuscripts, many of them discovered by himself in British and other libraries, and is author of many instructive papers, chiefly on early French literature.

Meyer, von, fon mī'ẹr, (HERMANN,) a German geologist and naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1801, published several works. Died April 2, 1869.

Meyerbeer, mī'ẹr-bār', (GIACOMO,) an eminent German composer, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1794, was originally named **Jacob Meyer Beer.** He studied under Clementi and Vogler, and at the age of nine years was regarded as one of the best pianists in Berlin. His first operas, entitled "Jephthah's Daughter" and "Abimelech, or the Two Caliphs," were coldly received, but, having visited Italy in 1815, he there produced his "Romilda e Costanza," (1818,) "Semiramide Riconosciuta," (1819,) and "Emma di Resburgo," (1820,) which met with enthusiastic applause. To these succeeded, in 1824, his "Crociato in Egitto," which was performed with brilliant success in all the principal cities of Europe. His "Robert le Diable," brought out in Paris in 1831, raised his reputation to the highest point, and is ranked among the master-pieces of musical art. He afterwards produced operas entitled "The Huguenots," (1836,) and "Le Prophète," (1849,) both of which were greatly admired. About 1842 he was appointed director-general of music by the King of Prussia. Among his later works are "L'Étoile du Nord," (1854,) and "Le Pardon de Ploermel," (1859.) Died in 1864.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Meyerbeer, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meyerheim, mī'ẹr-hīm', (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) a German painter of great merit, born at Dantzic about 1810. He studied at Berlin, and in 1838 became a member of the Academy of Arts in that city. His favourite subjects are rural and domestic scenes, which he represents with exquisite skill and fidelity. Among his masterpieces are "The Blind Beggar," "The Village School," and an "Old Woman Teaching her Granddaughter to Knit." Died in 1879. His brother WILHELM has distinguished himself as a painter of animals, battles, etc.

Meyering, mī'ẹr-ing, (ALBERT,) a Dutch painter born at Amsterdam in 1645; died in 1714.

Meyern, mī'êrn, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist, born near Anspach in 1762. He wrote a political romance, entitled "Dya-na-Sore, or the Wanderers," (1787.) Died in 1829.

Meyerus. See MEYER, (JACOB.)

Meygret or **Meigret,** mà'grȧ', (LOUIS,) a French grammarian, born at Lyons about 1510, produced in 1550 a "Treatise on French Grammar," said to be the first which ever appeared. He attempted to introduce a new orthography conformed to the sound. Died after 1560.

Meynell, mā'nel, (ALICE,) a meritorious English poetess, born about 1848, a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Butler, the artist. Her maiden name was THOMPSON. She married in 1877. She wrote "Preludes" (1875) in verse, besides art-criticisms and other writings in prose. Mrs. Meynell owed much to the friendship and praise of Mr. Ruskin.

Meyr, mīr, (MELCHIOR,) a German poet and prose-writer, born near Nördlingen, June 28, 1810. Among his works are "Erzählungen aus dem Ries," (1856–60,) "Gott und sein Reich," (1860,) "Emilie," (1863,) "Gespräche mit einem Grobian," (1866,) "Duell und Ehre," and (1870,) "Gedanken über Kunst, Religion und Philosophie," (1874.) Died at Munich, April 22, 1871.

Meyrick, mêr'ik, (FREDERICK,) an English clergyman, born in 1826, graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1847. He published "The Outcast and Poor of London," (1858,) "The Wisdom of Piety," (1859,) and various books and articles against the Romanists.

Meyrick, mêr'ik, written also **Myrick,** (Sir SAMUEL RUSH,) an English antiquary, born in 1783. His principal work is a "Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, with Special Reference to England from the Norman Conquest to the Time of Charles II.," (1824,) which is highly esteemed. He was knighted in 1832. Died in 1848.

Mézence. See MEZENTIUS.

Mezentius, me-zĕn'she-us, [Gr. Μεσέντιος; Fr. MÉZENCE, mà'zôNss',] a fabulous king of the Etruscans, notorious for his cruelty and impiety. According to Virgil, he was an ally of Turnus, and was killed in battle by Æneas. He was the father of Lausus.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book vii. 648, book viii. 482, and book x. 689–908.

Mézeray, de, dẹh màz'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS EUDES,) a French historian, born in Lower Normandy in 1610, was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. His principal work is a "History of France," (3 vols., 1651,) which enjoyed extraordinary popularity at the time, owing in great part to the engraved portraits it contained. He succeeded Voiture as a member of the French Academy in 1649, and became perpetual secretary of that institution in 1675. He was also historiographer of France. Died in 1683.

See LARROQUE, "Vie de François Mézeray," 1720; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meziriac, de, dẹh mẹh-ze're'ăk', (CLAUDE GASPAR BACHET,) a French scholar and mathematician, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1581. He published an edition of the "Arithmetic" of Diophantus, (with notes,) and translated a number of Ovid's "Epistles" into French verse. Died in 1638.

Mezzofanti, mĕt-so-fân'tee, (GIUSEPPE GASPARO,) a

celebrated Italian linguist, born at Bologna in 1774. He studied at the episcopal seminary of his native city, and was ordained a priest in 1797. In 1804 he became professor of Greek and the Oriental languages at Bologna, and in 1815 was appointed chief librarian of the university. Distinguished foreigners who visited Bologna at this time praised his extraordinary attainments and bore witness to the accuracy with which he spoke their respective languages. On the invitation of Pope Gregory XVI., he repaired in 1831 to Rome, where he succeeded Angelo Mai as keeper of the Vatican Library, and in 1838 was made a cardinal. A German scholar says of him at this period, "He is familiar not only with the principal European languages, but with the Irish, Welsh, and even Lappish." He is said to have spoken upwards of fifty languages, and was thoroughly versed in the idioms and provincialisms peculiar to each: he could entertain his English friends with specimens of Yorkshire dialect, and his French or German visitors with the patois of their respective countries. Lord Byron styles Mezzofanti a prodigy of languages, who should have lived in the times of the tower of Babel, to serve as a universal interpreter. Died in 1849.

See WILLIAM RUSSELL, "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," etc., 1857; MANAVIT, "Esquisse historique sur le Cardinal Mezzofanti," 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for 1855.

Mī'all, (EDWARD,) an English dissenter, born at Portsmouth in 1809. He founded "The Nonconformist," in London, and wrote several works against the union of Church and State. In 1852 he was elected a Liberal member of Parliament for Rochdale. He was returned to Parliament for Bradford in 1869. Died in 1881.

Miaulis or **Miaoulis**, me-ŏw'lis, (ANDREAS VOKOS,) a distinguished patriot and admiral of modern Greece, born at Negropont about 1768. In 1821 he was appointed to the chief command of the fleet of the Greeks, and gained a signal victory over the Turks at Patras. In 1825 he burnt the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Modon. He was created high admiral in 1832. On the accession of King Otho to the throne of Greece, Miaulis became one of his most zealous adherents. He died in 1835, and was buried near the monument of Themistocles.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Miazzi, me-ât'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian architect, born at Bérgamo in 1699. Among his most admired works are the theatre at Treviso and the Spineda palace at Venegazza. Died about 1780.

Mī'cah, [Heb. מִיכָה; Fr. MICHÉE, me'shā',] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, was contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea, and flourished under the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 759 to 699 B.C. "His style," says Bishop Lowth, "is in many parts animated and sublime, and in general truly poetical."

Mical, me'kăl', (N.,) an ingenious French mechanician, born about 1730, constructed several admirable automatons, among which were two speaking heads, presented by him to the Academy of Sciences in 1783. Died about 1790.

See "Mémoires secrets."

Micali, me-kā'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian and antiquary, born at Leghorn about 1780. His principal work is entitled "Italy before the Dominion of the Romans," (4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1844.

Mī'cha-ĕl, [Heb. מִיכָאֵל; Gr. *Μιχαήλ*; Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; It. MICHELE, me-kā'lè,] one of the archangels mentioned in the Old Testament, was regarded as the especial protector of the Jewish nation. A festival was instituted in his honour, as a defender of the Church, by the Christians of the ninth century, which is still celebrated on the 29th of September, (Michaelmas Day.)

See Daniel x. 13–21; Revelation xii. 7–9.

Mī'cha-ĕl [Gr. *Μιχαήλ*; Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; It. MICHELE, me-kā'lè] I., Emperor of the East, surnamed RHANGABE, (*ὁ Ῥαγγάβη*,) succeeded, in 811 A.D., Stauracius, whose sister Procopia he had married. Being unsuccessful in his war against the Bulgarians, he abdicated his crown in 813 and retired to a convent. Died about 845.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Michael II., THE STAMMERER, also called MICHAEL THE PHRYGIAN, succeeded Leo the Armenian, whom he had caused to be assassinated, as Emperor of Constantinople, in 820 A.D. He died after a reign of nine years, leaving the empire to his son Theophilus.

Michael III., Emperor of the East, a son of Theophilus, ascended the throne in 842 A.D., when he was about three years old. He was assassinated by Basil the Macedonian in 867. His character was very depraved.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Michael IV., surnamed THE PAPHLAGONIAN, [Gr. *Μιχαὴλ ὁ Παφλαγών*,] became emperor in 1034, having previously married Zoe, widow of Romanus III., whom she had put to death. He died in 1041, and was succeeded by his nephew, Michael Calaphates.

Michael V., surnamed CALAPHATES, [Gr. *ὁ Καλαφάτης*,] was made Emperor of the East in 1041, but he was deposed by his subjects in 1042.

Michael VI., Emperor of the East, surnamed STRATIOT'ICUS, began to reign in 1056. He was deposed in 1057, and was succeeded by Isaac Comnenus.

Michael VII., surnamed PARAPINA'CES, a son of Constantine XI., succeeded Romanus III. in 1071. He was feeble and incompetent to reign, and he abdicated in 1078.

Michael VIII. Palæol'ogus, [Gr. *Μιχαὴλ ὁ Παλαιολόγος*; Fr. MICHEL PALÉOLOGUE, me'shĕl' pā'lā'o'log',] Emperor of the East, and a son of Androni'cus Palæologus, was born in 1224. He usurped in 1260 the throne of John Lascaris, the infant heir of the late Emperor of Nicæa. In 1261 his army took Constantinople from the Latin ruler, Baldwin II. He was excommunicated by the Patriarch Arsenius for his cruel treatment of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of sight. Under his auspices the Eastern and Western Churches made a treaty of union in 1274; but this attempt to restore the union proved abortive. In 1281 he defeated the army which Charles of Anjou and the pope sent to invade the Eastern empire. He died in 1282, and was succeeded by his son, Androni'cus II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" GEORGE PACHYMERES, "Historia Rerum a Michaele Palæologo gestarum," 1666; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mī'cha-ĕl An'gĕ-lo [Fr. MICHEL-ANGE, me'shĕl' ŏNzh; It. MICHELANGELO, me-kĕl-ân'jà-lo; Lat. MICHAEL AN'GELUS] **Buonarotti** (boo-o-nâ-rot'tee) or **Buonarroti**, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in the castle of Caprese, in Tuscany, on the 6th of March, 1474. He was descended from the noble family of Canossa. At the time of his birth, his father, Lodovico Buonarotti Simone, was podesta or governor of Chiusi and Caprese. His mother's name was Francesca del Sera. He attended a grammar-school in Florence, and became in 1488 a pupil of Domenico Ghirlandaio. Soon after that date he began to study sculpture in an academy, or garden, which Lorenzo the Magnificent had furnished with antique statues and bas-reliefs, in Florence. He gained the favour of Lorenzo, who about 1490 invited him to become an inmate of his palace and treated him with much respect and kindness. Here he enjoyed the society of eminent literary men, one of whom, Angelo Poliziano, (Politian,) became his intimate friend. Among his earliest works was a marble bas-relief, the subject of which was "The Battle of Hercules with the Centaurs." This work, which was approved by his own mature judgment, is preserved in Florence. His patron, Lorenzo de' Medici, died in 1492, and was succeeded by his degenerate son Piero, by whose order Michael Angelo made a colossal statue of snow. In 1494 he went to Bologna, where he worked about a year. Having returned to Florence, he executed a statue of a "Sleeping Cupid," which some person passed off as an antique and sold for a high price to Cardinal San Giorgio. About 1497 he produced an admirable marble group, called a "Pietà," representing "The Virgin weeping over the Dead Body of her Son." "In none of his works," says Ernest Breton, "has he displayed more perfect knowledge of design and anatomy, or more profound truth of expression." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") This

group now adorns a chapel in the church of Saint Peter at Rome. He found another patron in Pietro Soderini, the gonfaloniere (chief ruler) of Florence, who employed him in sculpture and painting. He executed a gigantic marble statue of the psalmist David, which stands in front of the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence. He received four hundred ducats for this work, on which he spent about eighteen months and which he finished in 1504. Having been commissioned by Soderini to paint in fresco a historical picture in the hall of the ducal palace, he chose for his subject an event in the war between the Florentines and the people of Pisa. He displayed in the cartoon of this composition a grandeur of style and a knowledge of anatomy which had not been equalled by any modern painter. "Such was the excellence of this work," says Vasari, "that some thought it absolute perfection." This cartoon has perished, and the painting itself was never begun. Among his early paintings is an oil-picture of the "Holy Family," (about 1504.) He was invited to Rome by Julius II. soon after the accession of that pontiff, who employed him to build his monument or mausoleum. He formed a magnificent design for this work, which design was approved by the pope and has been described by Vasari, but was never completely executed. While they were consulting about a suitable place for the monument, the architect, San Gallo, suggested that a new chapel ought to be built expressly for so superb a mausoleum. The pope concurred in his opinion, and determined to rebuild the church of Saint Peter. Thus Michael Angelo's design is said to have been the cause of the erection of the most magnificent church in the world. In 1506 he was offended at the pope because he was not admitted to his presence when he went to the palace on business. He therefore abruptly quitted his service, and retired to Florence. Julius II. sent messengers to bring him back, but he refused to return, until the pope had urged him by several letters and mandates. Michael Angelo wished to finish the monument which he had begun, but Julius had changed his mind, and ordered the great artist to decorate with frescos the ceiling and walls of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He painted in the Sistine Chapel numerous scenes from the book of Genesis, and colossal figures of prophets and sibyls. "From the commencement," says Duppa, "to the conclusion of this stupendous monument of human genius, twenty months only were employed. So short a time for the completion of so vast a work could hardly be credited, if it were not more difficult to refuse the testimony on which it is supported." It was finished in 1512. Michael Angelo and Raphael worked in the Vatican at the same time.

Julius II. died in 1513, and was succeeded by Leo X., who is censured for his illiberal conduct towards Michael Angelo. Leo ordered him to build the façade of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, and compelled him against his will to spend several years in procuring marble for that purpose. "It is a mortifying reflection," says Duppa, "that the talents of this great man should have been buried and his time consumed, during the whole reign of Leo X., in little else than in raising stone out of a quarry and making a road to convey it to the sea." ("Life of M. Angelo.") Under the patronage of Clement VII., who was elected pope in 1523, he began to build the library and chapel of San Lorenzo, at Florence. He erected fortifications at Florence in 1528 or 1529, and aided in the defence of that city against the papal troops. After the accession of Pope Paul III., in 1534, Michael Angelo was permitted to resume the monument of Julius II., which he completed on a smaller scale than that which he first designed. It consists of seven statues, one of which represents Moses, and was placed in the church of San Pietro in Vinculo. This statue of Moses is called one of his master-pieces.

Among his greatest productions is a picture, in fresco, of "The Last Judgment," in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. This work, which occupied him about eight years and comprises nearly three hundred figures, was finished in 1541. It presents a confused mass of naked bodies in the most violent attitudes and most admired disorder, and excels chiefly in energy of expression. "In the 'Last Judgment,'" says E. Breton, "one will seek in vain for that celestial light and divine inspiration which appear in the 'Transfiguration,'" (of Raphael.)

In 1546 he was appointed architect of Saint Peter's Church, which Julius II. began to build about 1506. Michael Angelo accepted this appointment on the conditions that he should receive no salary, and that he should deviate from the design of San Gallo, the former architect of the church. He adopted a more simple design, formed a model for the dome, and devoted the remainder of his life chiefly to that grand fabric, but did not live to see it completed. He finished the Farnese palace, which is greatly admired, and is one of the most imposing edifices of modern Rome. In his latter years he adorned the Capitoline Hill with several fine buildings, among which is the senatorial palace. He was the author of numerous sonnets and other poems, which are distinguished for elegance and purity of style. These were published in 1538, and often reprinted. He never married. He died in Rome in February, 1563, or, according to some authorities, in 1564. His moral character is represented as good.

"He was the bright luminary," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "from whom painting has borrowed a new lustre, under whose hands it assumed a new appearance and became another and superior art, and from whom all his contemporaries and successors have derived whatever they have possessed of the dignified and majestic." ("Discourses on Painting," vol. ii.) Comparing him with Raphael, Quatremère de Quincy remarks, "If Michael Angelo is the greatest of draughtsmen, Raffaello is the first of painters." ("Life of Raffaello.") "In painting," says Duppa, "the great work on which Michael Angelo's fame depends, and, taking it for all in all, the greatest work of his whole life, is the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. . . . His Sibyls and prophets exhibit with variety and energy the colossal powers of his mind. . . . In his great works, his superior abilities are shown in the sublimity of his conceptions and the power and facility with which they are executed." It is doubtful whether any oil-painting by this artist is now extant.

See VASARI, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors:" CONDIVI, "Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti," 1553; LANZI, "Storia della Pittura;" RICHARD DUPPA, "Life of Michael Angelo," London, 1806; VIGNALI, "Vita di Michelangelo," 1753; HAUCHECORNE, "Vie de Michel-Ange;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vie de Michel-Ange," 1835; WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon;" NAGLER, "Künstler-Lexikon;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" B. CELLINI, "Memorie;" LANNAU-ROLLAND, "Michel-Ange Poëte;" J. S. HARFORD, "Life of Michael Angelo," 1856; MARIE HENRI BEYLE, "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie," 2 vols., 1817, (said to contain an ample and well-written account of Michael Angelo;) HERMANN GRIMM, "Michael Angelo's Leben," and English version of the same, London, 2 vols., 1865.

Michael Angelo delle Battaglie. See CERQUOZZI.

Mi'chael Feodo'rovitch, (fâ-o-do'ro-vitch,) Czar of Russia, born in 1596, was a son of Feodor Romanof. He began to reign in 1613. His rule is said to have been beneficial to Russia. He had two sons and three daughters. Died in 1645.

See BERCH, "Reign of Michael Feodorovitch," (in Russian,) 1832; LÉVESQUE, "Histoire de Russie."

Michaeler, me-kâ'ĕh-lẹr, (KARL JOSEPH,) a German historian and scholar, born at Innspruck in 1735; died in 1804.

Michaelis, me-kâ-ā'lis, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German poet, born at Zittau in 1746. He was the author of lyric poems, fables, and satires: the last-named are particularly esteemed. He was intimate with Jacobi and Gleim, and resided with the latter at the time of his death, (1772.)

See SCHMID, "Leben J. B. Michaelis," 1775.

Michaelis, (JOHANN DAVID,) an eminent German theologian and Orientalist, born at Halle in 1717. He studied in the university of his native city, and acquired a profound knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages and biblical exegesis. He subsequently visited Holland and England, and was appointed after his return professor of philosophy at Göttingen, (1745.) In conjunction with Haller, he founded the Society of Sciences in that city, of which he afterwards became director. He was editor of the "Gelehrte Anzeigen," at Göttingen, from 1753 to 1770, and about the same time held the office of librarian at the university. He was the

author of "Introduction to the New Testament," ("Einleitung in die Göttlichen Schriften des Neuen Bundes," 2 vols., 1750,) "Commentaries on the Laws of Moses," ("Das Mosaische Recht," 6 vols., 1770,) and other works, which entitle him to rank among the most learned men of his time. He also published grammars of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages, and several valuable treatises on chronology and geography. Michaelis was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, member of the Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, and privy councillor of Hanover. Died in 1791.

See J. D. MICHAELIS, "Lebensbeschreibung von ihm selbst abgefasst," 1793; C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium J. D. Michaelis," 1791; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Michaelis, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born at Klettenberg, Saxony, in 1668. He taught Hebrew, Greek, and Chaldee at Halle, and became professor of theology at that place about 1709. He wrote works on philology, etc. Died in 1738.

Michailovic, **Mihailowitz**, or **Mihailovitz**, mē-hī'lo-vits, (JOSEPH,) a Croatian cardinal, born at Thorda, January 16, 1814, became in 1860 Archbishop of Agram, and in 1877 was created a cardinal-priest.

Michailowski. See MIKHAILOFSKI.

Michallon, mē'shȧ'lôN', (ACHILLE ETNA,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1796. He gained the first prize in 1817, and went to Rome with a pension. Died in 1822.

Michallon, (CLAUDE,) a French sculptor, the father of the preceding, was born at Lyons about 1751 He studied at Rome. Died in 1799.

Michaud, mē'shō', (CLAUDE IGNACE FRANÇOIS,) an able French general, born near the Jura Mountains in 1753. He became general of division in 1793, and in 1794 succeeded Pichegru as commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine. In the same year he gained victories at Kaiserslautern, Mannheim, and other places. From 1806 to 1813 he was Governor of the Hanse towns. Died in 1835.

Michaud, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French writer and journalist, born in Savoy in 1767. Soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution he repaired to Paris, where he was associate editor for many years of the royalist journals the "Gazette Française" and "La Quotidienne." In 1811 he began, in conjunction with his brother, the publication of the celebrated "Biographie Universelle," (completed in 1840, 85 vols. 8vo,) which numbered among its contributors the most eminent literary and scientific men of France. Michaud was the author of an excellent "History of the Crusades," (6 vols., 1841,) a poem entitled "The Spring-Time of an Exile," which had great popularity, and other works in prose and verse, besides a number of contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." He was for many years a prominent bookseller and publisher in Paris. Died in 1839.

See VILLENEUVE, "Notice historique sur Michaud," 1839; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830.

Michaud, (LOUIS GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1772. He was a brother of the preceding, in conjunction with whom he established a printing-house in Paris, from which issued the principal royalist publications of the time. He was the author of a "Historical Picture of the First Wars of Napoleon Bonaparte," "History of Saint-Simonism," etc., and made numerous contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1858.

Michault, mē'shō', (JEAN BERNARD,) a French philologist and bibliographer, born at Dijon in 1707; died in 1770.

Michaux, mē'shō', (ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French botanist and traveller, born at Versailles in 1746. After having traversed Persia and other countries, he was sent by the government to North America in 1785 for the purpose of collecting trees and plants. For about eleven years he thoroughly explored the botanical productions of the United States, Canada, etc., with a courage and energy which no danger or difficulty could overcome. In 1796 he returned to France with his collections, and prepared his "Description of the Oaks of North America," (1801.) He accompanied Baudin's scientific expedition to Australia in 1800, and, while pursuing his researches in Madagascar, he died of fever in 1802. He left a "Flora of North America," ("Flora Boreali-Americana," 2 vols., 1803,) which for many years was the most complete that had appeared. Both of his works are adorned with excellent engravings by Redouté.

See CUBIÈRES, "Notice sur F. A. Michaux," 1807; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1805; "Monthly Review" for November, 1806; "North American Review" for April, 1858.

Michaux, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) a noted French botanist, a son of André Michaux, already noticed. He was born at Versailles in 1770. Like his father, he travelled extensively in North America, collecting trees and seeds for the French government. His principal work is "Histoire des Arbres forestiers de l'Amérique septentrionale," (4 vols., 1810–13.) Died at Vauréal, October 23, 1855.

Michée, the French for MICAH, which see.

Michel, the French for MICHAEL, which see.

Michel, mē'shĕl', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French general of division, born at Pointre in 1772. He was killed at Waterloo, June, 1815.

Michel, (FRANCISQUE XAVIER,) a French archæologist, born at Lyons in 1809. He published editions of the "Romance of the Violet," (1834,) "Song of Roland," (1837,) "Anglo-Norman Chronicle," and other works of the middle ages. Died May 21, 1887.

Michel, (JEAN,) a French physician and dramatic poet. He enjoyed a high reputation in his time, and was appointed first physician to the king, Charles VIII. Died about 1493.

Michel, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1748, resided many years in London, where he enjoyed a high reputation. Died in 1804.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Michel, (LOUISE,) a female communist, born at Château-Broncourt, France, in 1830. She very early began to publish verses full of force. During the outbreak of the Commune of Paris she was a very active worker in the radical cause. In 1871 she was sentenced to deportation for life, and was transported to Nouméa, in New Caledonia, but returned to Paris in 1880, at the time of the general amnesty, and became editor of "La Révolution sociale."

Michel, (ROBERT,) a French sculptor, born at Puy in 1720, worked mostly in Spain. Died at Madrid in 1785.

Michel-Ange. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Michelangelo or **Michelagnolo**. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Michel de Bourges, mē'shĕl' dẹh boorzh, an eloquent French advocate, born at Aix in 1798; died in 1853.

Michel de Tours, mē'shĕl' dẹh toor, (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, who lived about 1500, was the author of a work entitled "The Forest of Conscience," (1516.)

Michelburne, mĭk'ẹl-bŭrn, ? (Sir EDWARD,) an English navigator, born about 1574. He sailed in 1604, with John Davis, on a voyage to the Indian Ocean.

Michelet, mèsh'lā', (JULES,) an eminent French historian, born in Paris in 1798. He was chosen chief of the historical department of the archives of France in 1830, before which he had published several historical works for schools. About 1832 he was appointed the substitute or successor of Guizot as professor of history at the Sorbonne. He published in 1831 a "Roman History: the Republic," and in 1833 the first volume of his "History of France." In 1838 he obtained the chair of history and moral science in the College of France, and was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He distinguished himself as an adversary of the Jesuits and of Romanism. After the *coup-d'état* of December, 1851, refusing to take the oath, he lost his place in the archives, and his chair in the College of France. His principal works are a "History of the French Revolution," (7 vols., 1847–53,) a "History of France," (14 vols., 1833–62,) "Love," ("L'Amour," 1858,) and "Woman," ("La Femme," 1859.) These have been translated into English and often reprinted. His histories present a profusion of poetical images, with a brilliant style and ingenious

generalizations. He also wrote "A Sketch (*Précis*) of Modern History," (1833,) "The Sea," ("La Mer," 1861,) "The Bible of Humanity," ("La Bible de l'Humanité," 1864,) and two posthumous works, "The Soldiers of the Revolution," (1878,) and "The Banquet," (1879.) Died at the Iles d'Hyères, February 10, 1874.

Michelet, mĕsh'ẹh-lā', (KARL LUDWIG,) a distinguished German philosopher of the school of Hegel, was born at Berlin in 1801. He was appointed in 1825 professor of philosophy and philology in the French gymnasium at Berlin, and in 1829 obtained the chair of philosophy in the university. He published "The Ethics of Aristotle in their Relation to the System of Morality," (1827,) "Critical Examination of Aristotle's Metaphysics," (in French, 1836,) which was crowned by the Academy of Moral Sciences of Paris, "History of the Last Systems of Philosophy in Germany, from Kant to Hegel," (1837,) and other works of high repute. Died in 1876.

Micheli, me-kā'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, called ANDREA VICENTINO, born at Vicenza in 1539. He was a good colorist, but lacked invention. Died in 1614.

Micheli, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian statesman, became Doge of Venice in 1117. He conducted a fleet in a crusade to Palestine in 1123, and took Tyre in 1124. Died in 1130.

Micheli, me-kā'lee, or **Michieli**, me-ke-ā'lee, [Lat. MICHE'LIUS,] (PIERO ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian botanist, born at Florence in 1679, was appointed by Cosimo de' Medici superintendent of his botanical garden. He gave particular attention to the classification of the mosses, fungi, and lichens. His principal work, published in 1729, is entitled "Nova Plantarum Genera," in folio, with plates, and is praised in high terms by Haller. Linnæus has named the genus Michelia in honour of this botanist. Died in 1737.

See COCCHI, "Elogio di P. A. Micheli," 1737; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" G. MARSILI, "Di P. A. Micheli botanico insigne," 1845; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.

Micheli, (VITALE,) a Venetian commander, elected Doge of Venice in 1096, sent a large fleet to co-operate with the leaders of the first crusade. Died in 1102.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Micheli du Crest, mĕsh'le' dü krĕ, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a Swiss mathematician and astronomer, born at Geneva in 1690, published, among other works, a "Description of a Universal Thermometer," of which he was the inventor. Died in 1766.

Michelis, mē-kā'lis, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Old-Catholic theologian, born at Münster, July 27, 1815. He became a priest, was professor of history and philology in the seminary of Paderborn from 1849 to 1854, and later was professor of philosophy in the Lyceum at Brunswick. He supported Döllinger and followed him in the Old-Catholic movement. He published a "History of Philosophy," (1867,) "Nature and Revelation," and many other works, philosophical, theological, and controversial. Died in 1886.

Michelius. See MICHELI.

Mich'ell, (JOHN,) an English scientist, born about 1725. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he became professor of geology. He was afterwards rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire. He is remembered as the inventor of the Torsion Balance, and the author of a "Treatise of Artificial Magnets," (1750,) and other works of value. Died in 1793.

Michelot, mĕsh'lo', (PIERRE MARIE JOSEPH,) a French actor, born in Paris in 1785; died in 1856.

Michelozzi, me-kĕ-lot'see, or **Michelozzo**, me-kĕ-lot'so, a Florentine sculptor and architect, was a pupil of Brunelleschi. He furnished the design for the Riccardi palace and for the chapel of the Annunciation at Florence. Died in 1470.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Architects," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes illustres."

Michelsen, me'kẹl-sẹn, (ANDREAS LUDWIG JAKOB,) a German jurist and historian, born in Sleswick in 1801, became professor of law at Jena in 1842. Died in 1881.

Michelson, mee'kẹl-son, (IVAN,) a famous Russian general, born in Livonia in 1735; died in 1807.

Michiel, me-ke-ĕl', (GIUSTINA RENIER,) a learned Italian lady, born at Venice in 1755. She translated "Macbeth" and "Othello" into Italian, and published "Feste Veneziane," (5 vols., 1817–27.) Died in 1832.

Michieli. See MICHELI.

Michiels, me'she-ĕl', (JOSEPH ALFRED XAVIER,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rome in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "History of Flemish and Dutch Painting," "History of the Franco-Prussian War," etc.

Mĭ-çip'sạ, [Gr. *Μικίψας*,] King of Numidia, was a son of Masinissa, at whose death, in 148 B.C., the kingdom was divided between Micipsa and his brothers, Gulussa and Mastanabal. After the death of these two, who survived their father but a short time, he was king of all Numidia. He was an ally of the Romans. Died in 118 B.C.

Mickiewicz, mĭts-ke-ā'vitch, (ADAM,) a celebrated Polish poet, born in Lithuania in 1798. He studied at the University of Wilna, where he became intimate with several distinguished patriots and joined the secret societies opposed to the Russian government. He published in 1822 a collection of poems, which at once established his reputation as the greatest poet his country had produced. He was banished in 1824 to the interior of Russia, on a charge of conspiring against the government, and while residing at Odessa wrote his "Crimean Sonnets." Having been permitted to leave Russia, in 1828 he visited Germany and Rome, and in 1834 took up his residence in Paris. He was appointed in 1840 professor of the Slavonic language and literature in the College of France, where he lectured for a time with great success. His subsequent connection with the Polish fanatic Towianski, who inculcated the worship of Napoleon Bonaparte, deprived him of his popularity and he was ordered to quit Paris by the government. He was sent by Louis Napoleon on a mission to Constantinople in 1855, and died soon after his arrival. His principal works are his "Grajina," a historic picture of Lithuania in early times, "Konrad Wallenrod," (1830,) the "Ancestors," ("Dziady," 1832,)—in the first part of which he gives the story of his unfortunate attachment to the sister of a fellow-student, and in the latter describes his imprisonment at Wilna,—and "Pan Tadeusz," (1833.)

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GEORGE SAND, "Essai sur le Drame fantastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "A. Mickiewicz; eine biographische Skizze," 1857; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838.

Mickle or **Meikle**, mĭk'ẹl, (WILLIAM JULIUS,) a Scottish poet and translator, born in Dumfriess-shire in 1734. Having visited London in 1763, he published several poems, which obtained for him the patronage of Lord Lyttleton, and in 1775 brought out his translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. It had great popularity in England, and procured for him the honour of admission to the Royal Academy of Lisbon. This work, however, is far from being a faithful version of the original; and Hallam observes that Mickle's "infidelities in translation exceed all liberties ever taken in this way." He also published several popular ballads, one of which, entitled "Cumnor Hall," suggested to Sir Walter Scott his romance of "Kenilworth." Died in 1788.

See CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for September, 1771, and April, May, and July, 1776.

Micklucho-Maclay, mik-loo'ko-mą-klī', (NIKOLAS,) a Russian traveller, born in 1846, was the son of a nobleman. He studied at the University of Saint Petersburg. In 1866 he went with Haeckel to Madeira, in 1867 to the Canaries, and in 1869 to Morocco. After visiting South America, Tahiti, and Samoa, he in 1871–72 made the first of his celebrated journeys in Papua. He also travelled in Indo-China and in other little-known regions, making important geographical discoveries. Died 1888.

Mĭ'con, [Gr. *Μίκων*,] an eminent Athenian painter and sculptor, flourished about the middle of the fifth century B.C. He was chosen by his countrymen to paint the walls of the temple of Theseus at Athens. His pictures representing the battles of the Amazons and Centaurs were especially admired for the skill displayed in the delineation of the horses. There were several other Greek artists named Micon.

Micrelius or **Micrælius**, me-krā'le-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German historical writer, born at Cöslin in 1597. He taught philosophy at Stettin, and published, besides other works, "Lexicon Philosophicum," (1653,) and "Royal Political Science," ("Regia Politica Scientia" 1654.) Died in 1658.

Mī'das, [Gr. *Μίδας*,] a Phrygian king, who, according to tradition, requested of Bacchus that all he touched might turn to gold, and was gratified by the grant of that wish. Being thus in danger of starvation, he could only escape the curse he had brought upon himself by bathing in the Pactolus, which ever after flowed with sands of gold. It is also related of him that, having decided in favour of Pan in his musical contest with Apollo, Midas's ears were changed to those of an ass, which he endeavoured to conceal. They were at length discovered by a servant, who, unable to retain the secret, whispered it in a pit in the ground, and the reeds which grew around the spot revealed his disgrace, murmuring in the winds the words, "King Midas has asses' ears." This fable was a favourite theme with the Athenian dramatists.

Middelburg, de, deh mid'del-bŭRH', (PAUL,) a Dutch mathematician and writer, born at Middelburg in 1445, became professor of mathematics at Padua. He was made Bishop of Fossombrone in 1494. Died in 1534.

Middendorp, van, vän mid'den-dorp', (JAKOB,) a Dutch historian, born in Overyssel in 1537. His histories are not reliable. Died in 1611.

Mid'dĭ-măn, (SAMUEL,) an English engraver, born in 1746. He engraved landscapes with success. Died in 1818.

Mid'dle-tŏn, (ARTHUR,) an American statesman, born in South Carolina, succeeded Nicholson as governc of that colony in 1725.

Middleton, (ARTHUR,) an American patriot of the Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1743, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He took the degree of A.B. at Cambridge, England, and after his return was a delegate from his native State to the United States Congress in 1776. He was subsequently re-elected in 1782. Died in 1787.

Mid'dle-tŏn, (CONYERS,) a celebrated English scholar, divine, and controversialist, born in Yorkshire in 1683. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1706. He was created D.D. in 1717, on which occasion he opposed the claims of Bentley (then regius professor of divinity) to an exorbitant fee. A lawsuit followed, in which Bentley was defeated. Middleton published, soon after, "A Full and Impartial Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley," which, though highly vindictive in its tone, is esteemed a master-piece of English style. He was appointed chief librarian of the university about 1720. Having visited Italy in 1724, he published, after his return, his "Letter from Rome," (1729,) in which he maintains that "the religion of the present Romans is derived from their heathen ancestors." Having brought upon himself the charge of infidelity by this work and succeeding publications, he wrote a pamphlet in defence of his orthodoxy, which, however, failed to remove the unfavourable impression he had made. He brought out in 1741 his "History of the Life of M. T. Cicero," which, though marred with some grave defects, was received with extraordinary favour. "Never," says Macaulay, "was there a character which it was easier to read than that of Cicero. Never was there a mind keener or more critical than that of Middleton. But the great Iconoclast was himself an idolater, and, while he disputed with no small ability the claims of Cyprian and Athanasius to a place in the calendar, was himself composing a lying legend in honour of Saint Tully." In 1749 he published "A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Christian Church," in which he insists that the Protestant clergy should deny the authority of the Fathers entirely, or admit the truth of the leading Catholic doctrines. Died in 1750.

See "Encyclopædia Britannica;" E. MIDDLETON, "Evangelical Biography;" CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" "Biographia Britannica."

Middleton, (EDWARD,) an English gentleman, born at Twickenham, settled in South Carolina, and was the founder of a family which produced several distinguished statesmen.

Middleton, (ERASMUS,) an English writer, published a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and a collection of lives of eminent Protestant theologians, entitled "Biographia Evangelica." Died in 1805.

Middleton, (HENRY,) son of Arthur Middleton, Governor of South Carolina, was president of Congress in 1775.

Middleton, (Sir HENRY,) an English navigator, born about 1570, entered the service of the East India Company. In 1610 he conducted an expedition to Mocha, Surat, and Bantam. Died in 1615.

Middleton, (HENRY,) an American statesman under the administration of President Monroe, was elected Governor of South Carolina, and in 1820 was minister to Russia. Died in 1846. His son HENRY, born in Paris in 1797, has published several political treatises.

Middleton, (Sir HUGH,) a wealthy citizen of London, born about 1565, is chiefly known from the important service he rendered to London by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, for supplying the city with water. The stream formed by this junction, called the New River, was conveyed a distance of about thirty-eight miles. He was made a baronet in 1622. Died in 1631.

See LYSONS, "Environs of London."

Middleton, (JOHN IZARD,) son of Arthur, noticed above, (1743–87,) was born in 1785. He wrote a work entitled "The Cyclopean Walls." Died in 1849.

Middleton, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, flourished during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Nothing is known of his life, except that he was chronologer to the city of London in 1620. Two of his principal plays are entitled "A Mad World, my Masters," and "The Roaring Girl." The latter is said to be a true picture of London life at that time. Middleton also assisted Rowley, Fletcher, and Jonson in the composition of several of their plays. One of his dramas, entitled "The Witch," is supposed to have furnished Shakspeare with the witch-scenes in "Macbeth." Died about 1626.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Middleton, (THOMAS FANSHAWE,) D.D., an English prelate, born in Derbyshire in 1769. He took his degree in 1808, and was appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1812. Soon after this the government having decided to constitute a bishopric in India, Dr. Middleton was consecrated first Bishop of Calcutta, in 1814. Having previously been made a Fellow of the Royal Society, he set sail for India. He laid the foundation of the Bishops' College at Calcutta, in 1820, and established a consistory court in that city. While zealously engaged in his duties, he was attacked with a fever, of which he died in 1822. His principal work is entitled "The Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament."

See the "Life of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton," by C. W. LE BAS; "Monthly Review" for May, 1810 *et seq.*

Mid'gard's* Serpent, (or **Mĭðgarðsormr**, mith'-garthz-ORMR',) called also the **World-Serpent**, and **Jörmungand**, in the Norse mythology, the great serpent which surrounds the world, the offspring of Loki and the female Jötun Angurboda, (Angrboða.) The gods, having learned that the children of Loki and Angurboda were destined at some future day to be fatal to them, determined to get possession of those children while they were still young. They were accordingly brought, and Midgard's Serpent was cast into the ocean, where it grew till it encircled the world, biting its own tail. At the end of the world (Ragnaröck) the world-serpent will fight among the enemies of the gods and be slain by Thor, who, however, will die immediately afterwards from the effect of its venom. The myth of the world-serpent is supposed to signify the deep or main ocean, which, excited by Loki, (subterranean fire or earth-

* Midgard ("middle-ward") was originally applied to man's dwelling-place in the middle of the universe, and hence signifies the "world."

quake,) is thrown upon the land, thus proving scarcely less fatal to the works of man than the direct action of volcanic fire, represented under the form of FENRIR, (which see.)

For further particulars, the reader may consult THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fables XVI., XXV., XXVI., XXVII.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen:" and PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Midhat Pasha, mid'hât pâ'shâ, a Turkish statesman, born in Constantinople in 1822. In 1845 he entered the civil service as a clerk, and he was afterwards employed in various positions of high trust. In 1857 he crushed out brigandage in Roumelia, and soon after he became acting governor of Bulgaria. In 1860 he was made a pasha, and was appointed governor of Southern Albania. In 1864 he was commissioned as governor-general of Bulgaria. He was then successively president of the council of state, grand vizier, governor of Bagdad, and minister of justice. He was concerned in the deposition of Abdool Azeez and of Moorâd V., and in 1876 again became grand vizier, but was soon banished. In 1878 he was appointed governor-general of Syria. In 1881 he was condemned to death on the charge of having murdered the Sultan Abdool Azeez, but was finally banished to Southern Arabia. Died May 11, 1884.

Mieczyslaw, me-êtch'is-lâv, [Lat. MICCISLA'US or MICISLA'US,] I., surnamed THE GLORIOUS, called also **Miesko**, (me-ês'ko,) Duke of Poland, was born at Posen in 931. Having become converted to Christianity, he showed great zeal in its promulgation and the extirpation of paganism. He died in 992. A monument, by Rauch, was erected to his memory at Posen.

See KADLUBECK, "Annales;" SEIDEL, "Von dem ersten christlichen Polnischen Fürsten Miecislas," 1752.

Mieczyslaw or **Miesko II.**, King of Poland, born in 990, succeeded to the throne in 1025. He was deficient in talent and energy, and lost a considerable portion of his territory to the Germans and Hungarians. He died in 1034, and was succeeded by his son, Casimir I.

Miel, meel, or **Meel**, mâl, (JAN,) or GIOVANNI DELLO VITE, (jo-vân'nee dêl'lo vee'tà,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born near Antwerp in 1599. He was a pupil of Andrea Sacchi, but he afterwards adopted the style of Bamboccio. His favourite subjects were pastoral and hunting scenes, gypsies, beggars, and carnivals, in which he has never been surpassed. He was patronized by Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, who made him his painter and presented him with a diamond cross of great value. Many of the best works of this artist are in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Died in 1664.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mielle, me'êl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dôle in 1757. Among his works is a "History of Portugal," (10 vols., 1828,) in which he was associated with Fortia d'Urban. Died in 1839.

Mierevelt or **Miereveld**, mee'reh-vêlt', (MICHIEL JANSEN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1567, was a pupil of Blocklandt. His works are esteemed master-pieces of the kind, and, though very numerous, are finished with exceeding delicacy and precision. His portraits are stated by Sandrart to have amounted to more than ten thousand. Mierevelt belonged to the sect of Mennonites, but, in consideration of his genius, was allowed the free exercise of his religion. Among his best portraits we may name those of Grotius, Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, Prince of Orange, Ambrose Spinola, Constantine Huyghens, the grand pensionary Barneveldt, Admiral de Coligny, Maurice of Nassau, the Dutch poet Jacob Cats, and the Duke of Buckingham. Died in 1641.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Mieris, mee'ris, (FRANS,) called THE ELDER, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1635, was a pupil of Gerard Douw, who called him the prince of his disciples. His works are principally domestic scenes, conversation-pieces, and interiors of palaces, and are distinguished by great brilliancy of colouring and skilful imitation of velvet, satin, and other rich materials. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Silk-Merchant," which was purchased by the archduke Leopold William of Austria for one thousand florins, a "Young Girl Painting," an "Assembly of Ladies," bought by the Grand Duke of Tuscany for one thousand dollars, a "Lady at her Toilet," "The Pearl-Stringer," "The Silk-Store," "Lady playing with a Parrot," and "The Sick Woman." Died in 1681.

See SMITH, "Catalogue of the Most Eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mieris, (FRANS,) THE YOUNGER, son of Willem, noticed below, was born at Leyden in 1689. He was a skilful artist, but is better known as a scholar and writer. Among his works is his "History and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Seven United Provinces," (1726.) Died in 1763.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Mieris, (JAN,) son of Frans the Elder, was born at Leyden in 1660. He painted portraits and historical pieces of great merit. Died in 1690.

Mieris, van, vân mee'ris, (WILLEM,) son of Frans the Elder, was born at Leyden in 1662. He studied under his father, whose style he adopted. Among his best pictures are a "Dutch Kitchen," a "Game-Merchant," and "Armida and Rinaldo." Died in 1747. His works are far inferior to those of his father.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Mieroslawski, me-à-ro-slâv'skee, (LOUIS,) the son of a Polish officer and a French lady, was born in France in 1813. He wrote, in French, a "History of the Polish Revolution," (1837,) and a number of historical and political works in Polish. Died November 23, 1878.

Mierre, Le. See LEMIERRE.

Mif'flin, (THOMAS,) an American patriot and officer of the Revolution, was born at Philadelphia in 1744. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, became first aide-de-camp to Washington in 1775, served with distinction at Long Island and Trenton, and rose to the rank of major-general in 1777. He succeeded Franklin in 1788 as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799. Died at Lancaster in 1800.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Miger, me'zhà', (PIERRE AUGUSTE MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1771; died in 1837.

Migliara, mêl-yâ'râ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in Piedmont in 1785. He excelled in landscapes, perspective, and architectural views. Among his best works are the "Cathedral of Milan," "Charles V. in a Convent," and "Interior of the Church of Saint Ambrose." Died in 1837.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1841.

Migliorati. See INNOCENT VII.

Mignard, mên'yâR', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, engraver, and architect, born at Troyes in 1608. He was patronized by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, brother of Richelieu, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1644. He painted portraits of Louis XIV. and his queen, and adorned the Tuileries with several historical pictures of great merit. His engravings are also highly esteemed. In 1663 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Painting. He died in 1668, leaving two sons, PIERRE and PAUL, who were artists of considerable merit.

See R. DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français;" RENOUVIER, "Des Types et Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs."

Mignard, (PIERRE,) surnamed THE ROMAN, one of the most eminent painters of the French school, was a brother of the preceding, and was born at Troyes in 1610. He studied in Paris under Simon Vouet, and in 1635 visited Rome, where he met with Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Dufresnoy, and other celebrated artists residing in that city. On his return to Paris, in 1658, he was patronized by Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted many times. He was also employed to decorate the palaces of Versailles and Saint-Cloud. On the death of Le Brun he was appointed painter to the king, and director of the Gobelin Manufactory. Mignard was ennobled by Louis

XIV., and became successively rector, chancellor, and director of the Academy of Painting. Died in 1695.

See De Monville, "Vie de Mignard;" Robert Dumesnil, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français;" Charles Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mignault, mĕn'yō', (Claude,) better known by the name of **Minos**,* a learned French writer, born near Dijon about 1536. He edited several Latin classic authors, and published "Alciati Emblemata cum Notis Minois," (1574,) often reprinted. Died in 1606.

Migne, mēn, (Jacques Paul,) Abbé, a French priest, born at Saint-Flour, October 25, 1800. He was ordained in 1824, and became an editor. He founded "L'Univers," a newspaper, in 1833. He established an enormous business as a publisher and editor of religious books, employing a large staff of writers and collaborateurs. He issued "Scripturæ Sacræ Cursus Completus," (28 vols.,) "Theologiæ Cursus Completus," (28 vols.,) "Encyclopédie théologique," (171 vols., 1844–60,) and a very large number of other works. Died at Paris, October 25, 1875.

Mignet, mēn'yā', (François Auguste Marie,) a distinguished French historian, born at Aix, May 8, 1796. He was educated at the College of Avignon, and studied law in his native city, where M. Thiers was his fellow-student. Having removed to Paris in 1821, he became editor of the "Courrier Français." He brought out in 1824 his "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814," (2 vols. 8vo,) which had extraordinary success and was translated into the principal European languages. In 1830 he was associated with Thiers and Armand Carrel as editor of the "National," and was one of the journalists who protested against the subversion of the freedom of the press by the edict of July, 1830. He was soon after appointed archivist in the ministry of foreign affairs, and councillor of state. He was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1832, and in 1837 became perpetual secretary of that institution, and succeeded Raynouard in the French Academy. Mignet published, besides the history above named, "Introduction to the Negotiations relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," (1842,) "Antonio Perez and Philip II.," (1845,) "History of Mary Stuart," (1851,) "Charles Quint, son Abdication, son Séjour et sa Mort au Monastère de Yuste," (1854,) "Éloges historiques," (1864,) and "Rivalité de François I et Charles V," (1875.) Died March 24, 1884.

See Sainte-Beuve, "Revue des Deux Mondes" for March, 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1866.

Mignon, mēn'yôn', written also **Minjon** or **Minion**, (Abraham,) a German painter, born at Frankfort in 1639, was celebrated for his exquisite representations of flowers, fruit, insects, birds, etc. His works are esteemed second only to those of Van Huysum. Among his masterpieces is a "Cat overturning a Vase of Flowers on a Marble Table." Died in 1679.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Allemands," etc.

Mignot, mēn'yo', (Étienne,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1698, published a number of works on theology and church government. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1761. Died in 1771.

Mignot, (Vincent,) a French writer, born in Paris about 1725, was a nephew of Voltaire. He published a "History of the Ottoman Empire from its Origin to the Peace of Belgrade in 1740," (1771,) and other historical works. Died in 1740.

See Grimm, "Correspondance."

Miguel, me-ğĕl', (Dom or Don Maria Evaristo,) a Portuguese prince, born in Lisbon in 1802, was a younger son of John VI. He became the head of the absolutist party, and in 1828 usurped the throne, the lawful heir of which was his niece, Dona Maria. The partisans of this queen maintained her title by arms, and were aided by her father, Don Pedro, and Admiral Napier. Miguel was defeated in several actions, and was expelled from Spain in May, 1834. Died in 1866.

* It may be proper to remind the reader that the final *s* in Latin and Greek names is sounded in French, contrary to the general rule of French pronunciation.

Mih-Teih, mĭh-tā', or **Mé-Teih**, an eminent Chinese philosopher, who lived about 400 B.C. Dr. Legge says of him that he was an original thinker, and exercised a bolder judgment on things than Confucius or any of his followers. He taught that all the evils in society arise from the want of mutual universal love. For example, a prince loves only his own state, and does not love the neighbouring state. Therefore he makes war against it. "If princes," he asked, "regarded other states as their own, who would begin a war? If every one regarded his neighbour's person as his own, who would be found to rob? If universal love prevailed, all enmities, usurpations, and miseries would disappear. Princes, loving one another, would have no battle-fields; the chiefs of families, loving one another, would attempt no usurpations; men, loving one another, would commit no robberies."

See Dr. Legge, "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. chap. iii.

Mikhailofski Danilefski or **Michailowski Danilewski**, me-kī-lof'skee dâ-ne-lĕf'skee, (Alexander Ivanovitch,) a Russian general and historical writer, born in 1790, served with distinction in the principal campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1815, and in the Turkish war of 1829. He published, among other works, an "Account of the Campaign in France in 1814." Died in 1848.

Miklosich, mik'lo-zik', (Franz,) a German linguist, profoundly versed in the Slavonian language, born at Luttenberg, in Styria, in 1813. He wrote a "Lexicon of the Old Slavonian Language," (in Latin, 1850,) a "Comparative Grammar of the Slavonian Languages," (1852–56,) "Language of the Bulgarians of Transylvania," (1856,) "On the Dialects and the Wanderings of the Gypsies of Europe," (1872–77,) etc. Died in 1891.

Milan (mee'lân) **I.**, King of Servia, was born at Jassy, August 10, 1854. He was a grand-nephew of Milos Obrenovitch, and was adopted as his heir by his second cousin, Michael III., (Obrenovitch,) Prince of Servia. When Michael was murdered in 1868, Prince Milan was at school in Paris, but he at once returned to Servia, and was in 1872 crowned at Belgrade as Prince Milan IV. In 1876 he declared war against Turkey, joining the Montenegrins and Bosnians in an unfortunate campaign against his suzerain the Sultan. In the same year he was proclaimed king, but he was not generally so recognized until his next proclamation of 1882, Servia having in the mean time been recognized as an independent nation. His queen is Natalie, a Russian lady, born September 7, 1859.

Milani, me-lâ'nee, (Aurelio or Aureliano,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1675, was a successful imitator of the style of the Caracci. Died in 1749.

Milano, da, dâ me-lâ'no, (Giovanni,) an Italian painter, was a native of Milan. He was a favourite pupil of Taddeo Gaddi, whom he assisted in several important works. He lived about 1370–90.

Milanollo, me-lâ-nol'lo, (Teresa,) an Italian violinist, born at Sevigliano, near Turin, in 1827. Before she was seven years old she made her first public appearance in Turin, and she was subsequently taken to Paris by her father, where she met with great success. Her younger sister, Maria, born in 1832, now began to show almost equal talent, and the sisters henceforth appeared together, making tours through France, Germany, England, and Italy. Maria died in 1848, and Teresa soon afterwards married M. Parmentier and retired to private life.

Milbourne, mil'bŭrn, (Luke,) an English writer and divine, born in 1667, published a "Poetical Translation of the Psalms," (1698,) "Notes on Dryden's Virgil," and other works. He is one of the authors satirized in Pope's "Dunciad." Died in 1720.

See Johnson, "Life of Dryden;" Malone's edition of the Works of Dryden.

Mil'burn, (William Henry,) a Methodist divine, known as "the Blind Preacher," born at Philadelphia in 1823. Having visited England in 1859, he gave lectures in the principal cities, and attracted large audiences by his eloquence. He published "Ten Years of Preacher Life," (1859,) and "The Pioneers and People of the Mississippi Valley," (1860.)

Milder-Hauptmann, mĭl'dẹr-hŏwpt'män, (PAULINE ANNA,) a German soprano-singer, born at Constantinople, of Austrian parentage, in 1785. She made her first appearance in opera in Vienna, April 9, 1803, with brilliant success. In 1810 she married a rich jeweller named Hauptmann. After making a professional tour of the principal German towns, she settled in Berlin in 1816, singing at the royal theatre for twelve years. In 1829 she visited Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Died at Berlin in 1838.

Mild'may, (Sir WALTER,) an eminent English statesman and scholar, born in 1522, was distinguished by the favour of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and held the office of chancellor of the exchequer under Elizabeth for more than twenty years. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded Emanuel College, Cambridge. Died in 1589.

Miles, mīlz, (DIXON H.,) an American officer, born in Maryland about 1803, graduated at West Point in 1824. He became a colonel in 1859, and served at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He commanded at Harper's Ferry, and there surrendered about 11,500 men, September 16, 1862. He was killed by a shell thrown after the surrender. "It is impossible," says Greeley, "to resist the conclusion that Miles, in this affair, acted the part of a traitor." ("American Conflict," vol. ii. p. 202.)

Miles, (JAMES WARLEY,) an American scholar and missionary, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1819. He became professor of Greek and history at Charleston College. He was a contributor to the "Southern Review," and published various works in prose and verse. Died in 1875.

Miles, (RICHARD PIUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, May 17, 1791. He was taken to Kentucky in 1796, became a Dominican in 1806, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1816, and in 1838 was consecrated Bishop of Nashville. Died at Nashville, February 21, 1860.

Mil'fort, (LE CLERC,) a native of France, who settled about 1776 among the Creek Indians of Georgia and fought as their ally in the war of the Revolution. He returned to France in 1796, and was created by Bonaparte a general of brigade. He published a narrative of his residence among the Creeks, entitled "Séjour dans la Nation Creek." Died about 1814.

Milicz, mee'litch, (JOHANN,) a priest and reformer, born in Moravia. He preached at Prague, and wrote a work "On Antichrist." Died soon after 1374.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Milius, me'le'üs', (PIERRE BERNARD,) BARON, a French admiral, born at Bordeaux in 1773; died in 1829.

Milizia, me-lèt'se-â, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect and writer, born in Otranto in 1725, was an intimate friend of Raphael Mengs. He was the author of "Lives of the Most Celebrated Architects of all Nations," (1768,) a revised edition of which was entitled "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni," ("Memoirs of Ancient and Modern Architects," 2 vols., 1781,) which were translated into French and English, a treatise "On the Theatre," (1772,) "Principles of Civil Architecture," ("Elementi di Architettura civile," 3 vols., 1781,) which was highly esteemed and was translated into various languages, a "Dictionary of Fine Arts," (1797,) and other works. He lived many years in Rome, where he died in 1798.

See F. MILIZIA, "Notizie intorno alla sua Vita," 1804; L. CICOGNARA, "Memoria intorno all' Indole di F. Milizia," 1808; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Mill, (HENRY,) an English engineer, born in London about 1680. He supplied the town of Northampton with water, and was appointed principal engineer to the New River Company.

Mill, (JAMES,) a British historian and writer on political economy, born at Montrose, in Scotland, in 1773. He studied at Edinburgh, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the Greek language, metaphysics, and moral philosophy. Having removed to London in 1800, he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. He published (1817–19) his 'History of British India," (in 5 vols. 8vo,) a work of great merit, which procured for him the office of head of the department of Indian correspondence in the India House. "We know of no work," says Mr. Grote, "which surpasses his 'History of British India' in the main excellences attainable by historical writers,—industrious accumulation, continued for many years, of original authorities, careful and conscientious criticism of their statements, and a large command of psychological analysis, enabling the author to interpret phenomena of society both extremely complicated and far removed from his own personal experience." (See "Review of J. S. Mill's Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," London, 1868.) Among his other productions are a series of essays on "Jurisprudence," "Liberty of the Press," "Law of Nations," etc. These, first published in the "Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica," were very favourably received, and were followed by his "Elements of Political Economy," which appeared in 1821, and his "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind," in 1829. Mill was an intimate friend of Jeremy Bentham, and one of the ablest expounders of his system. Died in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1829; "Monthly Review" for August and October, 1821.

Mill, [Lat. MIL'LIUS,] (JOHN,) an English theologian and pulpit orator, born in Westmoreland about 1645. He became chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. in 1681, and in 1704 was made a canon of Canterbury. He published a critical edition of the New Testament in Greek, (1707,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1707.

See CHALMERS, "General Biographical Dictionary."

Mill, (JOHN STUART,) an eminent English philosopher and economist, son of James Mill, author of the "History of British India," was born in London in May, 1806. He was educated at home by his father, and entered in 1823 the service of the East India Company as a clerk in the India House. In his early life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Westminster Review." He published in 1843 a "System of Logic, Rationative and Inductive," (2 vols.,) and, in 1844, "Essays on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy." He acquired a high reputation by a popular work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy," (1848.) As a writer he was distinguished by originality of thought and acuteness in reasoning. In political principles he was an advanced Liberal, and all his sympathies were in favour of liberty and progress. About 1850 he married Harriet Taylor, a lady of rare intellectual powers. He became examiner of Indian correspondence in 1856. During the rebellion in the United States, Mr. Mill was among the few prominent English writers who defended the cause of the North and of the Federal Union. Among his later works were an "Essay on Liberty" and "An Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," (1865,) of which a highly favourable review from the pen of Mr. Grote, the historian, has been published, (London, 1868.) He was for some time editor of the "Westminster Review." In 1865 he was elected a member of Parliament for Westminster. He became an able debater, and made several speeches in favour of reform and extension of the elective franchise in 1866 and 1867. His career as a legislator was very successful. "Mr. Mill's success," says the "New York Commercial Advertiser," August 29, 1867, "has been the most marked and decided in the annals of Parliament. No man has ever before acquired so high a consideration in so short a time." He was, however, defeated in the general election of 1868. Mr. Mill distinguished himself as an earnest and able advocate of the rights of women. In his work entitled "The Subjection of Women," (1869,) he takes the ground "that the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement, and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality." Died May 8, 1873.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1848, and October, 1869; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1848, and January, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1848, and May, 1859; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846, January, 1860, and July, 1868.

Millais, mil'lā', (JOHN EVERETT,) an English painter, of French extraction, born at Southampton in 1829, was one of the founders of what is called the "Pre-Raphaelite School." He studied at the Royal Academy, and at an early age produced several works of superior merit, among which was "The Benjamites seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." His "Return of the Dove to the Ark," "Child of the Regiment," "Ophelia," "The Order of Release," and "Joan of Arc" are among his most admired productions. He is a Royal Academician, and was decorated with the legion of honour in 1878.

Mil'lar, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish jurist, born in Lanarkshire in 1735. He studied at Glasgow, where he became in 1761 professor of civil law. The spirited and attractive style of his lectures, which, says a critic in the "Edinburgh Review," "gave to a learned discussion the charms of an animated and interesting conversation," drew great numbers to the university, and made it for the time one of the most flourishing and popular in the kingdom. He was the author of "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks," (1771,) and a "Historical View of the English Government from the Settlement of the Saxons to the Accession of the House of Stuart," (1787.) The former was translated into French, German, and Italian. Died in 1801.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Life of Millar," by CRAIG, prefixed to his "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1806.

Mil'lard, (DAVID,) an American divine, born at Ballston, New York, in 1794, published several theological works, also "Travels in Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land," (1843.) Died at Jackson, Michigan, August 3, 1873.

Mil'ledge, (JOHN,) an American patriot and statesman, born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1757, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and in 1802 was elected Governor of Georgia. He was one of the founders of the University of Georgia, and the former capital of the State was named in his honour. Died in 1818.

Milledoler, mil'dol'ar, (PHILIP,) D.D., an American divine, of the Dutch Reformed Church, born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1775. He became president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1825. Died in 1852.

Mil'ler, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American artist, born in New York city, March 20, 1842. He studied art at the National Academy, New York, and at Munich. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1860. He afterwards studied medicine, and graduated as M.D. in 1863 at the New York Homœopathic College, but he never practised that profession. In 1873 he became an associate, and in 1875 a full member, of the National Academy. Among his principal works are "The Challenge Accepted," (1860,) "A Cloudy Day in Spring," (1882,) "A Bouquet of Oaks," (1884,) "Niagara," "After the Storm," "Weir and Water-Gate," "The Wood-Gatherers," etc.

Mil'ler, (EDWARD,) an American physician, born in Delaware in 1760, was a brother of the Rev. Samuel Miller, noticed below. He became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on Yellow Fever," which is highly esteemed. He was one of the founders of the "Medical Repository," the first medical journal of America. Died in 1812.

Mil'ler, (EDWARD,) an English musician and writer, born at Norwich, was a pupil of Dr. Burney. He was the author of "Institutes of Music" and "Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition." Died in 1807.

Miller, me'yà', (EMANUEL,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1812, has published a "Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts in the Escurial," (1840,) and edited several classical works. [Died in 1886.]

Mil'ler, (HUGH,) an eminent Scottish geologist and writer, born at Cromarty on the 10th of October 1802, was a son of a mariner and shipmaster, who perished in a storm in 1807. He attended the grammar-school of the parish, and received instruction from two maternal uncles, James and Alexander Wright, one of whom encouraged his taste for natural history. At an early age he began to write verses. He learned the trade of a stone-mason, and commenced in 1819 his life of labour in a quarry of old red sandstone at Cromarty. "It was the necessity which made me a quarrier," he writes, "that taught me to be a geologist." He worked as a mason in various parts of Scotland, and diligently improved the intervals of labour by the cultivation of his mind. In 1825 and 1826 he was employed at Edinburgh as a stone-cutter. He afterwards published a volume of poems, and in 1834 relinquished his trade to become an accountant in a bank at Cromarty. In 1835 he produced "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," which was received with favour. He married about 1836.

In 1839 he defended with much ability the cause of the Free Church, in a "Letter from One of the Scotch People to Lord Brougham," which was praised by Mr. Gladstone. He became in 1840 editor of the "Witness," an organ of the Free Church or Non-Intrusionists, published in Edinburgh twice a week. He continued to edit this paper until his death, and rendered it very popular and influential. His reputation as a geologist was increased by his work entitled "The Old Red Sandstone, or New Walks in an Old Field," (1841,) which is written in an attractive style. He afterwards published "Footprints of the Creator," (1849,) "First Impressions of England and its People," (1851,) an interesting autobiography entitled "My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of my Education," (1854,) and "The Cruise of the Betsey." These works mark an important epoch in the progress of geology. "There was nothing in Miller's works," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858, "which so much surprised the public as their mere literary merit. Where could this Cromarty mason have acquired his style?"

In consequence of excessive mental exertion, his brain became diseased. During a paroxysm of insanity, he killed himself with a pistol in December, 1856. He had just finished a work entitled "The Testimony of the Rocks, or Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed," (1857.) In this work he rejects the theory that the Mosaic account of the creation is purely parable, while he censures those who refuse to accept the evidences of scientific truths when they seem to clash with traditionary interpretations of Scripture. His "Footprints of the Creator" was written to refute the theory of development advocated by the author of "The Vestiges of Creation." "Hugh Miller," says the "Edinburgh Review," "must undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most remarkable men whom Scotland has produced. . . . The interest of his narrative, the purity of his style, his inexhaustible faculty of happy and ingenious illustration, his high imaginative power, and that light of genius which it is so difficult to define yet so impossible to mistake, all promise to secure for the author of the 'Old Red Sandstone' the lasting admiration of his countrymen."

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858, article "Hugh Miller," (reprinted in the "Living Age," August 21, 1858;) "North British Review" for August, 1854; "North American Review" for October, 1851; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Miller, (JAMES,) an English dramatist and satirical writer, born in Dorsetshire in 1703. He published several political pamphlets, a satire entitled "The Humours of Oxford," and a number of comedies. Died in 1744.

Miller, (JAMES,) an American officer, born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, about 1776. He served as colonel with distinction at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814. His commander asked him if he could take a certain battery at Lundy's Lane. He answered, "I'll try, sir," and captured the battery. Died in 1851.

Miller, (JOAQUIN,) the literary name of CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, an American poet, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1842. He went with his father's family westward when very young, and in 1852 reached Lane county, Oregon. In 1856 he began a roving life, and served for a time with Walker in Honduras. In 1860 he began to practise law in Oregon. In 1863 a newspaper which he edited was suppressed for disloyalty. He was county judge for Grant county, Oregon, 1866–70. Among his poems are "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs

of the Sunlands," "The Ship in the Desert," "The First Fam'lies of the Sierras," etc. Later works of his (chiefly prose) are "The Danites," (an effective and successful play,) "My Life among the Modocs," "The Shadows of Shasta," "The One Fair Woman," "The Baroness of New York," "Memorie and Rime," etc.

Miller, mil'lẹr, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a German poet and fictitious writer, born at Ulm in 1750. He was the author of "Correspondence of Three Academic Friends," "Siegwart, a Convent History," (1776,) which was translated into French, Dutch, and Polish, and several other popular works. His lyric poems are highly esteemed. He was an intimate friend of Klopstock and Voss. Died in 1814.

Miller, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English comedian, whose appreciation as an actor of the wit of Congreve's plays contributed in a great measure to their success, was born in 1684. The jests ascribed to him were in reality compiled by John Motley, author of a "Life of Peter the Great." Died in 1738.

Miller, (PHILIP,) an English botanist and florist, born in 1691. He published a "Catalogue of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, etc. cultivated near London," (with coloured plates, 1730,) "Gardener's Dictionary," (1731,) which was translated into several languages, and "Figures of Plants," (2 vols., 1755,) adapted to the Dictionary. The genus Milleria was named by Dr. Martyn in honour of this botanist. Died in 1771.

Miller, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Delaware in 1769. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York in 1793. In 1813 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary of Princeton. He was the author of numerous theological and controversial works, and wrote the "Life of Jonathan Edwards," in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1850.

See SAMUEL MILLER, "Life of Samuel Miller," 2 vols., 1869.

Miller, (SAMUEL FREEMAN,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Richmond, Kentucky, April 5, 1816. He graduated as M.D. at Transylvania University in 1838. He afterwards became a lawyer, and in 1850 removed to Iowa. In 1862 he was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Died Oct. 13, 1890.

Miller, (STEPHEN FRANKS,) an American lawyer and journalist, born in North Carolina, became associate editor of "De Bow's Review" about 1848. He published the "Bench and Bar of Georgia," etc. Died in 1867.

Miller, (Sir THOMAS,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1718, was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1760. On the death of Dundas he became president of the court of sessions, (1788.) Died in 1789.

Miller, (THOMAS,) an English poet and basket-maker, born at Gainsborough about 1808. He was patronized by the poet Rogers, by whose aid he became a bookseller. He wrote, besides numerous poems, the novels "Royston Gower" and "Fair Rosamond." Died in 1874.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) founder of the sect of the Millerites, was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1781. About 1833 he began to prophesy the end of the world, which he affirmed would be destroyed in 1843. He died in 1849; and his followers, who are said to have numbered nearly fifty thousand, have since greatly decreased.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) an eminent line-engraver, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, May 28, 1796. He was a Quaker, and spent most of his life in his native town. His engravings after Turner are especially admirable. Died at Sheffield, England, January 20, 1882.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) "the Laureate of the Nursery," a Scottish poet, born in Glasgow in August, 1810. He was a wood-turner by trade, and his only published volume was "Scottish Nursery Songs, and other Poems," (1863.) Of his songs "Wee Willie Winkie" is perhaps the best-known. Died in Glasgow, August 20, 1872.

Miller, (WILLIAM ALLEN,) an English chemist and physician, born at Ipswich in 1817. He took his medical degree in London, and subsequently studied in the laboratory of Liebig at Giessen. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal College in 1845, and assayer at the Mint and Bank of England in 1851. He was vice-president of the Royal Society and president of the Chemical Society, and wrote "Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical," (1850.) Died Sept. 30, 1870.

Miller, (WILLIAM HALLOWS,) F.R.S., an eminent English mineralogist and physicist, was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. about 1826. He became professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1832, and wrote several treatises on crystallography. His most important work is a new and greatly-improved edition of Phillips's "Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy," (1852.) He was a member of a commission appointed by government in 1843 for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure, and he constructed and verified the new national standard of weight. Died May 20, 1880.

Milles, milz, (JEREMIAH,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1714, became Dean of Exeter in 1762. He was a contributor to the "Archæologia," and made an unsuccessful attempt to vindicate the authenticity of Rowley's poems. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and president of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1784.

Millet, me'yȧ', (AIMÉ,) a French painter and sculptor, a son of Frédéric Millet, noticed below, was born in Paris about 1818; died January 14, 1891.

Mil'lẹt, (FRANCIS DAVIS,) an American painter, born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, November 3, 1846. He graduated at Harvard College in 1869, studied art at Antwerp in the Academy of Fine Arts, 1871–73, and was one of the jurors in the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, in which year he was war-correspondent of the "London Daily News" on the Balkan peninsula. He is an associate of the National Academy.

Millet, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French portrait-painter, born at Charlieu in 1786, was a pupil of Isabey. He executed a number of portraits of great merit, among which we may name that of the empress Josephine. Died in 1859.

Millet, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) commonly known as FRANCISQUE, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, of French parentage, about 1644. He became a very skilful landscape-painter, and died in Paris in 1680. His son, of the same name, (born in Paris; died 1773,) was a clever artist, but inferior to his father.

Millet, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French painter, born at Gruchy, near Greville, (La Manche,) October 4, 1815. He studied under Delaroche, and then established himself at Barbison, an obscure hamlet, and became the faithful copyist of nature and of the humble life of peasants. Among his more noted paintings are "The Sowers," "The Sheep-Shearers," "Woman Carding Wool," "Sheep-Pasture by Moonlight," "The Potato-Planters," "The Evening Angelus," "A Woman Working Butter." His etchings and lithographs are few, and very costly. His pictures are now very highly esteemed. Died at Barbison, (which under his influence became an artist-colony,) January 20, 1875.

Millevoye, mēl'vwȧ', (CHARLES HUBERT,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born at Abbeville in 1782. He was the autnor of elegiac poems of great beauty, and obtained several prizes from the French Academy. Died in 1816.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits Littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Milli, mēl'lee, (GIANNINA,) a popular Italian poetess, born at Téramo in 1828. She very early attained an extensive fame as an *improvvisatrice*, travelling from city to city to exhibit her skill. In 1869 she became an inspectress of schools at Naples, and later was made principal of the girls' normal school at Rome. Some volumes of her verse have been published.

Mil'lĭ-kẹn, (RICHARD ALFRED,) an Irish poet, born in the county of Cork in 1767. He is only remembered for his humorous poem "The Groves of Blarney," which originated a form of verse afterwards cultivated successfully by Father Prout and others. Died in 1815.

Millin, me'yȧN',* (AUBIN LOUIS,) a French antiquary and naturalist, born in Paris in 1759. He published

* There seems to be some diversity respecting the pronunciation of these names: some speakers say me'lan', me'lon', etc., omitting all sound of the liquid *l*.

"Elements of Natural History," (1794,) "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1806,) "Mythological Gallery," (1811,) and other works. In 1795 he became editor of the "Magasin Encyclopédique," a journal of high character, which he conducted for twenty years. He was a member of the French Institute and of several foreign Academies, and a chevalier of the legion of honour. In 1794 he had been appointed keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library. Died in 1818.

See KRAFFT, "Notice sur A. L. Millin," 1818; BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Millin," 1821; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Millingen, mil'ling-gĕn, ? (JAMES,) an eminent antiquary, of Dutch extraction, born in London in 1774. He published "Remarks on the State of Learning and the Fine Arts in Great Britain," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," (1821,) and other similar works, which have a very high reputation. Died in 1845.

Millon, mē'yôn',* (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Liege in 1754, wrote poems, histories, etc. Died in 1839.

Millon, (EUGÈNE,) a French chemist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1812. He published, besides other chemical treatises, "Elements of Organic Chemistry, comprising the Applications of this Science to Vegetable Physiology," (2 vols., 1845–48.) Died December 14, 1865.

Millot, mē'yo',* (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1726. He was the author of "Elements of Universal History," "Political and Military Memoirs towards the History of Louis XIV.," etc., (6 vols., 1777,) and other works of the kind. He was elected to the French Academy in 1777, and in 1778 was appointed preceptor to the Duc d'Enghien. Died in 1785.

Mills, (CHARLES,) an English writer, born at Greenwich in 1788, was the author of a "History of Mohammedanism," (1812,) "History of the Crusades," (1820,) "Travels of Theodore Ducas," etc., (1822,) and other works. Died in 1825.

Mills, (CLARK,) a distinguished American sculptor, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1815. Having removed to Charleston, South Carolina, he executed several busts in marble, which won for him a high reputation. In 1848 he began his bronze equestrian statue of Jackson, for which, owing to its size, he was obliged to construct a foundry. It was completed in 1853, and placed in Lafayette Square at Washington. His next work was the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, finished in 1860. Died January 12, 1883.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Mills, (SAMUEL JOHN,) an American Congregational divine, born at Torringford, Connecticut, in 1783, was one of the founders of the American Missionary Society. He also took a prominent part in the organization of the American Colonization Society, and in 1817 visited Africa, in company with the Rev. E. Burgess, for the purpose of choosing a site for the colony. He died in 1818, while on his voyage home.

Mil'man, (Sir FRANCIS,) an eminent English physician, born in Devonshire in 1746. He published "Animadversions on the Nature and Cure of Dropsy," (1776,) "Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy," and other works. He was appointed physician to George III., and was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. Died in 1821.

Milman, (Rev. HENRY HART,) an English poet, historian, and divine, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1791. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where in 1821 he became professor of poetry. Having filled several inferior offices in the Church, he was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's in 1849. His tragedy of "Fazio," published in 1815, was well received, and was followed by the poems of "Samor, Lord of the Bright City," (1818,) "The Fall of Jerusalem," (1820,) "The Martyr of Antioch," and others. In 1840 he brought out his "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Extinction of Paganism in the Roman Empire," (3 vols. 8vo,) and in 1854 his "History of Latin Christianity, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V." He published excellent editions of the works of Horace, with a well-written life of the poet, and of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Died in September, 1868.

See W. E. H. LECKY, "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," (Preface,) 1869; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1858, January, 1864, and January, 1869; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1816, July, 1818, May, 1820, and April, 1869; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March and July, 1822; "North British Review" for November, 1854, and March, 1869; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1854.

Mil'more, (MARTIN,) an Irish-American sculptor, born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, September 14, 1844. He settled with his family in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1851, and became a pupil of Thomas Ball. His portrait-busts are especially praised. Died at Boston, July 11, 1883.

Milne, miln, (COLIN,) a Scottish divine and naturalist, born at Aberdeen. He was the author of a "Botanical Dictionary," "Indigenous Botany," etc. Died in 1815.

Milne, miln, (JOSHUA,) an English writer, born in 1776, was appointed actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Office. He published a valuable "Treatise on Annuities," in which he describes a new system of notation for the calculation of life-insurance.

Milne, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish missionary, born at Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire, in 1785. He was ordained in 1812, and went as an agent of the London Missionary Society to labour among the Chinese at Malacca, where he died in 1822.

Milne-Edwards, mĭln ĕd'wardz, [Fr. pron. mĕln à'doo-ärs',] (HENRI,) an eminent French naturalist, of English descent, born at Bruges in 1800. After he had taught natural history for some years in the Collége Henri IV. in Paris, he was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1838. He published "The Natural History of the Crustacea," (3 vols., 1834–41,) which is highly esteemed. In 1841 he obtained the chair of entomology in the Jardin des Plantes, and in 1844 was chosen adjunct professor of zoology and comparative physiology at the Faculty of Sciences. He succeeded I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as professor of zoology in 1862. Among his works are "Elements of Zoology," (4 vols., 1834–37,) which obtained considerable popularity, and "Researches into the Anatomy and Physiology of Polypi," (1842.) Died in 1885.

See article "Milne," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mil'nęr, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine and mathematician, born near Leeds in 1751. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he became in 1783 Jacksonian professor of experimental philosophy. He was subsequently appointed master of his college, (1788,) Dean of Carlisle, (1791,) and Lucasian professor of mathematics, (1798.) He was also twice elected vice-chancellor of his college. He was the author of a number of sermons and miscellaneous essays, and wrote a continuation of his brother Joseph's "Church History." He numbered among his friends Pitt and Wilberforce. Died in 1820.

Milner, (JOHN,) a learned Roman Catholic divine, born in London in 1752. He was the author of a "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities, of Winchester," and was a contributor to the "Archæologia." He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1826.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1810, and October, 1811.

Milner, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Halifax in 1628, became canon of Ripon. Died in 1702.

Milner, (JOSEPH,) an English divine, born near Leeds in 1744, was a brother of Isaac, noticed above. He became vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Hull in 1797. He wrote a "History of the Church of Christ," (5 vols., 1794–1812,) which is esteemed a standard work. It was completed by his brother, the Dean of Carlisle. Milner also published an "Answer to Gibbon's Attack on Christianity," and other works. Died in 1797.

See ISAAC MILNER, "Life of J. Milner," prefixed to his Sermons.

Milnes, mĭlnz, (RICHARD MONCKTON,) Baron Houghton, an English statesman and miscellaneous writer

* See note on preceding page.

born in Yorkshire in 1809. He graduated at Cambridge in 1831, and in 1837 was first elected a member of Parliament for Pontefract, which he continued to represent until 1863, when he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Houghton. As a member of the liberal conservative party, he was a prominent advocate of reform. Among his principal publications are "Poems, Legendary and Historical," "Palm-Leaves," (1844,) "Memorials of Many Scenes," and the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," (1848.) He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." Died August 11, 1885.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1847, article "Literary Legislators:" "North American Review" for October, 1839, and July, 1842.

Mil'nor, (JAMES,) D.D., an American Episcopal clergyman, born in Philadelphia in 1773, became rector of Saint George's Church, New York, in 1816. Died in 1845.

See "Memoir of James Milnor, D.D.," by REV. J. S. STONE.

Mī'lo, [Gr. *Μίλων;* Fr. MILON, me'lôN',] an athlete, celebrated for his prodigious strength, born at Crotona, in Italy, was a pupil of Pythagoras. He is said to have once carried a bull on his shoulders to the sacrifice, and killed it with a blow of his fist. In 509 B.C. he gained a signal victory over the Sybarites. When advanced in years, he found one day, in passing through a forest, a tree partly cleft by wedges. Having introduced his hands for the purpose of severing it entirely, the wedges fell out, but, his strength failing him, the parts closed again, retaining him a prisoner, and in this helpless condition he was devoured by wild beasts.

Mī'lo, (TITUS ANNIUS,) a famous Roman tribune, was a plebeian, and a man of unscrupulous character. He became tribune of the people in 57 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey. By his efforts to restore Cicero from exile he incurred the hostility of Clodius, with whom he fought in several bloody affrays. In the year 53 Milo was a candidate for the consulship. Before the electoral contest was decided, Milo and Clodius met, each with a band of armed slaves, and a fight ensued, in which Clodius was killed. Milo was tried for homicide, and, though defended by Cicero, was condemned, and exiled himself to Marseilles. Having taken arms against Cæsar in the civil war, he was killed in Lucania, 48 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro Milone;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" ELBERLING, "Narratio de T. A. Milone," 1840; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Milon. See MILO.

Milonof, Milonov, or **Milonow**, mee'lo-nof, (MICHAEL VASSILIEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in 1792, was the author of satires, epistles, and lyric poems, which enjoy great popularity. Died in 1821.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Miloradovitch, me-lo-rä'do-vitch, (MICHAEL ANDRIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born at Saint Petersburg in 1770. He fought with distinction against the Turks and Poles and in the campaigns against the French from 1799 to 1814, and attained the rank of general of infantry. He was appointed military governor of Saint Petersburg in 1819. He was killed in attempting to suppress the insurrection in that city, December 25, 1825.

Milosch. See OBRENOVITCH.

Mil'roy, (ROBERT H.,) an American general, born in Indiana about 1814. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about September, 1861, and served at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862. He commanded about 8000 men at Winchester, was attacked June 15, 1863, and retreated, but lost nearly half of his force.

Miltiade. See MILTIADES.

Mil-tī'ą-dēs, [Gr. *Μιλτιάδης;* Fr. MILTIADE, mêl'-te'ăd',] a celebrated Athenian general, who flourished about 500 B.C., was the son of Cimon. He became successor to his uncle Miltiades, who had made himself a despot or master of the Chersonese in Thrace, and he appears first in history as an arbitrary ruler. Darius of Persia having sent a great armament, under Datis and Artaphernes, to conquer Greece, Miltiades was chosen one of the ten generals of the Athenian army, which awaited the enemy at Marathon in 490 B.C. The Grecian army numbered about 10,000 men, and the Persian probably over 100,000. A regulation then prevailed that each of the ten generals should command by turns for one day. Some of them were averse to risking a battle. When the command devolved on Miltiades, he gained one of the most memorable and important victories recorded in history. To reward his patriotism and eminent services to national liberty, the Athenians decreed that he should have the foremost place in a painting which illustrated the battle. Having failed in an attack on Paros, he was fined fifty talents, which he could not pay, and about the year 489 died in prison of a wound received in the action just named. The famous general Cimon was his son.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Miltiades;" HERODOTUS, books iv. and vi.; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. iv.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" KIRCHMAIER, "Dissertatio de Miltiade," 1662.

Miltitz, von, fon mil'tits, (KARL,) a German prelate, born about 1490, became chamberlain to Leo X., who sent him in 1518 as nuncio to Germany, in order to conciliate Luther or counteract his influence. On this occasion he displayed much tact, and used flattery or persuasive means with some success. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1529.

Miltitz, von, (KARL BORROMÄUS ALEXANDER STEPHAN,) a German poet and musical composer, born at Dresden in 1781. Among his best compositions are the operas of "Saul" and "Georg Czerny." Died in 1845. His brother ALEXANDER was ambassador to Constantinople, and wrote a valuable work entitled "The Manual of Consuls." Died in 1843.

Mil'ton, [Lat. MILTO'NUS; It. MIL'TON or MILTONO, mêl-to'no,] (JOHN,) an immortal poet, and, if we except Shakspeare, the most illustrious name in English literature, was born in Bread Street, London, on the 9th of December, 1608. He was the eldest son of John Milton, a scrivener, and Sarah Bradshaw, (or Caston, according to some authorities.) His early education was directed by a private tutor,—Thomas Young, a zealous Puritan. A portrait of his beautiful features, taken by C. Jansen, at the age of ten, has been preserved. Before he entered college he was an excellent Latin scholar. In severe and systematic study he laid the foundations of his fame. In a letter to a friend, written some years later, he says, "It is my way to suffer no impediment, no love of ease, no avocation whatever, to chill the ardour, to break the continuity, or to divert the completion of my literary pursuits." His first English poems were versions of the 114th and 136th Psalms, (1623.)

In February, 1624, he was admitted as pensioner into Christ's College, Cambridge, where he acquired distinction as a Latin poet. Dr. Johnson expresses the opinion that Milton "was the first Englishman who, after the revival of letters, wrote Latin verses with classic elegance." He took the degree of Bachelor in 1628, and that of Master of Arts in 1632,—before which he had been subjected to a temporary rustication (and, some say, to corporal chastisement) for an unknown offence. "By the intention of my parents," says Milton himself, "I was destined of a child to the service of the Church, and in my own resolutions. Till coming to some maturity of years, and perceiving what tyranny had invaded the Church, that he who would take orders must subscribe SLAVE, and take an oath withal, . . . I thought better to prefer a blameless silence, before the sacred office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing."

In 1632 he left the university, and retired to his father's house at Horton, Buckinghamshire, where he remained five years, during which he is said to have read all the Greek and Latin writers. He also took lessons in music, which he loved, and in which he was very skilful. In this studious retirement, it appears, he wrote his beautiful poems "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas," (1637.) "Comus"—a drama in form, but essentially lyrical—was written and performed at Ludlow Castle in 1634, but not printed until 1637. "It is certainly," says Macaulay, "the noblest performance of the kind which exists in any language." "Lycidas" is contemptuously depreciated by Johnson as a "pastoral, easy, vulgar, and therefore disgusting."

But Hallam approves the judgment of a certain critic (whom he does not name) that "Lycidas" is "a good test of a real feeling for what is peculiarly called poetry." Milton's "Allegro" and "Penseroso" are universally admired. "It is impossible to conceive," says Macaulay, "that the mechanism of language can be brought to a more exquisite degree of perfection. These poems differ from others as ottar of roses differs from ordinary rose-water."

In 1638, attended by a servant, he visited Florence, Rome, and Naples, conversed with Galileo, then a "prisoner to the Inquisition," and received testimonials of honour and friendship from Carlo Dati, Francini, and Manso. He was admired as a great prodigy by these Italian celebrities. He returned in 1639, and opened in London a small boarding-school, in which he adopted a new system of education. His nephews, Edward and John Philips, were among his pupils. In 1641 he produced his first prose work,—a "Treatise of Reformation,"—which was followed by other arguments against the Established Church and Prelacy. He sympathized with the popular party in the great crisis of English liberty, but took no active part in the civil war which began in 1642.

At Whitsuntide, 1643, he married Mary Powell, whose father was a justice of the peace and a royalist of Oxfordshire. "The lady," says Dr. Johnson, "seems not much to have delighted in the pleasures of spare diet and hard study." A month after the marriage, she made a visit to her father's house, from which she refused to return. Having resolved to repudiate her, Milton published "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," (1644,) and other treatises on that topic, in his own justification. He also paid his addresses to a Miss Davis, until his wife implored forgiveness and was restored to favour. She became the mother of three daughters, who were all the children that Milton had.

He published in 1644 his "Areopagitica," or "Plea for Unlicensed Printing,"—probably his greatest prose work. "Many passages in this famous tract," says Hallam, "are admirably eloquent: an intense love of liberty and truth glows through it." He had taken a larger house in Barbican (about 1645) for the reception of scholars; but his wife's relations, to whom, when ruined by the civil war, he generously gave refuge, occupied his rooms. In March, 1648–49, he was appointed Latin secretary to the council of state, which was the highest executive power in the new republic. As an antidote to the "Eikon Basilike," *i.e.* the "Image (or Portrait) of the King,"—a work designed to excite commiseration for the sufferings of Charles I., (see GAUDEN,)—Milton produced his "Iconoclastes," (Eikonoklastes,) or "Image-breaker," and, by order of the council, appeared as the antagonist of the learned Salmasius, in reply to whom he wrote, in Latin, his celebrated work entitled "Defence of the English People," ("Defensio Populi Anglicani," 1650.) (See SALMASIUS.)

About 1654 he became totally blind. His "Defensio Secunda" (1654) contains an eloquent allusion to this privation. His wife died about 1653, and in 1656 he married Catherine Woodcock, who died in the following year. After serving the Protector Oliver as Latin secretary for four or five years, he retired about 1657 from public life, with a pension of £150. Before that date he had meditated the plan of a great epic poem. One of the subjects that presented was the exploits of King Arthur. After much deliberation, "long choosing and beginning late," he preferred the subject of "Paradise Lost," which at first he proposed to dramatize. At the restoration, (1660,) his prosecution was ordered, and he concealed himself in the house of a friend until the Act of Oblivion released him from danger. He married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshul, in 1664; and when the great plague raged in London, (1665,) he retired to Chalfont, Bucks, where his friend Ellwood had engaged a cottage for him. (See ELLWOOD, THOMAS.) In the course of the same year Milton showed to Ellwood the finished manuscript of "Paradise Lost," which the latter took home and perused. On returning it to the author, he remarked, "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say of *Paradise found?*" Milton sold his copy in April, 1667, to Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of five pounds and the promise of an equal sum after the sale of thirteen hundred copies. It was rather coldly received, only three thousand having been sold in the first eleven years. "Its admirers," says Johnson, "did not dare to publish their opinion."

He published in 1671 "Samson Agonistes," a tragedy, and "Paradise Regained," which he is said to have esteemed his most perfect production; but the public and the critics have not sanctioned this preference. Milton died in London, by "a silent expiration," on the 8th of November, 1674.

A manuscript of Milton's "On Christian Doctrine," ("De Doctrina Christiana,") found in the State-Paper Office, London, in 1823, was translated and published in 1825. The genuineness of this work, though sometimes called in question, is considered by the great majority of critics to be established beyond reasonable doubt.

Milton was not connected with any church, but appears to have favoured the Independents,—a politico-religious party. "He grew old without any visible worship," says Johnson; who adds, "His studies and meditations were an habitual prayer." His favourite authors among the Greeks were Homer and Euripides, and Shakspeare and Spenser among the English. His stature was rather below the middle height. In his youth he was so eminently and delicately beautiful as to be called "the Lady" of his college, though his habits were far from effeminate. He had a fair complexion and auburn hair. Portraits of him were taken at the ages of ten, twenty-one, and about sixty.

"Considered with respect to design," says Johnson, "'Paradise Lost' may claim the first place, and, with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind. . . . His [Milton's] great works were performed under discountenance and in blindness; but difficulties vanished at his touch: he was born for whatever is arduous; and his work is not the greatest of heroic poems, only because it is not the first." "Was there ever anything so delightful," says Cowper, "as the music of 'Paradise Lost'? It is like that of a fine organ,—has the fullest and the deepest tones of majesty, with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute; variety without end, and never equalled, unless, perhaps, by Virgil." Of Milton's prose writings, Macaulay observes, "They are a perfect field of cloth of gold. The style is stiff with gorgeous embroidery."

"It is certain," says Hume, "that this author, when in a happy mood and employed on a noble subject, is the most wonderfully sublime of any poet in any language, Homer and Lucretius and Tasso not excepted. More concise than Homer, more simple than Tasso, more nervous than Lucretius, had he lived in a later age and learned to polish some rudeness in his verses, had he enjoyed better fortune and possessed leisure to watch the returns of genius in himself, he had attained the pinnacle of perfection and borne away the palm of epic poetry."

"It may be doubted," says Walter S. Landor, "whether the Creator ever created one altogether so great as Milton,—taking into one view at once his manly virtues, his superhuman genius, his zeal for truth, for true piety, true freedom, his eloquence in displaying it, his contempt of personal power, his glory and exultation in his country's."

"Milton," says Macaulay, "did not strictly belong to any of the classes which we have described. He was not a Puritan. He was not a Freethinker. He was not a Cavalier. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in harmonious union. . . . We are not much in the habit of idolizing either the living or the dead. But there are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved pure, which have been declared sterling by the general consent of mankind, and which are visibly stamped with the image and superscription of the Most High. These great men we trust we know how to prize; and of these was Milton. . . . His thoughts are powerful not only to delight, but to elevate and purify. Nor

do we envy the man who can study either the life or the writings of the great poet and patriot without aspiring to emulate, not indeed the sublime works with which his genius has enriched our literature, but the zeal with which he laboured for the public good, the fortitude with which he endured every private calamity, the lofty disdain with which he looked down on temptation and dangers, the deadly hatred which he bore to bigots and tyrants, and the faith which he so sternly kept with his country and with his fame." ("Essay on Milton.")

Those who desire to know how this great poet is regarded by a nation whose taste and habits of thought differ most widely from those of the English, may consult the article "Milton" in the "Biographie Universelle," from the pen of the justly-celebrated French critic Villemain. He admits that Milton's picture of our first parents in Eden surpasses, in graceful and touching simplicity, anything to be found in the creations of any other poet, ancient or modern, and that the human imagination has produced nothing more grand or more sublime than some portions of "Paradise Lost."

See the article "Milton," in JOHNSON'S "Lives of the Poets;" TODD, "Life of Milton," 1801; KEIGHTLEY, "Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton," 1855; MASSON, "Life and Times of Milton," vol. i., 1859; TOLAND, "Life of Milton," 1698; SYMMONS, "Life of Milton;" HAYLEY, "Life of Milton," 1794; DR. CHANNING, "Remarks on the Character and Writings of Milton," 1828; MACAULAY, "Essays;" HUME, "History of England," chap. lxii.; J. MOSNERON, "Vie de Milton," 1804; EDWIN P. HOOD, "J. Milton, the Patriot and Poet," 1851; JOSEPH IVIMEY, "J. Milton, his Life and Times," 1832; C. R. EDMONDS, "J. Milton: a Biography," 1851; EDWARD PHILIPS, "Life of J. Milton," 1694; notice in the "North American Review" for July, 1838, by R. W. EMERSON; and the excellent article in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Mil'ton, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, the father of the poet. He was of an ancient Catholic family, and was disinherited for embracing Protestantism. Some of his tunes are contained in Ravenscroft's "Whole Book of Psalms," "The Triumphs of Oriana," and other contemporary publications. Died at an advanced age about 1646.

Milton, LORD. See FLETCHER, (ANDREW.)

Milutinovics or **Milutinowitsch**, pronounced alike me-loo-tee'no-vitch, (SIMON,) a Servian poet, born in 1791. He was the author of "Popular Songs of the Montenegrins," etc., "History of Servia from 1813 to 1815," and other works. Died in 1847.

Mī'mas, [Gr. Μίμας,] a giant said to have been destroyed by Jupiter. The island of Prochyte, near Sicily, was believed to rest upon his body.

Mim-ner'mus, [Gr. Μίμνερμος; Fr. MIMNERME, mĕm'nȧrm',] a Greek elegiac and lyric poet, born at Colophon about 630 B.C., was contemporary with Solon. The fragments of his poems have been published in the collections of Estienne, Brunck, and Boissonade; and, in a separate edition by Bach, Mimnermus is said to have invented the pentameter verse.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "Geschichte der Griechen Literatur," etc.; CHRISTIAN MARX, "Dissertatio de Mimnermo," 1831.

Mina, mee'nȧ, (Don FRANCISCO **Espoz y**—ês-pŏth'e,) a celebrated Spanish general, sometimes called EL REY DE NAVARRA, ("the King of Navarre,") born near Pampeluna in 1782. As a guerilla chieftain, he successfully defended Navarre against the French in 1808 and the succeeding campaigns. Having been created *marechal del campo* in 1813, he endeavoured to excite an insurrection against the government of Ferdinand VII., but, failing in the attempt, took refuge in France. After his return to Spain, in 1820, he became captain-general of the armies of Navarre, Galicia, and Catalonia. He held several high offices under Queen Christina, for whom he fought against Don Carlos. Died in 1836.

See MINAÑO, "Examen critico de las Revoluciones de España," 1837; MOLINE DE SAINT-YON, "Les deux Mina: Chronique Espagnole du XIXe Siècle," 3 vols., 1840; BURCKHARDT, "Riego und Mina," etc., 1835.

Mina, (XAVIER,) a Spanish officer, born in Navarre in 1789, was a nephew of the preceding. He undertook to liberate Mexico, which he entered in April, 1817, with a few hundred men. He gained several victories, but was captured and shot at Mexico in November, 1817.

Miñano y Bedoya, de, dȧ mĕn-yȧ'no e bȧ-do'e-ȧ, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish writer, born in the province of Palencia in 1779. He wrote "Letters from a Resident of Madrid," and a "History of the Spanish Revolution from 1820 to 1823," (in French.)

Mind, mĭnt, (GOTTFRIED,) a celebrated Swiss painter, born at Berne in 1768, was surnamed THE RAPHAEL OF CATS. He was the child of indigent parents, and a crétin, and was educated at Pestalozzi's institution for poor boys. His favourite subjects were cats and bears, which he delineated with unequalled skill and fidelity. He died in 1814, leaving numerous designs, which were sold at a high price.

Minderer, mĭn'dĕh-rĕr, (RAIMOND,) a German physician, born at Augsburg about 1570, was the discoverer of a new chemical compound, (acetate of ammonia,) since called Spiritus Mindereri. He published several medical works in Latin, and became physician to the emperor Matthias. Died in 1621.

Minderhout, mĭn'dĕr-hŏwt', a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1577, excelled in marine views, seaports, etc. Died in 1663.

Minelli, me-nel'lee, [Lat. MINEL'LIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch scholar, born at Rotterdam about 1625. He translated Terence into Dutch, and published numerous editions of the Latin classics, with notes, which had a high reputation at the time. Died in 1683.

Minellius. See MINELLI.

Mi'nẽr, (ALONZO AMES,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Lempster, New Hampshire, August 17, 1814, became pastor of a Universalist church in Massachusetts in 1839, and in 1842 accepted a pastorate in Boston. He was president of Tufts College, 1862–75, and has long been conspicuous in educational, temperance, and other reforms. Among his works are "Bible Exercises" and "Old Forts Taken," (1878.)

Mī'nẽr, (THOMAS,) an American physician, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1777. He wrote, conjointly with Dr. Tully, "Essays on Fevers and other Subjects," (1823.) Died in 1841.

Mī-ner'vạ or **A-the'nạ**, [Fr. MINERVE, me'nȧrv',] one of the greater divinities of the Roman mythology, corresponding nearly to the Greek Athena or Athene, [Gr. Ἀθήνη or Ἀθηνᾶ.] She was regarded as the goddess of wisdom, arts, and sciences, or a personification of the thinking, inventive faculty. According to a popular tradition, she was the offspring of the brain of Jupiter, from which she issued in full armour. She was always represented as a virgin. In war she was contradistinguished from Mars (the god of brute force) as the patroness of scientific warfare, and hence, according to the ancient poets, was always superior to him. The favourite plant of Minerva was the olive, and the animals consecrated to her were the owl and the serpent. Athena was the great national divinity of Attica and Athens, to which she is said to have given her name. Pope, in his "Temple of Fame," alludes to her twofold character as the patroness of arts and arms, where he says,

"There Cæsar, graced with both Minervas, shone."

In the Trojan war she fought for the Greeks. She was sometimes called Pallas, Parthenos, (*i.e.* "virgin,") Tritonia or Tritogeneia, and other names. The poets feigned that Neptune and Minerva disputed for the possession of Attica, which the gods promised to him or her who should produce the most useful gift to mankind. Neptune, striking the earth with his trident, produced a war-horse, and Minerva produced the olive, (the symbol of peace,) by which she gained the victory. She was usually represented with a helmet on her head, holding in one hand a spear and in the other an ægis, or shield, in the centre of which was the head of Medusa. There was a celebrated statue of Minerva, called *Palladium*, which was said to have fallen from the sky, and on which the safety of Troy depended.

See G. HERMANN, "Dissertatio de Græca Minerva," 1837; GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Minga, del, dĕl mĕn'gȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, of the Florentine school, lived about 1550–70.

Mingarelli, mĕn-gȧ-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born near Bologna in 1722, was a friend of Tiraboschi. Died in 1793.

See CAVALIERI, "Vita di Mingarelli," 1817.

Minghetti, mĕn-gĕt'tee, (MARCO,) an Italian statesman, born at Bologna, September 8, 1818. He had already obtained fame as a journalist and political economist, when in 1848 he was called to Rome, and became for a time minister of public instruction, but soon went north and joined the Sardinian army. He held various cabinet positions in the new kingdom of Italy, acting for several terms as prime minister, and wielding a great influence as an orator and writer. His principal work is "Della Economía pubblica," (1859.) Other works of his are "Opusculi letterari ed economici," (1872,) "Le Donne italiane nelle belle Arti," (1877,) and "La Chiesa e lo Stato," (1878.) Died December 10, 1886.

Mingotti, mĕn-got'tee, (CATERINA,) an Italian vocalist, of German extraction, born at Naples in 1728. She studied under Porpora, and performed with brilliant success in the principal cities of Europe. Died in 1807.

Mingotti, mĕn-got'tee, (REGINA,) an Italian singer, born at Naples, of German parents, in 1728. Her family name was VALENTINI. When a mere child she married an impresario named Mingotti, who recognized her vocal abilities and had her educated for the operatic stage. She made her first appearance in Dresden, and soon won a great reputation, which was extended by her tours in Spain, Italy, and England. Died in 1807.

Miniana, me-ne-ā'nā, (JOSÉ MANUEL,) a Spanish historian, born at Valencia in 1671. He wrote a continuation of Mariana's "History of Spain," (1733.) Died in 1730.

Minié, me'ne-ā', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French officer, born in Paris in 1810, was the inventor of the rifle called by his name. He was appointed by Napoleon III. superintendent of the school of ordnance at Vincennes, and received from him the sum of 20,000 francs. The Minié rifle was an immense improvement on anything of the kind that had previously been invented, both as regards precision and the extent of its range. Died December 14, 1879.

Minion and **Minjon**. See MIGNON.

Mino da Fiesole, mee'no dā fe-ĕs'o-lā, an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole about 1430. Among his works is a tomb of Paul II. at Rome. Died in 1486.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Minoochihr, Minoutchihr, or **Minûchihr**, mĭn-oo'chĭh'r, written also **Manucheher**, an ancient Persian king, the grandson (or, according to some authorities, the great-grandson) of Fereedoon, (Ferîdûn,) is said to have been the first of his nation who fortified cities with ramparts and ditches. With Minōōchihr ended the glory and power of the Peshdadian dynasty.

See "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works; ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi," 1832.

Mī'nos, [Gr. *Μίνως*,] a celebrated king and lawgiver of Crete, whose history is much obscured or embellished with fable. According to Homer, he was a son of Jupiter and Europa, a brother of Rhadamanthus, and the father of Ariadne and Deucalion. He was renowned for his justice and moderation, and it was fabled that after his death he became a judge of the souls which entered the infernal regions. He has by some writers been identified with Manu, (or Menu,) the great Hindoo lawgiver.

Minos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, supposed to have been a grandson of the preceding, with whom, however, he has been confounded by some writers. He was the husband of Pasiphaë, and had many children. He is said to have been the first Greek prince that had an important naval power. The Cretans ascribed to Minos their laws and political institutions, which served as a model for the legislation of Lycurgus. According to one tradition, he was cruel and tyrannical, and compelled the Athenians, whom he vanquished, to pay him an annual tribute in the form of boys and virgins, who were devoured by the Minotaur.

Mi'not, (GEORGE RICHARDS,) an American jurist and historian, born at Boston in 1758. His principal works are a "Eulogy on Washington," "History of Shays's Rebellion," and "History of Massachusetts Bay." Died in Boston, January 2, 1802.

Min'ọt, ? (LAWRENCE,) an English poet, whose works were discovered by Tyrwhitt while he was preparing an edition of Chaucer. He lived about 1330–50.

Min'o-taur, [Gr. *Μινώταυρος*; Lat. MINOTAU'RUS; Fr. MINOTAURE, me'no'tōR',] a monster of classic mythology, represented as half man and half bull. According to the legend, he was the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull which was sent to Minos by Neptune; he was kept in the great labyrinth of Crete, was fed with youths and maidens whom the Athenians sent to Minos as tribute, and was finally killed by Theseus.

Min'tha or **Men'tha**, [Gr. *Μίνθη*,] a nymph, fabled to have been beloved by Pluto and changed by Ceres into the plant known as mint.

Minto, LORD. See ELLIOT.

Min'to, (WALTER,) a Scottish mathematician, born in Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1786. He was the author of several scientific works, and became professor of mathematics at Princeton College, New Jersey. Died in 1796.

Mintrop, mĭn'trop, (THEODOR,) a distinguished German painter and designer, born at Heithausen, in Bavaria, in 1814. He produced designs in crayon, and several oil-paintings of religious subjects. Among his works are "The Riches of the Year," and "The Apotheosis of Bacchus." Died July 4, 1870.

Minturni, mĕn-toor'nee, (ANTONIO SEBASTIANO,) an Italian poet and canonist, born in Terra di Lavoro, was noted for his learning. Died in 1574.

Minut, de, dẹh me'nü', (GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse about 1520. He was patronized by Catherine de Médicis, and was a friend of J. C. Scaliger. He published treatises on medicine, theology, and other subjects. Died in 1587.

Minutianus, me-nu-she-a'nus, [It. MINUZIANO, me noot-se-ā'no,] (ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian printer, born at San Severo about 1450. He published the first complete edition of Cicero, and issued from his press numerous classics of great beauty and accuracy. Died about 1525.

Minutius or Minucius (mĭ-nu'she-us) **Fe'lix**, an early Christian writer, supposed to have been a native of Africa, lived in the third century. He was the author of a work entitled "Octavius," written in defence of Christianity. A good edition of it was published by Gronovius in 1707.

See BOUCHARD, "Dissertatio de Minutio Felice," 1685; HEINRICH MEIER, "Commentatio de Minucio Felice," 1823.

Minutoli, me-noo'to-lee, (HEINRICH MENU,) BARON, a distinguished writer, of Italian extraction, born at Geneva in 1772. He served in the Prussian army, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1820 he accompanied the scientific expedition sent by the Prussian government to Egypt, and published, (in German,) after his return, a "Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon and Upper Egypt," (2 vols., 1824.) Among his other works is "Recollections of a Soldier." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and was appointed by the king, Frederick William, tutor to Prince Charles. Died in 1846.

Minutoli, (JULIUS,) a lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1805. He was appointed in 1851 consul-general for Spain and Portugal. He published a work entitled "Spain and its Progressive Development." Died November 5, 1860.

Min'ỹ-as, [Gr. *Μινύας*,] a fabulous personage, said to be a son of Neptune, a king of Bœotia, and the ancestor of the MINYÆ, (*Μινύαι*,) a race of heroes celebrated in the most ancient epic poetry of Greece. The Argonauts were mostly descendants of Minyas, and were called Minyæ.

Minzocchi, mĕn-zok'kee, or **Menzocchi**, mĕn-zok'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì about 1500, was a pupil of Genga. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Sacrifice of Melchisedec," "The Fall of Manna," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1574.

Minzoni, mĕn-zo'nee, (ONOFRIO,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1734, became professor of philosophy at Venice. He was the author of a collection of sonnets of great beauty. Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Miolan-Carvalho, me'o'lŏN' kăr'vă'lo', (CAROLINE

FÉLIX,) a French vocalist, born at Château-Roux in 1829. She performed with success in Paris and London as an operatic singer.

Miollis, me'o'lèss', (SEXTIUS ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Aix in 1759. He was wounded at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. He became a general of division in 1799, and obtained command of all the French forces in Northern Italy in 1805. In 1809 he entered Rome, where, having expelled the pope, he remained, with the title of governor, until 1814. Died in 1828.

Mionnet, me'o'nȧ', (THÉODORE EDME,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1770. He wrote a "Descriptive Catalogue of Greek and Roman Medals," (7 vols., 1806–35,) a standard work, which still ranks among the best of its kind, a treatise "On the Rarity and Value of Roman Medals," etc., (2 vols., 1847,) and other similar works. Died in 1842.

Miot, me'o', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,) Comte de Melito, a French statesman, born at Versailles in 1762. He was minister of the interior at Naples under Joseph Bonaparte. He died in 1841, leaving "Memoirs of the Consulate, the Empire, and King Joseph," (3 vols., 1858.)

Mirabaud, me'rȧ'bō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1675. He made a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," which had great popularity at the time. He also translated the "Orlando Furioso," and published several treatises on various subjects. The atheistical work entitled "Système de la Nature" was for a time attributed to Mirabaud, but is now known to have been written by Baron d'Holbach. Mirabaud was elected to the French Academy in 1726. Died in 1760.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Mirabeau, de, dẹh me'rȧ'bō', (BONIFACE RIQUETTI,) VICOMTE, a brother of Gabriel, noticed below, was born at Bignon in 1754. He served in the army of the United States about 1780. In 1789 he became a royalist member of the States-General, and was opposed to his brother in politics. He was so bloated by drinking that he was nicknamed "Barrel Mirabeau," ("Mirabeau Tonneau.") He was noted for his sarcastic wit. "In any other family," said he, "I should pass for a reprobate *(mauvais sujet)* and wit; but in mine I am regarded as a fool, but a sedate man." When his famous brother reproved him for his intemperance, he wittily replied, "Of all the vices of our family, that is the only one which you have left for me." He emigrated in 1790, and joined the royalist army on the Rhine. Died in 1792.

Mirabeau, de, dẹh me'rȧ'bō' or mîr'ạ-bō', (HONORÉ GABRIEL **de Riquetti**, (dẹh re'kȧ'te',) originally **Arrighetti**,) COMTE, a famous French orator and statesman, was born at Bignon, near Nemours, March 9, 1749. His family was of Italian extraction. He was the oldest surviving son of the Marquis de Mirabeau and Marie Geneviève de Vassan. The last representative of that stormy and highly-gifted race, he inherited a passionate nature, a frank and open temper, and a mind of great amplitude of grasp and prodigious activity. The education which he received under the strict discipline of his father was far from judicious. In his fifteenth year he was sent to a boarding-school in Paris, where he made rapid progress in ancient and modern languages and mathematics, also in music and the fine arts. In compliance with his father's will, he entered the army in 1767. The next year, by an amorous intrigue, he provoked the ire of the marquis, who caused him to be imprisoned in the Isle of Rhé. In 1769 he obtained liberty to serve in Corsica against Paoli, where he won golden opinions, and returned in 1770 with the brevet of captain. It puzzled his father to find a proper sphere for one whom he called a windmill, a whirlwind, one who "had swallowed all formulas." On one occasion he writes, "I pass my life in cramming him with principles."

In 1772 young Mirabeau married Marie Émilie de Covet, a daughter of the Marquis de Marignan, and became a resident of Aix. For running into debt, he was banished to Manosque, near the Alps, where he wrote an "Essay on Despotism." Having again displeased the grim marquis by some venial error, he was confined, by a *lettre de cachet*, in the castle of If, in 1774, and was finally separated from his wife, who was not inconsolable on that account. He was removed in 1775 to the castle of Joux; and, having liberty to walk out on parole, he formed an ardent attachment for Sophie Monnier, unhappily married to a man four times older than herself. With her he eloped in 1776, and went to Amsterdam, where he earned fair wages by translating Watson's "Philip II." and doing other literary jobs. The parliament of Besançon indicted him for abduction, and sentenced him to death. In May, 1777, the police-officers arrested him in Holland and consigned him to the prison of Vincennes, where he was kept forty-two months, apparently ruined, but still indomitable in spirit. Presenting himself before the court which had condemned him as contumacious, he pleaded his cause with such power that the sentence was annulled. He again met his father on amicable terms; for it is recorded among his few conventional virtues that he loved his father to the end. The marquis, however, left him to his own resources for a supply of money.

From about 1783 to 1788 he led a wandering life in England, France, and Germany, supporting himself by his wits, teeming with grand projects, and often engaging in questionable intrigues. Under the auspices of Franklin, he published an eloquent essay "On the Order of Cincinnatus," (1784,) which was followed by a tract "On the Opening of the Scheldt." A polemical tract on the water-company of Paris, in reply to Beaumarchais, produced a prodigious effect. In 1786 Calonne (partly from a desire to remove him out of the way) sent him on a secret mission to Berlin, where he met the Great Frederick, and collected materials for an important work,—"The Prussian Monarchy,"—which appeared in 1788. The States-General, which were convoked for May, 1789, offered to him a congenial arena for the exertion of his gigantic energies against the system of organized injustice and oppression which for ages had afflicted France. After he had been rejected with contempt by the noblesse of Provence, he was chosen triumphantly by the *Tiers-État* of Aix and Marseilles. He preferred to represent Aix. Aiming at reform by moderate means, he made overtures for co-operation with the ministry, but was coldly received by Necker, and went away in ill humour. On the 23d of June, 1789, he gave a decisive direction to the Revolution by his famous speech in reply to the king's usher, De Brézé, who reminded the Assembly that the king had ordered them to disperse:—"The Commons of France have resolved to deliberate. We have heard what the king has been advised to say; and you, who cannot act as his organ in the States-General,—you, who have here neither seat nor vote nor right of speech,—you are not the person to remind us of it. Go and tell your master that we are here by the will of the nation, and that nothing but the power of bayonets can drive us hence!" The usher quickly vanished, and Mirabeau became the master-spirit of the National Assembly. "Mirabeau's spiritual gift," says Carlyle, "will be found to be verily an honest and great one; far the strongest, best practical intellect of that time." His brief and pithy sentences became the watchwords of the Revolution; "his gestures were commands, his motions were *coups d'état*." Exchanging the rôle of tribune for that of a statesman, he soared above the intrigues of party and the ideal abstractions that were in vogue. "Where others grope darkly," says Lamartine, "he aims surely, he advances directly. . . . The philosophy of the eighteenth century, modified by prudence and policy, flows out all formulized from his lips. His eloquence, imperative as law, is only the gift of impassioned reasoning."

He advocated the abolition of the double aristocracy of lords and bishops, the spoliation of the Church, and the formation of the national guard, but he demanded for the king an absolute veto and the initiative in making war and peace. One of his greatest triumphs as an orator was won over Barnave, on the latter question, in 1790. Loud explosions of popular fury greeted him when it was known that he favoured the royal veto. As he entered the Assembly to speak on the question, he said to

a friend, "I will either leave the House in triumph, or be torn to fragments." He gained his point, and restored his popularity. In the last part of his career he became more conservative, and formed a secret alliance with the court, from which he received large sums of money. He doubtless cherished an ambition to be prime minister of France.

In January, 1791, he was chosen president of the National Assembly. "Never had this office been so well filled," says Dumont. On parting with Dumont, who left Paris at the date just named, Mirabeau said, "I shall die at the stake, and we shall never, perhaps, meet again. That base faction whom I now overawe [the Jacobins] will again be let loose upon the country. I have none but direful anticipations." He died April 2, 1791. Among his last words were, "Envelop me with perfumes and crown me with flowers, that I may pass away into everlasting sleep." His strong constitution had been ruined by inordinate passions and immoral pleasures carried to the greatest excess, but veiled under a decorous exterior after he had attained eminence as a legislator. He had the art of enlisting men of talents in his service and appropriating their productions, on which he impressed the seal of his originality. Dumont, Clavière, and Duroverai were, perhaps, the chief persons who thus assisted him. Mirabeau had given development and outward form to the French Revolution; but to control it was beyond his power. His indomitable will might for a time direct or overawe the fury of the populace; but he possessed no virtues which could inspire the better portion of the people with that trust and confidence without which there can be no stability for any government.

Alluding to the resemblance between Mirabeau and Chatham, Macaulay observes, "Sudden bursts which seemed to be the effect of inspiration, short sentences which came like lightning, dazzling, burning, striking down everything before them, . . . in these chiefly lay the oratorical power both of Chatham and Mirabeau. . . . In true dignity of character, in private and public virtue, it may seem absurd to institute any comparison between them; but they had the same haughtiness and vehemence of temper. In their language and manner there was a disdainful self-confidence, an imperiousness before which all common minds quailed. . . . There have been far greater speakers and far greater statesmen than either of them; but we doubt whether any men have, in modern times, exercised such vast personal influence over stormy and divided assemblies." (Article on "Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See MIRABEAU, "A Life-History," London, 2 vols., 1848; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," book i.; CARLYLE, "Essays," vol. i.; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," 2d series; CHAUSSARD, "Esprit de Mirabeau," 2 vols., 1797; VICTOR HUGO, "Étude sur Mirabeau," 1834; F. LEWITZ, "Mirabeau, Bild seines Lebens," etc., 2 vols., 1852–53; CADET DE GASSICOURT, "Essai sur la Vie privée de Mirabeau," 1800; J. MERILHOU, "Essai historique sur la Vie de Mirabeau," 1825; LOUIS DE MONTIGNY, "Mémoires biographiques, littéraires et politiques de Mirabeau," 8 vols., 1833–41; DUMONT, "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," 1832; PITHOU, "Abrégé de la Vie de Mirabeau," 1791; "Mémoires sur Mirabeau et son Époque," (anonymous,) Paris, 4 vols., 1824; SCHNEIDEWIND, "Mirabeau und seine Zeit," 1831.

Mirabeau, de, (JEAN ANTOINE RIQUETTI,) MARQUIS, surnamed SILVERSTOCK, a brave French officer, born in Provence in 1666, was the grandfather of the great orator Mirabeau. His ancestors, the Arrighettis, were exiled from Florence in 1267. He was called "Vendôme's right arm." At the battle of Cassano, in 1706, where he commanded a regiment, he received twenty-seven wounds, one of which was in the neck. In consequence of this, he wore a *silver stock* to support his head. He married, and lived many years after that action.

See "Mémoires de Mirabeau;" CARLYLE, "Essays," vol. i.

Mirabeau, de, (VICTOR RIQUETTI,) MARQUIS, the self-styled "Friend of Men," born at Perthuis in 1715, was the son of the preceding, and father of the great orator. A proud, eccentric person, of violent passions and powerful intellect, he was regarded as the reverse of a "friend" by most men who had intercourse with him. His hobby was Political Economy, in which he was a disciple of Du Quesnay. He published on that science able and voluminous works, some of which were received with favour. His "Friend of Men," ("Ami des Hommes,") which appeared about 1755, made a great sensation, though its style was extremely rugged, quaint, and tortuous. He lived mostly in Paris, and was ambitious to direct affairs of state. It is reported that he obtained from the ministry no less than fifty-four *lettres de cachet*, arbitrary warrants to imprison his children and others. Died in 1789. "Out of all which circumstances," says Carlyle, "there has come forth this Marquis de Mirabeau, shaped into one of the most singular, sublime pedants that ever stepped the soil of France. There never entered the brain of Hogarth or of rare old Ben such a piece of humour as in this brave old Riquetti nature has presented us ready-made. For withal there is such genius in him, rich depth of character, indestructible cheerfulness and health breaking out in spite of these divorce-papers, like strong sunlight in thundery weather."

Mirabella, me-rȧ-bel′lȧ, (VINCENZO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Syracuse in 1570. He wrote a "History of Syracuse," and other works. Died in 1624.

Miræus. See LEMIRE.

Miraflores, de, dȧ me-rȧ-flō′rĕs, (MANUEL de Pando,) MARQUIS, a Spanish historian, born at Madrid, December 24, 1792. He was several times sent on important embassies, and was in later life prominent as one of the principal ministers of the government. His chief works relate to the history and politics of his own times. Died in Madrid, March 17, 1872.

Miramon, me-rȧ-mŏn′, (MIGUEL,) a Mexican general, born about 1832. He became the leader of the clerical party which began to wage war against Juarez in 1858. He was defeated in a decisive battle in December, 1860, and went into exile. He afterwards returned, and fought for Maximilian, and was executed with him in June, 1867.

Miranda, me-rȧn′dȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a South American patriot, born at Caraccas about 1750. Having entered the French army, he served in the American campaigns of 1779 and 1781, and in 1792 became general of division under Dumouriez. In the campaign of 1793 he was defeated by the allies at Neerwinden, and was brought to trial for mismanagement on this occasion, but he was acquitted. Being condemned by the Directory in 1797, he took refuge in England, and on his return to Paris, in 1803, was a second time banished. He sailed in 1806 to Venezuela, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to found a republic. He was arrested in 1812 by the Spanish government, and imprisoned at Cadiz, where he died in 1816.

See J. BIGGS, "History of Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America;" DUMOURIEZ, "Mémoires."

Miranda, de, dȧ me-rȧn′dȧ, (Don JUAN GARCIA,) a Spanish artist, born at Madrid in 1677, became painter to the king, Philip V. Died in 1749. There were several other painters of the same family.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.

Miranda, de, dȧ me-rȧn′dȧ, (SA,) one of the earliest Portuguese poets, born at Coimbra about 1495. He was one of the founders of Portuguese literature, and is said to have been the first to employ the metres of Dante and Petrarch. He was the author of sonnets and dramas, but his reputation rests chiefly on his poetical epistles and eclogues. Died in 1558.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" BOUTERWEK, Histoire littéraire;" A. DE VARNHAGEN, "O Panorama."

Mirandola. See PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA.

Mirbel, de, dẹh mêr′bĕl′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS BRISSEAU,) an eminent French botanist, born in Paris in 1776. He was appointed by the empress Josephine superintendent of the gardens of Malmaison in 1803, and in 1808 became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and adjunct professor of botany and vegetable physiology to the Faculty of Sciences. He afterwards held several public offices, and in 1828 was appointed professor of culture in the Jardin des Plantes. Among his principal works are "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology," (3 vols., 1815,) and "Natural History of Vegetables," etc., (15 vols., 1826,) written in conjunction with Lamarck, also "Researches on the Marchantia Polymorpha," and other treatises of great value, contributed

to the "Journal de Physique" and various other scientific periodicals. He likewise assisted Sonnini in his "Natural History of Plants." Mirbel gave great attention to structural botany, in which branch of the science he was really eminent, although his views have been to a great extent superseded. Died in 1854.

See PAYEN, "Éloge historique de M. de Mirbel," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mirbel, de, (LIZINSKA AIMÉE ZOÉ RUE,) the wife of the preceding, was born at Cherbourg in 1796. She acquired a high reputation as a miniature-painter. Among her best works may be named the portraits of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orléans, the Count of Paris, Madame Guizot, and Émile de Girardin. She obtained several medals, and was appointed after the restoration miniature-painter to the king. Madame Mirbel ranks as one of the best of modern miniaturists. Her portraits are remarkable for correctness and finish, as well as for vigour and spirited expression and for harmony of colour. Died August 31, 1849.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts," 1849.

Mirecourt, de, dẹh mèr'koor', (EUGÈNE JACQUOT,) a French *littérateur*, born November 19, 1812. The latter part of his name was assumed from the name of his native village, Mirecourt, in the Vosges. He early adopted literature as a profession, and in 1845 attracted attention by an attack on Alexandre Dumas, entitled "The House of Alexandre Dumas & Co., Manufacturers of Novels." In 1854 he commenced the publication of a series of volumes under the general title of "Les Contemporains," which consisted of gossipy and semi-scandalous articles upon the literary celebrities of the hour. Many of these involved him in lawsuits. After one hundred volumes had been published, Mirecourt founded a weekly paper under the same title and with a similar aim. He also wrote a number of inferior romances. Died February 13, 1880.

Mirepoix, de, dẹh mèr'pwâ', (CHARLES PIERRE GASTON FRANÇOIS **de Lévis**—dẹh lâ've',) DUC, a French general, born in 1699. He became a marshal of France in 1757. Died in 1758.

Mirevelt. See MIEREVELT.

Mir Hasan, meer hâ'sạn, a poet of India, who lived at Fyzabad and Lucknow and died in 1786. He wrote (in the Urdu language) "The Magic of Eloquence," (a romance,) "The Rose-Garden of Iran," etc.

Mir'i-am, [Heb. מִרְיָם,] a prophetess, a sister of Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver. She sang a song of triumph after the children of Israel had passed through the Red Sea.

See Exodus xv. 20; Numbers xii.

Mirkhond, mir'kond', a celebrated Persian historian, born in 1433, was the author of a work entitled "Garden of Purity, or History of Prophets, Kings, and Caliphs." There are manuscripts of this history in the libraries of Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, and portions of it have been translated into French and several other languages. Died in 1498.

Mir Muhammadi Soz, meer mûh-hâm'mâ-dee sŏz, a Hindostanee poet, who lived at Lucknow, but became a dervish, and died in 1800. He wrote much elegant but licentious verse.

Miromesnil, de, dẹh me'ro'mạ'nèl', (ARMAND THOMAS HUE,) a French minister of state, born in the Orléannais in 1723. He was keeper of the seals from 1774 to 1787. Died in 1796.

Mir Taki, (or **Taqi,**) meer tâ'kee, a Hindostanee (Urdu) poet, born at Agra. He lived mostly at Lucknow, and died in 1810. Many critics give him the first place in Urdu poetry, but others consider him inferior to Sauda. He left a great number of poems.

Mirza. See MEERZÂ.

Mi-se'nus, [Gr. Μισηνός; Fr. MISÈNE, me'zạn',] a Trojan warrior, distinguished for his valour and his skill as a trumpeter, was called ÆOL'IDES by Virgil. After the capture of Troy, he went to Italy with Æneas, whom he served as a trumpeter. He is said to have been drowned by a Triton who was envious of his musical skill.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book vi. 162–174.

Misri-Effendi, mis'ree ẽf-fẽn'dee, a Turkish poet and enthusiast, born in Egypt about 1660. He celebrated in verse the incarnation of Jesus Christ. Died in 1710.

Missiessy, me'se'ạ'se', (ÉDOUARD THOMAS BURGUES,) a French admiral, born in Provence in 1754. He commanded a squadron which, in May, 1805, was sent to the Antilles, and in 1809 commanded the naval forces at Antwerp. Died in 1832.

Misson, me'sŏn', (FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN,) a French writer, born at Lyons, was of a Protestant family, and settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Having visited Italy in 1687, he published, after his return, an account of his travels, which was commended by Addison for its lively and faithful descriptions. Died in 1721.

Mistral, mès'trâl', (FREDERI, or FRÉDÉRIC,) a French (Provençal) poet, born at Maillane, September 8, 1830. His most noted work is the pastoral epic "Mirèio," (1859; in English by H. Crichton, 1868, and by H. W. Preston, 1872,) which was the basis of Gounod's opera "Mireille," (1864.) He also wrote "Calendau, Pouémo nouveau," (1867,) and "Lis Isclo d'Or," ("The Golden Shoes," 1875.) Mistral is one of the principal members of the group of writers called *felibres*, (who aim at a restoration of Provençal literature,) and prepared a Provençal Dictionary.

Mitch'ẹl, (JOHN,) an Irish adventurer, born in the county of Derry in 1815. He was for a time associate editor of the Dublin "Nation," and subsequently of "The United Irishman," which, however, was soon suppressed by the British government, and Mitchel was sentenced to fourteen years' banishment to Australia in 1848. In 1854 he escaped to the United States, and became an editor successively of "The Southern Citizen" and "The Richmond Examiner," violent pro-slavery and secession journals. In 1874 he returned to Ireland and was elected to Parliament, but before taking his seat he died, March 19, 1875.

Mitchel, (ORMSBY MACKNIGHT,) an eminent American astronomer, born in Union county, Kentucky, in 1810. Having graduated at West Point in 1829, he became in 1834 professor of mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy at Cincinnati College, Ohio. He first suggested the erection of an observatory at Cincinnati, and the successful accomplishment of the enterprise was chiefly due to his efforts; and the institution, of which he became director, was provided through his exertions with one of the finest telescopes to be found in the United States. He delivered popular lectures on astronomy at various places, and published, besides other works, "Planetary and Stellar Worlds," which was very favourably received. In 1859 he became director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Union army in August, 1861. He moved with a small army from Tennessee to Alabama in April, 1862, surprised Huntsville, and distinguished himself by his energy. Having been promoted to the rank of major-general, he was appointed commander of the department of the South, about August, 1862. He died of yellow fever at Beaufort, South Carolina, in October of that year.

Mitch'ell, (Sir ANDREW,) a distinguished diplomatist, born in Edinburgh about 1695, was elected to Parliament in 1747, and in 1751 was appointed resident minister at Brussels. He was ambassador-extraordinary to Berlin in 1753, and acquired considerable influence over Frederick the Great, whom he succeeded in detaching from the interests of France. Died in 1771.

See "Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell," by A. BISSETT, 1850; THIÉBAULT, "Souvenirs de vingt Ans de Séjour à Berlin."

Mitchell, (ANDREW,) a Scottish naval officer, born about 1757, attained the rank of vice-admiral of the white in 1799, and in 1802 was appointed commander-in-chief on the coast of America. Died in 1806.

Mitchell, (Sir DAVID,) a naval commander under the reign of William III., rose to be rear-admiral of the blue in 1693. He was afterwards employed in important missions to Russia and Holland. Died in 1710.

Mitch'ell, (DONALD GRANT,) a distinguished American writer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1822.

Having graduated at Yale College in 1841, he made the tour of Europe, and published after his return, under the pseudonym of IK MARVEL, "Fresh Gleanings; or, A New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," (1847.) His principal works are "Reveries of a Bachelor," (1850,) "Dream Life," (1851,) "The Judge's Doings," (1854,) "My Farm of Edgewood," (1863,) "Wet Days at Edgewood," (1864,) "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," (1864,) "Dr. Johns," (1866,) "Rural Studies," (1867,) "Pictures of Edgewood," (1869,) and "About Old Story-Tellers," (1878.) He was appointed in 1853 United States consul at Venice.

Mitchell, (ELISHA,) D.D., an American chemist and divine, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1793, became professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina in 1817, and subsequently of chemistry in the same institution. Being appointed State surveyor, he first discovered the fact that the mountains of North Carolina are the highest in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. While exploring one of these heights, in 1857, he was killed by a fall from a precipice. His name has been given to one of the highest summits.

Mitchell, (JOHN KEARSLEY,) M.D., an American physician, born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1796. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He published a treatise "On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers," (1849,) and lectures on scientific subjects, which are highly esteemed and have been translated into foreign languages. Died in 1858.

Mitchell, (JOSEPH,) a Scottish poet and dramatist, born about 1685, was the author of a tragedy entitled "The Fatal Extravagance," "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera, and a number of poems. Died in 1738.

Mitchell, (MARIA,) LL.D., a distinguished American astronomer, born in the island of Nantucket in 1818. She published, besides other astronomical treatises, a memoir on a telescopic comet discovered by her in 1847. A gold medal was conferred upon her by the King of Denmark for this discovery. Miss Mitchell was appointed professor of astronomy at Vassar College soon after the opening of that institution in 1865, a position which she held until 1888. Died June 28, 1889.

See MRS. HALE, "Woman's Record of Distinguished Women."

Mitchell, (ROBERT B.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1825. He became a brigadier-general of the Union army about April, 1862, and commanded a division at Perryville, October 8 of that year. Died 1882.

Mitchell, (S. WEIR,) M.D., an American physician and physiologist, a son of Dr. J. K. Mitchell, noticed above, was born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1829. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He has particularly distinguished himself by his researches on the chemical nature and physiological action of the venom of serpents. Among his numerous contributions to medical science we may name "Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake," etc., published among the Smithsonian Contributions, (1860,) "Experiments and Observations upon the Circulation in the Chelonura Serpentina," (Snapping-Turtle,) etc., published among the Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, 1862, and "Researches on the Physiology of the Cerebellum," (see the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" for April, 1869.) He has also published (with Drs. Keen and Morehouse) an excellent work on the "Effects of Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves," (1864.) Dr. Mitchell is a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, and of numerous other scientific institutions.

Mitchell, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar, born in London in 1783. He studied at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1813 began the publication of a series of essays on Aristophanes and Athenian manners, in the "Quarterly Review," which won for him a high reputation. He afterwards published an excellent translation of several comedies of Aristophanes into English verse; also an edition of Sophocles, and five dramas of Aristophanes, (with English notes.) He died in 1845, leaving unfinished an edition of his "Pentalogia Aristophanica."

Mitchell, (Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTONE,) a Scottish traveller, born in Stirlingshire in 1792. He served in the Spanish campaigns from 1808 to 1814, and in 1827 sailed to Australia, where he was soon after appointed surveyor-general. He gave the name of Australia Felix to a region hitherto unexplored, and ascertained the courses of the Glenelg, the Darling, and other rivers. He published, among other works, "Outlines of a System of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes," (1827,) "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," etc., (2 vols., 1838,) and "Australian Geography," etc., (1850.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geographical Society. Died in 1855.

Mitchell, (WALTER,) an American divine and *littérateur*, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1826. He is the author of "Bryan Maurice," a novel, and of several poems. Among the latter is the often-quoted "Tacking Ship off Shore."

Mitch'ill, (SAMUEL LATHAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician and naturalist, born on Long Island in 1764. In 1786 he graduated as doctor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He became in 1792 professor of chemistry, natural history, and philosophy in Columbia College, New York. He was for many years associate editor of the "Medical Repository." He was elected to the United States Senate in 1804, and in 1820 was appointed professor of botany and materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He published "Observations on the Absorbent Tubes of Animal Bodies," and other scientific works. Died in 1831.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i

Mitelli, me-tel'lee, or **Metelli**, mā-tel'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian painter and engraver of great merit, born near Bologna in 1609, was a pupil of Dentone and Falcetta. His principal works are perspective and architectural pieces, in which his friend Michael Angelo Colonna painted the figures. Among their masterpieces are the frescos in the palace of Cardinal Spada at Rome. Mitelli died in 1660, at Madrid, whither he had been invited by Philip IV.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Mitelli, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in 1634, was a son of the preceding. His prints after Correggio and the Caracci are ranked among his best works. Died in 1718.

Mit'ford, (JOHN,) an English writer and journalist, was editor of the "Bon-Ton Magazine," "Quizzical Gazette," and other periodicals of the kind. He was the author of a naval romance entitled "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," and several popular ballads. Died in 1831.

See TIMPERLEY, "Encyclopædia of Literary Anecdote."

Mitford, (JOHN FREEMAN,) an English statesman and jurist, born in 1748, was a brother of the historian, noticed below. He studied at New College, Oxford, and, having been admitted to the bar, was elected to Parliament for Beer-Alston in 1789. He became attorney-general in 1799, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1801, and in 1802 lord chancellor of Ireland, being created at the same time a peer, with the title of Baron Redesdale. On the death of Mr. Pitt he resigned his office of chancellor. Died in 1830.

Mitford, (MARY RUSSELL,) a charming English writer, born in Hampshire in 1786. Her father was a physician of more than ordinary talent and culture, whose improvidence, however, and luxurious tastes had involved him in pecuniary embarrassment. In order to relieve his necessities, Miss Mitford devoted herself to authorship at an early age, and published in 1806 three volumes of poems, which met with severe criticism from some of the leading journals. Her next publications were the tragedies of "Julian," (1823,) "The Foscari," (1826,) "Rienzi," (1828,) and "Charles I.," several of which were favourably received. She had previously contributed to the "Ladies' Magazine" a series of sketches of English life, which appeared in 1832 under the title of "Our Village," etc., (5 vols.) The genial spirit, graceful simplicity, and freshness of feeling displayed in

these tales won for them the favour of all classes, and they passed rapidly through many editions. Among Miss Mitford's other works we may name "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," "Stories of American Life by American Writers," "Recollections of a Literary Life," (3 vols., 1852,) and "Atherton, and other Tales," (1854.) Died in 1855.

See the "Life of Mary Russell Mitford, told by herself in Letters to her Friends," edited by the REV. A. G. K. L'ESTRANGE, London, 1870; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1854.

Mitford, (WILLIAM,) an English historian, born in London in 1744. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently studied law at the Middle Temple. He was appointed in 1769 a captain in the South Hampshire Militia, where he acquired the friendship of Gibbon, the future historian, at that time an officer in the same regiment. Mitford published in 1774 his "Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages," which was followed by a "Treatise on the Military Force," etc. Having visited France and Italy, he was appointed, after his return, lieutenant-colonel of the Hampshire Militia, (1779,) and was subsequently returned to Parliament, as a Tory, for Newport, Beer-Alston, and New Romney. He brought out in 1784 the first volume of his "History of Greece," completed in five volumes in 1818. Its style is characterized by great spirit and warmth of colouring, and displays uncommon learning and research, but it is strongly tinctured with the anti-democratic prejudices of the author. Died in 1827.

"The Athenian democracy," says an able critic in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "is treated by him with extreme injustice. Scarcely anything can be imagined more partial or more false than his picture of the great conflict between Athens and Philip of Macedon. Philip, as he represents him, unites the perfections of a king, a hero, and an accomplished statesman; Demosthenes, on the contrary, is a demagogue, violent, venal, and dishonest." "Mitford's History of Greece is," says De Quincey, "as nearly perfect in its injustice as human infirmity will allow."

See MACAULAY, Review of "Mitford's History of Greece;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1808; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mĭth'ra or **Mĭth'ras,** [Gr. *Mίθρας*; Lat. MITH'RAS; Sanscrit, MĬT'RA or MĬTRAS,] a deity of the ancient Persians, usually regarded as the god of the sun; but he is more properly the god of day, and, in a higher and more extended sense, the god of light, presiding over the movements and influence of the principal heavenly bodies, including the five planets and the sun and moon. By the followers of Zoroaster he was regarded as the chief of the Izeds, (a class of angelic beings,) and in a particular manner as presiding over the light which mortals enjoy on earth, (but as distinct from the sun,) and as a mediator between men and Ormuzd. The primary signification of the Sanscrit *Mitra* is a "friend;" and Mithra would seem to be the representative of light as the friend of mankind and as the mediator between earth and heaven. In this character of mediator, as well as in some other respects, he would seem to approach the character of AGNI, (which see.) In the time of the emperors the worship of Mithra was introduced extensively into Italy and other parts of the Roman empire. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, seated or kneeling on a bull, into which he is thrusting the sacrificial knife; at his side are the evening and morning star, and near at hand a dog, a lion, and other animals, the signification of which is at present very imperfectly understood.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book ii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Mithridate. See MITHRIDATES.

Mith-rĭ-dā'tēs, [Gr. *Μιθριδάτης* or *Μιθραδάτης*; Fr. MITHRIDATE, me'tre'dăt',] a Persian name, borne by several kings of Pontus, who were descended from Artabazes, a Persian noble. It is supposed to be derived from *Mithra,* (the sun,) and signifies "given by the sun." Little is known of Mithridates I., who was the son of Ariobarzanes.

Mithridates II., the son of Ariobarzanes II., began to reign about 337 B.C. He extended his dominions by conquest, and was called the founder of the kingdom of Pontus. In a war with Antigonus he was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death, about 303 B.C.

Mithridates III., a son of the preceding, succeeded his father, and made conquests in Paphlagonia. He died after a reign of thirty-six years, and was succeeded by his son, Ariobarzanes III.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Mithridates IV., of Pontus, the son of Ariobarzanes III., began to reign probably about 245 B.C., when he was a minor. He waged a successful war against Seleucus Callinicus, who, to obtain peace, gave him his own sister in marriage, with one or two provinces as a dowry. He is supposed to have died in 190 B.C. His successor was Pharnaces I.

Mithridates V., surnamed EVERGETES, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Pharnaces I., whom he succeeded in 156 B.C. He was a steadfast ally of the Romans, who ceded to him the province of Phrygia. After a peaceful reign, he died about 122 B.C.

Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, surnamed EU'PATOR, and more commonly called THE GREAT, born about 135 B.C., was the son of Mithridates V., whom he succeeded about the age of fifteen. He had great political and military talents, and is said to have been master of twenty-five languages. In the early part of his reign he found scope for his ambition in the conquest of Colchis and of the Scythian tribes which roamed on the north of the Euxine. His attempt to acquire Cappadocia by fraud and force was resisted by the Roman senate about 93 B.C. After forming an alliance with Tigranes, King of Armenia,—then the most powerful monarch of Asia,—he took the field in the year 88 with about 250,000 men, and defeated the Romans in several actions. In the same year he instigated a general massacre of the Romans resident in Asia Minor, of whom it was computed that 80,000 fell in one day.

In the year 87 he sent a large army into Greece, where he was opposed by Sulla and defeated at Chæronea, 86 B.C. Timbria, with another Roman army, invaded Bithynia and gained a decisive victory in the year 85. The next year Sulla and Mithridates made a treaty of peace, by which the latter abandoned his recent conquests. Muræna, who had obtained command of the Roman army, with some flimsy pretext renewed hostilities, and was completely defeated on the river Halys in 82 B.C. As the Roman senate had not ratified the treaty which he signed with Sulla, Mithridates made great preparations for war, which was renewed in 74, when two Roman armies, under Lucullus and Cotta, entered Bithynia. Defeated with great loss by Lucullus at Cyzicus and Cabiri, Mithridates, retarding the pursuit of the Romans by the riches he threw in their way, took refuge in the kingdom of Tigranes (who was his son-in-law) about 72 B.C., and gave orders that his wives Monima, Berenice, etc. should be put to death.

Tigranes, having espoused his cause, was defeated at Tigranocerta by Lucullus in 69, and at Artaxata in 68 B.C. Mithridates then entered Pontus, and in 67 B.C. gained a great victory over the Romans under Triarius, and recovered his kingdom. Lucullus, whose victorious career had been interrupted by a mutiny of his troops, was superseded in 66 by Pompey the Great, who soon terminated the war. After losing a battle, the King of Pontus fled to Lake Mæotis, (now the Sea of Azov,) and offered terms of peace, to which Pompey did not accede. While he was busy in raising a new army among the Scythians and other barbarous tribes, his son Pharnaces conspired against him, so that, to avoid the fate of a captive, he took poison, in the year 63 B.C. After Hannibal, Mithridates was the most formidable enemy Rome ever encountered. Cicero considered him superior in power and character to any other king against whom the Romans ever waged war.

See APPIAN, "Mithridatica;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" JUSTIN, "History:" WOLTERSDORF, "Commentatio Vitam Mithridatis Magni per annos digestam sistens," 1813; DION CASSIUS, "Fragmenta;" PLUTARCH, "Life of Lucullus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" NIEBUHR, "Kleine Schriften."

Mith-rĭ-dā'tis, [Gr. *Μιθριδάτις*,] a daughter of the preceding, died with her father by taking poison, B.C. 63.

Mitre, mē'trà, (BARTOLOMÉ,) an Argentine president, born at Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1821, was a journalist in Montevideo during the early part of the nine years' siege, in which he also bore arms; went to Bolivia in 1846, taught in a military college, and fought against Peru; became a journalist in Valparaiso, was colonel of artillery in the decisive campaign against the tyrant Rosas in 1852, and became a leader in the movement for the independence of the state of Buenos Ayres from the remaining states of the Argentine Confederation. He was successively minister of war and governor, was defeated by President Urquiza at Cepeda in 1859, but overthrew him at Pavon, September 11, 1861, and became first President of the reorganized Argentine Republic. He was commander-in-chief of the "triple alliance" against Paraguay, 1865–70. He was distinguished as a poet, journalist, and novelist, and was author of an "Historia de Belgrano."

Mitscherlich, mĭtsh'ẹr-lĭk', (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) a distinguished German scholar, born in Thuringia in 1760, was professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Göttingen. He published in 1800 an excellent edition of the Odes and Epodes of Horace. Died in 1854.

Mitscherlich, (EILARD,) an eminent German chemist, born near Jever in 1794. He studied at Heidelberg and Göttingen, and in 1819 was invited to Stockholm by Berzelius, whose notice he had attracted by his valuable discoveries in isomorphism. After his return to Germany (1821) he became professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He was chosen a member of the French Institute in 1852. He published a "Treatise on Chemistry," ("Lehrbuch der Chimie," 2 vols., 1829–40,) which has a very high reputation, and wrote contributions to Poggendorf's "Annalen" and to other journals. Died in 1863.

Mittarelli, mĕt-tà-rel'lee, (NICCOLÒ JACOPO, afterwards GIOVANNI BENEDETTO,) an Italian theologian, born in Venice in 1707. He wrote a "History of the Camaldules," ("Annales Camaldulenses," 9 vols., 1755–73,) a work of some merit. Died in 1777.

Mittermaier, mit'ẹr-mī'ẹr, (KARL JOSEPH ANTON,) a celebrated German statesman and jurist, born in Munich in 1787. He was successively professor of law at Bonn and Heidelberg, president of the preparatory parliament at Frankfort in 1848, and soon after member of the National Assembly. He published a number of valuable legal treatises, among which we may name "The Common Civil Process of Germany compared with that of Prussia and France," (1826.) Died August 29, 1867.

Mitzler (or **Mizler**) **von Kolof**, mĭts'lẹr fon ko'lof, (LORENZ CHRISTOPH,) a German writer on music, born in Anspach in 1711. He published a "Musical Library," ("Musikalische Bibliothek," 4 vols., 1736–54,) and other works. Died at Warsaw in 1778.

Miv'art, (SAINT GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in London, November 30, 1827. He was educated at King's College, London, and Saint Mary's College, Oscott, and became a Roman Catholic in 1844. In 1851 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1874 he was made professor of biology in the (Catholic) University College at Kensington. Among his books are "Genesis of Species," (1871,) "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy," (1872,) "Man and Apes," (1873,) "Lessons from Nature," (1876,) "Contemporary Evolution," (1876,) "The Cat," (1881,) "Nature and Thought," (1883,) etc.

Mjölnir. See THOR.

Mnasalcas, nạ-sål'kạs, [Gr. Μνασάλκας,] an epigrammatic poet, a native of Sicyon, supposed by some to have lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Mnemon, nee'mon, a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.

Mnemosyne, ne-mos'ĭ-ne, [Gr. Μνημοσύνη; Fr. MNÉMOSYNE, nà'mo'zèn',] in the Grecian mythology, the goddess of memory, was the daughter of Uranus, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mnesicles, nĕs'e-klèz, [Gr. Μνησικλῆς,] an able Greek artist, of the age of Pericles, flourished about 433 B.C. He was the architect of the Propylæa of the Athenian Acropolis.

Mnesimachus, ne-sim'ạ-kus, [Gr. Μνησίμαχος; Fr. MNÉSIMAQUE, nà'ze'màk',] an Athenian comic poet of the fourth century before the Christian era, was esteemed one of the finest writers of the so-called middle comedy. There are a few fragments of his plays extant.

Mnestheus. See MENESTHEUS.

Mnioch, mnee'ok, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Prussian poet, born at Elbing in 1765, wrote a number of popular lyrics, among which we may name "The Song of the Grave," and "Song of the Masons at Saint John's Festival." Died in 1804.

Mo'ab, [Heb. מוֹאָב,] the son of Lot, was the father of the Moabites, who inhabited the country east of the Dead Sea and the Jordan. (See Genesis xix.)

Moâweeyah, **Moawiyah**, or **Moawyah**, mo-ä'-wee'yah,* written also **Muawia**, **Mauweiah**, and **Moâveah**, [in German, MOAWIJAH, MUAWIJJAH, or MOAWIJE,] a celebrated caliph, born at Mecca in 610 A.D., was the founder of the Omeyyad dynasty. He was the great-grandson of Omeyyah, who was the head of a powerful family of the Koreish, and cousin-german to Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib, the grandfather of Mohammed. He subjected Arabia to his power about 660, and deposed Hassan, the son of Alee, (Aĭ.) He was an able and successful but unscrupulous ruler. He died in 680, and was succeeded by his son, Yezeed, (Yezĭd.) His grandson, MOÂWEEYAH II., born in 660, became caliph in 683. He abdicated in 683 or 684 A.D.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. v.

Mo'bẹr-lў, (GEORGE,) D.C.L., an English bishop, born at Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1803. He was educated at Winchester, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1825, becoming a tutor and Fellow of the same college. He was head-master of Winchester School, 1835–68, and in 1869 was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury. He published several volumes of sermons, and various educational and theological works, and was prominent as a High-Church prelate. Died in 1885.

Möbius or **Moebius**, mö'be-ûs, (AUGUST FERDINAND,) a German astronomer and mathematician, born at Schulpforte in 1790. In 1844 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Leipsic. He published, among other scientific treatises, "The Barycentric Calculus, a New Expedient for the Analytic Treatment of Geometry," (1827,) and "Manual of Statics." Died in 1868.

Mocchetti, mok-ket'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Como in 1766, published "Philosophical Odes." He became in 1815 physician to Caroline, Princess of Wales. Died in 1839.

Mocchi, mok'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Florence in 1580; died in 1646.

Mocenigo, mo-chà-nee'go, (ALVISIO,) born in 1701, was elected Doge of Venice in 1763. He pursued a pacific policy. Died in 1778.

Mocenigo, (GIOVANNI,) brother of Pietro, noticed below, was born in 1408. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1478. The country being devastated by famine and the plague, and at the same time invaded by the Turks, he made peace in 1479 with the Sultan, Mahomet II. Died in 1485.

See MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi di Venezia."

Mocenigo, (LUIGI I.,) succeeded Pietro Loredano as Doge of Venice in 1570. The most important events of his rule were the capture of the isle of Cyprus by the Turks, and the victory of Lepanto, gained by the Venetians and their allies under Don John of Austria, (1571.) Died in 1577.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Mocenigo, (LUIGI II.,) succeeded Valieri as doge in 1700. He governed with great wisdom and ability, and prevailed on the Venetians to keep a strict neutrality during the war of the Spanish succession. Died in 1709.

See MURATORI, "Annales d'Italia."

Mocenigo, (PIETRO,) became Doge of Venice in 1474, having previously greatly distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks. Died in 1476.

* There is a great diversity in the accentuation as well as in the spelling of this name. Hammer-Purgstall, than whom there is no higher authority, places the full accent on the penultima; and we have thought it safe to follow his example.

Mocenigo, (SEBASTIANO,) brother of Luigi II., succeeded Cornaro as Doge of Venice in 1722. Died in 1732.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Mocenigo, (TOMMASO,) an able Venetian statesman, born in 1343. He was elected doge in 1414. The Venetian fleet defeated that of the Sultan in 1416. During his administration the republic was prosperous and powerful. Died in 1423.

Mocetto, mo-chet'to, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian artist had a high reputation as an engraver. He lived about 1470–1500.

Mochnacki, moK-nät'skee, (MAURICE,) a Polish patriot and historian, born in Galicia in 1804. He became in 1825 associate editor of the "Warsaw Journal," and in 1830 published an excellent treatise "On the Polish Literature of the Nineteenth Century," which was instrumental in founding a new school of poetry in Poland. He was a prominent leader in the insurrection of 1830 against the Russian government. On the fall of Warsaw he took refuge in France, and began a "History of the Polish Revolution," which he did not live to complete. Died in 1834.

Mocquard, mo'kär', (CONSTANT,) a French politician and *littérateur*, born at Bordeaux in 1791. He practised law in his early life. During the reign of Louis Philippe he became a friend and adherent of Louis Napoleon, who in 1848 appointed him his private secretary. He performed an important part in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, after which he was *chef du cabinet* of the emperor for many years. He published a collection of criminal trials, "Nouvelles Causes célèbres," (6 vols., 1847.) Died in 1864.

Mo-deer', [Sw. pron. mo-dïr',] (ADOLF,) a Swedish naturalist and economist, born in 1738, published several works. Died in 1799.

Modena, mod'à-nâ, (GUSTAVO,) a popular Italian writer and tragic actor, born at Venice in 1803. He made his *début* in 1826 at Rome. He became an orator of the radical party during the revolutionary movement of 1847, and published "Popular Dialogues," ("Dialoghetti popolari.") Died at Turin, February 22, 1861.

Modena, da, dâ mod'à-nâ, or **Mutina,** moo'te-nâ, (TOMMASO BARISINI,) an eminent Italian painter, supposed to have been born at Módena in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among his master-pieces we may name an altar-piece of the Virgin and Child.

Mo-des-ti'nus He-ren'nĭ-us, a Roman jurist of the third century, was one of the counsellors of the emperor Alexander Severus, and was appointed preceptor to Maximinus the Younger. He wrote a number of legal works, of which only fragments are extant.

Modi, mo'de, or **Moði,** written also **Mode,** [that is, "the Courageous," from a root cognate with the Danish *mod* and German *muth*, "courage,"] a son of Thor, destined to survive the destruction of the world at Ragnaröck. In the renovated world he will share with Magni the possession of their father's hammer, *(mjölnir,)* and direct their efforts towards putting an end to all strife.

Modigliano, mo-dël-yâ'no, (GIAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called FRANCESCO DA FORLÌ, born at Forlì about 1550. His works are principally historical pieces of a religious character, some of which have great merit.

Mo'dĭ-us, (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish philologist and jurist, born near Bruges in 1536; died in 1597.

Mod-jes'ka, (HELENA,) a Polish actress, born at Cracow about 1843. She married M. Modjeska when she was seventeen years old. After his death in 1865 she married one Chlapowski, a journalist, and after her great success upon the Warsaw stage they removed to California, where she first appeared in an English-speaking part in 1877, since which time she has won many triumphs.

Moe, mō'ẹh, (JÖRGEN ENGEBRETSEN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Hole, in Sigdal, April 22, 1813. He was educated in the University of Christiania, and from 1845 to 1853 was professor of divinity in the national military school. In 1875 he was appointed Bishop of Christiansand. He published "Songs, Ballads, and Staves," (1840,) "Norske Folke-eventyr," (1841; prepared partly by Asbjörnsen, except in later editions,) "I Brönden og i Tjernet," (1851,) "En liden Julegave," ("A Little Christmas-Gift," 1859,) etc. Died at Christiansand, March 27, 1882.

Moebius. See MÖBIUS.

Moehler. See MÖHLER.

Moehsen. See MÖHSEN.

Moellendorf. See MÖLLENDORF.

Moeller. See MÖLLER.

Moerike. See MÖRIKE.

Mœris, mee'ris, or **Myris,** mī'ris, [Gr. *Μοῖρις* or *Μύρις*,] a king of Egypt, who, according to Herodotus, reigned about 1400 B.C. He is said to have been a pacific monarch, and to have adorned the kingdom with many monuments and temples, at Thebes, Edfou, etc.

Mœris Ælius, mee'ris ee'lĭ-us, a Greek lexicographer, surnamed ATTICISTA, is supposed to have lived in the time of Adrian. His only work extant is a "Lexicon Atticum," or vocabulary of Attic and Hellenic words.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Moeser. See MÖSER.

Mof'fạt, (JAMES CLEMENT,) D.D., a Scottish-American clergyman, born at Glencree, in Galloway, May 30, 1811. He came to America in 1833, and graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and afterwards studied at Yale College. He was then for two years a tutor at Princeton, professor of Greek and Latin in Lafayette College, 1839–41, of Latin and history in Miami University, 1841–52, professor of Greek and Hebrew in Cincinnati, 1852–53, of Latin in Princeton, 1853–54, and of Greek, 1854–61, and professor of church history at Princeton after 1861. Among his works are "Introduction to the Study of Æsthetics," (1856,) "Life of Chalmers," "Comparative History of Religions," (1871,) "Summer Ramble in Scotland," (1873,) "Alwyn, a Poem," (1875,) "The Church in Scotland, a History," (1882,) "General Church History in Brief," (1884,) etc. Died in 1890.

Mof'fạt, (ROBERT,) a Scottish missionary, born near Edinburgh in 1795, set out for Africa about 1816. He spent more than twenty years in the southern part of that country, and about 1840 published "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa." He also translated the New Testament and Psalms into the Bechuana tongue. Mr. Moffat was father-in-law of the African explorer, Dr. Livingstone. Died Aug. 10, 1883.

Mogilas, mo-hee'lâs, (PETROS,) a Russian prelate, of a Wallachian family, born about 1600. He studied in Paris, became a monk in 1625, and in 1632 was consecrated Metropolitan of Kieff. He prepared a "Catechism," (1645,) and the celebrated "Orthodox Confession" of 1640, adopted as a standard by the patriarchs and synods of the Greek Church. Died in 1647.

Mohallal, mo-hăl'lạl, (**Ada-Ben-Rebiah,**) an Arabian poet, born at Diarbekir, lived about 600 A.D. He first fixed the rules and metre of Arabian poetry. He was an uncle of the poet Amrool-Kais.

Mo-hăm'med or **Ma-hom'et,*** written also **Mohamed** and **Muhammed,** [Arabic pron. mo-ham'med; Fr. MAHOMET, mä'o'mä'; Ger. MOHAMMED, mo-hâm'mĕt, or MUHAMMED, mōō-hâm'mĕt; It. MAOMETTO, mâ-o-met'to, or MACOMETTO, mâ-ko-met'to; Lat. MOHAM'MED or (rarely) MOHAM'MEDES, (gen. of both, MOHAMMEDIS,) or MUHAMMED; Port. MAFOMA, mâ-fo'mâ; Sp. MAHOMET, mâ-o-mĕt',] a celebrated religious teacher and pretended prophet, the founder of one of the most widely diffused religions of the globe, was born at Mecca about 570 A.D. The year of his birth is not positively ascertained; the authorities are divided between 571 and 569, but the former date appears to be generally regarded as the more probable one. Both his parents belonged to the Koreish, at that time the most influential of all the Arabian tribes. His father, Abdallah, who was of the family of Hâshem, was regarded as the handsomest youth of his time. He married A'mĭnah, of the noble family Zohrah. Their only child was Mohammed, the

* This name is often pronounced, especially by the poets, mah'ho-met' or mā'ho-met, an accentuation derived, in all probability, from the French. (See Introduction, page 13.) Mahom'et (with the accent on the penultima) is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic.

future prophet. Amĭnah possessed, it is said, a peculiarly nervous temperament, and used to fancy, while between sleeping and waking, that she was visited by spirits. It is probable that Mohammed inherited from his mother his constitutional tendency to epilepsy, as well as his most remarkable mental peculiarities. Many marvellous stories are told of the circumstances attending his birth. It is related, among other things, that his mother experienced none of the pangs of travail. As soon as her child was born, he raised his eyes to heaven, exclaiming, "There is no God but God, and I am his prophet!" That same night the fire of Zoroaster, which, guarded by the Magi, had burned uninterruptedly for more than a thousand years, was suddenly extinguished, and all the idols in the world fell down.†

When his son was only two months old, Abdallah died; (according to some accounts, he died two months before the birth of Mohammed.) Amĭnah for a short time nursed her infant herself, but sorrow soon dried the fountains of her breast, and the young child was committed to the care of Halceemah, (Halĭmah,) a shepherd's wife, with whom he remained about five years. It is related that when Haleemah showed the child to a celebrated soothsayer, (Kâhin,) who was an idolater, the latter exclaimed, "Kill this child!" Haleemah snatched away her precious charge and fled. Afterwards the Kâhin explained to the excited multitude: "I swear by all the gods," said he, "that this child will kill those who belong to your faith; he will destroy your gods, and he will be victorious over you." When Mohammed was four years old, he was seized, while at play, with a nervous fit, which was supposed to be epilepsy. As this disease was ascribed to supernatural influence, his nurse was alarmed, and was anxious to return him to his mother; but she was at last prevailed on to keep him somewhat longer. When he had completed his sixth year, his mother died. For the next two years he lived with his grandfather, Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib, who appears to have regarded him with great fondness. At his death, Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib recommended the orphan to the care of his son, the noble-minded Aboo-Tâlib.

When only twelve years old, Mohammed accompanied his uncle on a trading expedition to Syria. Near Bostra they met with an Arabian monk named Baheerâ or Sergius. It is said that Aboo-Tâlib, for some reason not explained, found it necessary to send the young Mohammed home again, and that Sergius took charge of him and accompanied him to Mecca. Early Christian biographers assert that Mohammed received his revelations from this monk; and he himself tells us in the Koran that he was accused of having been taught by a foreigner. It is not improbable that on his different journeys to Syria he learned many facts respecting the religions of Western Asia; but how far the knowledge of such facts influenced his future career must ever remain a subject of conjecture.

When Mohammed was twenty-five years of age, his uncle, Aboo-Tâlib, proposed to him that he should take charge of the merchandise which Khadîjah, (or Khadee'-jah,) a rich widow of Mecca, was about to send to the markets of Syria. He accepted the proposal, and appears to have fulfilled his charge with judgment and with entire fidelity. Khadîjah was so well pleased with him on his return that she offered him her hand. Although she was forty (lunar) years of age, and he but twenty-five, it was considered by the family of Mohammed as a very desirable connection. Their nuptials were celebrated with a magnificent feast and great rejoicings. This marriage raised Mohammed to an equal position with the wealthiest inhabitants of Mecca. His moral character, moreover, appears to have inspired universal esteem and confidence, and he was generally known by the surname of El-Ameen, (El-Amîn,) or "the Faithful." For several years after his marriage he continued his commercial journeys, visiting, with the caravans, the Arabian fairs and markets of Syria. But, being now above the necessity of anxiously toiling for a subsistence, he had leisure to give free scope to the natural tendency of his mind, which inclined him to religious meditation and speculation. "He had," says Carlyle, "no school learning; of the thing we call school learning, none at all. The art of writing was but just introduced into Arabia; it seems to be the true opinion that Mahomet never could write. Life in the desert, with its experiences, was all his education."

Until his fortieth year Mohammed appears to have been a devout worshipper of the gods of his fathers. About this time he began to entertain serious scruples respecting the worship of idols. His followers ascribe the change to a divine revelation; but others have suggested that his scruples were probably excited by a more extensive acquaintance with the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, which he may have acquired from his wife's cousin, War'ăkă, who had, it is said, once been a Jew and afterwards became a Christian, and who made withal some pretensions to astrology. Supposing these conjectures to have a basis of truth, it was perhaps fortunate for the new prophet's claims to an original revelation that Warăkă died a short time before Mohammed publicly proclaimed his divine mission. But, however his thoughts may have been first directed to the subject of religion, there is every reason to believe that he was, at least in the early part of his career, sincere and unselfish in his desire to convert his countrymen to a better faith. He appears to have thought long and deeply, and to have had many mental struggles, before he resolved to announce himself as a divine teacher. He was of a nervous and melancholic temperament, and there were times, during the period of doubt and conflict which preceded the annunciation of his great mission, when he was strongly tempted to commit suicide by throwing himself down from a precipice. (See Sprenger's "Life," p. 105.) In all his trials he found a great support in his faithful wife Khadîjah, who was the first, as he himself declared, among all his nation that believed in him. "God thus ordained it," says Ibn Ishâk, "that his duties might be made easy to him; for, as often as he had to hear reproachful language, or was accused of falsehood, or was cast down, she cheered him up and inspired him with courage, saying, 'Thou speakest the truth.'" We may well suppose, with Carlyle, that "of all the kindnesses she had done him, this of believing the earnest, struggling word which he now spoke was the greatest." For a considerable time Mohammed preached his new doctrines respecting the unity and glorious attributes of God to his household and intimate friends only. In three years he had made, we are told, only fourteen converts; but among these were the high-spirited, devoted, and indomitable Alee, (Alĭ,) who was afterwards surnamed the "ever-victorious Lion of God," (see ALEE,) and Aboo-Bekr, whose character for good sense, benevolence, and straightforward integrity contributed not a little to the respectability and ultimate success of the new religion.

In the fourth year of his mission, in obedience, as he alleges, to an express command from heaven, Mohammed resolved to make a public declaration of his faith. He addressed himself to the Koreish and others, asking them, "If I were to tell you that there is an army on the other side of that mountain, would you believe me?" "Yes," they answered, "for we do not consider thee to be a liar." He then said, "I come to warn you; and if you do not believe me, a great punishment will befall you;" he told them they must renounce idolatry, and make a profession of the one true God; that unless they did so they could have no true happiness in this life nor salvation in the life to come. He formally separated himself from the polytheists, and publicly condemned their religion. A powerful opposition was in consequence organized against him,—his uncle, Aboo-Lahab, (lâh'hab,) and Aboo-Sofiân, (of the family of Omeyyah,) the principal leader of the Koreishites, being among the number of his bitterest enemies. Not only the prophet himself, but his disciples were for a time in extreme danger; he owed his life to the influence of the powerful family of Hâshem, and especially to the magnanimity, courage, and indomitable firmness of his uncle, Aboo-Tâlib, who, although he refused to accept the new faith, resolved, at whatever cost, to protect his kinsman. Every form of persuasion and menace was tried upon him in vain. To

† It may be proper to observe that some of the most wonderful of these stories are not found in the earlier accounts of Mohammed's life, and are clearly the inventions of a later age.

the hostile Koreishites, who urged him to give up to their vengeance the blasphemer of his country's gods, he answered with indignant scorn, and declared that if they should slay his nephew the lives of the chiefs of their tribe should pay for the life of Mohammed. They were thunder-struck at his boldness and awed by his invincible determination. But, while they hesitated to provoke the vengeance of the Hâshemites by laying violent hands upon Mohammed, they persecuted his disciples in a hundred ways, insulting and imprisoning those of the better class, and starving and torturing such as had no wealth, position, or family connections to protect them. Under the pressure of this persecution many converts to the new faith apostatized; and Mohammed, fearing that others might desert him, advised some of his followers to leave Mecca and seek refuge in Abyssinia, which was ruled, he said, by a just and pious king. The subsequent conduct of the Abyssinian monarch proved that the confidence of the prophet was not misplaced.

In spite of all opposition, the new doctrines continued to spread. In the sixth year of Mohammed's mission two important conversions took place,—the prophet's kinsman Hamzah, surnamed, on account of his bravery, the "Lion of God," and Omăr, who had at first been a bitter opponent of the Islâm, but afterwards became one of its most zealous and powerful defenders. (See OMAR.)

Ten years after the commencement of his mission, (that is, about 619 A.D.,) Mohammed lost by death his generous and faithful wife, Khadîjah, and his noble-minded uncle and protector, Aboo-Tâlib. He appears to have been greatly cast down by these severe afflictions, and seldom went out of his house. Meanwhile, his enemies seemed to have become more exasperated than ever by the failure of all their efforts to prevent the spread of the new religion. In this extremity, his uncle, Aboo-Lahab, who had hitherto been one of his most determined and bitter opponents, but upon whom now devolved the duty of protecting his kinsman, came forward with singular magnanimity and said to Mohammed, "Go wheresoever thou wilt, and do what thou wast accustomed to do when Aboo-Tâlib was alive: I swear by the gods of my country that no harm shall befall thee while I live." But a few days afterwards some one said to Aboo-Lahab, "Do you know what your nephew says of your father? he says he is in hell." Aboo-Lahab asked Mohammed if the charge was true. The prophet had the hardihood to answer, "Your father died an idolater; and every idolater goes to hell." Upon this, Aboo-Lahab withdrew his protection.

So long as Khadîjah lived, Mohammed may be said to have been a strict monogamist. Shortly after her death the daughter of Hakeem and wife of Othmân asked the prophet why he did not marry. "Whom shall I marry?" said he. She replied, "If thou wishest a virgin, take Ayeshah, the daughter of Aboo-Bekr; if a widow, take Sawdah, the daughter of Zamah,—she believes in thee." He instantly replied, "I will marry them both."

After Mohammed was abandoned by Aboo-Lahab, another uncle, El-Abbâs, (the brother of Aboo-Tâlib, and ancestor of the Abbasside caliphs,) became his protector. Meanwhile the faith which had been rejected at Mecca was eagerly embraced in the neighbouring city of Medina. A numerous and powerful deputation from the most influential families of the latter city waited on the prophet, and in a solemn covenant promised, with an oath, that if he would come and live with them they would protect him as they would protect their own wives and children. The offer of this powerful aid did not come a moment too soon. His enemies, headed by Aboo-Sofiân, had been unremitting in their efforts to procure his destruction. At length it was formally and publicly resolved that he should be slain. In order to baffle the vengeance of the Hâshemites, and to divide the guilt of his death, it was agreed that one man from every family should at the same moment plunge his sword into the heart of their victim. Nothing now remained for him but death or instant flight. At the dead of night, accompanied by his faithful friend Aboo-Bekr, he silently escaped from his house. The generous and devoted Alee, covered with the shawl of the prophet, laid himself down on the bed of his master. Meanwhile Mohammed and Aboo-Bekr had fled to the cave of Thor, about a league from Mecca: there they remained three days. According to one account, their enemies, after exploring every hiding-place in the vicinity, came to the mouth of the cave. But, a spider having providentially spread her web over the entrance, the Koreishites, deeming it impossible that Mohammed could have entered there, turned back from their pursuit. Perhaps a more probable explanation is that as the Koreishites knew Medina to be the destination of the fugitives, they never suspected that they could be concealed in the cave of Thor, which lay in an opposite direction. While they were in the cave, Aboo-Bekr, contrasting their weakness with the strength of their enemies, said, trembling, "We are but two." "No," replied Mohammed, "there is a third: it is God himself." On the fourth night the prophet and his companion left their hiding-place, and, riding on camels which the servant of Aboo-Bekr had brought, arrived safely at Medina sixteen days after his flight from Mecca. His approach having been made known, several hundred of the citizens went out to meet him. He was welcomed with loud acclamations; and he who a few days before had left his native city as a fugitive, with a price upon his head, now entered Medina more like a king returning victorious from battle than an exile seeking a place of refuge. This separation or flight of Mohammed from the city of his nativity (called in Arabic *Hej'rah* or *Hij'rah**) marks the commencement of the Mohammedan era.†

After Mohammed's arrival at Medina, a marked change took place in his policy. He had hitherto asserted liberty of conscience and opposed religious violence. He now maintained that the Islâm should, if necessary, be defended and propagated by the sword. "The sword," said he, "is the key of heaven and of hell: a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, or a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months of fasting and prayer; whoever falls in battle, his sins are forgiven him, and at the day of judgment the loss of his limbs shall be supplied by the wings of cherubim." He was not long in carrying his new principles into practice. His arch-enemy, Aboo-Sofiân, had, with only thirty or forty followers, conducted a rich caravan of a thousand camels to the marts of Syria. The prophet resolved to intercept it on its return. Aboo-Sofiân, having been informed of his design, dispatched a messenger to Mecca and obtained a reinforcement of nearly a thousand men. Mohammed's troops amounted to considerably less than half that number. The hostile forces met in the vale of Bedr, (or Bedder,) about twenty miles from Medina. Mohammed was placed on a throne or pulpit whence his eye could command the field of battle. His followers, being outnumbered, were sorely pressed. At that critical moment the prophet started from his throne, mounted his horse, and threw a handful of dust into the air towards the Koreishites, crying, "Let their faces be covered with confusion!" Both armies heard his voice; the Koreishites were stricken with terror, while the Mussulmans, assured of victory, rushed forward with an enthusiasm that was irresistible. Some of the Moslem writers state that when the prophet cast dust into the air three thousand angelic warriors on white and black steeds made their appearance and swept his foes before them like a whirlwind. Seventy of the Koreishites were killed, and about the same number taken prisoners. Among the slain was Aboo-Jahl, perhaps the most bitter and ferocious of all the enemies of Islâm. His head was brought to Mohammed, who exclaimed with exultation, "This man was the Pharaoh of our people." So great was the terror and hatred he had inspired that even after his death his name was never mentioned, it is said, by true believers without the addition, "May he be accursed of God!"

* This word is often, but less correctly, written *Hegira:* it has, properly speaking, but two syllables. The vowel *i* has doubtless been added by the Italians or Germans to indicate the sound of *j*, (or *g* soft.) REISKE, in his Latin version of Aboolfedâ's (Abulfedâ's) "Moslem Annals," ("Annales Moslemici,") invariably employs *gj* or *gi* to represent the sound of our *j*: thus, he writes for Khadîjah *Chadigja*, for Aboo-Jahl *Abu-Gjahl*, etc.

† The era of the Hejrah is not calculated from the very day of Mohammed's flight, but from the beginning of the lunar year in which it occurred, namely, July 16, 622 A.D.

The prophet's success at Bedr was the first of that wonderful series of victories which, by spreading the new faith to the borders of China on the east and to the Atlantic Ocean on the west, were destined to change the face of the world. The Islâmites were less successful in a second encounter with their foes, near Mount Ohod, six miles north of Medina. Mohammed himself was wounded in the face with a javelin, two of his teeth were shattered with a stone, and seventy of the faithful, including Hamzah, the prophet's uncle, were left dead on the field of battle. But his enemies gained no permanent advantage. The Koreishites signally failed in an attempt to take Medina by siege. The Islâm constantly gained new adherents. "Caled [Khâled] and Amrou," says Gibbon, "the future conquerors of Syria and Egypt, most seasonably deserted the sinking cause of idolatry." Soon after, Mecca itself was taken by the followers of the prophet, who, led by Khâled, (surnamed afterwards, on account of his valour, the "Sword of God,") entered the city in three divisions. The chiefs of the Koreish were prostrate at the feet of the prophet. "What mercy," asked he, "can you expect from the man whom you have so deeply wronged?" "We trust to the generosity of our kinsman." "And you shall not trust in vain: go; you are safe, you are free." He who seven years before had left his native city as a hunted fugitive was now received and honoured as prophet and king. But in an attempt made soon after to reduce the Arabian tribes who still adhered to idolatry, the army of Mohammed was surprised in a mountain-pass, and for a time his own life was in imminent peril. Several of his devoted followers who endeavoured to shield him with their bodies fell dead at his feet. In his distress he cried, "O my brethren, I am the apostle of truth! O man, stand fast in the faith! O God, send down thine aid!" His uncle Abbâs, who was distinguished for the strength of his voice, called on the flying Moslems, repeating the promises of God to the faithful. The battle was soon restored, and what threatened to be a disastrous defeat was changed into a complete victory. About the year 630 Mohammed sent an army, under the command of Zeid, who had formerly been his slave, to invade Palestine, then belonging to the Greek empire. At the battle of Muta, where for the first time the Moslems encountered a foreign foe, Zeid and two other of the leaders were slain. It is related of Jaafar, who succeeded Zeid in the command of the army, that when his right hand was struck off he seized the banner with his left; this also being severed from his body, he embraced the standard with his bleeding stumps, until at length he fell, pierced with no fewer than fifty wounds. The day was saved by the valour of Khâled, in whose hand it is said that nine swords were broken before the hosts of the enemy were turned backward. Mohammed had to bewail, on this occasion, not only the death of his faithful servant Zeid, but also that of many of his bravest followers. We are told that when, after the battle, he first saw the young orphaned daughter of Zeid, he wept over her in speechless sorrow. "What do I see?" said one of his astonished followers. "You see," said he, "a friend weeping the loss of his most faithful friend."

The recent successes of the prophet, by inflaming the zeal of the faithful, confirming the wavering, and convincing the doubtful,—for, as it has been well observed, there is no argument like success,—contributed greatly to the rapid diffusion and final triumph of the new faith. But in the early part of 632, while he was engaged in organizing a formidable expedition against Syria, he was seized with a violent malady, (supposed by some writers to have been a fever,) which, before many days, terminated fatally. It is related that near the beginning of this illness Mohammed said to one of his attendants, "The choice is given me either to remain on earth until the end of time, or soon to depart to the presence of God: I have chosen the latter." When he perceived that his end was near, supported by the arms of Alee and another relative, he went into the mosque and asked publicly if he had injured any one,—if so, he was ready to make full amends, or to suffer himself what he had inflicted on others. As no one answered, he asked again if he owed any man anything. A voice replied, "Yes,—to me, three drachms of silver." The prophet ordered the money to be paid, and thanked his creditor that he made his complaint now instead of deferring it till the day of judgment. His last words were the utterance of a broken prayer,—"O God, pardon my sins—yes—I come!" He died, according to the Arabian historians, on his birthday, the eleventh year of the Hejrah, (632 A.D.,) aged 63, or, according to some authorities, 65 years. He had ceased to breathe, but his followers refused to believe that he was dead. Omăr, in his fierce zeal, threatened to strike off the heads of the infidels who should dare to assert that the great prophet and intercessor with God was no more. The authority of Aboo-Bekr was required to appease the tumult. "Is it Mohammed, or the God of Mohammed, whom you worship? God liveth for ever and ever; but Mohammed, though his prophet and apostle, was mortal like ourselves, and, in dying, has but fulfilled his own prediction."

In person Mohammed was of middle stature, with broad shoulders and chest, square-built and strong, with large hands and feet. The unusual size of his head was partly concealed by long and slightly-curling locks of hair. His forehead was broad and fair for an Arab, and his fine eyebrows were separated by a vein which swelled up and became very conspicuous when he was angry. His eyelashes were long, and his eyes dark and glowing. His nose was large, prominent, and slightly hooked; his mouth was wide, but adorned with a fine set of teeth. According to some accounts, he stooped, and was slightly round-shouldered. His natural disposition appears to have been in a high degree kindly and humane. "He was naturally irritable," says Irving, "but had brought his temper under great control." One of his servants said, "I served him from the time I was eight years old, and he never scolded me, though things were sometimes spoiled by me." "He was," says a writer* who will scarcely be accused of exaggerating his virtues, "kind to women,—never beat one, and entertained more respect for them than is usual with nations addicted to polygamy. He frequently protected women who came to him for refuge. . . . He forbade the believers to beat their wives; but on the remonstrance of Omăr, who said that the wives would have the upper hand over their husbands, he allowed it." Nevertheless, he insisted that women should be fairly and justly treated, and not beaten unless the occasion absolutely demanded it. His own wives, having once become rebellious, were brought to submission by a revelation from Heaven and the blows of their relatives,† the prophet himself being disinclined to such severity, either from kindness of heart or from a regard to his apostolic dignity.

"He was," says Sprenger, "affectionate towards his relations; and, notwithstanding the gravity of his office, he was playful with his wives. Ayeshah, being only nine years of age when she married him, brought her toys into his house, and he occasionally played with her. She also used to race with him. . . . He would sometimes tell stories to his wives, such as the adventures of the man who had been carried away by the jinn (genii) and, after a long stay with them, returned to his family."

The intellectual powers of Mohammed were of a very high order, and as a poet he ranks far above all others who have ever written in the Arabic tongue. It was usual for his followers to point to the beauty and sublimity of the Koran as an irrefutable proof of his divine inspiration; and he himself, in one of the chapters of that sacred poem, boldly challenges men and angels to produce anything to equal it, and confidently affirms that God alone could have dictated so incomparable a work. Probably no poet that ever lived more fully realized the state of mind known as poetic furor than Mohammed. It is said that while he was composing certain portions of the Koran he was in a state of such intense excitement as amounted almost to frenzy; and, if we may believe those accounts of his life which seem best authenticated, some at least of the revelations of the Koran were actually communicated (or were believed by him to have been communicated) during his epileptic paroxysms, while wholly unconscious of things around

* See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad," p. 93. † Idem., loc. cit.

him. With this view, there may have been no arrogance or vanity in his claiming that to rival the Koran was beyond the power of men or angels. Referring to the prophet's tendency to poetic and elevated thought, Sprenger says, "His mind dwelt constantly on the contemplation of God: he saw his finger in the rising sun, in the falling rain, in the growing crop; he heard his voice in the thunder, in the murmuring of the waters, and in the hymns which the birds sing to his praise; and in the lonely deserts and ruins of ancient cities he saw the traces of his anger." But combined with all his poetic and religious enthusiasm was a vein of strong common sense. He was free from all ostentation and parade: that he pretended to work miracles, is a calumny of his enemies. He considered it miracle enough that he was inspired with the Spirit of God: this he doubtless believed in all sincerity. One whom Heaven had so highly honoured had no need of earthly dignity or worldly splendour. He set a praiseworthy example of indifference to earthly riches, of patriarchal simplicity of manners, and of frugality in his diet and dress. With his own hands he milked his goats, and afterwards attended to his person. The costly presents which he received he gave to his friends. The riches which he obtained from the spoils of war and from tribute were spent in promoting the interests of religion and in relieving the wants of the poor. "His military triumphs," says Irving, "awakened no pride nor vain-glory. . . . In the time of his greatest power he maintained the same simplicity of manners and appearance as in the days of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if on entering a room any unusual testimonial of respect were shown him."

The most glaring moral defect of Mohammed's character was his passion for women, to justify which he pretended that he had received a special revelation from heaven ;‡ and, while only four lawful wives were allowed to his followers, he himself had eleven wives, besides several concubines. Mohammed's conduct in this respect, viewed in connection with his pretended revelations, would seem to go very far towards justifying those who consider him to have been simply an artful and selfish impostor. "But, however he betrayed the alloy of earth," observes Irving, "after he had worldly power at his command, the early aspirations of his spirit continually returned and bore him above all earthly things. . . . On the mercy of God he reposed all his hopes of heaven." His wife Ayeshah once asked him if it were indeed true that none could enter paradise except through God's mercy. "None—none!" he replied, with emphatic earnestness. And when she again asked if an exception would not be made in his case, he answered, with great solemnity, "Neither can I enter paradise unless God clothe me with his mercy."

Until recently, the belief has universally prevailed in Christendom that Mohammed was not merely the teacher of a false religion, but a conscious impostor, an artful, self-seeking charlatan. But such a theory of his life and character will not bear examination. Not to mention the thousand incidental proofs of his sincerity which are scattered through the history of his early life, it is wholly incredible that a mere self-seeking charlatan would have exposed himself to universal obloquy and certain persecution, in the wild hope that he might at last triumph over those religious prejudices which had been for so many ages gaining strength among his countrymen. When Aboo-Tâlib, weary of defending his nephew against the implacable hostility of the Koreishites, besought him to abandon a course attended with so much peril to himself and his kinsmen, he replied, "O uncle, I swear by God that if they put the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left, I will not renounce the career I have entered upon until God gives me success, or until I perish." Aboo-Tâlib, touched with his heroic spirit, solemnly promised that he would not give him up, whatever he might preach.

In considering the question of Mohammed's sincerity, it must not be forgotten that he possessed not only a vivid and powerful imagination, but a very peculiar physical and mental constitution. It seems not unreasonable to believe, as traditions relate, that in those nervous paroxysms to which he was subject he had visions not unlike those which his mother saw between sleeping and waking. Such visions would be almost certain to partake of the character of those earnest thoughts and convictions with which his waking soul was filled; and nothing could be more natural than for such a mind not merely to regard those visions as a divine confirmation of his peculiar views, but to employ them, modified as they would necessarily be by his powerful imagination, to give force and authority to his public teachings. Nor will it appear at all unreasonable to those conversant with human nature that one who was perfectly sincere at the beginning of his career should afterwards—under the stimulus of fear, lust, hatred, or ambition—pretend to visions which he never had, for the purpose of giving a divine sanction to his cherished opinions, or, it may be, to his arbitrary caprices or selfish desires. How often, indeed, have the professors of a far purer and higher faith resorted to stratagem and deceit to promote what they sincerely believed to be a good cause, which they had not faith enough to trust to the care of Heaven or to the legitimate operation of purely moral influences!

While we must admit, with one of the prophet's ablest and most successful defenders, (Carlyle,) that in the Moslem heaven and hell "there is enough that shocks all spiritual feeling in us," we must also admit, on a candid examination, that his religion, on the whole, made him and his followers better, and not worse. In estimating the influence of the Islâm upon the nations which embraced it, it would be obviously unjust to take as a standard of comparison the highest forms of Christian civilization. We should rather compare the condition of those nations under the sway of Mohammedanism with their condition as it was before the advent of the prophet. If the religion of Mohammed was immeasurably inferior to the religion of Christ, it was in most respects greatly superior to every form of paganism of which we have any knowledge, and probably also to much of that spurious or half-spurious Christianity which it displaced in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

"The general tenor of Mahomet's conduct," says Irving, "up to the time of his flight from Mecca, is that of an enthusiast acting under a species of mental delusion,—deeply imbued with a conviction of his being a divine agent for religious reform; and there is something striking and sublime in the luminous path which his enthusiastic spirit struck out for itself through the bewildering maze of adverse faiths and wild traditions,—the pure and spiritual worship of the one true God, which he sought to substitute for the blind idolatry of his childhood. . . . All the parts of the Koran supposed to have been promulgated by him at this time—incoherently as they have come down to us, and marred as their pristine beauty must be in passing through various hands—are of a pure and elevated character, and breathe poetical, if not religious, inspiration. They show that he had drunk deep of the living waters of Christianity; and if he had failed to imbibe them in their crystal purity, it might be because he had to drink from broken cisterns and streams troubled and perverted by those who should have been their guardians."

‡ "This is a peculiar privilege granted unto thee above the rest of the true believers." (See SALE's "Koran," chap. xxxiii.)

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad, from Original Sources," Allahabad, 1851, London, 1852, (a work of decided merit;) WEIL, "Mohammed der Prophet, sein Leben und sein Lehre," Stuttgart, 1843; IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors," New York, 2 vols., 1850; GAGNIER, "Vie de Mahomet;" BOULAINVILLIERS, "Vie de Mahomet;" "Preliminary Discourse" prefixed to SALE's translation of the Koran; PRIDEAUX, "Life of Mahomet;" MARACCI's translation of the Koran, (in Latin,) with notes; RELAND, "De Religione Mohammedica;" ABULFEDA, "Moslem Annals," ("Annales Moslemici,") and translated into Latin by REISKE; ABULFEDA, "Life of Mohammed," rendered into Latin by GAGNIER, with the title "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mohamedis," Oxford, 1732; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. l.; CARLYLE, "Hero and Hero-Worship," etc., article "Mahomet," (one of the best productions of its author;) RAMPOLDI, "Vita di Maometto," 1822; NOEL DES VERGERS, "Vie de Mahomet," 1833; GEORGE BUSH, "Life of Mohammed," New York, 1830; SAMUEL GREEN, "Life of Mahomet," 1840; CHARLES MILLS, "History of Mohammedanism," etc., London, 1812; F. R. TURPIN, "Histoire de la Vie de Mahomet," 2 vols., 1773; DE BRÉQUIGNY, "Vie de Mahomet," 1754; L. ADDISON, "Life of Mahomet," 1678.

Mo-ham'med II., (commonly pronounced in India mo-hum'mĕd,) Emperor of India, born about 1150, was one of the founders of the Gaurian dynasty. He became master of part of Hindostan in 1171, after which he extended his dominions by conquest. He took Lahore and Delhi between 1184 and 1192, and Benares in 1193. He was assassinated in 1206.

Mohammed IV., Emperor of India, born at Delhi in 1360, succeeded his father, Fyroz (or Feroze) III., in 1386. Died in 1394.

Mohammed V., born at Delhi in 1406, succeeded Moobarek II. as Emperor of India in 1434. Died in 1443.

Mohammed VI. OF INDIA. See BABER.

Mohammed VII. OF INDIA. See HOOMAYOON.

Mohammed IX. OF INDIA. See AKBAR.

Mohammed XI. See SHAH JEHAN.

Mohammed XIII., Emperor of India, of the dynasty of Grand Moguls, was born at Agra about 1685. He began to reign at Delhi in 1713. He granted the East India Company the privilege of exemption from the payment of duties. He was deposed in 1718, and died the same year.

Mohammed XIV., often called **Mohammed Shah**, Emperor of India, born at Delhi about 1700, was a cousin of the preceding. He began to reign in 1720. In 1739 Nâdir Shah invaded India, captured Delhi, massacred an immense number of the people, and robbed Mohammed of the celebrated diamond Kohinoor. Died in 1748.

Mohammed, (Sultans of Turkey.) See MAHOMET.

Mohammed OF GAZNA. See MAHMOOD.

Mohedano, mo-à-dâ'no, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, born at Antequera in 1561, excelled in fresco-painting. Died in 1625.

Mohl, von, fon mōl, (HUGO,) a German botanist, brother of Julius, was born at Stuttgart in 1805. He published "Contributions to the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants," (1834,) etc. Died April 1, 1872.

Mohl, von, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart in 1800. He studied in Paris under Rémusat and Silvestre de Sacy, and in 1845 became professor of the Persian language in the College of France. In 1852 he was appointed secretary of the Asiatic Society, having previously been chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He made a number of valuable contributions to the "Journal Asiatique," and published editions of several Oriental works. Died January 3, 1876.

Mohl, von, (MORITZ,) brother of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1802. He published "Results of a Journey in France for the Purpose of studying Arts and Trades," (1845.)

Mohl, von, (ROBERT,) a German jurist, brother of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1799. He became professor of law at Heidelberg in 1847, and afterwards filled several important civil offices. He published a number of legal works. Died November 4, 1875.

Möhler or **Moehler**, mö'lẹr, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Igersheim in 1796, published in 1825 a work entitled "Unity in the Church; or, The Principle of Catholicism." Died in 1838.

Mohn, mōn, (GOTTLOB SAMUEL,) a German glass-painter, born at Weissenfels in 1789. His most admired productions are the painted windows of the Imperial Chapel at Laxenburg, near Vienna. Died in 1825.

Mohnike, mō'ne-kẹh, (GOTTLIEB CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer and theologian, born in Pomerania in 1781, published a "History of the Literature of the Greeks and Romans," (1813.) Died in 1841.

Mohr, mōr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Coblentz, November 4, 1806. He studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Bonn. When fifty-seven years old he was made extraordinary professor of pharmacy at Bonn. Among his books are "Lehrbuch der chemisch-analytischen Titrirmethode," ("Text-Book of Chemical Analysis by Titration," 1855, a work of high excellence,) "Geschichte der Erde," ("History of the Earth," 1866, etc.,) and a noted paper "Ueber die Natur der Wärme," ("On the Nature of Heat," 1837,) in which he announced the doctrine of the correlation of forces. Died in October, 1879.

Mohs, mōs, (FRIEDRICH,) a German mineralogist, born at Gernrode in 1774. He succeeded Werner as professor of mineralogy at Freiberg in 1817, and afterwards filled the same chair at Vienna. He became counsellor of mines in 1838. He published, among other works, "Elements of the Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," (1832.) Died in 1839.

Möhsen or **Moehsen**, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German medical writer and numismatist, born in Berlin in 1722. He was physician to the King of Prussia. Died in 1795.

Mohsin-Fânee or **Mohsin-Fâni**, moh'sin fâ'nee, or **Muhsin-Fâni**, mōōh'sin fâ'nee, (MOHAMMED,) a Persian poet, born on the coast of the Persian Gulf in 1615. His principal work is the "Dabistan," which gives an account of ancient religious sects. Died in 1670.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SIR JOHN MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. vii.

Moigno, mwân'yo', (FRANÇOIS NAPOLÉON MARIE,) a French mathematician, born at Guéméné in 1804, published "Lessons in Differential and Integral Calculus," (1840,) a "Treatise on the Electric Telegraph," (1849,) and other works. Died July 15, 1884.

Moine, Le. See LEMOINE.

Moine, Le, lẹh mwân, (ABRAHAM,) a French Protestant divine, born in the seventeenth century, became pastor of a French church in London. He translated Bishop Gibson's "Pastoral Letters" into French, and published a "Sermon in Defence of the Sacred History, in Answer to Lord Bolingbroke." Died in 1760.

Moir, (DAVID MACBETH,) a distinguished Scottish writer and physician, born near Edinburgh in 1798. He became at an early age a contributor to Constable's and Blackwood's Magazines, and published a number of poems in the latter, under the signature of the Greek Delta, (Δ.) Among his other works may be named his "Autobiography of Mansie Wauch," a novel, which had great popularity, "The Bombardment of Algiers, and other Poems," (1816,) "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine," etc., (1831,) "Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera," (1832,) and "Domestic Verses," (1843.) Died in 1851.

See DR. T. AIRD, "Notice of Moir," prefixed to his Poetical Works: CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1851.

Moir, (GEORGE,) a Scottish lawyer, born in Aberdeen in 1800. He became a successful advocate at Edinburgh, where he was in 1835 made professor of rhetoric, and in 1864 professor of Scots law. He was an accomplished critic, but wrote very little. Died in 1870.

Moira, EARL OF. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

Moiræ, moi'rē, [Gr. Μοῖραι,] a name applied to the Fates. See PARCÆ.

Moïse. See MOSES.

Moitte, mwât, (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1747. He executed the large bas-relief of the front of the Pantheon, and statues of Cassini and General Custine. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a chevalier of the legion of honour. Died in 1810.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Éloge de Moitte," in the "Moniteur," 1810.

Moivre, de. See DEMOIVRE.

Mojon, mo'zhôn', (BIANCA **Milesi**—me-lā'see,) an Italian lady, distinguished for her talents, accomplishments, and elevated character, was born at Milan in 1790. She was married in 1825 to Dr. Mojon, physician to the court in Paris. An interesting account of her was written by her friend Émile de Souvestre. Died in 1849.

See, also, BESSIE R. PARKE, "Twelve Biographical Sketches," London, 1866.

Mokanna. See AL-HAKEM-IBN-ATTA.

Moke, mo'kẹh, (HENRI GUILLAUME), a Belgian writer, born at Havre in 1803. He produced, besides other works, a "History of Belgium." Died in 1862.

Moktader-Billah, mok'tâ-dẹr bil'lah, or **Muktader-** (mōōk'tâ-dẹr) **Billah**, (**Abool-Fadhl-Jaafar**, â'bōōl fâd'l jâ'fạr,) an Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, was born in 894 A.D., and began to reign in 909. He was defeated and killed in 932 by Monnes or Mounès.

Mola, mo'lâ, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a painter, of Italian extraction, called MOLA DI FRANCIA, born at Besançon

in 1614. He was a pupil of Vouet, and excelled as a landscape-painter. Died in 1661.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Mola, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) sometimes called MOLA DI ROMA, an eminent Italian painter, born about 1620, was a pupil of Albano. He painted a number of historical works of great merit, but he excelled particularly in landscapes. Among his master-pieces are his "Saint John in the Desert," "History of Joseph," and "Saint Bruno." Died in 1666.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VIARDOT, "Musées de l'Europe."

Molai or **Molay, de,** deh mo'lā',* (JACQUES,) last grand master of the order of the Templars, was born in Burgundy. The wealth and power to which this order had arisen having excited the jealousy of Philippe le Bel, King of France, and Pope Clement IV., a plan was laid by the two sovereigns for their destruction. Molai, being invited to France in 1306, was arrested on his arrival, together with all the Templars in that country, and, on various criminal charges, condemned to death. Nearly sixty of the knights perished at the stake; and the grand master, after seven years' imprisonment, shared their fate, in 1314.

See PIERRE DUPUY, "Histoire de la Condamnation des Templiers," 1751; G. G. ARDISON, "The Knights Templars," 1852.

Molanus. See VERMEULEN, (JAN.)

Molard, mo'lȧR', (FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) a French inventor of machinery, born in 1774; died in 1829.

His brother CLAUDE PIERRE (1758–1837) also invented several useful machines.

Molbech, mol'bĕK, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish historian, philologist, and bibliographer, born at Soröe in 1783. After travelling in England and other countries of Europe, he became in 1823 professor of the history of literature, and first secretary of the Royal Library, at Copenhagen. Among his principal works are a "History of the Wars of Ditmarschen," (1813,) "Danish Dialect-Lexicon," (1837,) and "History of Erik Plogpenning," (1846.) He published between 1814 and 1817 a literary journal of great merit, entitled the "Athene," and subsequently became editor of the "Nordisk Tidskrift" and "Historisk Tidskrift," (1840.) Molbech also had a share in the great "Dictionary of the Danish Language," (unfinished.) Died at Copenhagen in 1857.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Molbech, (CHRISTIAN KNUD FREDERIK,) a Danish poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1821. He produced "Dante," a drama, and lyric poems, (1846,) which are highly commended. D. 1888.

Molé, mo'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ,) a celebrated French comedian, born in Paris in 1734. He was a member of the Institute, and director of the Academy at the Théâtre Français. Died in 1802.

Molé, (LOUIS MATHIEU,) COUNT, an eminent French statesman, born in Paris in 1781, was descended from Mathieu Molé, noticed below. He published in 1805 "Moral and Political Essays," which procured for him the favour of Napoleon, by whom he was soon after appointed master of requests, and prefect of the Côte-d'Or. In 1813 he succeeded the Duke of Massa as minister of justice. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII., and in 1817 became minister of the marine. Under Louis Philippe he was minister of foreign affairs from August to November, 1830, and became in April, 1837, prime minister; but, overcome by the opposition of Guizot, Thiers, and Berryer, he resigned his post, March 31, 1839. In 1840 he succeeded De Quelen in the French Academy. Died in 1855.

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Comte Molé, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; A. DE CESENA, "Le Comte Molé," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Molé, (MATHIEU,) an eminent French magistrate, born in 1584. He was attorney-general in 1614, and in 1641 was appointed by Richelieu first president of the Parliament of Paris. During the civil war of the Fronde he was conspicuous for his intrepidity and his energetic measures in quelling the insurrections of Paris. In 1651 he became keeper of the seals. He left interesting "Mémoires," (published in 4 vols., 1855.) Died in 1656.

See BARANTE, "Vie de Molé;" HENRION DE PANSEY, "Éloge de M. Molé," 1775; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moleschott, mo'lęs-sKot', (JACOB,) a Dutch naturalist and physiologist, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1822, studied medicine and natural science at Heidelberg, and settled as a physician at Utrecht. He was the author of a "Critical Examination of Liebig's Theory of the Alimentation of Plants," (1845,) "Doctrine of Aliments," (1850,) "Circular Motion of Life," (1852,) and other similar works. He became professor of physiology and anthropology at Heidelberg in 1847, and of physiology at Zurich in 1855. Among his works are "Light and Life," ("Licht und Leben," 1856,) and one on George Forster, entitled "Georg Forster der Naturforscher des Volks," (1854.) He is ranked among the most prominent advocates of the materialistic philosophy, (although he recognizes a mixture of spiritual life with the material life of the universe.) He totally rejects the idea of creation in the ordinary signification of the term, referring the origin of all the species of animals to the operation of universal and unchangeable physical laws.

Molesworth, mōlz'wǫrth, (MARY LOUISA, *née* **Stewart,**) a Scottish author, born in 1842, on the Continent, and long a resident of Paris. Among her numerous tales are "Hathercourt Rectory" and "Miss Bouverie," (1880.)

Molesworth, mōlz'wǫrth, (ROBERT,) VISCOUNT, a statesman and diplomatist, born at Dublin in 1656. He was appointed by William III. a member of his privy council, and in 1692 was envoy-extraordinary to Denmark. He published, after his return, an "Account of Denmark," a severe criticism on the government and customs of the Danes, which gave great offence to that people but was very popular in England. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and numbered among his friends Locke and Lord Shaftesbury. Died in 1725.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" LODGE, "Peerage."

Molesworth, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent English statesman, born in Surrey in 1810. Having completed his studies at a German university, he was elected to Parliament for East Cornwall in 1832. He was for many years associated with John Stuart Mill as editor of the "Westminster Review." He represented Southwark in Parliament in 1850, and was appointed first commissioner of public works in 1853, and secretary of the colonies in July, 1855. He died in October of the same year. Besides his articles in the "Westminster Review," Sir William published a complete edition of the works of Hobbes.

Molesworth, (WILLIAM NASSAU,) an English clergyman, born at Millbrook, in Hants, November 8, 1816. He studied at Saint John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating in 1839. He then took orders, and for many years was a parish minister in Manchester and Rochdale. Among his works are "Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," (1857,) "Plain Lectures on Astronomy," "England and France," (1860,) "History of the Reform Bill," (1864,) "System of Moral Philosophy," (1867,) "History of England," (1871–73,) and "History of the Church of England," (1882.) He was distinguished as an advocate of social and political reforms. Died December 19, 1890.

Moleville, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS BERTRAND.) See BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE.

Molière, mo'le-aiR', a celebrated French comic author and actor, whose original name was **Jean Baptiste Poquelin,** (pok'lăN',) was born in Paris on the 15th of January, 1622. He received instruction in private from the philosopher Gassendi, and in his youth assisted his father, who was a dealer in tapestry, *(marchand tapissier.)* He became *valet-de-chambre* to the king, Louis XIII., about 1640. Having assumed the name of Molière, he adopted the profession of comic actor about 1644, and a few years later appeared in the provinces at the head of a small troupe which he had formed. His first regular drama was "The Giddy-Head," ("L'Étourdi,") which was performed with success by his troupe at Lyons in 1653. Attracted to the capital by a growing ambition,

* See Introduction, V., 7 and 9.

and favoured with royal patronage, he opened there a theatre in 1658. His "Affected Ladies," ("Précieuses ridicules,") a satire on the affected style and euphuism which were then in fashion, was performed with great applause in 1659. "Sganarelle" came out in 1660. His fame was increased by his "School for Husbands," ("École des Maris," 1661,) a comedy of manners, character, and intrigue. He produced in 1666 "The Misanthrope," esteemed one of his master-pieces. "The dialogue of this," says Hallam, "is uniformly of the highest style; the female and indeed all the characters are excellently conceived and sustained." Still more popular was the "Hypocrite," ("Tartuffe," 1667,) an original creation in dramatic poetry, and generally considered the greatest effort of his genius. He was the author of about thirty other comedies, in verse or prose, among which "The Bores," ("Les Fâcheux," 1661,) the "School for Wives," ("École des Femmes," 1662,) "Love (or Cupid) as Physician," ("L'Amour Médecin," 1665,) "Le Médecin malgré lui," (1666,) "The Miser," ("L'Avare," 1667,) "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," (1670,) "Learned (or Pedantic) Ladies," ("Femmes savantes," 1672,) and "The Imaginary Invalid," (or "Hypochondriac,") ("Le Malade imaginaire," 1672,) are greatly admired. Died in Paris, February 17, 1673.

There is perhaps in the whole history of literature no more remarkable instance of the triumph of genius than is presented to us in the career of Molière. Seldom, if ever, were the pride and tyranny of rank more predominant than in France in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Yet many of the French nobility treated Molière as a companion and equal. "Come to me at any hour you please," said the great Prince de Condé to our author: "you have but to announce your name: your visit can never be ill-timed." (See Scott's "Miscellanies.") The success of "Tartuffe" was a signal victory achieved in the face of an all-prevailing bigotry, which was strongly entwined in the very spirit of the age and had struck deep root into the heart of the king himself. But the castle of prejudice, invincible to every other assault, was fain to open its reluctant gates to the transcendent genius of Molière. He was remarkable not merely for his wonderful comic talent, but for his admirable delineation of human nature as it appears in all countries and all ages. "In the more appropriate merits of comedy," says Hallam, "in just and forcible delineation of character, skilful contrivance of circumstances, and humorous dialogue, we must award him the prize." The same eminent critic thinks "that Shakspeare had the greater genius, but perhaps Molière has written the best comedies." He was not a member of the French Academy. After Molière's death, that learned body placed his bust in their hall, with this beautiful and appropriate inscription:

"Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre."*

See GRIMAREST, "Vie de J. B. Poquelin de Molière," 1705; VOLTAIRE, "Vie de Molière," etc., 1739; LA HARPE, "Idées sur Molière;" CAILHAVA, "Etudes sur Molière," 1802; J. TASCHEREAU, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Molière," 1825; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Eloge de Molière," 1770; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY;" Essay on Molière in Scott's "Miscellanies," vol. i., and the same article in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1845.

Molières, de, dẹh mo'le-aiR', (JOSEPH PRIVAT,) a French philosopher and mathematician, born at Tarascon in 1677, was a friend and disciple of Malebranche. He succeeded Varignon as professor of philosophy in the College of France in 1723, and was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences in 1729. He was the author of several scientific works. It is related, as an instance of his abstraction of mind, that when a robber one day entered his apartment, Molières showed him where his money was kept, but begged him not to disturb his papers. Died in 1742.

Molin, mo'lăN', or **Dumoulin,** dü'moo'lăN', (JACQUES,) a celebrated French physician, born near Mende in 1666, was patronized by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. He made free use of the lancet in his practice, and is supposed by some to have been the original of "Dr. Sangrado" in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." On his death-bed he said to his attendants, "I leave behind me three great physicians,—Diet, Water, and Exercise." Died in 1755.

See "Éloge de M. Molin," 1761.

Molina, mo-lee'nâ, (GIOVANNI IGNAZIO,) a naturalist, born in Chili in 1740, lived many years at Bologna. He wrote an "Essay on the Natural History of Chili," (1782,) and a "Civil History of Chili," (1787,) both in Italian. Died in 1829.

Molina, mo-lee'nâ, (LUIS,) a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, born in New Castile about 1535, was professor of theology at Ev'ora, in Portugal, for twenty years. His principal work is entitled "De Concordia Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii," (1588,) in which he attempts to reconcile the free will of man with predestination. This treatise was severely assailed by the Calvinists, Dominicans, and Jansenists, and a bitter controversy ensued, which was partially suppressed by Pope Paul V. Died about 1600.

See BOSSUET, "Avertissement aux Protestants;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Molina, de. See ARGOTE DE MOLINA.

Molina, de, COUNT. See CARLOS OF BOURBON.

Molinæus, the Latin of DUMOULIN, which see.

Molinari. See MULINARI, (STEFANO.)

Molinari, mo-le-nâ'ree, or **Mulinari,** moo-le-nâ'ree, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, called also CARACCINO, born at Savigliano in 1577; died in 1640.

Molinari, de, dẹh mo-le-nâ'ree, (GUSTAVE,) a Belgian author, born at Liège, March 3, 1819. He became a homœopathic physician, and wrote, besides other works, "Études économiques," (1846,) "Histoire du Tarif," (1847,) "Cours d'Économie politique," (1861,) "Lettres sur les États-Unis et le Canada," (1876,) and "L'Évolution économique," (1880).

Moline de Saint-Yon, mo'lèn' dẹh sânt'yôN', (ALEXANDRE PIERRE,) a French general and writer, born in Lyons in 1786. He was minister of war from November, 1845, until May, 1847. Among his works is a "History of the Counts of Toulouse." Died in 1870.

Molinet, mo'le'nȧ', (JEAN,) a French poet and historian of the fifteenth century. He was appointed librarian to Margaret of Austria, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy, and wrote numerous works in prose and verse. Died in 1507.

See REIFFENBERG, "Mémoire sur J. Molinet," 1835.

Molinet, du, dü mo'le'nȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, born at Châlons in 1620, was the author of a "History of the Principal Popes, taken from Medals." Died in 1687.

Molinetti, mo-le-net'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian anatomist and physiologist, born at Venice. He obtained the chair of anatomy at Padua in 1649. He wrote "On the Senses and their Organs," ("De Sensibus et eorum Organis," 1669.) Died in 1675.

Molinier, mo'le'ne-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a pulpit orator, was born at Arles in 1675. He published a translation of the Psalms into French verse, and "Select Sermons." Died in 1745.

Molinos, mo-lee'nôs, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish theologian, founder of the sect of Quietists, was born at Saragossa about 1630. His principal work is entitled "Spiritual Guide," (1675,) and inculcates, as its leading doctrines, the abstraction of the mind from external objects, and the contemplation of the Deity. The book was condemned by the Inquisition, and Molinos sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, from which he was released by death in 1696.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1857; PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" SCHARLING, "Mystikeren M. Molino's Laere og Skjaebne," 1852.

Molique, mo'leek', (BERNHARD,) a German violinist and composer, born at Nuremberg in 1803. He went to England in 1849, after having gained a reputation in his own country, and settled in London. In 1866 he retired to Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, and died there in 1869.

Molitor, mo'le'toR', (GABRIEL JEAN JOSEPH,) a French marshal, born in Lorraine in 1770. He was appointed Governor-General of Swedish Pomerania in 1807, and took an active part in the subsequent campaigns from 1808 to 1814. He gave in his adhesion to

* "Nothing is wanting to his glory; but he was wanting to ours."

the Bourbons after the restoration, and was made chevalier of Saint Louis. He commanded the second corps of the army in the Spanish campaign of 1823, and by his skill and decision soon put an end to the war. He was created a marshal by Louis XVIII. Died in 1849.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Möllendorf or **Moellendorf, von,** fon möl'lẹn-dorf', (RICHARD JOACHIM HEINRICH,) a Prussian commander, born in 1725, served under Frederick the Great in the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war. In 1794 he succeeded the Duke of Brunswick as commander-in-chief of the Prussian army. Died in 1816.

Moller, mol'lẹr, [Lat. MOLLE'RUS,] (DANIEL WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Presburg in 1642. He became professor of history and metaphysics at Altorf in 1674, and was made a count palatine by the emperor Leopold. He wrote numerous Latin works, in prose and verse. Among them are dissertations on many Latin classic authors. Died in 1712.

See "Memoria Molleri," 1713.

Moller, (GEORG,) a German architect, born in Hanover in 1784. Among his best works are the opera-house at Darmstadt and the theatre at Mentz. He published "Monuments of German Architecture," (3 vols., 1815–45,) and other architectural treatises. Died in 1852.

Möller or **Moeller,** möl'lẹr, (JOHN,) a Danish biographer, born at Flensborg in 1661. He published "Cimbria Literata," containing biographies of authors born in Sleswick-Holstein, (3 vols., 1744.) Died in 1725.

Möller or **Moeller,** (PETER LUDWIG,) a Danish poet and critic, born at Aalborg in 1814. He became a resident of Paris in 1851. He wrote "Lyric Poems," (1840,) "The Fall of the Leaves," (1855,) etc. Died in 1865.

Mollerus. See MOLLER.

Mollet, mo'lą', (CLAUDE,) a French horticulturist, was first gardener to Henry IV. and Louis XIII., and gave the designs for the gardens of the Tuileries, Fontainebleau, and Saint-Germain. Died about 1613.

Mollevaut, mol'vō', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1776. He wrote elegies, fables, and other original poems, and made successful translations from the Latin of Virgil's "Æneid" and "Georgics," Horace's "Art of Poetry," and the "Elegies" of Tibullus and of Catullus, (all in verse.) Died in 1844.

Molleville, de. See BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE.

Mollien, de, dẹh mo'le-ą̂N', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French statesman, born at Rouen in 1758. He was created minister of the treasury by Napoleon in 1806. He published an account of his life, entitled "Mémoires d'un Ministre du Trésor public," (1780–1845.) Died in 1850.

See PROSPER DE BARANTE, "Notice sur M. le Comte Mollien," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1852.

Mol-loy', (CHARLES,) an Irish dramatist and political writer, born in Dublin, became editor of the London journal called "Common Sense." He wrote comedies entitled "The Coquette," "Half-Pay Officers," and "The Perplexed Couple." Died in 1767.

Mo'loch or **Mo'lech,** [Heb. מֹלֶךְ,] a heathen deity worshipped by the Ammonites and other Oriental tribes, who offered to him human sacrifices.

Molosse. See MOLOSSUS.

Mo-los'sus, [Gr. *Μολοσσός;* Fr. MOLOSSE, mo'loss',] a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, is said to have reigned in Epirus. Molossia is supposed to have derived its name from him.

Moltke, molt'kẹh, (ADAM WILHELM,) COUNT, a Danish statesman, son of Joachim Godske, noticed below, was born in 1785. He was minister of finance under Christian VIII. for many years. He resigned in 1848, and was president of the ministry from 1848 to 1852. Died February 15, 1864.

Moltke, (JOACHIM GODSKE,) COUNT, a Danish statesman, and a liberal patron of learning, born at Nyegaard in 1746, became minister of state in 1781. Died in 1818.

Moltke, (MAGNUS,) COUNT, a Danish jurist and writer, born in 1783. He published a "Journey in Upper and Middle Italy," (1833,) and several political treatises.

Moltke, von, fon molt'kẹh, (HELMUTH KARL BERNARD,) COUNT, a Prussian general, eminent as a strategist, was born in Mecklenburg in 1800. He became major-general in 1856, and lieutenant-general in 1859. He was chief of the royal staff, and planned the campaign which resulted in the great and decisive victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866. He directed in person the operations of the armies which, under the nominal command of the king, gained in France, in 1870, a series of great and memorable victories. (See WILLIAM I.) He was created a count in 1870, and chief marshal of the German Empire in 1871. He received from the Czar the order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in 1870, and from his own sovereign the grand cross of the order of the iron cross in 1871. Died April 24, 1891.

Molyn, (PETER.) See TEMPESTA.

Molyneux, mol'e-nooks', (WILLIAM,) an eminent mathematician, born in Dublin in 1656. After studying law in the Middle Temple, London, for three years, he returned to Ireland in 1678. In 1683 he aided in organizing the Dublin Philosophical Society, of which he afterwards became president. For his attainments in the exact sciences he was elected in 1685 a Fellow of the Royal Society, whose "Transactions" contain many treatises composed by him on various subjects. In 1692 he produced his principal work, "Dioptrica Nova," a treatise on optics, which was revised by Halley. It was the first English work on optics that had appeared, and was for a long time the principal manual of opticians. He represented the University of Dublin in the Irish Parliament a few years before his death. Died in 1698.

Molza, mol'zȧ, or **Molsa,** (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born at Módena in 1489. He wrote Latin elegies of great elegance, and a number of poems in Italian, chiefly of a licentious character. Died in 1544.

Molza, (TARQUINIA,) an Italian lady, distinguished for her knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, and languages, was a granddaughter of the preceding. She made translations from Plato, and wrote poems in Latin and Italian. The Roman senate conferred upon her the right of citizenship, and Tasso gave the name of Molza to his "Dialogue on Love." Died in 1617.

Mombelli, mom-bel'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian musician and composer, born near Vercelli in 1751. He was noted as a tenor singer. Died in 1835.

Momboir. See MAUBURNE.

Mombrisio, mom-bree'se-o, [Lat. MOMBRI'TIUS,] (BONINO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1424. He published several editions of the classics, which are highly esteemed, and "Lives of the Saints," ("Sanctuarium.") Died about 1482.

Mombritius. See MOMBRISIO.

Momigny, de, dẹh mo'mėn'ye', (JÉRÔME JOSEPH,) a French composer and musician, born at Philippeville in 1766. He published several works on the theory of music. Died in 1838.

Mommsen, mom'sẹn, (JOHANNES TYCHO,) a German scholar, brother of the following, was born in 1819. He produced a good translation of Pindar into German verse, (1846,) and "Essays on Shakspeare," (1855.)

Mommsen, (THEODOR,) a German jurist, historian, and antiquary, born in Sleswick-Holstein in 1817. He became professor of Roman law at Breslau in 1854. Among his principal works may be named "The Monetary System of the Romans," "Collection of Neapolitan Inscriptions," (1852,) and "Roman History," ("Römische Geschichte," 3 vols., 1857.) He is an associate of the French Institute, and a member of other foreign Academies.

Momoro, mo'mo'ro', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Besançon in 1756. He was guillotined as a Hébertist in 1794.

Mo'mus, [Gr. *Μῶμος,*] in classic mythology, was the god of mockery, ridicule, and irony, and was called the son of Night, (Nox.) He is said to have criticised the gods with great audacity, and to have censured Vulcan because, when he (according to one of the ancient myths) formed a man, he did not place a window or door in his breast, so that his secret thoughts might be perceived.

Mona, mo'nȧ, **Moni,** mo'nee, or **Monio,** mo'ne-o, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1550; died in 1602.

Monaco la Valetta, mon'â-ko lâ vâ-lĕt'tâ, (RAFFAELE,) an Italian cardinal, born at Aquila, February 23, 1827, was created a cardinal-priest in 1868, and became head of the congregation of episcopal visitation, and of that of episcopal residence.

Monagas, mo-nâ'gâs, (Don JACINTO,) a South American commander, born in Venezuela in 1785, was one of the principal liberators of Colombia. He was killed in battle in 1819.

Monantheuil, de, dẹh mo'nôN'tuI' or mo'nôN'tuh'-yẹ, [Lat. MONANTHO'LIUS,] (HENRI,) a French mathematician, born at Rheims about 1536. He became professor of mathematics in the Royal College, Paris, where he numbered among his pupils Lamoignon and De Thou. He was the author of several scientific treatises in Latin. Died in 1606.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Monantholius. See MONANTHEUIL.

Monardes, mo-naR'dĕs, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish physician and botanist, was a native of Seville. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Medicines of the New World." Linnæus named in his honour the genus Monarda. Died in 1578.

Mon-bod'do, (JAMES BURNET,) LORD, a learned Scottish jurist and eccentric writer, born in Kincardineshire in 1714. He studied at Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Groningen, and was appointed, after his return to Scotland, one of the judges of the court of session, (1767.) He published (1774) his "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," in which he manifests an enthusiastic admiration for the literature and philosophy of the ancient Greeks, and advances the theory that the human race was originally a species of monkey. In his "Ancient Metaphysics, or the Science of Universals," (1779,) Lord Monboddo has still further developed the same ideas. He was intimate with Dr. Johnson and other eminent men of the time, by whom he was highly esteemed for the excellence of his character. Died in 1799.

See the "Monthly Review" for April, 1791, March, 1796, and January, 1798; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1799.

Monbron, de, dẹh môN'brôN', (N. **Fougeret**—foozh'rà',) a French *littérateur*, born at Péronne, wrote "La Henriade travestie," (1745,) and "Le Cosmopol," (1750.) He was extremely censorious and misanthropical. Died in 1761.

Moncada, de, dà mon-kâ'dâ, (Don FRANCISCO,) Count of Osuña, a celebrated Spanish general and historian, born at Valencia in 1586, was appointed generalissimo of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands. He was killed at the siege of Goch, in 1635. He was the author of a valuable "History of the Expedition of the Catalans against the Greeks and Turks," (1623,) and other works.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Moncada, de, written also **Moncade**, (HUGO,) a Spanish commander, born about 1466. He served with distinction against the Moors and Turks, was appointed Viceroy of Sicily by Charles V. about 1522, and was defeated in July, 1524, in a naval battle, by Andrew Doria, who commanded the French fleet. In 1526 he marched to Rome and liberated the imprisoned pope, Clement VII., on condition that he should abandon the French party. He was killed in a sea-fight near Naples in 1528.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. books iv. and v.

Moncalvo, Il. See CACCIA.

Monceaux, de, dẹh môN'sō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born at Arras, flourished about 1570–90. He wrote "Bucolica Sacra," (1587,) and other works in verse.

Moncel, du, dü môN'sĕl', (THÉODOSE ACHILLE LOUIS,) VICOMTE, a French savant, born in Paris in 1821. He published, besides other works, "Exposé des Applications de l'Électricité," (3 vols., 1857.) He gave special attention to electro-magnetism, and invented electrical apparatus. Died February 9, 1884.

Moncey, de, dẹh môN'sà', (BON ADRIEN JEANNOT,) Duc de Conegliano, a French marshal, born at Besançon in 1754. He served in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and attained the rank of general of division. He took an active part in the subsequent campaigns in Spain, Austria, and Italy, and was made a marshal in 1804. He soon after obtained the title of Duke of Conegliano, and the grand cordon of the legion of honour. He was elected to the Chamber of Peers under Louis XVIII., and was appointed *gouverneur des Invalides* in 1834. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Éloge du Maréchal Moncey," by BARON C. DUPIN.

Monchy. See HOCQUINCOURT.

Monck, mŭnk, (CHARLES STANLEY,) VISCOUNT, an English peer, born in Ireland in 1819. He entered the House of Commons as a Liberal in 1852, became a lord of the treasury in 1855, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada and British America in 1861. He was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1866.

Monclar, de, dẹh môN'klăR', (JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS **de Ripert**—dẹh re'paiR',) MARQUIS, an eminent French magistrate and writer, was born at Apt, in Provence, in 1711. He became procureur-général in 1732. From about 1749 he distinguished himself by his zealous assertion of the liberty of the Protestants, and in 1762 he exposed the tendencies of the Jesuits, in a work which Villemain pronounces a master-piece. Died in 1773.

Monconys, môN'ko'nė', (BALTHASAR,) a French traveller, born at Lyons in 1611, visited Palestine, Egypt, and other parts of the East, and published, after his return, an account of those countries. Died in 1665.

Moncornet, môN'koR'nẹ̀', (BALTHASAR,) a French engraver, born at Rouen about 1615; died after 1670.

Moncreiff or **Moncrieff**, mon-kreef', (Sir HENRY WELLWOOD,) a distinguished Scottish divine, born in Perthshire in 1750, became minister of Saint Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1775. He was a zealous Whig, and took an active part in the ecclesiastical controversies of the time, in relation to which he published several treatises. He also wrote "Discourses on the Evidence of the Jewish and Christian Revelations," (1815,) and an "Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine," (1818.) Died in 1827.

Moncrieff, (JAMES,) a Scottish baron, son of the following, was born in Edinburgh, November 29, 1811. He was appointed lord advocate for Scotland in 1851, and reappointed in 1859. From 1859 to 1868 he represented in Parliament the city of Edinburgh, with the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. In 1869 he was chosen lord rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Moncrieff, (Sir JAMES WELLWOOD,) an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, born about 1776, was a son of Sir H. W. Moncrieff. He became a judge of session, and lord justiciary. Died in 1851.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Moncrif, de, dẹh môN'krẹ̀f', (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1687, was a favourite at the court of Louis XV., and became secretary to Count d'Argenson. He was elected to the French Academy in 1733, and was intimate with Voltaire, Marmontel, and other celebrated writers of the time. He was the author of a humorous work entitled a "History of Cats," etc., "The Rival Souls," a romance, "Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing," and a number of operas, songs, and ballads. Died in 1770.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance Littéraire;" D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Mondejar, de, dà mon-dà-haR', (GASPAR IBAÑEZ DE SEGOVIA, PERSALTA Y MENDOZA,) MARQUIS, a Spanish historian, who wrote, besides other works, "Cronica del Rey Don Alonzo el Sabio," (1783.) Died after 1775.

Mondejar, de, (IÑIGO **Lopez de Mendoza**—lo'pĕth dà mĕn-do'thâ,) MARQUIS, a distinguished Spanish commander under the reign of Philip II., was appointed Captain-General of Granada, and took an active part in the war against the Moors.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Mondino de Luzzi. See MUNDINUS.

Mondory or **Mondori**, môN'do're', a French actor,

born at Orléans about 1580, is called one of the founders of the French theatre. Died in 1651.

Mondragon, mon-drȧ-gôn′, (Cristobal,) a brave Spanish general, surnamed the good Mondragon, fought with distinction against the Netherlanders, and rose to be governor of Antwerp. Died in 1596.

See Motley, "United Netherlands," chap. xxxi.

Mone, mo′nẹh, (Franz Joseph,) a German writer, born near Heidelberg in 1792, became professor of history in that city in 1819. He published a "History of Paganism in Northern Europe," (1822,) and other historical works. Died March 12, 1871.

Monescillo y Viso, mon-ês-sil′yo ee vee′so, (Antonio,) a Spanish cardinal, born in 1811. He was raised to a bishopric in 1861, was appointed Archbishop of Valencia in 1877, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

Monet, mo′nȧ′, (Philibert,) a French scholar and philologist, born at Bonneville, in Savoy, in 1566. He wrote "Ligatures des Langues Françoise et Latine," (1629,) and other works. Died in 1643.

Mo-ne′tạ, a surname given by the Romans to Juno. The temple of Juno Moneta at Rome was used as a mint, which in Latin is called *moneta.*

Moneti, mo-nā′tee, (Francesco,) an Italian poet, born at Cortona about 1635; died in 1712.

Monfalcon, mȯn′fȧl′kȯn′, (Jean Baptiste,) a French physician and historian, born in Lyons in 1792. He practised in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, a "Code moral des Ouvriers," (1835,) and a "History of Lyons," (2 vols., 1846–47.) Died in 1874.

Mongault, mȯn′gō′, (Nicolas Hubert,) a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1674. He made translations of the "History" of Herodian and the "Letters of Cicero to Atticus." The latter is particularly esteemed, and the notes accompanying it are said to have furnished Middleton with important matter for his "Life of Cicero." Mongault was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1746.

Monge, mȯnzh, (Gaspard,) Comte de Péluse, a celebrated French savant, and the creator of descriptive geometry, was born at Beaune in 1746. Soon after he left the College of Lyons he obtained a place in the college of military engineers at Mézières. Having by his skill in geometry made an important improvement in the process used in the art of fortification, he became, about the age of twenty, professor of mathematics and of natural philosophy at Mézières. While he filled these chairs with great credit, he gradually perfected the application of geometry to the arts of construction, which is now called descriptive geometry. In 1780 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1783 removed to Paris, where he was employed as examiner of candidates for the marine, for whose use he wrote an able "Treatise on Statics." His political affinities in the Revolution were with the republicans, who appointed him minister of the marine in 1792. He resigned in April, 1793, and distinguished himself by his zealous services in the fabrication of arms, gunpowder, and other materials, which were urgently required for the national defence. In 1795 he published the first edition of his excellent "Descriptive Geometry," and assisted in organizing the Polytechnic School, in which he taught geometry and analysis. Monge, Fourier, and Berthollet were the directors of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798. Aided by pupils of the Polytechnic School, they executed the geodesic and monumental description of that country. Having returned home with Bonaparte, he presided over the arrangement and publication of the great work by which French science and art illustrated Egypt. During the Napoleonic régime he became a senator, Count of Péluse, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1816 he was expelled from the Institute on account of his political antecedents. He died in 1818. He left an important work called "Application of Analysis to Geometry." His discoveries in geometry form an epoch in that science, for which he is said to have done more than any one since the time of Archimedes.

See D. F. Arago, "Biographie de G. Monge," 1853; Charles Dupin "Éloge de Monge," 1849; Dupin aîné, "Essai historique sur les Services de Monge, 1819; Walckenaer, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Monge," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mongez, mȯn′zhȧ′, (Antoine,) a French archæologist, born at Lyons in 1747. He published a treatise "On the Names and Attributes of the Infernal Deities," and other works. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1835.

Mongez, (Marie Joséphine Angélique Levol,) a French artist of great merit, born near Paris in 1775, was the wife of the preceding. She studied painting under Regnault and David. Among her best works are "The Death of Astyanax," "Orpheus in Hades," and "Perseus and Andromeda." Died in 1855.

Mongitore, mon-je-to′rȧ, (Antonio,) an Italian biographer and priest, born at Palermo in 1663. He published "Bibliotheca Sicula," (2 vols., 1708–14,) which contains notices of Sicilian authors, ancient and modern. Died in 1743.

Monglave, de, deh mȯn′glȧv′, (François Eugène Garay,) a French novelist and historian, born at Bayonne in 1796. Died April 21, 1873.

Moni. See Mona.

Mon′ï-cạ, [Fr. Monique, mo′nēk′,] Saint, the mother of Saint Augustine, was born in 332 A.D. She was educated in the Christian faith, and became eminent for her virtue and piety. She lived at Tagaste, in Numidia, and had several children. Died at Ostia in 387 A.D.

See Saint Augustine, "Confessions;" Karl Braune, "Monica und Augustinus," 1846; Petit, "Histoire de Sainte-Monique," 1848.

Monier, mo′ne-ȧ′, (Pierre,) a French painter, born at Blois in 1639; died in 1703.

Moniglia, mo-nēl′yȧ, (Giovanni Andrea,) an Italian dramatic poet and physician, born at Florence about 1640; died in 1700.

Mon′ï-mạ, [Gr. Μονίμη,] a beautiful Greek woman, who became a wife of Mithridates the Great. She was put to death by order of that king in 72 B.C., to prevent her from being captured by the victorious Romans.

Moñino. See Florida Blanca.

Monio. See Mona.

Monique. See Monica.

Monk, mŭnk, (Edwin George,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer, born at Frome, Somerset, in 1819. He has published some sacred compositions, and edited collections of hymn- and psalm-tunes.

Monk, mŭnk, (George,) Duke of Albemarle, a successful English general, born in 1608, was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Merton, Devonshire. After fighting in the service of Holland, he returned to England about the age of thirty. In the civil war he bore arms for Charles I., and had acquired some reputation as an able officer when he was made prisoner at Nantwich in 1644 by the Roundheads, who confined him in the Tower of London more than a year. Having accepted a commission from the Parliament, he commanded a republican army in the north of Ireland between 1646 and 1650. He contributed to the victory of Cromwell at Dunbar, in 1650, and the next year was left in Scotland as commander of an army, with which he speedily completed the reduction of that country. Hume states that he put to the sword all the inhabitants of Dundee, which he had taken by assault; though he elsewhere says his temper was humane and his moderation remarkable. In 1653 the government showed their confidence in his skill by selecting him to co-operate with Admiral Blake in a naval war against the Dutch. He commanded in the sea-fight where Van Tromp was defeated and killed. In 1654 he was successful in his efforts to enforce the will and authority of the Protector in Scotland. At the death of Oliver, in 1658, Monk proclaimed Richard Cromwell as his successor. When the officers of the army deposed Richard and restored the Long Parliament, he acquiesced, and retained command of the army in Scotland. The royalists and republicans solicited his aid in the impending crisis; but he kept all parties in suspense by his dissimulation or irresolution. About the beginning of 1660 he marched towards London, ostensibly to support the civil power against Lambert's army. "Cold-blooded and taciturn," says Macaulay, "zealous for no polity and for no religion, he

maintained an impenetrable reserve" when he was implored to restore peace to the nation. Having cautiously removed from command those whom he distrusted, and prepared the way for the restoration, he declared for a free Parliament, which soon assembled, amidst general joy and exultation. Charles II. was proclaimed king in May, 1660, and rewarded the services of Monk by creating him Duke of Albemarle. In 1666 Monk maintained his reputation in a great naval battle against the Dutch. He died in 1670, leaving a son, at whose death the family became extinct. Hume, after a eulogy of his character, says, "I confess, however, that Dr. Douglas has shown me an original letter of his, containing very earnest and certainly false protestations of his zeal for a commonwealth."

See "State Papers of Charles II.," edited by MRS. GREEN, London, 1866; GUIZOT, "Memoirs of Monk;" "The Life of General Monk," by THOMAS SKELTON; T. SKINNER, "Life of General Monk;" GUMBLE, "Life of General Monk," 1671; CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., (1826;) CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Monk, (JAMES HENRY,) an English clergyman and author, born at Huntingford in 1784. He became Bishop of Gloucester about 1830. He wrote a "Life of Bentley," (1831.) Died in 1856.

Monk, (MARY MOLESWORTH,) a distinguished writer, was a daughter of Robert, Lord Molesworth, and was married to George Monk, an Irish gentleman. She died in 1715, leaving a collection entitled "Marinda: Poems and Translations on Several Occasions," (1716.)

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Monmerqué, môN'mĕR'kā', (LOUIS JEAN NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1780. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud, edited the "Letters of Madame de Sévigné," (10 vols., 1819,) and published other works. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1833. Died in 1860.

Monmorel, de, dẹh môN'mo'rĕl', (CHARLES **le Bourg**—lẹh boor,) a popular French preacher, born in Normandy; died in 1719.

Monmouth. See GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH.

Monmouth, EARL OF. See MORDAUNT, and CAREY, (HENRY.)

Monmouth, mon'mŭth, (JAMES SCOTT,) DUKE OF, born in 1649, was a natural son of Charles II. of England. His mother's name was Lucy Walters. He married about 1665 Anne Scott, Duchess of Buccleuch, said to have been the richest heiress in the kingdom, and assumed her name. He received the title of Duke of Buccleuch, and was loaded with royal favours. His personal advantages and agreeable manners rendered him very popular. "Though a libertine," says Macaulay, "he won the hearts of the Puritans." A rivalry or jealousy arose between him and the Duke of York, afterwards James II., through whose influence Monmouth was discarded from court. He was in Holland when Charles II. died, (1684.) A report that Charles II. had married Lucy Walters privately was credulously received by the populace, who regarded Monmouth as the rightful heir to the throne and the champion of the Protestant cause. With a party of armed exiles he invaded England in June, 1685, and raised the standard of rebellion. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, and gained a victory over the royal troops at Axminster; but he was completely defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, and captured a few days later. Having been taken into the presence of King James, he threw himself at his feet, and, with abject spirit, begged for life at any price, but in vain. He was executed in July, 1685.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; GEORGE ROBERTS, "Life of the Duke of Monmouth," 1844.

Monnet, mo'nā', (ANTOINE GRIMOALD,) a French chemist, born in Auvergne in 1734, was appointed inspector-general of mines. He opposed and undervalued the discoveries of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and others, and thus injured his own reputation. He published a "Treatise on the Solution of Metals," (1775,) "Historical and Political Memoir on the Mines of France," (1791,) and numerous other scientific works. Died in 1817.

Monnet, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born in 1766. He commanded at Flushing when it was taken by the English in 1809. For this ill success he was condemned to death; but he was then a prisoner in England. Died in 1819.

Monnier, mo'ne-ā', (HENRI BONAVENTURE,) a French *littérateur*, comedian, and caricaturist, born in Paris in 1799. He represented and caricatured the life and manners of the common people with the pen, and published several volumes of "Scènes populaires dessinées à la Plume," (1830–46.) Among his works is "Mémoires de M. Prudhomme." Died in 1877.

Monnier, (JEAN CHARLES,) COMTE, a French general, born at Cavaillon in 1758. He led a division at Marengo in June, 1800. Died in 1816.

Monnier, (LOUIS GABRIEL,) a French engraver, born at Besançon in 1733; died at Dijon in 1804.

Monnier, de, dẹh mo'ne-ā', (MARIE THÉRÈSE **Richard de Ruffey**—re'shăR' dẹh rü'fā',) MARQUISE, a French lady, known under the name of SOPHIE, and celebrated in consequence of her connection with Mirabeau, was born at Pontarlier in 1754. Died in 1789. (See MIRABEAU.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monnier, Le. See LEMONNIER.

Monnier, Le, lẹh mo'ne-ā', (PIERRE,) a French savant, born in Normandy about 1675, published a work entitled "Course of Philosophy." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1757.

Monnoie or **Monnoye, de la,** dẹh lā mo'nwā', (BERNARD,) a French poet and critic, born at Dijon in 1641. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Duel Abolished," which obtained the first prize ever awarded by the French Academy. He was elected a member of that institution in 1713. He also published poems in Latin and French, and several critical treatises. Died in 1728.

See R. DE JUVIGNY, "Mémoire historique sur la Vie, etc. de La Monnoye."

Monnoyer, mo'nwā'yā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated painter of flowers and fruit, born at Lille, in Flanders, in 1635. Having visited Paris, he was employed in the decoration of Versailles and the Trianon. He afterwards repaired to England, where he executed some of his best works. Among his master-pieces are the flower-border of a mirror at Kensington, and the decorations of Montagu House. His flower-pieces have never been surpassed for brilliancy of colouring and free and graceful grouping. He died in 1699, leaving a son, ANTOINE, who was also a flower-painter.

See R. DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Monod, mo'nod', (ADOLPHE,) an eminent Swiss Protestant minister, born about 1800. He lectured on theology and Hebrew at the College of Montauban from 1836 to 1852, and became minister of the Reformed Church of Paris in 1853. He acquired a wide reputation as a preacher and moralist, and wrote numerous religious treatises. He belonged to the most orthodox school of French Protestants. Died in 1856.

Monod, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Monnaz, in the Canton de Vaud, in 1794, was a brother of the preceding. He became in 1832 pastor of the Protestant sect called "Évangélistes libres," in Paris. He edited for many years "The Archives of Christianity," and published a number of sermons. Died in 1863.

Monod, (JEAN,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1765, was the father of the preceding. He was pastor of a church in Paris, and in 1830 became president of the Consistory of the Reformed Church. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle" many notices of eminent Swiss writers, etc. Died in 1836.

Monpou, môN'poo', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French composer and singer, born in Paris in 1804. He composed popular ballads and operas, among which is "Les deux Reines," (1835.) Died in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monrad, mon'rād, (DITLEV GOTHARD,) a Danish bishop, born at Copenhagen, November 24, 1811. In 1849 he was made Bishop of Laaland. He was at various times minister of worship, of the interior, and of finance. He was president of the Legislative Chamber during the

war which in 1864 detached Sleswick and Holstein from Denmark. He lived in New Zealand from 1864 to 1869. He returned to his diocese in 1871. Died in 1887.

Mon-rō', (ALEXANDER, distinguished as *Primus, i.e.* the "first,") an eminent physician and anatomist, born in London in 1697. He studied successively in London, Paris, and at Leyden under Boerhaave, and was appointed, after his return, demonstrator of anatomy to the Surgeons' Company at Edinburgh. The lectures he delivered at this time won for him a high reputation, and were chiefly instrumental in founding the Medical School of Edinburgh. Under his direction also was established the Royal Infirmary of that city, in which he gave clinical lectures on surgery. He published in 1726 his "Osteology, or Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones," which passed through numerous editions and was translated into French and German. Among his other works are an "Essay on Comparative Anatomy," (1744,) and "Account of the Inoculation of Small-Pox in Scotland," (1765.) Dr. Monro was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Surgery in Paris. Died in 1767.

See A. DUNCAN, "Account of the Life, etc. of Alexander Monro," 1780; "Life of Alexander Monro," prefixed to his works; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Monro, (ALEXANDER *Secundus*, or the "second,") son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1732. He succeeded his father in the chair of anatomy and surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1759. He died in 1817, leaving a number of medical treatises of great merit. Among these we may name "Observations on the Structure, etc. of the Nervous System," (1783,) and "Structure and Physiology of Fishes," (1785.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Monro, (ALEXANDER *Tertius*, or the "third,") a physician, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh about 1774. He was professor of anatomy at Edinburgh, and published several works on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1859.

Monro, (DONALD,) brother of Alexander, (1732–1817,) was born at Edinburgh in 1729. He was appointed chief physician to the army, which he accompanied to Germany in 1761. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers." Died in 1802.

Monro, (JOHN,) an English physician, born at Greenwich in 1715, was the author of "Remarks on Battie's Treatise on Madness." Died in 1791.

Monroe, mŭn-rō', (JAMES,) an American statesman, and the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, a planter, was educated at William and Mary College, and entered the army as a cadet in 1776. He soon became a lieutenant in the army of Washington, and served at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. He was wounded in the battle of Trenton, December, 1776, and for his conduct there was promoted to the rank of captain. As aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, he served with distinction at the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and at that of Monmouth, June, 1778. Having lost his rank in the regular army by becoming an aide to Lord Stirling, he retired from the service in 1778, and studied law under Thomas Jefferson. He was elected a member of the Assembly of Virginia in 1782, and a delegate to the General Congress in 1783 for three years. He married, about 1785, a Miss Kortright, of New York.

As a member of the Convention of Virginia, in 1788, he opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which, in his opinion, gave too much power to the Federal government. He accordingly united himself with the Anti-Federalists, or Republican party, and was elected a Senator of the United States for four years by the legislature of Virginia in 1790. In 1794 he was sent to France as minister-plenipotentiary. He offended the heads of the home government by the open expression of sympathy with the French republicans, or by a departure from a neutral policy, and was recalled about the end of 1796. He was Governor of Virginia three years, (1799–1802.) In 1802 he was sent to France as envoy-extraordinary, to unite with Edward Livingston, then the resident minister at Paris, in a negotiation for the purchase of Louisiana,—*i.e.* the whole valley of the Mississippi. They purchased that vast territory from Bonaparte for $15,000,000. In 1803 Mr. Monroe was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to England, and in 1805 performed a diplomatic mission to Spain in relation to the boundary of Louisiana. He returned to London in 1806, and, aided by Mr. Pinckney, negotiated a treaty for the protection of maritime interests and neutral rights; but the government of the United States refused to ratify this treaty, because it did not provide against the impressment of seamen. He returned home in 1808, and passed about two years in a private station.

In 1811 he was elected Governor of Virginia. He was appointed secretary of state by President Madison in November, 1811. He acted as secretary of war during the disastrous and gloomy period that followed the capture of Washington, September, 1814–March, 1815, and rendered important services by his energetic measures to restore the public credit and reinforce the army. He did not cease to be secretary of state until March, 1817. He was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1816, and was elected by a large majority, receiving one hundred and eighty-three electoral votes. His competitor was Rufus King, who received thirty-four votes. He appointed John Q. Adams secretary of state, William H. Crawford secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun secretary of war, and Smith Thompson secretary of the navy. The violence of party spirit abated during his administration, which encountered no strong opposition. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States. He was re-elected President in 1820 without opposition, receiving every electoral vote except one. During his second term the independence of the South American colonies of Spain was recognized by the United States. In his message of December, 1823, he asserted the important principle of foreign policy which forms the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine," in these terms: "We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, [*i.e.* the European powers,] to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." He retired from office in March, 1825, after which he resided at Oak Hill, Loudon county, Virginia. He was elected president of the convention which met in 1829 to revise the Constitution of Virginia. A speech which he made in that Convention contains this incidental remark on slavery:—"No imputation can be cast on Virginia in this matter. She did all that was in her power to do, to prevent the extension of slavery and to mitigate its evils so far as she could."* He died in the city of New York, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, on the 4th of July, 1831, leaving the reputation of a discreet and successful statesman, more distinguished for administrative talents than for oratorical powers.

See J. Q. ADAMS, "Eulogy on James Monroe;" HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vols. v. and vi.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Monrose, môN'roz', the assumed name of CLAUDE LOUIS BARRIZAIN, (bȧ're'zȧN',) a French comic actor, born at Besançon in 1783; died in 1843.

Mons, van, vȧn môns or môNss, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent Belgian chemist and pomologist, was born at Brussels in 1765. Having learned the art of pharmacy, he was chosen in 1797 professor of chemistry, etc. in Brussels. He founded the "Journal de Chimie et Physique," which for many years was a central dépôt of the progress of science in Europe. Having a ruling passion for the culture of fruit, he began at an early age to theorize and experiment on the production of new varieties. About the age of twenty he adopted the theory that seedlings of new varieties have more tendency to improve than those of old varieties, or, in other words, while good old varieties mostly produce inferior sorts, those which are recent and bad tend to change for the

* This remark, doubtless, has reference to the efforts of the English government to introduce slaves into Virginia against the wishes of many of the colonists.

better. Having planted a large nursery and devoted his life chiefly to experiments on the pear, he was successful in producing many fine varieties, among which was the Beurré Diel. Soon after 1815 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Louvain. He published "Principles of Electricity," (1802,) "Principles of Philosophic Chemistry," (1818,) "Fruit-Trees and their Culture," (1835,) and other works. He was an associate of the Institute of France. Died in 1842. "The constant springing up of fine new sorts of fruit in the United States," says Downing, "is given with much apparent force as a proof of the accuracy of the Van Mons theory."

See QUETELET, "Notice historique sur J. B. van Mons," 1843; J. S. STAS, "Notice sur J. B. van Mons," 1843.

Mons, van, (THÉODORE,) a jurist, a son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1801. He published several legal works.

Mon'sell, (JOHN SAMUEL BEWLEY,) D.D., LL.D., a poet and clergyman, born at Londonderry, Ireland, March 2, 1811. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and became a presbyter of the Church of England. Died at Guildford, Surrey, April 9, 1875. He published various works, but is chiefly known for his hymns.

Monselet, môn'seh-lȧ', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1825. He wrote, besides various other works, "Statues et Statuettes," (1851,) and "Figurines Parisiennes," (1854.) Died May 19, 1888.

Mon'sell, (WILLIAM,) M.P., was born in Limerick county, Ireland, in 1812. He was appointed a privy councillor in 1855, president of the board of health in 1857, was vice-president of the board of trade a few months in 1866, and became under-secretary for the colonies in December, 1868. He was postmaster-general, 1871–73, and in 1873 received the title of Baron Emly.

Monsiau, môn'se-ō', (NICOLAS ANDRÉ,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1754, worked with remarkable facility. Died in 1837.

Monsignori, mon-sēn-yo'ree, (FRANCESCO,) sometimes called BONSIGNORI, a skilful Italian painter, born at Verona in 1455. He was a pupil of Andrea Mantegna, and worked mostly at Mantua. Died in 1519.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Monsigny, môn'sēn'ye', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French composer, born at Artois in 1729. He produced, besides other operas, "Le Maître en Droit," and "Le Cadi dupé," (1760,) the comic operas of "The King and the Farmer" and "Rose and Colas," and was elected a member of the Institute, (1813.) Died in 1817.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Éloge de Monsigny," 1818; PIERRE HÉDOUIN, "Notice historique sur P. A. Monsigny," 1821.

Mon'sŏn, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English naval commander, born in Lincolnshire about 1569, served with distinction against the Spaniards, Dutch, and French, and attained the rank of vice-admiral. He was the author of "Naval Tracts," which were published in Churchill's "Collection of Voyages." Died in 1643.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Monson, (WILLIAM JOHN,) LORD, an English peer and antiquary, born in 1796. He entered the House of Lords in 1841. Died in 1862.

Monstrelet, de, deh môn'streh-lȧ', (ENGUERRAND,) a French chronicler, born about 1390, wrote an account of the wars of his time between the factions of Armagnac and Burgundy. His "Chronicles," beginning in 1400 and brought down to 1444, fill the space between the histories of Froissart and Comines, and are highly esteemed for their accuracy and the perspicuity and simplicity of their style. Died in 1453.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montagna, mon-tȧn'yȧ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza, lived about 1460–1500, and studied under Andrea Mantegna. Among his masterpieces we may name the "Madonna on a Throne with Saint Andrew and other Saints," at the Museum of Milan.

Montagna, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian engraver, a relative of the preceding, was born at Vicenza about 1458; died in 1530.

Montagne, môn'tȧn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS CAMILLE,) a French botanist, born at Vaudoy in 1784. Having studied medicine, he was appointed in 1815 surgeon-in-chief of the army of Murat. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1852, and in 1858 was made an officer of the legion of honour. He contributed to the "Archives de Botanique" and to other scientific journals a number of valuable treatises on the Cryptogamia, among which we may name "Notice of the Cryptogamous Plants recently discovered in France." Died in 1866.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montagny, môn'tȧn'ye', (ÉTIENNE,) a French sculptor, born at Saint-Étienne in 1816. He obtained a medal of the first class for a statue of Saint Louis, in 1859.

Mŏn'ta-gū, (BASIL,) an eminent English lawyer and writer, born in London in 1770, was a natural son of John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1798. He practised with ability and success, and extended his reputation by numerous legal publications, the most important of which is a "Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes and of the Cases determined upon that Subject," (1805.) He was associated with Romilly and Wilberforce in successful effort to abolish hanging for forgery and for certain other crimes. In 1825 he produced a valuable edition of Lord Bacon's works, on which he expended the labour of many years; also a "Life of Bacon," in reference to which Macaulay says, "About his merit as a collector of materials there can be no dispute; and we are indebted to his minute and accurate researches for the means of refuting what we cannot but consider his errors." He published "Essays and Selections," and various other works. Died in 1851.

Montagu, (CHARLES.) See HALIFAX, EARL OF.

Montagu, (EDWARD.) See MANCHESTER, EARL OF.

Montagu, (EDWARD WORTLEY,) son of Lady Mary Montagu, noticed below, was born in Yorkshire in 1713. At an early age he manifested a propensity to low vices, and great eccentricity of character. When placed at school he repeatedly ran away, and at length hired himself as a cabin-boy in a ship bound for Spain. Being discovered and sent back to his family, he travelled soon after on the continent. After his return he was member of two successive Parliaments. He next went to Italy, where he was converted to Catholicism, and not long after visited Egypt, and there professed Mohammedanism. He was the author of "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics." Died in 1776.

See "Memoirs of E. Wortley Montagu," 2 vols., 1778; "Auto biography of Edward Wortley Montagu," London, 1869; NICHOLS "Literary Anecdotes."

Montagu, (HENRY.) See MANCHESTER, EARL OF.

Montagu, (Lady MARY WORTLEY,) a celebrated English writer, born in Nottinghamshire about 1690. She was the daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, and Lady Mary Fielding, and cousin to the novelist Henry Fielding. She was early distinguished for the brilliancy of her intellect and her rapid acquisition of knowledge. In 1712 she was married to Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and a few years after, on his appointment to a place in the treasury, accompanied him to London. Here she attracted general admiration by her wit and remarkable beauty, and became intimate with Addison, Pope, and other celebrated writers of the time. In 1716 she accompanied her husband, on his being appointed ambassador, to Constantinople. During her residence of two years at the Porte, she wrote to her friends in England a series of Letters containing shrewd and lively descriptions of Oriental life and manners. On her return to England she became the means of introducing the Turkish practice of inoculation, having had the courage to have the experiment first tried on her own son. The next remarkable event in Lady Mary's life is her quarrel with Pope, the cause of which is not with certainty known. In 1739 she left England for Italy, where she resided upwards of twenty years. She returned in 1761, and died the following year. Besides the son mentioned above, she left a daughter Mary, who was married to the Earl of Bute, minister of George III.

Lady Mary wrote a number of poems, of which the "Town Eclogues" only are entitled to much notice. Her literary reputation is owing chiefly to her "Letters," which are ranked among the finest specimens of epistolary composition.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by L. S. COSTELLO; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803, and April, 1804, (by JEFFREY;) "Quarterly Review" for February, 1837; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1868, ("Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.;") "Westminster Review" for April, 1837; "Monthly Review" for May and June, 1763 *et seq.*

Montague, mŏn'ta-gū, (Sir EDWARD,) an English statesman, born in Northamptonshire. He was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1539, and chief justice of the common pleas in 1546. He was one of the counsellors designated in the will of Henry VIII. to administer the government during the minority of Edward VI. Died in 1556.

See FULLER, "Worthies of England;" COLLINS, "Peerage of England."

Montague, (EDWARD,) Earl of Sandwich, an English naval commander, born in 1625. He served for a time on the side of the Parliament, but subsequently went over to the royalists, and assisted General Monk in the restoration of Charles II. For this service he was successively created an earl, a knight of the Garter, member of the privy council, and admiral of the Narrow Seas. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, Lord Sandwich commanded the squadron under the Duke of York against De Ruyter, and perished in the burning of the Royal James.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Admirals;" CLARENDON, "Memoirs."

Montague, (ELIZABETH,) a celebrated English lady, born in Yorkshire in 1720. Her early studies were directed by Dr. Conyers Middleton, who was connected with her family. In 1742 she was married to Edward Montague, Esq. After the death of her husband, in 1775, she resided in Portman Square, London, where she numbered among her visitors the most eminent men of the day, including Burke, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Reynolds. She was also intimate with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Hannah More. Mrs. Montague contributed several "Dialogues of the Dead" to those published by Lord Lyttelton; but her principal work is an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare," which obtained for her a high reputation. In this production she has ably refuted the false charges of Voltaire against the great English poet. She is said to have been the founder of the literary society called the "Blue-Stocking Club." Her correspondence was published after her death. Died in 1800.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1809; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1813; "Mrs. Montague and her Friends," in "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1848; "Monthly Review" for October, 1814.

Montague, (GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in Wiltshire. In 1802 he published an "Ornithological Dictionary, or Synopsis of British Birds," and soon after his "Testacea Britannica," or "Natural History of British Shells," illustrated. Both of these works are highly esteemed. Montague was a member of the Linnæan Society of London. Died in 1815.

Montague, (JOHN,) Earl of Sandwich, an English statesman, born in London in 1718. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1749 and 1750, and obtained the same office in 1763. He supported the administration of Lord North, under whom he served as first lord of the admiralty from 1771 to 1782. He was more deficient in principle than in capacity. Died in 1792.

See J. COOKE, "Memoir of the Earl of Sandwich."

Montague, (RICHARD,) an English scholar and theologian. See MOUNTAGU.

Mon'ta-gue, (WILLIAM LEWIS,) an American educator, born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, April 6, 1831. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, and after 1862 held the professorship of modern languages in that institution. His publications include Spanish and Italian grammars, "Introduction to Italian Literature," and other works.

Montaigne, mŏn-tān', **de,** [Fr. pron. deh mŏn'tāñ',] (MICHEL **Eyquem**—à'kŏn',) a celebrated French philosopher and essayist, born at the château de Montaigne, in Périgord, on the 28th of February, 1533. His father, who was one of the noblesse, placed him, while very young, under the tuition of masters who were ignorant of French, and who conversed with him only in Latin, which thus became his natural language. At the age of thirteen he had finished his studies at a college of Bordeaux. Having studied law, he became a judge at Bordeaux about 1554. In 1565 or 1566 he married, *par convenance*, Françoise de la Chassaigne. In 1580 he produced his celebrated "Essays," which have enjoyed an almost unparalleled popularity. Soon after that date he made a tour in Germany, Italy, etc., of which he wrote a Journal. He often visited Paris, in order to perform his duties as gentleman of the king's chamber. From 1581 to 1585 he was mayor of Bordeaux. During the civil war of the League his impartial moderation did not exempt him from danger and persecution. He died in September, 1592. "The Essays of Montaigne," says Hallam, "make in several respects an epoch in literature, less on account of their real importance than of their influence on the taste and opinions of Europe. . . . No prose writer of the sixteenth century has been so generally read, nor, probably, given so much delight. Whatever may be our estimate of Montaigne as a philosopher,—a name which he was far from arrogating,—there will be but one opinion of the felicity and brightness of his genius." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "The author of these 'Essais,'" says Leo Joubert, "is certainly the most independent spirit that ever existed,—independent without revolt, and detached from the systems of others without having any system of his own. . . . We recognize in his 'Essays' a nature well endowed, not heroic, perhaps, but generous, exquisitely sensible, not aspiring to the sublime, capable of devotion, and incapable of a base act,—in fine, a model of what we may call average virtue," *(la vertu moyenne.)* ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") Sprightly humour, independence, *naïveté*, and originality are the characteristics of his mind; and his style is admired for its graceful simplicity. His works are highly seasoned with his own individuality, and afford much insight into his character.

"The Essays," says Emerson, "are an entertaining soliloquy on every random topic that comes into his head,—treating everything without ceremony, yet with masculine sense. There have been men with deeper insight, but, one would say, never a man with such abundance of thoughts: he is never dull, never insincere, and has the genius to make the reader care for all that he cares for. . . . This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed by translating it into all tongues and printing seventy-five editions of it in Europe,—and that, too, a circulation somewhat chosen, namely, among courtiers, soldiers, princes, men of the world, and men of wit and generosity." (See article "Montaigne," in "Representative Men.")

See J. BOUHIER, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Montaigne;" VILLEMAIN, "Éloge de Montaigne," 1812; PAYEN, "Notice sur Montaigne," 1837; GRÜN, "La Vie publique de M. Montaigne," 1855; BAYLE SAINT JOHN, "Montaigne the Essayist," 1858; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" VICTORIN FABRE, "Éloge de Montaigne," 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MRS. SHELLEY, "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820;) "Quarterly Review" for October, 1856; "Westminster Review" for July, 1838.

Montalbani, mon-tăl-bā'nee, (OVIDIO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Bologna about 1602, became successively professor of physical science, mathematics, and medicine in the university of his native city. He published a number of scientific works under the pseudonym of BUMALDI. Thunberg gave the name of Bumaldia to a genus of Japanese plants. Died in 1671.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Montalembert, (ANDRÉ.) See ESSÉ.

Montalembert, de, deh mŏn'tă'lŏn'bair', (CHARLES FORBES,) COMTE, a distinguished statesman, orator, and political writer, of French extraction, born in London in 1810, was a son of Marc René Anne Marie, noticed below. His mother was Miss Forbes, a Scottish lady.

He studied in Paris, and in 1830 became associated with Lamennais and Lacordaire as editor of "L'Avenir," in which post he was conspicuous as an eloquent champion of democracy and the Catholic Church. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1831, and married, in 1843, Mademoiselle de Mérode, a Belgian lady. Devoted to the Liberal Catholic party, of which he was regarded as the most eminent leader, he was an earnest advocate of religious toleration, popular rights, and general education. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which he opposed Victor Hugo in several brilliant efforts of oratory, especially during the debate on the revision of the constitution, in June, 1851. He was elected to the French Academy in 1852, and was a member of the legislative body from 1852 to 1857, during which period he represented the opposition almost alone. In 1858 he was condemned to a fine, and imprisonment for six months, for a political essay entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament;" but the penalties were not actually inflicted. He published, among other works, a "History of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," (1836,) "On Vandalism and Catholicism in Art," (1839,) "The Political Future of England," (1855,) "The Monks of the West, from Saint Benedict to Saint Bernard," (1860,) and "The Free Church in the Free State," ("L'Église libre dans l'État libre," 1863.) He sympathized with the Unionists in the American civil war. In a letter to an English friend, dated December, 1869, he wrote, "Temporal despotism has faded away in a most unexpected manner; and I sincerely hope spiritual despotism will follow, sooner or later. . . . I am more convinced than ever that freedom in the sphere of religion, still more than in that of politics, is the vital condition of truth." A great sensation was produced by his letter dated February 28, 1870, in which he protested—almost with his latest breath—against the dogma of papal infallibility, and those ultramontanes "who have immolated justice and truth, reason and history, in one great holocaust to the idol they have raised up for themselves at the Vatican." Died in March, 1870.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Montalembert, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" NETTEMENT, "Histoire de la Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1856, and July, 1861; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1861; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; "North British Review" for August, 1861; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1870; MRS. OLIPHANT, "Memoirs of Count Montalembert," 1872.

Montalembert, de, (MARC RENÉ,) MARQUIS, a French general and distinguished military engineer, born at Angoulême in 1714. His family was noble, and had produced several distinguished captains. He entered the army in 1732, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1747. In the Seven Years' war (1756–63) he was attached to the staff of the Russian and Swedish armies, of whose operations he rendered an official account to the French ministry. He published in 1776 an extensive and important work, named "Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive Art superior to the Offensive," (11 vols.) He wrote several memoirs inserted in the "Collection" of the Academy, and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1800.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Éloge historique du Général Montalembert," 1801.

Montalembert, de, (MARC RENÉ ANNE MARIE,) COMTE, a French nobleman, born in Paris in 1777, emigrated in 1792. From 1800 to 1814 he served in the English army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He returned to France in 1814, and in 1819 was created a peer of France. Soon after that date he was appointed minister to Denmark, but, having offended the ministers by a liberal speech in the Chamber, he was deprived of that post. From 1826 to the revolution of 1830 he was minister from France to the court of Sweden. Died in 1831. His eldest son, CHARLES FORBES, noticed above, was an eminent orator.

See DE COURCELLES, "Généalogie de la Maison de Montalembert."

Montalivet, de, deh môn'tȧ'le'vȧ', (JEAN PIERRE **Bachasson**—bȧ'shȧ'sôn',) COMTE, a French statesman, born near Sarreguemines in 1766. He was made councillor of state in 1805, and minister of the interior in 1809. He entered the Chamber of Peers under the ministry of Decazes, in 1819. Died in 1823.

Montalivet, de, (MARTHE CAMILLE BACHASSON,) COMTE, a French minister of state, a son of the preceding, was born at Valence in 1801. He became minister of the interior in November, 1830, and minister of public instruction in March, 1831. He served as minister of the interior from 1837 to 1839. Died Jan. 4, 1880.

Montalto. See DANEDI, (GIOVANNI STEFANO.)

Montalvan, de, dȧ mon-tȧl-vȧn', (JUAN PEREZ,) an eminent Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid in 1602, was a friend and disciple of Lope de Vega. Among his best works are the comedies entitled "There is no Life like Honour," ("No hay Vida como la Honra,") "The Lovers of Teruel," ("Los Amantes de Teruel,") and "La Lindona de Galicia." Died in 1638.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" A. F. VON SCHACK, "Geschichte der dramatischen Literatur in Spanien."

Montalvo. See GALVEZ, (LUIS DE.)

Montan. See MONTANUS.

Montanari, mon-tȧ-nȧ'ree, (GEMINIANO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Módena in 1632, was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and in 1674 filled the chair of astronomy at Padua. He wrote a number of scientific treatises, and is said to have discovered the method of determining the height of mountains by the barometer. He was a friend of the celebrated Cassini. Died in 1687.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Montanelli, mon-tȧ-nel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist and *littérateur*, born in Tuscany in 1813, became professor of commercial law at Pisa in 1839. He published a number of lyric poems and dramatic works. Died in 1862.

Montano, mon-tȧ'no, [Lat. MONTA'NUS,] (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian physician, of high reputation in his time, born at Verona in 1488. He was for many years professor of medicine at Padua, and published a number of medical works in Latin. Died in 1551.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Montano, mon-tȧ'no, (REGINALD GONSALVO,) a Spanish Protestant of the sixteenth century, was an intimate friend of the Protestant martyr Juan Ponco de Leon. He published an account of the Inquisition, said to be the earliest on record.

Montanus. See ARIAS MONTANUS.

Montanus. See MONTANO, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Mon-tā'nus, [Fr. MONTAN, môn'tôn',] the founder of the sect of Montanists, was a native of Phrygia, and flourished in the second century. He pretended to be divinely inspired, and that he was commissioned to complete the reformation which the Saviour had begun on earth. Among those who embraced this delusion were Tertullian and Theodotus.

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Montarroyo, de, dȧ mon-tȧr-ro'yo, (JOZÉ FREIRE,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon in 1670. He published several historical works, and commenced an annual compilation, entitled "Historia annual do Mundo das Gazetas de Lisboa," (1714–58.) Died in 1730.

Montauban, môn'tō'bôn', a famous French captain of buccaneers, was born about 1650. He inflicted great damage on the Spaniards on the coasts of America. Died in 1700.

Montausier, de, deh môn'tō'ze-ȧ', (CHARLES **de Sainte-Maure**—deh sȧNt mōR,) DUC, a French nobleman and general, born in Paris in 1610. He was loyal to the king during the civil war of the Fronde. He was appointed by Louis XIV. governor to the dauphin, in 1688. In conjunction with Huet, he superintended the editions of the classics called "ad usum Delphini," ("for the use of the dauphin.") He was distinguished for the integrity of his character, and is supposed to have been the original of Molière's "Alceste" in "Le Misanthrope." He died in 1690, and his funeral sermon was preached by Fléchier.

See PETIT, "Vie du Duc de Montausier," 1729; PUGET DE SAINT-PIERRE, "Histoire du Duc de Montausier," 1784; AMÉDÉE ROUX, "Montausier, sa Vie et son Temps," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montausier, de, (JULIE LUCINE **d'Angennes**—dôn'zhĕn',) DUCHESSE, the beautiful and accomplished wife of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1607. She was a daughter of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet, (see RAMBOUILLET,) and was an ornament of the brilliant society of authors and wits who met in the Hôtel Rambouillet. She was married in 1645 to the Duke of Montausier, who, aided by several poets and artists, had composed the famous "Garland for Julie," ("Guirlande de Julie.") Died in 1671.

See A. ROUX, "Montausier, sa Vie et son Temps," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montbarey, de, dĕh môn'bâ'rà', (ALEXANDRE MARIE LÉONOR DE SAINT-MAURIS,) PRINCE, a French officer, born at Besançon in 1732. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1761, and was minister of war from September, 1777, till December, 1780. Died in 1796.

Montbel, de, dĕh môn'bĕl', (GUILLAUME ISIDORE BARON,) COMTE, a French politician and royalist, born at Toulouse in 1787. He became minister of public instruction under Polignac in August, 1829, minister of the interior in November of that year, and minister of finance in May, 1830. Died in 1861.

Montbéliard or **Montbeillard.** See GUÉNEAU.

Montboissier, de, dĕh môn'bwâ'sē-à', (PIERRE,) called PIERRE LE VÉNÉRABLE, a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Auvergne about 1092. He was chosen abbé of Cluny in 1122. A translation of the Koran was made under his auspices. Died in 1156.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montbret, de. See COQUEBERT.

Montbrun, môn'brŭn', (ALEXANDRE DU PUY,) Marquis de Saint-André, a French general, born in 1600. He entered the French army as colonel in 1638. He declined the bâton of marshal, which was offered to him if he would abjure Protestantism. Died in 1673.

Montbrun, (CHARLES DU PUY,) a French captain and zealous Protestant, born in the diocese of Gap about 1530. He performed several daring exploits in the civil wars. He was captured and executed in 1575.

See GUI ALLARD, "Vie du brave Montbrun," 1675; J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire de Charles Dupuy," 1816.

Montbrun, (LOUIS PIERRE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Florensac in 1770, served with distinction at Eckmühl, April, 1809, and at Raab, June, 1809. He was killed at the battle of the Moskwa, September, 1812.

Montcalm (môn'kâlm') **de Saint-Véran, de,** [Fr. pron. môn'kălm' dĕh sĂN và'rôN',] (LOUIS JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Nîmes in 1712. Having previously served in several campaigns in France and the Netherlands, he was sent in 1756 to defend the French colonies in North America. He gained a victory over the English forces commanded by Lord Abercrombie in 1758, but was defeated by General Wolfe at Quebec, and mortally wounded in the engagement, (1759.) (See WOLFE.)

See MONTGOMERY MARTIN, "History of the British Colonies;" GARNEAU, "Histoire du Canada."

Montchal. See BARENTIN-MONTCHAL.

Montchal, de, dĕh môn'shăl', (CHARLES,) a French prelate, born at Annonay in 1589, was made Archbishop of Toulouse in 1627. He was an accomplished scholar, and a generous patron of literary men, and was the author of "Mémoires," (2 vols., 1718.) Died in 1651.

Montchrestien, de, dĕh môn'krà'tē-Ĕn', (ANTOINE,) a French poet and economist, born at Falaise about 1570. He wrote several dramas, etc. He joined the Protestants in revolt against the king, and was killed in 1621.

Monteagle, môn't-ee'g̣el, OF BRANDON, (THOMAS SPRING RICE,) LORD, a distinguished statesman of the Whig party, born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1790. He represented Limerick in Parliament from 1820 to 1832, having been appointed secretary of the treasury in 1830. He was a prominent advocate of the Reform and Test Acts, and other liberal measures. He became chancellor of the exchequer in 1835, retired from that office in 1839, and was raised to the peerage in the same year. Died in 1866.

Montebello. See LANNES.

Montecatino, mon-tà-kà-tee'no, (ANTONIO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Ferrara in 1536, published commentaries on the "Politics" and "Physics" of Aristotle. Died in 1599.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Montecuccoli, mon-tà-kook'ko-lee, written also **Montecucculi,** (RAIMONDO,) COUNT, one of the greatest military commanders of his time, was born at Modena, in Italy, in 1608. Having entered the Austrian service, he distinguished himself in the campaign of 1637 against the Swedes; but he was subsequently defeated by the Swedish general Bannér, (1639,) and made prisoner. He was released after two years' captivity, and in 1664 gained a signal victory over the Turks at Saint Gothard, for which he was made lieutenant-general. He was sent in 1673 to oppose the celebrated Turenne; but, although consummate skill was displayed by both generals in their manœuvres, no decisive battle was fought. Montecucculi regarded this his last campaign as the most glorious of all, since he had encountered Turenne and Condé without being defeated. He died in 1681, leaving a "Treatise on the Art of War," which is highly esteemed. He was a liberal patron of learning, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Naturalists at Vienna. He had been created by the King of Spain a knight of the golden fleece, and obtained from him the principality of Amalfi.

See PARADISI, "Elogio del Conte Montecuccoli," 1776; PEZZL, "Lebensbeschreibung Montecuccoli's," 1792; "R. Montecuccoli's Leben," Leipsic, 1792.

Montecucculi. See MONTECUCCOLI.

Montefalconius. See MONTFAUCON.

Montefeltro, di, de mon-tà-fĕl'tro, (FEDERIGO,) COUNT, and first Duke of Urbino, was born about 1410. He was distinguished as a patron of learning, and was one of the most learned and eloquent princes of his time. As an ally of Alfonso, King of Naples, he waged war against Sigismund Malatesta about 1456–60. In 1467 he was chosen to command the army of Florence, and fought an indecisive battle with the Venetian general Coleoni. Died in 1482.

Montefiore, mon-tà-fe-o'rà, (Sir MOSES,) an English Jew, distinguished for his philanthropy, was born October 24, 1784. He became sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted the same year. In 1846 he was made a baronet. He performed missions to several foreign countries for the relief of people who were oppressed on account of religion, and founded a Jewish college at Ramsgate in 1867. Died July 28, 1885.

Monteggia, mon-tĕd'jà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian surgeon, born at Laveno in 1762, wrote several treatises, one of which, entitled "Institutes of Surgery," is highly commended by Scarpa. Died in 1815.

Montégut, môn'tà'gü', (EMILE,) a French critic and journalist of high reputation, born at Limoges in 1826. He became in 1857 associate editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Monteil, môn'tą̀l' or môn'tą̀'yę, (AMANS ALEXIS,) a French historian, born at Rodez in 1769. His principal work is a "History of the French," etc., ("Histoire des Français des divers États," 3d edition, 5 vols., 1848,) which the French Academy judged worthy to share the Gobert prize with Augustin Thierry. Died in 1850.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Monteith, mon-teeth', or **Monteth,** (ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, resided in Paris, and was patronized by Cardinal de Retz. He published, in French, a "History of the Troubles of Great Britain," which was translated into English. Died about 1660.

Montelupo. See BACCIO DA MONTE-LUPO.

Montemagno, da, dà mon-tà-mân'yo, (BUONACORSO,) an Italian poet of the fourteenth century, wrote sonnets which are greatly admired for the elegance and purity of their style.

Montemayor, de, dà mon-tà-mâ-yôr', (JORGE,) a Portuguese poet and novelist, born near Coimbra about 1520, was patronized at the court of Philip II. of Spain. His principal work is a pastoral romance entitled "Diana in Love," ("Diana enamorada,") which is written in Spanish. It is praised by Cervantes in his "Don Quixote," and has been many times translated. Montemayor is regarded as the founder of the Spanish pas-

toral; and "his prose," says Bouterwek, "has served as a model to all romance-writers of that kind."

See Bouterwek, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole:" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Montemolin. See Carlos, or, more fully, Carlos Luis Maria Fernando.

Montémont, mòn'tā'mòn', (Albert,) a French poet and writer of books of travel, born at Remiremont in 1788. Among his works is "Letters on Astronomy," in verse and prose, (4 vols., 1823.) Died about 1862.

Monten, mon'tẹn, (Dietrich,) a German battle-painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1799. Among his principal works we may name "The Death of Gustavus Adolphus." Died in 1843.

Montenault. See Monthenault.

Montépin, de, dẹh mòn'tā'păn', (Xavier Aymon,) a French novelist, born in Haute-Saône about 1820. He produced several successful novels, one of which was condemned in a court of law as subversive of good morals.

Montereau, (Pierre.) See Pierre de Montereau.

Montesinos, mon-tā-see'nŏs, (Fernando,) a Spanish historian, born at Osuña, wrote a "History of Ancient Peru," which has been translated by Ternaux-Compans into French, under the title of "Mémoires historiques de l'ancien Pérou," (1849.) Died about 1660.

See Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vols. i. and ii.

Montespan, mon'tẹs-păn', **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh mòn'-tĕs'pòn', (Françoise Athénais **de Rochechouart**—dẹh rosh'shoo-ăr',) Marquise, a French lady, of extraordinary personal beauty, born in 1641, was a daughter of the Duc de Mortemart. She was married in 1663 to the Marquis de Montespan. She afterwards succeeded Mademoiselle de la Vallière as mistress of Louis XIV. She bore the king eight children, among whom were the Duc de Maine, Louis César, the Comte de Vexin, and the Comte de Toulouse, besides two sons who died young. Died in 1707.

See Saint-Simon, "Mémoires:" Madame de Sévigné, "Letters:" Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montesquieu, mon'tĕs'ke-uh', Baron, a grandson of the following, was born in 1755. He served as an officer, with distinction, in the United States, (1779–81.) In 1792 he became a royalist *émigré*. He passed many years in England, where he died about 1824.

Montesquieu, mòn'tẹs-kū', **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh mòn'-tĕs'ke-uh',] or, more fully, **De la Brède et** (dẹh lă brĕd à) **de Montesquieu,** (Charles **de Secondat**—dẹh seh-kòn'dă',) Baron, a brilliant, original, and popular French author, was born of a noble family near Bordeaux on the 18th of January, 1689. In his childhood he formed habits of intense application to study, and became an insatiable reader. He has declared that he never felt a sorrow which an hour's reading would not dissipate or relieve. Having been educated for the law, he became a *conseiller*, or judge, in the parliament of Bordeaux in 1714, and *président à mortier* of the same in 1716. The favourite studies of his mature powers were historical and moral sciences.

In 1721 he acquired a rather sudden celebrity by his "Persian Letters," a work which combines the attractions of romance with the resources of rational philosophy, and presents profound and luminous views of commerce, law, and social phenomena. Its prodigious success was due partly to its spirited, keen, and witty satire on French manners, and its brilliant, piquant style, full of happy reticences and unexpected contrasts. In 1726 he sold his office of president, and in 1728 was admitted into the French Academy. He then began a journey, in which he visited nearly all the countries of Europe. He passed two years in England, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1734 he produced an admired work, "Considerations on the Causes of the Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans," the most complete essay that had appeared on that subject. He afterwards devoted fourteen years to the composition of his greatest work, "The Spirit of Laws," ("L'Esprit des Lois," 1748,) which excited almost universal admiration. In eighteen months it ran through twenty-two editions. In this arduous enterprise of exploring the labyrinths of history and political science he was in advance of his age as an advocate of liberty and humanity. In reference to this work, Voltaire said, "The human race had lost its titles; Montesquieu found and restored them." He died in Paris in February, 1755. He had married Mademoiselle de Lartigues in 1715. His personal character was in a high degree amiable and estimable.

See Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV et Louis XV;" D'Alembert, "Eloge de Montesquieu;" Villemain, "Eloge de Montesquieu," 1826; François Riaux, "Notice sur Montesquieu," 1849; Maupertuis, "Eloge de Montesquieu," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montesquiou, de, dẹh mòn'tĕs'ke-oo', (Pierre,) Comte d'Artagnan, a French general, born at the château of Armagnac in 1645. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) soon after which he became a marshal of France. Died in 1725.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, dẹh mòn'tĕs'ke-oo' fẹh'zòn'zăk', (Ambroise Anatole Augustin,) Count, a French general and poet, born in Paris in 1788, was a grandson of Anne Pierre, noticed below. Died in 1878.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, (Anne Pierre,) Marquis, a French general and writer, born in Paris in 1739. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1784, and supported the popular cause in the Revolution. He commanded the army which conquered Savoy in 1792. Died in 1798.

See "Histoire de la Maison Montesquiou," Paris, 1847.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, (François Xavier Marc Antoine,) Abbé, a French ecclesiastic, born near Auch in 1757. He was a deputy from the clergy of Paris to the States-General in 1789, and was twice elected president of the National Assembly. During the reign of terror he took refuge in England, and, after the second restoration, was made a duke, and received the title of minister of state. Died in 1832.

See Guizot, "Mémoires."

Montesson, de, dẹh mòn'tă'sòn', (Charlotte Jeanne **Béraud**—bā'rō',) Marquise, born in Paris in 1737, was married in 1773 to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans. She was the author of numerous poems and dramas. Died in 1806.

Monteth. See Monteith, (Robert.)

Monteverde, mon-tā-vĕr'dā, (Claudio,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Cremona about 1565. He introduced several great improvements into the science of music, one of which was the employment of double discords. His works include sacred music, operas, and madrigals. The last-named are especially admired. In 1613 he was appointed chapel-master of Saint Mark, at Venice. Died in 1649.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Montez. See Lola Montez.

Mon-te-zu'ma I., called also **Moctheuzoma,** Aztec emperor of Mexico, ascended the throne about 1437. Before this event he had been an eminent general. He extended the boundaries of his dominions by the conquest of several adjacent nations. He was a powerful and despotic monarch, and multiplied human sacrifices. Died about 1470.

Montezuma II., the last Aztec emperor of Mexico, was born about 1470. He was elected sovereign in 1502 for his superior merit as a warrior and a priest. When his election was announced to him, he was in the act of sweeping the stairs of the great temple Teocalli. In the former part of his reign he waged war with success against several peoples, and extended the limits of the empire. He offended his subjects by his haughty deportment, and oppressed them by the imposition of grievous taxes which were required to support his sumptuous style of living. In 1519 his empire was invaded by Cortez, against whom he employed a temporizing policy. He sent him a magnificent present, but forbade him to approach the capital. "This was to reveal," says Prescott, "both his wealth and his weakness." Cortez entered the city of Mexico, without resistance, in November, 1519, and found a hospitable reception. To secure himself against contingencies, the audacious Spaniard next seized Montezuma and held him as a hostage. His captors tried to convert him to the Roman Catholic religion, but without success. In compliance with the demand

of Cortez, he formally recognized the supremacy of the emperor Charles V., to whom he sent an immense quantity of gold as tribute. In May, 1520, Cortez absented himself from the capital to fight his rival Narvaez, and during his absence the Mexicans revolted against the Spaniards. Montezuma was persuaded or compelled by Cortez to address his subjects and try to appease the tumult. He was assailed with missiles by the insurgents, was wounded, and died in June, 1520. "Stately and decorous," says Prescott, "he was careful of his own dignity, and might be said to be as great an 'actor of majesty' among the barbarian potentates of the New World as Louis XIV. was among the polished princes of Europe. . . . Montezuma's amiable and inoffensive manners, together with his liberality,—the most popular of virtues with the vulgar,—made him generally beloved by the Spaniards."

Montfaucon, de, dẹh môn'fō'kôn', [Lat. MONTEFALCO'NIUS,] (BERNARD,) an eminent French antiquary and philologist, born in Languedoc in 1655, was a member of the congregation of Benedictines of Saint-Maur. Having visited Italy in 1698, he published, after his return, his "Diarium Italicum," an account of the libraries of Italy, "Palæographia Græca," a treatise on the origin and progress of Greek letters, "Antiquity Explained and Represented in Figures," (10 vols. fol., 1719, in French and Latin,) and "The Monuments of the French Monarchy," (5 vols., 1729.) He also published excellent editions of Saint Chrysostom and other Greek writers. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1741.

See D. TASSIN, "Histoire littéraire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur."

Montferrat, de, (CONRAD.) See CONRAD, Marquis of Tyre.

Montferrat, de, dẹh môn'fẹ'rä', (BONIFACE,) MARQUIS, was a brother of Conrad, King of Jerusalem. He became King of Thessalonica in 1183, and was chosen the chief of the fifth or fourth crusade in 1202. He was an able commander, and contributed greatly to the conquest of Constantinople in 1204. Died in 1207.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montferrat, de, (GUILLAUME,) MARQUIS, called THE GREAT, was born in 1243, and began to reign in 1254. He was a turbulent prince and continually engaged in war with the neighbouring states. He married Beatrix, a daughter of Alfonso X. of Castile, in 1271. Having been taken prisoner in 1290, he was confined in an iron cage, and died in 1292.

Montferrier, de, dẹh môn'fẹ're-ā', (ALEXANDRE ANDRÉ VICTOR SARRAZIN,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1792. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Mathematical Sciences, Pure and Applied," (3 vols., 1834–40.) Died March 13, 1863.

Montfleury, môn'fluh'rẹ', the literary name of ANTOINE **Jacob,** a French actor and dramatist, born in 1640. He was an active rival of Molière, and left sixteen rather coarse, but very effective, comedies.

Montfleury, de, dẹh môn'fluh'rẹ', (JEAN LE PETIT,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1698; died in 1777.

Montfort, COUNT DE. See JOHN, Duke of Brittany.

Montfort, mônt'fọrt, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh môn'fọr',] (SIMON,) COUNT, a French nobleman and military commander, born about 1150, was conspicuous for his courage and for his cruelty in the wars against the Albigenses, (1208.) He was killed while besieging Toulouse, in 1218.

Montfort, de, (SIMON,) a son of the preceding, obtained at an early age the patronage of Henry III. of England, who made him Earl of Leicester and gave to him in marriage his sister, the Countess of Pembroke. He was afterwards appointed lieutenant-general in Gascony. In 1258, a rupture having occurred between Henry and his barons, the latter, headed by Montfort, compelled the king to consent to the regulations called the Provisions of Oxford, which threw the legislative and executive power into the hands of twenty-four barons. In 1264 a battle took place at Lewes, in Sussex, in which the royalists were defeated and the king taken prisoner. Montfort summoned a Parliament in 1265, in which, in addition to the two knights returned from every shire, representatives were sent from the boroughs; and in this way was founded the English House of Commons. In the battle of Evesham, the same year, Montfort was defeated and slain by the royal troops under Prince Edward.

Montgaillard, môn'gā'yär', (GUILLAUME HONORÉ ROQUES,) a historian, born near Toulouse in 1772. He wrote a "Chronological Review of the History of France, etc., 1787–1818," (1820,) which was once popular. Died in 1825.

Montgaillard, (JEAN GABRIEL MAURICE ROQUES,) a French adventurer and political writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Toulouse in 1761. He was employed as a secret agent by the Bourbons and by their enemies. He published a "Memoir concerning the Treason of Pichegru," etc., and several other works. Died in 1841.

Montgelas, môn'zhẹh-lä', (MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH,) COUNT, a German statesman, of Savoyard extraction, born at Munich in 1759, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1799, minister of the interior in 1806, and minister of finance in 1809. Died in 1838.

Montglat, de, dẹh môn'glä', MARQUIS, a French author, of whom little is known. He left memoirs of the Thirty Years' War and of the campaigns before the Treaty of the Pyrenees. These memoirs are of much historical value.

Montgolfier, mônt-gôl'fe-ẹr, [Fr. pron. môn'gol'fe-ā',] (JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) an ingenious Frenchman, who invented the air-balloon, was born at or near Annonay (Ardèche) in 1745. After studying mathematics with success at Paris, he became an architect. At the request of his father, he quitted that profession in order to take charge of the paper-manufactory at Annonay. He invented new machines and more simple processes in this art. On reading Priestley's treatise "On Different Kinds of Air," he conceived the possibility of aerial navigation, and imparted the idea to his brother Joseph, who was as another self. Acting in concert and community, they contrived the means of realizing this project. After trying hydrogen gas and other fluids, they made the first public experiment at Annonay in June, 1783, and sent up a balloon about thirty-seven French feet in diameter, inflated with air rarefied by heat. This successful experiment made a great sensation, and was soon repeated at Paris. The brothers were admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Their balloons were called *Montgolfières.* The first who successfully used hydrogen gas in balloons was M. Charles. Montgolfier died in 1799. (See CHARLES, JACQUES ALEXANDRE.)

Montgolfier, (JOSEPH MICHEL,) an ingenious French mechanician, born at Annonay in 1740, was one of the inventors of the air-balloon. In his youth he assisted his father, who was a successful manufacturer of paper. In partnership with a brother, he carried on the same business at Voiron and Beaujeu. He had made several improvements in the fabrication of paper before his aerostatic experiments blazoned his name throughout Europe. (See the preceding article.) About 1792 he made a valuable improvement in the hydraulic ram. He also invented a hydraulic press and other mechanical instruments. He was a member of the Institute of France. Died in 1810.

Montgomerie, (ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.) See EGLINTON.

Montgomery, mọnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet under the reign of James VI., was the author of an allegorical piece entitled "The Cherry and the Slae." Died about 1610.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Montgomery, mọnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) a native of Spain, settled in America, where he published "Bernardo del Carpio," a historical romance, and translated into Spanish Irving's "Conquest of Granada." Died in 1841.

Montgomery, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish politician, and a chief of the Covenanters. He was appointed lord justice clerk in 1689. "In parliamentary ability and eloquence," says Macaulay, "he had no superior among his countrymen except Sir John Dalrymple." He was turbulent and perfidious. In 1690 he joined the Jacobites in plotting against William III.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii.

Montgomery, (JAMES,) a distinguished poet, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1771, was the son of a Moravian preacher. He was sent at an early age to the Moravian school at Fulneck, in Yorkshire, where his progress was not very satisfactory to his teachers, as he spent the greater part of his time in reading and writing poetry, which was prohibited by the rules of the school. After leaving Fulneck, he resided for a time, as shopman in a book-store, in London, and in 1792 began to contribute political articles to the "Sheffield Register," edited by Mr. Joseph Gales. He founded in 1794 a reform journal, called the "Sheffield Iris," of which he was editor about thirty years. Several of his articles having been denounced as revolutionary, he was twice fined and imprisoned. He published in 1806 his "Wanderer of Switzerland," which was followed by "The West Indies," (1809,) "The World before the Flood," (1812,) and "The Pelican Island," (1827.) These poems are distinguished for depth and tenderness of feeling, elevated moral sentiment, and graceful description. He also wrote a number of hymns of great beauty, which enjoy extensive popularity. One of Mr. Montgomery's last works was a "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas," (1830.) Died in 1854.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of James Montgomery," by J. HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT; "Life of Montgomery," by MRS. H. C. KNIGHT; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1811; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1827; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1833, and October, 1856.

Montgomery, (RICHARD,) a distinguished general, born in Ireland in 1737, served in Canada under Wolfe, and subsequently entered the American army. Being appointed commander of the forces in the Northern department, he took Fort Chambly and Montreal. He was killed in December, 1775, in an assault upon Quebec.

See "Life of Richard Montgomery," by JOHN ARMSTRONG, in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. i., first series; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹ-re, (ROBERT,) an English divine and poet, born at Bath in 1807. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Omnipresence of the Deity," (1828,) which had great temporary success, eight editions being sold in as many months. He became in 1843 pastor of Percy Street Chapel, London. The extraordinary success of his poetry was chiefly to be ascribed to the nature of his subject and the favour of a large portion of the religious community. Died in 1855.

See MACAULAY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1830; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. xvii.;

Montgomery, (WILLIAM R.,) an American officer, born in New Jersey, July 10, 1801, served in the Mexican war, became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army in 1861, and military commandant of Philadelphia in 1862. Died at Bristol, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1871.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹ-re, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh môn'gom're',] (GABRIEL,) a French nobleman, of Scottish extraction, born about 1530. Being present at a tournament given by Henry II. on the occasion of his daughter's marriage with the King of Spain, Montgomery was summoned by the French king to break a lance with him. He complied reluctantly, and had the misfortune to inflict a mortal wound on his antagonist. He subsequently went to England, where he became a Protestant, and, after his return to France in 1562, distinguished himself as a leader of the Huguenots in the civil war of the time. Being made prisoner by Marshal Matignon at the siege of Saint-Lo, in 1574, he was condemned to death and executed, by order of Catherine de Médicis. "The queen," says Sismondi, "had no great affection for Henry II., or cause to regret him; but she wished that a man should not be considered innocent after having, even by accident, caused the death of a king."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" BRANTÔME, "Capitaines illustres."

Montgon, de, dẹh môn'gôn', (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French priest, born at Versailles in 1690. He entered the service of Philip V. of Spain, who sent him on a secret mission to the court of Paris. He published "Diplomatic Memoirs," (5 vols., 1742.) Died in 1770.

Monthenault or **Montenault d'Égly,** môn'tẹh'nō' dà'gle', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1696. His chief work is a "History of the French Kings of the Two Sicilies," (4 vols., 1741.) Died in 1749.

Monthion, de, dẹh môn'te'ôn', (FRANÇOIS GÉDÉON BAILLY,) COMTE, a French general, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1776; died in 1850.

Montholon, de, dẹh môn'to'lôn', (CHARLES TRISTAN,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in Paris in 1782. He entered the army in 1798, and accompanied Napoleon in the subsequent campaigns in Italy, Austria, and Prussia. He was sent in 1811 on an important embassy to the archduke Ferdinand at Würzburg, and in 1814 was made general of brigade. He shared the emperor's exile at Saint Helena, and served him with unwearied fidelity till his death, being appointed by him executor of his will and keeper of part of his manuscripts. After his return to France, Montholon published, in conjunction with General Gourgaud, "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon, dictated by Himself at Saint Helena," (1823.) He also wrote an "Account of the Captivity of Napoleon at Saint Helena," (1847.) Died in 1853.

See "Biographie du Général Montholon," 1849; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1848.

Monthyon. See MONTYON.

Monti, mon'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1688; died in 1766.

Monti, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian botanist, born at Bologna in 1682. He published several botanical works Died at Bologna in 1760.

Monti, (RAFAELLE,) an Italian sculptor, born at Milan in 1818. Among his master-pieces may be named the "Veiled Vestal," the "Boy catching a Grasshopper," and the "Circassian Slave." He was an active supporter of the popular cause in 1847–48, after which he lived as an exile in London. Died October 16, 1881.

Monti, (VINCENZO,) a celebrated Italian poet, born near Ferrara in 1753. He studied in the university of that city, and began at an early age to write Latin and Italian poems. These compositions obtained for him the notice and patronage of Cardinal Borghese, who took Monti with him to Rome in 1778. He published in 1785 his tragedy of "Aristodemo," which was received with great favour. His poem entitled "Bassvilliana," (1793,) suggested by the murder of Hugo de Bassville, envoy of the French republic at Rome, had also great popularity, and passed through eighteen editions in six months. Upon the French invasion in 1796, Monti repaired to Milan, where, accommodating himself to the new order of things, he wrote in favour of the Revolution. Some of his writings, which originally contained bitter invectives against Napoleon, were now altered so as to transfer the abuse to the allied sovereigns. On the Russian invasion in 1799 he took refuge for a time in France, and, soon after his return, published his tragedy of "Caio Gracco," "La Mascheroniana," a poem on the death of his friend Mascheroni, and his beautiful and popular hymn beginning "Bell' Italia," etc. Monti became in 1803 professor of eloquence at Pavia, and on the coronation of Napoleon, in 1805, was appointed his historiographer. He filled this office rather as court poet than historian, and lavished a profusion of eulogistic verses on the emperor and his family. He was created by him a chevalier of the legion of honour and of the iron crown, and was chosen a member of the Institute of the kingdom of Italy. Died in 1828.

See "Notizie sulla Vita e sull'Ingegno di Vincenzo Monti," 1828; ZUCCALA, "Elogio storico di V. Monti," 1828; BOZOLI, "Ragionamento della Vita e delle Opere di V. Monti," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1832.

Montiano y Luyando, de, dà mon-te-â'no e looyân'do, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish dramatist, born in 1697; died in 1759.

Monticelli, mon-te-chel'lee, (ANDREA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1640, painted landscapes, flowers, fruits, etc. Died in 1716.

Montigny, môn'tèn'ye', (FLORENCE **de Montmorency**—dẹh môn'mo'rôn'se',) LORD OF, a Flemish nobleman, was ambassador to Spain in 1562. Being sent on a second mission in 1566, he was arrested by

order of Philip II., accused of high treason, and executed in 1570.

Montigny, mòn'tēn'ye', (ROSE MARIE CIZOS,) a popular French actress of comedy, known as ROSE CHÉRIE, was born at Étampes in 1824.

Montigny, de, dẹh mòn'tēn'ye', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Bretagne in 1637, was a member of the French Academy, and Bishop of Léon. Died in 1671.

Montjoie, mòn'zhwâ', (CHRISTOPHE FÉLIX LOUIS VENTRE DE LA TOULOUBRE,) a French political writer, born at Aix in 1746. He was a royalist in the Revolution of 1789–95. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Conspiracy of Robespierre," (1796.) Died in 1816.

Montjosieu, de, dẹh mòn'zho'ze-uh', (LOUIS,) a French scholar and writer, born in Rouergue. He visited Rome in 1583. Among his works is "The Frenchman a Guest at Rome," ("Gallus Romæ Hospes," 1585.)

Montlosier, de, dẹh mòn'lo'ze-ā', (FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE **Reynaud**—rā'nō',) COMTE, a French journalist, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1755. He was a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was a prominent advocate of the aristocratic party. He repaired to London, where he edited an anti-revolutionary journal called the "Courrier de Londres." On his return to France, during the consulate, he modified or abandoned his royalist views. He was also for a time one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel." Having attached himself to the new dynasty on the revolution of July, he was made a peer in 1832. He wrote a work "On the French Monarchy from its Establishment to the Present Time." Died in 1838.

Montluc, de, dẹh mòn'lük', (BLAISE **de Lasseran-Massencome**—dẹh lâs'rôn' mă'sôn'kom',) SEIGNEUR, a French marshal, born in Gascony in 1501. He fought against the Imperialists commanded by the emperor Charles V., and assisted at the sieges of La Rochelle and Calais. In 1573 he was made a marshal by Henry III. He died in 1577, leaving "Memoirs of his Military Life," (1592,) which were praised by Henry IV. and often reprinted.

Montluc, de, (JEAN,) a bishop, the brother of the preceding, was born about 1508, and was distinguished by the favour of Francis I. and Henry II., who employed him in various embassies. He became Bishop of Valence in 1553 He is said to have been secretly attached to the Reformed religion; but he retained the favour of Catherine de Médicis. Died in 1579.

Montluc, de, (JEAN,) Seigneur de Balagni, and marshal of France, a natural son of the preceding, was born about 1545. After he had fought for the League against Henry IV., he entered the service of the latter, who made him a marshal of France in 1594. Died in 1603.

Montluca, mòn'lü'kâ', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1725. He became a lawyer of Paris, and a noted linguist, was the friend of Lalande and D'Alembert, and filled important civil offices. He wrote a very important "History of Mathematics," (1758 *et seq.*,) and died in December, 1799.

Montmaur, de, dẹh mòn'mōr', (PIERRE,) a pedantic and witty Frenchman, born in Limousin or Le Quercy about 1564. He was professor of Greek in the Collége de France, and was notorious as a parasite. Died in 1648.

Montmorency. See LUXEMBOURG.

Montmorency or **Montmorenci,** mônt-mo-rẽn'se, [Fr. pron. mòn'mo'rôn'se',] the name of a noble French family, whose celebrity dates as far back as the eleventh century, and which has produced many famous princes, peers, and generals. Among them were six constables and eleven marshals of France.

Montmorency, de, dẹh mòn'mo'rôn'se', (ANNE,) DUC, Constable of France, born at Chantilly in 1493, was the first of his family that received the title of duke. He was made a marshal in 1522, and was taken prisoner at Pavía in 1525. In 1536, by skilful manœuvres, he defended Provence, which was invaded by Charles V. in person. He was appointed constable in 1538, and was chief minister of Francis I. from that date until 1541, when he fell into disgrace. Henry II. restored him to favour and power in 1547. Montmorency was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557. The death of Henry II., in 1559, was fatal to his ambitious prospects, and opened the way for the accession to power of his rival the Duc de Guise. He fought for the Catholic party in the civil war, and in 1562 commanded at Dreux, where he gained the victory, but was made prisoner. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Saint-Denis, in 1567. He has been censured for austerity and excessive rigour, but had several great qualities.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des Hommes illustres;" LESCONVEL, "Anne de Montmorency," 1696; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TAVANNES, "Mémoires;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vols. ii. and iii.

Montmorency, de, (CHARLES,) a French general, who became a marshal of France in 1343. He fought against the English at Crécy in 1346. Died in 1381.

Montmorency, de, (CHARLOTTE MARGUERITE,) a French lady, born in 1594, was the sister of Duke Henri II. de Montmorency. She was married to Henri, Prince de Condé, about 1609. Her beauty made such an impression on the king, Henry IV., that her husband was alarmed, and conducted her to a foreign country. She was the mother of the great Condé, of the Prince of Conti, and of the Duchess of Longueville. Died in 1650.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" L'ESTOILE, "Mémoires," etc.

Montmorency, de, (HENRY I.,) DUC, the second son of Anne, noticed above, was styled COMTE DE DAMVILLE in his youth. He was a cousin of Admiral Coligni. At the battle of Dreux, in 1562, he took the Prince of Condé prisoner, and in 1566 obtained a marshal's bâton. He rendered important services to Henry IV., who appointed him Constable of France in 1593. Died in 1614. It is stated that a mutual passion was felt by him and Mary Queen of Scots, whom he followed to Scotland in 1561.

Montmorency, de, (HENRI II.,) DUC, a son of the preceding, was born at Chantilly in 1595. His valour, generosity, and name rendered him a great favourite with the court, the army, and the people. He commanded for Louis XIII. in the civil war against the Huguenots which began about 1620, and defeated the Duc de Rohan in 1628. For his victory over the Imperialists at Veillane, in 1629, he was made a marshal. Seduced by Gaston, a brother of Louis XIII. and heir-presumptive to the throne, and incited by enmity to Richelieu, he took arms against the government, and encountered the royal army at Castelnaudary in 1632. With too impetuous valour, he exposed himself at the head of his army, was wounded, and made prisoner. He was tried for treason, and beheaded in October, 1632. He left no issue, and the first ducal branch of the Montmorencies then became extinct. His sister was the mother of the great Prince de Condé and of the Duchesse de Longueville.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU I.,) was appointed Constable of France about 1130, and was the most powerful French seigneur of his time. He married first Aline, daughter of Henry I. of England, and secondly Alix or Adelaide, the widow of Louis le Gros and mother of Louis VII. of France. He died in 1160, leaving several children by his first wife.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU II.,) surnamed LE GRAND, a grandson of the preceding, was born about 1174. He contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Bouvines, in 1214. In 1218 he obtained the office of constable, which his talents and merits raised to be the highest office of the kingdom. The Constable of France was thenceforth *ex officio* commander-in-chief of the army. He had great influence in the reign of Louis VIII. and in that of his successor. He was nearly related to two emperors and six kings. His grand daughter married Louis de Bourbon, a great-great grandfather of Henry IV. Died in 1230.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU JEAN FÉLICITÉ **de Montmorency-Laval**—dẹh mòn'mo'rôn'se' lā'-

vāl′,) Duc, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1766, was a friend of La Fayette, in company with whom he served in the war of American Independence. He was a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was an advocate of liberal reform. On the restoration he became a zealous royalist, and was made a peer by Louis XVIII. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1821, president of the cabinet, and governor to the Duke of Bordeaux in 1823. He was also a member of the French Academy. Died in 1826.

See De Gérando, "Éloge de M. de Montmorency," 1826; Châteaubriand, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" Vétillard, "Notice sur la Vie de M. le Duc de Montmorency," 1826.

Montmorin Saint-Hérem, de, dẹh môN′mo′rȧN′ sȧN-ȧȧ′rôN′, (Armand Marc,) Comte, a French statesman, born about 1745. He succeeded Count Vergennes as minister of foreign affairs in 1787, and became minister of the interior in 1791. He was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed in September, 1792.

See Droz, "Histoire de Louis XVI;" Lamartine, "History of the Girondists."

Montmort, de, dẹh môN′mor′, (Pierre Rémond,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1678, was a pupil of Malebranche. He was the author of a popular work entitled "Analytical Essay on Games of Chance." He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" of that institution a valuable essay "On Infinite Series." Died in 1719.

See Fontenelle, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Montolieu, de, dẹh môN′to′le-uh′, (Jeanne Isabelle Pauline **Polier de Bottens**—po′le-ā′ dẹh bo′tôN′,) Dame de Crousaz and Baronne, a Swiss novelist, born at Lausanne in 1751; died in 1832.

Montorfano, mon-tor′fä-no, (Giovanni Donato,) an Italian painter of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Montorsoli, mon-tor′so-lee, (Fra Giovanni Angelo,) a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, born at Montorsoli, near Florence, about 1500. He was employed in several works by Michael Angelo, whose lasting friendship he acquired. He was selected by Pope Clement VII. to restore the famous group of Laocoon and the Apollo Belvedere. Among his masterpieces we may name the fountain in front of the cathedral at Messina, and the grand altar of the Church dei Servi della Nunziata at Bologna. Died in 1563.

See Cicognara, "Storia della Scultura;" Vasari, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montpensier, de, dẹh môN′pôN′se-ā′, (Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans,) Duchesse, commonly called Mademoiselle, was born in Paris in 1627. She was the daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, and cousin of Louis XIV. Of a bold and energetic character, she became a zealous adherent of the party of Condé in the wars of the Fronde. She rendered several important services to that faction, among which was the capture of the town of Orléans. About 1670 she was married to Count Lauzun. She died in 1693, leaving Memoirs which possess much interest.

See Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" "Mademoiselle's Campaigns," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1858.

Montpensier, de, (Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans,) Duc, a younger son of King Louis Philippe of France, was born at Neuilly in 1824. He served with distinction in Algeria in 1844 and 1845, obtained the rank of maréchal de camp in 1846, and married in that year Maria Luisa Fernanda de Bourbon, a sister of Isabella, Queen of Spain. In 1858 Queen Isabella gave him the rank of captain-general. He aspired to the vacant throne of Spain in 1869, and in 1870 he killed Prince Henry of Bourbon in a duel. Died February 4, 1890.

Montpensier, de, (Antoine Philippe d'Orléans,) Duc, a younger brother of King Louis Philippe of France, was born in 1775. He was arrested in April, 1793, and imprisoned until 1796. Died near London in 1807.

Montpensier, de, (Catherine Marie **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo′rȧn′,) Duchesse, a French lady, born in 1552, was a sister of Henri, Duc de Guise. She acted with the League, and fomented rebellion against Henry III. of France. Died in 1596.

Montpetit, de, dẹh môN′pẹh-te′, (Armand Vincent,) a French painter, born at Mâcon in 1713. He was the inventor of a method of painting which he called *éludorique*, (elydoric.) He published an account of his invention in a work entitled "Note intéressante sur les Moyens de conserver les Portraits peints à l'Huile," etc., (1776.) Died in 1800.

Montreuil, de, dẹh môN′truI′ or môN′truh′yẹ, (Bernardin,) a French Jesuit and theologian, born in Paris in 1596, wrote a "Life of Christ taken from the Four Gospels," (1637,) and other religious works. Died in 1646.

Montreuil, de, sometimes written **Montereul,** (Mathieu,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1611; died in 1691.

Montrichard, môN′re′shȧR′, (Joseph Élie Désiré Perruquet,) a French general, born in 1760. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Trebbia, June, 1799. Died in 1828.

Montrond, de, dẹh môN′trôN′, (Clément Melchior Justin Maxime Fourcheux,) a French writer, born in Gard in 1805. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Crusades," (2 vols., 1841.) Died in 1879.

Montrose, mont-rōz′, (James Grahame,) Marquis of, a celebrated Scottish general, born at Edinburgh in 1612. Having finished his studies in France, after his return to Scotland he served for a time in the Presbyterian army; but he subsequently went over to the royalists. He was appointed by Charles I., in 1644, Marquis of Montrose, and commander-in-chief of the Scottish forces. He signally defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir in 1644, also at Inverlochy and at Kilsyth in 1645; but his army was surprised and totally defeated by General Leslie at Philiphaugh in September, 1645. Montrose soon after went to Germany, where he was received with great distinction by the Austrian emperor and made a marshal of the empire. Having collected a small but ill-organized force, he returned to Scotland in 1650, but was soon after defeated and taken prisoner. He was executed, without a trial, at Edinburgh, in May, 1650.

See Clarendon, "History of the Rebellion;" Mark Napier, "Montrose and the Covenanters," 1838; Grant, "Life of Grahame, Marquis of Montrose," 1859; George Wishart, "Memoirs of Grahame, Marquis of Montrose;" Sir Edward Cust, "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars," 1867; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1846; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1841.

Montucci, mon-toot′chee, (Antonio,) an Italian philologist, born at Sienna in 1762, became in 1785 professor of the English language in the Tolomei College, and subsequently of Italian at Berlin and Dresden. He died in 1829, leaving unfinished a Chinese Dictionary.

Montucla, môN′tü′klȧ′, (Jean Étienne,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1725. Having studied philology and natural science at the Jesuits' College at Lyons, he visited Paris, where he became associate editor of the "Gazette de France" and formed an intimacy with Diderot, D'Alembert, and other savants of the time. In 1764 he accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as first secretary and astronomer to the expedition. After his return he was appointed royal censor of mathematical books and commissioner of the royal buildings. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and of the Institute of France. His most important work is his "History of Mathematics," (1758,) which was completed by Lalande. He also wrote a "History of the Researches for Determining the Quadrature of the Circle," and several other treatises. Died in 1799.

See A. Savinien-Leblond, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. É. Montucla," 1800.

Montureux. See Bourcier.

Montyon or **Monthyon, de,** dẹh môN′te-ôN′, (Jean Baptiste Robert **Auget**—ō′zhȧ′,) Baron, a wealthy and philanthropic French nobleman, born in Paris in 1733. He bequeathed the greater part of his large fortune to benevolent and learned institutions, and was the founder of the "Montyon Prize of Virtue" given

by the French Academy. He published "Researches and Considerations on the Population of France," and other works. "His name," says Lamartine, "was the foremost on the roll of the national nobility." Died in 1820.

See B. V. FRANKLIN, "Éloge historique de Montyon," Paris, 1834; CHAZET, "Vie de M. de Montyon," 1829; ANDRIEUX, "Éloge de A. J. B. R. Auget," etc., 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monvel, môN'vĕl', (JACQUES MARIE BOUTET,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Lunéville in 1745, was the author of numerous comedies and comic operas. Died in 1812.

Monville, de. See BOISSEL.

Monvoisin, môN'vwâ'zăN', (RAYMOND AUGUSTE QUINSAC,) a French historical painter, born at Bordeaux in 1795, studied in Paris under P. Guérin. Died in 1870.

Moo'dy, (DWIGHT LYMAN,) an American lay-preacher, born at Northfield, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. His youth was passed on a farm until, when seventeen years old, he became a clerk in a store in Boston. He went to Chicago in 1856, and engaged in business, at the same time carrying on an active missionary work. In this work he associated Mr. Ira D. Sankey, an effective singer. They held religious services in various towns in Great Britain, as well as in America. In both countries he has had a wonderful success and exerted a powerful influence for good on different classes. Besides his church and school at Chicago, Mr. Moody established a school or college at Northfield, Massachusetts, and has published "Arrows and Anecdotes," (1877,) "Heaven," (1880,) "Secret Power," (1881,) etc.

Moojaert, mō'yärt, written also **Mooyaert**, (CLAS,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam about 1590. He was the master of Berghem and Jan Weeninx.

Moollah-Firooz (or **Moullah-Firouz**) **Ben-Kawoos**, a Persian poet, born at Bombay in 1759. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "George-Nameh," on the conquest of India by the British. Died in 1831.

Moonen, mō'nĕn, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch theologian, distinguished as a poet and grammarian, was born at Zwolle in 1644. He became minister of a Protestant church at Deventer. His poems were published in 2 vols., 1720. Died in 1711.

Moor, moor, ? (EDWARD,) F.R.S., an English writer, born about 1770. He served several campaigns in India, and obtained the rank of major. He published, besides other works, "The Hindu Pantheon," (4to, 1810.) Died in 1848.

Moor, van, văn mōR, **Moro**, or **More**, (ANTONIS or ANTONIO,) a celebrated Dutch portrait-painter, born at Utrecht in 1519, was a pupil of Jan Schooreel. He was patronized by Cardinal Granvelle, the emperor Charles V., and Philip II., and painted the portraits of the principal sovereigns of Europe. His works in this department are of the highest order. He also executed several historical pictures of great merit. Died in 1568.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moor, van, (KAREL,) a Dutch portrait-painter, of high reputation, born at Leyden in 1656, studied under Gerard Douw and Mieris. Among his best works are portraits of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough on horseback. He was created a knight of the empire by the Austrian emperor Joseph I. His "Assembly of Notables," in the Hôtel de Ville at the Hague, is also esteemed a master-piece. Died about 1738.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Moorad (moo-rȧd) **V.**, Sultan of Turkey, was a son of Abd-ool Mejeed, and was born September 21, 1840. He was the successor of his uncle, Abd-ōōl Azeez, and came to the throne on the enforced abdication of the latter, May 30, 1876. Moorad was a dissipated man, and his reason was undoubtedly affected by his great excesses. He was deposed by the Sheikh-ōōl-Islam August 31, 1876, and was succeeded by his brother Abd-ōōl Hameed.

Moorad-Alee or **Mourad-Ali**, moo-rȧd ä'lee, called also **Moorad Khan**, (KȧN,) King of Persia, of the Zend dynasty, was born at Ispahan about 1746. He defended himself for a time successfully against several rivals; but he was at length defeated by Jaafar Khan in 1784. Died in 1785.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Moorad (**Mourad** or **Murad**) **Bey**, moo-rȧd bā, a celebrated Mameluke chief, born in Circassia in 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by the French, in 1798, he opposed them with great bravery, but was at length compelled to retreat. He subsequently made a treaty with General Kléber, by which he became Prince of Assouan and Djirdjeh, under the protection of France Died in 1801.

See GENERAL BERTRAND, "Campagnes d'Égypte et de Syrie," 1847; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Mooravief or **Mooraviev**, moo-rȧ-ve-ĕf', written in German **Murawiew** or **Murawjew**, but pronounced exactly like the preceding spellings, (ANDREW,) a Russian writer and traveller, was a younger brother of General Nicholas Mooravief. He published, in German, a "History of the Russian Church," (1845,) a "Description of Armenia," (3 vols., 1848,) and other works. Died at Kiev, August 30, 1874.

Mooravief or **Murawiew**, (MICHAEL,) a Russian engineer and general, born about 1795, was a brother of the preceding. He became a member of the imperial council about 1850. Died in 1866.

Mooravief or **Murawiew**, (MICHAEL NIKITICH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born at Smolensk in 1757, was appointed preceptor to the grand dukes Alexander and Constantine. He was the author of "Historical Pieces," "Letters of Emilius," and several moral and literary essays, which are ranked among Russian classics. Died in 1807.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Mooravief, Mouraviev, Muraview, or **Muravieff**, (NICHOLAS,) an able Russian general, born at Moscow in 1793. He served as general in the war against the Poles, (1830.) In 1854 he obtained command of an army in Asia. He took Kars from the British, after a long siege, in November, 1855. He afterwards commanded with success against Schamyl, the Circassian chief. Died in 1866.

Moorcroft, moor'kroft, ? (WILLIAM,) an English traveller, born in Lancaster about 1780, spent several years in Hindostan, and explored parts of the country hitherto unknown to Europeans. He was the author of "Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindostan," etc., (1841,) "On the Purik Sheep of Ladakh," and other works. Died in 1825.

Moore, mōr, (ALFRED,) an American jurist, son of Maurice, noticed below, was born in Brunswick county, North Carolina, in 1755. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1799. Died in 1810.

Moore, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born on Long Island in 1748, became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York. Died in 1816.

Moore, (CLEMENT C.,) LL.D., son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1779. He was appointed in 1821 professor of Hebrew and Greek literature in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in New York. He published a "Hebrew-and-English Lexicon," and other works. Died July 10, 1863.

Moore, mōr, (EDWARD,) an English *littérateur*, born in Berkshire in 1712. He was the author of "Fables for the Female Sex," which had great popularity, and "The Gamester," a tragedy, which was also very successful. He was one of the editors of "The World," a literary journal having among its contributors Horace Walpole, Soame Jenyns, and Lord Chesterfield. Died in 1757.

See WALPOLE, "Letters;" JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "English Poets."

Moore, (EDWARD M.,) M.D., an American surgeon, born at Rahway, New Jersey, July 15, 1814, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. In 1838, in conjunction with Dr. C. L. Pennock, of Philadelphia, he performed a series of original experiments on the physiological action of the heart, which excited much attention among physiologists. About 1840 he removed

to Rochester, New York, where he soon acquired a high reputation in his profession. For many years he has filled the chair of surgery in the medical college at Buffalo.

Moore, (FRANK,) son of Jacob Bailey, noticed below, has published "Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution," the "Rebellion Record, a Diary of American Events," (11 vols., 1861–68,) and several other works.

Moore, (JACOB BAILEY,) an American political writer and editor, born at Andover, New Hampshire, in 1797. He edited the "New Hampshire Statesman," a Whig paper, and became librarian to the New York Historical Society. Among his works is "The Laws of Trade in the United States." Died in 1853.

Moore or **More,** (JAMES,) an English writer, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Rival Modes," and was associated with the Duke of Wharton as editor of "The Inquisitor." Moore is satirized by Pope in his "Dunciad." Died in 1734.

Moore, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in 1644, became successively Bishop of Norwich and of Ely. He died in 1714, leaving a library of thirty thousand volumes, which was purchased by George II. and presented to the University of Cambridge.

Moore, mōr, (JOHN,) a Scottish physician and distinguished writer, born at Stirling about 1730. He studied under Hamilton and Cullen at Glasgow, and afterwards spent several years on the continent. He published, after his return, "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," (1778,) which was followed in 1781 by a similar work on Italy. They are written in a lively and attractive style, and had great popularity at the time. His principal work is his novel of "Zeluco," (4 vols., 1789,) which was received with great favour and still enjoys a high reputation. Died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Moore, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Gloucester in 1733. He became Bishop of Bangor in 1776, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1783. Died in 1805.

Moore, (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated British general, born at Glasgow in 1761, was the eldest son of Dr. John Moore, noticed above. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and was sent in 1794 to Corsica, where he acted in conjunction with Paoli, and was conspicuous for his courage in the attack on Fort Morello and at the siege of Calvi. As general of brigade, he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies in 1796, and in 1798 assisted in quelling the Irish rebellion. He accompanied General Abercrombie to Egypt in 1801, and was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria. He was made a knight of the Bath on his return to England, and, after various services in Sicily and Sweden, was created lieutenant-general, and sent in 1808 to Spain to unite with the forces in the north against the French. On the news of the defeat of the Spanish troops along the northern frontier, and of the numerous French armies approaching, he made a rapid retreat to Coruña, which, being performed in the depth of winter, was attended with great suffering. On the 16th of January, 1809, an engagement took place at Corunna, in which the English claimed the victory but lost their brave commander. His death has been commemorated by the poet Wolfe in a beautiful and popular ode, which Byron pronounced the most perfect in the English language.

See JAMES C. MOORE, "Life of Sir John Moore," 2 vols., 1834; R. SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Moore, (JOHN,) D.D., an Irish-American bishop, born at Castletown Delvin, Westmeath, Ireland, June 27, 1835, was educated at Charleston, South Carolina, at Combrée, France, and at Rome, where he graduated as D.D. from the Propaganda in 1860. He held Roman Catholic pastorships in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861–77, was for six years vicar-general of Charleston, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Saint Augustine, Florida.

Moore, (Sir JONAS,) an English mathematician, born in Lancashire in 1617, was appointed tutor to Prince James, son of Charles I., and subsequently became inspector-general of artillery. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several scientific works. He was instrumental in founding a mathematical school for sailors at Christ's Hospital, and in the construction of an observatory at Flamstead House. Died in 1679.

See BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society."

Moore, (MAURICE,) an American jurist and patriot of the Revolution, born in Brunswick county, North Carolina; died in 1777. His son ALFRED served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and became associate justice of the United States supreme court in 1799. Died in 1810.

Moore, (NATHANIEL F.,) LL.D., a nephew of Bishop Benjamin Moore, noticed above, was born at Newtown, Long Island, in 1782. He became professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Columbia College in 1820, and in 1842 president of that institution. He published "Ancient Mineralogy," and other works. D. 1872.

Moore, (RICHARD CHANNING,) D.D., an American prelate, born in New York in 1762. He became rector of Saint Stephen's Church, in that city, in 1809, and in 1814 succeeded Bishop Madison as Bishop of Virginia. Died in 1841.

See a "Memoir of the Rev. Richard Channing Moore," by J. P. K. HENSHAW.

Moore, mōr, (THOMAS,) a celebrated Irish poet, born in Dublin in 1779. He entered Trinity College at an early age, but, being a Catholic, he was unable to obtain any of the university honours or offices. He afterwards studied law at the Middle Temple, London. He published in 1801 his translation of the "Odes of Anacreon," which was very successful, and was followed by "The Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little," (1802.) In 1804 he visited the United States of America, on the society and institutions of which he made many satirical comments in his "Odes and Epistles," (1806.) His other principal works are "Lalla Rookh," (1817,) an Oriental poem, "The Twopenny Post-Bag, by Thomas Brown, Jun.," (1813,) a witty satire directed against the Tories, which had great popularity, "The Fudge Family in Paris," (1818,) "Loves of the Angels," (1823,) and "Irish Melodies," (1834.) In 1830 he published a "Life of Lord Byron," his most important prose work, which, although written entirely from the stand-point of friendship, has been highly commended by the critics. He also wrote a "Life of Sheridan," (1825,) "The Epicurean," (1827,) a prose romance, and a "History of Ireland," (1835.) Of his poems, his "Lalla Rookh" and "Irish Melodies" enjoy the highest reputation. The former, though deficient in the higher qualities of poetry, is characterized by exquisite melody of versification and splendid imagery, and in its moral tone affords a striking contrast to the frivolity and licentiousness of his earlier productions. It obtained extraordinary popularity, and was translated into many languages, including Persian. Hazlitt, in his critique on Moore, says that "his is the poetry of the toilette, of the saloon, of the fashionable world,—not the poetry of nature, of the heart, or of human life. His imagination may dally with insect beauties, but it should not attempt to span the great outlines of nature, or keep pace with the sounding march of events, or grapple with the strong fibres of the human heart." Died February 26, 1852.

See "Memoirs, etc., of Thomas Moore," by LORD RUSSELL; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1817, and April, 1854; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1827, and January, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1830; "Monthly Review" for September, 1806.

Moore, (THOMAS,) an English botanist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821. He published "Hand-Book of British Ferns," (1848,) "Elements of Botany," (1865,) "Epitome of Gardening," (1881,) and other works, chiefly on ferns and orchids. Died Jan. 1, 1887.

Moore, (ZEPHANIAH SWIFT,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1770, became president of Williams College in 1815, and in 1821 of Amherst College. Died in 1823.

Moor'som, (Sir ROBERT,) a brave English admiral, born in Yorkshire in 1760. Being appointed in 1805 commander of the Revenge, he had a prominent part

in the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards represented Queensborough in Parliament, and was made an admiral in 1830. Died in 1835.

Moosa. See MOSES.

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa,** moo'sȧ, third son of Bayazeed I., was born at Brusa about 1376. He was made prisoner with his father by Tamerlane after the battle of Angora. Being afterwards appointed by the latter governor of the Ottoman provinces of Asia Minor, he carried on a war against his elder brother Solyman, whose capital Adrianople he took in 1404, thus becoming master of the European part of the Ottoman empire. In 1412 he besieged Constantinople, but, having been forced to retire, he was taken prisoner, and strangled by order of Mahomet I.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa, Ibn,** ĭbn moo'sȧ, (**Aboo-Abdallah-Mohammed,** ȧ'bōō ȧb-dȧl'lȧh mo-hȧm'mĕd,) an Arabian mathematician, was the author of a treatise on algebra entitled "Al Jebr e al Mokabalah." He is said to have been the first of his countrymen who wrote on that science; and Europe is indebted to him for its introduction and its name.

Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, moo'sȧ ĭb'n no-sār', (or no-sīr',) (**Aboo-Abd-er-Rahman,** ȧ'bōō ȧb'dĕr rȧh'mȧn,) a celebrated Arab conqueror, was born at Mecca about 660 A.D. He was appointed in 703 Viceroy of Africa, and, having subjected the northern part of that country, from Tripoli to Morocco, he turned his arms against Spain. In conjunction with his lieutenant Târik, he took Seville, Merida, Saragossa, and other cities of Southern and Central Spain, to which he subsequently added the most important towns of Catalonia. Among other articles of great value of which he had possessed himself was the emerald table called the table of Solomon, taken at Medina-Celi. Moosa, having been summoned to Damascus by the caliph, presented to him this table, and, on his expressing his surprise that it should have three legs of emerald and one of gold, Moosa replied that he had found it in this condition. Tarik, however, immediately exposed the falsehood of his rival by producing the fourth leg of the table. For this offence he was condemned to a heavy fine by Solyman, who afterwards caused his son Abd-el-azeez to be assassinated. Moosa died in obscurity in 718.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Empire in Spain."

Moosa- (Musa- or **Musa-) Ibn-Shakir,** moo'sȧ ĭb'n shȧ'kĭr, an Arab writer of the early part of the ninth century, wrote a work entitled "Sources of History." He left three sons, the eldest of whom was eminent as an astronomer and was the author of several valuable works.

Mooyaert. See MOOJAERT.

Mop'sus, [Gr. Μόψος,] a famous soothsayer of classic mythology, was called a son of Apollo and Manto. According to tradition, he gained celebrity by the truth of his prophecies at the siege of Thebes and at the temple of Claros, and he triumphed over Calchas in a trial of skill in divination.

Moquin-Tandon, mo'kăn' tôn'dôn', (HORACE BENEDICT ALFRED,) a French physician and botanist, born at Montpellier in 1804. He was appointed in 1853 professor of natural history in the Medical Faculty of Paris, and in 1854 became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He published a "History of the Anomalies of Vegetable Organization," (1841,) and "Essay on the Multiplication of Organs in Vegetables." Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mora, de, dȧ mo'rȧ, (JOSÉ JOAQUIN,) a Spanish *littérateur,* born at Cadiz in 1784. Having previously edited a literary journal at Madrid, he repaired to South America, and became editor of the "Cronica Politica" at Buenos Ayres. He was appointed in 1838 consul-general of Bolivia to London. He published a "History of the Arabs," (1826,) "Spanish Legends," (1840,) and a number of lyric poems and satires. He also translated into Spanish Sir Walter Scott's romances of "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman."

See F. WOLF, "Floresta de Rimas modernas Castellanas."

Morabin, mo'rȧ'băn', (JACQUES,) a French scholar, born at La Flèche in 1687. He was the author of a "History of Cicero," and translated into French Cicero's "Treatise on Laws" and "Treatise on Consolation." Died in 1762.

Moraes, de, dȧ mo-rȧ'ĕs, (CRISTOVAM **Alão**—ȧ-lŏwn',) a Portuguese writer, born in 1632, was the author of a "Genealogy of the Families of Portugal," and a number of sonnets and other poems. Died in 1693.

Moraes, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese writer, born at Braganza. He went to Paris as secretary of legation in the reign of Francis I. His chief work is "Libro del muy esforçado Cauallero Palmerin de Inglaterra," which was translated into English by Southey. Moraes was assassinated at Evora in 1572.

Moraes Sarmento, mo-rȧ'ĕs sar-mĕn'to, (JOÃO EVANGELISTA,) a Portuguese poet of the present time. Among his works is an "Ode on War."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Morais, mo-rīs', (SABATO,) a Jewish rabbi and author, born at Leghorn, Italy, in April, 1824, graduated in 1845 at the Hebrew University of Leghorn, became in 1846 a teacher in the Hebrew Orphan School of London, and in 1851 removed to Philadelphia and became preacher of the Congregation Mikveh-Israel. His works are chiefly polemical, or on subjects connected with Hebrew literature.

Morales, mo-rȧ'lĕs, (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish musician, and one of the greatest composers of his time, was a native of Seville. He was appointed by Pope Paul III. composer in the pontifical chapel. He lived about 1550.

Morales, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish missionary, born in Andalusia about 1598. He went to China in 1633, but was compelled to quit that country in 1638 through the influence of the Jesuits, whom he censured for permitting their converts to sacrifice to idols. He returned to China, where he died in 1664.

Morales, de, dȧ mo-rȧ'lĕs, (AMBROSIO,) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Córdova in 1513. He studied at Alcalá, where he subsequently became professor, and numbered among his pupils Don John of Austria. In 1570 he succeeded Ocampo as historiographer to Philip II. His principal work is a continuation of Ocampo's "Cronica general de España," (3 vols., 1577,) bringing the history of Spain down to 1037. Morales also published a valuable treatise "On the Antiquities of the Spanish Cities." Died in 1591.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole."

Morales, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born in Andalusia, lived in the sixteenth century. He made admirable translations of some odes of Horace, and wrote original poems of much merit.

Morales, de, (LUIS,) an eminent Spanish painter, surnamed EL DIVINO, ("the Divine,") born at Badajoz in 1509. He was employed by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial; but he subsequently lost the king's patronage and was reduced to great poverty. He was relieved a few years before his death by a pension bestowed upon him by Philip. His "Via Dolorosa," in the church of the Hieronymites, at Madrid, is esteemed one of his masterpieces. Died in 1586.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" VIARDOT, "Etudes sur l'Histoire des Beaux-Arts en Espagne," 1835.

Morali, mo-rȧ'lee, (OTTAVIO,) ABBÉ, an Italian philologist, born near Bérgamo in 1763, became professor of Greek at the College of Brera, in Milan. He published a good edition of Ariosto, (1818.) Died in 1826.

Mo-ran', (EDWARD,) an American painter of marine views and landscapes, born about 1845. Among his best works are "The Swallows' Cave, Nahant," and "Pulpit Rock."

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Moran, (PETER,) a successful painter, a brother of Edward Moran. He was born at Bolton, March 4, 1842. He studied under his brother Thomas, and in London, and became a resident of Philadelphia. His chief successes have been in pastoral landscapes and cattle-pieces.

Moran, (THOMAS,) a distinguished artist, born at Bolton, England, January 12, 1837. He came to the United States in 1844. He learned wood-engraving in

Philadelphia. He learned the art of painting under no master, though he studied in most of the great galleries of Europe. He also accompanied many of the United States exploring expeditions in the mountains of the far West. Among his works are "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," (1872,) now in the United States Capitol at Washington, "The Chasm of the Colorado," also in the Capitol, "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," (1875,) "Childe Roland," "Ponce de Leon in Florida," "Dreamland," etc. He also has been an industrious illustrator of books.

Morand, mo'rôn', (CHARLES ANTOINE LOUIS ALEXIS,) COMTE, a French general, born at Pontarlier in 1771. He served as general at Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Essling, and Wagram, (1805–09.) Died in 1835.

Morand, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French architect, born at Briançon about 1727. He executed several important works at Lyons, one of which is a wooden bridge over the Rhone, which bears his name. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal and put to death in 1794.

Morand, (JEAN FRANÇOIS CLÉMENT,) a French physician, son of Sauveur François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1726. He became librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and was a member of several other learned societies in Europe. Died in 1784.

Morand, (SAUVEUR FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in Paris in 1697, was the first who introduced into France Cheselden's method of lithotomy, having previously learned it in London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and was appointed in 1730 royal censor and surgeon-in-chief of the hospital of La Charité. He published a number of surgical treatises. Died in 1773.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Morand, de, deh mo'rôn', (PIERRE,) a French dramatist, born at Arles in 1701, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Spirit of Divorce," and several tragedies. Died in 1757.

Morande, de, deh mo'rônd', (CHARLES **Thévenot** or **Théveneau**—tâv'nō',) a French adventurer and political writer, born at Arnay-le-Duc in 1748, was the author of "The Cynic Philosopher," and other works of a libellous character. Died about 1803.

Morandi-Manzolini, mo-rân'dee mân-zo-lee'nee, (ANNA,) a celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Bologna in 1716, was the wife of G. Manzolini, a physician, from whom she learned anatomy and the art of modelling in wax. Her works in this department were regarded as the most perfect of the kind, and obtained for her a European reputation. She was a member of the Institute of Bologna, and in 1758 became professor of anatomy in that city. Died in 1774.

Morandini, mo-rân-dee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) called IL POPPI, an able Italian painter, born at Poppi in 1544, was a pupil of Vasari. He worked with great facility. Died about 1584.

Morando, mo-rân'do, (FILIPPO ROSA,) an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1732; died in 1757.

Mo-rant',? (PHILIP,) an English antiquary, born in the isle of Jersey in 1700, published, among other works, "History and Antiquities of Colchester," and "History of Essex." Died in 1770.

Morard de Galle, mo'răr' deh găl, (JUSTIN BONAVENTURE,) a French admiral, born in Dauphiné in 1741; died in 1809.

Morata, mo-râ'tâ, (OLYMPIA FULVIA,) an Italian lady, esteemed one of the most learned women of her time, was born at Ferrara in 1526. She was married about 1550 to Andrew Gundler, a German physician, whom she accompanied to Germany. She died at Heidelberg in 1555, leaving a number of works, including Latin orations and Greek poems.

See TURNBULL, "Olympia Morata, her Life and Times," 1846; NOLTEN, "Vita Olympiæ Moratæ," 1775: J. BONNET, "Vie d'Olympia Morata," 1856; WILDERMUTH, "O. Morata; ein christliches Lebensbild," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moratin, de, dâ mo-râ-teen', (LEANDRO FERNANDEZ,) an eminent dramatist, sometimes called "the Spanish Molière," was born at Madrid in 1760. He was appointed in 1787, through the influence of Jovellanos, secretary to the Spanish embassy in Paris, and published, soon after his return, his comedy of "The Old Man and the Young Girl," ("El Viejo y la Niña,") which was very successful. Among the most popular of his other works are "The Impostor," ("El Baron,") "Yes of the Maidens," ("Si de las Niñas,") "The Young Hypocrite," ("La Mogigata,") and "The New Comedy," ("La Comedia nueva.") His "Origines del Teatro Español," (1838,) a critical treatise, is also highly esteemed. Moratin became first librarian to Joseph Bonaparte in 1811, and during the subsequent troubles in Spain took refuge in France, where he died in 1828.

See KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part i.; OCHOA, Notice of Moratin, prefixed to his "Origines del Teatro Español," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Moratin, de, (NICOLAS FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet and dramatist, the father of the preceding, was born at Madrid in 1737. He was the author of "Hormesinda," and several other dramas in the French style, also of an epic poem entitled "The Ships of Cortez Destroyed," ("Las Naves de Cortes destruidas,") which has a high reputation. Died in 1780.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1827.

Moray, EARL OF. See MURRAY, (JAMES STUART.)

Moray or **Murray,** mŭr're, (Sir ROBERT,) one of the founders of the Royal Society of London, was a native of Scotland. Having resided for a time in France, where he was patronized by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu, he was appointed, after the restoration, to several important offices. He was the first president of the Royal Society, which he assisted to found in 1661. Died in 1673.

See BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Morazan, mo-râ-sân', (FRANCISCO,) a Central American general, born in Honduras in 1799. He became president or general-in-chief of the republic of Central America about 1830, was driven into exile in 1840, and put to death in 1842.

Morazzone. See MAZZUCHELLI.

Morcelli, mor-chel'lee, (STEFANO ANTONIO,) a learned Italian antiquary and Jesuit, born near Brescia in 1737. Among his principal works (which are mostly written in Latin) we may name "Africa Christiana," (3 vols., 1816–17,) illustrating the history of the Church in Africa, "Opera Epigraphica," (5 vols., 1818,) "Opuscoli ascetici," (3 vols., 1820,) and a treatise "On the Style of Latin Inscriptions," (3 vols., 1819–22.) He founded an academy of archæology at Rome, where he passed many years. Died in 1821.

See P. LOTTIERI, "Elogio storico di S. A. Morcelli," 1821 BARALDI, "Notizia di Morcelli," 1825.

Mordaunt, mor'dant, (CHARLES,) Earl of Peterborough, a famous English general, of chivalrous and eccentric character, born in 1658, was the son and heir of John, Lord Mordaunt. He first appears prominently in history as a staunch Whig and opponent of James II. In 1689 he was created Earl of Monmouth and placed at the head of the treasury, but the next year he retired from that office, which was ill suited to his volatile and generous character. He afterwards inherited the title of his uncle, the Earl of Peterborough. During the war of the Spanish succession he commanded an English army of 5000 men which arrived in Spain in 1705 and performed a series of brilliant exploits, among which was the capture of Barcelona and Valencia, (1706.) Thwarted in his plans by the archduke Charles of Austria, he obtained leave to retire from the army, and was recalled to England in 1707. Through hostility to Marlborough, he supported the Tories in the political contests which ensued, and after the accession of George I. was consequently excluded from office. He died in 1735. His second wife was Anastasia Robinson, a celebrated singer and actress. In the opinion of Macaulay, he was "the most extraordinary character of that age, the King of Sweden not excepted. His fertility and activity of mind were almost beyond belief. He loved to dictate six or seven letters at once. He was a kind

friend, a generous enemy, and a thorough gentleman. But his splendid talents and virtues were rendered almost useless to his country by his levity, his restlessness, his irritability, his morbid craving for novelty and excitement." ("Essays.")

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xi., and his Review of LORD MAHON'S "History of the War of the Succession in Spain;" FRIEND, "Account of the Earl of Peterborough, etc. in Spain;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" LORD MAHON, "War of the Succession in Spain;" WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" "Eccentric Personages," by WILLIAM RUSSELL, 1866.

Morden, LORD. See YORKE, (CHARLES.)

More, MOR, [Lat. MO'RUS,] (ALEXANDER,) a French Protestant divine, of Scottish extraction, born at Castres in 1616. He became professor of Greek at Geneva in 1639, and of history at Amsterdam in 1651. He was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1670.

See SYMMONS, "Life of Milton;" SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

More, (ANTONIO.) See MOOR.

More, (HANNAH,) an English writer, whose moral and religious works enjoyed great popularity in her time, was born at Stapleton, near Bristol, in 1745. She published in 1773 a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," and in 1774 "The Inflexible Captive," a tragedy, which introduced her to the notice of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men of that period, by whom she was greatly esteemed for the excellence of her character. She was the author of several other dramas, which were very favourably received; but, owing to her convictions of the immoral tendency of the stage, she abandoned dramatic writing, and, while her popularity was still at its height, devoted herself to compositions of a moral and religious character. Among the principal of these we may name "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," (1788,) "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," (1799,) "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," (1805,) written for Charlotte, Princess of Wales, "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," (1809,) and several contributions to the "Cheap Repository Tracts," one of which is entitled "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." Died in 1833.

See WILLIAM ROBERTS, "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Hannah More;" MRS. H. C. KNIGHT, "A New Memoir of Hannah More;" H. THOMPSON, "Life of Hannah More," etc., 1838; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.; "Monthly Review" for February, 1809, April, 1813, and February, 1820.

More, [Lat. MO'RUS,] (HENRY,) an English divine and philosophical writer, born in Lincolnshire in 1614. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow. He refused several high preferments in the church, and passed his life in retirement, devoted chiefly to the study of philosophy. He was the author of "Psychozoia, or the Life of the Soul," (1640,) "Enchiridium Metaphysicum," "Conjectura Cabalistica," "The Mystery of Godliness," "Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul," and other works, in which he favours the Platonic system. He was a man of fine genius, profound learning, and rare excellence of character. He was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society, and was a friend and correspondent of Descartes. Died in 1687.

See R. WARD, "Life of Henry More," 1710; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Retrospective Review," vol. v., (1822.)

More, (JAMES.) See MOORE.

More, [Lat. MO'RUS; It. and Sp. MO'RO,] (Sir THOMAS,) an eminent English wit, philosopher, and statesman, born in London in 1480, was a son of Sir John More, a judge of the court of king's bench. He received the first rudiments of his education at Saint Anthony's School, London, where he learned Latin. At the age of fifteen he became a page in the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and prime minister, who was much pleased with the wit of young More and predicted that he would prove "a marvellous man." In 1497 he entered the University of Oxford, where he studied Greek as a pupil of Grocyn and formed an intimate and lasting friendship with Erasmus. He gained distinction at Oxford as a writer of English and of Latin verses. Having left college, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn. "He manifested," says Mackintosh, "a predilection for monastic life, and is said to have practised some of those austerities and self-inflictions which prevail among the gloomier and more stern orders." He resolved, indeed, at one time to turn monk, and actually became a lay brother of the Carthusian convent (the Charter-House) in London, where he is said to have passed several years, devoting himself at the same time to the study of the classics, the French language, and music. He afterwards entertained thoughts of becoming a priest; but on further reflection, and influenced perhaps by the general corruption of the priestly orders, he abandoned his design. In the words of Erasmus, "Maluit maritus esse castus quam sacerdos impurus," ("he preferred to be a chaste husband rather than an impure priest.") About 1502 he married Jane Colt, the eldest daughter of a gentleman of Essex. He had a slight preference for her younger sister, but was so good-natured that he sacrificed his inclination, that he might not wound the feelings of the eldest. This union proved very happy, but his wife died a few years after her marriage, leaving him a son and three daughters, of whom Margaret, the eldest, inherited the features, goodness, and genius of her father. His graceful and varied learning was only surpassed by his sprightly, inexhaustible wit. "With him," says Erasmus, "you might imagine yourself in the Academy of Plato." He attained great eminence at the bar, and about 1502 became an under-sheriff of London,—*i.e.* a judge of the sheriff's court. He appears to have been the first Englishman that cultivated oratory with any great success. "He is," says Mackintosh, "the first person in our history distinguished by the faculty of public speaking, and remarkable for the successful employment of it in Parliament against a lavish grant of money to the crown." He was elected to Parliament about 1504, and, by persuading the Commons not to grant a supply to Henry VII. on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, deeply offended that king. More had in consequence resolved to leave the country; but the death of Henry relieved him from all apprehensions.

Having lost his first wife, he married a widow named Alice Middleton. In 1513 he wrote a "History of Richard III.," which, says Hallam, "appears to me the first example of good English language, pure and perspicuous, well chosen, without vulgarisms or pedantry." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was sent on a mission to Flanders in 1514, and about that date became a favourite of Henry VIII., who not only consulted him in affairs of state, but preferred him as the companion of his amusements and convivial hours. In 1516 he produced his famous Platonic fiction of "Utopia," (in Latin,) describing an imaginary commonwealth in the island of Utopia, the citizens of which had all things in common. He resigned the office of under-sheriff in 1519, was appointed treasurer of the exchequer in 1521, and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1523. He gave proof of his firmness and independence by his answer to Cardinal Wolsey, who demanded a very great subsidy for the king. About 1523 More began to write tracts against Luther.

In October, 1529, he was appointed lord chancellor in place of Cardinal Wolsey. Although the Protestants were persecuted while he held that office, it would appear that he was not responsible for the persecution. "It is a sufficient proof of his clemency," says Erasmus, "that while he was chancellor no man was put to death for these pestilent dogmas."*

* This statement is contradicted by Froude, who says, "Soon after the seals changed hands, the Smithfield fires recommenced: and, the chancellor acting in concert with them, the bishops resolved to obliterate, in these edifying spectacles, the recollection of their general infirmities." He afterwards cites the case of Bainham, who was burned in April, 1532, a short time before More resigned the office of chancellor. The account of Bainham's execution appears to rest upon the single testimony of Foxe, who, though generally trustworthy, might possibly be mistaken, especially when he was obliged to depend wholly on the statements of others. He was but a boy when Bainham's death took place. More, whose word is not to be lightly set aside, expressly denies in his "Apology" (published the next year) that he was guilty of any cruel treatment of the heretics. If the denial was false, there were doubtless many then living who could prove it to be so. It appears, however, never to have been contradicted. How far he was responsible for the acts of the bishops it is difficult to say.

Suitors were astonished at the contrast between the affable More and the haughty Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas resigned the great seal in May, 1532, because his conscience refused to sanction the divorce of Queen Catherine and the second marriage of the king. "Henry had tried every possible means to obtain at least the appearance of his spontaneous approbation." (Mackintosh.) In 1533 he wrote a work called "The Apology of Sir Thomas More."

Having declined to take the oath by which he was required to acknowledge the validity of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, he was committed to the Tower in April, 1534. After he had been in prison more than a year, he was charged with denying the king's supremacy as the head of the Church; and, his answers not having been found satisfactory, he was pronounced guilty of treason, and was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535. "The scaffold had been awkwardly erected, and shook as he placed his foot upon the ladder. 'See me safe up,' he said to Kingston; 'for my coming down I can shift for myself.' . . . The executioner offered to tie his eyes. 'I will cover them myself,' he said; and, binding them in a cloth which he had brought with him, he knelt, and laid his head upon the block. The fatal stroke was about to fall, when he signed for a moment's delay, while he moved aside his beard. 'Pity that should be cut,' he murmured: 'that has not committed treason.' With which strange words,—the strangest, perhaps, ever uttered at such a time,—the lips most famous through Europe for eloquence and wisdom closed forever." (Froude's "History of England," chap. ix.) Alluding to his behaviour on the scaffold, Addison remarks, "The innocent mirth which had been so conspicuous in his life did not forsake him at the last. His death was of a piece with his life; there was nothing in it new, forced, or affected. He did not look upon the severing his head from his body as a circumstance which ought to produce any change in the disposition of his mind; and, as he died in a fixed and settled hope of immortality, he thought any unusual degree of sorrow and concern improper." ("Spectator," No. 349.) According to the account of his great-grandson, More "was of a middle stature, well proportioned, of a pale complexion, his hair of chestnut colour, his eyes gray, his countenance mild and cheerful."

See "The Life and Death of Sir Thomas More," by his great-grandson, C. More, 1626; William Roper, "Vita T. Mori," 1626; Sir James Mackintosh, "Life of Sir Thomas More," 1830; Fernando de Herrera, "T. Moro," 1592; F. Warner, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir T. More," 1758; C. More, "Life of Sir T. More," 1828; Domenico Reggi, "Vita di T. More," 1675; Arthur Cayley, "Memoirs of Sir T. More," 2 vols., 1808; C. Dareste, "T. Morus et T. Campanello," 1843; Audin, "Histoire de T. Morus," 1852; Lord Campbell, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" W. J. Walter, "Life and Times of Sir T. More," 1847; J. Hoddesdon, "T. Mori Vita," etc., 1652; Froude, "History of England;" Rudhart, "T. Morus," 1829.

Moreau, mo'rō', (César,) a French economist and writer on statistics, was born at Marseilles in 1791. He published several works on commerce, etc. Died in 1860.

Moreau, (François Joseph,) a French physician, born at Auxonne in 1789, practised in Paris. He published a "Traité des Accouchements," (2 vols., 1838–41.) Died in 1862.

Moreau, (Hégésippe,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1810, was the author of songs, elegies, and satires, of considerable merit, and a prose work entitled "The Mistletoe of the Oak," ("Le Gui de Chêne.") He died, in great poverty, in 1838.

Moreau, (Jacob Nicolas,) a French writer, born at Saint-Florentin in 1717, was appointed historiographer of France under Louis XVI. He wrote a "Discourse on the History of France," "Duties of a Prince," and other works. Died in 1803.

Moreau, (Jean Baptiste,) a French musician and composer, born at Angers in 1656, was patronized at the court of Louis XIV., and was employed by Racine to compose the choruses for his "Athalie" and "Esther." Died in 1733.

Moreau, (Jean Michel,) a French engraver and designer, born in Paris in 1741, became draughtsman of the royal cabinet, and a member of the Academy of Painting. He executed one hundred and sixty plates for the "History of France," and upwards of one hundred for editions of Voltaire and Molière. Died in 1814.

Moreau, (Jean Victor,) one of the most eminent generals of France, was born at Morlaix, in Brittany, August 11, 1763. He studied law, and was provost of law at Rennes just before the Revolution. In 1792 he enlisted in the republican army, and, as *chef de bataillon*, served under Dumouriez. He became a general of brigade in 1793, and a general of division in 1794. In the latter year he commanded with *éclat* the right wing of Pichegru's army, which conquered Holland. In the spring of 1796 he succeeded Pichegru as commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and opened the campaign which was the foundation of his military fame. His passage of the Rhine at Strasbourg was greatly applauded. He drove the Austrians back to the Danube, and then, finding his army outnumbered, after several indecisive actions he performed the famous and masterly retreat through the Black Forest, which was one of his chief exploits. He was suspended from the command in 1797 by the Directory, who probably suspected him of complicity in the defection of his friend Pichegru.

The reverses of the French having rendered his services necessary, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy in the spring of 1799. At the battle of Novi he had three horses killed under him, and made a skilful retreat, soon after which he was transferred to the command of the army of the Rhine. In the political crisis of 18th Brumaire, (November 9, 1799,) Moreau was in Paris, and consented to support Bonaparte in subverting the power of the Directory. Some suppose that if he had been less modest, or more ambitious, he might have acted the principal rôle in that great drama. The First Consul intrusted to Moreau the command of the army of Germany, and dictated to him a plan of the campaign, which the latter refused to adopt. "Moreau would not submit," says Alison, "to the indignity of acting as second in command to his former rival, and said, 'I have no notion of seeing a little Louis XIV. at the head of my army.'" ("History of Europe.")

After an angry discussion, he persisted in his own plan, and, while Bonaparte marched to the conquest of Italy, he invaded the valley of the Danube in May, 1800, with about 100,000 men. Between the 1st and 10th of May he defeated the Austrians under Kray at Engen and Biberach. In the next month he gained a decisive victory at Hochstadt, near Blenheim. After an armistice of a few months, the two armies met on December 3, 1800, at Hohenlinden, where Moreau won a very important victory, which induced the Austrians to sue for peace. The war being thus ended, he went to Paris, and became the chief of a party composed of royalists and republicans united by their enmity to Napoleon.

In 1804 he was arrested as an accomplice in Pichegru's conspiracy, and, although they failed to prove that he had any active part in it, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which was commuted to exile in the United States. He resided with his wife at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and in the city of New York, until overtures from the Czar of Russia induced him to return to Europe in July, 1813. He was caressed by the allied sovereigns and received with triumphal demonstrations by the people of Germany. The Czar said to Moreau, (who, it appears, was still a republican,) "I know your opinions; I will do nothing which can thwart them, and will leave France perfectly free." With these views, he co-operated with the allies against the French, and was mortally wounded at Dresden, August 27, 1813. He announced the fact by letter to his wife in these terms: "At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both legs carried off by a cannon-ball. That rascal Bonaparte is always fortunate. Excuse my scrawl," etc.

See Lemaire, "Vie impartiale du Général Moreau," 1814; "Memoirs of General Moreau," by J. Philippart; Garat, "Eloge de Moreau," 1814; "Life and Campaigns of Victor Moreau," (translated from the French;) A. de Beauchamp, "Vie politique, militaire et privée du Général Moreau," 1814; Châteauneuf, "Histoire du Général Moreau," etc., 1814; Fauche-Borel, "Notices sur les Généraux Pichegru et Moreau," 1807; Hasse, "Moreau, sein Leben," etc., 1814; Cousin d'Avallon, "Histoire du Général Moreau," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Thiers, "History of the French Revolution;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1814.

Moreau-Christophe, mo′rō′ krès′tof′, (LOUIS MATHURIN,) a French economist, born near Tours in 1799. He was sent to foreign countries to examine prisons, and wrote several works on the discipline and reform of prisons. Died April 21, 1881.

Moreau de la Rochette, mo′rō′ dẹh lȧ ro′shĕt′, (FRANÇOIS THOMAS,) a French horticulturist, born in Champagne in 1720, founded near La Rochette an agricultural school. Died in 1791.

Moreau de Jonnès, mo′rō′ dẹh zho′nĕs′, (ALEXANDRE,) a French writer, born near Rennes in 1778, was the author of a number of treatises on mineralogy, statistics, and other scientific subjects. Died in 1870.

Moreau de la Sarthe, mo′rō′ dẹh lȧ sȧrt, (JACQUES LOUIS,) a French physician and able writer, born near Le Mans in 1771. He published several professional works. Died in Paris in 1826.

Moreau de l'Yonne, mo′rō′ dẹh le-on′, a French politician, born near Tonnerre in 1750, was elected in 1798 to the Council of Ancients. Died in 1806.

Moreau de Saint-Méry, mo′rō′ dẹh sȧN mȧ′re′, (MÉDÉRIC LOUIS ÉLIE,) born, of French parentage, in the isle of Martinique in 1750, was administrator-general of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza from 1802 to 1806. He wrote several descriptive and scientific works. Died in 1819.

Moreaux, mo′rō′, (JEAN RENÉ,) a French general, born at Rocroi in 1758. He commanded the army of the Moselle in 1794, and took Treves and Coblentz. Died in February, 1795.

Moreelze, mo-rāl′zẹh, (PAUL,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1571, was a pupil of M. Mirevelt. He enjoyed a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and was extensively patronized by the nobility. Died in 1638.

Morel, mo′rĕl′, (CLAUDE,) a French printer, born in 1574, was a son of Fédéric the Elder, noticed below. Died in 1626.

Morel, (FÉDÉRIC,) called THE ELDER, a celebrated French printer, born in Champagne in 1523, was appointed printer to the king in 1571. Died in 1583.

Morel, (FÉDÉRIC,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1558. He was distinguished as a Greek scholar, and the editions of the classics issued from his press were conspicuous for their accuracy and the beauty of the typography. He succeeded his father as royal printer in 1583. Died in 1630.

Morel, (GUILLAUME,) a French printer, born at Tilleul in 1505, was noted for the beauty and accuracy of his editions of the classics. He became printer to the king in 1555. Died in 1564.

Morel, (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Champagne in 1539; died in 1633.

Morel, (JEAN MARIE,) a French architect and gardener, born in Lyons in 1728. He had a high reputation as a designer of gardens. Died in 1810.

See J. B. DUMAS, "Notice sur J. M. Morel," 1825.

Morel de Vindé, mo′rĕl′ dẹh vȧN′dȧ′, (CHARLES GILBERT,) VICOMTE, a French writer and agriculturist, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1842.

Morel-Fatio, mo′rĕl′ fȧ′te′o′, (ANTOINE LÉON,) a French landscape and marine painter, born at Rouen in 1810. Died at Paris, March 4, 1871.

Morelius. See MORELY.

Morell, mo′rĕl′, (ANDRÉ,) a Swiss antiquary, distinguished for his profound knowledge of numismatics, born at Berne in 1646. His principal work is entitled "Thesaurus Morellianus," being a description of the coins of the Roman families. It was left unfinished. Died in 1703.

Mo-rell′, (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born at Cooperstown, New York, graduated at West Point in 1835. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1861. He commanded a division at the battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill. Died in 1883.

Mo-rell′, (J. D.,) an English contemporary writer, published "An Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," (2 vols. 8vo, London, 1846,) "The Philosophy of Religion," (1849,) and other works. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the article on "National Education." Died in 1891.

Morell, (THOMAS,) an English scholar and critic, born at Eton in 1703. He published an edition of Hederich's "Greek Lexicon," (1762,) and was a contributor to Hogarth's "Analysis of Beauty." He also edited Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and several Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1784.

See HARWOOD, "Alumni Etonenses."

Morellet, mo′rȧ′lȧ′, (ANDRÉ,) ABBÉ, an eminent French *littérateur*, born in Lyons in 1727, was educated in the Sorbonne, at Paris. He became a friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and D'Alembert, to whose "Encyclopédie" he contributed. He translated into French Beccaria's treatise "On Crimes and Penalties," (1766,) and wrote several treatises on political economy, and many other works, among which is "Mélanges of Literature and Philosophy of the Eighteenth Century," (4 vols., 1818.) In 1785 he was admitted into the French Academy, the archives of which he concealed at the risk of his life in the reign of terror. Died in 1819.

See LÉMONTEY, "Éloge de Morellet," prefixed to Morellet's "Mémoires," 2 vols., 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Morellet and his Contemporaries," in the "North American Review" for October, 1822, (by A. H. EVERETT.)

Morelli, mo-rel′lee, (COSIMO,) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Imola in 1732. He was employed by Pope Pius VI. to construct the cathedrals of Macerata and Imola, and other edifices in the Pontifical States. Died in 1812.

Morelli, (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian critic and bibliographer, born at Venice in 1745, became a priest, and was appointed librarian at Saint Mark's, Venice, in 1778. He published, among other valuable works, a "Historical Dissertation on the Library of Saint Mark," (1774,) and "Library of Greek and Latin Manuscripts," (1802.) Many of his minor works were published in 1820, under the title of "Operette," (3 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1819.

See MOSCHINI, "Narrazione della Vita di G. Morelli," 1819; ZENDRINI, "Elogio di Morelli," 1821; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Morelli, (MARIA MADDALENA,) an Italian poetess and improvisatrice, born at Pistoia in 1740; died in 1800.

Morelly, mo′rȧ′le′, a French writer on socialism, born about 1750. He published an able work entitled "The Code of Nature," which was attributed to Diderot, "The Basiliade," a political romance, and a number of treatises on various subjects.

Morelos, mo-rā′lŏs, (Don JOSÉ MARIA,) a Mexican patriot and general, born in New Mexico in 1780. He joined the insurgent army under Hidalgo in 1810, and subsequently became leader of a band composed chiefly of negro slaves, with whom he carried on a successful guerilla warfare for a time against the Spaniards. He was made prisoner in 1815, and soon after executed at Mexico.

See Don José GUERRA, "Historia de la Revolucion de Nueva España," 1813.

Morely or **Morelly**, mo′rȧ′le′, [Lat. MORE′LIUS,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Protestant, noted for his efforts to organize the Church on democratic principles, was born in Paris about 1510. His "Treatise on Christian Discipline" (1561) was condemned by several Protestant synods.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morenas, mo′rẹh-nȧs′, (JOSEPH ELZÉAR,) a French Orientalist, born near Carpentras in 1778. He wrote "On the Castes of India," (1822,) and other works. Died in Mingrelia in 1830.

Moreno, mo-rā′no, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1642; died in 1674.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.

Moreno, (JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born at Cadiz in 1743; died in 1817.

Moreno, (JUAN IGNACIO,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Guatemala, November 24, 1817, was made a bishop in 1857, and became Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain in 1875, having been created a cardinal-priest in 1868. Died August 28, 1884.

Moréri, mo′rā′re′, (LOUIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Provence in 1643. He published in 1674

his "Historical Dictionary," ("Grand Dictionnaire Historique," 1 vol. fol.,) a work of rare merit. He died in 1680, leaving unfinished his great work, which has been extended by subsequent writers to ten volumes, (Paris, 1759.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mores, mōrz, (EDWARD ROWE,) an English antiquary, born in 1730. He published several works on English antiquities. Died in 1778.

Moret, mo-rĕt', (JOSÉ,) a Spanish historian, born at Pampeluna in 1615. Among his works is a History of Navarre, ("Annales del Regno de Navarra," 5 vols., 1715.) Died in 1705.

Moret, de, dĕh mo'rȧ', (ANTOINE **de Bourbon**—dĕh boor'bŏn',) COUNT, a natural son of Henry IV. of France, was born in 1607, and legitimated in 1608. He joined Gaston, Duke of Orléans, in his revolt against Louis XIII. in 1631, and was killed or wounded at the battle of Castelnaudary, in September, 1632. According to some accounts, he survived till 1691.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moreto y Cabaña, mo-rā'to e kȧ-bȧn'yȧ, (Don AUGUSTIN,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born about 1600. Among his best works we may name "The Brave Justiciary," ("El valiente Justiciero,") "El Lindo Don Diego," and "Disdain for Disdain," ("Desden con el Desden." The last is said to have been the original of Molière's "Princesse d'Élide." Died in 1669.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" OCHOA, "Teatro Español;" A. F. VON SCHACK, "Geschichte der dramatischen Literatur in Spanien."

Moretti, mo-ret'tee, (GAETANO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Bologna, was author of several scientific treatises. Died in 1697.

Moretti, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian savant, born at Pavía in 1783, became professor of botany at that city in 1832. Among his works is "Biblioteca Agraria." Died in 1853.

Moretto da Brescia. See BONVICINO.

Mor'fit, (CAMPBELL,) an American chemist, born at Herculaneum, Missouri, in 1820. He was associated with Professor Booth in 1848 as editor of the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry." He has published, among other works, "Applied Chemistry in the Manufactur of Soap and Candles," (1847,) "Chemical and Pharmaceutic Manipulations," (1848,) and "Perfumery, its Manufacture and Use."

Morgagni, mor-gȧn'yee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born at Forlì in 1682. He studied at Bologna, where he became the favourite pupil of Valsalva, and in 1715 he was appointed professor of anatomy at Padua. His principal work is entitled "On the Seat and Causes of Diseases discovered by Anatomy," ("De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen indagatis," 2 vols., 1762.) It was translated into French, Italian, English, and German, and still enjoys a very high reputation. His "Adversaria Anatomica" is also highly esteemed. Morgagni made several valuable discoveries, and he has been called the founder of pathological anatomy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the principal Academies of Europe. Died in 1771.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" FONTENELLE, "Eloge de Morgagni;" MOSCA, "Vita di G. B. Morgagni," 1768; TORRESINI, "Elogio storico di G. B. Morgagni," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mor'gan, (CHARLES W.,) an American commodore, born in Virginia in 1790; died in 1853.

Morgan, (DANIEL,) an American officer, born in New Jersey in 1736, served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Cowpens, (1781,) where he gained a signal victory, for which a gold medal was awarded him by Congress. Died in 1802.

See the "Life of Daniel Morgan," by JAMES GRAHAM, 1856, and the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Morgan, (EDWIN D.,) an American Senator, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1811. He became at an early age a merchant in the city of New York. He was elected Governor of New York by the Republicans in 1858, and again in 1860. He was elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1863. Died February 14, 1883.

Mor'gan, (GEORGE CADOGAN,) born in Wales in 1754, became pastor of a dissenting church at Norwich, England, in 1776, and subsequently professor of physics at Hackney. He published "Lectures on Electricity," and other scientific works. Died in 1798.

Morgan, (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born in Western Pennsylvania about 1820, practised law in Ohio before the civil war. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about November, 1861. He took Cumberland Gap in June, 1862, and evacuated the same in September of that year.

Morgan, (Sir HENRY,) a Welsh buccaneer, born about 1637, commanded several expeditions against the Spaniards, and captured Porto Bello and Panama. He was afterwards made a knight, and appointed Governor of Jamaica by Charles II. Died in 1690.

See VAN TENAC, "Histoire générale de la Marine."

Morgan, (JAMES D.,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1810, removed in 1834 to Illinois, and in 1862 became brigadier-general of volunteers.

Morgan, (JOHN H.,) an American guerilla chief, born near Lexington, Kentucky, or, according to some authorities, at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1826. He took command of a troop of cavalry in 1861, and distinguished himself by his audacity in several raids against the railroads and other public works in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was appointed a major-general in 1862. In July, 1863, he crossed the Ohio River with about 4000 men, and made a raid into Indiana and Ohio, where he destroyed railroads, bridges, etc. He was captured in Ohio and confined in the penitentiary, from which he escaped, by digging, about the end of November, 1863. In September, 1864, he was surprised in the night at Greenville, Tennessee, by the troops of General Gillem, and was killed.

See a Sketch of his Life in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Morgan, (LEWIS HENRY,) an American author, born in Ledyard, New York, November 21, 1818. He graduated at Union College in 1840, and practised law at Rochester, 1844–64. He acquired great reputation by his "League of the Iroquois," (1851,) and especially by his "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity," (1870.) He is regarded as one of the founders of the modern school of ethnological science, which regards the comparison of rude and inchoate civilizations as an important subject of study, since they are believed to afford extremely valuable hints as to the development or evolution of the higher civilizations. He also published "The American Beaver," (1868.) Died December 17, 1881.

Morgan, (Lady SYDNEY,) a distinguished authoress, born at Dublin in 1789, was the daughter of an actor named Owenson. At an early age she published several romances, one of which, "The Wild Irish Girl," (1806,) was very popular. In 1812 she was married to Sir Charles Morgan, whom in 1816 she accompanied to France and Italy, and the result of her travels appeared soon after, in her two works entitled "France," (1817,) and "Italy," (1821.) Among her other productions we may name "Florence Macarthy," (1816,) "Absenteeism," (1825,) "The O'Briens and O'Flahertys," (1827,) "The Book of the Boudoir," (1829,) and "Woman and her Master," (1855.) In 1851 she published a "Letter to Cardinal Wiseman." Died in 1859.

See "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal," by W. J. FITZPATRICK; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. v.; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1863; "Westminster Review" for April, 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1831, and November, 1833; "Monthly Review" for December, 1808, and October and November, 1817.

Mor'gan, (Sir THOMAS CHARLES,) M.D., an English physician, born in London about 1783. In 1811 he was made a baronet, and the next year married Miss Owenson, who was already known as an authoress. He soon after settled in Ireland, where he advocated Catholic emancipation. He wrote "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," and "Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals." He also contributed to Lady Morgan's "France" and "The Book without a Name." Died in 1843.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) a learned divine, born in Wales, was appointed in 1601 Bishop of Saint Asaph. He assisted in translating into Welsh the Bible published in 1588. Died in 1604.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) a Welsh mathematician, born in Glamorganshire, held the office of actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London. He published a "Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," and other works. Died in 1833.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) an American mechanic, born in Virginia about 1775, removed subsequently to Batavia, New York. In 1826 he was abducted from his home and murdered by a band of Freemasons for having written a work professing to disclose the secrets of their society.

See ALLEN, "American Biographical Dictionary;" "New American Cyclopædia;" "Gazetteer of the State of New York," by J. H. FRENCH, p. 323.

Morgan, (WILLIAM F.,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 21, 1816. He graduated at Union College in 1837, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1840. In 1841 and 1842 he took orders in the Episcopal Church. His principal pastorates were in Norwich, Connecticut, and at Saint Thomas's Church, New York. Died May 19, 1888.

Morgan, De. See DE MORGAN.

Morghen, mor'gẹn, (RAFAELLE SANZIO,) an eminent Italian engraver, of Dutch extraction, born at Florence in 1758, became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts in his native city. His prints are numerous and of great excellence. Among his master-pieces are his "Transfiguration," after Raphael, "The Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci, and Guido's "Aurora." He was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1833.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" PALMERINI, "Notice of R. Morghen," (in Italian,) 1824.

Morgues, de. See MOURGUES, DE.

Morhof, mor'hof, [Lat. MORHO'FIUS,] (DANIEL GEORG,) a German scholar, born at Wismar in 1639, became professor of poetry and eloquence at Kiel in 1665, and obtained the chair of history at that place in 1673. He published, besides many other works in prose and verse, a valuable contribution to literary history, entitled "Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii," (3 vols., 1688–92.) Died in 1691.

See his Autobiography, "Vita propria ab Anno 1639 ad 1671," 1699; J. MOLLER, "De Vita, Meritis Scriptisque D. G. Morhofii," 1710; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morhofius. See MORHOF.

Morice de Beaubois, mo'rèss' dẹh bō'bwâ', (PIERRE HYACINTHE,) a French Benedictine monk and writer, born at Quimperlé in 1693. He wrote a "History of Bretagne," (2 vols., 1750–56.) Died in 1750.

Morier, mo'rĭ-ẹr, (JAMES,) a popular English novelist, born about 1780. Having been appointed secretary to the English embassy in Persia, he became versed in the Oriental tongues. He published, after his return, a "Journey through Persia, Armenia," etc., (1812,) "Adventures of Haji Baba of Ispahan," (5 vols., 1824,) a brilliant and entertaining romance, giving the experiences of a Persian in England, which had a wide popularity, "Zohrab the Hostage," (1832,) and "Ayesha, the Maid of Kars," (1834.) Died in 1849.

See the "Quarterly Review" for December, 1832, and June, 1834; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1832; "Monthly Review" for April, 1824.

Morigia, mo-ree'jȧ, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Milan in 1632. He became Archbishop of Florence about 1683. Died in 1708.

Morigia, (PAOLO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1525, wrote on the antiquities of Milan, etc. Died in 1604.

Mörike or **Moerike,** mö're-kẹh, (EDUARD,) a German poet, born at Ludwigsburg in 1804. He was the author of the "Idyl of Lake Constance," (1846,) and several novels and dramatic tales. Died June 3, 1875.

Morillo, mo rèl'yo, (Don PABLO,) a Spanish general, born in the province of Toro in 1777. Having carried on a guerilla warfare against the French for several years, he was sent in 1815 to subdue the revolted provinces of South America. He fought with varying success against Bolivar, with whom he concluded a truce in 1820. After Morillo's return to Spain he served for a time in the royalist army. He died in 1838, leaving Memoirs of his campaigns in America, which were translated into French.

See MORILLO'S "Memoirs, relating the Principal Events of his Campaigns," translated into French by E. D. BLOSSEVILLE.

Morin, mo'rȧN', (ARTHUR JULES,) a French mathematician and general, born in Paris in 1795, was appointed in 1852 director of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. He published numerous important treatises on mechanics, hydraulics, mathematics, etc. He became a member of the Institute, and president of the Society of Civil Engineers. Died February 7, 1880.

Morin, (ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant divine, born at Caen in 1625. He studied at Leyden, and became in 1686 professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam. He published, among other works, "Exercises on the Primitive Language," (in Latin, 1694,) in which he attempts to prove that the Hebrew was the language of Paradise. Died in 1700.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French writer, born at Lyons in 1823, published a "Dictionary of Philosophy and Scholastic Theology," (2 vols., 1857,) and other works. He also contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died August 23, 1874.

Morin, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Blois in 1591. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues and biblical literature. Among his principal works we may name "Biblical Exercises," ("Exercitationes Biblicæ,") and an edition of the "Samaritan Pentateuch," with a Latin version. Died in 1659.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (JEAN,) a French natural philosopher, born at Meung-sur-Loire in 1705. He published, besides other works, "Le Mécanisme universel," (1735.) Died in 1764.

Morin, (JEAN,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris about 1609. Among his best works are prints of the "Madonna," after Raphael, and portraits of De Thou and Marie de Médicis. Died about 1666.

Morin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French savant, born at Villefranche in 1583, was appointed in 1630 professor of mathematics in the Royal College. He was devoted to astrology, and he is said to have been consulted by Cardinal Richelieu and other distinguished men. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a number of treatises on mathematics and astronomy. Died in 1656.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (LOUIS,) a French physician and botanist of high reputation, born at Mans in 1636. He was the author of several medical and scientific treatises. In 1707 he succeeded Dodart as botanist to the French Academy of Sciences. Died in 1715.

Morin, (PIERRE,) a French philologist, born in Paris in 1531, was employed by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V. on editions of the Bible called Septuagint and Vulgate, (1590.) Died at Rome in 1608.

Morin, (SIMON,) a French fanatic, born near Aumale, in Normandy, published works of a visionary and profane nature. He was condemned in 1663 to be burned alive for having prophesied the death of the king.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Mor'ĭ-sọn, (JAMES COTTER,) an English author, born in London, April 20, 1831, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He published Lives of Saint Bernard, (1863,) Gibbon, (1878,) Macaulay, (1882,) and other works. Died February 25, 1888.

Mor'ĭ-sọn, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in Aberdeenshire in 1791. He became in 1816 minister of Trevor Chapel, London, and in 1824 was appointed editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," which post he occupied for thirty-two years. He was the author of several popular works, among which we may name "Lectures on the Reciprocal Obligations of Life," etc., (1822,) "Book of Family Worship," (1836,) and "Counsels to a Newly-Wedded Pair." Died in 1859.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," 1864.

Morison, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician and eminent botanist, born at Aberdeen in 1620, was patronized

by Charles II., who made him his physician and bestowed on him a pension. He became professor of botany at Oxford in 1669. He was the author of a "Universal History of Plants," "New Distribution of Umbelliferous Plants," (1672,) and other works, (in Latin.) Plumier named in his honour the genus Morisonia. Died in 1683.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Morisot, mo'rē'zō', (CLAUDE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French writer, born at Dijon in 1592, wrote a historical romance entitled "Peruviana," or the secret history of Cardinal Richelieu, Marie de Médicis, and Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1661.

Moritz, mo'rĭts, (KARL PHILIPP,) known also by his pseudonym of ANTON REISER, a German writer of considerable genius but eccentric and unsteady character, was born at Hameln in 1757. Having visited England and Italy, he was appointed, after his return, professor of archæology and æsthetics at the Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin, (1789.) Among his principal works we may name "Anton Reiser," a psychological romance, (1785,) said to be an autobiography somewhat idealized, "Essay on German Prosody," (1786,) and "Fragments from the Journal of a Visionary," (1787.) Moritz was a friend of Goethe, and was the first, it is said, to recognize and encourage the genius of Jean Paul Richter. Died in 1793.

See KLISCHNIG, "Erinnerungen aus den zehn letzen Lebensjahren meines Freundes A. Reiser," 1794.

Mörk, Moerk, mörk, or **Moerks**, mörks, (JACOB HENRIK,) a Swedish author and minister, born at Stockholm in 1714; died in 1763.

Morla, mor'lâ, (Don TOMAS,) a Spanish general, born in 1752. He surrendered Madrid to Napoleon in 1808, and entered the service of King Joseph. Died in 1820.

Morlacchi, mor-lâk'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer of sacred music and operas, born at Perugia in 1784. He lived many years at Dresden. Died in 1841.

Mor'land, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born in London in 1764, excelled in delineations of rural landscapes, scenes in low life, and domestic animals, particularly pigs. He spent his leisure time chiefly in ale-houses, and died in 1804, a victim of intemperance. His works are numerous, and command high prices.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors;" G. DAWE, "Life of Morland;" J. HASSEL, "Memoirs of George Morland;" W. COLLINS, "Memoirs of the Life of George Morland," 1806; "Monthly Review" for August, 1808.

Morland, (Sir SAMUEL,) an English mechanician and inventor, born in Berkshire about 1625. He was sent in 1653 on an embassy to Sweden, and was subsequently employed by Cromwell to intercede with the Duke of Savoy on behalf of the persecuted Vaudois. After the restoration he was made a baronet by Charles II., and obtained other distinctions. He was the inventor of the Tuba Stentorphonica, or speaking-trumpet, and an arithmetical machine, and effected great improvements in the fire-engine, steam-engine, etc. He published a "Description of the Tuba Stentorphonica," (1671,) and other scientific works; also a "History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont," (1658.) Died in 1695.

See REES, "Cyclopædia;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Mor'ley, (GEORGE,) born in London in 1597, became chaplain to Charles I. After the restoration he was created Bishop of Worcester by Charles II. in 1660, and of Winchester in 1662. He was a liberal patron of learning, and bequeathed large sums for charitable purposes. Died in 1684.

Morley, (HENRY,) born in London in 1822. He published a "Life of Palissy the Potter," (1852,) a "Life of Jerome Cardan," (1854,) "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," (1856,) "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," (1857,) "Fairy Tales," (2 vols., 1859–60,) "English Writers before Chaucer," (1864–67,) "Journal of a Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," (1866,) and "Life of Clement Marot," (1870.) In 1868 he published Steele and Addison's "Spectator," with notes, and "Tables of English Literature" in 1870. He was lecturer at King's College from 1857 to 1865. In 1865 he became professor of English language and literature at University College, and in 1870 examiner in English language, literature, and history to the University of London.

Morley, LORD. See PARKER.

Morley, (JOHN,) a popular English author, distinguished as a critic and as a radical thinker, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, December 24, 1838. He was educated in Cheltenham, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1859. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859. He edited the "Literary Gazette," the "Fortnightly Review," (1867–82,) and the "Pall Mall Gazette," (1880–83,) and has sat in Parliament as an advanced Liberal. Among his works are "Edmund Burke," (1867,) "Critical Miscellanies," (1871–77,) "Voltaire," (1872,) "On Compromise," (1874,) "Rousseau," (1876,) "Diderot and the Encyclopædists," (1878,) "Life of Cobden," (1881,) etc.

Morley, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He published a number of canzonets, madrigals, etc., edited the "Triumphs of Oriana," and other collections of music, and was the author of the first regular treatise on music published in England, "A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke," (1597.) Died about 1604.

Morley, (WILLIAM,) an English musical composer, born towards the close of the seventeenth century. Died in 1731.

Morlière, de la, dẹh lâ mor'le-air', (CHARLES JACQUES LOUIS AUGUSTE DE LA ROCHETTE,) CHEVALIER, a French writer of romances, was born at Grenoble in 1701. Among his works is "Angola," (1746.) Died in 1785.

Morlot, mor'lo', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS MADELEINE,) a French prelate and writer, born at Langres in 1795. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1842, a cardinal in 1853, and Archbishop of Paris in 1857. Died in 1862.

Mormando, mor-mân'do, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence about 1455, was patronized by Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain. He designed the beautiful church of San Severino, and other buildings, in Naples. Died in 1522.

Mornac, mor'nâk', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in 1554, enjoyed a high reputation in his time, and published several legal works. Died in 1619.

Mornand, mor'nôn', (FÉLIX,) a French writer and journalist, born at Mâcon in 1815. He became chief editor of the "Courrier de Paris" in 1857. Died 1867.

Mornay, de, dẹh mor'nȧ', (PHILIPPE,) Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, often called DU PLESSIS-MORNAY, a noble French Protestant, eminent for virtue and talents, was born at Buhy, in Vexin, in 1549. He studied law, theology, and other sciences in Paris, Germany, and Italy. In 1572 he narrowly escaped from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and in 1575 took arms for the Huguenots, of whom he became one of the chiefs. He married in 1576. About this time he entered the service of Henry of Navarre, who employed him in important negotiations and reposed in him entire confidence. He took part in the battle of Ivry in 1590, and then became a member of Henry IV.'s council. Mornay retained the favour of Henry after the latter had abjured his religion. In 1598 he published a "Treatise on the Institution of the Eucharist," which provoked the Catholics to challenge him to a dispute. At a public conference before the king, in 1600, he was foiled by Duperron. It appears that one of his own party had as unwisely as dishonourably furnished him with forged quotations from the Fathers, which his antagonist easily exposed. He was for many years the virtual chief or oracle of the French Reformed Church, and was styled "the Pope of the Huguenots." He left many able religious works. Died in 1623.

See "Mémoires de Plessis-Mornay," 4 vols., 1624–52; M. CRUSIUS, "Singularia Plessica," 1724; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" J. IMBERT, "Duplessis-Mornay," 1847; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1834.

Mor'ning-ton, (GARRET WELLESLEY,) EARL OF, an Irish nobleman, distinguished for his musical talent, born

about 1720, was father of the Duke of Wellington. He became professor of music in the University of Dublin, and composed a number of glees which are greatly admired. Died in 1781.

Morny, de, dẹh mor'ne', (CHARLES AUGUSTE LOUIS JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1811, was the reputed son of Hortense de Beauharnois and Count Flahaut. He served for a time in Algeria, and subsequently devoted himself to industrial and financial speculations. He took an active part in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, by which his half-brother, Louis Napoleon, was made president, and was soon after appointed minister of the interior. He resigned in 1852, and became president of the legislative body in 1854. Died in 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moro, (ANTONIO.) See MOOR.

Mo'ro, (CRISTOFORO,) was an old man when he was elected Doge of Venice, in 1462. He waged war against the Sultan Mahomet II., who conquered Negropont from the Venetians in 1470. Died in 1471.

Morogues, de, dẹh mo'rog', (SÉBASTIEN FRANÇOIS **Bigot**—be'go',) VICOMTE, a French naval officer, born at Brest in 1705. He wrote a good work on naval tactics, "Tactique navale, ou Traité des Évolutions," etc., (1763.) Died in 1781.

His grandson, PIERRE MARIE SÉBASTIEN, Baron de Morogues, (1776–1840,) wrote numerous works on rural and political economy.

Morone, mo-ro'nȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Milan in 1509, was patronized by the popes Clement VII., Paul III., and Julius III., who employed him in several important missions. Suspected of favouring the Reformation, he was imprisoned by Paul IV. in 1557. Pius IV. sent him as his legate to the Council of Trent, over which Morone presided when it closed, in 1563. He had been appointed Bishop of Novara about 1554. Died in 1580.

See JACOBELLI, "Vita di Cardinale Morone;" FRÉDÉRIC SCLOPIS, "Le Cardinal Jean Morone," 1868.

Morone or **Moroni,** mo-ro'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Albino in 1510, was a pupil of Buonvicino. He excelled in portraits, of which he executed a great number. Died in 1578.

Morone, (GIROLAMO,) a celebrated and adroit Italian diplomatist, born in the Milanese about 1450, was the father of Giovanni, noticed above. He was employed by the Dukes of Milan. In 1526 he became secretary and chief counsellor of Constable Bourbon. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty between Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. in 1527. Died in 1529.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. books ii. and iv.

Morosi, mo-ro'see, (GIUSEPPE,) a skilful Italian mechanician, was born in Tuscany in 1772. He invented an automaton chess-player, and constructed, at Milan, hydraulic machines for spinning cotton. Died in 1840.

Morosini, mo-ro-see'nee, [Lat. MAUROCE'NUS,] (ANDREA,) a Venetian senator, born in 1558, became a member of the Council of Ten, and was appointed in 1598 historiographer of the republic. His principal work is entitled "Historia Veneta," being a history of Venice from 1521 to 1615. It is distinguished for its accuracy and the elegance of its style. Died in 1618.

Morosini, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian admiral, born in 1080. He took part in the crusade in 1122, and captured Tyre. He was elected doge in 1148. Died in 1156.

Morosini, (FRANCESCO,) Doge of Venice, born in 1618, was one of the first military commanders of his time. Having defeated the Turks in several actions, he was appointed in 1656 Governor of Candia. He afterwards defended that island for nearly two years against the grand vizier Mehemet Köprili, to whom he made an honourable capitulation in 1669. For his subsequent victories in the Morea he obtained the title of the Peloponnesiac. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1688, having been previously appointed procurator of Saint Mark. Died in 1694.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi di Venezia;" NAVAGIERO, "Storia Veneziana;" A. ARRIGHI, "Vita di F. Morosini," 1749; G. GRAZIANI, "F. Mauroceni Gesta," etc., 1698.

Morosini, (PAOLO,) a Venetian linguist and able diplomatist, born in 1406; died in 1483.

Morozzo, mo-rot'so, (CARLO LUIGI,) COUNT, an Italian savant and writer on physical science, was born at Turin in 1744; died in 1804.

Morpeth, LORD. See HOWARD, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK.)

Morphée. See MORPHEUS.

Mor'pheŭs, [Gr. *Μορφεύς;* Fr. MORPHÉE, mor'fȧ',] an inferior deity of the Greek and Roman mythology, regarded as the son of Sleep and the god of dreams and also of sleep. The name is derived from *μορφή,* ("form,") because he was supposed to give form to the visions of the sleeper.

Mor'phy, (PAUL CHARLES,) a celebrated American chess-player, born at New Orleans in 1837. At the Chess Congress in New York in 1857 he defeated many of the best American players, and in 1858 visited London and Paris, where the same success attended him in his contests with the most distinguished players of Europe. Died in New Orleans, July 10, 1884.

Morrealese, Il. See NOVELLI, (PIETRO.)

Mor'rẹll, (BENJAMIN,) an American navigator, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1795. He became captain of a whaling-ship, and published "Narratives of Four Voyages round the World," (1832.) Died in 1839.

Morren, mor'rẹn or mo'rȯn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a Belgian naturalist, born at Ghent in 1807. He became professor of physics in that city in 1833, and obtained the chair of botany at Liege in 1837. Among his principal works we may name "Studies on Anatomy and Vegetable Physiology," (1841,) and "Researches on the Rubefaction of Waters and their Oxygenation by Animalcules and Algæ." He also published valuable treatises on palæontology and zoology, and was a liberal contributor to the scientific journals of his own and other countries. Died in December, 1858.

See ED. MORREN, "Notice sur C. Morren," 1860.

Morres, mor'riss? (HARVEY REDMOND,) Viscount Mountmorres, an English publicist. He was the author of several political and historical works, among which we may name "History of the Principal Acts of the Irish Parliament from 1634 to 1666," etc., (1792,) and "The Crisis: a Collection of Essays on Toleration, Public Credit," etc., (1795.) He died by suicide in 1797.

See COLLINS, "Peerage of Ireland."

Mor'rill, (JUSTIN S.,) an American legislator, born in Strafford, Vermont, in 1810. He represented the second district of Vermont, from 1855 to 1865, in the National House of Representatives, in which he served (1864–65) as chairman of the committee of ways and means. He was elected a Senator of the United States for Vermont in October, 1866. He acts with the Republican party.

Morrill, (LOT M.,) an American Senator, born in Kennebec county, Maine, in 1815, became a lawyer. He was Republican Governor of Maine three years, (1858–60,) and was chosen Senator of the United States in 1861. He was re-elected Senator in 1863 for six years, and again in 1869. Died January 10, 1883.

Mor'ris, (BENJAMIN WISTAR,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Wellsboro', Pennsylvania, May 30, 1819, graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1846, was made a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1847, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Oregon.

Mor'ris, (CHARLES,) an American commodore, born in Connecticut in 1784. He was first lieutenant of the Constitution when that ship captured the British frigate Guerriere, in August, 1812. He had a high reputation as a naval commander, commanded squadrons at several foreign stations, and became chief of the ordnance bureau. Died in 1856.

Morris, (CLARA,) an American actress, born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850. She went upon the stage when fifteen years old, and won favourable recognition, first in Cleveland, and later in Cincinnati. Her success in New York in 1870 was very great. In 1874 she was married to Mr. F. C. Harriott. Her greatest success has been in the representation of strongly emotional scenes.

Morris, (EDWARD JOY,) an American writer, born in Philadelphia in 1817. He represented the second district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1857 to 1861, and acted with the People's party, which was afterwards merged in the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Turkey. Among his works is a "Tour through Turkey, Greece, and Egypt." Died Dec. 31, 1881.

Morris, (FRANCIS ORPEN,) an English naturalist and clergyman, born about 1810. He published a "History of British Birds," (6 vols.,) "Anecdotes of Natural History," and other works.

Morris, (GEORGE P.,) an American lyric poet and journalist, born at Philadelphia in 1802. He became associate editor of the "New York Mirror" in 1823, and in 1844 one of the editors of the "Evening Mirror," a literary journal. He founded, conjointly with N. P. Willis, the "Home Journal," (1846.) He published a number of beautiful and popular songs, among which we may name "My Mother's Bible," "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and "Long Time Ago." He also wrote "The Deserted Bride," and other poems, and a drama entitled "Briercliff," and edited, conjointly with Mr. Willis, "The Prose and Poetry of Europe and America." Died in 1864.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 281; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Morris, (GEORGE SYLVESTER,) Ph.D., an American scholar, born at Norwich, Vermont, November 15, 1840. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861, studied at the Union Theological Seminary, (New York,) and in Germany, was professor of modern languages in the University of Michigan, 1870–79, and in the latter year became professor of ethics and the history of philosophy. He was also lecturer, 1878–83, in Johns Hopkins University. He published a translation of Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy," (2 vols., 1872–74,) "British Thought and Thinkers," (1880,) a work on Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," "Philosophy and Christianity," (1883,) etc. Died in 1889.

Morris, (GOUVERNEUR,) an able American statesman, born at Morrisiana, in Westchester county, New York, in January, 1752, was a half-brother of Lewis Morris, noticed below. He studied law, and was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and acquired distinction as an eloquent public speaker. About 1780 he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed assistant superintendent of finance by Robert Morris in 1781, and served in that capacity for three years or more. He was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. His services in that convention were highly estimated by James Madison. In December, 1788, he went on private business to Paris, where he passed several years and kept a diary which possesses much historical interest. He was appointed minister from the United States to France early in 1792, and was recalled in October, 1794. He acted with the Federalist party, and was a friend of General Washington, whom he is said to have resembled in personal appearance. In 1800 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New York. His term in the Senate expired in March, 1803, after which he returned to private life. He married Anne C. Randolph, of Virginia, in 1809. He was one of the originators or promoters of the Erie Canal. Among his writings are a "Eulogy on General Hamilton," and a "Discourse on the Liberation of Europe from Military Despotism," (1814.) Died at Morrisiana in November, 1816. "Morris was endued by nature," says James Renwick, "with all the attributes necessary to the accomplished orator,—a fine and commanding person, a most graceful demeanour, which was rather heightened than impaired by the loss of one of his legs, and a voice of much compass, strength, and richness." ("Life of Clinton.")

See JARED SPARKS, "Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence," 3 vols., 1832; "Encyclopædia Americana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1832, and "North American Review" for April, 1832.

Morris, (HENRY W.,) COMMODORE, an American naval officer, born in 1805, was a son of Thomas Morris, a member of the New York bar. He is said to have been a grandson of Gouverneur Morris. He obtained the rank of captain in 1856, and took command in January, 1862, of the new steamer Pensacola, with which he contributed to the victory gained by Captain Farragut below New Orleans in April of that year. Died in New York in August, 1863.

Morris, (JACOB,) an American officer, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1755, was a son of Lewis Morris, (1726–98.) He was aide-de-camp to General Charles Lee, and distinguished himself at the defence of Fort Moultrie. Died in 1844.

Morris, (JOHN G.,) D.D., LL.D., a Lutheran divine, born at York, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1803. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1823, studied theology at Princeton, and held pastorates, chiefly in and near Baltimore. His works include a "Popular Exposition of the Gospels," (1840,) "Quaint Sayings and Doings concerning Luther," a "Life of Catharine de Bora," and various works on entomology published by the Smithsonian Institution. He also translated various denominational and religious works from the German, and was prominent as an editor and educator.

Morris, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English Roman Catholic divine, born at Ootacamund, India, July 4, 1826. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but abandoned the English Church, and finished his education at Rome. He was secretary to Cardinals Wiseman and Manning. In 1867 he became a Jesuit, and was afterwards professor of canon law at Saint Beuno's College. Among his books are "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," (3 series,) "Life of Saint Thomas of Canterbury," "Condition of Catholics under James I.," etc.

Morris, (LEWIS,) an American jurist, born in Westchester county, New York, became chief justice of that State, and was elected in 1738 first Governor of New Jersey. Died in 1746.

Morris, (LEWIS,) a Welsh poet and antiquary, born in 1702, made a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, and published a number of poems in the Welsh language. Died in 1765.

Morris, (LEWIS,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1726, was a grandson of Lewis Morris, (the first of the name,) and half-brother of Gouverneur Morris, noticed above. He was elected to the Congress of 1775, and resumed his seat the following year. Died in 1798.

Morris, (LEWIS,) a British poet, a great-grandson of Lewis Morris (1702–65) the poet, already noticed. He was born at Carmarthen, Wales, about 1835, graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1855, with honours, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and practised law until 1880. His principal works are "Songs of Two Worlds," (3 vols., 1871–75,) "The Epic of Hades," (1876–77,) "Gwin, a Drama," (1878,) "The Ode of Life," (1880,) etc.

Morris, (PHILIP RICHARD,) an English painter, born at Devonport, December 4, 1838. He was a pupil of Holman Hunt, and studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate in 1877. Among the best-known of his pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and "A Procession at Dieppe." His best works depict scenes of humble life, and are marked by tenderness and poetic treatment.

Morris, (RICHARD,) LL.D., an English philologist, born in Southwark, September 8, 1833. He was educated at Saint John's College, Battersea, and took orders in the English Church. His principal distinction was won as the editor of old English texts. He also published "Etymology of Local Names," (1857,) and various books for schools.

Morris, (ROBERT,) a distinguished statesman and financier, born in Lancashire, England, in 1734. At an early age he removed to America and entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia. He was a delegate to Congress in 1775, and the following year signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781, being the first who

had filled that office in the United States, and by his judicious and energetic measures rendered the most important services to the cause of the patriots. "The Americans," says a distinguished historian, "owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington." He pledged his private fortune to obtain supplies for the army, and originated the Bank of North America in 1781. He resigned his office in 1784, was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and was elected a Senator of the United States in 1788. He was imprisoned for debt in his old age. Died in Philadelphia in 1806.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Morris, (THOMAS,) an American lawyer and statesman, born in Virginia in 1776. Having removed to Ohio, he was elected in 1830 a judge of the supreme court, and in 1832 a United States Senator. In this post he distinguished himself by his opposition to slavery, and in 1843 he was nominated for Vice-President by the Liberty party. Died in December, 1844.

Morris, (THOMAS A.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Kanawha county, Virginia, in 1794, was for a time editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," and in 1836 became Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died September 2, 1874.

Morris, (THOMAS A.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1834. He became a citizen of Indiana. He served as brigadier-general of the Union army in Western Virginia in June and July, 1861.

Morris, (WILLIAM,) an English contemporary poet, was born near London in 1834. He has published, among other works, "The Defence of Guenevere," (London, 1858,) "Life and Death of Jason," (1867,) "The Earthly Paradise," (1868–71,) "Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond," (1873,) "The Æneids of Virgil done into English Verse," (1876,) "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," (1877,) and, from the Icelandic, "The Story of Gretter the Strong," (1869,) and "Three Northern Love-Stories," (1875,) also "Hopes and Fears for Art," (1882.)

Mor'rĭ-sŏn, (JOHN ROBERT,) son of Rev. Robert Morrison, noticed below, born at Macao in 1814. He succeeded his father as secretary and interpreter to the British Factory at Canton, and was the author of a work entitled "The Chinese Commercial Guide," (1834.)

Morrison, (Rev. ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English Orientalist and missionary, born in Northumberland in 1782. Having previously studied the Chinese language, he was sent by the London Missionary Society in 1807 to China, where he became translator to the East India Company's Factory at Canton. His translation of the New Testament came out in 1814, and was followed in 1815 by his "Chinese Grammar." In conjunction with Rev. Mr. Milne, he next translated the Old Testament into Chinese. It was completed in 1818, (in 21 vols. 12mo.) His great "Chinese Dictionary," printed at the expense of the East India Company, appeared in 1821. He visited England in 1824, and, having remained there two years, returned to his missionary labours in China, where he had founded in 1818 an Anglo-Chinese College. Among Dr. Morrison's other works we may name "Horæ Sinicæ," (1812,) a "View of China for Philological Purposes," etc., (1817,) and "Chinese Miscellany," (1825.) He was the first Protestant missionary to China, and as a Chinese scholar he occupies the highest rank. Died in 1834.

See "Memoirs of Robert Morrison," by his widow, 1839; A. RÉMUSAT, in the "Journal des Savants," 1824.

Mor'rōw, (JEREMIAH,) born in Pennsylvania in 1770, became United States Senator from Ohio in 1813, and was elected Governor of that State in 1822. Died in 1852.

Mors, [Fr. LA MORT, là mor,] the Latin name of the personification of Death, [Gr. *Θάνατος*,] said to be the offspring of Night. According to Homer, Death was the brother of Sleep.

Morse, (EDWARD SYLVESTER,) an American naturalist, born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838. He studied at the Scientific School of Harvard University, and became professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in Bowdoin College. He has published many papers on the molluscoids, worms, lower arthropods, and other groups of the animal kingdom.

Morse, (JEDEDIAH,) D.D., an American geographer and divine, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1761. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1789 became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He is principally known by his geographical works, which were the first of the kind published in America, and which also obtained a European reputation. He likewise published several historical works, and a number of sermons. Died in 1826.

Morse, (JOHN TORREY,) JR., an American lawyer and author, born in Boston, January 9, 1840. He graduated at Harvard College in 1860. His principal works are "A Treatise on Banks," "Law of Arbitration and Awards," "Famous Trials," "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Life of John Quincy Adams," and "Life of Thomas Jefferson." He edited the "American Statesmen" series of biographies.

Morse, (SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE,) an American inventor and artist, born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, was a son of Rev. Jedediah Morse. He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and went to England, where he studied painting under Benjamin West. He returned home in 1815, and painted portraits at various places. He visited Europe in 1829, and returned in 1832. During the passage homeward he suggested the idea of an electric telegraph, in conversation with his fellow-passengers. He constructed the apparatus of a recording electric telegraph, by which he conveyed despatches through a small distance, in 1835. About the end of 1837 he applied to Congress for aid, without success. He went to England in 1838 to obtain a patent, which was refused. Wheatstone, an Englishman, had invented a different apparatus, for the same purpose, about 1837. In the spring of 1843, Congress voted thirty thousand dollars to enable him to construct a line between Washington and Baltimore. His invention was brought into successful operation on that route in 1844, since which it has been rapidly introduced into nearly all countries of the civilized world. This result has been called the greatest triumph which human genius has obtained over space and time. Mr. Morse received gold medals and insignia of honour from several European sovereigns. The representatives of the principal European powers, assembled in Paris about 1857, presented to him the sum of 400,000 francs as a recompense for his invention. Morse's system is generally preferred to that invented in England, on account of its greater simplicity. Died April 2, 1872.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America," vol ii. chap. xxiii.; "North American Review" for January, 1828.

Morse, (SIDNEY EDWARDS,) brother of the preceding, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1794. He graduated at Yale College in 1811, and about 1815 became editor of the "Boston Recorder," a religious journal. In 1823 he founded, conjointly with his brother, R. C. Morse, the "New York Observer." He was the author of several popular school geographies, and invented a new method of engraving maps, called cerography. Died in 1871.

Mortemart, de, dĕh mort'mȧr', (CASIMIR LOUIS VICTURNIEN **de Rochechouart**—dĕh rosh'shoo-ȧr',) DUC, a French general and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1787. During the revolution of July, 1830, Charles X. requested him to form a new cabinet, of which he was nominated president; but it was too late. He was afterwards, in 1831, ambassador to St. Petersburg, and was made a senator in 1852. Died January 1, 1875.

Mortier, mor'te-ā', (ÉDOUARD ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH,) afterwards Duke of Treviso, a celebrated marshal of France, born at Cateau-Cambrésis in 1768. He served with great distinction in the principal campaigns from 1792 to 1799, when he was made general of division. In 1803 he was sent by Napoleon to Hanover, of which he soon took possession. He was created a marshal in 1804, and the year following received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. Being appointed in 1805 to

command a corps of the grand army in Germany, he was attacked in November by the Russian general Kootoosof with 30,000 men, against whom he made a most gallant defence with greatly inferior numbers until reinforcements came up. For the signal bravery he displayed at the battle of Friedland, June, 1807, he was made Duke of Treviso. In the Spanish campaign of 1808 he assisted at the siege of Saragossa, and defeated the Spaniards at Ocaña and Gebora. He accompanied Bonaparte to Russia in 1812, and was commissioned by him to blow up the Kremlin. In 1814, in conjunction with Marshal Marmont, he exerted himself to the utmost to defend Paris from the allies, but, not succeeding in this, gave in his adhesion to Louis XVIII. After the revolution of 1830 he entered the service of Louis Philippe, and in 1835, while accompanying that monarch to a review, was one of the victims of Fieschi's "infernal machine."

See H. Bis, "Notice sur le Maréchal Mortier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mor'tĭ-mẹr, (EDMUND,) Earl of March, an English nobleman, who married Philippa, only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. They had a son Roger, and were ancestors of Edward IV. Died in 1381.

Mortimer, (EDMUND,) fifth Earl of March, born about 1390, was the son of Roger, and grandson of the preceding. He was the lawful heir to the crown after the death of Richard II. Died in 1424.

Mortimer, (JOHN HAMILTON,) an English painter of history, born at Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1739. Among his works are "Saint Paul preaching to the Britons," and "King John signing Magna Charta." He was an inferior colorist, but his design was admired by his contemporaries. Died in 1779.

Mortimer, (ROGER,) Earl of March, the paramour of Isabella, Queen of England, born about 1287. Having been twice convicted of treason and pardoned by Edward II., he conspired with the queen against the life of the king, who was barbarously murdered. The guilty pair reigned for several years in the name of the young prince Edward III.; but Mortimer was at length made prisoner by order of the prince, and executed in 1330.

See HUME, "History of England;" FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Mortimer, (ROGER,) fourth Earl of March, was a son of the third earl. He died in 1398, leaving a son Edmund and a daughter Anne, who was married to Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and was a grandmother of Edward IV.

Mortimer, (THOMAS,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1730. He published "The British Plutarch," (6 vols., 1762,) "Elements of Commerce," etc., (1772,) "Compendium of History, Chronology, and Biography," (1777,) and other valuable works.

Morto da Feltre. See FELTRE, DA.

Mor'tọn, (CHARLES,) a learned English Puritan minister, born about 1626. He was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, after which he taught school in London about twenty years. He emigrated to New England in 1686, and became minister at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1698.

Morton, (CHARLES,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Westmoreland in 1716. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1752, he became one of its secretaries in 1760, and in 1776 succeeded Dr. Maty as librarian of the British Museum. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. He made several valuable contributions to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. Died in 1799.

Mor'tọn, (HENRY,) an American physicist, born in New York city, December 11, 1836. He graduated in 1857 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became professor of chemistry in 1869. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken. He has published many papers on chemistry and physics, and won a high reputation as an original investigator and as a teacher.

Mor'tọn, (JAMES DOUGLAS,) EARL OF, Regent of Scotland, born in 1530, was a nephew of the Earl of Angus. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of James Douglas, third Earl of Morton, and inherited the earldom in 1553, at the death of the third earl, who left no male issue. He joined the Protestant party, and became one of the lords of the congregation about 1558. In 1563 he was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland. He lost that office by his complicity in the assassination of Rizzio. He was invited by Bothwell to join him in the plot for the murder of Darnley. He declined to act in that affair, but failed to inform against Bothwell. For this course he afterwards offered the excuse that the queen was already aware of the plot, so that it would be useless to reveal the secret to her. He fought against Bothwell and the queen at Carbery Hill. In 1567 he was restored to the office of lord chancellor by Regent Murray. He was appointed regent of the kingdom in 1572, and rendered himself odious by his rapacity and oppressive acts, but was supported by Queen Elizabeth. Having been accused as an accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was convicted and beheaded in June, 1581.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" BURTON, "History of Scotland."

Morton, (JAMES DOUGLAS,) EARL OF, a Scottish astronomer, born in Edinburgh in 1707, was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and an associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. Died in 1768.

Mor'tọn, (JAMES SAINT CLAIR,) an American general, born in Philadelphia in 1829, was a son of Dr. Samuel George Morton, noticed below. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated as second of his class in 1851, after which he was employed as engineer at various places. He was appointed chief engineer of the army of the Ohio in May, 1862, and commanded the Pioneer Brigade at the battle of Stone River, January 1–2, 1863. For his services in this action he obtained the rank of brigadier-general. He was killed in an assault on Petersburg in June, 1864.

Morton, (JOHN,) an English prelate and statesman, born in Dorsetshire in 1410. He held several high offices under Henry VI., and, soon after the accession of Edward IV., was appointed Bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor of England. He was imprisoned by Richard III., but, having effected his escape, repaired to the continent, where he is said to have formed the plan, in conjunction with Henry, Earl of Richmond, of uniting the parties of York and Lancaster by the marriage of Henry to the daughter of Edward IV. Under Henry VII., Morton was created Archbishop of Canterbury, (1486,) and a cardinal, (1493.) He was the patron of Sir Thomas More, who eulogized him in his "Utopia." Died in 1500.

Morton, (LEVI PARSONS,) an American merchant and banker, the son of a Congregational clergyman, was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. In 1849 he engaged in mercantile business in Boston, but subsequently removed to New York, where, in 1863, he established the banking-house of L. P. Morton & Co. He was twice elected to Congress, (1878 and 1880,) and in 1881 was appointed by President Garfield minister to France. In 1888 he became the successful candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Harrison.

Morton, (MARCUS,) an American jurist and Governor, born at Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1784. He was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1840, and was elected Governor of that State by the Democrats in 1840 and 1843. Died in 1864.

Morton, (NATHANIEL,) one of the early settlers of Plymouth, born in England in 1612, was the author of "New England's Memorial," and a "History of the Church at Plymouth." Died in 1685.

Morton, (OLIVER P.,) an American Senator, born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was Governor of Indiana from 1861 to 1865, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in January, 1867, for a term ending in March, 1873. During the civil war he was conspicuous for his zeal in the cause of his country. He died November 1, 1877.

Morton, (RICHARD,) an English physician, born in Suffolk about 1635, had a high reputation for skill and learning, and became in 1670 physician to the Prince of Orange. He was the author of "Exercises on Phthisis," and other medical works, in Latin.

Morton, (SAMUEL GEORGE,) an eminent American naturalist, ethnologist, and physician, was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1799. His father, George Morton, who was descended from a large and highly respectable family in Clonmel, Ireland, emigrated to America and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The subject of our sketch early evinced a passionate fondness for books and thirst for knowledge, and combined with these a habit of persevering and methodical industry. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1820, and in October of the same year entered as a matriculate the University of Edinburgh, the diploma of which institution was conferred upon him in August, 1823. He returned to America in 1824, commenced the practice of medicine in 1826, and in 1827 married Rebecca G., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pearsall, highly respected members of the Society of Friends. His first scientific essay, entitled "Observations on Cornine, a New Alkaloid," was published in the "Medical and Physical Journal" for 1825–26. In 1827 he communicated to the Academy of Natural Sciences an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with a Notice of Various Minerals found in the same Locality." During the same year he contributed to the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences," Philadelphia, a "Description of a New Species of Ostrea Convexa of Say." These papers were followed in rapid succession by many other scientific communications, and the Journal of the Academy continued to be enriched by his labours until within a short period of his death. There were not less than forty of these contributions, besides others published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and the "American Journal of Science and Arts," edited by Professor Silliman. These articles, by their varied range, exhibited great versatility of talent, treating as they did upon subjects connected with anatomy, ethnology, archæology, geology, palæontology, zoology, and mineralogy. His celebrated monograph on the "Cretaceous Group of the United States" was received, at the time of its publication, with great favour by the most eminent geologists of Europe. In 1834 he contributed to medical literature an important work on the "Anatomical Character, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption." He early began to make his now celebrated collection of crania, and up to 1840 had, with great labour and cost, succeeded in collecting no less than 1468 crania. In 1839 he gave to the world his "Crania Americana," and in 1844 his "Crania Egyptiaca," both of which were very favourably received. He was for some years president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He died in May, 1851. His name is often associated with Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind," (1854,) based to some extent on Dr. Morton's researches; but that work, published after his death, and edited by those who very imperfectly understood his views, gives no just idea of the modest, impartial, and thoroughly scientific spirit with which he conducted all his inquiries. In the annals of science his name will always be associated with that of Blumenbach, the founder of human craniography. To this study he gave a powerful impetus, by demonstrating the precise method in accordance with which it should be pursued, and by indicating its capability of throwing light upon the origin and affiliations of the various races of men. Dr. Morton left several sons, of whom the eldest, an officer of great merit, died fighting bravely for his country, (see MORTON, JAMES SAINT CLAIR;) another son, THOMAS GEORGE, has become justly distinguished as one of the most skilful surgeons in the United States.

See GROSS's "American Medical Biography."

Morton, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Durham in 1764, was the author of numerous comedies and farces, which had great popularity in his time. His dramas entitled "Town and Country" and "A Roland for an Oliver" still retain their place on the stage. Died in 1838.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Morton, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born at York in 1564, became successively Bishop of Chester, of Lichfield, and of Durham. He published several controversial treatises against papists and nonconformists. He was an intimate friend of Casaubon, to whose memory he erected a monument in Westminster Abbey. Died in 1659.

See BARWICK, "Life of Thomas, Bishop of Durham," 1660; BADDILY and NAYLOR, "Life of Thomas Morton," 1669.

Morton, (THOMAS GEORGE,) M.D., a distinguished American surgeon, a son of S. G. Morton, already noticed, was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1835. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating as M.D. in 1856. He became a surgeon of his native city, and acquired a great reputation as a brilliant and skilful operator. He has published many reports and professional papers, and is the inventor of important surgical appliances.

Morton, (WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN,) M.D., an American dentist and physician, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1819. He settled in Boston, as a dentist, about 1842, and made some improvements in the fabrication of artificial teeth. He afterwards studied medicine and chemistry, to which he was attracted by a desire to discover a substance that would render his patients insensible to painful operations on their teeth. He began to use sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic in 1846. His claim to this invention was disputed by Dr. Jackson. Died in July, 1868. (See WELLS, HORACE.)

Mortonval, mor'tôn'văl', the assumed name of **Furcy Guesdon,** (fŭr'se' gā'dôn',) a French novelist, born in Paris about 1780. He wrote, besides other novels, "The Count of Villamayor," (1825.) Died in 1856.

Morus. See MORE, (ALEXANDER, HENRY, and Sir THOMAS.)

Morus, mo'rŭs, (SAMUEL FRIEDRICH NATHANAEL,) a German scholar and theologian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1736. He published editions of Longinus, Plutarch, Isocrates, and other classics, and wrote several original works, among which are "Theological and Philological Dissertations," (1787,) and an "Epitome of Christian Theology," (1789.) Died in 1792.

Morveau. See GUYTON DE MORVEAU.

Morville, de, deh mor'vèl', (CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE **Fleuriau**—flŭ're'ō',) COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1686, was ambassador to Holland in 1718, and induced the States-General to sign the Quadruple Alliance. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1723, and was elected to the French Academy the same year. Died in 1732.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Morvillier, de, deh mor've'yà', (JEAN,) a French negotiator, born at Blois in 1506. He became Bishop of Orléans in 1552, and was keeper of the seals about two years, (1568–70.) Died in 1577.

Mor'ÿ-son or **Mor'ĭ-son,** (FYNES,) an English traveller, born in 1566. He visited the greater part of Europe, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published after his death, under the title of "Itinerary, containing his Ten Years' Travel," (1617.) Died about 1614.

See HARRIS, "Ireland;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., (1825.)

Morzillo. See FOX, (SEBASTIAN.)

Mosbourg or **Mosburg.** See AGAR, (JEAN ANTOINE MICHEL.)

Mosca, mos'kā, (FRANCESCO,) called MOSCHINO, (mos-kee'no,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born near Florence about 1520; died after 1572.

Moscati, mos-kā'tee, (PIETRO,) COUNT, an Italian physician and writer, born at Milan about 1740, was made president of the Cisalpine republic in 1798. He was afterwards created by Napoleon a count, and senator of Italy. Died in 1824.

Moscheles, mosh'ĕh-lēs', (IGNAZ,) a celebrated German pianist and composer for the piano, born at Prague in 1794, was the son of a Jewish merchant. After visiting Holland, France, and England, he became in 1825 professor of music at the Academy in London. In 1846 he was associated with his pupil, Felix Mendelssohn, as director of the Conservatory at Leipsic. His principal works are sonatas, songs, and instrument-pieces of various kinds. Died in 1870.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Moscheni, mos-kā'nee, (COSTANZA,) an Italian poetess, born at Lucca in 1786; died in 1831.

Moscherosch, mosh′ẹh-rosh′, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German writer, born at Wilstadt in 1600. He was the author of "Wonderful and True Visions of Philander von Sittewald," (1644,) a collection of allegorical satires in the style of Quevedo, which are characterized by great acuteness, originality, and powers of humour. Died in 1669.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Nationalliteratur."

Moschini, mos-kee′nee, (GIANNANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1773. He wrote a "History of Venetian Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (4 vols., 1807–09,) and other works. Died in 1840.

Mos′ċhĭ-on, [Μοσχίων,] a Greek medical writer, supposed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era, was the author of a treatise "On the Diseases of Women," which was first published in Wolf's "Gynæciorum Commentarii," (1566.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Moschopule. See MOSCHOPULUS.

Mos-ċho-pū′lus, [Gr. Μοσχόπουλος; Fr. MOSCHOPULE, mo′sho′pül′,] (MANUEL,) a Byzantine grammarian, supposed to have lived in the thirteenth century, and to have been a native of Crete. There was another writer of the same name, said to have been a nephew of the preceding, and born at Constantinople. Among the works attributed to them, which are chiefly grammatical, we may mention "Scholia on the Tragedies of Euripides," "Erotemata, or Grammatical Questions," and "Scholia on Hesiod and Pindar."

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Mos′ċhus, [Μοσχός,] a Greek pastoral poet, born in Syracuse, flourished about 200 B.C. He was contemporary with Bion, to whose memory he wrote a beautiful elegy. A few idyls are the only extant works of Moschus.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1836.

Moscoso de Alvarado, de, dȧ mos-ko′so dȧ ȧl-vȧ-rȧ′DO, (Don LUIS,) a Spanish soldier, born at Badajoz in 1505. He served under Hernando de Soto in the conquest of Florida in 1539 and 1540. On the death of De Soto, Moscoso was chosen general in his stead. He died in Peru about 1560.

Moseley, mōz′le, (BENJAMIN,) born in Essex, England, became physician to Chelsea Hospital. He published a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Tropics," and other works; but he is chiefly known from his violent opposition to vaccination. Died in 1819.

Moseley, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English clergyman and scientific writer, born about 1800. He became professor of natural philosophy in King's College, London, and chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1855. Among his works is "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," (1855.) Died January 21, 1872.

Moseley, (HENRY NOTTIDGE,) an English naturalist, born at Wandsworth, November, 1844, a son of Henry Moseley, already noticed. He was educated at Harrow, Oxford, Vienna, and Leipsic. In 1872 he was appointed one of the naturalists of the Challenger Expedition of 1872–76. Among his works are "Oregon, its Climate, Resources, etc.," and "Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger," (1879.) His principal studies are upon nvertebrate animals.

Mosellanus, mo-zĕl-lȧ′nŭs, (PETRUS **Schade**—shȧ′dẹh,) a German scholar and promoter of classical learning, born in the diocese of Treves in 1493. In 1514 he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Leipsic. He was intimate with Melanchthon and Erasmus. Died in 1524.

Mosen, mo′zẹn, (JULIUS,) a German *littérateur*, born in Saxony in 1803. He wrote "Andreas Hofer," and other poems, also several novels, etc. Died in 1867.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mosengeil, mo′zẹn-gīl′, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German writer, born near Eisenach in 1773. He published "Summer Evening Hours," "Liebenstein and the New Arcadians," and other fictitious works, which have a high reputation. Died in 1839.

Mosenthal, mo′zẹn-tȧl, (SALOMON HERMANN,) a German dramatist of Hebrew extraction, born at Cassel, January 14, 1821. He graduated at Marburg in 1842, and was in the Austrian civil service at Vienna. Of his many plays the best-known are "Deborah," (1850,) "Sonnenwendorf," (1856,) and "Pietra," (1865.) Died February 17, 1877.

Mo′ẽr, (GEORGE MICHAEL,) a Swiss artist, born at Schaffhausen about 1707. In 1726 he settled in London, where he soon acquired a high reputation for his ornamental gold-work and enamelling. In 1768 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts. "Moser," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "had a universal knowledge in all branches of painting and sculpture, and may truly be said in every sense to have been the father of the present race of artists." Died in 1783.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Moser, mo′zẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German publicist, born at Stuttgart in 1701, became in 1727 professor of law in the Imperial College at Tübingen. In 1736 he was appointed director of the University at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. As a writer he was remarkable for his indefatigable industry, the whole number of his works amounting to upwards of four hundred. Died in 1785.

See J. J. Moser's Autobiography, ("Lebensgeschichte J. J. Moser's,") 1783; LEDDERHOSE, "Züge aus dem Leben J. J. Moser's," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Möser or **Moeser**, mö′zẹr, (JUSTUS,) an eminent German writer and jurist, born at Osnabrück in 1720, was chief director of the government of Osnabrück for about twenty years, (1761–81,) and rendered important services to the state. He wrote, besides other works, a good "History of Osnabrück," (1768,) and "Patriotic Fancies," (3 vols., 1775,) which was very popular. His complete works were published in 10 vols., 1843. Died in 1794.

See F. NICOLAI, "Leben J. Moesers," 1797; ABEKEN, "Reliquien von J. Moeser," 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Moser, (MARY,) daughter of George Michael Moser, noticed above, acquired great celebrity as a flower-painter. A room at Frogmore, which she adorned with flowers, is called "Miss Moser's room." She was chosen an Academician of the Royal Academy of London, and was the only lady besides Angelica Kauffman who ever received that honour. She became Mrs. Lloyd by marriage. Died in 1819.

Moser, von, fon mo′zẹr, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German jurist, born at Stuttgart in 1723, was a son of Johann Jakob Moser, noticed above. He was successively aulic councillor at Vienna, and member of the administration of Hesse-Darmstadt, (1770.) He published several legal works, a "History of the Waldenses," and "The Master and Servant," ("Der Herr und der Diener," 1759.) The last-named production, illustrating the duties of a sovereign and his minister, had great popularity. He was for some years editor of the "Patriotisches Archiv." Died in 1798.

See H. VON BUSCHE, "F. C. von Moser aus seinen Schriften sein Geist," etc., 1846.

Mo′ses, [Heb. מֹשֶׁה; Gr. Μωσῆς; Lat. MO′SES; Fr. MOYSE or MOÏSE, mo′ẽz′; It. MOISÈ, mo-e-sȧ′; Arabic, MOOSA, moo′sȧ,] an eminent Hebrew legislator and prophet, born in Egypt about 1570 B.C., was a son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi. In consequence of a royal edict that all male infants of the Hebrews should be killed, he was deposited by his mother in an ark or basket on the border of the Nile, and found by Pharaoh's daughter, who adopted him as her son. He became "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and mighty in words and deeds," and about the age of forty began to meditate the liberation of the oppressed Hebrews. Having incurred the anger of the king by his active sympathy with his own race, he fled to Midian, where he served as a shepherd about forty years. He received a divine mission to bring the children of Israel out of Egypt to the land of Canaan. Under his guidance the chosen people passed through the Red Sea into the Wilderness. He was instrumental in composing for them a code of laws called by his name, and is the reputed author of the book of Genesis and other books of the Pentateuch. The form of government which he prescribed to the Hebrews was a theocracy. The fundamental principles of the Mosaic law were that man must

worship the only true God exclusively, and love his neighbour as himself. Having appointed Joshua as his successor, and obtained a distant view of the promised land, Moses died on Mount Pisgah, aged about one hundred and twenty years. He was pre-eminent for meekness.

See Exodus ii.–xl.; Leviticus i.–xxvii.; Numbers i.–xxxvi.; Deuteronomy i.–xxxiv.; Matthew xvii. 3; Luke xxiv. 27; John iii. 14, v. 45, vii. 19; Acts vii. 20–44; Hebrews iii. 2, 3, 5, xi. 23–29; Revelation xv. 3; WARBURTON, "Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated," 1788; J. J. HESS, "Geschichte Mosis," 1777; E. BOUSQUET, "Histoire de sept Réformateurs," 1853; D. W. MOLLER, "Dissertatio de Mose Philosopho," 1707; JOHN CAMPBELL, "Life of Moses," 1738.

Mo'ses Cho-re-nen'sis, (*i.e.* "of Chorene,") an Armenian writer and bishop, flourished about 460 A.D. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Armenia."

Mosheim, von, fon mos'hīm, [Lat. MOSHE'MIUS or MOSHEI'MIUS,] (JOHANN LORENZ,) an eminent German theologian, pulpit orator, and historian, born at Lubeck in 1694. He studied at Kiel, and became professor of theology at Helmstedt in 1725. In 1747 he obtained the chair of theology at Göttingen, with the title of chancellor of the university. He was eminently successful as a teacher, and acquired a wide celebrity for his eloquence. His great work entitled "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," (2 vols. 12mo, 1726,) originally written in Latin, has been translated into French, German, and English. Among his other writings we may name "Commentaries on Christianity before the Time of Constantine the Great," (1753,) and "Morality of the Holy Scriptures," (9 vols.) He also translated into Latin Cudworth's "Intellectual System." Died in 1755.

See F. LUCKE, "Narratio de J. L. Moshemio," 1837; J. M. GESSNER, "Memoria J. L. Mosheimii," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mosheimius or **Mosheimius.** See MOSHEIM.

Moslemah, mos'lę-mȧh, a famous Arabian captain, a son of the caliph Abd-el-Malek. He commanded the armies of his brothers, Walced I., Solimân, Yezeed II., and Heshâm. He defeated the army of the Greek emperor in 716 A.D. Died about 740 A.D.

Mosneron-Delaunay, mos'nęh-rôN' dęh-lō'nȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1738, translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into French. Died in 1830.

Mosquera, mos-kā'rȧ, (Don RUY GARCIA,) a Spanish navigator, born in 1501, sailed with Sebastian Cabot on his voyage to South America in 1526, and subsequently became one of the founders of the city of Buenos Ayres.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire du Paraguay;" SOUTHEY, "History of Brazil."

Moss, (CHARLES,) an English theologian, a nephew of Robert, noticed below, rose to be Bishop of Saint David's in 1766. He wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1802.

Moss, (LEMUEL,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born near Burlington, Kentucky, December 27, 1829, was a printer in early life, graduated at Rochester University in 1858, and at Rochester Theological School in 1860, was secretary of the United States Christian Commission, 1863–65, held theological professorships at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and at Crozer Seminary, near Philadelphia, became in 1874 president of the University of Chicago, and in 1875 president of Indiana University. He was also editor of the "National Baptist," (1868–72.) Among his works is the "Annals of the United States Christian Commission," (1866.)

Moss, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in Norfolk in 1666. He obtained great popularity as a preacher, and was successively chaplain-in-ordinary to William III. and Queen Anne. He died in 1729, leaving a number of sermons, and some Latin and English poems.

Mossen Jordi de San Jordi, mos-sęn' hoR-dee' dȧ sȧn hoR-dee', a Spanish poet, who wrote in the Catalonian dialect, lived about 1230.

Moss'man, (JOHN,) a British sculptor, born in London in 1817. He was educated at Edinburgh, and resided at Glasgow. Many statues and busts have been executed by him.

Mossman, (WILLIAM,) a British sculptor, born at Edinburgh, February 22, 1824. He became an instructor in the Glasgow Art School.

Mos'som, (ROBERT,) an Irish prelate, was created Bishop of Londonderry after the restoration. He wrote, among other works, "The Preacher's Tripartite," and "Zion's Prospect in its First View." Died in 1679.

Mos'sop, (HENRY,) an Irish tragedian, born in 1729. He obtained a high reputation as an actor, both on the Dublin stage and in London, where he was regarded as nearly equal to Garrick. Died in 1773.

Mostaert, mos'tȧRt, (FRANCIS and GILES,) Flemish painters, born at Hulst in 1525, were twins, and sons of Jan, noticed below. Francis painted landscapes with success, and died in 1556. Giles, who was a historical painter, died in 1601.

Mostaert, mos'tȧrt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1499, was a pupil of James of Haarlem. He enjoyed a high reputation, and was patronized by the archduchess Margaret of Austria. Among his masterpieces are a "Nativity," "Ecce Homo," and "Discord throwing the Apple." Died in 1555.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Mostanser-Billah, mos'tân'ser bil'lȧh, sometimes written **Montaser-Billah,** a caliph and patron of learning, born at Córdova, Spain, in 910 A.D. He began to reign in 961. He founded several colleges, and a library of 600,000 volumes. Died in 976.

See ROMEY, "Histoire d'Espagne."

Mostasem-Billah, Al, ăl mos'tȧ'sem bil'lȧh, (**Aboo-Ahmed-Abdallah,** ă'bōō ăh'mĕd ab-dăl'lah,) the last Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, was born in 1221, and succeeded his father Mostanser in 1242. He was conquered and put to death in 1258 by Hoolagoo.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Mostowsky, mos-tov'skee, (THADDEUS,) COUNT, a distinguished Polish patriot and diplomatist, born at Warsaw in 1766. He published a good edition of the Polish classics, (25 vols., Warsaw, 1803–05.) He lived many years in Paris, where he died in 1842.

Motanebby. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Motasem- (or **Motassem-**) **Billah,** mo'tȧs'sem bil'lȧh, Caliph of Bagdâd, born near Samosata in 794 A.D., was a son of Haroun-al-Raschid. He succeeded his brother Mamoon in 833. He is said to have been a cruel tyrant. Died in 842.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen;" SANDENBURG MATTHIESSEN, "Historia Chalifatus Al-Motacimi," 1849.

Motenabbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Motenebbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Mothe le Vayer, de la, dęh lȧ mot lęh vȧ'yȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1588, was appointed preceptor to the Duke of Orléans, (1649,) and to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIV., (1652.) He published a treatise "On the Virtue of the Pagans," (1642,) in answer to which Arnauld wrote his tract "On the Necessity of Faith in Jesus Christ." He was the author of other works on various subjects, which had great popularity at the time. He had been elected in 1639 a member of the French Academy. Died in 1672.

See L. ÉTIENNE, "Essai sur La Mothe le Vayer," 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Motherwell, mŭth'ęr-wel, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Glasgow in 1798. He published in 1827 an interesting collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern." He afterwards edited successively the "Paisley Magazine," "Paisley Advertiser," and "Glasgow Courier." His "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," published in 1833, are remarkable for pathos and earnestness of feeling. Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828; "Democratic Review" for January, 1842.

Motin, mo'tȧN', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Bourges, lived about 1570–1600. He wrote a number of short poems, which are commended for grace and delicacy of sentiment.

Mot'ley, (JOHN LOTHROP,) an eminent American historian, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 15th of April, 1814. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, studied about a year in the University of Göttingen, and passed several years in visits to various countries of

Europe. Having returned home, he studied law, which, however, he never practised to much extent. He published in 1839 a novel entitled "Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Young Provincial." In 1840 he was appointed secretary of legation at Saint Petersburg, where he remained but a short time. He contributed articles to the "North American Review" and other periodicals, and produced in 1849 "Merry Mount, a Romance," which had little success. Having resolved to write a work on the history of Holland, he went to Europe in 1851 to collect materials and to make researches on that subject. He passed several years at Dresden, Berlin, and the Hague, and published "The Rise of the Dutch Republic: a History," (London, 3 vols. 8vo, 1856,) a work of great merit and profound research, which ran through several editions and was translated into French, Dutch, and German. Commenting on Prescott's "Philip II." and Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," the "Edinburgh Review" of January, 1857, says, "They do honour to American literature, and they would do honour to any literature in the world." His next work—a continuation of the first—is entitled "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," (4 vols., 1860–67.)

"Mr. Motley's History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," says a critic in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1861, "is already known and valued for the grasp of mind which it displays, for the earnest and manly spirit in which he has communicated the results of deep research and careful reflection. Again he appears before us, rich with the spoils of time, to tell the story of the United Netherlands from the death of William the Silent to the end of the eventful year of the Spanish Armada; and we still find him in every way worthy of this 'great argument.' . . . Many of Mr. Motley's characteristics as a historian will appear from the extracts which we have made. It will be seen how vividly he can depict the places, the men, the deeds, of other days. But the work itself must be read to appreciate the vast and conscientious industry which he has so lavishly bestowed upon it. . . . At the same time, he is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value; and he has combined and arranged with scholarly power the facts which they contain."

In 1861 he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Austria, but resigned this position early in 1867, in consequence of an offensive letter addressed to him by Mr. Seward, secretary of state. In the spring of 1869 he was sent as ambassador to England by President Grant, but, his friends becoming involved in a quarrel with the administration, Mr. Motley, in July, 1870, was requested to resign. Refusing to comply with the request, he was formally recalled in the following November. He subsequently resided in England, and published the "Life of John of Barneveldt," (2 vols., 1874.) Died May 29, 1877.

Mott, originally **Coffin,** (LUCRETIA,) an American reformer and philanthropist, born on the island of Nantucket in 1793. About 1808 her parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, removed to Philadelphia. In 1811 she was married to James Mott, of New York, who soon afterwards came to Philadelphia and entered into mercantile business with her father. While still very young, her attention had been called to the iniquity of slavery, and she felt it her duty to abstain from the products of slave labour. She travelled extensively as a minister, preaching the peculiar doctrines of the society in which she had been educated, inculcating obedience to the Divine light within the heart, and exposing the sinfulness of slavery and war. At the time of the separation in the Society of Friends, in 1827, she joined those popularly known as "Hicksites," (see HICKS, ELIAS,) and distinguished herself by the advocacy of Unitarian views of the most radical kind. She took an active part (1833) in the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, and in 1840 went as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London; but, though otherwise treated with the greatest respect and courtesy, she was not admitted as a delegate, a majority of the convention having decided that women should be excluded from any active participation in the business of the assembly.

Mrs. Mott was long known as an earnest and eloquent advocate of anti-slavery principles, of the rights of women, and of other reformatory movements. As a speaker she was characterized by an unaffected simplicity and earnestness of manner, as well as by clearness and propriety of expression. Her high moral qualities, her uncommon intelligence, the beauty and consistency of her general character,—illustrated in her domestic as well as in her public life,—were such as to command the respect even of those who in opinion differed most widely from her in regard to religious and social questions. She died November 11, 1880.

Mott, (VALENTINE,) a famous American surgeon, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, in August, 1785, was a son of Dr. Mott, of New York City. He graduated as M.D. at Columbia College in 1806, and afterwards pursued his studies in London and Edinburgh. He became professor of surgery in Columbia College, New York, about 1809. In 1826 he united with Dr. Hosack and others in founding Rutgers Medical College. He acquired a wide celebrity by his skill as an operator and by the original operations which he performed. It is said that he was the first that exsected the entire right clavicle, and that he tied the common carotid artery forty-six times. Sir Astley Cooper expressed the opinion that Dr. Mott "had performed more of the great operations than any man living." He was for many years professor of surgery and relative anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Among his writings are "Travels in Europe and the East," (1842,) and "Mott's Cliniques," (1860.) Died in 1865.

Motte, de la, dẹh lȧ mot, (ANTOINE **Houdart**—*hoo'dȧR'*,) a French critic and dramatist, born in Paris in 1672. He was the author of the dramas of "Semele," "The Triumph of the Arts," and "Inez de Castro," (1723.) The last-named was very successful. He translated Homer's "Iliad," which he abridged for the sake of improving it, and thus, in the words of Voltaire, "changed a form glowing with youth and health into a fleshless skeleton." Among his other works we may name his "Reflections on Criticism," (1715,) in which he maintains the superiority of the moderns over the ancients. It caused a great sensation, and excited against him no little hostility among the *literati*. His prose writings are esteemed models of elegant composition. La Motte had been chosen in 1710 a member of the French Academy, having Rousseau as his competitor. Died in 1731.

See HÉRISSANT, "Vie de Houdart de la Motte;" VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Motte, du Bois de la, dü bwȧ dẹh lȧ mot, (EMMANUEL AUGUSTE **de Cahideuc**—dẹh kȧ'*he'*duk',) COMTE, a French admiral, born at Rennes in 1683; died in 1764.

Motte-Cadillac, de la, dẹh lȧ mot kȧ'de'yȧk', (ANTOINE,) a French officer, noted as the founder of Detroit, was born in Gascony about 1660. He formed a settlement at Detroit in 1701, and was appointed Governor of Louisiana about 1711. Died after 1717.

Motte-Guyon. See GUYON, (JEANNE BOUVIER DE LA MOTTE.)

Motte, La. See LAMOTTE.

Motteux, mo'tuh', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1660. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he settled in London, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of English and published a number of dramas. Among the principal of these we may name "The Amorous Miser," and "Beauty in Distress." He also made an English translation of "Don Quixote," which is pronounced by Lord Woodhouselee "by far the best version we have yet had of the romance of Cervantes." Died in 1718.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Motteville, de, dẹh mot'vẹl', (FRANÇOISE **Bertaut**—bẽR'tō',) a French lady, born in Normandy about 1621, was a favourite and companion of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII. She was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Anne of Austria." Died in 1689.

Mottez, mo'tȧ', (LOUIS VICTOR,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Lille in 1809.

Mott'ley, (JOHN,) an English dramatic and historical writer, born in 1692. Among his works is a drama entitled "The Imperial Captives," a "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," "History of Catherine of Russia," and the collection of witticisms called "Joe Miller's Jests." Died in 1750.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Moucheron, moosh'rŏn', (FREDERIK,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Emden in 1633. His pictures are remarkable for the graceful form and grouping of the trees and the transparency of the water. The figures and animals in his landscapes were painted by Helmbreeker and Adrian van der Velde. Among his master-pieces are "The Setting Sun," and "Morning." Died in 1686.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Moucheron, (IZAAK,) a painter and engraver, a son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1670. He painted in the same style as his father, and was regarded as his equal. Died about 1740.

Mouchet, moo'shȧ', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a skilful French painter of history and portraits, was born in Franche-Comté in 1750; died in 1814.

Mouchon, moo'shŏN', (PIERRE,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1733, was a friend of J. J. Rousseau. He published "Table analytique et raisonnée des Matières contenues dans l'Encyclopédie," (2 vols., 1780.) Died in 1797.

Mouchy, de, deh moo'she', (PHILIPPE **de Noailles**—deh no'ȧ'l' or no'ȧ'ye,) DUC, a French marshal, born in Paris in 1715, was a son of the Duc de Noailles. He served in all the wars that the French waged between 1733 and 1759. He defended the king when the palace was attacked by a mob, in 1792, and was executed as a royalist in 1794.

Mouette, moo'ĕt', (GERMAIN,) a French traveller, born near Dourdan in 1652, was taken by the Algerines, and was kept in captivity for eleven years. He published a "History of the Conquests of Mouley Archy, and his brother Mouley Ismael, Kings of Morocco," etc., (1683.) Died about 1690.

Moufet, pronounced, and sometimes written, **Muf'fett**, (THOMAS,) an English physician and naturalist, born in London about 1550. He was the principal author of the work entitled "Theatre of Insects," ("Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum," 1634,) which is highly commended by Cuvier and Haller. He also published several medical treatises, among which are "Health's Improvement," etc., and "De Jure et Præstantia Chymicorum Medicamentorum." Died in 1600.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses:" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Mougin, moo'zhăn', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French astronomer, born near Baume-les-Dames in 1735; died in 1816.

Mouhy, de, deh moo'e', (CHARLES **de Fieux**—deh fe-ŭh',) CHEVALIER, a French novelist, born at Metz in 1701. He wrote many works of inferior quality. Died in 1784.

Moulac, moo'lăk', (VINCENT MARIE,) an able French naval officer, born at Lorient in 1780; died in 1836.

Moule, (HENRY,) an English divine, inventor, and theologian, born at Melksham, Wiltshire, January 27, 1801; died February 3, 1880.

Moulin, (JEAN FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE.) See MOULINS.

Moulin, du, (CHARLES.) See DUMOULIN.

Moulin, du, dü moo'lăn', (LOUIS,) a son of the following, was born in 1606. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards became a zealous partisan of Cromwell and the Independents, through whose influence he was made Camden professor of history at Oxford. Died in 1683.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Moulin, du, [Lat. MOLINÆ'US,] (PIERRE,) an eminent French Protestant theologian, born in 1568, was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Leyden. He afterwards filled the chair of theology at Sedan. He was the author of a treatise "On the Recent Origin of Popery," and of other works. Died about 1658.

See MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ."

Moulin, du, (PIERRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1600. Having graduated at Leyden, he repaired to England, where he subsequently became chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. He is chiefly known as the author of a work entitled "The Cry of Royal Blood to Heaven," written in reference to the execution of Charles I. He died in 1680, leaving a number of controversial treatises.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Moulins. See DESMOULINS.

Moulins or **Moulin**, moo'lăn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French general, born at Caen in 1752. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of England in October, 1798. In June, 1799, he was elected one of the Directors of the republic. He united with Gohier to oppose Bonaparte in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, (November, 1799.) Died in 1810.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire du Directoire."

Moullah. See MOOLLAH.

Moulton, mōl'tŏn, (JOSEPH WHITE,) an American antiquary and historical writer, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1789, published a "History of Early New York," (1826,) and "New York One Hundred and Seventy Years Ago," (1849,) besides several legal works. Died April 21, 1875.

Moul'ton, (LOUISE CHANDLER,) an American author, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 10, 1835, the daughter of a Mr. Chandler. In 1854 she was married to William Moulton, a publisher of Boston. Among her works are "Juno Clifford," (1854,) "My Third Book," (1859,) "Bedtime Stories," "Firelight Stories," (1883,) "Some Women's Hearts," (1874,) "Swallow-Flights," (poems, 1878,) and "Random Rambles," (1881.) Mrs. Moulton's poems, and especially her sonnets, are of a high order of merit.

Moultrie, moo'tre, ? (JOHN,) an English poet, born about 1800. He became rector of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and published a volume of poems in 1837, and other works. Died December 26, 1874.

Moultrie, moo'tre, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished general of the American Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1731. In 1776 he received the thanks of Congress for his gallant defence of the fort on Sullivan's Island, which was named Fort Moultrie in his honour. He assisted General Lincoln in the defence of Charleston in 1780, after which he was appointed major-general. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1785. He wrote "Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia." Died in 1805.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Mounier, moo'ne-ȧ', (CLAUDE ÉDOUARD PHILIPPE,) BARON, a son of Jean Joseph, noticed below, was born at Grenoble in 1784. In 1809 he was appointed by Napoleon secretary of his cabinet, and in this capacity accompanied him in his campaigns. He was also created a baron, and in 1812 master of requests. Died in 1843.

See PORTALIS, "Éloge de M. le Baron Mounier," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mounier, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French legislator, eminent for his talents and virtues, was born at Grenoble in 1758. He studied law, and, after he had served as judge for several years, was elected in 1789 to the States-General, where he distinguished himself by the moderation of his liberal opinions. He was chairman of the committee appointed to form a new constitution, but his plan was rejected. He wished a legislature divided into two chambers. He presided with credit over the National Assembly from September 28 to October 8, 1789, during which time the sessions of that body were disturbed by a mob, and then hastily retired from the capital. Being denounced as a royalist, he emigrated in 1790, and lived in Switzerland, England, and other countries, until 1801. Having returned to France, he was appointed in 1802 prefect of Ille-et-Vilaine, and about 1804 councillor of state. He died in 1806, leaving several able political works, one of

which is "The Influence ascribed to the Philosophers and Free-Masons on the French Revolution."

See BERRIAT SAINT-PRIX, "Éloge historique de Mounier," 1806; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" MIGNET, "History of the French Revolution:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moun'sey, (ANN SHEPARD,) an English musician, born in London in 1811. She is well known as an organist, teacher, and composer. In 1853 she married Mr. W. Bartholomew. Her sister, ELIZABETH, born in London in 1819, has since 1834 held the position of organist of Saint Peter's, Cornhill.

Mount, (WILLIAM SIDNEY,) an American painter, born in Long Island about 1808. His favourite subjects were rural and domestic scenes, and he excelled in humorous and comic delineations. His "Farmers Nooning," "Husking Corn," "Raffling for a Goose," and "Dance of the Haymakers," enjoy a wide popularity. Died in 1868.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Mount'ą-gū or **Mont'ą-gūe**, (RICHARD,) a learned English prelate, born in Buckinghamshire in 1578. He was created Bishop of Norwich in 1638. He wrote several treatises on church antiquities, and was also engaged in many controversies with the Papists and the Calvinists. Died in 1641.

Mount'ain, (GEORGE JEHOSHAPHAT,) a Protestant prelate, born at Norwich, England, in 1789. He became Bishop of Montreal in 1836, and of Quebec in 1850. He was the son of Dr. Jacob Mountain, (1750–1825,) the first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, and the first Protestant prelate in Canada. Dr. G. J. Mountain died in 1863.

Mount'fȯrt, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English actor and dramatic writer, born in Staffordshire in 1659. Among his principal plays are the tragedy of "Edward III.," and a farce entitled "The Life and Death of Dr Faust." Died in 1692.

Mount'fȯrd, (WILLIAM,) a clergyman and author, born in Kidderminster, England, May 31, 1816. He studied at Manchester New College, became a Unitarian preacher in 1838, and in 1850 removed to the United States, where he lived chiefly in Boston. Among his works are "Martyria," (1845,) "Christianity the Deliverance of the Soul," (1846,) "Euthanasy," (1848,) "Thorpe, an English Town," (1852,) and "Miracles, Past and Present," (1870.) Died in 1885.

Moura, mō'rą, (JOZÉ DE SANTO ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Orientalist, born at Almodóvar; died about 1845.

Mourad. See MOORAD.

Mouradja d'Ohsson, moo-rą'ją dō'son, (IGNATIUS,) born at Constantinople in 1740, was descended from an Armenian family. In 1782 he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary from Sweden to the Porte. He published "A General View of the Ottoman Empire," (in 7 vols,) a work which is highly esteemed. Died in 1807.

Mouraviev. See MOORAVIEF.

Mouret, moo'rą', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French composer, born at Avignon in 1682, produced a number of popular operas and songs. Died in 1738.

Mourgues, moorg, (MICHEL,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Auvergne about 1642, became professor of mathematics at Toulouse. Among his writings are "New Elements of Geometry," and a "Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers." Died in 1713.

Mourgues, de, dẹh moorg, or **Morgues**, morg, (MATHIEU,) Sieur de Saint-Germain, a French writer and theologian, born in 1582. He became in 1620 almoner to Marie de Médicis, whom he accompanied in her exile to Brussels, England, and Cologne. He published, among other works, a "Defence of the Queen-Mother and of Louis XIII.," (Antwerp, 1637.) Died in 1670.

Mourlon, moor'lȯn', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Chambon about 1812. He published several legal works. Died December 28, 1866.

Mousa. See MOOSA.

Mouskes, moosk, or **Mus**, (PHILIPPE,) a Flemish historian, born at Ghent about 1215, became Bishop of Tournay in 1274. He wrote, in verse, a History of France, which was commended by Du Cange. It was published at Brussels in 1836–38. Died in 1283.

Moustier, de, (CHARLES ALBERT.) See DEMOUSTIER.

Moustier, de, dẹh moo'te-ą', (CLÉMENT ÉDOUARD,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born at Coblentz in 1779; died in Paris in 1830.

Moustier, de, (ÉLÉONORE FRANÇOIS ÉLIE,) MARQUIS, a diplomatist, born in Paris in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was an adherent of the Bourbons. Died in 1817.

Mouton. See LOBAU.

Mouton, moo'tȯn', (JEAN,) a French composer of the sixteenth century, was a pupil of Josquin Desprez, and was patronized by Louis XII. and Francis I.

Mouton-Fontenille de la Clotte, moo'tȯn' fȯnt'-nēl' dẹh lą klot, (MARIE JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1769. He wrote on botany and ornithology. Died in 1837.

Movers, mo'vẹrs, (FRANZ KARL,) a learned German Catholic theologian, born at Kösfeld, in Westphalia, in 1806. He became in 1839 professor of the theology of the Old Testament in the Catholic faculty at Breslau. His greatest work, entitled "The Phœnicians," (1850,) illustrates the religion, history, and antiquities of that nation. He also published several treatises on Biblical antiquities, and wrote the article "Phœnicia" in Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1856.

Mowatt. See RITCHIE, (ANNA CORA.)

Mŏw'ẹr, (JOSEPH A.,) an able American general in the service of the Union. He commanded a brigade in an attack on Vicksburg, May, 1863, and served under General Banks in Louisiana in April, 1864. He commanded a division of the army of General Sherman in its march through the Carolinas, 1865. Died in January, 1870.

Mox'ọn, (JOSEPH,) born in Yorkshire in 1627, was hydrographer to Charles II. He published several treatises on mathematics, navigation, etc., and carried on the manufacture of globes and maps. Died about 1700.

Moya, de, dą mo'yą, (Don PEDRO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born at Granada in 1610, was a pupil of Juan del Castillo. He excelled as a colorist. Died in 1666.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Moyle, moil, (WALTER,) an English jurist and writer, born in Cornwall in 1672, was a friend of Congreve and Wycherly. He was the author of an "Essay on the Roman Constitution," and other works, and translated Xenophon's treatise "On the Revenues of Athens." Died in 1721.

See "Life of W. Moyle," prefixed to his works.

Moyreau, mwą'rō', (JEAN,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1690. Among his best prints are "The Lion-Hunt," after Rubens, and "Bacchus and Ariadne," after Boullongne. Died in 1763.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Moyse, the French for MOSES, which see.

Moy'ses, (DAVID,) a Scottish historical writer, born at Lanark in 1573. He wrote "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland." Died in 1630.

Mozart, mo'zart', [Ger. pron. mōt'sȧrt,] (JOHANN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS,) a celebrated German composer, born at Saltzburg on the 27th of January, 1756. Both his parents were distinguished for personal beauty. He began to perform on the harpsichord when he was about four years old, and manifested an exquisite musical organization. His first teacher was his father, who devoted much time to his education. At the age of six years he composed short pieces of music, and was regarded as a prodigy of musical genius. He had a sister four years his senior, who in early childhood was an excellent musician. In 1762 Leopold Mozart took Wolfgang and his sister to Munich, where they performed before the court and excited great admiration. They also visited Vienna, and exhibited their skill before the emperor and his family, by whom they were encouraged and caressed. In 1763 young Mozart excited the astonishment of the Parisians by his performance on the organ and by his talent for improvisation. He visited with his parents the principal cities of Germany, and published two of his compositions in 1763. The Mozart family passed the year 1764 in London,

where they gave public concerts. About 1766 they returned to Saltzburg, where Wolfgang continued his studies, taking for models the productions of Handel and Emanuel Bach. He composed in 1768 an opera called "La Finta semplice," which was not represented. Accompanied by his father, he made the tour of Italy in 1769 and 1770, and was received with enthusiasm. He produced at Milan the opera of "Mitridate," which was performed with success in 1770. During his visit to Rome the pope created him a knight *(cavaliere)* of the Golden Spur. His next works were two serenatas, called "Ascanio in Alba," and "The Dream of Scipio," ("Il Sogno di Scipione," 1772.) He composed in 1773 an opera entitled "Lucio Silla," which was very successful. He passed several years in travel, and solicited employment in various foreign countries without success.

In 1779 he obtained the places of organist and chapel-master to the Archbishop of Saltzburg. At the request of the Elector of Bavaria, he composed "Idomeneo," an opera, (1781,) which was superior to his former works and obtained immense applause. "This work," says Denne-Baron, "was nothing less than a complete transformation of the art." He quitted the service of the archbishop,—a coarse and sordid person, who required him to eat with his menial servants,—and in 1781 settled in Vienna. In 1782 he composed a German opera, "The Abduction from the Seraglio," ("Die Entführung aus dem Serail,") and married Constance Weber. He became a friend of Haydn, the great composer.

Mozart composed, with unremitting activity and in rapid succession, symphonies, sonatas, quartets, motets, waltzes, etc. About 1785 he produced "Davidde penitente," an oratorio, which abounds in beauties of the first order. His comic opera "The Marriage of Figaro" ("Le Nozze di Figaro," 1786) was performed with unbounded applause, and, in the opinion of some critics, formed an epoch in dramatic music. His master-piece is the opera "Don Giovanni," or "Don Juan," which was first performed at Prague in 1787. The King of Prussia offered him 3000 crowns a year to attract him to Berlin; but he declined to quit the service of the emperor Joseph, who paid him only 800 florins. He was often reduced to painful distress for want of money while he lived in Vienna. Among his later works is "The Magic Flute," an opera, (1791.) Mozart, as a performer on the piano, surpassed all the German musicians of his time. His constitution was naturally delicate, and his health rapidly declined in 1791, during which he was employed to compose a requiem by a mysterious stranger, or a person who wished his name to be a secret. This person was an agent of Count Walsegg. To his morbid and depressed imagination this seemed as a warning of his own impending death. With this presentiment, he composed his "Requiem," which is considered his most sublime work. He died in Vienna, December 5, 1791, leaving several children.

"Mozart occupies," says Denne-Baron, "a unique place in the history of music, by the universality of his genius. . . . He excelled in all departments, and the products of his radiant imagination improved the art in all its parts. . . . In dramatic music he was unrivalled. His enlightened mind and his exquisite sensibility enabled him to seize with equal tact and sagacity the *nuances* and the true conditions of the lyrical drama." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See E. Holmes, "Life of Mozart," 2 vols., 1845; Niemetschek, "Mozart's Leben," 1798; Roechlitz, "Anecdotes of Mozart," (in German,) 1801; Arnold, "Mozart's Geist," Erfurt, 1803; G. N. von Nissen, "Biographie W. A. Mozarts," 1828; Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" H. Döring, "W. A. Mozart," and a French version of the same, Paris, 1860; Herr Otto Jahn, "Mozart's Leben," 1856; Daines Barrington, "Notice of Mozart," in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1770; "Letters of Mozart," translated by Lady Wallace, 2 vols., 1865; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1846.

Mozart, (Leopold,) a German musician, born at Augsburg in 1719, was the father of the famous composer. He performed on the violin, and became about 1762 vice-chapel-master of the Prince-Archbishop of Saltzburg. He gave diligent attention to the education and training of his son. He composed several oratorios, etc. Died in 1787.

Mozier, mō′zhẹr, (Joseph,) an American sculptor, born at Burlington, Vermont, in 1812. He passed many years in mercantile business in the city of New York, and afterwards studied in Italy. Among his works are "Esther," "Pocahontas," and "Silence." Died in 1870.

Mozin, mō′zȧN′, (. . . ,) a French grammarian, born in 1771, taught in Germany many years. He published several works on grammar, and a good French-German Dictionary, (1812.) Died in 1840.

Mozin, (Charles Louis,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1806, studied under Leprince. His works are chiefly marine views, which have great merit. Among the best we may name "The Capture of the Isle of Bommel by the French Army in 1794," and "The Port of Honfleur." Died November 7, 1862.

Mōz′ley (James Bowling,) D.D., an English divine, an able writer and thinker, was born in Lincolnshire in 1813. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1834, became a Fellow of Magdalen College, vicar of Shoreham in 1856, Bampton lecturer in 1865, canon of Worcester in 1869, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church in 1871. He wrote several important theological treatises. Died January 4, 1878.

Mozley, (Thomas,) a brother of J. B. Mozley, was born in Lincolnshire in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Oriel College, Oxford, graduating in 1828, was a Fellow of Oriel, 1829–36, in 1836 became rector of Cholderton, Wilts, and in 1868 rector of Plymtree, Devon. He was prominently associated with the "British Critic," 1838–42, and afterwards with the "London Times." His "Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement" (2 vols., 1882) attracted great attention.

Mozzi, mot′see, (Marcantonio,) an Italian *littérateur* and priest, born at Florence in 1678; died in 1736.

Mrak, mrȧk, (Ignatius,) D.D., a Catholic bishop, born in Austria in October, 1810, was educated in Carniola, graduating in 1837, became a Catholic priest, was a missionary among the American Indians, 1845–66, and in 1869 was consecrated Bishop of Marquette, Michigan. In 1878 he resigned the see, and in 1881 he was translated to the titular see of Antinoe.

Muawia or **Muawias.** See Moâweeyah.

Mucianus, mu-she-ā′nus, [Fr. Mucien, moo′se-ȧN′; It. Muziano, moot-se-ā′no,] (Licinius,) an able Roman general and orator, whose character was compounded of good and evil qualities. He was chosen consul in 52 A.D., and at the death of Nero, in 68, commanded four legions in Syria. To promote the interest of his friend Vespasian in his contest against Vitellius, he made a rapid march to Rome in 69 A.D., and acted the part of a sovereign until the arrival of Vespasian. Mucianus was consul in 70 and in 75 A.D.

Mucianus, (P. Licinius Crassus Dives,) an eminent Roman jurist and orator, was a son of P. Mucius Scævola. He was adopted by P. Licinius Crassus, succeeded Scipio Nasica as pontifex maximus, and became consul in 131 B.C. Having led an army into Asia to oppose Aristonicus, who attempted to obtain Pergamus, he was defeated and killed, in 130 B.C.

Mucien. See Mucianus, (Licinius.)

Mucius Scævola. See Scævola.

Mücke or **Muecke,** mŭk′ẹh, (Heinrich Karl Anton,) a German historical painter, born at Breslau in 1806, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his masterpieces may be named "Saint Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius," "Ulysses and Leucothea in the Tempest," and a "Saint Catherine."

See Nagler, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Mudée, mü′dā′, (Gabriel **van der Muyden**—vȧn dẹr mī′den,) an eminent Flemish jurist, born near Antwerp in 1500. He wrote "De Restitutionibus in Integrum," (1586,) and other works. Died at Louvain in 1560.

See Spinnael, "Gabriel Mudée et son École," 1844.

Mud′ford, (William,) an English editor and writer, born in London in 1782. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," (1804,) and a "Life of Richard Cumberland," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1848.

Mudge, mŭj, (Benjamin Franklin,) an American geologist, born at Orrington, Maine, August 11, 1817. He

graduated at Wesleyan University in 1840, practised law in Massachusetts, 1844–59, removed to Kansas, was State geologist, and professor (1865–73) in the State Agricultural College. He wrote many scientific papers. Died at Manhattan, Kansas, November 21, 1879.

Mudge, mŭj, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent optician and surgeon, was a younger son of Zachary, noticed below. He practised many years at Plymouth, and wrote medical essays, some of which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions." He was distinguished as the improver of the reflecting telescope, and as author of "Directions for Making the Best Composition for the Mirrors of Reflecting Telecopes, with a Description of the Process for giving the Great Speculum the True Parabolic Curve." For this he received the Copley medal from the Royal Society. Died in 1793.

Mudge, (THOMAS,) an excellent English mechanist, born at Exeter in 1716, was a son of Zachary Mudge, noticed below. He served an apprenticeship to Graham, the famous watchmaker, and acquired great eminence in that art. About 1771 he retired to Plymouth, where he employed several years in perfecting chronometers. In 1793 he received from Parliament a recompense of three thousand pounds for his improvements in these instruments. Died in 1794. His son THOMAS wrote a "Description of the Time-Keeper invented by Thomas Mudge," (Senior.)

Mudge, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a scientific English general, born at Plymouth in 1762, was a son of Dr. John Mudge, noticed above. He served in the royal artillery, and obtained the rank of lieutenant. About 1798 he was appointed superintendent of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, after he had been employed for several years as assistant in that work. During the progress of the survey he was raised to the rank of major-general. The results of his survey were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and procured him much distinction. In the latter part of his life he was lieutenant-governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Died in 1821.

Mudge, (ZACHARIAH ATWELL,) an American author, born at Orrington, Maine, July 2, 1813, an elder brother of B. F. Mudge. He studied at Wesleyan University, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1840. He published a large number of religious books, tales for the young, etc.

Mudge, (ZACHARY,) an eminent clergyman of the Anglican Church, was the father of John and Thomas Mudge, above noticed, and an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. He became master of a free school at Bideford about 1716, and rector of a church in Plymouth in 1736. He was also prebendary of Exeter. His sermons, of which a volume was published in 1727, were highly esteemed. Died in 1769.

Mu'die, (ROBERT,) a Scottish naturalist and popular *littérateur*, born in Forfarshire in 1777, became a resident of London. He published "Conversations in Moral Philosophy," "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands," "Popular Mathematics," "The British Naturalist," "The Elements: The Heavens, the Earth, the Air, and the Sea," and numerous other works. Died in 1842.

Mudo, El, ĕl moo'do, (JUAN FERNANDEZ XIMENES **de Navarete**—dà nâ-vâ-rā'tà,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Logroño in 1526, received the surname of EL MUDO ("the Mute") because he was deaf and dumb. He was patronized by Philip II., and painted for the Escurial a "Nativity," a "Holy Family," and other works of great merit. He has been called "the Spanish Titian." Died about 1579.

Muecke. See MÜCKE.

Mueffling. See MÜFFLING.

Muegge. See MÜGGE.

Muehlenbruch. See MÜHLENBRUCH.

Muelenaere, de, dẹh mü'ẹl-nâ'rẹh, ? (FELIX AMAND,) COMTE, a Belgian statesman, born in 1793. He was appointed in 1830 Governor of West Flanders, and minister of foreign affairs in 1834. Died in 1862.

Mueller. See MÜLLER.

Muellner. See MÜLLNER.

Muench. See MÜNCH.

Muench-Bellinghausen. See MÜNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN.

Muenchausen. See MÜNCHAUSEN.

Muennich. See MÜNNICH.

Muenster. See MÜNSTER.

Muenster-Ladenburg. See MÜNSTER-LEDENBURG.

Muenter. See MÜNTER.

Muenzer. See MÜNZER.

Müffling or **Mueffling**, mŭf'fling, (FRIEDRICH FERDINAND KARL,) BARON, a Prussian field-marshal, born at Halle in 1775. He was appointed in 1815 governor of Paris. In 1829 he negotiated a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. He became governor of Berlin in 1837, and president of the state council in 1841. He died in 1851.

See "Passages from my Life," etc., by BARON MÜFFLING

Mügge or **Muegge**, mŭg'gẹh, almost mŭk'kẹh, (THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1806, wrote several romances, also political works entitled "France and the Last of the Bourbons" and "England and Reform." He became in 1850 one of the founders of the Berlin "National Zeitung," of which he was afterwards editor. Died in 1861.

Muggleton, mŭg'g̃l-tọn, (LUDOWICK,) an English fanatic, born in London in 1609, was the principal founder of the sect called by his name. Muggleton and his coadjutor, John Reeve, professed to be the last and greatest prophets of Jesus Christ. Died in 1697.

Mugnoz. See MUÑOZ.

Muguet de Nanthou, mü'gȧ' dẹh nȯN'too', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX HYACINTHE,) a French lawyer and republican, born at Besançon in 1760. He was an active and influential member of the National Assembly in 1790–91. He was one of the commissaries appointed to maintain order in Paris on the flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes in 1791. He died in 1808, leaving the reputation of a worthy and honourable man.

Muhammed or **Muhammad**. See MOHAMMED.

Muhaut, mü'ō', (ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born at Thizy (Rhône) in 1797. He published a "Natural History of the Coleoptera of France," (1839 *et seq.*)

Mühlbach, MISS. See MUNDT.

Muhlenberg, mū'lẹn-bẹrg, (GOTTHILF HENRY ERNST,) D.D., an American divine and botanist, son of the following, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1753. He published, among other works, a "Catalogue of the Plants of North America." Died in 1815.

Muhlenberg, (HENRY MELCHIOR,) D.D., born in Hanover, Germany, in 1711, emigrated to America, where he founded the German Lutheran Church, and settled as pastor at Philadelphia. Died in 1787.

See the "Life and Times of Henry M. Muhlenberg," by M. L. STOEVER, 1856.

Muhlenberg, (PETER,) a general, son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery country, Pennsylvania, in 1746. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1801. Died in 1807.

See the "Life of General Peter Muhlenberg," by HENRY A MUHLENBERG, 1849.

Muhlenberg, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American clergyman and poet, a great-grandson of H. M. Muhlenberg, before noticed, was born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1796. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, and was ordained to the Episcopalian ministry in 1817. After service in Philadelphia and in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he founded at Flushing, New York, (in 1828,) the school known afterwards as Saint Paul's College, which he managed twenty years with great success. He also founded the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Saint Luke's Hospital, New York, and the colony of Saint Johnland, on Long Island. He was an earnest advocate of "Evangelical Catholic union." Of his literary productions, his hymn "I would not live alway" is the best-known. Died in New York, April 8, 1877. (See his "Life," by Anne Ayres, 1880.)

Mühlenbruch or **Muehlenbruch**, mü'lẹn-brōōk', (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German jurist, born at Rostock in 1785. He filled the chair of law

successively at Königsberg and Halle, and in 1833 became professor at Göttingen. Among his most important works are a "Compendium of the Institutes of Roman Law," and "Doctrine of the Pandects, for the Use of Schools." Died in 1843.

Muir, mūr, (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born at Glasgow, February 5, 1810, a brother of Sir William Muir. He was educated at Glasgow and Haileybury, and was in the Bengal civil service from 1828 to 1853. His principal original work is "Origin and History of the People of India," (5 vols., 1858–70.) He also published five volumes of "Original Sanscrit Texts," (1860–70.) Died at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882.

Muir, (Sir WILLIAM,) an Oriental scholar, born at Glasgow in 1819. He was educated in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and went to India in 1837, where he held high positions under the government. He published a "Life of Mahomet and History of Islam," (4 vols., 1858–61; abridged, 1871,) a treatise on "The Coran," (1878,) "The Early Caliphate," (1881,) "Mahomet and Islam," (1884,) etc. In 1885 he was president of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Muirhead, mūr'hĕd, (JAMES P.,) a British writer of the present age, was a relative of James Watt, the great inventor. He published "The Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of James Watt, illustrated by his Correspondence," etc., (3 vols., 1854,) and a "Life of James Watt."

Muis, de, dẹh mü-e', (SIMÉON **Marotte**—mȧ'rot',) a French ecclesiastic and Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1587, became professor of Hebrew in the Royal College. He published a number of valuable works, including a "Commentary on the Psalms," (1630,) which is esteemed one of the best that has appeared. Muis enjoyed the reputation of one of the most learned Hebraists and Biblical critics of his time. Died in 1644.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Mukhtar Pasha, muk'tȧr' pȧ'shȧ, (GHAZEE AHMED,) a Turkish general, born at Broosa in 1837. His name was originally KATYRDSHY OGHLOO. In 1849 he went to the military school of Broosa, and thence was sent (1854) to the military college at Constantinople. He distinguished himself greatly in 1860 in Montenegro, and was rapidly promoted, becoming a full general in 1870, and minister of public works in 1873. In the successive wars of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro he had chief command, gaining twenty victories and losing one battle. In the Kars-Erzeroom campaign of 1877 against the Russians he was overcome by Melikoff, but only after deeds of the greatest gallantry, for which he received the title of Ghazee, the highest of Turkish military honours. In 1878 he was made grand master of the Turkish artillery.

Mul'cas-tẹr, (RICHARD,) an English scholar, born at Carlisle about 1535, became in 1561 master of Merchant Taylors' School, then recently founded in London. He wrote Latin verses, some of which were spoken before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, also several educational works. Died in 1611.

Mul'cī-bẹr, [supposed to be derived from *mulceo,* to "tame," to "soften," because he softens iron and makes it tractable,] a surname given by the Romans to VULCAN.

Mulder, mŭl'dẹr, (GERARD JAN,) a Dutch physician, born at Utrecht in 1802, became professor of chemistry in his native city. He published, among other works, an "Essay on General Physiological Chemistry," (1844,) "Chemical Researches," (1847,) "Essays on the Chemistry of Wine and Beer," (1856,) and "The Chemistry of Vegetable-Producing Land," (1861–64.) Died in 1880.

Muley (or **Mouley**) **Hassan,** mu'lee hȧs'sȧn or moo'lā' hȧs'sȧn, King of Tunis, began to reign in 1533. He was driven from the throne by Barbarossa, but was restored by the emperor Charles V. in 1535. Died in 1545.

Muley Ismail, moo'lā' is-mȧ'eel', Emperor of Morocco, born in 1646, began to reign in 1672. He took Tangier from the English about 1680. In 1697 he attacked the Algerines, by whom he was defeated. He was extremely cruel. Died in 1727.

Muley Soliman, moo'lā' so-lī-mȧn', Emperor of Morocco, began to reign in 1792. He abolished slavery, and is said to have been a prudent and able ruler. Under his reign Morocco enjoyed unusual tranquillity. Died in 1822.

Mul'fọrd, (ELISHA,) LL.D., an American author, born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in 1855, studied in Berlin, Germany, and became a presbyter in the Episcopal Church. His principal works are "The Nation, the Foundation of Political Life and Civil Order," (1870,) and "The Republic of God," (1880.) Died in 1885.

Mulgrave, EARL OF. See SHEFFIELD.

Mul'grave, (CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS,) LORD, a distinguished navigator, born about 1740, was the son of an Irish peer. In 1773 he made a voyage to the Arctic regions in order to discover the Northwest Passage, in which he was not successful. After his return he was made a privy councillor, and raised to the peerage in 1784. He published, in 1774, "Journal of a Voyage towards the North Pole." Died in 1792.

Mulgrave, (HENRY PHILIP PHIPPS,) LORD, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1755. He filled several important offices, and became in 1806 first lord of the admiralty. He exchanged this place in 1812 for that of grand master of artillery, and received the title of Earl of Normanby and Viscount Mulgrave. He died in 1831, and left a son, who became Marquis of NORMANBY, (which see.)

Mulinari, moo-le-nȧ'ree, or **Molinari,** mo-le-nȧ'ree, (STEFANO,) a Florentine engraver, executed a great number of prints after Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other eminent Italian masters. He published in 1780 a work entitled "Essay on the Five Italian Schools of Painting."

Mul-la'nẹy, (PATRICK FRANCIS,) known as BROTHER AZARIAS, an educator, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, June 29, 1847. In boyhood he came to the United States. When fifteen years old, he joined the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," and in 1879 was made president of Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland. He has published "Philosophy of Literature," (1874,) "Development of English Literature," (1879,) "Address on Thinking," etc., and some noteworthy papers on education.

Müller or **Mueller,** mŭl'lẹr, (ADAM HEINRICH,) a German jurist and writer, born at Berlin in 1779, became aulic councillor at Vienna. Died in 1829.

Mul'lẹr, (ALBERT A.,) an American divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1800, published a number of lyrics and sacred poems.

Müller, (ALEXANDER,) a German writer, born in the bishopric of Fulda in 1780, was the author of "Archives for the most Modern Legislation of all the German States." Died in 1844.

Müller, (ANDREAS,) a German divine and Orientalist, born in Pomerania in 1630. He assisted Walton in his Polyglot Bible, and contributed to Castell's "Lexicon." He also published a "Treatise on Cathay," "Japanese Alphabet," "Chinese Basilicon," and other works. Died in 1694.

Müller or **Mueller,** (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born in 1684; died in 1761.

See J. A. ERNESTI, "Memoria A. F. Muelleri," 1761.

Müller, mü'lair', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1815. Among his principal works may be named "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," "Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew," "Lady Macbeth," "Marie Antoinette at the Conciergerie," and "The Sleeping Sylph." He obtained medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855.

Müller, (EDUARD,) a German author, (a brother of K. O. Müller,) was born at Brieg, in Silesia, November 12, 1804. Among his works are "History of the Theory of Art," (1834–37,) and "Samson und Delilah," (a tragedy, 1853.) Died at Liegnitz, November 30, 1875.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Kreuznach in 1750, was the author of "Ulrich von Kossheim," "Faust," and a drama entitled "Niobe." He was also a painter and engraver. Died in 1825.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian ethnologist and philologist, born at Jemnik, in Bohemia, March 5, 1834.

He was educated in Vienna, where in 1866 he became extraordinary, and in 1869 full, professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology. He has written much on these subjects and on ethnology.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German epic poet, born in Vienna in 1767, wrote poems entitled "Alfonso," (1790,) and "Richard Löwenherz," ("Richard Cœur-de-Lion," 1790.) Died in 1807.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH MAX,) an eminent German scholar and Orientalist, a son of the poet Wilhelm, was born at Dessau in 1823. He visited England in 1847, and was charged by the East India Company to publish an edition of the "Rigveda." He was Taylorian professor of modern languages at Oxford from 1854 to 1875. He published, besides other works, "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," a "History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature," (1859,) "Lectures on the Science of Language,"—first delivered in 1861 at the Royal Institution in London,—and numerous essays and lectures, most of which were subsequently collected into "Chips from a German Workshop," in 5 vols., (1868-83,)—Vol. I., "Essays on the Science of Religion;" Vol. II., "Essays on Mythology, Tradition, and Customs;" Vol. III., "Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities;" Vol. IV., "Essays on the Science of Language;" Vol. V., "Miscellaneous Later Essays."

Müller, (GEORGE,) a German-English philanthropist, born at Kroppenstädt, in Prussia, September 27, 1805. He studied at the University of Halle, and in 1829 went to England. He became a Dissenting minister at Teignmouth. In 1836 he opened the famous Orphan-House on Ashley Downs, near Bristol, which has since become a great establishment, supported entirely by voluntary gifts which are sought for only through faith and prayer. Mr. Müller has published a "Narrative," and other books.

Müller, (GERHARD FRIEDRICH,) a German traveller and historian, born in Westphalia about 1705. Having visited Saint Petersburg, he accompanied Gmelin and De l'Isle, as secretary, on their expedition to Siberia in 1733. He was subsequently appointed historiographer of Russia, (1747,) and keeper of the archives, (1766.) He published a "History of Siberia," "Collection of Russian Histories," and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1783.

Müller, (HERMANN,) a German biologist, born at Mühlberg, September 23, 1829. He studied at Halle and Berlin, and was teacher of natural science in the real-school at Lippstadt from 1854 to 1883. He was a zealous student of the fertilization of plants by means of insects. His principal books are "Fertilization of Flowers by Means of Insects," (1873,) and "Alpine Flowers," (1881.) He was an excellent observer and teacher, and an extreme evolutionist. Died at Prad, August 25, 1883.

Müller, (JAKOB and GEORG,) brothers, and Swiss artists, born in Grindelwald, lived about 1800, and were celebrated for their skill in painting on glass.

Müller, (JAN.) See CADOVIUS.

Müller, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam about 1570, imitated the style of Goltzius. His prints are numerous and distinguished for great boldness and facility of execution.

Müller, (JOHANN.) See REGIOMONTANUS.

Müller, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German physiologist and zoologist, born at Coblentz on the 14th of July, 1801. He entered the University of Bonn about 1819, studied medicine and other sciences, and graduated as M.D. in 1822. In 1826 he published a remarkable treatise "On the Comparative Physiology of the Sense of Sight." He became professor of physiology, etc. at the University of Bonn in 1830. His work on the secreting glands, "De Glandularum secernentium Structura penitiori," etc., (1830,) is a valuable contribution to comparative anatomy. He succeeded Rudolphi as professor of anatomy in Berlin in 1833, and acquired a wide reputation as a lecturer. He made several anatomical discoveries. His principal work is a "Manual of Human Physiology," ("Handbuch (or Lehrbuch) der Physiologie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1841-44,) which is considered one of the best works ever written on that subject. There are few points of physiology on which he has not thrown light by numerous observations or new ideas. Among his numerous works are a Latin treatise "On the Respiration of the Fœtus," (1823,) and "Grundriss der Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie," (1829.) Many of his works are illustrated by figures designed by himself. He edited a journal called "Archives of Anatomy and Physiology," (1834-40.) In the opinion of some critics, Müller was the first physiologist of Europe. He died in Berlin in April, 1858.

See RODOLPH VIRCHOW, "Joannes Müller," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" C. DARESTE, "Jean Müller, ses Travaux," etc., in the "Revue Germanique" for February, April, and June, 1859; "Biographie Universelle."

Müller, (JOHANN,) a German natural philosopher of the nineteenth century. He was professor of physics at Friburg, in Brisgau. He published "Elements of Experimental Physics," (3d edition, 1852.)

Müller, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German engraver, son of Johann Gotthard von Müller, noticed below, was born at Stuttgart in 1782. Having completed his studies in Paris, he was appointed in 1814 professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, where he was charged with the execution of a plate after Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto." His severe application to this work caused his death soon after the completion of the print, (1816.) Besides the above-named, which is esteemed his master-piece, Müller engraved "The Four Seasons," after Jordaens, "Saint John," after Domenichino, and portraits of Schiller and Hufeland.

Müller, (JOHANN GOTTWERTH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1744, was the author of "Comic Tales from the Papers of the Brown Man." Died in 1828.

Müller, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German astronomer and natural philosopher, born at Nuremberg in 1671, published many works on astronomy, etc. Died in 1731.

Müller, (JOHANN HEINRICH JAKOB,) a German physicist, born in Cassel, April 30, 1809. He studied at Bonn and Giessen, and in 1844 became professor of physical science at Freiburg. He published "Text-Book of Physics and Meteorology," (1842, based on Poillet's "Éléments,") "Text-Book of Cosmical Physics," (1856,) works on crystallography, etc.

Müller, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent landscape-painter, born at Riga in 1765. He worked at Stuttgart and in Italy. Died in 1832.

Müller, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1715. His plates for the "Sexual System of Linnæus Illustrated" are among his best works. Died in 1783.

Müller, (JULIUS,) a German Protestant theologian, a brother of K. O. Müller, was born at Brieg, in Silesia, April 10, 1801. He was professor of theology at Göttingen, 1834-35, at Marburg, 1835-39, and at Halle. His most noted work is "The Christian Doctrine of Sin," (1839.) Died September 27, 1878.

Müller, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German musician, born in 1797, the eldest of four brothers, celebrated quartet players, who made extensive tours under the name of "The Müller Brothers," and the father of four sons, who formed a famous quartet, known as "The younger Müller Brothers." The brothers of Karl were THEODOR HEINRICH GUSTAV, born 1799, died 1855; AUGUST THEODOR, born 1802, died 1875; FRANZ FERDINAND GEORG, born 1808, died 1855. His sons are BERNHARD, born in 1825; KARL, born in 1829; HUGO, born in 1832; and WILHELM, born in 1834. The younger quartet was broken up in 1873 by the appointment of Wilhelm as Kammermusikus and teacher at the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin.

Müller, (KARL **Otfried**—ot'freet,) a distinguished German scholar, historian, and antiquary, was born at Brieg, in Silesia, in 1797. He studied at Breslau, and subsequently devoted himself to philology at Berlin under the celebrated Böckh. He became in 1817 professor of ancient languages in the Magdalenum at Breslau, and in 1819 obtained the chair of archæology and Grecian art at Göttingen. In this post his able and eloquent lectures, and the numerous admirable works he published during the fifteen years following, gave a new impulse to the study of philology and antiquities

in Germany. In 1839 Müller visited Italy, and the next year arrived at Athens. Having greatly fatigued himself while making excavations at Delphi, he was soon after attacked by a fever, of which he died in 1840. He was buried near the ruins of the Academy, and the University of Athens erected a monument over his grave. Among his principal works are his "History of the Hellenic Races and Cities," (1820,) "The Dorians," ("Die Dorier," 2 vols., 1824–30,) "Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology," (1825,) "On the Origin and Ancient History of the Macedonians," (1825,) "The Etruscans," (2 vols., 1828,) "Manual of the Archæology of Art," (1830,) and "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece," (1840.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1839.

Müller, (LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) a German engineer and mathematician, born in the march of Pregnitz in 1744. He served for a time in the Seven Years' war, and became in 1786 professor of mathematics in the Academy of Engineers at Potsdam. He wrote several valuable treatises on military tactics. Died in 1804.

Müller, mŭl'lẹr, (OTHO FREDERIK,) an eminent Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1730. Being appointed in 1753 tutor to a young nobleman, he availed himself, while travelling with him, of the facilities for increasing his knowledge of botany and zoology. In 1764 he published his "Fauna Insectorum Friedrichsdaliana," and in 1767 his "Flora Friedrichsdaliana," giving an account of the insects and plants of Friedrichsdal. The great merit of these productions caused him to be appointed by King Frederick V. to continue the publication of the "Flora Danica," a magnificent work, surpassing anything of the kind that had hitherto appeared. Müller added two volumes to the three already published by Oeder. In 1773–74 he brought out a treatise (in Latin) "On Earth Worms and Fresh-Water Worms." In the first part of this work he describes the infusoria, of which he discovered many new species; and he was the first naturalist who distributed animalcules into genera and species. In 1781 his treatise "On the Hydrachnæ" appeared, and in 1785 one "On the Monoculi," both written in Latin and illustrated with many plates. These two works, together with a treatise on the Infusoria, (in 4to, with fifty plates,) published in 1786, are esteemed his greatest productions. Müller had begun in 1779 a "Zoologia Danica," a superb work, of which he published two parts, each with forty coloured plates. Several additions were made to it after his death, which took place in 1784. Müller is characterized by Cuvier as one of the most laborious and accurate observers of the eighteenth century; and the same writer adds, "The Infusoria form, as it were, a new animal kingdom, which he revealed to the world."

See HANSSEN, "Tal til Erindring af O. F. Müller," 1787: HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Müller, (OTTO,) a prolific German novelist, born at Schotten, in Hesse, June 1, 1816. He became court librarian at Darmstadt, and afterwards was a journalist at Mannheim and Frankfort, removing at a later date to Stuttgart. Among his very numerous stories are "Charles Otto Ackermann," (1854,) "Der Klosterhoff," (1859,) "Der Wildpfarrer," (1866,) "Schatten und Höhen," (1878,) etc.

Müller, (PETER ERASMUS,) a learned Danish theologian and antiquary, born at Copenhagen in 1776. Having completed his studies in Germany, he was appointed in 1801 professor of theology in the University of Copenhagen. In 1830 he succeeded Münter as Bishop of Seeland. Among his works are "Christian Moral System," "Sagabibliothek," or "Library of the Sagas," and "Critical Examination of the Traditional History of Denmark and Norway from 1805 to 1830." Died in 1834.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon," etc.

Müller, (SOPHIE,) one of the most celebrated tragic actresses of the German stage, born at Manheim in 1803. She visited successively Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, where her performances elicited the warmest applause. In private life she was highly esteemed. Died in 1830.

Müller, (WENZEL,) a popular German opera-composer, born in Moravia in 1767. He was appointed in 1786 chapel-master at Vienna. Among his numerous works is "The Magic Guitar." Died in 1835.

Müller, (WILHELM,) one of the most distinguished lyric poets of Germany, born at Dessau in 1794. Having visited Italy in 1817, he published, after his return, "Poems from the Papers left by a Travelling Bugle-Player," ("Gedichten aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten," 2 vols., 1821,) "Songs of the Greeks," ("Liedern der Griechen," 1821,) and "Lyrical Promenades," ("Lyrischen Spaziergängen.") He also published the "Library of the German Poets of the Seventeenth Century," (1822,) and was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1827.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Müller, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an eminent landscape-painter, of German extraction, born at Bristol, in England, in 1812. He studied under J. B. Pyne, and subsequently visited Egypt and Greece, where he executed a number of admirable pictures. Among these we may name his "Memnon at Sunset," "Turkish Merchants," etc., "View of Athens," and "Prayer in the Desert." Died in 1845.

Müller, von, fon mŭl'lẹr, (JOHANN GOTTHARD,) a celebrated German engraver, born near Stuttgart in 1747. He was patronized at an early age by Duke Charles of Würtemberg, by whose assistance he was enabled to study in Paris under Wille. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1776, and subsequently became professor of engraving in the Academy of Stuttgart, and obtained the order of the Würtemberg Crown. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Madonna della Seggiola," after Raphael, "Saint Cecilia," after Domenichino, and "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," after Trumbull, also a number of excellent portraits, including those of Moses Mendelssohn and Schiller. Died in 1830.

Müller, von, fon mŭl'lẹr, (JOHANNES,) an eminent Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen, January 3, 1752. He studied history at Göttingen under Schlözer, and in 1772 published his "Cimbric War," ("Bellum Cimbricum.") He became, soon after, professor of Greek in the College of Schaffhausen, from which he removed to Geneva in 1774. About this date he formed a friendship with Victor de Bonstetten. He published in 1780 the first volume of his "History of the Swiss," which raised him to the first rank of historians. The second edition of it was entitled "The History of the Swiss Confederation," ("Die Geschichte der Schweizerischen Eidgenossen," 1786.) He was appointed in 1786 aulic councillor to the Elector of Mentz and librarian of the University of Mentz. About 1790 he accepted from Leopold II. of Austria the position of aulic councillor; but, the publication of his Swiss history having been prohibited by the Austrian court, he entered the service of the King of Prussia, as privy councillor, in 1795. The fourth volume of his great work appeared in 1805. In November, 1806, he had a private interview with Napoleon, who had invited him for that purpose, and who, according to some authorities, effected some change in Müller's political convictions. Through the influence of Napoleon he was appointed a councillor of state and director of public instruction by the King of Westphalia in January, 1808. He died at Cassel in May, 1809. Among his works are his correspondence with Bonstetten, entitled "Letters of a Young Savant to his Friend," (1801,) and "Twenty-Four Books of Universal History," (3 vols., 1811.)

See his Autobiography. ("Selbstbiographie,") 1806; A. H. L. HEEREN, "J. von Müller der Historiker," 1809; C. G. HEYNE, "Memoria J. de Mueller," 1810; HEINRICH DÖRING, "Leben J. von Müller's," 1835; CHARLES MONARD, "Biographie de J. de Mueller," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Müller von Königswinter, mŭl'lẹr fon kö'nigs-vin'tẹr, (WOLFGANG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Königswinter in 1816. He published "Ballads and Romances," "Voyage on the Rhine," "Lorelei," a charming collection of legendary ballads, and "The May Queen," an interesting village story. Died in 1873.

Mul'lĭ-gan, (JAMES A.,) an officer, born at Utica, New York, in 1830. He removed in 1836 to Chicago,

where he became editor of the "Western Tablet," a Catholic journal. He distinguished himself by his defence of Lexington, Missouri, in 1861, and was made a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862. Died in 1864.

Müllner or **Muellner**, mŭl′nẹr, (AMADEUS GOTTFRIED ADOLF,) a German critic and dramatic writer, born near Weissenfels in 1774, was a nephew of the poet Bürger. He became in 1820 associate editor of the "Morgenblatt." Among his most popular dramas are "The Confidants," "The Twenty-Ninth of February," and "Die Schuld," (1816.) Died in 1829.

See F. K. J. SCHÜTZ, "Müllner's Leben und Geist," 1830; F. WAGENER, "Müllner in poetischer, kritischer und religiöser Beziehung," 1831.

Mullot or **Mulot**, mü′lo′, (FRANÇOIS VALENTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1749. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. Among his works is "Le Muséum de Florence, gravé par David," (6 vols., 1788–95.) Died in 1804.

Mu'lock, (DINAH MARIA,) an excellent and popular English author, born in Staffordshire in 1826. Her principal works are entitled "The Ogilvies," (1849.) "Olive," "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband," (1852,) "John Halifax, Gentleman," (1857,) "A Life for a Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," "Studies from Life," "A Noble Life," (1866,) "A Brave Lady," (1870,) "Hannah," (1871,) "Adventures of a Brownie," (1872,) "My Mother and I," (1874,) "Sermons out of Church," (1875,) and "A Legacy, being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet," (1878.) In 1865 she married George Lillie Craik, Jr. Died in 1887.

Mulot. See MULLOT.

Mulready, mŭl′red-e, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated painter, born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786. He entered the Royal Academy at an early age, and subsequently formed his style on the model of the Dutch and Flemish masters. His "Idle Boys," exhibited in 1815, caused his election as associate of the Academy, and a few months later he was made a Royal Academician. Among his other works are "The Fight Interrupted," "The Roadside Inn," "Lending a Bite," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "Crossing the Ford," and "First Love." His "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," and other illustrations of the "Vicar of Wakefield," are also master-pieces of the kind, and have placed him in the first rank of modern British artists. Died in 1863.

Mulsant, mül′sôn′, (MARTIAL ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born at Marnard (Rhône) in 1797. He published several works on entomology. Died Nov. 4, 1880.

Mum'mĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) an able Roman general, surnamed ACHA'ICUS, was noted for his integrity. He became prætor in 154 B.C., and consul in 146. In the same year he defeated the Achæan League, destroyed Corinth, and reduced Greece to a Roman province. Many works of art found at Corinth were carried to Rome to adorn the triumphal procession of Mummius, which occurred in 145 B.C. and formed an epoch in the history of Roman art. He was censor in 142 B.C., when Scipio Africanus the Younger was his colleague.

Mummol. See MUMMOLUS.

Mum'mo-lus, [Fr. MUMMOL, mü′mol′,] (ENNIUS,) an able Gallic general, became Count of Auxerre about 560 A.D., and commander of the army of Gontran of Burgundy. He defeated the Lombards near Embrun in 572, and Didier, Count of Toulouse, in 576. Having revolted against Gontran, he was killed, by order of that king, in 585 A.D.

Mun, (THOMAS,) an English writer on commerce, lived about 1620–40. He was a merchant of London, and wrote "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade; or, The Balance of our Foreign Trade is the Rule of our Treasure."

Munari degli Aretusi, moo-nâ′ree dål′yee â-rà-too′-see, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian painter of Módena, was a pupil of Raphael. Died in 1523.

Munatius Plancus. See PLANCUS.

Muncer. See MUNZER.

Munch, mŏŋk, (ANDREAS,) a Norwegian poet, cousin of Peter Andreas, noticed below, was born in 1811. He was author of "Poems, Old and New," and other works.

Münch or **Muench**, mŭnK, (ERNST HERMANN JOSEPH,) a Swiss historian and voluminous writer, born at Rheinfelden in 1798. He became professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law at Liege, (1828.) He wrote (in German) a "History of the House of Orange-Nassau," (1831–33,) "Universal History of Modern Times," (1833–35,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Munch, (PETER ANDREAS,) an eminent Norwegian antiquary and philologist, born at Christiania in 1810, became professor of history in the university of his native city, (1841.) He published Grammars of the Runic, the Gothic, and the so-called Old Norwegian languages, "Historical and Geographical Description of Norway in the Middle Ages," (1849,) "History of the Norse Nations," ("Det Norske Folks Historie," 3 vols., 1853–59.) He also edited the "Ancient Laws of Norway," and the ancient "Edda." Died in 1884.

Münch-Bellinghausen or **Muench-Bellinghausen**, mŭnK bel′ling-hŏw′zẹn, (ELIGIUS FRANZ JOSEPH,) BARON, a German poet and dramatist, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1806, was known by the pseudonym of FRIEDRICH HALM. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Griseldis," (1835,) "The King and the Peasant," (1841,) "The Son of the Wilderness," (1842,) and "The Gladiator of Ravenna," (1857.) In 1845 he was appointed keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna. Died May 21, 1871.

Münchausen or **Muenchausen**, mŭnK′hŏw′zẹn, (GERLACH ADOLF,) BARON, a German statesman, born at Hanover in 1688, was for many years curator of the University of Göttingen. He made valuable contributions to the library of that institution, and founded the Society of Sciences at Göttingen. He was appointed first minister of Hanover in 1765. Died in 1770.

Münchausen, commonly pronounced in English mŭn-chaw′sẹn, (HIERONYMUS KARL FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a famous German officer, whose name has become proverbial as a synonym of extravagant boasting, was born in Hanover in 1720. Having entered the Russian service, he fought against the Turks in 1737. After his return, he acquired great notoriety by his exaggerated stories of adventure, a collection of which appeared in England under the title of "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." It obtained great popularity, and was translated into German by Bürger. Died in 1797.

See ELLISEN, "Nachricht über den Freiherrn von Münchausen," prefixed to his "Adventures," Berlin, 1849; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," article "Raspe."

Munck. See MUNK.

Mundanella, moon-dâ-nel′lâ, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician, born at Brescia, published "Theatrum Galeni," (1551.) Died about 1570.

Mun'day, (ANTHONY,) an English dramatist, born in 1554, wrote "The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon," and "The Widow's Charm," and published an enlarged edition of Stowe's "Survey of London." Died in 1633.

See COLLIER, "History of English Dramatic Poetry."

Mun'dẹn, (JOSEPH S.,) an English comedian, born in London in 1758; died in 1832.

Mun-dī'nus or **Mondino da Luzzi**, mon-dee′no dâ loot′see, an Italian physician and anatomist, born in the latter part of the thirteenth century, became professor of medicine at Bologna. He is said to have been the first among the moderns who dissected human bodies. Died in 1326.

See PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie."

Mundt, mŏŏnt, (THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, born at Potsdam in 1808. He was appointed professor of general literature and history at Breslau in 1848, and in 1850 librarian of the University of Berlin. He published numerous tales, romances, political essays, and sketches of travel. Died May 30, 1861. His wife—originally LUISE MÜHLBACH, (mül′bâK)—also wrote a number of historical romances of a somewhat extravagant character. Several of them have been translated into English and have enjoyed great popularity. She died at Berlin, September 26, 1873.

Mun'dy, (GEORGE RODNEY,) an English naval officer,

a grandson of Admiral Rodney, was born in 1805. He served as captain against the pirates of Borneo in 1846, and published a "Narrative of Events in Borneo," (2 vols., 1848.) Died December 23, 1884.

Munger, mŭng'gẹr, (THEODORE THORNTON,) D.D., an American Congregationalist clergyman, born at Bainbridge, New York, March 5, 1830. He graduated at Yale College in 1851, and at the New Haven Theological School. He has held several pastorates, mostly in New England. His principal works are "On the Threshold," (1881,) "The Freedom of Faith," (1883,) and "Lamps and Paths," (1884.)

Mungo, SAINT. See KENTIGERN.

Munk or **Munck**, mo͝ongk, (HAN or JOHANN,) a Danish navigator, born about 1589. He was sent about 1620 to search for a Northwest Passage. Died in 1628.

Munk, mo͝ongk, (SALOMON,) a German Orientalist, born at Glogau in 1802. He studied in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy, and was appointed in 1840 one of the keepers of the Oriental manuscripts in the Imperial Library. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1860. Among his works is a "Geographical, Historical, and Archæological Description of Palestine," (in French, 1845.) Died at Paris in 1867

Munkáczy, moon-kât'se, (MIHÁLY,) a Hungarian painter, born at Munkácz in 1846. His relatives perished in the Russian invasion of 1849, and he was apprenticed to a carpenter. In 1863 he took lessons in painting, and later studied at Pesth, Vienna, Munich, and Dusseldorf. His "Last Day of a Condemned Man," exhibited in Paris in 1870, was a great revelation of power. Since that time he has won many honours and medals.

Münnich or **Muennich**, mŭn'nik, (BURKHARD CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a Russian general and statesman, of German extraction, born in 1683. Having served against the French in 1712, he was afterwards patronized by Peter the Great, and rose to be field-marshal under the empress Anna. He subsequently gained a series of victories over the Turks. He caused himself to be made prime minister during the minority of Prince Ivan; but on the accession of Elizabeth he was exiled to Siberia, in 1741. He was recalled by Peter III. in 1762. Died in 1767.

See HEMPEL, "Leben Münnichs," 1742; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" G. A. VON HALEM, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Münnich," 1803; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mŭn'niks, (JAN,) a Dutch anatomist, born at Utrecht in 1652; died in 1711.

Munniks, (WINOLD,) a Dutch physician, born in Friesland in 1744; died in 1806.

Muñoz, moon-yōth', (EVARISTA,) a Spanish painter, of high reputation, born at Valencia in 1671, was noted for his gallantry and adventures. Died in 1737.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Muñoz, (FERNANDO,) Duke of Rianzares, a Spanish officer, born at Tarancon about 1810. He was secretly married to the queen-regent Maria Christina in 1833. They were married publicly in 1844. Died in 1873.

Muñoz, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish historian, born near Valencia in 1745, was appointed cosmographer to the Indies. He published a "History of the New World," (1793,) which is highly eulogized by Humboldt. Died in 1799.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part 2.

Muñoz, sometimes improperly written **Mugnoz**, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish artist, born at Naval Carnero in 1654, was one of the best Spanish fresco-painters of his time. He was a pupil of Coello, and was appointed painter to the king, Charles II., in 1688. Died in 1690.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols," etc.

Muñoz, (TOMAS,) a Spanish naval officer and engineer, born about 1745. He defended the foundations of Cadiz against the encroachments of the sea. Died in 1823.

Mun-rō', (HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE,) an eminent British scholar, born at Elgin, Scotland, October 14, 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was professor of Latin in Cambridge University, 1869–72. His edition of Horace, and especially his editions of Lucretius, (1860, 1864, 1866, and 1870, the latter with notes and a translation,) are of very high value, as also his "Elucidations of Catullus," (1878.) Died in 1885.

Mun-ro', (Sir THOMAS,) an able English general and governor, born at Glasgow in 1760 or 1761. He went to India about 1780, and entered the army of the East India Company. Having served with distinction in several campaigns, he was also employed in important civil offices. In 1819 he was appointed Governor of Madras, and raised to the rank of major-general. He died in India in 1826 or 1827.

See G. R. GLEIG, "Life of Sir Thomas Munro," 2 or 3 vols., 1830; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen:" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1830.

Mun'sell, (JOEL,) an American printer and journalist, born at Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1808, published the "Every-Day Book of History and Chronology," "Annals of Albany," and other works. Died Jan. 15, 1880.

Munster, von, fon mo͝on'stẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH HERBERT,) COUNT, a Hanoverian politician, born in 1766. He was a member of the Congress of Vienna in 1814. Died in 1839.

Mun'stẹr, (GEORGE FITZCLARENCE,) EARL OF, an English general, born in 1794, was a natural son of King William IV. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and afterwards in India. He wrote a "Journal of Travels in India,". (1819.) Died in 1842.

Münster or **Muenster**, mŭn'stẹr, (SEBASTIAN,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born at Ingelsheim in 1489, became professor of Hebrew and Biblical literature at Heidelberg. He published a Latin translation of the Hebrew Bible, (with notes,) and a "Universal Cosmography." "Münster," says De Thou, "was so learned in theology and geography that he was styled the Esdras and Strabo of Germany." Died in 1552.

Münster-Ledenburg, mŭn'stẹr lā'dẹn-bo͝orG', (ERNST FRIEDRICH HERBERT,) a German statesman, born at Osnabrück in 1766. He became minister of finance in 1798, and was afterwards sent on missions to England and Russia. Died in 1839.

Muntaner En Ramon, moon-tâ-nair' ĕn râ-mōn', a Spanish chronicler, born in Catalonia in 1265. His principal work is a "History of the Achievements of the Princes of Aragon, from James the Conqueror to Alfonso IV." The writer narrates, in a pleasing, unaffected style, events of which he was a witness, and his chronicle is esteemed one of the best of the middle ages. Died in 1336.

Münter or **Muenter**, mŭn'tẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a German pulpit orator and writer of sacred poetry, born at Lubeck in 1735. His "Collections of Spiritual Songs" are greatly esteemed by his countrymen. In 1772 he attended the unfortunate Count Struensee a short time before his execution, and afterwards wrote an account of his conversion. This work became widely celebrated, and was translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1793.

See FRIEDRICH MÜNTER, "Leben und Character B. Münters," 1794.

Münter, (FRIEDRICH,) son of the preceding, born in 1761, became successively professor of theology at Copenhagen (1790) and Bishop of Seeland, (1808.) He also attained great distinction as an antiquary and Oriental scholar. Among his most important works is a treatise "On the Symbols and Art-Representations of the Early Christians." Died in 1830. FREDERIKA SOPHIA CHRISTIANA BRUN, sister of the preceding, was likewise celebrated as an author.

Munting, mŭn'ting, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch physician and botanist, born at Groningen in 1626, was professor of botany and chemistry in the university of that place. He wrote, among other treatises, a "Curious Description of Plants." Died in 1683.

Münzer, Muenzer, or **Müncer**, mŭnt'sẹr, (THOMAS,) a German fanatic, who held principles similar to the Anabaptists. Having collected forty thousand followers, they committed many outrages; but they were at length defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse and his allies, and Münzer was executed, (1526.)

See STROBEL, "Leben, Schriften, etc. Thomas Munzers," 1785; SEIDEMANN, "Thomas Munzer," 1842.

Munzinger, mo͝ont'sing-ẹr, (WERNER,) a Swiss explorer, born at Olten, April 4, 1832. He was a merchant, and afterwards British consul, and then French consul, at Massowah, in Egyptian Abyssinia. After an adventurous life in various parts of the northeast of Africa, he was killed in a battle with the Gallas, November 14, 1875. He left several books of travel, a Tigré vocabulary, etc.

Mura, da, dȧ moo'rȧ, (FRANCESCO,) sometimes called FRANCESCHETTO, (frȧn-chĕs-kĕt'to,) an Italian painter, born at Naples. He painted several works in the palace of the King of Sardinia. Died about 1745.

Murad. See MOORAD.

Murad, (Sultans of Turkey.) See AMURATH.

Murad Bey. See MOORAD BEY.

Muraire, mü'rȧr', (HONORÉ,) COUNT, a French judge and politician, born at Draguignan in 1750. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1795, was banished in 1797, and was appointed first president of the court of cassation in Paris in 1804. Died in 1837.

Muralt, de, dẹh moo'rȧlt, (BÉAT LOUIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Berne. He wrote a "History of Frederick the Great of Prussia," and various other works. Died in 1760.

Muralt, de, (JEAN,) a Swiss physician and naturalist, born at Zurich in 1645. He became professor of physics and mathematics at Zurich in 1645, and published several scientific works. Died in 1733.

Murant, mü-rȧnt', ? (EMMANUEL,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1622. His works are finely finished. Died at Leeuwarden in 1700.

Murat, mü'rȧ', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Felletin in 1807. He gained the grand prize in 1837 for a picture of "Noah Offering Sacrifice." Died at Paris, September 25, 1863.

Murat, [sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as mu-rȧt',] (JOACHIM,) a celebrated marshal of the French empire, and King of Naples, was born near Cahors, in the south of France, in 1771. His father was an innkeeper. Soon after the Revolution began, young Murat entered the guard of Louis XVI., from which he passed into a regiment of chasseurs. As he was a warm partisan of the popular cause, he was rapidly promoted, and in the campaign of 1796 was a favourite aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, whose fortunes he thenceforth followed and shared. Having signalized his impetuous bravery in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt, he was made a general of division in 1799. Soon after Bonaparte obtained the chief power, he gave to Murat his sister Caroline in marriage. Murat commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, and was appointed governor of Paris in 1804, with the rank of general-in-chief. He received a marshal's bâton in 1804, and in 1806 was created Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves. At Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau he directed the cavalry with brilliant effect. He was pronounced by Napoleon "the best cavalry officer in Europe," and was admired for his handsome figure, gorgeous costume, and chivalrous demeanour.

Murat commanded the army which invaded Spain in 1808, and in the same year was placed on the throne of Naples, where he was received with general joy, and reigned liberally and peacefully until 1812. He shared the reverses of the Russian campaign, (1812,) and in 1813 again fought for Napoleon, whose cause he deserted after the battle of Leipsic. He made a treaty with the court of Vienna in January, 1814, and engaged to support the allies with his army; but he failed to aid them efficiently, and was accused of duplicity. As the Congress of Vienna appeared indisposed to recognize his claim, he secretly renewed his relations with the exiled emperor, whose cause he openly espoused in March, 1815. Calling the Italians to rise for liberty, he commenced hostilities against the Austrians in Northern Italy, but was repulsed and finally defeated at Macerata in May, and then fled to France. In October, 1815, he landed with about thirty men in his former kingdom, and made a desperate attempt to recover it, but was soon captured and shot. As a ruler, he appears to have been mild and humane, but he was deficient in political ability as well as moral courage. His wife survived him many years, and took the title of Countess of Lipano. (See BONAPARTE, CAROLINE.) Murat left two sons, Napoléon Achille and Lucien Charles Joseph.

See F. MACIRONE, "Interesting Facts relating to the Fall, etc. of J. Murat;" A. DE BEAUCHAMP, "Catastrophe de Murat;" LÉON GALLOIS, "Histoire de Joachim Murat," 1828; A. SERIEYS, "Vie publique et privée de Joachim Murat," 1816; A. BRUGGEMANS, "Leven en Lotgevallen van Joachim Murat," 1816; C. MIRAMONT, "Vie de J. Murat, Roi de Naples," 1836; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1826.

Murat, (NAPOLÉON ACHILLE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1801. He emigrated to Florida about 1822. He wrote a "Moral and Political View of the United States," (1832,) and several other short works. Died in Jefferson county, Florida, in 1847.

Murat, (NAPOLÉON LUCIEN CHARLES,) PRINCE, a French senator, born at Milan in 1803, was a son of Joachim Murat. He married Miss Fraser, an American, about 1827. After a long exile, he was permitted to enter France in 1848. He supported the policy of Napoleon III., who appointed him a senator in 1852. Died 1878.

Muratori, moo-rȧ-to'ree, (LUDOVICO ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian scholar, historian, and antiquary, born near Módena in 1672. He became librarian and archivist to the Duke of Módena in 1700, and continued in this office till his death. He published in 1751 his great work entitled "Writers of Italian History," ("Rerum Italicorum Scriptores," 27 vols. fol., 1723–38,) which was followed by his "Italian Antiquities of the Middle Ages," (6 vols., 1738,) "New Treasury of Ancient Inscriptions," (6 vols., 1739,) and "Annals of Italy," (in Italian, 12 vols., 1744.) He died in 1750, with the reputation of one of the most learned men of his time.

See G. F. MURATORI, "Vita del celebre L. A. Muratori," 1756; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" SCHEDONI, "Elogio di L. A. Muratori," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Muravieff. See MOORAVIEF.

Murawiew or **Murawjew.** See MOORAVIEF.

Murazan, moo-rȧ-sȧn', (JUAN,) a South American patriot, born at San Salvador in 1796, was president of the republic of Guatemala from 1831 to 1838. Died in 1852.

Mur'ċhĭ-sọn, (CHARLES,) a British physician, born in Jamaica in 1830. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and practised medicine with great success in London. He published a "Treatise on Continued Fevers," and "Lectures on Diseases of the Liver." Died April 23, 1879.

Mur'ċhĭ-sọn, (Sir RODERICK IMPEY,) an eminent British geologist, born at Taradale, Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 19th of February, 1792, was a son of Kenneth Murchison. He was educated at the Military College of Marlow, entered the army in 1807, and served in several battles in the Peninsula. He was also on the staff of his uncle, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in Sicily. He married a daughter of General Hugonin in 1815, and quitted the army about 1816. By the advice of Sir Humphry Davy, he applied himself to the study of natural science, and attended lectures at the Royal Institution. About 1825 he produced a "Geological Sketch of the Northwestern Extremity of Sussex." He became a member of the Geological Society in 1825, and of the Royal Society in 1826. In company with Sir Charles Lyell, he explored in 1828 the geology of Auvergne, Provence, and Piedmont, on which they wrote jointly three memoirs. In 1830 he began to examine the older sedimentary strata of England and Wales, to which he gave the name of Silurian system. He published the results of these researches in an important work entitled "The Silurian System." He was the first who discovered the relations of these palæozoic strata and classified them according to the succession of organic remains. In 1845 Mr. Murchison and M. de Verneuil published "The Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," (2 vols. 4to.) The former received the honour of knighthood in 1846. He was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1844 and 1852, and received the Copley medal in 1849, for the establishment of the Silurian system. Among his numerous works is "Siluria: the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth," (1854.) He had been chosen president of the Geological Society several times between 1830 and 1842.

In 1855 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1864, and received the Copley medal in 1866. Died in 1871.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1860; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; "Eclectic Magazine" for December, 1864, (with a portrait;) "North British Review" for August, 1854; "Men of the Time" for 1868.

Murdoch, mur'dŏk, (JAMES EDWARD,) an American actor and elocutionist, born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1811. His first public performance was in Philadelphia in 1829. In 1833 he appeared successfully in the character of "Romeo," with Miss Fanny Kemble as "Juliet," and from that time became a leading actor in tragedy and comedy. About five years later he retired from the stage, and opened a school in Boston for mental and physical training. He afterwards returned to the stage, and in 1853 he visited California. In 1855 he went to Europe, and while in London performed at the Haymarket Theatre with great applause. He returned to the United States in 1857. Mr. Murdoch's style is strictly original, his articulation distinct, and his versatility and range of character remarkable. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion he devoted his time and attention to his country, giving readings and recitations in the camps, caring for the sick and wounded, and rousing the people to the aid of the suffering. He served for some time on the staff of General Rousseau. Since the close of the war he has devoted himself to his profession.

Mur'doch, or **Mur'dock**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish inventor, born near Auchinleck, August 25, 1754. In 1792 he lighted his own house with coal-gas, in 1784 he made a small locomotive steam-engine, and the first oscillating engine was devised by him. Died in 1839.

Mur'dŏck, (JAMES,) D.D., a learned American Congregational divine, born at Westbrook, Connecticut, in 1776. He graduated at Yale College, and was appointed professor of ancient languages at the University of Vermont in 1815, and in 1819 of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary of Andover. He translated from the German Mosheim's "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," and Münscher's "Elements of Dogmatic History," (1830,) and published several original works. Died in 1856.

Mure, mūr, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish critic and scholar of great eminence, born at Caldwell in 1799. He studied at Edinburgh, and subsequently at Bonn, in Germany, and after his return was elected to Parliament for Renfrew, in 1846. He published in 1850 his "Critical Account of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," (5 vols. 8vo,) which is esteemed a standard work. He was also the author of a "Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt," (1832,) and "Journal of a Tour in Greece," (1838.) He was elected in 1855 lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Died in 1860.

Mure, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire about 1594, was the author of traditional "Ballads and Songs." Died in 1657.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850.

Mu-re'na, (A. TERENTIUS VARRO,) was *consul suffectus* in 23 B.C., and was put to death in 22 for complicity in the conspiracy of Fannius Cæpio.

Murena, moo-rā'nâ, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born in 1713, was a pupil of Vanvitelli. He worked in Rome. Died in 1764.

Murena, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a Roman soldier and consul, was one of the lieutenants of Sulla, whom he accompanied in his campaign against Mithridates. After Sulla made peace with Mithridates, in 84 B.C., Murena remained in Asia and renewed hostilities. Died about 80 B.C.

Murena, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a Roman general, who served under Lucullus in Asia. He was elected prætor about 65, and consul in 63 B.C. Having been accused of bribery in the year last named, he was defended by Cicero and acquitted.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro Murænа."

Mures, moo'rĕs, (ALONZO,) a Spanish painter, born in 1695. He worked at Badajoz, where he died in 1761.

Muret, mü'rą', [Lat. MURE'TUS,] (MARC ANTOINE,) a French classical scholar, born at Muret, in Limousin, in 1526. He lectured on philosophy and law at Paris, which he quitted about 1552. He afterwards lived in Venice and Rome, and was patronized by Ippolito d'Este. In 1563 he opened a course of philosophy at Rome, where he became professor of civil law about 1566. He was styled the "luminary and pillar of the Roman school" by Pope Gregory XIII. He composed commentaries on Aristotle, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, and other classic authors. Among his various works are Latin poems and "Variæ Lectiones." Died in Rome in 1585.

See F. BENCI, "Oratio funebris Mureti," 1585; VOGT, "Apologia pro Mureto;" VITRAC, "Éloge de Muret," 1775; "Menagiana;" LUNDBLAD, "Dissertatio de M. A. Mureto," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Muret, (THÉODORE CÉSAR,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1808. He wrote a number of dramas and histories, among which is a "History of the Wars of the West," (5 vols., 1848.) Died July 23, 1866.

Muretus. See MURET.

Murger, müR'zhà', (HENRY,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1822, contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a number of tales and dramas. His most popular work is entitled "Scenes in Bohemian Life." Died in 1861.

See G. PLANCHE, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1853.

Muriel, moo-re-ĕl', (ANDRES,) a Spanish *littérateur*, born in Old Castile in 1776, settled in Paris about 1812. He wrote on Spanish history, and translated into French Coxe's "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," (Paris, 6 vols., 1827.)

Murillo, mu-ril'lo, [Sp. pron. moo-rēl'yo,] (BARTOLOMÉ ESTEBAN,) the most celebrated painter of the Spanish school, was born at Seville in 1618, and was a pupil of his uncle, Juan del Castillo. About the age of twenty-four he went to Madrid, where he derived advantage from the friendly counsels of Velasquez and perfected himself in his art. Having returned to Seville in 1645, he soon acquired a high reputation in history, portraits, and other branches of painting. He was patronized by the King of Spain, and adorned the churches of Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz with his works. As a colorist he surpassed all other Spanish artists. His productions are remarkable for originality, fidelity to nature, freedom of touch, and softness, splendour, and harmony of colour. He delighted and excelled in the representation of virgin saints and of beggar-boys at play. Among his master-pieces are "Moses Striking the Rock," "The Marriage of Saint Catherine," "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand," a "Young Beggar," "The Prodigal Son," a "Holy Family," and "Saint Anthony of Padua." He died, in consequence of a fall from a scaffold, in 1682.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.; J. F. BOURGOING, "Tableau de l'Espagne moderne;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" E. DAVIES, "Life of B. E. Murillo," 1819; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1846.

Muris, de, dẹh mü'rĕss', (JEAN,) a learned French ecclesiastic, sometimes called MEURS or MURS, lived about 1310–40. He was the author of a valuable treatise on music, entitled "Speculum Musicæ," an abridgment of which has been published. Died after 1345.

Murner, mo͝or'nẹr, (THOMAS,) a famous German satirist and controversialist, born at Strasburg in 1475. He possessed uncommon abilities and caustic wit, and the offensive personalities in which he indulged kept him in constant warfare with his contemporaries. His satires are chiefly directed against Luther and his associate Reformers; and some of them are regarded as the ablest which have been levelled at the Reformation. He also wrote "The World of Fools," and "The Mill of Schwindelsheim," in which he keenly satirized the follies of the time. Died about 1536.

See WALDAU, "Nachrichten von Murners Leben," 1775; FLÖGEL, "Geschichte der komischen Literatur."

Mur'phy, (ARTHUR,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, about 1728. He edited for a time "The Gray's-Inn Journal," and wrote, among other plays, a tragedy

entitled "The Grecian Daughter," and "The Way to Keep Him," a comedy. He also made a translation of Tacitus, and wrote the Lives of Johnson and Garrick. Died in 1805.

See J. Foot, "Life of Arthur Murphy."

Murphy, (James Cavanagh,) a distinguished architect and writer, born in Ireland about 1760. In 1788 he visited Portugal, and after his return published an account of that country. Among his principal works we may name "The Arabian Antiquities of Spain," with 97 plates, (1813–16.) Died in 1816.

Mur'phy, (J. Francis,) an artist, born at Oswego, New York, December 11, 1853. He received his art-education in Chicago and New York.

Murphy, (Robert,) an excellent self-taught Irish mathematician, born at Mallow in 1806. In 1825 he entered Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1829. He became a resident of London in 1836. Among his works are "Analysis of the Roots of Equations," and "The Theory of Algebraic Equations," published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Died in 1843.

Murr, von, fon mōōr, (Christoph Gottlieb,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Nuremberg about 1734, published an "Essay on the History of the Greek Tragic Poets," (1760,) "Antiquities of Herculaneum," (6 vols., 1777–82,) and a number of historical works, among which is "Commentatio de Re diplomatica Frederici II.," (1756.) He was noted for his various and extensive learning. Died in 1811.

See Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Biographie Universelle."

Murray, mur're? (Adolphus,) a Swedish physician, born at Stockholm in 1750. He was professor of anatomy at Upsal. Died in 1803.

Murray, mŭr're, (Alexander,) an eminent Scottish linguist, born at Dunkitterick in 1775. The son of a shepherd, his early instruction was very limited; but, with the aid of a powerful memory and his persevering exertions, he acquired, before the age of twenty, the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1794, where he studied theology and became versed in the Oriental tongues. He was appointed professor of those languages at Edinburgh in 1812, and soon after was created D.D. He died in 1813, of consumption. His principal work is a "History of the European Languages," etc., (1813.)

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i.

Murray, mŭr're, (Alexander,) an American commodore, born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1755. In 1802 he was commander of the Constellation, in the Mediterranean, for the protection of American trade. Died in 1821.

Murray, mŭr're, (Charles,) an English actor and dramatist, born in Hertfordshire in 1754. His principal plays are entitled "The Experiment," and "The New Maid of the Oaks." Died in 1821.

Murray, (Charles Augustus,) an English diplomatist, a son of the Earl of Dunmore, was born about 1806. He was sent as envoy to Persia in 1854, and as minister to Saxony in 1859. He wrote "Travels among the Indians of North America," (1839.) His Indian tale or novel entitled "The Prairie Bird" (1844) has been warmly praised.

Murray, (David Christie,) an English novelist, born at West Bromwich, April 13, 1847. He was a successful journalist of London. His tales include "A Life's Atonement," (1879,) "Coals of Fire," (1881,) "The Way of the World," (1883,) and other works.

Murray, (Eustace Clare Grenville,) known as Grenville **Murray,** an English author, a son of the Duke of Buckingham, was born October 2, 1819, and was educated at Oxford. He entered the diplomatic service when young, remaining in it with brief intervals from 1845 to 1868, when he became involved in vexatious suits with the government and was bankrupted and outlawed. He published "Dudley Cranbourne," (a novel, 1845,) "Droits et Devoirs des Envoyés diplomatiques," (1853,) "Embassies and Foreign Courts," "The Roving Englishman," (this became his literary pseudonym,) "Young Brown," (a novel, 1874,) "Turkey," (1877,) "The Russians of To-Day," (1878,) and many other works. Died in 1881.

Murray, (Sir George,) a British general, born in Perthshire in 1772. He served in Flanders and Egypt with distinction, and rendered important services as quartermaster-general in the Peninsular war, (1808–14,) after which he was employed in France as lieutenant-general of the army of occupation. He was appointed governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich about 1819, and secretary of state for the colonies in 1828. In 1841 he became master-general of the ordnance. Died in 1846.

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Murray, (Hugh,) a Scottish geographer and miscellaneous writer, born in East Lothian in 1779. Among his principal works are "Discoveries and Travels in America," (1829,) "Encyclopædia of Geography," (1834,) and "History of British India." Died in 1846.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1821.

Murray, (James,) a Scottish writer, born at Dunkeld in 1702, was the author of a work entitled "Aletheia; or, A System of Moral Truths." Died in 1758.

Murray or **Moray,** (James Stuart,) Earl of, often called Regent Murray, born about 1533, was a natural son of James V. of Scotland and Margaret Erskine. In 1558 he joined the "Lords of the Congregation," as the Protestant chiefs styled themselves, and in 1560 was sent to France to invite Queen Mary (his half-sister) to return to her kingdom. She returned in 1561, and he became her most favoured and powerful minister, and was made Earl of Murray. His talents, firmness, and courage had already caused the Reformers to regard him as the head of their party. The marriage of Mary with Darnley, (1565,) against the advice of Murray, caused a breach between him and the queen, which was afterwards greatly widened by the countenance she showed to Darnley's murderers. Mary having been deposed, he was appointed regent of the kingdom in August, 1567. In 1568 she escaped from Lochleven Castle, and raised an army, which was quickly routed by the regent at Langside. At the trial of Mary, which Queen Elizabeth instituted, the regent appeared as evidence against the captive queen. By this and other acts he had incurred the bitter hatred of the queen's party, and they resolved upon his destruction. In January, 1570, he was waylaid, shot, and mortally wounded by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, a notorious desperado, who was afterwards selected by the agents of Philip II. to assassinate the Prince of Orange.

The character of the regent Murray has been estimated very differently, according to the temper or prejudice of those who have judged him. By his firmness, moderation, humanity, and impartial justice, he appears to have well deserved the title of "the Good Regent," by which he was known among the people of Scotland. "Those," observes Froude, "who can see only in the Protestant religion an uprising of Antichrist, and in the Queen of Scots the beautiful victim of sectarian iniquity, have exhausted upon Murray the resources of eloquent vituperation, and have described him as a perfidious brother, building up his own fortunes on the wrongs of his injured sovereign. . . . But facts prevail at last, however passionate the predilection; and, when the verdict of plain human sense can get itself pronounced, the 'good regent' will take his place among the best and greatest men who have ever lived."

See Froude, "History of England," vols. viii. and ix., but more particularly chaps. viii., ix., xiii., xiv., xv., xvi., and xviii.: Robertson, "History of Scotland;" Knox, "History of the Reformation;" Mignet, "Histoire de Marie Stuart."

Murray, (Johan Anders,) a Swedish physician and botanist, born at Stockholm in 1740, was a pupil of Linnæus. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and was created a privy councillor by the King of England. Linnæus gave the name of *Murraya exotica* to an East Indian tree. He was a brother of Adolphus, noticed above. Died in 1791.

See C. G. Heyne, "Elogium J. A. Murray," 1791.

Murray, (John,) a Scottish physician, published a

"System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," and "Elements of Chemistry." Died in 1820.

Murray, (JOHN,) a celebrated divine and preacher, born in Hampshire, England, in 1741, is regarded as the founder of Universalism in America. Having emigrated to the United States in 1770, he was appointed in 1775 a chaplain in the army. He took part in the proceedings of the Universalist Convention in 1785, and subsequently became pastor of a church in Boston. Died in 1815.

See "Records of the Life of John Murray," written by himself.

Murray, (JOHN,) an eminent English publisher, born in London in 1778. He commenced in 1803 a career of publication which is perhaps unrivalled in the annals of literature. About 1807 he projected the "Quarterly Review," in which he obtained the co-operation of Canning and Scott, and published the first number in 1809. His sagacity in discerning the merits or talents of authors, and his tact in anticipating the wants of the public, rendered him very successful. He was a liberal patron of literature, and a generous friend to Byron and other eminent authors. Died in 1843.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1843; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. ii.

Murray, (LINDLEY,) a distinguished American grammarian and educational writer, born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1745, was a member of the Society of Friends. Having removed at an early age to New York, he studied law, but he subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. The latter part of his life was spent in England, to which he removed about 1784. Among his works, which obtained great popularity both in England and America, we may name his "Power of Religion on the Mind," etc., (1787,) "Grammar of the English Language," (1795,) "English Reader," "Introduction to the English Reader," and "Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures," (1817.) He also compiled several French readers. He died near York, England, in 1826.

See the "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Lindley Murray," written by himself; E. FRANK, "Memoirs of the Life of L. Murray," 1826; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Murray, (NICHOLAS,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in Ireland in 1803, studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1834 became pastor at Elizabethtown, in that State. He published several theological works. His "Letters to Bishop Hughes," (1847–48,) under the signature of KIRWAN, have enjoyed a great popularity, and have been translated into several foreign languages. Died in 1861.

Murray, (PATRICK,) a Scottish writer, born in 1703, was the fifth Lord Elibank. He published an "Inquiry into the Origin and Consequence of the Public Debts," "Thoughts on Money, Circulation," etc., and a "Letter to Lord Hailes on his Remarks on the History of Scotland." His writings were highly esteemed. Died in 1778.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Murray, (Sir ROBERT.) See MORAY.

Murray, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Mansfield, lord chief justice, a British lawyer and orator of great merit and celebrity, was born at Perth, Scotland, in 1704. He was a younger son of Andrew, Viscount Stormont. Having gained distinction as a classical scholar at Oxford, and enlarged his mind by foreign travel, he was called to the bar in 1731. He speedily rose into extensive practice, and in 1743 was appointed solicitor-general. About this time he entered the House of Commons, where he was successful as an elegant and persuasive speaker, and defended the government when Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) was the leader of the opposition. "He surpassed Pitt," says Macaulay, "in correctness of taste, in power of reasoning, in depth and variety of knowledge; but he wanted the energy, the courage, the all-grasping and all-risking ambition which make men great in stirring times." ("Review of the Life of the Earl of Chatham.") He was appointed attorney-general in 1754, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1756. Over that great court he presided with honour above thirty years. In 1756 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Mansfield. On more than one occasion he refused high political positions, among which was that of lord chancellor. He had, however, a seat in the cabinet for more than a year. In the trial of Woodfall for publishing "Junius's Letters," Lord Mansfield gave offence to the popular party, and was censured for leaning against the freedom of discussion in cases of libel. During the riots of 1780, his house in London was burned down by a mob. He died, without issue, in 1793. "His mind and his habits," says Lord Brougham, "were eminently judicial; and it may be doubted if, taking both the externals and the more essential qualities into the account, that go to form a great judge, any one has ever administered the laws in this country whom we can fairly name as his equal."

See the "Life of William, Earl of Mansfield," by JOHN HOLLIDAY; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Murray, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish actor, born in 1791, performed in Edinburgh for many years. Died in 1852.

Murray, (WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,) an American preacher, editor, and author, born at Guilford, Connecticut, April 26, 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1862, and was for some years a Congregationalist pastor in Boston, and editor of "The Golden Age." His published works include "Adirondack Tales," "Camp-Life in the Adirondacks," "Deacons," "Music Hall Sermons," "The Perfect Horse," etc.

Murray, (WILLIAM VANS,) an American diplomatist, born in Maryland about 1762. Having studied law in England, he was elected to Congress in 1791. He was afterwards appointed by Washington United States minister at the Hague. Died in 1803.

Mursinna, moor-sin'nȧ, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) an eminent German surgeon, born at Stolpe in 1744. He became chief surgeon in the army in 1787, and published several surgical works. Died in 1823.

Murska, di, de moors'kä, (ILMA,) an Austrian operatic singer, born about 1843. She made her *début* in Florence in 1862, and afterwards appeared in the principal cities of Europe and America. Died Jan. 17, 1889.

Murtola, moor'to-lȧ, (GASPARO,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa. He wounded, with a pistol, Marini the poet, who had criticised one of his poems. Died in 1624.

Mus. See DECIUS MUS.

Musa. See MOOSA.

Mu'sa, (ANTONIUS,) a celebrated Roman physician, originally a slave of the emperor Augustus, and a brother of Euphorbus, is said to have been the first who prescribed the use of the cold bath. Having cured the emperor by this remedy, he received his freedom, and was created a knight. Musa was also distinguished for his literary tastes, and enjoyed the friendship of Virgil and Horace.

See ACKERMANN, "De Antonio Musa," 1786; ATTERBURY, "Reflections on the Character of Iapis, in Virgil, or the Character of A. Musa," etc., 1740; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Musæ, mū'zē, [Gr. *Μοῦσαι,*] the Muses, sometimes called PIER'IDES, in the Greek mythology, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, (Memory,) were supposed to preside over poetry, the liberal arts, and the sciences. According to the generally received opinion, there were nine Muses, namely, Calliope, Clio, Euterpe, Erato, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. (See these names under their separate heads.) The places especially consecrated to the Muses were Mount Parnassus, Mount Helicon, and the fountains of Castalia and Aganippe.

Musaeus. See MUSÄUS.

Musæus, mu-zee'us, [Gr. *Μουσαῖος;* Fr. MUSÉE, mü'zȧ',] a celebrated and ancient Greek bard, commonly regarded as a semi-fabulous personage. He was said to be the son of Eumolpus and Selene, or, according to others, of Orpheus, of whom he was a disciple. Tradition informs us that he presided over the Eleusinian mysteries in the time of Hercules. He was the reputed author of several poetical works, among which were "Oracles," and a hymn to Ceres. Pausanias regarded this hymn as the only genuine poem of Musæus that was extant in his time. Onomacritus collected the Oracles of Musæus and mixed with them some of his own productions, which he wished to pass for the work of Musæus. For

this imposture he was banished by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 666; ULRICI, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Musæus, surnamed GRAMMAT'ICUS, or "the Grammarian," is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He is celebrated for his poem of "Hero and Leander," a production of rare merit, of which several good editions have been published.

See KROMAYER, "De Musæo Grammatico."

Musäus or **Musaeus**, moo-sā'ŭs, (JOHANN KARL AUGUST,) a celebrated German writer, born at Jena in 1735. His principal works are a novel entitled "The German Grandison," ("Der Deutsche Grandison," 1760,) "Physiognomic Travels," (1778,) a satire on the theories of Lavater, "Popular Legends of Germany," (1782,) which enjoy great popularity, and "Friend Hein's Apparitions, in Holbein's Manner," (1785.) His writings are characterized by delightful humour, simplicity, and genial satire. Musäus was a relative of Kotzebue, who published in 1791 his posthumous works, with an interesting notice of the author prefixed. Died in 1787.

Muschenbroek. See MUSSCHENBROEK.

Muscher. See MUSSCHER.

Mus'cu-lus [Ger. pron. mŏŏs'koo-lŭs] or **Meusel**, moi'zĕl, (ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Schneeberg in 1540. He preached at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and wrote "Compendium Theologicum." Died in 1581.

Musculus, Müsslin, müs-leen', or **Meusslin**, moiss-leen', (WOLFGANG,) a German Reformer and scholar, born in Lorraine in 1497, was a monk in his youth. He was converted by Luther about 1520, became minister of a church at Augsburg in 1531, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. Having been banished from Augsburg in 1548, he settled at Berne. He published commentaries and other works. Died in 1563.

See CRAIK, "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties."

Musée. See MUSÆUS.

Muselli, moo-zĕl'lee, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) MARQUIS, an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Verona in 1697; died in 1768.

Musemeci, moo-zā-mā'chee, (MARIO,) an Italian architect and antiquary, born at Catanea in 1778. He wrote several works on antiquities and art, among which is "Opere archeologiche ed artistiche," (2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1852.

Mus'grave, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English writer, born about 1798. He published "Rambles in Normandy," and other books of travel. Died at Bath, December 26, 1883.

Mus'grave, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Philadelphia, October 19, 1804. He was educated in the college and seminary at Princeton, and held leading pastorates in his denomination. Died August 24, 1882.

Mus'grave, (Sir RICHARD,) an Irish historian, born about 1758, published in 1801 a "History of the Irish Rebellions." Died in 1818.

Musgrave, (SAMUEL,) a grandson of the following, was a distinguished classical scholar. He published, among other works, an edition of Euripides, and a treatise on Grecian Mythology. Died in 1782.

Musgrave, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Somersetshire in 1657. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1684 became its secretary. He wrote several treatises on the gout, and a number of dissertations on British and Roman Antiquities. Died in 1721.

Mush'et, (DAVID,) a Scottish metallurgist and inventor, born at Dalkeith in 1772. He acquired distinction by his improvements in the fabrication of iron and steel, on which subject he wrote several treatises. He originated the method of assaying iron ores which is now generally used. Died in 1847.

Mush'et, (ROBERT,) an officer of the royal mint in England, wrote able treatises on the currency and mint regulations and the state of finances. Died in 1828.

Musis or **Musi**, de, (AGOSTINO.) See AGOSTINO VENEZIANO.

Musitano, moo-zē-tā'no, (CARLO,) a learned Italian medical writer, born in Calabria in 1635; died in 1714.

Musius. See MUYS, (CORNELIS.)

Mu-so'nĭ-us Ru'fus, (CAIUS,) a Stoic philosopher, born in Etruria, flourished about 70 A.D. He was banished from Rome by Nero, but he returned under Vespasian, and was excepted by him from the sentence of exile pronounced against the Stoics. He was highly esteemed by Pliny, Tacitus, and other eminent writers. Fragments of his works are to be found in Stobæus.

See NIEUWLAND, "Dissertatio de C. Musonio Rufo," 1783; TACITUS, "Annales," books xiv. and xv.

Muspell, mus'pĕl or mŏŏs'pĕl, written also **Muspel, Muspellheim**, and **Muspelheim**, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, the world of light and heat, situated in the south part of the universe,—Niflheim, the habitation of mist and cold, being situated in the north. (See HELA.) The inhabitants of this world are called "the sons of Muspell," among whom Surt, or Surtur, is chief, and the ruler of Muspellheim. (See SURT.)

Mus'pratt, (JAMES SHERIDAN,) a distinguished chemist, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1821. He was a pupil of Professor Graham at Glasgow and at London. About 1843 he went to Giessen to pursue his studies under Liebig. He produced at Giessen a remarkable treatise on Sulphites. He founded a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, and married Miss Susan Cushman, the actress, in 1848. Among his works is a "Dictionary of Chemistry; or, Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical," (2 vols., 1860.) Died February 3, 1871.

Muss, (CHARLES,) a painter in enamel. Among his works is a picture of the "Holy Family." Died in 1824.

Mussato, moos-sā'to, (ALBERTINO,) an Italian historian and poet, born at Padua in 1261. He wrote a "History of the Life and Actions of Henry VII.," and a number of eclogues, hymns, and tragedies. Died in 1330.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Musschenbroek, van, văn mŭs'kĕn-brŏŏk', (PETER,) a celebrated Dutch savant, born at Leyden in 1692. He studied medicine in the university of his native city, but he subsequently devoted himself chiefly to experimental physics, in which he was eminently successful and made important discoveries, especially in magnetism and the cohesion of bodies. Having visited England in 1717, he made the acquaintance of Newton, whose system he was one of the first to introduce into Holland. He became professor of physics and mathematics at Duisburg in 1719, and afterwards filled the same chair at Utrecht. In 1740 he obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he resided till his death, in 1761. Among his principal works are his "Physicæ Experimentales et Geometricæ Dissertationes," (1729,) and "Elementa Physicæ," or "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," (1734.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the principal learned institutions of Europe.

See SAVÉRIEN, "Vies des Philosophes;" CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Musscher or **Muscher, van**, văn mŭs'kĕr, (MICHAEL,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1645. He studied successively under Van Tempel, Metzu, and Jan Steen, and painted landscapes, historical subjects, and portraits. The last-named are most highly esteemed. Died in 1705.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Musset, de, dĕh mü'sā', (LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED,) a celebrated French poet, born in Paris on the 11th of November, 1810, was a son of Musset-Pathay, noticed below. He was educated at the Collége Henri IV. In 1830 he produced a volume entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy," ("Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie,") which attracted much attention. His reputation was increased in 1833 by "The Cup and the Lips," ("La Coupe et les Lèvres,") a drama, "A quoi rêvent les jeunes Filles?" and "Namouna." He fell into a morbid state of mind, and expressed misanthropic sentiments in several of his works, which are censured for an immoral tendency. He published "Rolla," a poem, in 1835, and "Confessions of a Child of the Age," *(Enfant du Siècle,)* in 1836. He contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a

number of prose tales, which were admired. Under the reign of Louis Philippe he was librarian to the ministry of the interior. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1852. Among his finest works are four poems entitled the "Nights," etc., ("Nuits: La Nuit de Mai, La Nuit d'Août, La Nuit d'Octobre, et La Nuit de Décembre," 1835–37.) Died in Paris in May, 1857.

"None of his illustrious contemporaries," says Leo Joubert, "has surpassed him in spontaneity of poetical genius, in the ardent and sincere expression of passion, in vivacity, grace, and *éclat* of soul, *(esprit;)* no one has represented with more fidelity the spiritual unrest, the *mélange* of skepticism and religious aspirations, which characterize our epoch." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," and "Causeries du Lundi;" CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume: A. de Musset," etc., 1853: "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1857; "Westminster Review" for April, 1869.

Musset, de, (PAUL EDME,) a novelist, a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1804. He published numerous novels, which are said to be well written, and among which we notice "Lauzun," (1835,) "The Bracelet," (1839,) "Mignard et Rigaud," (1839,) and "Les Femmes de la Régence," (1840.) Died May 17, 1880.

Musset, de, (VICTOR DONATIEN,) called MUSSET-PATHAY, a French *littérateur*, born in the Vendômois in 1768, was the father of the preceding. He wrote, besides other biographies, histories, and tales, a "Life of Jean Jacques Rousseau," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1832.

See "Souvenirs historiques de Musset-Pathay," 1810; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Mus'sey, (REUBEN DIMOND,) an American surgeon, born at Pelham, New Hampshire, June 23, 1780. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, and at a Philadelphia medical college in 1809. He held professorships in the medical department of Dartmouth College, 1814–38. Having removed to Cincinnati, he acquired a brilliant fame as an operator, and as a professor of surgery, in the Ohio Medical College, 1838–52, and in Miami Medical College, 1852–60. He published a work "On Cutaneous Absorption," (1809,) and "Health: its Friends and its Foes," (1862.) Died at Boston, June 8, 1866.

Müsslin. See MUSCULUS, (WOLFGANG.)

Musso, moos'so, (CORNELIO,) an Italian bishop, distinguished as a preacher, born at Piacenza in 1511. He became Bishop of Bitonto. Died at Rome in 1574.

See G. MUSSO, "Vita di Cornelio Musso," 1586.

Mustafa, Mustapha, Moustapha, or **Moustafa,** mŏŏs'tâ-fâ, **I.,** succeeded his brother, Ahmed I., as Sultan of Turkey, in 1617. He was soon after deposed, and his nephew, Osmân, raised to the throne. Though re-established as Sultan in 1622, Mustafa was again deposed in 1623, and strangled, in 1639, by order of Amurath IV.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha II.,** son of Mahomet IV., was born in 1664, and succeeded Ahmed II. as Sultan in 1695. He fought against the Austrians and Venetians with varying success, and in 1699 concluded with those powers the peace of Carlowitz. Being deposed in 1703, he died in a few months, and his brother, Ahmed III., became Sultan.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha III.,** son of Ahmed III., born in 1717, succeeded Osmân III. in 1757. He began in 1769 to wage war with the Russians, who took possession of the Crimea and Bessarabia. He died in 1774, and his brother, Abdool Hamid, succeeded to the throne.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha IV.,** son of Abdool Hamid, became Sultan on the deposition of Selim III., in 1807. Having caused Selim to be strangled, Mustafa was deposed by Bairaktar, Pasha of Rudshuk, and his brother, Mahmood, was raised to the throne. During the revolt of the Janissaries, in 1808, Mustafa was executed by the orders of Mahmood.

See F. MENGIN, "Histoire de l'Égypte sous Méhemet Ali."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha Ben-Ismail,** mŏŏs'tâ-fâ bĕn is-mâ-eel', an Arabian chief, born in Algeria about 1770. He became an able adversary of Abd-el-Kâder, against whom he fought in co-operation with the French, who gave him the rank of general. He was killed in battle in May, 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mustapha. See MUSTAFA.

Mus-tox'ÿ-dis or **Mustoxidis,** (ANDREAS,) a distinguished modern Greek scholar, born at Corfù in 1785. He studied at Pavía, and in 1804 was appointed historiographer for the republic of the Seven Islands. Among his works, which are chiefly written in Italian, we may name "Considerations on the Present Language of Greece." Died April 12, 1860.

Mu-su'rus, (CONSTANTINE,) a Turkish diplomatist, born in 1807. He became Turkish ambassador at London about 1856.

Mu-su'rus, (MARCUS,) a learned modern Greek, born in Candia about 1470, was professor of the Greek language in the University of Padua. He assisted Aldus Manutius in the revision of Greek manuscripts, and published, among other works, the "Etymologicum Magnum Græcum." In 1516 he was appointed by Leo X. Archbishop of Malvasia. Died in 1517.

Mut, moot, (*i.e.*, "mother,") a goddess of the ancient Egyptian people. At Thebes she was worshipped as the wife of Amen-Ra.

Mu'ta, (from *mutus*, "silent,") the name of the goddess of silence among the Romans.

Mutiano. See MUZIANO.

Mutina. See MODENA.

Mutio. See MUZIO.

Mutis, moo'tèss, ? (DON JOSÉ CELESTINO,) a celebrated Spanish botanist and physician, born at Cadiz in 1732. He became professor of anatomy at Madrid in 1757, and in 1760 accompanied the Spanish viceroy to South America as his physician. He subsequently devoted himself to scientific explorations, and was appointed in 1790 director of the Royal Academy of Natural History at Santa Fé. He died in 1808, leaving unfinished his "Flora of New Granada," one of the most valuable works of the kind that had then appeared. He was the first who distinguished the various species of Cinchona, (Peruvian bark,) the different properties of which he has described in his "Historia de los Arboles del Quina."

See HUMBOLDT, "Voyage dans les Régions équinoxiales;" WEDDELL, "Monographie du Quinquina."

Muts-Hito, moots-hee'to, Emperor of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded to the throne in 1867.

Muy, du, dü mü-e', (LOUIS NICOLAS VICTOR DE FÉLIX,) COMTE, a French military commander, born at Marseilles in 1711. He served in Germany in the principal campaigns from 1741 to 1760. He enjoyed the favour of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and was appointed by the latter minister of war, (1774,) and marshal of France, (1775.) Died in 1775.

See BEAUVAIS, "Oraison funèbre du Comte du Muy;" TRESSAN, "Éloge du Maréchal du Muy."

Muys, mois, [Lat. MU'SIUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch priest and Latin poet, born at Delft in 1503. He was hung by some soldiers at Leyden in 1572.

Muys, (WYER WILLEM,) a Dutch savant and writer, born at Steenwyk in 1682. He was professor of medicine and chemistry at Franeker. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Matter of Light," ("De Materia Luminis," 1722.) Died in 1744.

Muziano, moot-se-â'no, or **Mutiano,** moo-te-â'no, (GIROLAMO,) one of the first Italian painters of his time, born near Brescia in 1528, was the pupil of Romanino. At an early age he visited Rome, where his admirable landscapes obtained for him the name of "the landscape youth." He also attained great excellence in historical pictures, and his mosaics in the Gregorian Chapel are esteemed the finest of modern times. Among his best productions are "The Resurrection of Lazarus," in the Quirinal palace, and "A Company of Anchorites listening to a Preacher in the Desert," in the Church of the Carthusians. Muziano completed the drawings from

the Trajan column begun by Giulio Romano. He was the founder of the Academy of Saint Luke. Died in Rome in 1592.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" ORLOFF, "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie."

Muzio, moot'se-o, or **Mutio**, moo'te-o, (GIROLAMO NUZIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1496. He wrote polemical treatises against the doctrines of Luther, which procured him the surname of the "Hammer of Heretics," ("Malleus Hereticorum,") also various other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1576.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Muz'zey, (ARTEMAS BOWERS,) an American Unitarian divine and miscellaneous writer, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1802. He published "The Young Man's Friend," (1836,) "Moral Teacher," (1839,) and other works.

Myconius, me-ko'ne-ŭs, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Reformer, born in Franconia in 1491, was a monk in his youth. He became a friend of Luther, whose doctrines he propagated with zeal and success. He preached many years at Gotha, and wrote several religious works. Died in 1546.

See ANTON PROBUS, "Vita F. Myconii," 1547; LOMMATZSCH, "Narratio de F. Myconio," 1825.

Myconius, me-ko'ne-ŭs, (OSWALD,) or **Geisshauser**, (gīs'hŏw'zẹr,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Lucerne in 1488, was a pupil of Erasmus. He became pastor of a church and professor of divinity at Bâle. He wrote a "Narrative of the Life and Death of Zuinglius." Died in 1552.

See KIRCHHOFER, "Leben O. Myconius Reformators," 1814.

Mydorge, me'dorzh', (CLAUDE,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1585, was an intimate friend of Descartes, and furnished the glasses used by that philosopher in his optical experiments. He wrote several treatises on optics and mathematics, and a defence of the works of Descartes against the Jesuits. Died in 1647.

Mȳ'ẹr, (ALBERT JOSEPH,) an American meteorologist, born at Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1828. He graduated at Geneva College in 1847, and as M.D. at the University of Buffalo in 1851. In 1854 he entered the army as assistant surgeon, in 1858 was transferred to the signal service, and in 1860 became chief signal officer of the army. In this position he attained in 1866 the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. In 1870 he was placed in charge of the meteorological division of the signal service, the work of which he organized. He published "A Manual of Signals" (1868) for army and navy. Died at Buffalo, August 24, 1880.

Mȳ'ẹrs, (ABRAHAM C.,) an American officer, born in South Carolina about 1814, served in the Mexican war, and became in 1862 brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Myers, (PETER HAMILTON,) an American novelist, born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1812, has published "The First of the Knickerbockers," (1848,) "The King of the Hurons," (1850,) "The Van Veldens," and several other historical romances. [Died in 1878.]

Mylius, mee'le-ŭs, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German bibliographer, born in Weimar in 1710. He published "Bibliotheca Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum," (1740,) and "Historia Myliana," (1752,) which contains biographies of many men named Mylius. Died in 1757.

Mylne, mĭln, (ROBERT,) a Scottish architect, born at Edinburgh in 1734. He was appointed engineer to the New River Company, London, and surveyor of Saint Paul's Cathedral. His principal work is Blackfriars' Bridge, completed in 1769. Mylne was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. Died in 1811.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Myn, van der, vän dẹr mīn, (HERMAN,) a Dutch artist, born at Amsterdam in 1684, visited London, where he gained a high reputation by his portraits. His fruit- and flower-pieces were also admired. Died in 1741.

Mynsicht, von, fon min'sikt, (ADRIAN,) a German chemist and physician, flourished between 1610 and 1650.

Mynster, mŭn'stẹr or min'stẹr, (JAKOB PETER,) a Danish theologian and pulpit orator, born at Copenhagen in 1775, became in 1828 court chaplain. He was created Bishop of Seeland in 1834. He published "Reflections on Christian Doctrine," and other theological works. Died in 1854.

My-rep'sus, (NICHOLAS,) [*Νικόλαος ὁ Μυρεψός*,] a Greek physician of the thirteenth century, practised in Rome or Constantinople. He wrote a treatise "On the Composition of Medicines," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum," etc.)

Myrick, (Sir SAMUEL RUSH.) See MEYRICK.

Myrmidon, mir'mẹ-don, [Gr. *Μυρμιδών*,] in classic mythology, was supposed to be a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa. According to one tradition, he was the ancestor of the Myrmidons, a people of Thessaly, some of whom Achilles led to the siege of Troy.

Mȳ'ron, [*Μύρων*,] an eminent Greek sculptor, born in Bœotia about 480 B.C., was celebrated for his skill in representing the varied forms of animal life. He worked with equal success in marble, brass, and wood. Among his best productions are a "Cow lowing for its Calf," in bronze, which has been celebrated by the Latin and Greek poets in numerous epigrams, a colossal group of Jupiter, Athene, and Hercules, the "Discobolus, or Quoit-Thrower," and "Perseus killing Medusa." His athletes, dogs, and sea-monsters were also greatly admired.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst;" GOETHE, "Propylaen;" WINCKELMANN, "Werke," vol. vi.

Myronide. See MYRONIDES.

Mȳ-ron'ī-dēz, [Gr. *Μυρωνίδης*; Fr. MYRONIDE, me'ro'nēd',] an Athenian general, who gained a victory over the Corinthians in 457, and another over the Bœotians in 456 B.C.

Myrtis, mir'tis, [*Μύρτις*,] a Greek lyric poetess of high reputation, was born at Anthedon, and flourished about 500 B.C. Pindar is said to have received instruction from her.

Mytens, mī'tẽns, (ARNOLD,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1541. Among his best works is an altar-piece representing the "Assumption of the Virgin, with the Apostles," at Naples. Died in 1602.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Mytens, (DANIEL,) THE ELDER, a Dutch artist, born at the Hague about 1590. He was patronized by James I. and Charles I. of England, and painted the portraits of a number of the royal family and of the nobility. He was regarded as second only to Van Dyck in portrait-painting. Died after 1656.

Mytens, (DANIEL,) THE YOUNGER, born at the Hague in 1636, was a son of the preceding. He became director of the Academy at the Hague. His principal work is the ceiling of the Painters' Hall. Died in 1688.

Mytens, mü'tẽns, (MARTIN,) a Swedish painter, born at Stockholm in 1695. After visiting Rome, he settled in Vienna, where he became painter to the court. Among his best pieces is the "History of Esther and Ahasuerus." Died in 1755.

N.

Nā'a-man, [Heb. נַעֲמָן.] a Syrian general, commander of the army of Benhadad, King of Damascus, lived about 890 B.C. He was cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha.

See II. Kings v.

Nabaj or Nabadj, nâ-bǎj', a Hindoo poet, flourished about 1580–1600. He wrote a poem entitled "Bhaktamala," which treats of the adventures and miracles of Jayadeva and other ascetics.

Nabega-Ziad-Ibn-Moaweeah-Aldobiani, nā'-be-gâ ze-âd' ib'n mo-â-wee'ah âl-do-be-â'nee, an Arabian poet, flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. One of his poems, and several fragments, are given in the "Chrestomathie" of Silvestre de Sacy.

Nā'bis, [Gr. *Νάβις*,] tyrant of Sparta, succeeded Machanidas about 206 B.C., and signalized himself by his cruelty and avarice. In conjunction with Philip II. of Macedon, he subjected different parts of the Peloponnesus, but he was afterwards defeated by the Roman consul Flamininus. He was assassinated by his own allies, (192 B.C.)

Nab-o-nas'sar, [Gr. *Ναβονάσαρος*,] King of Babylon, lived in the eighth century B.C. He is celebrated for the chronological era which bears his name, and which was employed as a point of departure in ancient astronomical tables. This era began in 747 B.C.

Nab-o-po-las'sar, King of Babylon, was originally a satrap of Sardanapalus, King of Assyria. He revolted against that king, and, aided by Cyaxares, King of the Medes, took Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. He died in 605 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Nebuchadnezzar.

See Eusebius, "Chronicles;" Hoefer, "La Phénicie, la Babylonie," etc.

Nacchianti, nâk-ke-ân'tee, [Lat. Naclan'tus,] (Giacomo,) an Italian theologian, born at Florence. He was a member of the Council of Trent, and wrote several works. Died in 1569.

Nachman, Ben, bĕn nâk'mân, ? (Moses,) a Spanish rabbi, born at Girone in 1194, was versed in the science of the Cabala. He wrote, besides other works, "Lex Hominis," (1519,) and "Fons Jacobi," (1547.)

Nachtigall. See Luscinius.

Nachtigal, nâk'te-gâl, (Gustav,) a German explorer, born at Eichstedt, in Prussian Saxony, February 23, 1834. He studied at Berlin, Halle, Würzburg, and Greifswalde, and became an army-surgeon in 1858. He was a physician in Algeria, 1859–63, and then entered the personal service of the Bey of Tunis. He afterwards traversed the Eastern Sahara, and made extensive and important researches in the Soudan, reaching Cairo in 1874. He was in 1884 German consul at Tunis. Died in 1885.

Nachtigall, nâk'te-gâl', [Lat. Luscin'ius,] (Otmar,) a German scholar and writer, born at Strasburg about 1487. He preached against the doctrines of Luther at Augsburg, and taught Greek at Strasburg. Among his works is "Evangelica Historia e Græco versa," (1523.) Died about 1535.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Näcke or **Naecke**, nek'kẹh, (Gustav Heinrich,) a German historical painter, born at Frauenstein in 1785. He became professor of painting in the Academy of Dresden in 1824. His works are highly commended. Died at Dresden in 1835.

Naclantus. See Nacchianti.

Nā'dab, [Heb. נָדָב.] son of Jeroboam, King of Israel, succeeded him in 968 B.C. While engaged soon after in fighting against the Philistines, he was slain by Baasha, the son of Ahijah, who ruled in his stead.

Nadal, nâ'dâl', (Augustin,) Abbé, a mediocre French author, born at Poitiers in 1664, wrote tragedies in verse, criticisms, and moral essays. Died in 1740.

Nadasti, nâ-dâs'tee, ? written also **De Nadzad**, (Thomas,) a Hungarian general, was an ancestor of the following. He distinguished himself by the defence of Buda against the Sultan Solyman in 1529, and afterwards rendered important military services to Charles V.

Nadasti, de, dẹh nâ-dâs'tee, ? (Francis,) Count, a patriotic Hungarian statesman, who opposed the despotic policy of the emperor Leopold. He was accused of a conspiracy against the life of Leopold, unjustly condemned, and beheaded in 1671. He was author of a "History of Hungary," (1664.)

See Mailáth, "Geschichte der Magyaren."

Nadaud, nâ'dō', (Gustave,) a French musician and writer of songs, born at Roubaix in 1820. He produced both the words and the music of many popular songs.

Nadault de Buffon, nâ'dō' dẹh bü'fôn', (Benjamin Henri,) a French engineer and writer, born at Montbard in 1804. He published, besides other works, a "Course of Agriculture," (4 vols., 1853–56,) and "The Correspondence of Buffon," (1860.) Died in 1880.

Na-deem', **Nadîm**, or **Al-Nadeem**, an Arabian author, whose name is also given as Aboolfaraj ibn Ishak, and Ibn abi Yakoob al Nadeem. His "Fihrist" is a bibliographical work of high value and interest. He lived at Bagdâd, and died in 995 A.D.

Nadezhdin, nâ'dẽzh-din, written also **Nadeshdin**, (Nicholas Ivanovitch,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in Riazan in 1804. He became a councillor of state at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1856.

Nâdir Shâh, nâ'dir shâh, written also **Nader Chah**, **Nadir Schah**, and **Nauder Shah**, also called **Koolee** (or **Kouli**) **Khân**, koo'lee kân, a celebrated Persian conqueror, of Turkish extraction, born in Khorassân in 1688. His courage and abilities early gained him distinction in the service of the governor of that province; but, in consequence of ill treatment, he left Khorassân and became the head of a band of robbers. Being soon after called upon by Tahmasp, Shah of Persia, to oppose the Afghans, he succeeded, within two years, in expelling them from the country, upon which he was made commander-in-chief, (1729.) Tahmasp having in 1732 made a disadvantageous treaty with Turkey, Nâdir resolved to prosecute the war, and gained such popularity by the success of his arms that on his return he dethroned the Shah and assumed the supreme power. In 1738 he conquered Candahar and Afghanistan. Having soon after invaded India, he entered Delhi in 1739, and took possession of the imperial treasures. The inhabitants, on a false report of Nâdir's death, attacked his soldiers. After an ineffectual attempt to restrain them, he ordered a wholesale massacre, in which, it is stated by Fraser, 120,000 perished. His many acts of tyranny and cruelty at length caused him to be assassinated, (1747.) In the early part of his career Nâdir Shah appears to have been not only an able, but, on the whole, a just and humane, prince; but later in life, having become a prey to avarice and suspicion, his acts, it is said, "exceeded in barbarity all that has been recorded of the most bloody tyrants."

See Fraser, "History of Nâdir Shah," 1742; "Life of Nâdir Shah," by his secretary, Madhy Khan, translated into French by Sir William Jones; Malcolm, "History of Persia," vol. ii.

Naecke. See Näcke.

Nænia, nee'ne-a, [Fr. Nénie, nā'ne',] a Roman goddess that presided over funerals. This word signifies a "dirge" or "funeral song."

Naerssen, van, vân nârs'sẹn, [Lat. Nars'sius,] (Jan,) a Dutch writer of Latin poetry, born at Dort in 1580. He became physician to Gustavus Adolphus at Stockholm, and wrote "Gustavidos Libri III.," (1632.) Died in 1637.

Nævius, nee've-us, (Cneius,) a Roman poet, born in Campania about 272 B.C., was the author of an epic poem on the Punic War, and of several dramas. A few fragments only of his writings are extant. He is praised by Cicero as being in some respects superior to Ennius. He died about 204 B.C. "Cneius Nævius," says Professor Sellar, "is the first in the line of Roman poets and the first writer in the Latin language whose fragments give indication of original power."

See Cicero, "De Oratore;" Sellar, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. iii.; Klussmann, "C. Nævii Poetæ Vita," 1843.

Nâgă, nä'gą, a Sanscrit word, signifying "snake," and forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monster regarded as a demi-god, having a human face, with the tail of a serpent and the expanded neck of a cobra de capello. The race of these beings is said to have sprung from Kasyapa, in order to people Pâtâla, or the regions below the earth. (See PÂTÂLA.)

Nâgarjuna, nä-gŭr-joo'ną, or **Nâgasena**, nä-gą-sä'ną, a Booddhist sage of Southern India, supposed to have lived about 200 B.C. He founded a new school of Booddhistic philosophy, from which sprang the Northern or Thibetan system of Booddhism.

Nagele, nä'gęh-lęh, (FRANZ KARL,) a German medical writer, born at Dusseldorf in 1778; died in 1851.

Nägeli, nä'gęh-lee, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss musician, music-publisher, and *littérateur*, born in 1768 at Zurich, where he established his music-business in 1792. He published poems and vocal compositions, but, except some favourite church chorals, all that has survived him is the air known in English as "Life let us cherish." Died in 1836.

Nägele, nä'gęh-lęh, (FRANZ KARL,) a German medical writer, born at Dusseldorf in 1778; died in 1851.

Nag'lee, (HENRY M.,) an American general, born in Philadelphia about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1835. He became a brigadier-general early in 1862, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 of that year. Died March 5, 1886.

Nagler, nä'glęr, (KARL FERDINAND FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian statesman, born at Anspach in 1770. Being appointed in 1823 postmaster-general, he effected a great reform in the postal system. He was made minister of state in 1836. He made a very valuable collection of works of art, which, with the exception of the pictures, was purchased for the Museum at Berlin. Died in 1846.

Nagy Sandor, nŏdy (almost nŏj) sän'dor, (JOSEPH,) a Hungarian general, born at Grosswardein in 1804. He fought for the national cause in 1848, became a general about April, 1849, and served with distinction in several battles. Having been taken prisoner at Világos, he was executed in October, 1849.

Naharro, nä-är'ro, (BARTOLOMÉ de **Torres**—dà TOR'rês,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Torres, flourished about 1500–20. He wrote comedies, satires, epistles, etc.

Nahl, näl, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German sculptor, born in Berlin in 1710. He adorned the public buildings of that city with his works. Died in 1781.

Nahl, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German painter, born near Berne in 1752, was a son of the preceding. He worked at Rome and Cassel. He painted subjects of Greek mythology, and landscapes. Died in 1825.

Nahl, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) a German sculptor, born at Anspach in 1664. He settled at Berlin, where he was appointed court sculptor, and rector of the Academy of Fine Arts. Died in 1728.

Nahl, (SAMUEL,) a sculptor, brother of Johann August, (1752–1825,) was born at Berne in 1748; died in 1813.

Nä'hum, [Heb. נַחוּם,] one of the twelve minor prophets of the Hebrews, flourished under the reign of Hezekiah, about 720 B.C. He is supposed to have been born at Elkosh, in Galilee, from which he was surnamed THE ELKOSHITE. He foretells the destruction of the Assyrian empire and the city of Nineveh in the most glowing and forcible language, and in sublimity is equal if not superior to any other of the minor prophets.

Nahuys, nä'hois, (HUBERT GERARD,) BARON, a Dutch writer and military officer, born at Amsterdam in 1782. He rendered important services in Java, where he passed many years, and wrote, besides other works, "Considerations on Dutch India," (1847.) Died in 1858.

Naiades. See NAIADS.

Naiads, nā'yądz, [Gr. Ναϊάδες or Νηΐδες; Lat. NAI'ADES,] in classic mythology, were fresh-water Nymphs, or inferior female divinities, supposed to preside over rivers, lakes, brooks, and fountains, and to be daughters of Jupiter. They were represented as young and beautiful virgins leaning upon an urn from which flows a stream of water.

Naigeon, nā'zhôn', (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1738. He was a friend of Diderot, whose skeptical opinions he shared, and was one of the rédacteurs of the "Encyclopédie." He edited the works of Diderot and of other French authors. Died in 1810.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques."

Naigeon, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Beaune in 1757, was a pupil of David. Died in Paris in 1832.

Naigeon, (JEAN GUILLAUME ELZIDOR,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He became conservator of the Musée Egyptien in 1861. Died December 31, 1867.

Naillac, de, dęh nä'yăk', (PHILIBERT,) a French chevalier, born about 1340, became grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem in 1396. He fought against Bayazeed (Bajazet) at the siege of Nicopolis, (1396,) and took a prominent part in the Council of Pisa. Died in 1421.

Naima, nī'mâ, a Turkish historian, flourished about 1700. He wrote an "Ottoman History from 1591 to 1659," which was published in 2 vols., (1734.)

Nain, Le. See TILLEMONT.

Nairne, nârn, (Lady CAROLINA,) a Scottish poetess, was born at Gask, Perthshire, July 16, 1766, and was famed for her beauty. In 1806 she married her cousin, William Murray, fifth Lord Nairne, who came to his title in 1824. She died at Gask, October 26, 1845. Among her works are the songs "The Land o' the Leal," (1798,) "Caller Herrin'," and "The Laird o' Cockpen." Her complete poems are in vol. i. of Rogers's "Scottish Minstrelsy."

Naironi, nī-ro'nee, (ANTONIUS FAUSTUS,) a learned Maronite, born near Mount Libanus in 1631, was professor of the Chaldee and Syriac languages in the College della Sapienza at Rome. Died in 1711.

See DUPIN, "Auteurs ecclésiastiques," etc.

Naiven, nī'vęn, (M.,) a Dutch painter, born in 1570; died in 1651.

Nakhimof, nä'ke-mof', written also **Nakhimow** and **Nakhimov**, (AKIM NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born at Kharkof in 1782. His principal works are satires in verse, fables, and a witty piece in prose entitled "The Speaking Monkeys," on the subject of Napoleon's attempted conquest of Russia. He died in 1814, at the early age of thirty-one.

Näke or **Naeke**, nä'kęh, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Frauenstein in 1788. He produced "Opuscula Philologica," (2 vols., 1842–44.) Died in 1838.

Nakoola or **Nakoula**, nâ-koo'lâ, (**Mooal'lem**,) surnamed EL TURK, an Arabian historian, born in Syria in 1763; died in 1828.

Nakwaska, nâk-vâs'kâ, (ANNE,) a Polish novelist, born in 1779, was the wife of senator Nakwaska. Died at Warsaw in 1851.

Năl'ă, [Hindoo pron. nŭl'ą,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monkey chief, who, according to some authorities, built for Râma the bridge from continental India to the island of Ceylon. (See RAMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Naldi, nâl'dee, [Lat. NAL'DIUS,] (MATTEO,) a learned Italian medical writer and linguist, born at Sienna. He became chief physician to Pope Alexander VII. Died at Rome in 1682.

Naldi, (NALDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1420, was a friend of Politian. He wrote the "Life of G. Manetti," and several admired poems. Died about 1470.

Naldi, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian singer, performed in London. Died in Paris in 1819.

Naldini, nâl-dee'nee, (BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1537. He painted in oil and fresco at Rome and Florence. Died after 1590.

Naldini, (PAOLO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Rome, flourished about 1650. He was admitted into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1654.

Naldius. See NALDI.

Nalian, nā'le-ân, (JAMES,) an Armenian religious writer, born at Zimara about 1695. He became Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople in 1741, and acquired a high reputation by his writings. Died in 1764.

Nal'son, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born about 1638. He became rector of Doddington and prebendary of Ely. His chief work is "An Impartial Collection of the Affairs of State from 1639 to the Murder of Charles I.," (1683.) Died in 1686.

Namur, nȧ'mür', (JEAN PIE,) a Belgian bibliographer, born at Luxemburg in 1804, published several works.

Nana-Sahib, nȧ'nȧ sȧ'Hib, a Hindoo chief of mutineers, born in Poonah about 1820. He committed atrocious cruelties on English women and children at Cawnpore in 1857.

See MCLEOD INNES, "Rough Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow," Calcutta, 1857; E. D. FORGUES, "La Révolte des Cipayes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nancel, de, dẹh nôN'sẽl', [Lat. NANCE'LIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French physician and writer, born in 1539. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Peter Ramus," (1600.) Died in 1610.

Nancelius. See NANCEL.

Năn'dĭ, [modern Hindoo pron. nŭn'dĭ,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a white bull, regarded as the vâhăn or vehicle of SIVA, which see.

Nanek, nȧ'nẹk, or **Nanak,** sometimes written **Nanuk,** called also **Yanaka,** (yȧ'nạ-kạ,) and **Nirankar,** the founder of the sect of Sikhs, was born in Lahore about 1468. He wrote a book called "Adi-Granth," and taught a species of monotheism. Died in 1539.

Nangis, de, dẹh nôN'zhe', (GUILLAUME,) a French historian and Benedictine monk. He wrote a "Life of Saint Louis," a general chronicle, and a "Chronicle of the Kings of France." Died about 1302.

Nangis, de, (LOUIS ARMAND **de Brichanteau**—dẹh bRe'shôN'tō',) MARQUIS, a French general, was born in 1682. He served in several campaigns in Flanders, and obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1741. Died in 1742.

Nani, nȧ'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA FELICE GASPARO,) a Venetian historian, born in 1616. He was for twenty-five years ambassador at the court of France, where he enjoyed the confidence of Cardinal Mazarin. He was successively appointed historiographer and archivist of the republic, and procurator of Saint Mark, (1661.) His principal work is a "History of the Venetian Republic from 1613 to 1671," (2 vols., 1662–79.) Died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Nani, (TOMMASO,) an Italian jurist, born at Morbegno in 1757; died in 1813.

Nanini, nȧ-nee'nee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian composer, born at Vallerano about 1540, served as a chanter in the pontifical chapel in Rome. He composed motets, madrigals, and canzonettas. Died in 1607.

Nan'nạ, or nȧn'nȧ, [etymology uncertain; according to Keyser, it is derived from *nenna*, to "be inclined to," to "like,"] in the Norse mythology, the wife of Balder "the Good." When her husband was slain, she grieved so intensely that her heart burst, her spirit followed his to Hela's realm, and her body was laid on the same funeral pile with that of her beloved Balder.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Nanni, (GIOVANNI.) See ANNIUS OF VITERBO.

Nanni, nȧn'nee, (GIOVANNI,) called also GIOVANNI DA UDINE, an Italian painter, born at Udine about 1490. He was celebrated for the excellence of his stuccos and grotesque ornaments. Many of his best works are at Rome and Florence. Died in 1564.

Nanni, (PETER.) See NANNING.

Nanni, (REMIGIO,) [sometimes called, in French, REMI DE FLORENCE, rȧ'me' dẹh flo'rôNss',] an Italian Dominican monk and writer in verse and prose, was born at Florence about 1521. He edited Villani's "Historie universali," and Guicciardini's "Istoria d'Italia." Died in 1581.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Nanni di Baccio Bigio, nȧn'nee dee bȧt'cho bee'jo, a Florentine sculptor and architect, worked at Rome about 1530–50. He is chiefly remembered for his enmity to Michael Angelo.

Nanni di Banco, nȧn'nee dee bȧn'ko, an Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1383; died after 1421.

Nanning, nȧn'ning, or **Nanni,** nȧn'nee, [Lat. NAN'NIUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch philologist and critical writer, born at Alkmaar in 1500. He was the author of "Observations on the Institutes of Civil Law," and a translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. Died in 1557.

Nannini, nȧn-nee'nee, (AGNOLO or GIOVANNINI,) surnamed FIRENZUOLA, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence in 1493, was the author of satirical and burlesque poems, dramas, and a number of novels in the style of Boccaccio's "Decamerone."

Nannius. See NANNING.

Nannoni, nȧn-no'nee, (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Florence in 1715. He became professor and chief surgeon in the Hospital of Florence. His success as an operator and as a lecturer attracted patients and pupils from the most distant parts of Europe. He wrote several esteemed works, among which is "Della Semplicità del Medicare," (1761–67.) Died in 1790.

See AGOSTINO NANNONI, "Elogio del Professore A. Nannoni," 1790.

Nannoni, (LORENZO,) a surgeon, born at Florence in 1749, was a son of the preceding. He wrote on anatomy and surgery. Died in 1812.

Nansouty, de, dẹh nôN'soo'te', (ÉTIENNE ANTOINE MARIE **Champion**—shôN'pe-ôN',) COUNT, a French general, born at Bordeaux in 1768. He was made a general of brigade about 1798, and a general of division in 1803. According to Châteaubriand, he was one of the best cavalry officers that the war of the Revolution produced. The same writer states that he completed the victory at Austerlitz, (1805,) and commenced that of Wagram, (1809.) He was wounded at Borodino, (1812,) and commanded the cavalry at Leipsic. In 1814 he entered the service of the restored Bourbons. Died in February, 1815.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Nanteuil, nôN'tuĬ' or nôN'tuh'ye, (CÉLESTIN,) a French painter and lithographer, born in Rome in 1813. He became a resident of Paris.

Nanteuil, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **Lebœuf**—lẹh'bŭf',) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1792. He gained the grand prize in 1817. Among his works is "Eurydice Dying." Died November 2, 1865.

Nanteuil, (ROBERT,) a French artist, born at Rheims in 1630, painted excellent portraits in pastel, but was chiefly distinguished as an engraver. Among his master-pieces are the portraits of the secretary of state, Simon Arnaud de Pomponne, and Van Steenbergen, the Dutch advocate. In the department of portrait-engraving Nanteuil has never been surpassed. He was designer and cabinet engraver to Louis XIV. Died in 1678.

See R. DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français;" BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nanteuil, de, dẹh nôN'tuĬ', (GAUGIRAN,) a French dramatist, born at Toulouse in 1778; died after 1830.

Nantier-Didiée, nôN'te-ȧ' de'de-ȧ', MADAME, a French operatic singer, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1832. She died December 3, 1867.

Nantigny or **Nantigni, de,** dẹh nôN'tẽn'ye', (LOUIS CHASOT,) a French writer on genealogy, was born in Burgundy in 1692. He published "Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and Sovereign Houses," and other works of the kind. Died in 1755.

Napææ, nạ-pee'ē, [Gr. *Napaîai;* Fr. NAPÉES, nȧ'pȧ',] in the classic mythology, were nymphs of forests, groves and glens. (See NYMPHÆ.)

Napées. See NAPÆÆ.

Naper. See NAPIER, (JOHN.)

Nā'pĭ-er, (Sir CHARLES JAMES,) a British general, born at Whitehall in 1782, was the son of the Hon. George Napier and Lady Sarah Lennox, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. He was a cousin of Admiral Charles John Napier, and a brother of Sir William, the historian. He gained the rank of major in 1806, was wounded in several actions in Spain between 1808 and 1812, became lieutenant-colonel in 1811, and was employed in ravaging the coasts of the United States in 1813–14. He acted with credit for several years as Governor of Cephalonia, from which he was recalled in

1830. Having risen to the rank of major-general, he was appointed commander of the army in Bengal in 1841. He increased his reputation by the conquest of Sinde, (1843,) in which he performed several exploits that were highly extolled. His efforts to reform the civil administration of Sinde are also commended. He returned to England in 1847, and was again sent to India in 1849, to oppose the Sikhs, but on his arrival found that the war was ended. In 1850 he returned home. He was the author of "Lights and Shadows of Military Life," and other works. Died in 1853.

See Sir W. F. P. Napier, "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles J. Napier;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July and August, 1857.

Nā'pĭ-er, (Sir Charles John,) K.C.B., an eminent British admiral, born in Stirling county, Scotland, in 1786, was the son of the Hon. C. Napier, of Merchiston Hall, Scotland, and a descendant of the inventor of logarithms. He entered the navy in 1799, and, after fighting in several actions with the French, distinguished himself at Baltimore and other places in the United States in 1813 and 1814. After 1814 he passed about fifteen years in inaction, on half-pay. He commanded the Portuguese fleet which in 1833 gained a decisive victory over the fleet of Don Miguel, for which he was made a Portuguese grandee of the first class. As second in command, Captain Napier served with distinction at the reduction of Acre, in 1840, and was rewarded with the title of knight commander of the Bath. In 1841 he became rear-admiral, and commanded the Channel fleet for several years. He advocated naval reform in letters which were printed, and as a member of Parliament supported liberal, or rather radical, measures. After the commencement of the Russian war, he was appointed commander of the Baltic fleet, (1854,) and proposed to take Cronstadt, but found it too well fortified, and returned without any remarkable achievement. After his return to Parliament, in 1855, he imputed his failure to the fault of the ministers. He attained the rank of admiral in 1858. Died in November, 1860. "In his name is summed up all that he was. A Napier is a man possessed of high spirits, immense courage, great ingenuity, and prodigious egotism." ("London Times," November, 1860.)

See General E. Napier, "Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles J. Napier," 1861.

Napier, (Francis,) Lord, a British diplomatist, a son of the eighth Baron Napier, was born in 1819. He became minister-plenipotentiary to the United States about 1856. In December, 1860, he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Russia, and in 1864 was transferred to Berlin. In 1866 he became Governor of Madras.

Napier, (Henry Edward,) an English naval officer and writer, born in 1789, was a brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He published "Florentine History from the Earliest Authentic Records," (6 vols., 1847.) Died in 1853.

Napier, written also **Naper, Neper,** or **Nepair,** [Lat. Napie'rus,] (John,) Baron of Merchiston, a Scottish mathematician, celebrated as the inventor of logarithms, was born at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. He was the son of Sir Archibald Napier, master of the mint. He entered the University of Saint Andrew's about 1563, and a few years later travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. He appears to have returned about 1571, after which he devoted himself to mathematics, theology, and literature. In 1593 he published an ingenious work called "A Plain Discovery of the Revelation of Saint John," in which he labours to prove that popery is antichristian. It is probable that prior to 1594 he began the train of inquiry which resulted in the discovery of logarithms. His tables were first published in 1614, with the title of "The Description of the Wonderful Law of Logarithms." ("Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio.") "The invention of logarithms," says Hallam, "is one of the rarest instances of sagacity in the history of mankind; and it has been justly noticed as remarkable that it issued complete from the mind of its author, and has not received any improvement since his time." In solving the problems of trigonometry, this invention is of immense utility, as it reduces the labour of months to a few days, and liberates the operator from the errors which are almost inevitable in long calculations. He died in 1617, leaving several sons, the eldest of whom, named Archibald, was raised to the peerage in 1627, with the title of Lord Napier.

See "Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier," by Earl of Buchan and Walter Minto, 1787; Mark Napier, "Memoirs of John Napier," 1834; Hutton, "Mathematical Dictionary;" Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1835.

Nā'pĭ-er, (Joseph,) an Irish lawyer and politician, born at Belfast in 1804. He was called to the bar in 1831, and elected to Parliament for the University of Dublin in 1848. He became attorney-general for Ireland in 1852, and was lord chancellor of Ireland from March, 1858, to June, 1859. Died December 9, 1882.

Napier, (Macvey,) a Scottish editor, born in the county of Stirling in 1776. He became professor of conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh. He edited the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and succeeded Lord Jeffrey as editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1829. He performed the duties of this position with ability for about eighteen years. Among his contributions to the "Edinburgh Review" is an article on "Raleigh," (April, 1840.) Died in 1847.

See "Notice of Macvey Napier," London, 1847; Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Napier, (Mark,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1798. He wrote "Memorials and Letters of the Time of John Grahame of Claverhouse," a "Life of Napier of Merchistoun," (1834,) a "Life of Montrose," (1840,) and other works. Died at Edinburgh, November 23, 1879.

Napier, (Robert,) a Scottish mechanical engineer, distinguished for the construction of steamships, was born at Dumbarton in 1791. He served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith, and in 1815 became master of a smithery in Glasgow. A few years later he began to make engines for steamboats, and afterwards became the head of the large establishment of Robert Napier & Sons, of Glasgow. He constructed the machinery of the British Queen, and about 1840 furnished Mr. Cunard with four steamships which plied between England and the United States. In 1856 he built the Persia, which was perhaps unrivalled in strength and speed, and subsequently built several iron-clad ships for the navy. Died June 23, 1876.

Napier, (Sir Robert,) a British general, born in Ceylon about 1810. He served as an officer of the army in India, and became chief engineer of Bengal. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857–58 he rendered important services as military engineer. He commanded an expedition sent against Abyssinia about the close of 1867. He gained a decisive victory at Magdala in April, 1868, over King Theodore, (who was killed,) and was rewarded with the title of Lord Napier. Died January 14, 1890.

Napier, (Sir William Francis,) a British general, famous as the historian of the Peninsular war, was born at Castletown, Kildare county, Ireland, in 1785. He was a brother of General Charles James Napier, and cousin of Admiral Charles J. Napier. He entered the army in 1800, and obtained the rank of captain in 1804. From 1808 to 1814 he served in the Peninsular war, during which he was frequently wounded. He received medals for his conduct at Salamanca, (1812,) and at the battles of the Nivelle and Orthes, etc., and became lieutenant-colonel in 1813. In 1828 he produced the first volume of his "History of the War in the Peninsula from 1807 to 1814," (6 vols.,) which was finished in 1840, and found its way to the summit of public favour, although its tenor was not in accordance with the popular and political prejudices of the times. He disapproved the policy of the English government, and estimated with candour the acts of Napoleon and his army. The work is admired for dignity of tone, fidelity to truth, and beauty of style. He was made major-general in 1841, and lieutenant-general in 1851. His wife was a daughter of General H. E. Fox, a relative of Lord Holland. Sir William published a "History of the Conquest of Scinde," and a few other works. Died in February, 1860.

See Harriet Martineau, "Biographical Sketches," London, 1869; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1857.

Napierus. See Napier, (John.)

Napione, nâ-pe-o′nà, (C. Antonio Galeani,) an Italian mineralogist, born at Turin; died at Rio Janeiro in 1814. His brother, J. Galeani, Count de Napione, was a dramatist and *littérateur*.

Napione da Cocconato, nâ-pe-o′nà dâ kok-ko-nâ′to, (Gian Francesco **Galeani**—gâ-là-â′nee,) Count, a learned Italian writer on various subjects, was born at Turin in 1748. He was a cousin-german of the eminent author Joseph de Maistre. He held several high civil offices. Among his numerous works are an essay on the Italian language, ("Dell'Uso e dei Pregi della Lingua Italiana," 2 vols., 1791,) and "Lives of Illustrious Italians," (3 vols., 1818.) Died in 1830.

See L. Martini, "Vita del Conte G. F. Napione," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Napoleon I. See Bonaparte.

Napoleon II. See Reichstadt, Duke of.

Na-po′le-on [Fr. Napoléon, nâ′po′lâ′ôn′] **III.**, (Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte,) Emperor of France, a son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais, was born at Paris, in the Tuileries, April 20, 1808. He was inscribed at the head of the register of the family of the Napoleonic dynasty, the emperor having recognized Louis and his heirs as successors to the crown in preference to his elder brothers. His mother, being compelled to quit France in 1815, took this son with her in her exile, and gave him for preceptors P. Lebas and Colonel Armandi. He passed several years of his youth at Arenenberg, in the Swiss canton of Thurgau. On the accession of Louis Philippe, in 1830, Louis Napoleon requested permission to return to France, which was not granted. He and his brother then went to Italy and enlisted in the army of insurgents, who at first gained some advantages over the papal troops, but were defeated and dispersed by the Austrians in 1831. On the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, in 1832, Louis Napoleon became a pretender to the throne of France. He published a work entitled "Political Reveries," and a "Manual of Artillery," (1836.) His ambition, his name, and his unscrupulous audacity urged him to enter a career which presents the most wonderful vicissitudes of fortune. Having secured the aid of Colonel Vaudrey and other officers stationed at Strasbourg, he made an attempt on that place, with a few adherents, in October, 1836. He failed, was arrested, and was banished or transported to the United States in November of that year.

In 1837 he returned to Europe, attended Queen Hortense in her last illness at Arenenberg, and took refuge in England, where he passed about two years. In 1839 he published his "Napoleonic Ideas," ("Idées Napoléoniennes,") which has been described as a "mélange of liberal principles and prætorian domination." It is an apology for the régime of Napoleon I. The unpopular measures of Louis Philippe encouraged Louis Napoleon to engage in another rash and desperate enterprise. Attended by about fifty partisans and a tame eagle, which was expected to perch upon his banner as the harbinger of victory, he sailed from England in August, 1840, and entered Boulogne, where he obtained but little support, and was speedily arrested by the soldiers who he had hoped would be induced to join his standard. He was tried on a charge of treason by the House of Peers, and, after he had made a speech in his own defence and professed his devotion to the principle of popular sovereignty, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was confined in the Castle of Ham, where he pursued his political studies and wrote several political and historical treatises. Aided by his physician, Dr. Conneau, and disguised as a labourer, he escaped from Ham in May, 1846, and retired to England.

The revolution of 1848 afforded him an opportunity to return to France, and thus opened a new field to his irrepressible ambition. In June, 1848, he was elected to the National Assembly for the department of the Seine. He was excluded from that body by Lamartine and his colleagues for a time, but he took his seat in September, 1848, and became a candidate for the office of president of France. On the 10th of December, 1848, he was elected president for four years, having received 5,562,834 votes. His chief competitor was General Cavaignac, who obtained 1,469,166 votes. He soon became involved in a contest with the Constituent Assembly, the republican majority of which regarded him with hostility or suspicion. In April, 1849, he sent an army to Rome to intervene in favour of the pope, who had been expelled by the republicans. The French army took Rome, and continued to occupy that city until 1866.

The Constituent Assembly dissolved itself, and was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly in May, 1849. The president appointed the celebrated De Tocqueville minister of foreign affairs in June, 1849. This minister, perceiving that the president expected him and his colleagues to be the pliant instruments of his will, resigned in October of that year. De Tocqueville afterwards remarked, "We were not the men to serve him on those terms." Louis Napoleon encountered a strong opposition in the Legislative Assembly, which in May, 1850, restricted universal suffrage and ordered that a residence of three years in a commune must be a qualification of voters. A long and violent struggle between the president and the representatives of the people was terminated by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. Having secured the support of the army, by a reckless violation of his plighted faith he raised himself to the supreme power. The Assembly was forcibly dissolved, and the leading statesmen were arrested. Legislators and felons, statesmen and vulgar culprits, were huddled together in the same vehicle and conveyed to prison. Before the end of the year his acts were ratified by the form of a popular election, and he was chosen president for a term of ten years. A new constitution was adopted in January, 1852, and the legislative functions were divided between two houses, the Senate and the Corps Législatif, which, however, were so organized that they offered little or no check to his absolute power. The question whether he should take the title of emperor was submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1852, when, according to the official report, 7,824,189 voted in the affirmative. He assumed the title of Napoleon III., and married a Spanish lady of great personal attractions, Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, in January, 1853. Having formed an alliance with England and publicly announced that his policy was peace, he, in conjunction with his new ally declared war against Russia in March, 1854, and sent an army to the Crimea. After a long siege, the allies took Sevastopol in September, 1855, and the war was ended by the treaty of Paris in March, 1856. Among the events of this year was the birth of the prince imperial, Napoléon Eugène Louis, etc.

One great aim of Napoleon III. appears to have been to reconcile the French people to the loss of liberty by promoting their material prosperity, by splendid public improvements, and by gratifying their passion for military glory. Accordingly, as an ally of the King of Sardinia in the war caused by the aggressions of Austria, he led a large army into Italy in May, 1859. He commanded in person at the battle of Solferino, where the Austrians were defeated, June 24, 1859, and in the next month concluded the peace of Villafranca. (See Francis Joseph.) Among the results of this war was the cession of Nice and Savoy to France by the King of Sardinia, who had extended his own dominions by the conquest of Lombardy. In 1861 he availed himself of the opportunity presented by the breaking out of the civil war in America, to intervene in Mexico, and fitted out against that republic an expedition which landed a well-appointed army under General Forey early in 1862. After several victories over the Mexican Liberals, the French forces entered the city of Mexico in June, 1863. Napoleon offered the imperial crown of Mexico to Maximilian of Austria, who accepted the fatal gift and was supported by a part of the native population. The United States refused to acknowledge the Mexican emperor, and intimated to Napoleon that European powers would not be permitted to establish monarchies by arms in North America. He accordingly withdrew his army from Mexico about the end of 1866, so that the result of the Mexican enterprise was the reverse of glorious for France. It is well understood that he sympathized with the slaveholders in their war against the Union, at least so far as they sought the disruption of the confederation.

Before the commencement of the American war, Napoleon was justly regarded as the most adroit and most successful sovereign in Europe. But his prestige was greatly impaired by the events of 1866. He remained neutral in the war between Austria and Prussia, which war he probably might have prevented; but in the diplomatic contest which ensued between France and Prussia he appears to have found more than a match in the genius of Count Bismarck, who suddenly raised Prussia to the rank of a first-rate power and united the Germans in a determined attitude against the aggressiveness of France. The French felt themselves humiliated by the fact that so great changes in the map of Europe should have been effected without their agency or concurrence, and condemned the policy by which France was isolated and excluded from the hope of extension towards the Rhine. After the battle of Sadowa, July 3, 1866, Napoleon offered himself as a mediator between the belligerent powers. The Emperor of Austria ceded to him Venetia, instead of surrendering it to the King of Italy, to whom it seemed naturally to belong. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army was withdrawn finally from Rome, and the pope, finding himself in a critical position, addressed to Napoleon language which was far from complimentary. Napoleon and Bismarck were involved in a dispute about Luxemburg, which the former purchased of the King of Holland; but the Prussians occupied a strong fortress in that province, which they refused to relinquish. It was generally believed that war was imminent; but the difficulty was settled by a European Convention which met in London in May, 1867, and decided that neither France nor Prussia should retain possession of Luxemburg.

The exciting and warmly-contested elections of May and June, 1869, showed so great an increase of votes against imperial despotism, that Napoleon thought it expedient to make large concessions to the people and the legislative body. He gave the latter the right to elect its own officers, to have partial control over the expenditure of the public money, the right of interpellation, and the privilege to share with himself the power of initiating laws. He proclaimed a general amnesty for political offences in August, 1869. In December of that year he appointed Émile Ollivier prime minister, and requested him to form a cabinet. "Designate persons," he said, "who will, associated with yourself, form a homogeneous cabinet faithfully representing the legislative majority." This was regarded as the end of personal government in France, and the beginning or restoration of a constitutional régime. He addressed to prime minister Ollivier, March 22, 1870, an important letter, in which he says, "I think it opportune, under present circumstances, to adopt all the reforms required by the constitutional government of the Empire, in order to put an end to the immoderate desire for change which prevails in certain minds." He afterwards issued an address and appeal to the people, asking their votes, in these terms: "Do the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the state, and ratify the senatus-consultum of April 20, 1870?" On the eve of the election the government detected or concocted an extensive plot to assassinate Napoleon, and arrested many suspected persons. The result of the plébiscite of the 8th of May was that about 7,000,000 voted yes, and 1,500,000 voted no. Louis Napoleon wrote a "History of Julius Cæsar," (1867,) in which he carries out the "Idées Napoléoniennes," inculcating the doctrine that certain gifted men are appointed by Providence or destiny to rule, and that it is as necessary for the people as for themselves that this destiny should be fulfilled.

Without a reasonable pretext or tangible cause, he declared war against Prussia about July 15, 1870, and, having appointed the Empress regent, took the command of his army in person. The Germans crossed the frontier early in August, and assumed the offensive. The French were outnumbered and outgeneralled in a series of great battles at Wörth, Metz, and near Sedan. On the 2d of September, Napoleon, who had displayed great incapacity as a general, surrendered himself, with about 100,000 men as prisoners of war, at Sedan. The *déchéance* of Napoleon was passed in the corps législatif, and a republic was formed by the citizens of Paris, September 4, 1870. He died at Chiselhurst, January 9, 1873.

See AMÉDÉE HENNEQUIN, "Histoire de Louis Napoléon Bonaparte," 1848; A. BOUDIN, "Histoire politique du Prince Louis Napoléon," etc., 1852; ADRIEN PASCAL, "Histoire de Napoléon III," 1853; VICTOR HUGO, "Napoléon le Petit," 1852; PAUL LACROIX, "Histoire de Napoléon III," 1853; J. B. FELLENS, "Louis Napoléon, sa Vie," etc., 1853; W. L. WESCHE, "Napoleon III. Kaiser der Franzosen," 1853; SCHOENHUTH, "Napoleon III. Kaiser," etc., 1853; ABBOTT, "The History of Napoleon III.," 1869; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nap'pẹr-Tan'dy, (JAMES,) an Irish insurgent, born near Dublin in 1747. He invaded Ireland with a body of French troops in 1798, was taken prisoner and condemned to death, but was released after an imprisonment of two years. Died in 1803.

Nârădă, nä'rạ-dạ, written also **Nareda**, the name of a celebrated Hindoo sage and lawgiver, supposed to have been the son of Brahma and Saraswatî. He was the inventor of the Vina, a sort of lute, and is said to have been an intimate friend of Krishna.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Năr'ă-sĭng'hă, [modern Hindoo pron. nŭr'ạ-sing'hạ or nŭr'ạ-sing', from the Sanscrit *nără*, a "man," and *singhă*, a "lion,"] (the "Man-Lion,") the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of the fourth Avatar of Vishnu. It is related that Hiranyakasipu,* by his penances and sacrifices in honour of Brahma, had obtained as a boon from that deity that he should possess universal monarchy and be wholly exempt from death or injury from every god, man, or creature in existence. Having now nothing to fear, his arrogance and impiety became insufferable. He had, however, a son of a wholly different character, and remarkable for his piety and virtue. The son, reproving his father's wickedness, once said to him that the Deity was present everywhere. "Is he in that pillar?" said the angry tyrant. "Yes," replied the son. Thereupon Hiranyakasipu, in contempt, struck the pillar with his sword, when the stony mass fell asunder, and a being, half man and half lion, issuing from its centre, tore to pieces the impious wretch who had thus insulted and defied the Divine Power.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Nârâyănă, nä-rä'yạ-nạ, a Sanscrit word of somewhat uncertain etymology, commonly supposed to signify "moving upon the waters," and applied, in the Hindoo mythology, to the universal Divine Spirit, which existed before all worlds. (Compare Genesis i. 2.) In this sense, Nârâyana may be regarded as another name for BRAHM, (which see;) but it is also frequently used as one of the many appellations of Vishnu.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Nârâyănî, nä-rä'yạ-nee', the consort (or saktî) of Nârâyana, considered as Vishnu, and hence a name of LAKSHMÎ, (which see.)

Narbonne, de, dẹh năR'bon', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French courtier and minister of state, was born of the noble family of Narbonne-Lara at Colorno, in Parma, in 1755. He was taken to Paris in 1760, and educated at court, where his mother was a lady of honour. He was handsome, accomplished, and witty, and a favourite of the royal family. In the Revolution he acted with the constitutional party, and became a confidential friend of Madame de Staël, who regarded him with admiration. "She exalted him in her imagination," says Lamartine, "until she raised him to the height of her ideal." By her influence, partly, he became minister of war in December, 1791. He tried with success the policy of frank-

* Pronounced by the modern Hindoos hĭ-rŭn'ya-kŭs'a-poo. By some blunder, as it would seem, on the part of the writers from whom he has copied, Southey gives this name in a strangely corrupted form,—*Erreneu:*

"For often would Ereenia tell
Of what in elder days befell,
When other tyrants in their might
Usurped dominion o'er the earth,
And Veeshnoo took a human birth,
Deliverer of the sons of men,
And slew the huge Ermaccasen,
And piecemeal rent with lion force
ER'RENEN's accursed corse."

Curse of Kehama, vol. i., x.

ness and confidence towards the Assembly, and extorted applause even from the stern and suspicious radicals. He performed prodigies of activity in raising armies and preparing for war. Inspired by his fervent, rapid, and martial eloquence, a glow of patriotism pervaded France. He was suddenly dismissed from office in March, 1792, in consequence of a difference with his colleague and rival De Lessart. About the 10th of August he was proscribed by the Assembly, but, by the efforts of Madame de Staël, escaped to England. He returned to France in 1800, and was restored to his rank as lieutenant-general in 1809. Soon after that he was made ambassador to Bavaria. He attended Bonaparte as aide-de-camp in the Russian campaign, (1812.) Died in 1813.

See VILLEMAIN, "Souvenirs contemporains;" BIGNON, "Histoire de France sous Napoléon;" MARMONT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Narborough, nar'bŭr'ẹh, (Sir JOHN,) an English naval officer, distinguished himself in the war with the Dutch in 1666. In 1672 he served as second captain under the Duke of York against De Ruyter in the engagement of Solebay, where his bravery and skill were conspicuous. He was created rear-admiral and made a knight in 1673. In 1674 he was sent against the pirates of the Mediterranean, and forced the Bey of Tripoli to give up his British captives and pay a large sum of money for previous injuries to British trade. Died in 1688.

See CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis."

Nar-cis'sus, [Gr. *Νάρκισσος*; Fr. NARCISSE, nȧR'sès',] a beautiful youth, in the Greek mythology. He is said to have been insensible of amorous passion until he saw his own image in the water, with which he fell in love. Having died of disappointed love, he was changed into the flower of the same name.

Narcissus, a profligate Roman courtier and favourite of the emperor Claudius, was a slave in his youth. He acquired unlimited influence over Claudius, and procured the death of several innocent persons. He also caused Messalina to be assassinated. He was put to death, by order of Agrippina, in 54 A.D.

Nardi, nar'dee, (JACOPO,) a distinguished historian, born at Florence in 1476. His principal work is a "History of Florence from 1494 to 1531," (1582.) He also wrote a comedy entitled "L'Amicizia," and made a translation of Livy, (1540,) esteemed one of the best in the Italian language. Died about 1555.

See C. NARDI, "Vita di Jacopo Nardi."

Nardin, nȧR'dȧN', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a French Protestant minister, born at Montbéliard in 1687. He preached at Blamont. Died in 1728.

See DUVERNOY, "Vie de J. F. Nardin," prefixed to his Sermons 1754.

Nardin, (T.,) a French negotiator and *littérateur* born at Besançon in 1540; died in 1616.

Nardini, nar-dee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian musician, born at Leghorn in 1725, was esteemed one of the best violinists of his time. He composed a number of pieces for the violin and flute. Died in 1796.

Nareda. See NARADA.

Nares, nārz, (Rev. EDWARD,) nephew of James Nares, noticed below, was born in London in 1762. He became professor of modern history at Oxford in 1814. He was the author of a novel entitled "Thinks I to Myself," and of the "Life and Administration of Lord Burghley," which is severely criticised by Macaulay in the "Edinburgh Review," (1832.) Died in 1841.

Nares, (Sir GEORGE STRONG,) an English navigator, born in 1831. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and entered the navy. He was on the ship Resolute in the Arctic voyage of 1852–54, served in the Crimean war, was for many years employed in hydrographic surveys in various parts of the world, commanded the Challenger expedition, 1872–74, and led the expedition of 1875–76 in the Arctic waters west and northwest of Greenland with the ships Alert and Discovery, of which voyage he published a "Report" (1876) and a "Narrative," (1878.) He also published various works on maritime subjects.

Nares, (JAMES,) an English composer, born in Middlesex in 1715. His principal compositions are anthems and other church music; he also published "Lessons for the Harpsichord," and various treatises on music. In 1756 he succeeded Green as organist and composer to the king. He was the preceptor of the composer Arnold. Died in 1783.

Nares, (ROBERT,) a distinguished critic and theologian, a son of the preceding, was born in 1753. He became Archdeacon of Stafford, and pastor of Allhallows Church, London; he also held the office of assistant librarian of the British Museum. He published, among other works, "Elements of Orthoepy," (1784,) and a "Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church," (1805.) He was one of the founders of the "British Critic." Died in 1829.

Narfi. See NÖRVI.

Nariño, nȧ-rèn'yo, (ANTONIO,) a South American general, born at Santa Fé de Bogotá in 1769. He fought against the Spaniards in 1812–13, was made prisoner, and was confined at Cadiz, where he died about 1822.

See CAPTAIN BONNYCASTLE, "Spanish America," 1818; LALLEMANT, "Histoire de la Colombie," 1826.

Narni, di, de naR'nee, (GIROLAMO **Mautin**—mŏw-teen',) an Italian monk and eloquent preacher, lived in the seventeenth century.

Nar'rĭ-ẹn, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English geometer, born at Chertsey in 1782, was a maker of mathematical and philosophical instruments in his youth. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and published, besides several works on geometry, a "History of the Origin and Progress of Astronomy," (1838.)

Nar'sēs, [Gr. *Ναρσής*,] a celebrated general under the emperor Justinian I., was a eunuch, and is supposed to have been a native of Asia. He was early distinguished by the favour of the emperor, and in 538 A.D. was appointed to a command under Belisarius in Italy. Owing to dissensions arising between them, Narses was recalled in 539, but he was sent again in 552 as commander-in-chief of the Italian army. He obtained a signal victory over the Goths, led by Totila, and recovered Rome. Having driven the barbarians from the country, he was appointed in 553 Exarch of Italy. On the accession of Justinus II., Narses was superseded in his command by Longinus. Died in 558.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Gothicum."

Nar'sēs or **Narsi**, nar'see, [Gr. *Νάρσης*,] a Sassanide king of Persia, a son of Varanes II., began to reign in 294 A.D. He waged war against the emperor Diocletian, whose army he defeated in Mesopotamia in 296. Having been defeated in the second campaign, Narses sued for peace, and in 297 made a treaty by which he ceded Mesopotamia and Armenia to Diocletian. Narses abdicated in favour of his son, Hormisdas II., in 303 A.D.

Narssius. See NAERSSEN.

Naruszewicz, nȧ-roo-shȧ'vitch, (ADAM STANISLAS,) a Polish historian and poet, born in 1733. He was appointed successively professor of poetry in the Jesuits' College of Nobles at Warsaw, and Bishop of Smolensk. His principal works are a "History of Poland," an excellent translation of Tacitus into Polish, and a number of lyrics, fables, and satires. Died in 1796.

See BENTKOWSKI "Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise."

Narvaez, de, dȧ naR-vȧ-ĕth', (PANFILO,) a Spanish commander, born at Valladolid. He went to America in or before 1510, and served in the army. When Velasquez, Governor of Cuba, learned that Cortez disowned his authority in Mexico, he sent an army against him, and gave the command to Narvaez, in 1520. The latter was defeated and made prisoner by Cortez at Zampoala. He was killed by the Indians in Florida about 1527.

Narvaez, de, (RAMON MARIA,) Duke of Valencia, a Spanish general and minister of state, born in Andalusia about 1798. He fought against the Carlists in 1836–38, and was the leader of the insurrection which drove Espartero from power in 1843. He was prime minister from May, 1844, to February, 1846, and was restored to power in 1849. He resigned in January, 1851, was again appointed president of the council in October, 1856, and retired from office in November, 1857. About September, 1864, he again became prime minister. Died in April, 1868.

Nascimento, do, do nâs-se-mĕn'to, (MANOEL,) an eminent Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1734. He was driven into exile by the persecution of the Inquisition in 1778, after which he lived in Paris until his death. Among his works, which he published under the assumed name of "Filinto Elysio," are a number of odes and a translation of La Fontaine's Fables. Died in 1819.

See A. M. SANÉ, "Poésie lyrique Portugaise," etc., 1808; L. DE MENDOÇA, "Memorias de Litteratura contemporanea."

Naseef-al-Yazajee or **Nasîf-al-Yazaji,** nâ-seef' âl yâ'zą-jee, a distinguished Arabic scholar and writer, born in "the Lebanon," probably near the commencement of the present century. Although a Christian, he is said to have devoted his life solely to the study of the language, history, literature, and grammar of the Arabs. In his treatise on grammar he has condensed, with rare ability and skill, the whole system of the Arab grammarians. "No more complete exposition of the subject," says Mr. Chenery, "has ever been brought into a volume of the same size." He has also written "Makâmât," ("Assemblies,") in imitation of Hareeree, (Harîrî.) "Nasîf," says the same critic, "has little of the poetical power of his great original, but in curious learning he almost equals him."

Naselli, nâ-sĕl'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara. The churches of Ferrara contain many of his works. Died about 1630.

Nash, (ABNER,) an American statesman and lawyer, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia. Having settled in North Carolina, he was elected in 1779 Governor of that State. Died in 1786.

Nash, (FRANCIS,) an American brigadier-general, brother of Abner Nash, noticed above, was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, (1777.)

Nash, (FREDERICK,) an American jurist, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1781, was a son of Abner Nash. He resided mostly at Hillsborough. He became a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina in 1844. Died in 1858.

Nash, (JOHN,) an English architect, born in London in 1752. He was appointed in 1815 inspector of the royal buildings. He furnished the designs for the Hay-Market Theatre, Buckingham Palace, and the Pavilion of Brighton, also the plans of Regent Street and Regent's Park. Died in 1835.

Nash, (JOSEPH,) an English painter and designer, born about 1812. He designed illustrations for "The Architecture of the Middle Ages," (1838.) He was distinguished as a painter of architecture. Died in 1878.

Nash, (RICHARD,) usually called BEAU NASH, was born at Swansea, Wales, in 1674. He entered the Middle Temple as a student of law, but had an invincible aversion to study and business. He distinguished himself as a man of fashion, a master of the science of gentility, and a paragon of effrontery. His skill as a gambler yielded him an ample revenue. In 1704 he found Bath a vulgar and mismanaged watering-place, infested with ill-bred people. He got himself appointed master of ceremonies, and, by enforcing the rules of good breeding at balls, public assemblies, etc., converted Bath into a fashionable and elegant place of resort. His person was coarse and ungainly, but his vivacity and benevolent or prodigal habits rendered him popular. He is said to have taken measures to guard the unwary youth from falling victims to the designs of villains. During a part of his long period of prosperity and supremacy at Bath, he rode in a six-horse coach with a retinue of servants. In his old age he was impoverished by the act of Parliament which suppressed gaming. Died in 1761.

See OLIVER GOLDSMITH, "Life of Richard Nash," 1763; "Eccentric Personages," by WM. RUSSELL, 1866.

Nash, (THOMAS,) an English wit and dramatist, born in Suffolk about 1564. He was the author of "The Supplication of Pierce Penniless to the Devil," (1592,) "Dido," a tragedy, (1594,) a comedy entitled "Summer's Last Will and Testament," (1600,) and several other works, which had great popularity in that age. Died in 1601.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Nash, (TREADWAY RUSSEL,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1725 or 1726. He published "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," and a fine edition of Hudibras, and contributed several papers to the "Archæologia." Died in 1811.

Nasîf-al-Yazaji. See NASEEF-AL-YAZAJEE.

Nasini, nâ-see'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Sienna in 1641; died in 1716.

Nasini, (GIUSEPPE NICCOLÒ,) a skilful painter, born near Sienna about 1655, was a brother of the preceding. He painted in oil and fresco many works, the subjects of which are mostly religious. Died in 1736.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Nâsir Kho'sroo', or **Aboo Moo'in-ed-Deen Nasir ben Khosroo,** an eminent Persian didactic poet, born at Koobadeeyan in 1004 A.D. He was at first an orthodox Moslem, but became a Sheeite. He was a great linguist and traveller, and was financial secretary to Jaghir, a brother of Togrul Bey, (q. v.) He wrote "Safarnama," a valuable book of travels, volumes of lyrics called "The Book of Enlightenment" and "The Book of Happiness," and other works. Died in 1088.

Nâsir-ed-Deen-Mohammed-Ibn-Hassan, or **Nassir-eddyn-Mohammed-Ibn-Haçan,** nâ'sĭr ed-deen' mo-hăm'med ĭb'n hâ'sąn, surnamed AL-TOO'SEE, (or AL-THOUSI,) from the place of his birth, a celebrated Persian astronomer, born at Toos, (Tûs or Thous,) in Khorassân, about 1200 A.D., became superintendent of an observatory in Azerbaijân. He was the author of "Ilchanic Tables," which are said by Delambre not to differ essentially from those of Ptolemy. Died in 1274.

Nâsir- (or **Nasser-**) **Ledeen-** (**Ledîn-**) **Illah, Abool-Abbas-Ahmed,** â'bōōl âb-bâs' âH'med,) an Abbasside caliph, began to reign at Bagdâd in 1180, as successor of his father Mostadee. He founded many colleges, hospitals, and mosques. Died in 1225.

Nā'smith, (DAVID,) a Scottish philanthropist, born in Glasgow in 1799, was distinguished for his zeal in promoting religious and benevolent associations. He founded in 1826 the Glasgow City Mission, and, having subsequently visited England, Ireland, France, and the United States of America, he established missions in their principal cities. The London City Mission, which began its operations in 1835 with four missionaries, numbered in 1856 upwards of three hundred. Nasmith also founded the London Female Mission, the Adult School Society, and other similar institutions. Died in 1839.

See DR. JOHN CAMPBELL, "Memoirs of David Nasmith," 1844.

Nā'smith, (JAMES,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Norwich in 1740, published editions of the "Itineraries" of Simon and William of Worcester, and Tanner's "Notitia Monastica." Died in 1808.

Nā'smyth, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Scottish painter, founder of the so-called Nasmyth school, was born at Edinburgh in 1758. He painted landscapes and portraits of great merit. Among the latter, that of Burns is highly esteemed, and is said to be the only authentic likeness of the poet. Died in 1840.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen. (Supplement.)

Nasmyth, (JAMES,) a Scottish engineer and inventor, son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1808. He commenced business for himself as a mechanical engineer, at Manchester, in 1834. He invented a steam hammer, a steam pile-driver, &c. Died May 8, 1890.

See SAMUEL SMILES, "Industrial Biography," etc., 1864.

Nasmyth, (PATRICK,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1786. He enjoyed a high reputation as a landscape-painter, and had five sisters who were distinguished in the same department of the art. Died in 1831.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Nā'son, (ELIAS,) an American author, born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, April 21, 1811. He graduated at Brown University in 1835, and was for several years an editor and teacher. In 1849 he entered the Congregationalist ministry. He edited several hymn-collections, published a "Life" of N. Howe, (1851,) of Sir C. H.

Frankland, (1865,) of Mrs. Rowson, (1870,) of Henry Wilson, (1872,) and of Charles Sumner, (1874,) "Gazetteer of Massachusetts," (1873,) "History of the Bible," (1881,) "Noted Men of Massachusetts," and other works. He was also a popular lecturer. Died June 17, 1887.

Nason, (HENRY BRADFORD,) LL.D., an American chemist, born at Foxborough, Massachusetts, June 22, 1831. He studied (1852–55) at Amherst College, and graduated at the University of Göttingen in 1857. He was professor of chemistry in Beloit College from 1858 to 1866, and then became professor of chemistry in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York. He has published tables for laboratory use, and edited translations of various hand-books of Wöhler and Elderhorst.

Nassare, nâs-sâ'rà, (BLAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish writer on various subjects, born at Alguezar in 1689; died in 1751.

Nassau, nas'saw, [Ger. pron. nâs'sŏw,] HOUSE OF, a noble family, of German origin, which produced many great men, and derived its title from Nassau, on the Rhine. In the sixteenth century the family acquired the principality of Orange, in the southeast of France, after which the Counts of Nassau took the title of Prince of Orange. (See ORANGE, and WILLIAM III. of England.)

Nassau, (HENRY,) COUNT OF, a Flemish nobleman, inherited from his father large estates in Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. In 1515 he married the sister of Philibert, Prince of Orange, by whom he had a son René. Henry was a confidential friend of Charles V., whose governor he had been in that emperor's boyhood. "It was he," says Motley, "whose influence placed the imperial crown upon the head of Charles." He was the uncle of William of Orange, the founder of the Dutch republic.

Nassau, (MAURICE OF,) [Dutch, MAURITS VAN NASSAU, mŏw'rits văn nâs'sŏw; Ger. MORITZ VON NASSAU, mo'rits fon nâs'sŏw,] one of the greatest captains of modern times, was born at the castle of Dillenburg in November, 1567, and was the second son of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, who founded the Dutch republic. About the age of twenty he was elected Governor and Captain-General of the Seven United Provinces, which were then at war with Spain. In 1591 he took Deventer, Zutphen, and other fortified towns. He defeated the Spaniards in a great pitched battle at Turnhout in 1597, and gained a decisive victory over the Archduke Albert of Austria at Nieuwport in 1600. In the ensuing campaigns his skill as a tactician was exerted with uninterrupted success until 1609, when Spain recognized the independence of the Dutch, and a truce of twelve years was signed by the two powers. The patriot Barneveldt, by promoting this peace and opposing the ambitious projects of Maurice, incurred his enmity, and finally became a victim of his cruelty. (See BARNEVELDT.) Maurice received the title of Prince of Orange at the death of his elder brother, about 1618. In 1621 he renewed the war against the Spaniards, who opposed to him the celebrated general Spinola. "His great capacity in the military art," says Hume, "would have compensated the inferiority of his forces, had not the Spanish armies been commanded by Spinola." Maurice compelled his rival to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1622, but Spinola took Breda in 1625. He died in 1625, and was succeeded in the office of Stadtholder by his brother, Frederick Henry, who was the grandfather of William III. of England. Maurice made important improvements in the military art, and excelled especially in the reduction and defence of fortified places.

See STOLKER, "Prins Maurits," 1827; OUDEMANS, "Het Leven en de Daden van Maurits Prins van Oranje-Nassau," 1832; C. M. VAN DER KEMP, "Maurits van Nassau Prins van Oranje," etc., 1844; MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands."

Nassau-Siegen, de, dẹh nâs'sŏw see'gẹn, (CHARLES HENRI NICOLAS OTHON,) PRINCE, born in Nassau in 1745, gained distinction by his adventures. He served in the French army, and afterwards entered the service of Russia. He gained a naval victory over the Turks in 1788. Died about 1809.

Nassau-Siegen, de, (JAN MAURITS,) PRINCE, called THE AMERICAN, a Dutch commander, born in 1604, was a grandson of John, Count of Nassau. He was appointed captain-general of the Dutch possessions in Brazil in 1636, and gained several successes over the Portuguese. He returned to Holland in 1644, and was made general-in-chief of the cavalry. He left in manuscript a work on the Animals of South America. Died in 1679.

See VAN KAMPEN, "Johann Moritz von Nassau: eine Biographie," 1842; L. DRIESEN, "Leben des Fürsten Moritz von Nassau-Siegen," 1849.

Nast, (THOMAS,) a distinguished caricaturist, born at Landau, in Bavaria, September 27, 1840. In 1846 he was brought to America, and in early youth found employment as a draughtsman for an illustrated newspaper. After the outbreak of the war of 1861–65 he became prominent as an effective political caricaturist. He afterwards became a lecturer, and illustrated various books, chiefly with comic sketches.

Nast, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a native of Germany, emigrated in 1828 to America, where he became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has translated numerous Methodist works into German, and published several books in that language.

Natal, BISHOP OF. See COLENSO.

Natale, nâ-tâ'là, [Lat. NATA'LIS,] (GERONIMO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Majorca in 1507. He declined the office of general of the order of Jesuits in 1558. He wrote "Commentaries and Meditations on the Gospels," ("Adnotationes et Meditationes in Evangelia," 1594.) Died at Rome in 1580.

See H. FISQUET, "Notice sur Jérôme Natalis," 1856.

Natali, nâ-tâ'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Messina in 1642; died about 1730.

Natali, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, of the school of Cremona, born in 1652; died in 1722.

Natalis. See NATALE.

Natalis, nâ-tâ'lis, (MICHAEL,) a Flemish engraver, born at Liege about 1609, worked at Rome and Paris. He engraved some works of Titian, Rubens, and Poussin. Died in 1670.

Nā'than, [Heb. נָתָן; Gr. *Náθav*,] a Hebrew prophet, who lived in the reigns of Kings David and Solomon. He wrote a Life of David, which is not extant.

See II. Samuel xii.; I. Chronicles xxix. 29; I. Kings i.

Nathan, (ISAAC,) called also **Mordecai**, a Jewish rabbi of the fifteenth century, published the first Hebrew Concordance to the Bible. It is entitled "Mair Netib," or "Light to the Path."

Nā'than, (ISAAC,) an English vocalist and musician, of Jewish extraction, born at Canterbury in 1792. He was distinguished as a singer and singing-master, produced some comic operas, and wrote "A Life of Madame Malibran de Beriot," (1836.) He was accidentally killed in Sydney, Australia, January 15, 1864.

Nā'than Ben Jechiel, (bĕn yĕk'e-ĕl',) a Jewish rabbi, president of the synagogue at Rome. He wrote a Talmudical Lexicon, which was printed about 1480. Died in 1106.

Nathanael, (of Scripture.) See BARTHOLOMEW.

Natoire, nă'twâr', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Nîmes in 1700, studied under Lemoine, whose unfinished works he completed. Some of his best pictures are at Versailles and the Hôtel de Soubise. Died near Rome in 1777.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Natter, nât'tẹr, (JOHANN LORENZ,) a celebrated German gem-engraver, born in Suabia in 1705. After residing for a time at Rome, he visited the principal courts of Europe, where his works were in great demand. His imitations of the antique are so perfect as scarcely to be distinguished from the original. Among his best productions are a medal in honour of Sir Robert Walpole, and a victorious Britannia, on a gem. Natter published a "Treatise on the Antique Method of engraving Gems, compared with the Modern." Died at Saint Petersburg in 1763.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Natterer, nât'tẹr-ẹr, (JOHANN,) a German naturalist, born at Laxenburg, near Vienna, in 1787. He travelled in Brazil, and wrote several works on reptiles and mammifera. Died in 1843.

Nattier, nă'te-ā', (JEAN MARC,) a French portrait-

painter, born in Paris in 1685. Among his master-pieces are the portraits of Marshal Saxe and the Duke of Richelieu. He was professor in the Academy of Arts. Died in 1766.

Natzmer, von, fon nâts'mẹr, (DUBISLAW GNEOMAR,) a Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1654. He distinguished himself at Blenheim, (1704,) and commanded the Prussian corps at Malplaquet, (1709.) Died in 1739.

Naubert, nŏw'bêrt, (CHRISTIANE BENEDICTE EUGENIE,) a celebrated romance-writer of Germany, born at Leipsic in 1756. Among her most admired works are "Conradin of Suabia," "Walter of Montbarry," and "Thekla of Thurn." The latter, it is said, suggested to Schiller many fine passages in "Wallenstein." Her "Popular Legends of Germany" are also greatly esteemed. Died in 1819.

Naubrigensis. See LITTLE, (WILLIAM.)

Nauclerus, nŏw-klā'rŭs, (JOHANN VERGEN,) a chronicler, born in Suabia about 1430. He wrote, in Latin, a chronicle, which was printed in 1516. Died about 1510.

Nau'cra-tēs, [*Ναυκράτης,*] a Greek orator, was a pupil of Isocrates, and flourished about 350 B.C. He wrote on rhetoric.

Nau-cȳ'dēs, [*Ναυκύδης,*] a celebrated Greek sculptor, born at Argos about the 95th Olympiad. Among his best productions were two statues of Chimon, a Mercury, and a bronze statue of Erinna.

Naudæus. See NAUDÉ, (GABRIEL.)

Naudé, nō'dā', [Lat. NAUDÆ'US,] (GABRIEL,) a distinguished French bibliographer and savant, was born in Paris in 1600. He was chosen physician-ordinary to Louis XIII. in 1633, and librarian to Cardinal Richelieu in 1642. Soon after the death of Richelieu (1642) he became librarian to Mazarin. He had extensive learning and an acute understanding, and was an intimate friend of Gassendi. His principal works are an "Apology for Great Men falsely accused of Magic," (1625,) "Bibliographia Politica," (1633,) and "Considerations on Coups d'État." A collection of anecdotes entitled "Naudæana" was published in 1701. Died in 1653.

See LOUIS JACOB, "Gabrielis Naudæi Tumulus," 1659; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Naudé, (PHILIPPE,) a French mathematician and Protestant theologian, born at Metz in 1654. Having removed to Berlin, he was appointed, in 1696, professor of mathematics in the Academy of Arts, and subsequently in the Academy of Sciences, soon after its foundation. He was the author of a number of moral and theological works, and of "Elements of Geometry," (1706.) Died in 1729.

Naudet, nō'dā', (JOSEPH,) a French scholar and historian, born in Paris in 1786. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1817, and professor of Latin poetry in the Collége de France about 1821. Among his works is a "History of the Monarchy of the Goths in Italy," (1811.) Died August 13, 1878.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Naudet, (THOMAS CHARLES,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1774. He travelled over a considerable part of Europe, and made a collection of three thousand designs. Died in 1810.

Naugerius. See NAVAGERO.

Naumann, nŏw'mân, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German naturalist, born near Köthen in 1744. He published a "History of the Birds of North Germany," (1795–1804.) Died in 1826.

Naumann, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an ornithologist, born near Köthen in 1780, was a son of the preceding. His chief work is a "Natural History of German Birds," (1822–44.) Died in 1857.

Naumann, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB or AMADEUS,) a German composer, born near Dresden in 1741. He produced several popular operas; but his reputation rests chiefly on his church music. Died in 1801.

See MEISSNER, "Bruchstücke aus J. A. Naumanns Lebensgeschichte," 2 vols., 1804; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Naumann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German mineralogist, born at Dresden in 1797, was a son of Johann Gottlieb, noticed above. He published several successful works on mineralogy. Died November 26, 1873.

Naumann, (MORITZ ERNST ADOLPH,) a brother of the preceding, and a medical writer, was born at Dresden in 1798. He wrote an important work on clinic medicine, "Handbuch der medicinischen Klinik," (8 vols., 1829–39,) and other works. Died October 19, 1871.

Naun'ton, (Sir ROBERT,) an English statesman, rose to be secretary of state and master of requests under James I. He was the author of "Fragmenta Regalia," or an account of the court of Queen Elizabeth. Died in 1635.

Nausea, nŏw'zâ-â, otherwise called **Unrath**, oon'rât, and **Eckel**, êk'kẹl, (FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born near Würtzburg about 1480. He became preacher to the court at Vienna in 1534, and Bishop of Vienna in 1541. He published several works on theology. Died about 1550.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Nau-sic'a-ą, [Gr. *Ναυσικάα,*] a daughter of Alcinous, King of the Phæacians, showed kindness to Ulysses when he was wrecked on the island of Phæacia, (Corfu.) Tradition adds that she became the wife of Telemachus.

Nau-sic'rą-tēs, [*Ναυσικράτης,*] a Greek comic poet, whose works are not extant. He is classed by some critics among the writers of the middle comedy.

Nauze, La. See LA NAUZE.

Navagero, nâ-vâ-jā'ro, [Lat. NAUGE'RIUS,] (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar and eminent Latin poet, born in Venice in 1483. He passed about four years (1525–28) at Madrid as Venetian ambassador to Charles V., and exercised an important influence on Spanish literature. Having been sent on a mission to France, he died at Blois in 1529. His Latin and Italian poems are admired for their elegance and purity of style.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" MENEGHELLI, "Elogio di A. Navagero," 1813.

Navagero, (BERNARDO,) a Venetian statesman and cardinal, born at Venice in 1507. He was sent as ambassador to France and Germany, and attended the Council of Trent. He wrote a "Life of Pope Paul IV." Died in 1565.

See L. MANIN, "Elogio di Cardinale Navagero," 1814; AUBÉRY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Navailles, de, dẹh nâ'vâl' or nâ'vâ'yẹ, (PHILIPPE **de Montault de Bénac**—dẹh mŏN'tō' dẹh bâ'nâk',) DUC, a French general, born in 1619. He obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1675. Died in 1684.

See "Mémoires de sa Vie," etc., written by himself, 1691.

Navarre or **Navarrese**, DOCTOR. See AZPILCUETA.

Navarre, nâ-vâr'rà, (PEDRO,) a Spanish captain, born in Biscay, was a skilful engineer. He invented or improved the art of undermining, and took the Castello del Ovo at Naples in 1503. In 1514 he entered the service of Francis I. of France. Died in 1528.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Navarrete or **Navarete.** See MUDO, EL.

Navarrete, nâ-vâr-rā'tà, (DOMINGO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish Dominican, born in Old Castile, was a missionary to China in 1646. After his return he was created Archbishop of Saint Domingo in the West Indies. He was the author of a valuable work on the moral, political, and religious condition of the Chinese, entitled "Tratados historicos, etc. de la Monarchia de China," (1676.) Died in 1689.

Navarrete, (Don MARTIN FERNANDEZ,) an eminent Spanish historian and geographer, born at Abalos in 1765. He was appointed in 1823 director of the Hydrographic Institute at Madrid, and in 1837 was made a senator and director of the Academy of History. His principal work is entitled a "Collection of the Voyages and Discoveries made by the Spaniards since the Close of the Fifteenth Century." It is eulogized by Humboldt, and has furnished Irving with material for his "Life of Columbus." He also wrote a "Biography of Cervantes," and assisted in preparing a valuable "Collection of Unpublished Documents for the History of Spain," (unfinished.) He was a member of the Spanish Academy, and proposed a new system of orthography, which was adopted by that institution. Died in 1844.

Navarro, nȧ-vȧr'ro, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish painter, born at Murcia in 1754; died in 1787.

Navarro, (FELIPE,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia about 1680.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Näve or **Naeve**, nā'fẹh, written also **Nefe**, (KASPAR,) a German medical writer, born at Chemnitz in 1514; died about 1580.

Navez, nȧ'vȧ', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Charleroi in 1787, was a pupil of David. He worked mostly at Brussels, and painted many scriptural subjects. He was regarded as the chief of the Belgian Academic school. Died in 1869.

Navier, nȧ'vẹ-ā', (PIERRE TOUSSAINT,) a French physician and chemist, born at Saint-Dizier in 1712, was the discoverer of nitrous ether. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and published several scientific works. Died in 1779.

Navières, de, dẹh nȧ'vẹ-air', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Sedan in 1544; died in Paris in 1616.

Naville, nȧ'vēl', (FRANÇOIS MARC LOUIS,) a Swiss writer on education and moral philosophy, born at Geneva in 1784. Among his works is a "Treatise on Legal Charity," (2 vols., 1836.) Died in 1846.

Nawa'wee, or **Nawawi**, nȧ-wȧ'wee, an Arabian author and saint, whose full name was MOHYI AL-DEEN ABOO ZAKARYA YAHYA BEN SHARAF-AL-NAWAWI. He was born at Nawa, in Arabia, in 1233. He was devout, learned, brave, and patriotic. Of his many works a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Men," and a celebrated manual of jurisprudence, are best known. Died at Nawa, December 20, 1277.

Nāy'lọr, (JAMES,) an English enthusiast, born in Yorkshire in 1616. He became an eloquent preacher of the Society of Friends, after he had served in the army of the Parliament, which he left in 1649. Having fallen into delusions and received acts of worship from some fanatical persons, he was convicted of blasphemy by the Parliament in 1656. He was branded, pilloried, and imprisoned several years. Died in 1660.

See SEWEL, "History of the Quakers;" and article in the "Democratic Review" for March, 1846, (by WHITTIER.)

Nazianzen. See GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

Ne or **Ni**, a name sometimes given to CONFUCIUS, which see.

Neagle, nā'gẹl, (JOHN,) an American artist, chiefly known as a portrait-painter, was born in Boston in 1799. He practised his art in Philadelphia, where he married a daughter of Sully. Among his works are portraits of Washington and Henry Clay. Died in 1865.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Neal, (ALICE B.) See HAVEN, (ALICE.)

Neal, neel, (DANIEL,) a celebrated English dissenter, born in London in 1678. After completing his studies at Utrecht, he became minister of a congregation in Aldersgate Street, London. His principal works are a "History of the Puritans," (in 4 vols.,) and a "History of New England." Died in 1743.

See WILSON, "History of Dissenting Churches."

Nēal, (DAVID DOLLOFF,) an American artist, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 20, 1837. He went to Germany as an art-student, and in 1863 married a daughter of the painter Ainmüller. He was, 1867–76, a pupil of Piloty. In 1876 he won the great medal of the Munich Academy. Among his pictures of interiors are "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "Saint Mark's." His later pictures are mostly portraits, and historical and figure-paintings. Such are the "Retour du Chasse," (1873,) "The Burgermeister," (1873,) "Mary Stuart and Rizzio," (1876,) "Oliver Cromwell visits John Milton," (1883,) "Nuns at Prayer," etc. He has chiefly resided at Munich.

Neal, (JOHN,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born at Portland, Maine, in 1793. His first publications were a series of essays on the works of Byron, which appeared in "The Portico," a monthly magazine. These were soon followed by his novel entitled "Keep Cool," (1817,) "The Battle of Niagara," (1818,) "Goldau, the Maniac Harper," and other poems; also "Logan," (1822,) "Seventy-Six," (1823,) and other novels. In 1824 he visited England, where he contributed a number of able and interesting articles on American literature to "Blackwood's Magazine." After his return, he published the novels of "Rachel Dyer," (1828,) "The Down-Easters," (1833,) "True Womanhood," (1859,) and several other works. In 1870 appeared his "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life." "The elements of poetry," says R. W. Griswold, "are poured forth in his verses with a prodigality and power altogether astonishing; but he is deficient in the constructive faculty." Died at Portland, June 20, 1876.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Neal, (JOSEPH C.,) an American journalist and humorous writer, born at Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1807. Having settled in Philadelphia, he became in 1831 editor of "The Pennsylvanian," and in 1844 of a literary journal entitled "Neal's Saturday Gazette," which soon acquired extensive popularity. He published in 1837 "Charcoal Sketches, or Scenes in a Metropolis," which were received with great favour, and were republished in London. They were followed by "Peter Ploddy, and other Oddities," (1844,) and another series of "Charcoal Sketches." Died in 1848.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Ne-ăl'çēs, [*Νεάλκης*,] a Greek painter, born about 213 B.C., is supposed to have been a native of Sicyon. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and are eulogized by Plutarch and Pliny. One of his principal pieces represents a battle between the Egyptians and the Persians on the Nile.

Neale, neel, (JOHN MASON,) an English theologian and historical writer, born about 1818. He published, besides several books for children, a "History of the Holy Eastern Church," "Mediæval Hymns," (translations,) "Hymns of the Eastern Church," "History of the Jansenists," etc. Died in 1866.

Neale, (LEONARD,) D.D., an American archbishop, born near Port Tobacco, Maryland, October 15, 1746. He was educated in Saint-Omer, France, became a priest and Jesuit, and in 1779 went as a missionary to Demerara, but in 1783 returned to Maryland, and ministered with zeal and success in Philadelphia till 1798, when he became president of Georgetown College. In 1800 he was consecrated Bishop of Gortyna, and Coadjutor of Baltimore, of which see he was promoted to be archbishop in 1815. Died at Georgetown, June 15, 1817.

Neander, nȧ-ȧn'dẹr, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) (changed from **Neumann**,) a German divine and poet, born in Courland in 1724. He was the author of "Spiritual Songs," ("Geistliche Lieder,") which are ranked among the best compositions of that kind in the language. Died in 1802.

See "Bruchstücke von Neanders Leben," Berlin, 1804.

Neander, (JOACHIM,) a German hymn-writer and Calvinistic preacher, born at Bremen about 1650. He published "Covenant Songs," ("Bundeslieder,") and "Psalms of Thanksgiving," ("Dankpsalmen," 1679.) Died in 1680.

Ne-an'dẹr, [Ger. pron. nȧ-ȧn'dẹr,] (JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM,) an eminent German theologian and ecclesiastical historian, of Jewish extraction, was born at Göttingen in 1789. He became in 1812 professor of theology at Berlin, where he devoted himself zealously to the duties of his office and the advancement of Christianity by his numerous writings. Of these the most important is his "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," (in 5 vols., 1843.) Among his other productions we may name "The Emperor Julian and his Times," (1812,) "Memorable Occurrences from the History of Christianity and Christian Life," (3 vols., 1822,) "History of the Planting of the Apostolic Church," (1832,) and "The Life of Jesus Christ in its Historical Relations," (1837,) an able refutation of the well-known work of Strauss. Neander was a member of the Consistory of the province of Brandenburg. His writings have obtained great reputation and influence in foreign countries, as well as in Germany. Died in Berlin in July, 1850.

"Neander still remains beyond doubt the greatest church historian, thus far, of the nineteenth century.

Great, too, especially in this, that he never suffered his renown to obscure at all his sense of the sinfulness and weakness of every human work in this world. With all his comprehensive knowledge, he justly regarded himself as, among many others, merely a forerunner of a new, creative epoch of ever-young Christianity. . . . 'We stand,' he said, 'on the line between the old world and a new, about to be called into being by the ever-fresh energy of the gospel. For a fourth time an epoch in the life of our race is in preparation by means of Christianity.'" (Dr. Schaff's "History of the Apostolic Church.")

See KRABBE, "A. Neander," 1852; "Zum Gedächtniss A. Neander's," Berlin, 1850; HERZOG, "Real-Encyklopädie;" W. FARRELL, "Memorial of A. Neander," 1851; "North British Review" for February, 1851; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1868.

Neander, (MICHAEL,) a German Protestant divine and classical scholar, born in Lower Silesia in 1525, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He wrote a number of Greek and Latin treatises. Died in 1595.

See REINHARD, "De Vita M. Neander," 1756; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAVEMANN, "Mittheilungen aus dem Leben M. Neander's," 1841.

Neander, (MICHAEL,) a learned German physician, born in Misnia in 1529. Among his works we may name a "Synopsis of Weights and Measures according to the Romans, Athenians," etc. Died in 1581.

Ne-ar'chus, [Gr. *Νέαρχος;* Fr. NÉARQUE, nā'ärk',] a celebrated admiral of Alexander the Great, was a native of Crete, or, as some assert, of Amphipolis. About 327 B.C. he set sail from the Indus for the Persian Gulf, and discovered on his passage the mouths of the Euphrates and the Tigris. A detailed account of this voyage is given by Arrian, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by Vincent and other modern geographers. Nearchus, on his return, was received with distinguished favour by Alexander, who assured him that he rejoiced more in the success of the expedition than in having conquered Asia. He also received from his sovereign a golden crown. After the death of Alexander, Nearchus was made governor of Pamphylia and Lycia.

See PLUTARCH, "Vita Alexandri;" VINCENT, "Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates," etc., 1797; GOSSELIN, "Géographie des Grecs."

Néarque. See NEARCHUS.

Nebel, nā'bẹl, (DANIEL,) a German botanist, born at Heidelberg in 1664. He published several works on botany. Died in 1733.

Nebenius, nȧ-bā'ne-ŭs, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German statesman and able writer on political economy, born near Landau in 1784. He was president of the Council of Baden from 1846 to 1848. Among his works is a "Treatise on Public Credit," (1820.) Died in 1857.

Nebi, nēb'ee, an admired Turkish poet of the seventeenth century, flourished under the reign of Mahomet IV.

Ne'bo, called in Assyrian NABIU or NABU, "the prophet," a great divinity of ancient Babylon. He was possibly the same as the Persian Mithra. He was by the Accad people called "the Creator," and among the Assyrians was the god of knowledge and books. He was called "the overseer of the hosts of Heaven and Earth."

Neb-ris-sen'sis, (ANTONIUS,) an eminent Spanish scholar, whose proper name was ANTONIO DE LEBRIXA, (dȧ lȧ-BREE'HȦ,) was born at Lebrixa in 1444. He studied the classics in Italy, and, returning to Spain in 1473, became to that country what Erasmus was to Germany or Budé (Budæus) to France. As professor in the University of Salamanca, he initiated a reform in the method of teaching Latin and Greek. He published a Latin Lexicon, (1492,) a "Lexicon of Civil Law," (1506,) which is highly commended, and grammars of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. About 1514 he became professor of rhetoric at Alcalá. "The men to whom Spain chiefly owes the advancement of useful learning," says Hallam, "were Arias Barbosa and the more renowned Antonio de Lebrixa." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1522.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Ne'brus, [Gr. *Νεβρός,*] an eminent Greek physician, flourished about 580 B.C. He is supposed to have been a native of Cos. When the Amphictyons besieged the town of Crissa, in Phocis, Nebrus assisted in reducing the town by poisoning the water.

Nebti, nĕb'tee, or **Neph'thys,** an ancient goddess of the Egyptians, the sister and companion of Isis, and the wife of the monster Set. She was one of the protectors of the dead.

Neb'u-chad-nez'zar, [Heb. נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר; Fr. NABUCHODONOSOR, nȧ'boo'ko'do'no'zor', or NABOKODROSSOR, nȧ'bo'ko'dro'sor',] King of Babylon, succeeded his father Nabopolassar. He took Jerusalem in 606 B.C., and carried to Babylon many captives, among whom was the prophet Daniel. King Zedekiah having revolted, Nebuchadnezzar took his capital in 588, destroyed the great temple by fire, threw down the walls of the city, and transported the Jewish people to Babylon. He afterwards captured Tyre, conquered Egypt, and became probably the most powerful monarch of that age in the world. Having become too much elated by pride and prosperity, he was, by divine visitation, deprived of his reason and deposed from his throne. Restored to reason and power a short time before his death, he published a pious proclamation of his experience and of his recognition of the King of heaven.

See II. Kings xxv. 1; Daniel i., ii., iii., and iv.; also, SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life and Death of Nebuchadnezzar," 1664.

Necham. See NECKHAM.

Ne'cho [Gr. *Νεκώς, Νεχαώ,* or *Νέχως*] or **Phā'ra-ōh Ne'cho,** King of Egypt, a son of Psammeticus, reigned from 617 to 601 B.C. He was a warlike prince, and defeated Josiah, King of Judah, in battle at Megiddo, but was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar in 606 B.C. at Carchemish.

See BUNSEN, "Egyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte."

Neck, van, vän nĕk, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Naarden in 1635. His master-piece is "Simeon in the Temple holding the Infant Jesus in his Arms." Died at Amsterdam in 1714.

Necker, nek'kẹr or nȧ'kaiR', (ALBERTINE ADRIENNE **de Saussure**—dẹh sō'sür',) a Swiss authoress, born at Geneva in 1766, was a daughter of the naturalist, H. B. de Saussure. She was married to J. Necker, a nephew of the great financier, and a cousin of Madame de Staël, of whom she was an intimate friend. She wrote a "Notice of the Character of Madame de Staël," (1820,) and "Progressive Education," (2 vols., 1828–32.) Died in 1841.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Necker, nek'kẹr, [Fr. pron. nȧ'kaiR',] (JACQUES,) an eminent Swiss financier, and prime minister of France, born at Geneva in September, 1732. On leaving college he became a clerk in a banking-house in Paris, and, having acquired a large fortune as partner of the great banker Thélusson, he retired from business in the prime of life, and aspired to public honours and more brilliant financial achievements. In 1773 he gained the prize offered by the French Academy for a eulogy on Colbert, and published a treatise on the corn-laws, "Sur la Législation des Grains." The disorder of the finances was so alarming that, without regard to official routine, he was appointed director of the treasury in 1776, and director-general of the finances in 1777. By publicity, order, and economy, he restored the public credit and lightened the burdens of the people. His famous *compte rendu* of 1781 (which was the first public exposition of the revenue and expenses of the State) was received with great favour; but his reforms made for him many enemies at court and elsewhere. To defend himself against their intrigues, he asked for a seat in the council, which was refused because he was a Protestant. He immediately resigned, (1781,) and retired to Coppet, on Lake Leman.

In 1784 he published his excellent work "On the Administration of the Finances," of which eighty thousand copies were sold in a few days. The convocation of the States-General was decreed by the royal council in August, 1788. The court was convinced that the skill of Necker was indispensable in the political and financial crisis that followed. He succeeded Brienne as prime

minister, or contrôleur-général of finances, about September 1, 1788, and the next day the funds rose 30 per cent. He favoured the Revolution by granting to the *Tiers-État* a double number of deputies. He is censured for this concession, and for temporizing in the contest between the *Tiers-État* and the other orders after the meeting of the States-General in 1789. The court having adopted more violent measures than he approved, he tendered his resignation, (June 23,) which was not accepted. On the 11th of July he was suddenly dismissed by a note from the king, who ordered him to leave the kingdom privately; and the same night he departed for Brussels. Indignant at his dismissal, the populace of Paris rose in arms, stormed the Bastille, and obtained a bloody triumph over the court. Necker was recalled on the 21st of July, and, when he entered Paris, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the people. His first act was an amnesty for political offences. But he was too conservative to satisfy the popular party, and resigned his office in September, 1790. He passed the rest of his life at Coppet, where he wrote several political and religious treatises. Died in 1804. The highly-gifted Madame de Staël was his daughter.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Vie privée de M. Jacques Necker," 1804; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LANJUINAIS, "Études biographiques sur Antoine Arnauld, P. Nicole et J. Necker," 1823; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" A. L. DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN, "Notice sur Necker," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803, (by SYDNEY SMITH.)

Necker, (LOUIS ALBERT,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1786, was a son of Albertine A. de Saussure-Necker. He published "Le Règne minéral ramené aux Méthodes de l'Histoire naturelle," (2 vols., 1835.)

Nec'kẹr, (NOËL JOSEPH,) a botanist, born in Flanders in 1729, gave special attention to mosses. He wrote, besides other works, a Description of the Wild Plants of France and Belgium, ("Deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ Sylvestres," 2 vols., 1768,) and "Methodus Muscorum," (1771.) Died in 1793.

See P. R. WILLEMET, "Notice sur la Vie de N. J. Necker," 1794.

Necker, (SUSANNE **Curchod**—kür'shō',) an accomplished and literary Swiss lady, born at Crassier in 1739. She was intimate in her youth with Gibbon the historian, who wished to marry her; but his father opposed the match. She was married to M. Necker in 1764. Her *salon* in Paris was the resort of the most eminent authors, including Buffon, Diderot, and D'Alembert. She founded a hospital in Paris which bears her name. She died in 1794, leaving manuscripts which her husband published under the title of "Mélanges," (5 vols., 1798–1802.)

See GIBBON, "Memoirs;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires."

Neck'ẹ-rẹ, de, (LEO RAYMOND,) D.D., a bishop, born at Wevelgham, in Belgium, June 6, 1800, was educated at Roulers and Ghent. In 1817 he emigrated to America, became a Catholic priest in 1822, and soon was made a professor in the seminary at Saint Mary's, Missouri, and superior of the Lazarist Community there. In 1830 he was consecrated Bishop of New Orleans, where he died, September 4, 1833.

Neck'ḥam or **Nec'kam**, written also **Necham**, (ALEXANDER,) an English monk and Latin poet, born at Saint Alban's or Hartford about 1150. He wrote, in elegant Latin, several works, among which is a long scientific and descriptive poem, "De Naturis Rerum." Died in 1227.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria," etc.

Nec-tan'a-bis or **Nec-tan'e-bēs**, [Gr. Νεκτάναβις or Νεκτανέβης,] King of Egypt, began to reign about 360 B.C. He waged war against Artaxerxes III. of Persia, who invaded and conquered Egypt about 350 B.C. Nectanabis was the last king of the Sebennite dynasty.

Nec-tā'rĭ-us, [Νεκτάριος,] a Greek prelate, became Patriarch of Constantinople in 381 A.D. His moderation is said to have been exemplary. He died in 397, and was succeeded by Chrysostom.

Née, nȧ, (FRANÇOIS DENIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris about 1732. He engraved many landscapes and plates for illustrated works, among which is "Tableaux pittoresques de la Suisse." Died in 1818.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Neeb, nāp, (JOHANN,) a German philosopher, born near Hanau in 1767. He published several works on philosophy. Died in 1843.

Needham, need'ạm, (JOHN TURBERVILLE,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in London in 1713, was a Roman Catholic priest. He published "New Microscopical Discoveries," (1745,) and a treatise on generation, in French, "Idée sommaire, ou Vue générale du Système physique et métaphysique sur la Génération," (1780.) He became director of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, where he died in 1781.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary."

Needham, (MARCHMONT,) an English political writer born at Burford in 1620. He supported the cause of the Parliament in his "Mercurius Britannicus," a weekly journal, (1643–47,) and that of the king in his "Mercurius Pragmaticus." In 1649 he again changed sides, and became editor of the "Mercurius Politicus," an organ of the Independents. His most remarkable work was a "Discourse on the Excellency of a Free State over a Kingly Government." Died in 1678.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Needham, (WALTER,) an English anatomist, studied at Oxford, and practised medicine in London. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society about 1667. He wrote an able treatise "De Formato Fœtu." Died in 1691.

Neefs, nāfs, or **Neef**, nāf, (PETER,) THE ELDER, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp about 1565. He excelled in perspective, and in representing the interiors of Gothic churches and convents, illuminated. The figures in his pictures are generally painted by Breughel, Teniers, and others. His "Cathedral of Antwerp" is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1651. His son, PETER MARTIN, THE YOUNGER, imitated his father's style, but did not equal him.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Neele, neel, (HENRY,) an English poet, born in London in 1798, was an attorney. He wrote "Dramatic Scenes," "The Romance of History," and other works. Died in 1828.

Nee'lў, (HENRY ADAMS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Fayetteville, New York, May 14, 1830, graduated at Hobart College in 1849, and became a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1854. In 1867 he was consecrated Bishop of Maine.

Neer, van der, vȧn dẹr nair, (AART or ARNOLD,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1619. His moonlight scenes, winter landscapes, and pictures into which water is introduced, are ranked among the finest productions of the kind. Died in 1683.

Neer, van der, (EGLON HENDRIK,) son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1643. He studied under Vanloo, and attained eminence as a painter of landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces. Died in 1703.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Neercassel, van, vȧn nair'kȧs'sẹl, (JAN,) a Dutch bishop and writer, born at Gorcum in 1623. He was the only Roman Catholic bishop in Holland. He wrote, besides other works, "Amor Pœnitens, seu de recto Usu Clavium," (1683.) Died in 1686.

Nees von Esenbeck, nās fon ā'zẹn-bĕk', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German botanist, born in 1776. He became professor of natural history at Bonn about 1819, and afterwards lectured at Breslau. Among his numerous works are a "Manual of Botany," (2 vols., 1821,) and "Bryologia Germanica," (2 vols., 1823–51.) Died in 1858.

Nees von Esenbeck, (THEODOR FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born near Erbach in 1787. He wrote several botanical works. Died in 1837.

Neff, nĕf, (FÉLIX,) a meritorious Swiss missionary, called "the Apostle of the Alps," was born at Geneva in 1798. He laboured as missionary among the Swiss mountaineers. Died in 1829.

See a "Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps," etc., by WILLIAM S. GILLY, London, 1832; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1833, (by SOUTHEY.)

Nefftzer, nĕft'sẹr, (AUGUSTE,) a French journalist, born at Colmar in 1820. He was assistant editor (1844-57) of the Paris "Presse." Died in 1876.

Nefi, nĕf'ee, a distinguished Turkish satirist, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

Negelein, nā'gẹh-līn', (JOACHIM,) a German theologian and numismatist, born at Nuremberg in 1675; died in 1749.

Neg'ley, (JAMES S.,) an American general, born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. In 1861 he raised a brigade, which he commanded in Tennessee in 1862. He took command of the post of Nashville in September of that year, and led a division at Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863. For his conduct in this battle he was raised to the rank of major-general, in which capacity he served at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Negrelli-Moldelbe, von, fon nà-grel'lee mol-dĕl'-bẹh, (ALOIS,) an engineer, born in the Tyrol in 1799. He constructed the first railroad in Austria, (finished in 1841,) and other railroads. Died in 1858.

Negri. See NEGRO.

Negri, nā'gree, (FRANCESCO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic of Ravenna. He travelled in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and returned home in 1666. The results of his observations appeared in a work entitled "Travels in the North." Died in 1698.

Negri, (FRANCESCO VINCENZO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Venice in 1769. He wrote a "Life of Apostolo Zeno," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Notizie della Vita di F. Negri," 1835; G. J. FONTANA, "Elogio di F. Negri," 1829.

Negri, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary and artist, born at Bologna in 1593. He founded two Academies,—namely, the *Indistinti*, devoted to the arts of design, and the *Indomiti*, (1640.) Died in 1659.

Negri, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Venice in 1494. He died in 1577, leaving "Orationes et Epistolæ," (1579.)

Negri, (GIULIO,) an Italian Jesuit and biographer, born at Ferrara in 1648. He rendered an important service to literary history by his "Storia degli Scrittori Fiorentini," ("History of the Florentine Authors," 1722.) Died in 1720.

Negri or **Neri**, nā'ree, (PIETRO MARTINE,) a skilful Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Cremona, flourished in 1600.

Négrier, nà'grẹ-à', (FRANÇOIS MARIE CASIMIR,) a French general, born at Mans in 1788. He served in Algeria, and was killed in Paris by the insurgents in June, 1848.

Negro, nā'gro, or **Negri**, nā'gree, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist and Reformer, born at Bassano in 1500, embraced Protestantism, and removed to Germany. He published several works. Died about 156c.

See G. B. ROBERTI, "Notizie della Vita e delle Opere di F. Negri," 1839.

Negruzzi, nà-groot'see, (CONSTANTINE,) a Moldavian poet, born in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, a historical poem. Died in 1868.

Ne-he-mī'ah, [Heb. נְחֶמְיָה; Fr. NÉHÉMIE, nà'-à'me',] a Hebrew governor and writer, was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, King of Persia, who appointed him Governor of Judea about 445 B.C. He probably wrote the book of the Old Testament which bears his name.

Néhémie. See NEHEMIAH.

Neher, nā'ẹr, (BERNARD,) a German historical painter, born at Biberach in 1806. He painted frescos at Munich and in the palace of the grand duke at Weimar. These represent scenes from the dramas of Schiller and the works of Goethe.

Nehlig, nà-lèg', (VICTOR,) a French-American painter, born in 1830, in Paris. He was a pupil of Cogniet and Abel de Pujol, and in 1856 came to America. In 1870 he was chosen a National Academician. Among his pictures are "The Artist's Dream," "Pocahontas," "The Captive Huguenot," "Hiawatha and Minnehaha," "Gertrude of Wyoming," and other scenes from American history and tradition.

Neidhardt. See GNEISENAU.

Neidhart von Neuenthal, nīt'hart fon noi'ẹn-tāl', one of the principal German lyric poets of the thirteenth century, was a native of Bavaria. The best collection of his songs is that published by Beneke in his "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Old German Language and Literature."

Neigebaur, nī'gẹh-bŏwr', (JOHANN DANIEL FERDINAND,) a German traveller and writer, born in Silesia in 1783. He published books of travel and descriptions of Italy, France, and other countries of Europe, which are said to be well written. Died March 23, 1866.

Neikter, nīk'tẹr, (JOSEPH FREDERIK,) a Swedish archæologist and writer, obtained the chair of eloquence at Upsal in 1787. Died in 1803.

Nēill, (EDWARD DUFFIELD,) an American author, born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1823. He graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and was for a time a Presbyterian minister, but became an Episcopalian. In 1858 he became chancellor of the University of Minnesota, and in 1872 was made provost of Jesus College, and afterwards president of Macalester College at Minneapolis. He published a "History of Minnesota," "Terra Mariæ," "English Colonization in America," and other works.

Neill, neel, (JAMES GEORGE SMITH,) a British general, born about 1810. He rendered important services in India during the mutiny of the Sepoys, and was killed at the siege of Lucknow, in September, 1857.

Neill, neel, (PATRICK,) a Scottish naturalist and horticulturist, born in 1776. He followed the trade of a printer in Edinburgh, and published a "Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland," (1806,) and "The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden," (1839.) Died in 1851.

Nēil'sọn, (LILIAN ADELAIDE,) an English actress, born near Saragossa, in Spain, March 3, 1850. Till 1862 she lived chiefly on the Continent. Her début was made at Margate in 1865, where her beauty and grace won a very marked success. Her most celebrated part was Juliet. She married Philip Lee in 1872, was divorced in 1877, and died in Paris, August 15, 1880.

Neipperg, von, fon nīp'pĕRG, (ALBRECHT ADAM,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born about 1774. He distinguished himself in several campaigns, and rose to a high rank in the army. He was appointed *cavalier d'honneur* to the empress Maria Louisa about 1815. He is said to have married her secretly. Died in 1829.

Neipperg, von, (WILHELM,) an Austrian field-marshal in the service of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born in 1684, and was the grandfather of the preceding. In 1739 he concluded the disadvantageous peace of Belgrade, and in 1741 was defeated by Frederick the Great at Mollwitz. He retained the favour of his sovereigns, however, and was made imperial counsellor of war, and commander of Vienna. Died in 1774.

Neith, nēth, or **Nit**, nīt, an ancient goddess of the Egyptians, worshipped especially at Sais, and elsewhere in the Delta. She was sometimes identified with Athena.

Nekrasoff, nek-rà'sof, (NIKOLAI,) a Russian poet and Nihilist, born in 1821. He owned and ably conducted the "Sovremennik," ("The Contemporary,") a monthly magazine, by means of which Nihilistic opinions attained a vast currency among the university students. Died in 1877.

Nélaton, nà'là'tôn', (AUGUSTE,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris in 1807, graduated in 1836, and became professor of surgery to the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, in 1851. He published, besides other treatises, "Elements of Pathological Surgery," (5 vols., 1844–61,) which is called a capital work. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1867. He was employed professionally by Napoleon III. Died Sept. 22, 1873.

Neledinsky Meletzky, nà-là-dèn'ske mà-lĕt'skee, (YOORII,) an eminent Russian lyric poet, born in Moscow in 1751. He was patronized by the emperor Paul, who conferred upon him a valuable estate and several honorary distinctions. His songs are among the most admired productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1829.

See GRETCH, "Essai historique sur la Littérature Russe."

Nélée. See NELEUS.

Ne'leŭs, [Gr. *Νηλεύς*; Fr. NÉLÉE, nȧ'lȧ',] a mythical personage, said to be a son of Neptune (or, according to some authorities, of Cretheus) and Tyro. Neleus and his brother Pelias disputed for the throne of Iolchos, which the latter obtained. Neleus afterwards became King of Pylos and the father of Nestor and other sons. According to some writers, he was killed by Hercules.

Neller, nel'lẹr, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German canonist and antiquary, born in 1710; died in 1783.

Nelli, nel'lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian satirical poet of the sixteenth century, was a native of Sienna. His satires were published in 1546.

Nelli, de', dȧ nel'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1661. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," (1753.) Died in 1725.

Nelli, de', (GIAMBATTISTA CLEMENTE,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1725, was a son of the preceding. Among his works is a "Life of Galileo," (1793.) Died in 1793.

Nel'sọn, (DAVID,) an American Presbyterian divine and eloquent preacher, born near Jonesborough, Tennessee, in 1793. He became pastor of a church at Danville, Kentucky, in 1828, and subsequently assisted in founding a college in Marion county, Missouri, of which he was appointed president. His work entitled "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity" enjoys a high reputation, and has passed through numerous editions. Dr. Nelson was an earnest advocate for the abolition of slavery. Died in 1844.

Nel'sọn, (HORATIO,) LORD, a British naval hero and admiral of the first order, born at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, on the 29th of September, 1758, was the son of Rev. Edmund Nelson and Catherine Suckling. He was endowed with great intrepidity and energy, and possessed a generous, impetuous temper. He went to sea about the age of thirteen, served a number of years in the East Indies, and took part in several actions of the American war. In 1779 he became a post-captain, and in 1787 married the widow of Dr. Nisbet, of the island of Nevis. He obtained command of a ship in the Mediterranean fleet in 1793, contributed to the victory over the Spaniards at Saint Vincent in 1797, and was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in the same year. His next enterprise was an attack on Teneriffe, where he was repulsed, with the loss of his right arm.

In 1798 he attempted to intercept the passage of the French armament to Egypt, but missed it, until he overtook it in Aboukir Bay, where in August he gained the decisive battle of the Nile. For this service he was rewarded with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and a pension of £3000. While he was employed on the coast of Naples, (1799,) he became fascinated by the pernicious influence of Lady Hamilton, and tarnished his fame by executing Prince Carraccioli and other republicans, who were sacrificed to the vengeance of the court of Naples. Soon after these events he separated from his wife, who was supplanted in his affections by Lady Hamilton. He was second in command under Sir Hyde Parker of the armament sent against Copenhagen in 1801; but the honour of the victory at the battle of the Baltic is ascribed to Nelson. In the midst of the battle, Parker having made a signal to retreat, Nelson put a spy-glass to his blind eye and exclaimed, "I really don't see the signal." "He had won the day," says Southey, "by disobeying orders." For this success he was raised to the rank of viscount.

War against France having been renewed in 1803, he took the command of the Mediterranean fleet, hoisted his flag on the Victory, and watched the French fleet off Toulon for more than a year. In May, 1805, he sailed for the West Indies in pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve, but was disappointed, and the hostile fleet returned safely to Europe, followed by the English admiral. He then went home and proposed to suspend his active service, but was re-appointed in September, 1805, in accordance with the general wishes of the nation, by whom he was more idolized than almost any other man had been. On the 21st of October, (1805,) with twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, he attacked the combined French and Spanish fleets, of forty ships, under Villeneuve, near Cape Trafalgar. Before the fight began, he gave the famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The English gained a complete victory, but Nelson was mortally wounded by a musket-ball fired from the Redoutable, which was in close proximity to the flag-ship, the Victory. He is eulogized by Southey as "the greatest naval hero of our own and of all former times."

See R. SOUTHEY, "Life of Nelson," 1813; J. S. CLARKE, "Life of Admiral Lord Nelson," 1809; THOMAS PETTIGREW, "Memoirs of Lord Nelson," 1849; J. M. TUCKER, "Memoirs of the Life of Lord Nelson," 1847; JOSEPH ALLEN, "Life of Viscount Nelson," 1853; JOHN CHARNOCK, "Memoirs of Lord Nelson," 1806; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Nelson," 1853; E. FORGUES, "Histoire de Nelson," 1860; ALISON, "History of Europe:" "Quarterly Review" for February, 1810, (by SOUTHEY;) "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1814; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1844; "Westminster Review" for January, 1848.

Nelson, (ROBERT,) an English devotional writer, born in London in 1656. Among his works we may name "The Whole Duty of a Christian," and "Practice of True Devotion." In 1680 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was an intimate friend of Archbishop Tillotson and of Dr. Halley. Died in 1715.

Nelson, (ROGER,) an American general, who served in the Revolutionary war. He represented a district of Maryland in Congress for several terms, (1804–10.) Died in 1815.

Nel'sọn, (SAMUEL,) an Irish patriot, born in 1759, was editor of a political journal called the "Northern Star." He was imprisoned six years, and released after the treaty of Amiens, in 1802.

Nelson, (SAMUEL,) an American judge, born in the State of New York. He became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1845. He concurred in the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case, (1857.) Died December 13, 1873.

Nelson, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at York, in Virginia, in 1738. He was educated at Cambridge, England, and after his return was elected to the Congress of 1775. He was subsequently appointed brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the commonwealth. In 1781 he succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia. Died in 1789.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Nelson, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1825. He served in the navy, and obtained the rank of master in 1854. In September, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the Union army. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862. He was killed in a private quarrel at Louisville in September, 1862, by Jefferson C. Davis.

Ne-me-sĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. NÉMÉSIEN, nȧ'mȧ'zẹ-ȧN',] (MARCUS AURELIUS OLYMPIUS,) a Latin poet, born at Carthage. He lived at the court of the emperor Carus in 283 A.D. His works are lost, except fragments of a poem on hunting, entitled "Cynegetica," the style of which is commended for purity.

Némésien. See NEMESIANUS.

Nem'ẹ-sis, [Gr. *Νέμεσις*, from *νέμω*, to "deal out," to "distribute;" Fr. NÉMÉSIS, nȧ'mȧ'sèss',] a personage of Greek mythology, represented as a daughter of Night or Erebus. She was the goddess of retribution, and the divinity who rectified the errors of partial and capricious Fortune. At Rhammus, in Attica, there was a celebrated temple dedicated to Nemesis.

Ne-me'sĭ-us, [*Νεμέσιος*,] a Greek philosopher, who lived probably between 350 and 450 A.D. He is styled Bishop of Emesa. He wrote an ingenious treatise on physiology and psychology, entitled "On the Nature of Man," (*Περὶ φύσεως ἀνθρώπου*.) It contains a passage which suggests an idea of the circulation of the blood.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica."

Nemours, de, (GASTON DE FOIX,) DUC. See FOIX.

Nemours, de, dẹh nẹh-moor', (HENRI **de Savoie**—dẹh sȧ'vwȧ',) DUC, a French general, a son of Jacques, noticed below, (1531–85,) was born in Paris in 1572. He joined the League about 1588, but entered the service of Henry IV. a few years later. Died in 1632.

Nemours, de, (JACQUES **d'Armagnac**—dȧR'mȧn'yȧk',) DUC, born about 1437, was a son of Bernard d'Armagnac. In 1465 he joined the league of the *Bien*

public against Louis XI. He was executed, on a charge of treason, in 1477.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" BARANTE, "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne."

Nemours, de, (JACQUES DE SAVOY,) DUC, a distinguished French general, born in Champagne in 1531, was the son of Philip, Duc de Génevois and de Nemours, whose sister Louise was the mother of King Francis I. He fought against the Protestants in the civil war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Saint-Denis, in 1567. He opposed the ambitious designs of the Guise family, and took no part in the civil war between the League and the king. Died in 1585.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Nemours, de, (LOUIS D'ARMAGNAC,) DUC, a French military commander, born about 1472, was a son of Jacques, noticed above. He served in Italy against the Spaniards, and was made Viceroy of Naples by Louis XII. He was killed in the battle of Cerignola, while opposing Gonsalvo de Córdova, (1503.) He was the last of the family of Armagnac, and the duchy of Nemours was given to Gaston de Foix in 1505.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-GELAIS, "Histoire de Louis XII."

Nemours, de, (LOUIS CHARLES PHILIPPE RAPHAEL **d'Orléans**—dor'lā'ôn',) DUC, a French prince, a son of King Louis Philippe, was born in 1814. He was chosen King of Belgium by a congress of that nation in 1831, but was compelled by his father to decline the offer. He served in the army in Algeria, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. After the death of his elder brother (1842) he was recognized as future regent in case the king should die during the minority of his heir, the Count of Paris. On the abdication of Louis Philippe (1848) he waived his claim to the regency in favour of the Duchess of Orléans, whom he attended when she presented herself, with her son, before the Chamber of Deputies.

See A. PASCAL, "Le Duc de Nemours, son Passé et son Avenir politique," 1842.

Nemours, de, (MARIE D'ORLÉANS,) DUCHESSE, daughter of the Duke of Longueville, was born in 1625, and married in 1657 to Henry of Savoy, Duke of Nemours. She died in 1707, leaving interesting "Memoirs" of her life and times, which were published in 1709.

See VILLEFORE, "Vie de Madame de Longueville;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Nen'nĭ-us, one of the early British chroniclers, is stated by some writers to have lived in the seventh, and by others in the ninth, century. He was the author of a "History of the Britons," ("Historia Britonum," or "Elogium Britanniæ,") first published in Gale's "Collection of English Historians," (1691.)

See WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica Literaria."

Néobar, nā'o'bär', (CONRAD,) a learned printer, of German extraction, was patronized by Francis I. in Paris. Died in 1540.

Ne'o-phron, [*Νεόφρων,*] an Athenian tragic poet, flourished in the fifth century B.C. Only small fragments of his works are extant.

Néoptolème. See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Ne-op-tol'ę-mus, [Gr. *Νεοπτόλεμος;* Fr. NÉOPTOLÈME, nā'op'to'lăm',] also called **Pyrrhus,** a fabulous Greek warrior, was a son of Achilles. He was one of the heroes concealed in the wooden horse at the siege of Troy. According to Virgil, he killed Priam at the capture of Troy, ("Æneid," book ii. 546.) In the distribution of captives, he obtained Andromache, widow of Hector.

Neoptolemus, a Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander he became governor of Armenia, and united with Antipater in a hostile movement against Perdiccas and Eumenes. He was killed in battle by Eumenes, whom he encountered in single combat, about 320 B.C.

Neoptolemus, King of Epirus, was a cousin-german of Alexander the Great. He began to reign in 302 B.C. He was assassinated by order of the celebrated Pyrrhus, who became king.

Nepair or **Neper.** See NAPIER, (JOHN.)

Népomucène. See NEPOMUK.

Nepomucenus. See NEPOMUK.

Nepomuk, nā'po-mook', or **Nepomucky,** nà-po-moots'kee, [Lat. NEPOMUCE'NUS; Fr. NÉPOMUCÈNE, nā'po'mü'sàn',] (JOHN,) the patron saint of Bohemia, born at Nepomuk about 1330. Having given offence to King Wenzel, he was drowned, by his orders, in the Moldau, (1383.) He was canonized by Pope Innocent XIII. in 1721.

See BALBINUS, "Vita Nepomuceni," 1680; JOHANNEAUD, "Jean Népomucène," 1851; PASSI, "Vita di S. Giovanni Nepomuceno," 1729.

Ne'pos, (CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar. He was an intimate friend of Cicero and Atticus, and dedicated to the latter his "Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum," ("Lives of the Illustrious Generals.") This work, which is his only one extant, is distinguished for the purity and graceful simplicity of its style, and has been generally adopted as a class-book in schools and colleges.

See J. C. F. BAEHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nepos, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) was created Emperor of the West, A.D. 473, by Leo X., the Emperor of the East. He concluded a peace with Euric, King of the Visigoths, to whom he ceded a portion of Gaul. In 475 Orestes, a native of Pannonia, marched against Nepos, defeated him, and proclaimed his own son Romulus Emperor of the West. In 480 Nepos was assassinated at Salona.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Nep'tune, [Lat. NEPTU'NUS,] the god of the sea, a Roman divinity, identified with the Posei'don of the Greek mythology. He was said to be a son of Saturn and Rhea, the brother of Jupiter, and the father of Triton. His wife was Amphitrite. He was regarded as equal in dignity to Jupiter, but inferior in power. The poets feigned that he once conspired with Apollo and Juno against Jupiter, that he built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, and that he resented the perfidy of that king by fighting against the Trojans at the siege of Troy. Neptune and Minerva disputed for the possession of Attica, or for the honour of naming its capital, and the gods decided that the preference should be given to the one who should bestow on man the most valuable gift. Neptune, with a stroke of his trident, produced the war-horse, and Minerva created the olive, which was judged to be the more useful of the two. He is also fabled to have disputed with Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva for the sovereignty of several other countries. The symbol of his power was the trident, with which he shook the solid land and controlled the stormy sea. The poets describe him as riding in a chariot drawn by horses on the surface of the sea, the waves of which subside at his approach, and attended by a retinue of marine monsters which play around him. Besides his residence on Olympus, he had a fine palace in the depth of the sea near Ægæ.

Neptunus. See NEPTUNE.

Nera'tius (ne-rā'shĭe-us) **Pris'cus,** a Roman jurist under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, whose favour and patronage he enjoyed. He was the author of numerous books on the Roman law, which have been often quoted by later jurists.

See SICKEL, "De Neratio Prisco," 1788.

Neraz, nà'râz', (JEAN CLAUDE,) D.D., a bishop, born at Anse, (Rhône,) in France, January 12, 1829, studied divinity in Lyons, became in 1853 a Catholic priest in Texas, and in 1881 was consecrated Bishop of San Antonio.

Nerciat, de, dęh nĕr'se'ā', (ANDRÉ ROBERT ANDREA,) a French *littérateur,* born at Dijon in 1739. He wrote several licentious novels. About 1790 he emigrated to Naples, and gained the favour of Queen Caroline. Died in 1800.

Nérée. See NEREUS.

Nérée, nā'rā', (R. J.,) a French poet, lived in the time of Henry IV., and wrote a drama entitled "The Triumph of the League," (1607.)

Ne're-ids, [Gr. *Νηρηίδες,* sing. *Νηρεΐς;* Lat. NERE'IDES; Fr. NÉRÉIDES, nā'rā'ĕd',] the daughters of Nereus, were sea-nymphs or mermaids of Greek mythology. The number of the Nereids was fifty. Among them were Amphitrite and Thetis, the mother of Achilles. The Ne-

reids were represented originally as beautiful maidens, and sometimes as half woman and half fish.

Ne're-is or **Ne-re'ĭ-ne**, a name given to each of the NEREIDS, which see.

Ne'reŭs, [Gr. Νηρεύς; Fr. NÉRÉE, nā'rā',] a marine divinity of classic mythology, called a son of Pontus and the Earth, and the father of the Nereids. He was represented as a wise and prophetic old man of the sea, at the bottom of which he lived. The poets feigned that he could assume various forms, like Proteus, and would only reveal the future when, having exhausted his powers of transformation, he was reduced to his original shape. Hercules is said to have seized him and extorted from him some secret respecting the golden apples of the Hesperides.

Neri. See NEGRI, (PIETRO MARTINE.)

Neri, nā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian chemist, born at Florence, lived about 1570–90. He wrote a work "On the Art of making Glass," (1592,) often reprinted.

Neri, [Lat. NE'RIUS,] (FILIPPO,) called SAINT PHILIP NERI, an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1515. He founded about 1548 the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory, the members of which, without taking a monastic vow, were required to live in the exercise of devotion and charity and apply themselves to theological studies. He was the first to introduce the musical entertainments called oratorios, from their being performed in a chapel or oratorio. He died in 1595, and Baronius, afterwards cardinal, succeeded him as general of the order. Neri was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

See F. W. FABER, "Spirit and Genius of Saint Philip Neri," 1850; A. GALLONIO, "Vita beati Philippi Nerii," Rome, 1600; "Vita Ph. Nerii," Munich, 1611; L. BERTRAND, "Vida y Hechos de S. Felipe Neri," 1613; P. G. BACCI, "Vita di S. Filippo Neri," 1622; A. VASQUEZ, "S. Felipe Neri Epitome de sua Vida," 1651; D. M. MANNI, "Raggionamenti sulla Vita di F. Neri," 1786; "Vie de Saint-Philippe de Neri," (anonymous,) 1847.

Neri, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Bologna about 1660; died in 1726.

Neri, (POMPEO,) an Italian jurist and political economist, of high reputation, was born at Florence in 1707. He was professor of public law at Pisa, from which he removed to Florence in 1758. He founded the Tuscan Academy of Botany, and wrote on currency, etc. Died in 1776.

See A. RIDOLFI, "Elogio di P. Neri," 1817.

Néricault-Destouches. See DESTOUCHES.

Nerius. See NERI, (FILIPPO.)

Nerli, nĕR'lee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1485, was a senator and an adherent of the Medici. He wrote a "History of Florence from 1215 to 1537," which was first published in 1728. Died in 1556.

See a "Life of Nerli" prefixed to his History.

Ne'ro, (CAIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman soldier, who in 214 B.C. commanded a force of cavalry in the war against Hannibal. In 212 B.C. he commanded in Spain against Hasdrubal. In 207 he was one of the consuls, and defeated Hannibal, after which he joined his forces with those of Marcus Livius, his colleague, and on the river Metaurus totally defeated the Carthaginian army under Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, who was slain in the battle. This was one of the most important battles in universal history. It virtually ended the second Punic war, and saved Rome. Nero cut off the head of Hasdrubal and threw it into Hannibal's camp. Livius had the honour of a triumph for this victory, but historians generally have given to Nero the principal credit.

Ne'ro, [Fr. NÉRON, nā'rŏN'; It. NERONE, nā-ro'nā,] (LUCIUS DOMITIUS,) the sixth of the Roman emperors, born in 37 A.D., was the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. His mother, after becoming a widow, having married her uncle the emperor Claudius, the latter adopted Nero and gave to him his daughter Octavia in marriage, adding to his name that of Claudius Drusus. On the death of Claudius, who was poisoned by Agrippina, A.D. 54, Nero was proclaimed emperor, to the exclusion of Britannicus, the son of Claudius. The counsels of Seneca and Burrus, who were placed at the head of government, had for a time a salutary effect upon Nero, and the first years of his rule were marked by kindness and justice; but his evil passions eventually prevailed, and the remainder of his reign was signalized by a series of atrocities. Becoming jealous of Britannicus, he caused him to be poisoned, and, having soon after formed an attachment to Poppæa, murdered his mother at her instigation and made her his wife. He next caused Octavia, whom he had divorced, to be put to death. In A.D. 64 Rome was nearly destroyed by a fire which Nero was accused of having kindled. It was said that he amused himself, while viewing the conflagration, with reciting verses descriptive of the fall of Troy. In order to remove suspicion from himself, he charged the crime upon the Christians, many of whom were in consequence subjected to the most cruel tortures. A conspiracy formed against the tyrant, A.D. 65, was discovered, and many distinguished citizens were executed, among whom were Lucan and Seneca. Soon after this, Vindex and Galba revolted against the emperor, who, on hearing of their defection and that of the prætorian guards, destroyed himself, with the assistance of a servant, A.D. 68.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" SUETONIUS, "Vita Neronis;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DENIS DIDEROT, "Essai sur les Règnes de Claude et de Néron," 2 vols., 1782.

Nero, a Roman prince, born about 7 A.D., was the eldest son of Germanicus and Agrippina. After the death of Drusus, the son of Tiberius, Nero was the next heir to the throne. He was put to death in 29 A.D., at the instigation of Sejanus, who contrived to excite the suspicion of Tiberius against Nero.

Nero, del, dĕl nā'ro, or **Negro**, nā'gro, (ANDALONE,) an Italian astronomer, born at Genoa about 1270. He taught astronomy at Rome and Naples. He is highly praised by Boccaccio, who was his pupil. Died after 1342.

See GINGUENÉ. "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Néron. See NERO.

Neroni, nā-ro'nee, or **Negroni**, nā-gro'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) called RICCIO, an Italian painter, born at Sienna; died in 1573.

Neroulos, ne-roo'los, (YAKOVAKIS RIZOS,) a modern Greek poet and minister of state, was born in Constantinople in 1778. He wrote several tragedies, and a "Modern History of Greece," (1828.) About 1834 he became minister of public instruction in Greece, and in 1841 minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1850.

Neruda, nā-roo'dā, (JOHANN,) a Bohemian poet, one of the founders of the modern Czech literature, was born at Prague in 1834. He became a journalist and feuilletonist, and published "Knihy Versú," ("Book of Verses," 1868,) and "Kosmické Písně," ("Cosmic Songs," 1879.)

Neruda, (WILHELMINE,) the most famous member of a distinguished family of violinists, born at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1840. When very young she appeared in concerts given by her family, which consisted of her father, two brothers, and two sisters. In 1864 she won a great reputation in Paris. About the same time she married Ludwig Normann, a Swiss musician, and she has since appeared in London and Paris alternately every season.

Nerva, (COCCEIUS.) See COCCEIUS.

Ner'va, (MARCUS COCCEIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Umbria in 32 A.D. He was consul with Vespasian in 71, and with Domitian in 90 A.D. On the death of Domitian, in the year 96, he was proclaimed emperor by the army and the people. His administration was mild and liberal. He recalled exiles who had been banished by former emperors, and enforced penalties against informers. He made and performed a vow that he would not put any senator to death. His mutinous prætorian soldiers compelled him to permit the execution of the assassins of Domitian. He adopted Trajan as his son and successor, and died in 98 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viribus illustribus;" J. J. DE BARRETT, "Histoire des deux Règnes de Nerva et de Trajan," 1790.

Nerval, de, dĕh nĕR'văl', (GÉRARD,) or **Gérard Labrunie**, (lă'brü'ne',) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1808. He made a good translation of Goethe's "Faust," (1828,) wrote verses, comedies, etc., aided

Alexander Dumas in several works, and contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He fell in love with Jenny Colon, an actress, and became subject to a modified form of insanity, which did not much impair his genius. Among his works is "Les Illuminés, ou les Précurseurs du Socialisme," (1852.) He died by suicide in 1855. "That which he wrote," says Édouard Thierry, "was simple and excellent, ingenious and perfectly natural."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nervesa, nĕr-vā'sȧ, (GASPARO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born in Friuli, was a pupil of Titian. He lived about 1540.

Nes, van, vȧn nĕs, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1588; died in 1650.

Nes'bit or **Nis'bet,** (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1672. He wrote a work "On Heraldry," (2 vols., 1722–42.) Died in 1725.

Nesimee or **Nesimi,** nĕs'e-mee, a celebrated Turkish philosopher and free-thinker, flourished in the fifteenth century.

Nesle, de. See DENESLE.

Nesmond, de, dẹh nĕs'mȯN', (HENRI,) a French prelate and eloquent preacher, born at Bordeaux about 1645. He became Bishop of Montauban in 1687, and Archbishop of Toulouse in 1719. In 1710 he succeeded Fléchier in the French Academy. He wrote agreeable verses. Died in 1727.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Nesse, nĕss, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Yorkshire in 1621. Having been ejected in 1662, he removed to London in 1675, and preached in that city about thirty years. He wrote, besides other works, "The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament," (4 vols., 1690.) Died in 1705.

See WILSON, "History of Dissenting Churches."

Nessel, nes'sẹl, (EDMOND,) a distinguished Flemish physician, born at Liege in 1658; died in 1731.

Nessel, nes'sẹl, [Lat. NESSE'LIUS,] (MARTIN,) a German teacher and Latin poet, born in Moravia in 1607; died about 1680.

Nesselius. See NESSEL.

Nesselrode, von, fon nes'sẹl-ro'dẹh, (CHARLES ROBERT,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, of German extraction, was born in December, 1780, at Lisbon, where his father was Russian minister. He acquired in the early part of his life the confidence of Alexander I., and was sent to Paris as councillor of the embassy in 1807. Soon after this date he obtained a high office in the department of foreign affairs. He took an important part in the negotiations which united Russia and other powers in a coalition against Napoleon. In 1816 he became minister of foreign affairs. Having held that post forty years, under three successive emperors, he resigned in 1856. Died in March, 1862.

See CAPEFIGUE, "Diplomates Européens;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" BALLEYDIER, "Histoire de l'Empereur Nicolas;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Nesselrode, par un Homme de Rien," 1844.

Nessi, nĕs'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born at Como in 1741. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on Obstetrics, which was translated into several languages. Died in 1821.

Nes'sus, [Gr. *Νέσσος,*] a Centaur, who, according to the fable, attempted to ravish Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, by whom he was killed with a poisoned arrow. The tunic of Nessus was said to have caused the death of Hercules.

Nes'tor, [Gr. *Νέστωρ;* It. NESTORE, nĕs-to'rȧ,] a celebrated Grecian hero, said to have been a son of Neleus, a grandson of Neptune, and a king of Pylos, was sometimes called "the Pylian Sage." According to tradition, he was an intimate friend of Hercules, took part in the battle of the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, in the Calydonian hunt, and in the Argonautic expedition. He was a prominent leader in the Trojan war, although he was then past his prime; and he was highly esteemed as a counsellor by Agamemnon and the other chiefs. He is described by Homer as excelling alike in courage, wisdom, and eloquence, and is said to have ruled over three generations of men. He had several sons, among whom was Antilochus.

Nestor, nĕs'tor, a Russian chronicler, called "the father of Russian history," was born at Kief about 1056. Several editions of his "Chronicle" have been published, the best of which is that of Schlözer, entitled "Russian Annals," ("Russischer Annalen," 1802.) Died about 1116.

See POGODINE, "Recherches historiques sur Nestor," 1839; GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Nestore, nĕs-to'rȧ, (DIONISIO,) an Italian scholar of the fifteenth century, a native of Novara, was the author of a vocabulary of the Latin tongue, entitled "Onomasticon."

Nes-to'rĭ-us, the founder of the sect of Nestorians, was born at Germanicia, in Syria, near the end of the fourth century. Having become a popular preacher, he was elected Patriarch of Constantinople in 428 A.D. He occasioned a schism by objecting to call the Virgin Mary *the mother of* God. The dispute was fomented by Cyril of Alexandria, who became a violent adversary of Nestorius. A council was called at Ephesus by the emperor Theodosius in 431; and, before the arrival of John of Antioch and several other bishops, Nestorius was deposed, on a charge of blasphemy. He was afterwards banished to an oasis in Egypt. The Nestorians became numerous in the East, and still exist as a distinct sect in Koordistan and Mesopotamia.

See PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" SARTORIUS, "De Nestorio Hæresiarcha;" L. DOUCIN, "Histoire du Nestorianisme," 1697.

Neto, nȧ'to, (JOSE SEBASTIÃO,) a Portuguese cardinal, born in 1841. In 1879 he was appointed Bishop of Angola, in Africa, in 1883 he was named Patriarch of Lisbon, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

Netscher, nĕt'shẹr, (CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1670, was a son of the following. He painted portraits with success. Died in 1722.

Netscher, nĕt'shẹr, (KASPAR,) an eminent German painter, born at Heidelberg in 1639. He excelled in portraits and conversation-pieces, and imitated to perfection the lustre of velvet and satin. He is regarded as equal in most points to Terburg and Douw. Died in 1684. His sons, CONSTANTIN and THÉODORE, were likewise good portrait-painters.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Allemands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Netscher, [Fr. pron. nĕt'shaiR',] (THÉODORE,) a portrait-painter, son of the preceding, was born at Bordeaux about 1664. He worked in Paris and London. Died in 1732.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nettelbladt, net'tẹl-blȧt', (DANIEL,) a German jurist, born at Rostock in 1719, became director of the University of Halle. He wrote, among other works, a "System of Universal Natural Jurisprudence." Died in 1791.

Nettelbladt, von, fon net'tẹl-blȧt', sometimes written **Nettleblad**t, (CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a Swedish jurist, born at Stockholm in 1696; died in 1775.

Nettement, nĕt'mȯN', (ALFRED FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1805. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Revolution of July, 1830," (2 vols., 1833,) and a "History of French Literature under the Reign of Louis Philippe." Died in 1869.

Net'tẹr, (THOMAS,) surnamed WALDENSIS, an English monk, noted as an opponent of Wickliff. He was privy councillor and confessor to Henry V. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1430.

Nettleton, net'tẹl-tọn, (ASAHEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Killingworth, Connecticut, in 1783, was distinguished as a preacher and revivalist. Died in 1844.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Neubauer, noi'bŏw'ẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant minister and writer, born at Magdeburg in 1705; died about 1748.

Neubauer, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN,) a German musician and composer, born in Bohemia in 1760; died in 1795.

Neubeck, noi'bek, (VALERIUS WILHELM,) a German poet and physician, born at Arnstadt in 1765, was the author of a poem entitled "The Fountains of Health, or Mineral Springs," ("Die Gesundbrunnen," 1794,) esteemed one of the best didactic poems in the German language. He practised for many years at Steinau. Died in 1850.

See SCHLEGEL, "Charaktere und Kritiken;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Neuenar, von, fon noi'ẹn-aʀ', [Lat. NUENA'RIUS or NEVENA'RIUS,] (HERMANN,) COUNT, a learned German prelate, born in the duchy of Juliers in 1491. He was a patron of literature, and wrote various works. Died in 1530.

Neufchâteau. See FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHÂTEAU.

Neuhauss, van, vän noi'hŏwss, [Lat. NEUHU'SIUS,] (EDON,) a German scholar and writer, born at Steinfurt, in Westphalia, in 1581. Among his works are "Manes Nassovii," a poem, (1620,) and "Fatidica Sacra," (1635–48.) Died in 1638.

See REINER NEUHUSIUS, "Vita E. Neuhusii," 1677.

Neuhauss, van, (REGNIER,) a poet and philologist, born at Leeuwarden in 1618, was a son of the preceding. Died about 1680.

Neuhof, noi'hof, (THEODOR,) BARON OF, a German adventurer, born in Westphalia. In 1735 he was invited by the Corsicans, at that time oppressed by the Genoese, to assume the chief power in their country, and the following year was crowned king. Being unable, however, to maintain himself against the Genoese and French, he took refuge in England, where he died in 1756.

Neuhusius. See NEUHAUSS.

Neukirch, noi'kĕĕʀK, (BENJAMIN,) a German poet, born in Silesia in 1665. He published "Select Poems," satires, and a poetical translation of Fénelon's "Télémaque." Died in 1729.

Neukomm, von, fon noi'kom, (SIGISMUND,) a German musician and composer, born at Saltzburg in 1778, was a pupil of the celebrated Haydn. He passed several years in Paris in the service of Talleyrand. He was an excellent organist. He composed a number of oratorios, operas, and other works. Among his master-pieces are the oratorios of "David" and "Mount Sinai." Died in 1858.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Neumann, noi'mȧn, (BALTHASAR,) a German architect, born at Eger in 1687. He designed many churches and palaces. Died in 1753.

Neumann, (CASPAR,) a German theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Breslau in 1648. He wrote "Genesis Linguæ Sanctæ Veteris Testamenti," (1696,) "Pith or Marrow of all Prayers," ("Kern aller Gebete,") and other works. Died in 1715.

See TACKEN, "Leben Neumanns," 1741.

Neumann, (FRANZ ERNST,) a German natural philosopher, born in Ukermark in 1798. He became professor of physics at Königsberg in 1826, and gained distinction by his researches in crystallography, the theory of light, etc.

Neumann, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and *littérateur*, born in Berlin in 1787. He was associated with his friend Varnhagen von Ense in the composition of the "Almanac of the Muses," and other works. He translated Macchiavelli's "History of Florence." Died in 1834.

Neumann, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Hertz, near Merseburg, in 1661. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg. Died in 1709

Neumann, new'mȧn, (JOHN NEPOMUCENE,) D.D., an eminent bishop, born in Srachatic, Bohemia, March 20, 1811. He was educated at Budweis and Prague, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1836, and in 1852 was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia. Died in Philadelphia, January 5, 1860. Bishop Neumann was distinguished for piety, learning, and humility, and was a member of the Redemptorist order.

Neumann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and historian, born near Bamberg in 1798. He published numerous works, among which are "Asiatic Studies," (1837,) a "History of the British Empire in India," (2 vols., 1857,) and a "History of the United States," (Berlin, 3 vols., 1865.) Died in March, 1870.

Neumann, (KARL GEORG,) a German medical writer and poet, born at Gera in 1774. He became professor of medicine in Berlin in 1818. Among his works is "Specielle Pathologie und Therapie," (4 vols., 1837.) Died in 1850.

Neumann, (KASPAR,) a German chemist, born in 1682 or 1683, became professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Berlin. He wrote a number of scientific treatises, which were translated into English. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1737.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Neumark, noi'mark, (GEORG,) a German poet and musician, born at Mühlhausen (Thuringia) in 1621. He was living in great destitution at Hamburg, when his talents attracted the notice of Rosenkrantz, the Swedish ambassador, who made him his secretary. He afterwards became librarian and secretary of the archives at Weimar, where he died in 1681. He is chiefly celebrated for the beautiful hymn "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten," a translation of which is to be found in the "Lyra Germanica."

Neumayr von Flessen-Seilbitz, noi'mīʀ fon flĕs'-sẹn sīl'bĭts, (ANTON,) a German critic and able writer on art, was born in Vienna in 1772. He passed many years in Italy, and wrote, in Italian, besides other works, a "Historical and Critical Memoir on Painting," (1811,) "The German Artists," (6 vols., 1819–23,) and a "Life of Albert Dürer," (1823.) Died in 1840.

Neureuther, noi'roi'tẹr, (EUGEN,) an eminent German designer, born at Munich in 1806. Among his works are illustrations of the poems of Goethe, Wieland, and other German authors. Died March 23, 1882.

Neuville. See HYDE DE NEUVILLE.

Neuville, de, deh nuh'vèl', (ALPHONSE MARIE ADOLPHE,) a French painter of military subjects, was born at Saint-Omer, May 31, 1836. Apart from his numerous and well-known war-pictures, he has been successful as an illustrator of books. Died in 1885.

Neuville, de, deh nuh'vèl', (CHARLES FREY,) a French Jesuit, eminent as a pulpit orator, born in the diocese of Coutances in 1693; died in 1774.

Neuvillé, de, deh nuh'vẹ'yȧ', (DIDIER PIERRE CHICANAU,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1720. He published "The Philosophic Dictionary," (1751,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Neuwied, PRINCE OF. See MAXIMILIAN

Nevada, ne-vȧ'dȧ, (EMMA,) the stage-name of Miss EMMA **Wixom**, an American singer, born at Nevada City, California, in 1861. She first appeared upon the stage at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in 1880, and later sang with great success in the principal European cities.

Nẹ-vay', (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born at Forfar, January 28, 1792. He published several volumes of verse, and died in May, 1870.

Nevenarius. See NEUENAR.

Nevers, de, deh nẹh-vaiʀ', (LOUIS **de Gonzague**—deh gôN'zȧg',) DUC, a French commander, born in 1539. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil war, and in the reign of Henry III. was one of the chiefs of the League. In 1590 he entered the service of Henry IV., who gave him command of an army. Died in 1595.

See TURPIN, "Histoire de Louis de Gonzague," 1789; BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Nevers, de, (PHILIPPE JULIEN MANCINI MAZARINI,) DUC, born in Rome in 1641, was a nephew of Cardinal Mazarin, and a brother of Hortense Mancini. He enjoyed the favour of Louis XIV., who appointed him lieutenant-general of Nivernais. He wrote agreeable verses, and was noticed by Voltaire in his Catalogue of the writers of the age of Louis XIV. Died in 1707.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Neveu, nẹh-vuh', (MATTHIAS,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1647, was a pupil of Gerard Douw Died after 1718.

Nevil. See NEVILLE.

Nevile or **Nevyle**, nĕv'il, (ALEXANDER,) an English classical scholar, born in Kent in 1544, was secretary to Archbishop Parker. His paraphrase of the "Œdipus" of Seneca is highly eulogized by Warton. Died in 1614.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Nevile or **Neville**, (HENRY,) an English writer, born in 1620, embraced the republican cause, and became a member of the council of state, but resigned on the usurpation of Cromwell. He was the author of "Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government." Died in 1694.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Nev'ille, (HENRY,) an English actor, born in Manchester, June 20, 1837. He went very early upon the stage, and won great distinction as a versatile and able comedian. He has also written "The Stage: its Past and Present," and several plays.

Neville, (RICHARD CORNWALLIS and RICHARD GRIFFIN.) See BRAYBROOKE, LORD.

Neville or **Nevil**, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Canterbury. He became a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1570, master of Trinity College in 1593, and Dean of Canterbury in 1597. He expended £3000 or more on a building for Trinity College, called Nevil's Court. Died in 1615.

Nĕv'in, (JOHN WILLIAMSON,) D.D., a distinguished American divine and theological writer, of the (German) Reformed Church, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He became president of the theological seminary at Mercersburg in 1841, and later was president of Franklin and Marshall College. He published "The Anxious Bench," (1843,) "The Mystical Presence," (1846,) "History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism," (1847,) and "Anti-Christ, or the Spirit of Sect and Schism," (1848,) and translated several theological works from the German. He was editor for a time of the "Mercersburg Review," and was a distinguished exponent of the "Mercersburg theology." Died June 6, 1886.

Nevin, (ROBERT J.,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of J. W. Nevin, was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1839. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College in 1859, served in the Federal army, 1862–65, graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1867, and was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1869. He founded the beautiful church of "Saint Paul's within the Walls" at Rome, (Italy,) and became its rector. Among his works are "The Conference at Bonn," (1875,) and "Saint Paul's within the Walls," (1878.)

Nevizan, nȧ-vĕd-zȧn' or nĕv-e-zȧn', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist, born at Asti. He published "Sylvæ Nuptialis Libri sex," (1521,) a curious work, often reprinted. Died in 1540.

New'bẹr-rў, (JOHN STRONG,) M.D., LL.D., an American geologist, born at Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1846, and at Cleveland Medical College in 1848. He also studied at the École de Médecine and the École des Mines, Paris. He was United States geologist, 1855–60, served in the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861–65, and in 1866 became professor of geology in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York city. He was also State geologist for Ohio, 1869–79. He is author of many volumes of "Reports," geological and palæontological, besides a great number of pamphlets and scientific papers.

Newborough or **Newburgh**, nū'bŭr-ẹh, [Lat. NEUBRIGENSIS,] (WILLIAM OF,) an English chronicler, born in Yorkshire in 1136, wrote a "History of England," (in Latin,) beginning with the Norman conquest and brought down to 1197.

Newcastle. See CAVENDISH, (WILLIAM.)

Newcastle, nū-kas'ẹl, (HENRY PELHAM CLINTON,) DUKE OF, born in London in 1811, was the eldest son of Henry, Duke of Newcastle. He was styled Earl of Lincoln until the death of his father, (1851,) and entered Parliament in 1832. For a short time in 1846 he was chief secretary for Ireland. In 1852 he became secretary for the colonies in Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry. He was appointed secretary of war in 1854. As war minister he was so much censured for the discomforts and disasters of the army in the Crimea in 1854 that he resigned, or was removed, in 1855. In June, 1859, he accepted office as colonial secretary in the Liberal ministry of Palmerston. He was the attendant and chief counsellor of the Prince of Wales in his visit to Canada and the United States in 1860. Died in 1864.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1864.

Newcastle, (HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON,) fourth DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1785. He inherited the title of duke at the death of his father. He was a Tory, and an opponent of the Reform bill of 1832. He died in 1851, leaving a son, Henry, fifth Duke of Newcastle.

Newcastle, (THOMAS PELHAM,) DUKE OF, an English Whig minister of state, born in 1693, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Sussex. His mother was a sister of John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, who, dying in 1711, left a princely fortune to the subject of this article. In 1715 he was created Duke of Newcastle, and in 1724 appointed secretary of state. In 1754 he was promoted to the office of first lord of the treasury, (or premier,) which was then vacated by the death of his brother, Henry Pelham. He resigned reluctantly in November, 1756, and, after a ministerial crisis, formed a coalition with Pitt, and was again prime minister, or co-ordinate chief minister, from 1757 until May, 1762, when Lord Bute became premier. "His love of influence," says Macaulay, (in his Review of Walpole's "Letters to Horace Mann,") "was so intense a passion that it supplied the place of talents, that it inspired even fatuity with cunning. . . . All the able men of his time ridiculed him as a dunce, a driveller, a child who never knew his own mind for an hour together; and he overreached them all round." He died, without issue, in 1768, when the title passed to Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who had married a daughter and heiress of Henry Pelham.

See MACAULAY, Review of Thackeray's "History of Lord Chatham," 1834.

New'cọmb, (SIMON,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1858. In 1861 he became a professor in the United States navy, and in 1877 superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac." His principal writings are "Financial Policy," (1865,) "A.B.C. of Finance," (1877,) "Popular Astronomy," (1878,) and a "Course of Mathematics," (1881.)

Newcomb, nū'kŭm, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1675, became rector of Stopham, in Sussex, about 1734. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Library," (1718,) and "The Last Judgment," (1723.) Died about 1766.

New'cọme, (PETER,) an English clergyman, born in 1656, was vicar of Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. He published several volumes of sermons, etc. Died in 1738.

Newcome, (WILLIAM,) a learned prelate and eminent biblical scholar, born in Bedfordshire in 1729. He became successively Bishop of Ossory and of Waterford, in Ireland, and in 1795 Archbishop of Armagh. He was the author of a "Historical View of the English Biblical Translations," and "Harmony of the Gospels," (1778.) Died in 1800.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1779.

New-com'ẹn, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist, was a member of the Westminster Assembly of divines. He was one of the five persons who wrote "Smectymnus," a controversial work against Bishop Hall. Died at Leyden in 1666.

Newcommen or **Newcomen**, nu-kom'ẹn, (THOMAS,) an English locksmith, born in Devonshire, was one of the inventors of the steam-engine. In 1705 Newcommen and Cawley (a glazier of that place) obtained a patent for an engine combining for the first time the cylinder and piston, with a separate boiler. The steam admitted below the piston was condensed by the application of cold water, and the pressure of the atmosphere, forcing down the piston, moved a working-beam, to one end of which a pump-rod was attached. This engine was much used in mines.

See J. ROBISON, "System of Mechanical Philosophy."

New'dĭ-gate, (Sir ROGER,) an English gentleman of fine taste and classical attainments, born in Warwickshire in 1719. He was for many years representative in Parliament for the University of Oxford. He was a generous patron of that institution, to which he gave the Florentine Museum, Piranesi's works, and the candelabra in the Radcliffe Library. Died in 1780.

New'ell, (HARRIET,) wife of Samuel Newell, noticed below, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1793. She accompanied her husband to India in 1812, and died soon after their arrival. Her "Memoirs" were written by Dr. Woods, of Andover.

New'ell, (ROBERT HASSELL,) an English clergyman, born in 1780. He edited the works of Oliver Goldsmith, (1811,) and wrote "The Zoology of the British Poets corrected," etc., (1845.) Died in 1852.

Newell, (SAMUEL,) an American missionary, born at Durham, Maine, in 1784. Having graduated at Harvard College, he was ordained in 1812, and soon after set sail for Calcutta, accompanied by the Rev. Adoniram Judson. He published, conjointly with Mr. Hall, "The Conversion of the World, or the Claims of Six Hundred Millions," (1818.) Died in 1821.

New'land, (JOHN,) an English monk and diplomatist, was abbot of a monastery at Bristol. He was employed by Henry VIII. in diplomatic missions. Died in 1515.

New'land, [Dutch, NIEUWLAND, nyö'lânt,] (PETER,) a Dutch mathematician and poet, born near Amsterdam in 1764. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Navigation." Died in 1794.

New'man, (FRANCIS W.,) an English author, brother of John Henry, noticed below, was born in London in 1805. He was educated at Oxford, and, after he left college, passed three years in the Turkish empire, (1830–33.) In 1840 he became professor of languages at Manchester New College. He was appointed professor of Latin in University College, London, in 1846. Among his principal works are a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy," (1847,) "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," (1849,) "Phases of Faith, or Passages from the History of my Creed," (1850,) "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," (1851,) "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," (1853,) "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," (1858,) "English Institutions and their Reforms," (1865,) "Hand-Book of Modern Arabic," (1866,) etc.

Newman, (JOHN HENRY,) an eminent English theologian, born in London in 1801. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1816, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1822. At Oriel College he formed a friendship with John Keble the poet, and with Dr. Whately. He was ordained a priest in 1824, and became vice-principal of Alban Hall in 1825, and a tutor of Oriel College in 1826. In 1828 he was appointed vicar of Saint Mary's, Oxford, and of Littlemore. In 1833 Newman, Keble, and Pusey initiated the "Oxford movement" in favour of High-Church doctrines, which they advocated in a series of "Tracts for the Times." He manifested a growing tendency to Roman Catholicism in his "Arians of the Fourth Century: their Doctrines, Temper, and Conduct," (1833,) his "Tract No. 90," (1841,) and his "Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine." He became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1845, and was the principal of the Oratory of Saint Philip Neri at Birmingham from 1848 to 1852. In the latter year he was fined one hundred pounds for a libel on Dr. Achilli. He defended or explained his religious course in a work entitled "Apology for his Life," ("Apologia pro Vita sua," 1864.) He published a collection of poems, (1868,) "The Grammar of Assent," (1870,) and "A Letter addressed to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on the Occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulation," (1875.) He was made a cardinal-deacon in 1879. Died August 11, 1890.

New'march, (WILLIAM,) an English political economist, born in 1820. His most important work was the preparation of the two concluding volumes of "Tooke and Newmarch's History of Prices," (1856.) Died March 23, 1882.

New'pōrt, (CHRISTOPHER,) an Englishman, commanded the vessels which in 1606 conveyed the party of emigrants that first settled at Jamestown, Virginia.

Newport, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English comparative anatomist and entomologist, born at Canterbury in 1803. He practised medicine, and devoted much time to the study of the anatomy of insects, on which subjects he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" a number of memoirs. One of these was "On the Nervous System of the Sphinx." He was elected president of the Entomological Society in 1844. Died in 1854.

Newport, (Sir JOHN,) an Irish Whig politician, born at Waterford about 1760. He became a member of Parliament in 1803, and controller of the exchequer. Died in 1843.

New'tŏn, (CHARLES THOMAS,) a British archæologist, born in 1816. He graduated in 1837 at Christ Church, Oxford, and was employed (1840–52) in the British Museum. Becoming vice-consul at Mitylene, he made important explorations in Asia Minor. In 1880 he was appointed professor of archæology in the University of Oxford. Among his writings are a "History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus," etc., (2 vols., 1862,) "Travels in the Levant," (1865,) "Essays on Art and Archæology," (1880,) etc.

New'tŏn, (GILBERT STUART,) a distinguished painter, of English extraction, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794. He painted numerous small pictures of great merit, among which we may name "Shylock and Jessica" and "Portia and Bassanio." Died in 1835.

Newton, (HUBERT ANSON,) LL.D., an American mathematician, born at Sherburne, New York, March 19, 1830. He graduated at Yale College in 1850, and became professor of mathematics there in 1855.

Newton, (Sir ISAAC,) an illustrious English philosopher and mathematician, born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, on the 25th of December, 1642, (Old Style.) He was the posthumous and only child of Isaac Newton, a farmer, who died in 1642. His mother, whose original name was Hannah Ayscough, was married again to the Rev. Barnabas Smith in 1645. He attended the schools of Skillington and Stoke for several years, and about the age of twelve entered the grammar-school of Grantham. There he manifested much mechanical ingenuity by the construction of a windmill, a water-clock, a sundial, and other pieces of mechanism. He also wrote verses in his boyhood. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sub-sizar, in June, 1661, before which date it does not appear that he had been a profound student of mathematics. It has been stated that he commenced the study of Euclid's "Elements," but he found the first propositions so self-evident that he threw the book aside as too trifling. "When Newton entered Trinity College," says Brewster, "he brought with him a more slender portion of science than at his age falls to the lot of ordinary scholars." Among the works which he first studied at Cambridge were the "Optics" of Kepler and the "Geometry" of Descartes. In 1664 he read Wallis's "Arithmetica Infinitorum," and discovered the method of infinite series, or the binomial theorem, which enabled him to compute the area of curves and to solve with ease problems which before were insoluble or very difficult. He took the degree of B.A. in 1665, and discovered the differential calculus, or method of fluxions, probably in the same year. This important method of mathematical investigation was discovered by Leibnitz about the same time, and before Newton had published anything on the subject. A controversy arose between the English and foreign mathematicians about the priority of the discovery. Sir David Brewster gives this decision of the question: 1. That Newton was the first inventor of the *method of fluxions;* that the method was incomplete in its notation, and that the fundamental principle of it was not published to the world till 1687. 2. That Leibnitz communicated his *differential calculus* to Newton in 1677, with a complete system of notation, and that he published it in 1684.

As a precaution against the plague, he retired from Cambridge to his native place in the summer of 1665. He then and there began to speculate on the subject of gravity. It was in the autumn of 1665 that the apple which suggested to him the idea of gravitation is said to have fallen from the tree at Woolsthorpe. "When sitting alone in the garden," says Brewster, "and speculating

on the power of gravity, it occurred to him that as the same power by which the apple fell to the ground was not sensibly diminished at the greatest distance from the centre of the earth to which we can reach, . . . it might extend to the moon and retain her in her orbit in the same manner as it bends into a curve a stone or cannon-ball when projected in a straight line from the surface of the earth." He arrived at the conclusion that the force of gravity by which the planets were retained in their orbits varied as the squares of their distances from the sun; but, not being prepared to verify this hypothesis, he abandoned or deferred the subject for many years.

He returned to Cambridge in 1666, and applied himself to the grinding of optic glasses, and began to study the subject of colours in connection with the prismatic spectrum. He was elected a Minor Fellow in October, 1667, and took his degree of M.A. in March, 1668, as twenty-third on the list of one hundred and forty-eight graduates. He made a small reflecting telescope in 1668, and succeeded Dr. Barrow, as Lucasian professor of mathematics, in 1669. About this date he made the grand discovery that *light is not homogeneous, but consists of rays of different refrangibility.* He also perceived that this different refrangibility was the real cause of the imperfection of refracting telescopes. In 1671 he constructed with his own hands a second reflecting telescope, which is preserved in the library of the Royal Society. Newton read a course of lectures on optics, at Cambridge, in 1669, 1670, and 1671. He was the author of the theory of light called the Emission theory, according to which light is composed of, or produced by, material particles of inconceivable minuteness, emitted by luminous bodies in all directions. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Hooke and Huygens, who maintained the undulatory theory. In a letter to Leibnitz, dated December 9, 1675, he writes, "I was so persecuted with discussions arising out of my theory of light, that I blamed my own imprudence for parting with so substantial a blessing as my quiet to run after a shadow." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in January, 1672. In December, 1675, he communicated to that body a discourse entitled a "Theory of Light and Colours." "The theory of Newton," says Sir John Herschel, "gives a complete and elegant explanation of what may be considered the chief of all optical facts,—the production of colours in the ordinary refraction of light by a prism, the discovery of which by him marks one of the greatest epochs in the annals of experimental science." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.") His optical discoveries are described in a work entitled "Opticks, or a Treatise on the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions, and Colours of Light," which was published in 1704, but written many years earlier. "To avoid being engaged in disputes about these matters," says the author, "I have hitherto delayed the printing." The only other optical work by Newton was his "Lectiones Opticæ," (1728,) which contains the lectures he read at Cambridge in 1669–71.

Newton had abandoned the subject of gravity in 1665, after an attempt to verify his theory by a calculation which failed because he had employed an erroneous measure of the earth's radius. About 1684 he resumed his inquiries and calculations in relation to the moon, and employed Picard's more accurate measure of the earth's diameter. He thus demonstrated the great truth that the orbit of the moon is curved by the same force which causes bodies to fall on the surface of the earth. According to a doubtful tradition, he became so much agitated as his calculations drew to a close, that he was obliged to ask a friend to finish them. "This anecdote is not supported by what is known of Newton's character," (Brewster's "Life of Newton.") He announced this discovery to the Royal Society in 1685 by his treatise "De Motu." This was the germ of his greatest work, the "Principia," (composed in 1685–86,) which Laplace regarded as "pre-eminent above all other productions of the human intellect." The full title of this work, which was published by the Royal Society or by Halley in 1687, is "The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," ("Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.") It consists of three Books, of which the first and second are entitled "On the Motion of Bodies," and the third "On the System of the World." "The great discovery," says Brewster, "which characterizes the 'Principia' is that of the principle of universal gravitation, *that every particle of matter in the universe is attracted by, or gravitates to, every other particle of matter, with a force inversely proportional to the squares of their distances.*"

"The glory of these men," says Macaulay, referring to Wallis and Halley, "is cast into the shade by the transcendent lustre of one immortal name. In Isaac Newton two kinds of intellectual power, which have little in common, and which are not often found together in a very high degree of vigour, but which nevertheless are equally necessary in the most sublime departments of natural philosophy, were united as they have never been united before or since. . . . In no other mind have the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony." ("History of England," vol. i. chap. iii.)

In 1687 James II. sent an illegal mandamus to the University of Cambridge, directing that a certain monk should be admitted a master of arts without taking the oath of allegiance. Newton took an active and influential part in defending the privileges of the university on this occasion. He represented Cambridge in the Convention Parliament, January, 1689–February, 1690, and maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty in that critical period of revolution. In 1689 he became acquainted with John Locke, with whom he associated on friendly terms and corresponded until his death. Newton, though satiated with fame, had gained no pecuniary benefit by his writings, and had received no mark of national gratitude for his discoveries. Locke and Charles Montague endeavoured to procure for him some permanent appointment, but without success.

In 1692 and 1693 he wrote to Bentley four celebrated letters on the formation of the sun and the planets, etc., in which he affirms that the motions of the planets could not be produced by any natural cause alone, but were impressed by an intelligent agent and Divine power. A report was circulated, chiefly on the continent, that Newton was insane, about 1692. The story that his precious manuscripts were burned through the agency of his little dog Diamond, seems to be equally unfounded. "He never had any communion with dogs or cats." (Brewster.)

In 1694 Newton was occupied by researches on the lunar theory, and obtained from Flamsteed his observations on the moon. Letters were exchanged between them in relation to these observations, which became the occasion of an intemperate and discreditable controversy. Newton was appointed warden of the mint in 1695 or 1696 by his friend Montague, Earl of Halifax, who had resolved on an important scheme of re-coinage of clipped and debased coin. The salary of this office was about £600. In 1699 he was promoted to be master of the mint, with a salary of from £1200 to £1500. In 1703 he was returned to Parliament by the University of Cambridge, and was elected President of the Royal Society. He continued until his death to occupy the latter position, to which he was annually re-elected. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705. Among his important works are "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended," (1728,) and "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of Saint John," (first published in 1733.) "That the greatest philosopher of which any age can boast," says Brewster, "was a sincere and humble believer in the leading doctrines of our religion and lived conformably to its precepts, has been justly regarded as a proud triumph of the Christian faith." Newton's religious opinions, however, were not strictly orthodox: like Milton, he appears to have had a decided leaning towards Arianism.

Newton was never married. His latter years were passed in London, where he lived in a handsome style and kept six servants. He was extremely generous and liberal in the use of money, for which he is said to have had a great contempt. On one occasion he offered Dr. Cheselden, as a fee, a handful of guineas out of his coat-pocket. He was often so absorbed in meditation that

he forgot to eat, and it was necessary for his servants to remind him of his meals. He died at Kensington on the 20th of March, 1727, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His collected works were published by Bishop Horsley in 5 vols. 4to, (1779–85.)

Near the end of his life he said, "I know not what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

"Though there be few," says Dr. Chalmers, "who comprehend or follow Newton in his gigantic walk, yet all may participate in his triumphant feeling when he reached that lofty summit where the whole mystery and magnificence of nature stood submitted to his gaze,—an eminence won by him through the power and patience of intellect alone, but from which he descried a scene more glorious far than imagination could have formed, or than ever had been pictured and set forth in the sublimest visions of poetry." ("Treatise on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man.")

"Whichever way we turn our view," says Sir John F. W. Herschel, "we find ourselves compelled to bow before his genius, and to assign to the name of Newton a place in our veneration which belongs to no other in the annals of science. His era marks the accomplished maturity of the human reason as applied to such objects. . . . His wonderful combination of mathematical skill with physical research enabled him to invent at pleasure new and unheard-of methods of investigating the effects of those causes which his clear and penetrating mind detected in operation. Ascending by a series of close-compacted inductive arguments to the highest axioms of dynamical science, he succeeded in applying them to the complete explanation of all the great astronomical phenomena." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See Sir David Brewster, "Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton," 2 vols., 1855; Fontenelle, "Eloge de Newton," 1728; Pemberton, "Account of Newton's Philosophy;" Biot, article "Newton" in the "Biographie Universelle;" Arago, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; Birch, "History of the Royal Society," vols. iii. and iv.; Maclaurin, "Exposition of the Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," 1748; Rigaud, "Historical Essay on the Principia of Newton;" "Life of Newton" in the "Biographia Britannica;" Paolo Frisi, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere I. Newton," 1778; Wm. Whewell, "Newton and Flamsteed," 1836; Carl Snell, "Newton und die mechanische Naturwissenschaft," 1843; Voltaire, "Eléments de la Philosophie de Newton;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1832; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861 "North British Review" for August, 1855; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1833.

Newton, (John,) an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire in 1622, was the author of "Geometrical Trigonometry," "Astronomia Britannica," and other works. Died in 1678.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Newton, (John,) an English divine, born in London in 1725. Having for many years led a profligate life as a sailor, and engaging in the African slave-trade, he was converted, and distinguished himself thenceforth by his zeal in the cause of religion. In 1764 he became curate of Olney, where he acquired the friendship of Cowper, and wrote, in conjunction with him, the "Olney Hymns." He also published a "Review of Ecclesiastical History," (1770,) "Cardiphonia," etc., and other works. Died in 1807.

New'ton, (John,) an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade in the battles before Richmond, June, 1862, and a division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served under General Sherman in Georgia in 1864, with distinction, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in removing the obstructions to navigation in Hell Gate. He became lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1865, and colonel in 1879.

Newton, (Reginald Heber,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1840. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. Ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, his extreme "Broad Church" position attracted much attention. Among his works are "The Children's Church," (1872,) "The Morals of Trade," (1876,) "Womanhood," (1880,) "Studies of Jesus," (1881,) "The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible," (1883,) and "The Book of Beginnings," (1884.) He has written much on social and industrial questions.

Newton, (Richard,) an English divine, born about 1675, became canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He published a work entitled "Pluralities Indefensible," (1744.) He was the founder of Hertford College, Oxford. Died in 1753.

See Chalmers, "History of Oxford."

Newton, (Richard,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Liverpool, England, July 25, 1813. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1839, and held Episcopalian pastorships, chiefly in Philadelphia. He published twenty-two volumes, many of them containing sermons for the young, which have had a wide popularity and have been translated into many foreign languages. Died May 25, 1887.

New'ton, (Robert,) a Scottish Methodist clergyman born in 1780. He preached in London and Liverpool, and was appointed in 1839 a delegate to the General Conference of the United States. He was a popular preacher. Died in 1854.

Newton, (Thomas,) an English divine, born at Lichfield in 1704, rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Bristol, (1761.) He published an excellent edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes, (1749,) and "Dissertations on the Prophecies," etc., (3 vols., 1754–58,) which were translated into German and Danish. Died in 1782.

See "Life of Thomas Newton," prefixed to the second edition of his Works; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1783.

Newton, (Thomas,) an English *littérateur*, born in Essex, became master of Macclesfield School. He was the author of a "History of the Saracens," (1575,) of a number of Latin poems, and other works. Died in 1607.

See Warton, "History of English Poetry."

Newton, (William,) an English architect and writer, published an English translation of Vitruvius, (2 vols., 1771.)

Newton, (William Wilberforce,) an American clergyman, a brother of R. H. Newton, was born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1843. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, and at the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1868, and became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. Among his works are "Essays of To-Day," (1879,) "The Voice of Saint John," a poem, (1880,) "Priest and Man," a novel, (1883,) "The Legend of Saint Telemachus," a poem, (1882,) and some volumes of sermons for children.

Ney, nā, (François,) a Flemish diplomatist, born at Antwerp, became general of the order of Saint Francis, in Spain, in 1607. He was the principal agent of the Spanish king in the negotiation of the treaty of peace which recognized the independence of the revolted Dutch provinces in 1609. Watson the historian speaks highly of his talents and address.

See Grotius, "Histoire des Troubles des Pays-Bas."

Ney, nā, (Joseph Napoléon,) Prince of the Moskwa, (in French, "de la Moskowa,") a French general, born in Paris in 1803, was the eldest son of Marshal Ney. He served in Algeria in 1837–38, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1841. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he was a partisan of Louis Napoleon. Died in 1857.

Ney, (Michel,) Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, a famous French marshal, born at Sarre-Louis in January, 1769, was the son of a cooper. He entered the army as a private in 1787, became adjutant-general in 1794, and a general of brigade in 1796. As general of division, he acquired a high reputation under Massena, in Switzerland and Germany, in 1799. In 1800 he passed into the army of Moreau, and contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden. He obtained a marshal's bâton in 1804. For an important victory over the Austrians at Elchingen, in October, 1805, he received the title of Duke of Elchingen. His impetuous courage rendered essential services at the battle of Jena, in 1806. In this year he took

Magdeburg, the garrison of which amounted to about 20,000 men. He commanded an army in Spain in 1809, and obtained advantages at Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida in 1810. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he received from Bonaparte the appellation of the "Bravest of the Brave." He commanded the centre at the great battle of Borodino, or the Moskwa, from which he derived his title of Prince. In the retreat from Moscow, Marshal Ney commanded the rear-guard, and maintained his reputation by heroic conduct amidst the greatest disasters. "It was when danger was greatest and success most doubtful," says Alison, "that his courage was most conspicuous and his coolness most valuable." When summoned to capitulate, in November, 1812, he replied, "A marshal of France never surrenders!"

He took a prominent part in the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, in 1813, and was defeated at Dennewitz by Bernadotte in September of that year. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney submitted to Louis XVIII., who permitted him to retain his titles and military rank. In March, 1815, he received orders to lead an army against Napoleon, whom he promised to bring back in an iron cage. His moral courage, however, was not proof against the seductive offers of his former chief, to whom he transferred the army, as well as his own services. He fought with his usual resolution at Waterloo, where he led several charges of the Old Guard and had five horses shot under him. He was tried for treason by the court of the peers, and shot on the 7th of December, 1815.

"When the Parisians awoke," says Lamartine, "and found that Ney had been executed, bitter shame seized on every soul. . . . We must say, however, in the defence of the king and the ministers, that they were repugnant, from moderation, honour, and sensibility, to this useless, cruel, and shameful sacrifice. In their eyes, and in those of the impartial portion of the world, Ney was a great culprit, but his was a glorious life. His fault was among those which are condemned but pardoned. He had redeemed it beforehand by exploits which will be an eternal theme in the camps of France." ("History of the Restoration.")

See "Mémoires du Maréchal Ney," published by his family, 1833; ROUVAL, "Vie du Maréchal Ney," 1833; DUMOULIN, "Histoire du Procès du Maréchal Ney," 2 vols., 1815; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Éloge historique du Maréchal Ney," 1852; CHARLEMONT, "Vie du Maréchal Ney," 1814; VERGARA, "Vida del Mariscal Ney," 1819; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Ney, (MICHEL LOUIS FÉLIX,) Duc d'Elchingen, a son of the preceding, was born in 1804. He served several campaigns in Algeria, and became a general of brigade in 1851. Died in 1854.

Ney, (NAPOLÉON HENRI EDGAR,) Prince of the Moskwa, a son of Marshal Ney, was born in Paris in 1812. He entered the army about 1830, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1850, became aide-de-camp to the emperor in 1852, and general of brigade in 1856 Died in 1882.

Neyen, nī'ĕn or nā'ŏN', (AUGUSTE,) a Belgian historian, born at Luxemburg in 1809. Among his works is "Biographie Luxembourgeoise," (2 vols., 1861.)

Neyn, nīn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter and architect, born at Leyden in 1597; died in 1639.

Neyra. See MENDANA.

Nezahualcoyotl, nā-zā-whāl-ko-yotl', surnamed THE GREAT, King of Tezcuco, born in 1403. He was distinguished as a legislator and a patron of the sciences. Died in 1470.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico."

Ni or **Ne**. See CONFUCIUS.

Nibby, nĕb'bee, (ANTONIO,) an antiquary, born at Rome in 1792. He became professor of archæology in the College of Rome in 1820. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and the author of several antiquarian works. He also published a translation of Pausanias, with notes. Died in 1839.

Nibelungen-Lied. See SIEGFRIED

Niboyet, ne'bwā'yā', (EUGÉNIE—*née* **Mouchon**,) a French authoress, born in 1797. She wrote several educational and woman's-rights works and novels, and founded in 1844 a socialist journal. Died in 1883.

Nicænetus, nī-sē'ne-tus, [Gr. *Νικαίνετος*; Fr. NICÉNÈTE, ne'sā'nāt',] a Greek epigrammatic poet, born at Abdera or Samos, probably lived in the third century B.C. Several of his epigrams are inserted in Jacobs's "Anthology."

Nicaise, ne'kāz', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, born at Dijon in 1623. He published a treatise "On the Music of the Ancients," "On the Sirens," etc., and other works. He was a member of the principal Academies of Europe. Died in 1701.

See "Menagiana."

Nicaise, ne'kāz', [Lat. NICA'SIUS,] SAINT, a Christian prelate and martyr, became Bishop of Rheims. He was put to death by the Vandals when they sacked that city, in 407 A.D.

See FISQUET, "France pontificale."

Nī-can'dẹr, [Gr. *Νίκανδρος*; Fr. NICANDRE, ne'kŏNDR',] a celebrated Greek physician and poet, born near Colophon, is supposed to have flourished about 175–135 B.C. Of his numerous works only two have come down to us entire. These are two poems, entitled "Theriaca" and "Alexipharmaca." The latter treats of venomous animals and the remedies for their wounds. As a poet, he is eulogized by Cicero, but severely criticised by other writers. His works are said to be obscure and pedantic. Among his lost works was a poem of Georgics, which Virgil is said to have imitated.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Nicander, a king of Sparta, of the family of Proclidæ, was a son of Charilaus. He reigned about 780 B.C.

Nicander, ne-kăn'dẹr, (KARL AUGUST,) a distinguished Swedish poet, born at Strengnäs in 1799. In 1826 he obtained the first prize from the Swedish Academy for his "Death of Tasso." He visited Italy in 1827, and published on his return "Recollections of the South." Among his other works we may name "The Runic Sword, or the First Knight," a tragedy, in verse, (1821,) "King Enzio," (1825,) and "Runor." These are said to be excellent models, both in style and other respects. Died in 1839.

Nicandre. See NICANDER.

Ni-cā'nor, [Gr. *Νικάνωρ*,] a Macedonian officer, commanded the foot-guards of Alexander the Great at the battles of the Grani'cus, Issus, and Arbela. He died about 330. He was a son of the famous Parmenio.

Nicanor, a Macedonian general, who became governor of Cappadocia in 321 B.C. As a partisan or ally of Antigonus, he fought against Eumenes. He was appointed governor of Media about 316, and was defeated in battle by Seleucus near the Tigris in 312 B.C.

Nicanor, a Greek general, commanded an army which Demetrius I., King of Syria, sent to subjugate Judea. He was defeated and killed by Judas Maccabæus.

Nicanor, called *Στιγματίας*, an eminent Greek grammarian of Alexandria or Hierapolis, lived in the reign of Hadrian, (117–138 A.D.) He wrote a treatise on Punctuation, and annotations on Homer.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Nicasius. See NICAISE.

Niccoli, nĕk'ko-lee, or **Nicoli**, ne'ko-le, [Lat. NICO'LUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) a learned Florentine, born in 1364, who rendered important services to literature by the discovery of ancient authors and by transcribing manuscripts. At his death, in 1437, he bequeathed his valuable library to the public. He is said to have been the first man in modern times who founded a public library.

Niccolini, nĕk-ko-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and dramatist, born near Pisa in 1785. He was appointed in 1807 professor of history and mythology in the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Antonio Foscarini," (1827,) "Polissena," "Giovanni da Procida," (1830,) and "Filippo Strozzi," (1847.) Died in 1861.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1836.

Niccolo, the Italian for NICHOLAS, which see.

Niccolo, ne'ko'lo', or **Nicolas**, ne'ko'lā', (ISOUARD,) a French dramatic composer, born at Malta in 1775. He produced numerous operas, among which are "Joconde" and "Jeannot et Colin." He died in Paris in 1818.

Niccolo d'Arezzo, nĕk-ko-lo′ dâ-rêt′so, an Italian sculptor, born at Arezzo about 1350. He worked at Florence and Rome. Died in 1417.

Niccolo da Pisa, nĕk-ko-lo′ dâ pee′sâ, or **Niccolo Pisano,** nĕk-ko-lo′ pe-sâ′no, an eminent Italian architect and sculptor, lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Among his best works are the church and monastery of the Holy Trinity at Florence, and the church of San Antonio at Padua. His bas-reliefs in the cathedral of Sienna were esteemed superior to any sculptures of the kind since the antique. Died about 1278.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Niccolo del Abate. See ABBATE, (NICHOLAS.)

Niccols. See NICHOLS, (RICHARD.)

Nī′ce or **Nī′ke,** [Gr. *Νίκη,*] the goddess of victory in the Greek mythology, was, according to Hesiod, the daughter of Pallas and Styx, and corresponded to the Victoria of the Romans.

Nicénète. See NICÆNETUS.

Nicéphore. See NICEPHORUS.

Nī-çeph′o-rus [Gr. *Νικηφόρος;* Fr. NICÉPHORE, ne′sâ′fᴏʀ′] **I.,** Emperor of Constantinople, became leader in 802 of a conspiracy against the empress Irene, who had usurped the throne, and, having banished her, was made emperor. In 811 he was slain, while fighting the Bulgarians.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Nicephorus II., surnamed PHOCAS, a distinguished Byzantine commander, married about 963 the widow of Romanus II., and assumed the title of emperor. He gained several victories over the Saracens in Syria and Cilicia, but was assassinated by John Zimisces in 969.

Nicephorus III., surnamed BOTANI′ATES, a Byzantine officer, having in 1078 revolted against Michael Ducas, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in his stead. He was, however, soon compelled to give up the throne to Alexis Comnenus, who banished him. Died in 1081.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Nicephorus, [Fr. NICÉPHORE, ne′sâ′fᴏʀ′,] Patriarch of Constantinople, and a Byzantine historian, born about 758 A.D., was a zealous opponent of the iconoclasts. He obtained the office of patriarch in 806, and was deposed in 815 by Leo V. He wrote, in Greek, besides other works, a "History of the Eastern Empire from 602 to 770 A.D.," the Latin title of which is "Breviarium Historicum." He was one of the best writers of his time. Died in 828 A.D.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph′o-rus Blem′mī-das, a Greek ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, lived at Nicæa. He wrote several works "On the Procession of the Holy Spirit."

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph′o-rus Cal-lis′tus, a learned Byzantine monk of the fourteenth century, was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History from the Birth of Christ to 911."

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph′o-rus Greg′o-ras, Patriarch of Constantinople, flourished in the fourteenth century. He was the author of a "Byzantine History," in twenty-eight books, twenty-four of which are extant.

Nī-çĕr′a-tus, [*Νικήρατος,*] a Greek physician who flourished about 40 B.C. None of his writings are extant; but he is mentioned by Pliny, Dioscorides, and others.

Niceron, nès′rôn′, ?* (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician and optician, born in Paris in 1613. He was a friend of Descartes. He published "Thaumaturgus Opticus: de iis quæ spectant ad Visionem directam," (1646.) Died at Aix in 1646.

Nicéron, ne′sâ′rôn′ ?* (JEAN PIERRE,) a noted French *littérateur,* was born in Paris in 1685. His principal work is entitled "Memoirs towards the History of Illustrious Writers," (43 vols., 1727–45,) a production of great value, partly original and partly compiled. He died in 1738, having published thirty-nine volumes, to which four were afterwards added. He was professor of rhetoric and philosophy in several colleges.

See GOUJET, "Éloge de J. P. Niceron," in vol. xl. of his "Mémoires."

Nī-çe′tas, [Gr. *Νικήτας,*] a Byzantine physician, supposed to have flourished in the eleventh century. He left a collection of surgical works in manuscript, copies of which are preserved in Paris and Florence.

Nī-çe′tas A-com-ī-nā′tus, [*Ἀκομινάτος,*] surnamed CHONI′ATES, a Byzantine historian of the twelfth century, wrote a "History of the Greek Emperors from 1117 to 1203," in twenty-one books; also a "Description of the Monuments destroyed by the Franks at the Taking of Constantinople." Died about 1216.

Nich′ol, (JOHN,) LL.D., a son of Prof. J. P. Nichol, was born at Montrose, Scotland, September 8, 1833. He studied (1848–55) at the University of Glasgow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1861 became professor of English literature in the University of Glasgow. He published "Byron," (1880,) "Robert Burns," (1882,) "American Literature," (1882,) and other works in prose and verse.

Nich′ol, (JOHN PRINGLE,) a British astronomer and philosopher, born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1804, was educated for the ministry. He gained distinction as a lecturer on science, and as a writer. About 1836 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow. He published popular works entitled "The Architecture of the Heavens," (1836,) "The Stellar Heavens," "The Solar System," and a "Dictionary of the Physical Sciences." His style is vigorous and attractive. He wrote numerous articles for the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography." Died in 1859.

Nich′o-las [Lat. NICOLA′US; Fr. NICOLAS, ne′ko′lâ′; It. NICCOLÒ, nĕk-ko-lo′; Ger. NIKOLAUS, nik′o-lŏwss′] **I.,** POPE, succeeded Benedict III. in 858 A.D. Not long after, he was engaged in a broil with Photius, who had intruded himself into the patriarchal see of Constantinople, and the result was a schism between the Greek and Latin Churches. He died in 867, and was succeeded by Adrian II.

Nicholas I., (in Montenegrin, **Nik′i-ta,**) Prince of Montenegro, (name in full NIKITA PETROVITCH NIEGOSH or NYEGOOSH,) was born October 7, 1841. In 1860 he succeeded his uncle Danilo. His reign has been signalized by bloody wars with Turkey. The Congress of Berlin, at the end of the Russo-Turkish war of 1876–78, more than doubled the area of his dominions. Nicholas at that time became an absolute and independent monarch. He has done much for popular education, and has the reputation of being no mean poet.

Nicholas II., POPE, (called GERARD OF BURGUNDY,) succeeded Stephen IX. in 1059. Under his rule a decree was passed concerning the method of electing popes. Nicholas bestowed upon Robert Guiscard the duchy of Apulia and Calabria as a fief of the Roman see. He died in 1061, and was succeeded by Alexander II.

Nicholas III. (GIOVANNI **Gaetani**—gâ-à-tâ′nee) succeeded John XXI. as pope in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Rudolph of Germany the confirmation of the Exarchate of Ravenna, and other grants of territory, said to have been made by former emperors. He died in 1280, and was succeeded by Martin IV.

Nicholas IV., POPE, (called JEROME OF ASCOLI,) succeeded Honorius IV. in 1288. He wrote a number of commentaries on the Scriptures. He died in 1292, and was succeeded by Celestine V.

See J. ROSSI, (RUBEUS,) "Vita Nicolai Papæ IV.," 1761.

Nicholas V. (called THOMAS OF SARZANA) succeeded Eugenius IV. in 1447. Having persuaded Felix V., who had been made pope by the Council of Bâle in 1439, to resign in his favour, he thus restored peace to the Western Church. He was a munificent patron of learning, and the founder of the Vatican Library. Died in 1455, aged about fifty-seven.

* Some of the best French authorities are not consistent with themselves in regard to the spelling of this name. In the early part of the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" the name, whenever referred to, appears to be invariably written with the accent on the second syllable,—NICÉRON,—but under the biographical notice it is spelled NICERON which is also the spelling of the "Biographie Universelle." But this fact will not by any means be deemed decisive by those who are aware of the exceeding negligence of most French writers in regard to marking the accent. It has become very common in France to omit the accent in certain names (*e.g.* PETION) in writing, but to pronounce the name as if spelled with an accent. (See note under "Petion" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

Nicholas [in Russian, NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH, ne-ko-lā'e (or ne-ko-lī') pāv'lo-vitch] **I.**, Emperor of Russia, born at or near Saint Petersburg in July, 1796, was the third son of Paul I. His mother was Mary of Würtemberg. He was instructed in the languages, sciences, etc. by the philologist Adelung and the counsellor Storch. He learned to speak French and German fluently. In 1817 he married a daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia, who, on joining the Greek Church, changed her name to Alexandra. On the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825, Nicholas succeeded him without opposition from his elder brother, Constantine, who was notoriously unfit to reign, and who had been induced by Alexander to renounce his claim to the throne. His accession, however, was the occasion of a dangerous revolt among the troops of the capital, instigated by an extensive conspiracy, or secret society, the design of which was to make a radical change in the government This revolt was not suppressed without much bloodshed, and many nobles implicated in the conspiracy were exiled to Siberia. This affair tended to confirm his despotic propensities.

Among the first events of his reign was a war against Persia, from which he conquered the province of Erivan in 1827. In 1828 war broke out between Russia and Turkey. The Russian army, after several successes, crossed the Balkan and took Adrianople. Peace was restored in September, 1829, by the treaty of Adrianople, in accordance with which a large territory on the eastern coast of the Black Sea was added to the Russian empire. In November, 1830, commenced a great insurrection of the Poles, who were subjugated by the Russian armies under Diebitsch and Paskevitch and were punished with great severity. In 1832 order again reigned in Warsaw. The ambition of Nicholas also involved him in a long war for the conquest of Circassia, which he did not live to complete. His disregard of the claims of liberty and justice was palpably exhibited in his armed intervention against the Hungarians, who were subjugated by the Russian and Austrian armies in 1849.

Nicholas had long entertained ambitious designs respecting Turkey, which at length involved him in a disastrous war. In the spring of 1853 he demanded of the Sultan the protectorate of all the Turkish subjects who professed the Greek religion. The Sultan refused to submit to this demand, and France and England united to defend him against the aggressions of Russia. Hostilities commenced in October, 1853. Nicholas, who probably did not expect that France and England would fight, was ill prepared for a war of such magnitude. The Russian army crossed the Danube in the spring of 1854, and besieged Silistria without success. The English and French fleets entered the Black Sea, and landed the allied armies in the Crimea, in September, 1854. The allies gained decisive victories at Alma and Inkerman, and commenced the long and famous siege of Sebastopol. In the mean time another English fleet gained victories in the Baltic, and threatened the capital of Russia. Nicholas was overtasked by the labours which his imperious will and despotic policy imposed on him as sole director and dictator of so vast an empire. Before the end of the war he died, on the 2d of March, 1855, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II. He left four sons, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael. Nicholas I. was a man of tall stature and imposing presence, with great capacity of endurance.

See F. NORK, (anagram of KORN,) "Kaiser Nicolaus I.," etc., 1848; ADRIEN GILSON, "Nicolas I et Abdul-Medjid," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" E. MICHELSEN, "Life of Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias," 1854; HENRY CHRISTMAS, "Nicholas I., Emperor," etc., 1854; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1855; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon" for 1858.

Nich'o-las, (HENRY,) a fanatic, born at Münster or Leyden, founded about 1540 a sect called "The Family of Love." He pretended that he was superior to Christ.

Nich'o-las, SAINT, honoured as the guardian and patron of children, school-boys, captives, merchants, and sailors, and of many towns and countries, was a native of Patara, in Lycia, and became Bishop of Myra. He died in 340. Many curious legends illustrate his benevolence and good nature.

Nich'o-las, (WILSON CARY,) an American officer and statesman, served in the Revolutionary war, and was elected a Senator from Virginia in 1799. He became Governor of that State in 1814. Died in 1820.

Nicholas Damascenus. See DAMASCENUS.

Nicholas de Cusa. See CUSA.

Nicholas de Lyra. See LYRA.

Nicholas Paulovitch, (or **Pavlovitch.**) See NICHOLAS I. OF RUSSIA.

Nicholle de la Croix, ne'shol' dĕh lă krwâ, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French geographical writer, born in Paris in 1704; died in 1760.

Nich'o-lls, (FRANK,) a distinguished anatomist and physician, born in London in 1699. He married in 1743 a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, and on the death of Sir Hans Sloane became physician to George II. He wrote several able scientific treatises, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1779.

Nicholls, (Sir GEORGE,) an English economist and writer on poor-laws, was born in Cornwall in 1781. He became secretary of the poor-law commission about 1847. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the English Poor-Law," (1854.) Died in 1865.

Nicholls, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, born in Buckinghamshire in 1664. Among his writings we may mention "A Defence of the Church of England," and "The Religion of a Prince." Died in 1712.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Nich'ols, (ICHABOD,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1784. He was the author of a treatise "On Natural Theology," and "Hours with the Evangelists," the latter published after his death. He was distinguished for his mathematical attainments, and was for a time vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Died in 1859.

Nich'ols, (JOHN,) an English *littérateur*, born at Islington in 1744, was a partner of William Bowyer, the eminent printer. He became in 1778 one of the publishers of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and was subsequently editor of that journal for many years. He published, besides other works, the "History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," (6 vols., 1795–1811,) and "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," (8 vols., 1812–15.) Died in 1826.

See A. CHALMERS, "Memoir of J. Nichols," 1826; "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1782, and November, 1813.

Nichols, (JOHN BOWYER,) an archæologist, a son of the preceding, was born about 1780. He succeeded his father in business, and edited several volumes of the "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," which his father commenced. Died in 1863.

Nichols, (JOHN GOUGH,) an English antiquary, son of the preceding, was born in London about 1807. He was editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for many years, ending in 1856. He published, besides other works, "The Herald and Genealogist." Died in 1873.

Nichols or **Niccols**, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born in London in 1584. He wrote "The Cuckow," a poem, (1607,) and published a new edition of "The Mirror for Magistrates," (1610,) to which he added a "Winter Night's Vision," and a piece on the Life of Queen Elizabeth.

Nich'ol-son, (ALFRED OSBORN POPE,) an American statesman and journalist, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1808. He has been successively editor of the "Western Mercury," the "Nashville Union," and the "Washington Union," an organ of President Pierce. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate. He became chief justice of Tennessee, and died in 1876.

Nich'ol-son, (HENRY ALLEYNE,) **M.D., an** English zoologist, born at Penrith, September 8, 1844. He was educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh, and held biological professorships in the Universities of Toronto, (1871,) Durham, (1874,) Saint Andrew's, (1875,) and Aberdeen, (1882.) He published various geological works, a "Manual of Zoology," "Manual of Palæontology," etc.

Nicholson, (JAMES,) an American naval officer, born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1737; died about 1804. His brother SAMUEL attained the rank of commodore,

and became commander of the frigate Constitution. Died in 1811.

Nich'ọl-sọn, (JOHN,) a British general, born in Ireland in 1821 or 1822. He served with distinction in the war against the Afghans and in the campaign against the Sikhs. In the Sepoy mutiny he commanded a column or division, and performed an important part in the capture of Delhi. He died of wounds received at Delhi in September, 1857.

See J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers," vol. ii., London, 1867.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM.) See NICOLSON.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist and scientific writer, born in London about 1755. He published, among other works, a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (2 vols., 1795,) and a "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," (5 vols., 1797–1800.) Died in 1815.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM,) a British portrait-painter, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1784. He lived mostly at Edinburgh, and published "Portraits of Distinguished Living Characters of Scotland," (1818,) a series of etchings. Died at Edinburgh, August 16, 1844.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) D.D., an American bishop, was born in Green county, Mississippi, January 8, 1822. He graduated at La Grange College, Alabama, in 1840, was a Methodist clergyman in New Orleans, 1843–46, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1847, and held rectorships in Cincinnati, Boston, and Newark. In 1874 he joined the "Reformed Episcopal Church" and became minister of a parish in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was made a bishop. He published various pamphlets, controversial and expository.

Nicias, nish'e-as, or **Nik'ĭ-as**, [*Νικίας*,] a celebrated Athenian general, was the son of Niceratus, who left him a large fortune. His moderate and cautious character and conservative principles identified him with the aristocratic party. On the death of Pericles he became a prominent opponent of Cleon, the democratic leader. By prudence rather than by skill, he generally obtained success in his earlier military operations against the Spartans. In 426 B.C. he commanded a successful expedition against Melos, and in 425 invaded Corinth, the army of which he defeated. Cleon, his principal rival, having died, Nicias exerted his influence in favour of peace, and a treaty was made between Athens and Sparta in 421 B.C. This was called the peace of Nicias. A long contest ensued between him and Alcibiades, the leader of the democracy, who wished to renew the war, and who prevailed in 415, when an expedition was sent against Syracuse, the ally of Sparta. Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus were chosen joint commanders; but the second was recalled before the fleet arrived at Syracuse. In the spring of 414 Nicias blockaded the port of Syracuse, seized the heights of Epipolæ, and had nearly enclosed the city on the land side by a wall, when Gylippus, the Spartan general, arrived. Nicias was disabled by ill health and wished to resign, but was compelled to retain the command. The Athenians were defeated in several actions on land and water, and the timidity or incapacity of Nicias caused the total loss of his large army. He was made prisoner, and put to death in 414 or 413 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Nicias;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. vii. chaps. lvii., lviii., lix., lx.; THUCYDIDES, "History;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Nicias, a celebrated Greek painter, born at Athens, flourished probably between 350 and 300 B.C. He was a pupil of Antidotus, and is also called the most eminent disciple of Euphranor. According to Pliny, he was employed by Praxiteles to colour or varnish marble statues, *(in statuis circumlinendis.)* This was probably in his youth, before he had attained celebrity. He painted chiefly in encaustic, and was very skilful in representing female figures. He excelled in design and chiaroscuro. His master-piece was a picture of the infernal regions as described by Homer, "Necromantia Homeri," which, says Plutarch, he refused to sell to Ptolemy of Egypt, although he was offered the enormous price of sixty talents. Among his other works were a "Calypso," a "Diana," and a "Hyacinthus."

See SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nicias, physician to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, proposed to Fabricius, the Roman general, to poison his master for a sum of money. His treachery being disclosed by Fabricius, he was put to death.

Nī-coĕh'a-rēs, [*Νικοχάρης*,] an Athenian comic poet, was a son of the poet Philonides, and a contemporary of Aristophanes. He flourished about 375 B.C. His works are lost.

Nic'o-clēs, [Gr. *Νικοκλῆς*,] King of Salamis, in Cyprus, was a son of Evagoras I. He began to reign about 375 B.C. Isocrates wrote a panegyric on him.

Nicodème. See NICODEMUS.

Nicodemo. See NICODEMUS.

Nic-o-de'mus, [Gr. *Νικόδημος*; Fr. NICODÈME, ne'-ko'dȧm'; It. NICODEMO, ne-ko-dā'mo,] a Pharisee and ruler of the Jews.

See John iii. and xix. 39.

Nic-o-de'mus, [Fr. NICODÈME, ne'ko'dȧm',] (ADAM BURCHARD SELLY,) a Russian monk and historian, of Danish origin. His chief work is "De Rossorum Hierarchia," (5 vols.) Died in 1746.

Nic'ọl, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish natural philosopher, born about 1768. He invented the polarizing prism, and left important papers on light and kindred subjects. Died at Edinburgh in 1851.

Nicolai, nee'ko-lī', (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1733. Having at an early age acquired the friendship of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, he published, conjointly with the latter, the first four volumes of the "Library of Belles-Lettres," (1758.) "The Universal German Library," ("Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek,") in which he was assisted by several eminent writers, came out in 1792, in 106 vols. A continuation of this standard work was published in 1805, making in all 162 vols. Among his other writings may be named a "Description of Berlin and Potsdam," "Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," (3 vols., 1773,) a "Tour through Germany and Switzerland," (12 vols., 1783,) and "Anecdotes of Frederick II.," (1788.) The conservative spirit of Nicolai's criticisms, and his hostility to all innovations in German literature, exposed him to the severe strictures of Goethe, Schiller, and other writers of the time. Died in 1811.

See GOCKING, "Nicolai's Leben und literarischen Nachlass;" J. G. FICHTE, "F. Nicolai's Leben und sonderbare Meinungen," 1811; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nicolai, (ERNST ANTON,) a German medical writer, born at Sondershausen in 1722. He became professor at Jena in 1758, and wrote numerous works. Died in 1802.

Nicolai, ne'ko'lă'e', (JEAN,) a French theologian, born at Monza in 1594. He wrote several polemical works against the Jansenists, and edited Thomas Aquinas, (1663.) Died in 1673.

Nicolai, (JOHANN,) a German antiquary, born at Ilm in 1665. He wrote numerous works on Jewish, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Died in 1708.

Nicolai, (OTTO,) a German musician, composer, and conductor, born at Königsberg, June 9, 1810. He received his musical education in Berlin and Rome. From 1841 to 1847 he was first kapellmeister of the Court Opera at Vienna. He produced operas, of which the best-known are "Il Templario" (1840) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," (1849.) Died March 11, 1849.

Nicolai, (PHILIPP,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Mengeringhausen in 1556. He preached at Hamburg, and published several works on theology. Died in 1608.

Nicolaï, de, dẹh ne'ko'lă'e', (ANTOINE CHRÉTIEN,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1712, commanded a corps at Rossbach, Crefeld, and Minden, (1758.) He became a marshal of France in 1775. Died in 1777.

Nicolas, the French for NICHOLAS, which see.

Nicolas, ne'ko'lă', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and judge, born at Bordeaux in 1807. His chief work is "Philosophical Studies on Christianity," (4 vols., 1842–45,) which obtained great success.

Nicolas, (AUGUSTIN,) a French poet and *littérateur* born at Besançon in 1622; died in 1695.

Nicolas, (MICHEL,) a learned French writer and philosopher, born at Nîmes in 1810, is a Protestant

minister. He became professor of philosophy at Montauban about 1838. Among his numerous works are a "Treatise on Eclecticism," (1840,) and a "Literary History of Nîmes," (3 vols., 1854.) He wrote many articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nic'o-las, (Sir NICHOLAS HARRIS,) a distinguished English antiquary and biographical writer, born in Cornwall in 1799. Among his most important works are "Notitia Historica," or "The Chronology of History," (1824,) a "Life of Chaucer," and the "History of the Battle of Agincourt." He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He left unfinished a "History of the British Navy," (2 vols.) Died in 1848.

Nicolas, (PIERRE,) a French mathematician and Jesuit, born at Toulouse in 1663. He wrote able works on geometry. Died in 1708.

Nicolas, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist and medical writer, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1743; died in 1816.

Nicolas OF AMIENS, a French scholastic philosopher and writer, lived about 1180–1200.

Nicolas OF BÂLE, a Swiss reformer, born at Bâle. He joined a society called "Friends of God," and was an eminent witness to the spirituality of true religion. About 1340 he was instrumental in the conversion of John Tauler. He went to Rome in 1377, and openly rebuked the pope. He was burned at the stake about 1395.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Nicolaus. See NICHOLAS I., Pope.

Nicolaus Damascenus. See DAMASCENUS.

Nicolaus Myrepsus. See MYREPSUS.

Nic-o-lā'us Præpositus, (prē-pos'ę-tus,) surnamed SALERNITA'NUS, a physician of the twelfth century, was the founder of a celebrated medical school at Salerno. His "Antidotarium" has often been confounded with the work of Nicolaus Myrepsus on the same subject.

Nicolay, nee'ko-lī', (LUDWIG HEINRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born at Strasburg in 1737. He was appointed, in 1769, preceptor to the grand duke Paul, afterwards Emperor of Russia, and subsequently became director of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. He was made a privy councillor in 1801. His works consist of elegies, epistles, narrative poems, and fables. Died in 1820.

See P. VON GERSCHAU, "Aus dem Leben des H. L. Nicolay," 1834.

Nicole, ne'kol', (CLAUDE,) a French poet, born at Chartres in 1611, was a cousin-german of Pierre Nicole, noticed below. He produced versions of the Odes of Horace, the Elegies of Ovid, and of other classic poems. Died in 1685.

Nicole, (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1683. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences," (1727.) Died in 1758.

Nicole, (PIERRE,) an eminent French theologian and philosopher, born at Chartres in 1625. He was a prominent member of the institution of Port-Royal, and an intimate friend of Arnauld, in conjunction with whom he wrote the treatise entitled "Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Eucharist," (1664.) His most important work is a collection of treatises called "Moral Essays and Theological Instructions," (25 vols., 1671 *et seq.*) One of these, entitled "On the Means of Preserving Peace," is styled by Voltaire "a masterpiece of its kind, to which we can find nothing equal in antiquity." Among his other productions we may name his "Treatise on Human Faith," (1664,) and "Les Imaginaires et les Visionnaires," (2 vols., 1667.) Died in 1695.

See ABBÉ GOUJET, "Vie de Nicole;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal," vol. iv.; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BESOIGNE, "Vie de Nicole," in his "Histoire de Port-Royal," vol. iv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nicolini, ne'ko-lee'nee, the assumed name of ERNEST **Nicolas**, a French vocalist, born at Tours in 1834. After making successful appearances in opera in Milan, Florence, Paris, and London, he took professional engagements with Madame Adelina Patti, whom he married on her divorce from the Marquis de Caux.

Nicolini, the stage-name of NICOLINO **Grimaldi**, a famous Italian singer, born at Naples about 1673. His voice was originally a soprano, but sank to a magnificent contralto. After singing with great success in the principal Italian cities, he went to England in 1708, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He is mentioned in the "Spectator" in Addison's humorous attacks on the Italian opera, and always with praise, though no man did more than Nicolini to foster a taste for this species of opera among the English. In 1717 he left England and returned to Italy, but is lost sight of after 1726.

Nicolini, ne-ko-lee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Brescia in 1788. He wrote a didactic poem "On the Culture of Cedars," and translated the tragedy of "Macbeth" into Italian. Died in 1855.

Nic'oll, (HENRY J.,) a Scottish author, born at Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, about 1850. He was educated at the Aberdeen University. He published "Great Scholars," (1880,) "Great Orators," (1880,) "Thomas Carlyle," (1880,) "Great Movements," (1881,) "Lord Byron," "Landmarks of English Literature," (1883,) etc. He became a journalist of Aberdeen, and edited several collections of poetry.

Nic'oll, (JAMES CRAIG,) an American artist, born in New York city, November 22, 1846. He has made a specialty of coast-views, and has been prominent in connection with the Water-Colour Society and the Etching Club of New York. His best works show high idealistic powers.

Nic'oll, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born in Perthshire in 1814. He published in 1835 a collection of poems, which were very well received. In 1836 he became editor of the "Leeds Times," which, however, he did not long have charge of, as he died the following year, at the age of twenty-two.

See "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement:) "Westminster Review" for October, 1842.

Nicolle, ne'kol', (CHARLES DOMINIQUE,) a French teacher and educational writer, born in the department of Seine-Inférieure in 1758. He was appointed in 1821 rector of the Academy of Paris. Died in 1835.

Nicolle, (GABRIEL HENRI,) brother of the preceding, was born in 1767, and became successively associate editor of the "Journal Français," "Courrier Universel," and "L'Éclair." Died in 1829.

Nicollet, ne'ko'lā', (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French astronomer and explorer, born in Savoy in 1786, or, as some say, about 1795. He obtained the place of secretary and librarian of the Observatory of Paris in 1817. About 1832 he emigrated to the United States. He made a scientific exploration of the region drained by the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers. He was afterwards employed by the government of the United States to explore the country west of the Mississippi, of which he produced a good map. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on the geology of the valley of the Upper Mississippi. Died at Washington in 1843.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" QUETELET, "Notice sur J. N. Nicollet," 1844.

Nic'ollš, (JASPER,) an English officer, born about 1780, served with distinction in India in the campaigns of 1817 and 1825, and was made lieutenant-general in 1841. Died in 1849.

Nicolls, (RICHARD,) COLONEL, an English officer, who in 1664 compelled the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant to surrender New Amsterdam, to which he gave the name of New York. He was appointed first English governor of that city. In the same year he took Fort Orange, (or Williamstadt,) which was afterwards called Albany, in honour of the Duke of York and Albany.

Nicolopoulo, ne'ko-lo-poo'lo, (CONSTANTINE,) a philologist, of Greek extraction, born at Smyrna in 1786. He became professor of Greek literature at the Athenæum in Paris, and was a contributor to the "Revue encyclopédique." Died in 1841.

Nicolosi, ne-ko-lo'see, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a Sicilian geographer, born at Paterno in 1610; died in 1670.

Nic'ol-son, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born in Cumberland in 1655, rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland. He was the author of three works, entitled "The English Historical

Library," (1696,) "The Scottish Historical Library," (1702,) and "The Irish Historical Library," (1724.) Died in 1727.

Nī-com'a-chus, [Gr. *Νικόμαχος;* Fr. NICOMAQUE, ne'ko'măk',] a Greek tragic poet, born in the Troade, wrote about 450–420 B.C., and was contemporary with Euripides. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Nicomachus, a Greek physician of Macedonia, who flourished about 400 B.C., was the father of Aristotle, and was patronized by Amyntas II., King of Macedonia.

Nicomachus, a son of Aristotle, lived about 320 B.C. Little is known of his life. His mother was a slave, named Herpyllis. Some critics have ascribed to him certain ethical treatises which are generally included among the works of Aristotle.

Nicomachus, a Greek mathematician, born at Gerasa, in Arabia, lived probably between 50 and 150 A.D. He was a Pythagorean. He wrote several works on arithmetic, one of which is extant, and a Life of Pythagoras, which is lost.

Nicomachus [*Νικόμαχος*] OF THEBES, an excellent Greek painter, was a son and pupil of the painter Aristodemus. He flourished about 350–300 B.C. His skill is praised by Cicero, who classes him with Apelles. Among his works noticed by Pliny were "Apollo and Diana," the "Tyndaridæ," and the "Rape of Proserpine." He was renowned for rapidity of execution. His brother ARISTIDES was also an eminent painter.

See CICERO, "Brutus."

Nicomaque. See NICOMACHUS.

Nicomède. See NICOMEDES.

Nic-o-me'dēs [Gr. *Νικομήδης;* Fr. NICOMÈDE, ne'ko'mȧd'] **I.**, King of Bithynia, began to reign at the death of his father, 278 B.C. He was opposed by his brother Zipœtes, and took into his service an army of Gauls, by whose aid he gained the victory. He founded the great city of Nicomedia. Died about 250 B.C.

See DROYSEN, "Hellenismus."

Nic-o-me'dēs II. E-piph'a-nēs [Fr. NICOMÈDE ÉPIPHANE, ne'ko'mȧd' ȧ'pe'făn'] was a son of Prusias II., who sent him to Rome as a hostage. He gained the favour of the Roman senate, and excited the jealousy of his father, who sent an agent to assassinate him. Informed of this design, Nicomedes dethroned and killed Prusias in 149 B.C. He was afterwards an ally of the Romans. Died about 90 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xxxiv., xxxvii., etc.

Nicomedes III., surnamed PHILOP'ATOR, was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 91 B.C. In the Mithridatic war, which ensued soon after, he was an ally of Rome, but, having been defeated, he was driven from his kingdom. Bithynia was subsequently restored to Nicomedes, who, dying without children, (74 B.C.,) left it to the Romans.

Nicomedes, a Greek geometer, the inventor of the curve called the "conchoid," flourished about 100 B.C.

Nī'con [*Νίκων*] OF PERGAMUS, a Greek architect and geometer, was the father of the celebrated Galen. Died about 150 A.D.

Nī'con, SAINT, a monk, who preached in Armenia about 960 A.D., and wrote a work "On the Impious Religion of the Armenians." Died about 998.

Nī-coph'a-nēs, [*Νικοφάνης,*] a Greek painter, who is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His works are praised by Pliny in high terms.

Nic'o-phon or **Nic'o-phron**, [*Νικοφῶν* or *Νικόφρων,*] an Athenian comic poet, lived about 400 B.C. Only small fragments of his plays are extant.

Nicostrate. See NICOSTRATUS.

Nī-cos'tra-tus, [Gr. *Νικόστρατος;* Fr. NICOSTRATE, ne'ko'strȧt',] an Athenian comic poet, was a son of Aristophanes, and lived in the latter part of the fourth century B.C. His works are lost.

Nicostratus, an Athenian general, commanded in the war against the Spartans about 425 B.C. He was a colleague of Nicias in the expedition to Chalcidice.

Nicot, ne'ko', (JEAN,) a French scholar, born at Nîmes in 1530. By his merit and talents he acquired the confidence of Henry II. and his successor, and was employed as secretary of the king. On his return from an embassy to Lisbon, about 1560, he brought the tobacco-plant, which was then unknown in France, and which was named in his honour Nicotiana by the botanists. The honour of producing the first model of a French dictionary is ascribed to him. It was entitled "Treasure of the French Language," (1606.) Died in 1600.

See F. HOEFER, "Dictionnaire de Botanique pratique."

Nicou-Choron, ne'koo' sho'rôN', (STEPHANO LOUIS,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1809. His works are chiefly masses, oratorios, and other kinds of sacred music.

Nicquet, ne'kȧ', (HONORAT,) a French Jesuit and religious writer, born at Avignon in 1585; died in 1667.

Nicuesa, de, dȧ ne-kwā'sȧ, (DIEGO,) a Spanish adventurer, born in 1464, accompanied the expedition of Amerigo Vespucci to the Gulf of Urata in 1501.

See IRVING, "History of Christopher Columbus;" GOMERA, "Historia general de las Indias."

Nidda, von, fon nid'dȧ, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT FRANZ KRUG,) a German poet, born near Querfurt in 1776. He wrote tales, ballads, etc. Died in 1841.

Nider, Nieder, or **Nyder**, nee'dẹr, (JOHANNES,) a German theologian, was appointed by the Council of Bâle (1531) to labour for the conversion of the Hussites. Having tried argument without success, he resorted to violent persecution, and was responsible for the death of thousands. Died about 1440.

Nid'hogg (Niðhöggr) or **Nidhoger**, [from *nid*, "malignity," and *höggva*, to "hew" or "cut,"] in the Norse mythology, the name of a dragon or serpent which dwells in the fountain of Hvergelmir,* (or Vergelmir,) in Niflheim, and continually gnaws at the root of the life-tree Yggdrasil. From Hvergelmir flow the rivers of Hell. (See HELA.) According to some writers, Nidhögg typifies the original evil principle which forms an element in the creed of so many of the Indo-Germanic nations.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen."

Niebelungen-Lied. See SIEGFRIED.

Niebuhr, nee'boor, (BARTHOLD GEORG,) a celebrated German historian and critic, born at Copenhagen on the 27th of August, 1776, was the son of Carstens Niebuhr, noticed below. He had a great facility for learning languages, and he read the works of Shakspeare in the original about the age of seven. In 1794 he entered the University of Kiel, where he profoundly studied Roman law, history, philosophy, and ancient languages. He was appointed secretary to Count Schimmelmann, minister of finance at Copenhagen, in 1796, made a tour in Great Britain in 1798, and became an assessor in the council of commerce at Copenhagen in 1800. In the last-named year he married Amalie Behrens. In 1806 he passed into the service of Prussia, as joint director of commerce, and in 1809 he became privy councillor and member of the commission of finances at Berlin. Although he performed these various functions with much ability and success, he soon retired from political life, and in 1810 was chosen professor of history in the University of Berlin. His lectures on Roman history, published in 1811–12, announced the important discoveries and original ideas which have effected a great revolution in the principles of Roman history, and constitute his chief title to durable celebrity.

During the war of liberation (1813) he attended the head-quarters of the allies, and was employed in negotiating loans. In 1816 he went as Prussian ambassador to Rome, where he remained until 1822 and pursued with ardour his researches in the history of ancient Rome and the study of philology. He became a resident of Bonn in 1823, and in 1825 opened there a course of lectures on history and Roman antiquities. In 1827 he published the first volume of a revised edition of his "History of Rome," ("Römische Geschichte,") which

* The etymology of this name is uncertain. It is probably derived from a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *hwerfan* or *hweorfan*, to "turn," to "whirl," and *gelm*, (or *gelmr,*) a "bunch" or "mass," thus signifying the "whirling mass," (of waters.) According to Keyser, *hver* means a "hot spring" or "cauldron;" but the etymology is not improbably the same, the term having been applied to a boiling spring on account of the constant turning or whirling of its waters.

is considered the most original and profound work on ancient history that any modern has produced. The third and last volume appeared in 1832. The author died at Bonn in January, 1831, leaving a son, Marcus, who held a high position in the Prussian civil service. Niebuhr had refused several titles of nobility. His character was eminently truthful, upright, and generous. He had noble features, and a graceful facility of elocution. His attainments as a critic and philologist were of the highest order.* He spoke all the languages of Europe, and was master of the Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Persian. Among his principal works are an edition of the Byzantine Historians, (1828,) "Short Historical and Philological Treatises," (1828,) "Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geography," and "Lectures on Ancient History." In 1838 appeared an interesting collection of his Letters, with memoirs of his life, edited by Madame Hensler, ("Lebensnachrichten über B. G. Niebuhr," etc., 3 vols.) His reputation as a historian continued to increase after his death, though several of his positions are controverted by eminent critics. He rejected as fabulous many stories which other historians had credited, and aimed to construct a fabric of rational probability out of the confused mass of traditions, conjectures, and mythical legends. "He would have been the first writer of his time," says Macaulay, "if his talent for communicating truths had borne any proportion to his talent for investigating them." (Preface to "Lays of Ancient Rome.")

See "The Life and Letters of B. G. Niebuhr, with Essays on his Character and Influence," by CHEVALIER BUNSEN, London, 2 vols., 1852; FRANCIS LIEBER, "Reminiscences of B. G. Niebuhr," 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1833, and July, 1852; "Quarterly Review," article on "Early Roman History," vol. xxvii. and vol. xxxii., (by ARNOLD;) "Westminster Review" for May, 1843; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1840; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828, and July, 1831; "Fraser's Magazine" for July and December, 1852; "North American Review" for April, 1823, (by EDWARD EVERETT;) "North British Review" for August, 1852; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843, (by G. H. LEWES.)

Niebuhr, (CARSTENS or KARSTENS,) a German traveller of distinguished talent and energy, was born at Lüdingworth, in Hanover, in 1733. He entered the Danish service as lieutenant-engineer in 1760, and was appointed by Frederick V. in 1761 to accompany a scientific expedition to Arabia. Soon after their arrival at Mocha, Von Haven, one of the company, died, and within a year Niebuhr had the misfortune to lose his three remaining companions. He now adopted the diet of the Arabians, and his health, which had previously suffered, continued good during the rest of his journey. He spent six years in the country, taking upon himself all the labours of the mission, and in 1767 returned to Denmark. His "Description of Arabia" came out in 1772. The accuracy, research, and freedom from exaggeration which characterize this production have caused it to be regarded as a standard work. In 1778 he brought out "Travels in Arabia and the Surrounding Countries." In addition to the above, he edited and published the "Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica," and "Descriptions of Animals" by Forskål, the naturalist of the expedition. Niebuhr was a councillor of state, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died in 1815.

See B. G. NIEBUHR, "Leben Carstens Niebuhr's," 1817; "Monthly Review," vol. liii., 1776, (Appendix.)

Niebuhr, von, fon nee'boor, (MARCUS,) a son of Barthold G. Niebuhr, was born at Rome about 1817. He was carefully educated by his father, who declared his determination that he should believe in the letter of the Old and New Testament, and said, "I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all I have lost or feel uncertain about." He obtained several high offices in the Prussian government. He was opposed to the Liberal party in politics. Died in 1860.

Niederer, nee'deh-rer, (JEAN,) a Swiss teacher, born at Appenzell in 1778, published a treatise on the system of Pestalozzi. Died in 1843.

Niedermeyer, nee'der-mī'er, (LOUIS,) a Swiss composer and musician, born in the canton de Vaud in 1802. Among his works are the opera of "La Fronde," and a number of songs and religious pieces. Died in 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Niel, ne-ĕl', (ADOLPHE,) a French marshal, born at Muret (Haute-Garonne) in 1802. He served in the expedition to Rome in 1848, and became a general of brigade in 1849, and general of division in 1853. As general of engineers, he directed with success the operations at the siege of Bomarsund, in 1854. In May, 1855, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the engineers and artillery at Sebastopol. He commanded a corps at the battles of Magenta and Solferino, June, 1859. For his services at Solferino he was raised to the rank of marshal of France. He became minister of war in February, 1867, and showed himself an able administrator. Died in August, 1869.

See BARON DE BAZANCOURT, "Campagnes de Crimée et d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nield, neeld, (JAMES,) an English philanthropist, born in Cheshire in 1744. He devoted much time to the cause of prison-reform. Died in 1814.

Nielly, ne'ẏ'le', (JOSEPH MARIE,) BARON, a French naval officer, born at Brest in 1751, served against the English in several campaigns, and became vice-admiral in 1815. Died in 1833.

Nielsen, neel'sẹn, (JOHAN MOSES GEORG,) a Danish poet and lawyer, born near Nyborg in 1804; died in 1855

Nielsen, (NIKOLAUS PETER,) a popular Danish actor, born in Seeland in 1795. Died March 13, 1860.

Niem, neem, (THIERRY,) a German historian, born near Paderborn, became Bishop of Cambray in 1396 He wrote the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," and other historical works, in Latin. Died about 1417.

Niemann, nee'mân, (ALBERT,) a German tenor-singer, born at Erxleben in 1831. He has won a good reputation in Germany, but has only once sung outside of his native country, on the occasion of the unsuccessful production of "Tannhäuser" in Paris in 1861.

Niemann, nee'mân, (AUGUST CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a Danish publicist and writer on political economy, born at Altona in 1761; died in 1832.

Niemann, nee'mân, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born in Anhalt-Dessau in 1764, was the author of several medical works. Died in 1846.

Niemcewicz, ne-ĕm-tsā'vitch, (JULIAN URSIN,) a celebrated Polish statesman, historian, and poet, born in Lithuania in 1757. Being appointed a deputy to the Constitutional Diet, he had the principal share in drawing up the "Constitution of the 3d of May," 1791, and about the same time became one of the editors of a popular journal called "Gazeta Narodowa." After the battle of Maciejowice, he was made prisoner with Kosciusko and confined in the fortress of Saint Petersburg, from which they were released on the accession of Paul, in 1796. He accompanied Kosciusko to America in 1797, and in 1800 married Mrs. Livingston Kean, a lady of New York. He returned to Europe on the entrance of Napoleon into Poland, and when that country was united with Russia he was appointed by the emperor Alexander president of the committee of the constitution, and perpetual secretary of the senate. A short time previous to the fall of Warsaw he visited England, and then went to Paris, where he died in 1841. His principal works are "Historical Songs of Poland," "History of the Reign of Sigismund III.," "Memoirs towards the Ancient History of Poland," and "John of Tenczyn," a romance. He also wrote several dramas, which were successful, and made some translations from the English poets.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

* It is interesting to know that he who was perhaps the most thorough and searching of all historical critics, and whose intellect, as he tells us himself, "early took a skeptical direction," felt himself nevertheless obliged to accept the Gospel narratives as true history in all essential points. He says, "He whose earthly life and sorrows were depicted had for me a perfectly real existence, and His whole history had the same reality even if it were not related with literal exactness in any single point. Hence, also, the fundamental fact of miracles, which, according to my conviction, must be conceded, unless we adopt the not merely incomprehensible, but absurd, hypothesis that the Holiest was a deceiver and His disciples either dupes or liars, and that deceivers had preached a holy religion, in which self-renunciation is everything, and in which there is nothing tending towards the erection of a priestly rule,—nothing that can be acceptable to vicious inclinations. As regards a miracle in the strictest sense, it really only requires an unprejudiced and penetrating study of nature to see that those related are as far as possible from absurdity, and a comparison with legends, or the pretended miracles of other religions, to perceive by what a different spirit they are animated." (Niebuhr's "Letters," vol. i. p. 340, Letter 148.)

Niemeyer, nee′mī′ẹr, (AUGUST HERMANN,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1754. He was appointed in 1799 director of the charitable institutions founded by A. H. Francke, and became in 1808 chancellor and perpetual rector of the University of Halle. He wrote educational and religious works in prose and verse, and was highly esteemed for his virtue and learning. Died in 1828.

See FRITSCH, "Ueber des verewigten A. H. Niemeyer's Leben," 1828: JACOBS und GRUBER, "A. H. Niemeyer: zur Erinnerung an dessen Leben," 1831; A. H. REIN, "Erinnerungen an A. H. Niemeyer," 1841.

Niemojowski, ne-êm-o-yov′skee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot, born about 1760, was appointed general of the palatinate of Posnania. He was killed at the battle of Polotzk, in 1813.

Niemojowski, (VINCENT,) born near Kalisch in 1784, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of Poland, and held for a time the post of minister of the interior at Warsaw. Died in 1834.

Niepce, ne-ẽps′, (JOSEPH NICÉPHORE,) a French chemist and inventor of photography, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1765. He served in the army in 1792–95. About 1814 he began his researches on the action of light on prepared surfaces. In 1822 he obtained copies of engravings from polished metallic plates covered with a bituminous varnish. He gave the name of *Héliographie* to this art. He formed a partnership with Daguerre in 1829. It is stated that Niepce was the first to fix permanently images formed by the camera. Died in 1833.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Niepce de Saint-Victor, ne-ẽps′ dẹh sẽn′ vèk′tor′, (CLAUDE FÉLIX ABEL,) a French chemist and photographer, a nephew of the preceding, was born near Châlons-sur-Saône in 1805. He entered the army, in which he gained the rank of captain. Having applied himself to the task of perfecting the invention of his uncle, he announced in 1847 to the Academy of Sciences an important discovery of a method of obtaining images on glass prepared with starch or albumen. He also invented a process of heliographic engraving on metal covered with a varnish which consists chiefly of benzine. In 1854 he was appointed commandant of the Louvre. He explained his discoveries in numerous memoirs, which he published collectively under the title of "Photographic Researches," (1855.) Died in April, 1870.

See a "Memoir of Niepce de Saint-Victor," prefixed to the work just named, by M. E. LACAN; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1866.

Nieremberg, nee′rẹm-bêrg′, [Lat. NIEREMBER′GIUS,] (JOHANN EUSEBIUS,) a learned Spanish Jesuit, of German extraction, born at Madrid about 1590. He was the author of numerous theological and miscellaneous works, in Latin and Spanish; among the principal of these is his "Historia Naturæ maxime peregrinæ," (1635,) being an account of the natural history of the Indies. Died in 1658.

See "Vie du P. de Nieremberg," prefixed to his "Opera Parthenica;" A. DE ANDRADA, "Vida del P. J. E. Nieremberg," 1658; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Nierembergius. See NIEREMBERG.

Nieritz, nee′rits, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German *littérateur*, born at Dresden in 1795, published several works for children and youth. Died February 16, 1876.

Niethammer, neet′hâm′mẹr, (FRIEDRICH IMMANUEL,) a German philosopher, born at Beilstein, in Würtemberg, in 1766. He was associated with Fichte as editor of the "Philosophisches Journal" at Jena. Died in 1846.

Nieto, ne-ā′to, (DAVID,) a learned Jewish rabbi, born at Venice in 1654; died in 1728.

Nieto, ne-ā′to, (Don VINCENTE,) a Spanish general, born in 1769, fought on the side of the royalists in the civil war of 1810 in South America. Having been made prisoner by the patriot General Balcarca in Upper Peru, he was shot by his order in 1810.

Nieuhoff, noi′hof, (JOHANN,) a German traveller, born in Westphalia in 1630, visited China and Batavia, and published in 1666 an account of his journey, (in Dutch,) which was very popular at the time and was translated into Latin and several other languages. Having gone ashore at Madagascar in 1672, he was lost, killed, or disappeared mysteriously.

See MACARTNEY, "Travels in India, China," etc.

Nieulant, ne-uh′lânt, (WILLEM,) a skilful Flemish painter and engraver, born in 1584, studied at Rome. Among his works are engravings of Italian landscapes. Died in 1635.

Nieupoort, ne-uh′pōrt, (WILLEM HENDRIK,) a Dutch historian and jurist, born about 1670, became professor of law at Utrecht. Died about 1730.

Nieuport, de, dẹh ne-uh′por′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS FERDINAND FLORENT ANTOINE,) VICOMTE, a distinguished mathematician, born in Paris in 1746, was appointed in 1816 director of the Academy of Brussels. He died in 1827, leaving numerous mathematical works.

Nieuwelandt, ne-uw̑′ẹh-lânt′, or **Nieulandt**, ne-uh′lânt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish painter, was a native of Antwerp. His works are chiefly landscapes and seaviews. Died in 1601.

Nieuwelandt, (JAN,) son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1579. He studied painting under his father, and produced a number of landscapes of superior merit.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nieuwelandt, van den, vân dẹn ne-uw̑′ẹh-lânt, (WILLEM,) a Flemish artist and dramatic writer, born at Antwerp in 1584, was a son of Adrian, noticed above. He painted architectural pieces of great merit, and was also a skilful engraver. He was the author of a popular tragedy, entitled "Nero," and of other works. Died in 1635.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nieuwentyt, ne-uh′w̑en-tīt′, (BERNARD,) a Dutch writer and mathematician, born in North Holland in 1654, became burgomaster of Purmerend. He wrote treatises against the differential calculus, and a popular work entitled "The Right Use of the Contemplation of the World," ("Het regt Gebruik der Wereltbeschouingen," 1715,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Nieuwerkerke, de, dẹh ne-uh′w̑êr-kêr′kẹh, (ALFRED ÉMILIEN,) COMTE, a French sculptor, of Dutch extraction, born in Paris in 1811. He has executed numerous busts and statues, among which we may name those of Descartes and Isabella the Catholic.

Nieuwland, ne-uh′lânt, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet and savant, born near Amsterdam in 1764. He displayed in youth great precocity and aptitude for learning languages and sciences. He wrote several able scientific treatises, and poems of great beauty, one of which is entitled "Orion." In 1793 he became professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics at Leyden. Died in November, 1794.

See P. MICHELL, "Jets ter Nagedachtenis van P. Nieuwland," 1794; J. H. VAN SWINDEN, "Lykrede op P. Nieuwland," 1795; C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," London, 1863.

Nifanius, ne-fā′ne-ûs, (CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born at Lelingen in 1639; died in 1689.

Niflheim. See HELA.

Nifo, nee′fo, [Lat. NI′PHUS,] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian scholar and philosopher, born in Calabria about 1473, published several Latin treatises and commentaries on Aristotle. He was patronized by Leo X., and was a professor at Rome and Naples. Died about 1538.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Nigel, nī′jẹl, ? an ecclesiastic, born in Normandy, became treasurer to Henry I. of England, who subsequently created him Bishop of Ely. Died in 1169.

Nī′ġẹr, (CAIUS PESCENNIUS,) a Roman commander, and governor of Syria. On the death of Pertinax, 193 A.D., he became a competitor for the empire, with Septimius Severus and Clodius Albinus for his rivals. After his army had been several times defeated by the former in Asia Minor, he was made prisoner and put to death in 194 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Nigetti, ne-jet′tee, (MATTEO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence about 1560; died in 1646.

Night'in-gāle, (Miss Florence,) a lady celebrated for her philanthropy, the daughter of William E. Nightingale, of Derbyshire, England, was born at Florence in 1820. From her childhood she took a deep interest in schemes of benevolence, and, after having visited the hospitals and other similar establishments of England, she went to Germany, with the view of inspecting the institution at Kaiserswerth, founded in 1833 by Fliedner. In 1849 she entered Kaiserswerth, in order to qualify herself as a hospital nurse in the training-school which forms a part of that establishment. The Crimean war having broken out soon after her return to England, Miss Nightingale, accompanied by a number of voluntary nurses, set out in 1854 for the East, where, in the military hospitals at Scutari, they devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. In 1856 she returned to England, where the queen conferred upon her various distinctions in acknowledgment of her eminent services. She published a pamphlet on "The Institution at Kaiserswerth," (1850,) "Notes on Hospitals," (1859,) "Notes on Nursing," (1860,) "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," (1863,) "Notes on Lying-in Institutions," (1871,) and "Life or Death in India," (1874.)

Nightingale, (Joseph,) an English dissenting divine, born in Lancashire in 1775. He wrote, among other works, "A Portraiture of Catholicism," and "English Topography." Died in 1824.

Night'in-gâll, (Sir Miles,) K.C.B., an English officer, served under Sir William Meadows in India in 1791–92, and was subsequently engaged in the continental war. About 1820 he became a member of Parliament for Suffolk. Died in 1829.

Nigidius. See Figulus.

Nigrisoli, ne-gre-so'lee, (Giovanni Maria,) an Italian physician, born at Ferrara in 1648, became professor of medicine in his native city. Died in 1727.

Nigroni, ne-gro'nee, (Giulio,) a learned Jesuit, born at Genoa in 1553; died in 1625.

Nihus, nee'ŭs, (Barthold,) a German Catholic theologian, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1589, wrote a number of controversial treatises. Died in 1657.

Nike. See Nice.

Nikitin, ne-ke-tin' or ne-ke-teen', (Athanasius,) a Russian traveller, who visited Persia and Hindostan, and wrote an account of those countries, which was discovered and published by Karamzin. Died in 1472.

See Gretch, "Essai historique sur la Littérature Russe."

Nikolai, nee'ko-lī, (Izaak,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1536. He died in 1619, leaving three sons, all of whom were artists.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nikolaus, the German for Nicholas, which see.

Nikon or **Nicon**, nee'kon, a Russian scholar and theologian, born near Novogorod in 1605. He was appointed Patriarch of Russia in 1652; but he afterwards lost favour at court, and was deposed. He rendered great services to Russian literature by correcting the Slavonian ecclesiastical works from the Greek originals; and he is believed to have compiled the "Russian Chronicles," published by the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, (1792.) Died in 1681.

See Ivan Choucherin, "Vie du Patriarche Nikon," 1817 Apollos, "Vie du Patriarche Nikon," 1839.

Nil, Saint, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, belonged to a noble family of Constantinople. He was author of numerous theological works, only a part of which are extant.

Nīlakantha, a surname of Siva, (which see.)

Niles, nīlz, (Hezekiah,) an American journalist, and founder of the "Register" called by his name, which he edited for twenty-five years at Baltimore, was born about 1777; died in 1839.

Niles, (John Milton,) an American journalist and statesman, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1787. He became editor in 1817 of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic journal, and in 1840 was appointed postmaster-general by President Van Buren. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1842. He wrote the "Lives of Perry, Lawrence, Pike, and Harrison," "History of South America and Mexico," etc., and other works. Died in 1856.

Niles, (Nathaniel,) an American divine and inventor, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1741, was a member of Congress from Vermont in 1791. He was the author of religious and miscellaneous works, and wrote a popular war-song, called "The American Hero." Died in 1828.

Niles, (Samuel,) an American divine, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1744. He graduated at Princeton College, and subsequently became minister of Abington, Massachusetts. Died in 1814.

Niles, (William Woodruff,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Hatley, Lower Canada, May 24, 1832, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1857, and at Berkeley Divinity School in 1861, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1862, was professor of Latin in Trinity College, 1864–70, and in 1870 was consecrated Bishop of New Hampshire.

Nī'leŭs or **Neleus**, [Νείλευς,] a Greek physician of uncertain epoch, probably lived before 200 B.C. He invented a machine for the reduction of dislocations.

Nilson, nĭl'son, (Johann Esaias,) a German painter and engraver, born at Augsburg in 1721; died in 1788.

Nilson, nĭl'son, or **Nilsson**, (Sven,) an eminent Swedish naturalist and physician, born near Landskrona in 1787. Among his principal works are his "Swedish Ornithology," ("Ornithologia Suecica,") "Scandinavian Fauna," ("Skandinavisk Fauna," 1820,) and an antiquarian treatise "On the Primitive Inhabitants of Northern Scandinavia," (1838.) Died November 30, 1883.

Nil'sson, (Christine,) a Swedish singer, born near Wexiö, August 3, 1843. She very early gave proof of vocal talent, and was carefully educated at Halmstad, Stockholm, and Paris. Her appearance as Astrifiamenti, in "The Magic Flute," in 1865, was marvellously successful, and since that time she has sung with very great success in nearly every part of the civilized world. She was married in 1872 to Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882.

Nina, nee'nâ, a Sicilian poetess of the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Nina, nee'nâ, (Lorenzo,) an Italian cardinal, born at Recanati, May 12, 1812, became a doctor of theology at Rome, was made a priest in 1835, and became an attaché and adviser in the papal court. In 1877 he was created a cardinal-priest, and was made prefect of the Council by Leo XIII., and also prefect of the Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunity. He conducted delicate negotiations with various governments, as with Russia, Germany, and Belgium, and held the office of papal secretary of state. Died June 27, 1885.

Ninde, nīnd, (William Xavier,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born in Cortlandville, New York, in 1832. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1855, and in 1856 became a preacher. In 1873 he was appointed professor of practical theology in the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, and in 1879 became its president. In 1884 he was elected a bishop.

Nin'i-an, [Lat. Ninia'nus, or Nyn'ias,] Saint, a British bishop, who converted the Picts living south of the Grampians. He lived probably in the fourth and fifth centuries, and is said to have died in Ireland.

Ninnin, ne'nân', (Henri,) born at Poix, in Champagne, in 1722, was one of the physicians of Louis XV. He published a translation of the medical works of Celsus, (2 vols., 1753.) Died in 1800.

Niño, nēn'yo, (Andres,) a Spanish navigator, born about 1475, made a voyage to the Moluccas in 1522.

Niño, (Pedro Alonzo,) a Spanish navigator, surnamed el Negro, ("the Black,") born in Andalusia in 1468, was one of the companions of Columbus in his third voyage. He afterwards sailed as commander of a caravel, and made several discoveries on and near the South American coast. Died about 1505.

See Irving, "Life of Columbus."

Niño de Guevara. See Guevara, de.

Ninon. See L'Enclos, de.

Nī'nus, [Gr. Νῖνος,] a celebrated ruler of antiquity, said to have been the founder of the Assyrian monarchy,

flourished about 2048 B.C. After having conquered the greater part of Asia, he built the city of Nineveh, and at his death left his kingdom to his warlike queen SEMIRAMIS, (which see.)

Nī'o-be, [Gr. *Νιόβη;* Fr. NIOBÉ, ne'o'bā',] a personage of classic mythology, said to have been a daughter of Tantalus, (or, according to some authorities, of Pelops,) and the wife of Amphi'on. She was celebrated for her numerous and beautiful offspring, and had seven sons and seven daughters, or, according to some accounts, six of each. The poets relate that she was so proud of her children that she claimed superiority over Latona, (Leto,) who had borne only two. Apollo and Diana, (Artemis,) exasperated by her arrogance, slew all her children. The sons are said to have fallen by the arrows of Apollo, the daughters by those of Diana. Niobe was changed into a stone by her excessive grief. Her story was a favourite subject of the ancient poets, and has been commemorated by an admirable group of statuary, which is now at Florence, and which is variously ascribed to Praxiteles and Scopas. (See the "Iliad," book xxiv.)

Niou, ne'oo', (JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist, born at Rochefort in 1751, was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1828.

Niphus. See NIFO.

Nisami. See NIZÂMEE.

Nisard, ne'zăr', (JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ,) a French critic and *littérateur*, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1806. He became associate editor of the "Journal des Débats" and of "Le National," (1831,) and was subsequently appointed master of requests in the council of state, and professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France, (1844.) He was elected in 1850 to the French Academy, and in 1852 succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence in the Faculty of Letters. Among his works we may name his "Studies of Morals and Criticism on the Latin Poets during the Decline of Learning," (2 vols., 1834,) which is highly commended by Villemain and other critics, "History of French Literature," (1844–61,) esteemed his best production, "Studies on the Revival of Letters," (1855,) "Studies in Critical Literature," (1858,) "Portraits and Studies in Literary History," (1874,) and "The Four Great Roman Historians," (1874.) Died in 1888.

Nisard, (JEAN MARIE NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) a French scholar, brother of the preceding, was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1805. He published a translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry" and of Virgil's works.

Nisard, (MARIE LÉONARD CHARLES,) brother of the preceding, was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1808. He published several original works, and made translations from Ovid, Martial, and other Latin classics. Among his works are "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," (1853,) a "History of Popular Books since the Fifteenth Century," (2 vols., 1854,) and "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres au quinzième, seizième et dix-septième Siècles," (1860.) Died in 1889.

Nisbet. See NESBIT, (ALEXANDER.)

Nisroch, nis'rok, or **Shal'man,** an Assyrian deity, formed like a man, with wings and with an eagle's head. He seems to have been the god of wedlock and of human destiny.

Nissel, nis'sĕl, [Lat. NISSE'LIUS,] (JOHANN GEORG,) a German editor, born in the Palatinate, lived mostly at Leyden. He published, at his own expense, a Hebrew Bible, (about 1659,) which is said to be accurate. Died in 1662.

Nisselius. See NISSEL.

Nissole, ne'sol', (GUILLAUME,) a French botanist, born at Montpellier in 1647. The genus Nissolia was named in his honour by Tournefort. Died in 1734.

Nī'sus, [Gr. *Νῖσος,*] in classic mythology, a son of Pandi'on, and a king of Megara. The poets relate that Megara was taken by Minos through the treachery of Scylla, a daughter of Nisus, who died because she cut off the purple or golden hair on which his life depended.

Nisus, a Trojan warrior and friend of Euryalus, came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed in the war against Turnus. The story of Nisus and Euryalus forms the subject of a beautiful episode of Virgil's "Æneid," book ix., 175–448.

Nithard, ne'tăr', a French historian, born in 790 A.D., was the son of Angilbert and Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne. His principal work is a "History of the Dissensions between the Sons of Louis le Débonnaire," (in Latin.) Died in 853.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France," vol. v.

Nī-to'cris, [Gr. *Νίτωκρις,*] a queen of ancient Egypt, lived before the time of Herodotus, who says she was the only female in a list of three hundred and thirty monarchs which the Egyptian priests showed to him. She was celebrated as a heroine in the legends of ancient Egypt.

See BUNSEN, "Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte."

Nitsch, nĭtsh, (PAUL FRIEDRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Glauchau in 1754, published a "New Mythological Dictionary," (1793,) and other learned works. Died in 1794.

Nitzsch, nĭtsh, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST BERTHOLD,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Bonn, February 19, 1832. In 1868 he became divinity professor at Giessen. He wrote "The System of Boethius," "Outlines of the History of Christian Dogma," (1870 *et seq.*,) etc.

Nitzsch or **Nitzch,** nĭtsh, (GREGOR WILHELM,) a German philologist and antiquary, born at Wittenberg in 1790, was a son of Karl Ludwig, noticed below. He became professor of ancient literature at Kiel in 1827, and professor of archæology at Leipsic in 1852. He gained distinction by his speculations on the Homeric poems. Among his works is "The Epic Poetry of the Greeks," (2 vols., 1852.) Died in 1861.

Nitzsch, (KARL IMMANUEL,) a German theologian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Borna, in Saxony, in 1787. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1822, and obtained the high office of *Oberconsistorialrath* in 1843. In 1847 he was appointed preacher to the University of Berlin. His opinions were liberal. Died August 21, 1868. His chief works are a "System der christlichen Lehre" and "Praktische Theologie."

Nitzsch, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German theologian, born at Wittenberg in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed professor of theology at the University of Wittenberg about 1790. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Salvation of the World," ("Ueber das Heil der Welt," 1817.) He favoured a compromise or reconcilement between orthodoxy and rationalism. Died in 1831.

See HOPPE, "Denkmal des verewigten K. L. Nitzsch," 1837.

Nitzsch, (KARL WILHELM,) a German historian, a son of Gregor Wilhelm Nitzsch, was born at Zerbst, December 22, 1818. He graduated at Kiel in 1844, in 1858 was called to be professor there, and in 1862 received a professorship at Königsberg. He has written works on various periods of Greek, Roman, and German history.

Nivelle, ne'vĕl', (GABRIEL NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist, born in 1687, was the author of "The Cry of the Faith," and "The Constitution Unigenitus submitted to the Universal Church." Died in 1761.

Nivelle de la Chaussée. See CHAUSSÉE, DE LA.

Nivernais, de, dẹh ne'vĕr'nȧ', (LOUIS JULES **Barbon Mancini Mazarini**—bȧr'bòn' mòn'se'ne' mȧ'zȧ're'ne',) DUC, a distinguished French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1716. He was employed in several important missions, and in 1763 negotiated the treaty between England and France. He made translations from the Latin, English, and Italian, and wrote a number of fables, which are highly esteemed. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1798.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" F. DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, "Éloge du Duc de Nivernais," prefixed to his "Œuvres posthumes," 1807; ANDRÉ DUPIN, "Éloge du Duc de Nivernois," 1840.

Nivers, ne'vair', (GUILLAUME GABRIEL,) a French musician and writer on music, born near Melun in 1617.

Nix'on, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1725. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ticonderoga,

Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and rose to be brigadier-general in 1776. Died in 1815.

Niza, di, de nēd'zȧ, (MARCO,) an Italian missionary, is said to have first discovered the province of Sonora, in New Mexico, (1540.)

Nizâm-el-Molouk. See NIZÂM-EL-MOOLK.

Nizâm-el-Moolk, ne-zȧm' el mo͞olk, written also **Nizam-el-Mulk** and **Nizam-al-Moulk** or **-Molook,** a Persian statesman, was grand vizier to the Sultan Alp-Arslân. He was a distinguished patron of learning, and founded the College of Bagdâd. He wrote a valuable work containing precepts for government. Died about 1092.

Nizâm-ool-Moolk or **Nizam-ul-Mulk,** (or **-Moulk,**) ne-zȧm' o͞ol mo͞olk, a general and politician, born at Delhi, in Hindostan, about 1650. He is said to have been daring, successful, and treacherous. He made himself master of the Deccan. Died in 1748.

Nizâm-ul-Mulk. See NIZÂM-EL-MOOLK and NIZÂM-OOL-MOOLK.

Nizâmee, Nizâmi, or **Nisami,** ne-zȧ'mee, written also **Nidhami, (Aboo-Mohammed-Ibn-Yoosuf,** ȧ'bo͞o mo-hȧm'med ĭb'n yoo'so͞of or yoo'sŭf,) a celebrated Persian poet of the twelfth century. One of his principal poems furnished the subject of Gozzi's drama of "Turandot," which was subsequently imitated by Schiller. Died in 1180.

Nizâmi. See NIZÂMEE.

Nizolius. See NIZZOLI.

Nizzoli, nĕt'so-lee, [Lat. NIZO'LIUS,] (MARIO,) an Italian scholar, and one of the best Latin writers of his time, was born near Módena in 1498. His principal works are "The Ciceronian Treasure," ("Thesaurus Ciceronianus,") and an essay "On the True Principles of Philosophising."

Njörd or **Niörd,** nyörd, (**Njörðr,**) [etymology very uncertain; some derive it from *nordr,* "north,"] the god of winds, and the third in order (after Odin) among the gods of the Norse mythology. He appears to be a personification of trade or commerce, and dwells in Noatun, (no'ȧ-to͞on',) or "Ship-town." His wife is named SKADI, (which see.) He is particularly worshipped by sailors and fishermen. He is very rich, and can give wealth in abundance to those who invoke him. He rules the course of the wind, stills the ocean, and quenches fire. He was originally an inhabitant of Vanaheim, but was sent by the Vanir as a hostage to the Æsir, among whom he is now numbered.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Nō'ȧh, [Heb. נֹחַ; Gr. Νῶε; Fr. NOÉ, no'ȧ',] the son of Lamech, a patriarch of the tenth generation from Adam, is supposed to have been born about 2950 B.C. He was distinguished for his integrity and piety in an age of almost universal corruption. (Genesis vi. 9; II. Peter ii. 5.) He was six hundred years old when the great Deluge destroyed all the human race except Noah and his family, who were saved in the Ark (Genesis vii., viii., and ix.) and entered into a new and everlasting covenant. He died at the age of nine hundred and fifty.

Nō'ȧh, (MORDECAI MANUEL,) an American journalist and politician, of Jewish extraction, born in Philadelphia in 1785. He removed to New York, where he was successively editor of "The National Advocate," "The Enquirer," "Evening Star," and "Sunday Times." He was appointed consul to Morocco in 1813. He published "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States." Died in 1851.

Noaille, no'ȧ̈l' or no'ȧ'yę, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a French magistrate and revolutionist, of the royalist party, born at Beaucaire in April, 1758; died in 1828.

Noailles, de, dęh no'ȧ̈l' or no'ȧ'yę, (ADRIEN MAURICE,) DUC, an eminent French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1678, was the eldest son of Anne Jules, noticed below. He married Françoise d'Aubigné, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. During the war of the Spanish succession he served with distinction as general and diplomatist in Spain from 1705 to 1712. He was minister of finance from 1715 to 1718. In 1734 he became a marshal of France and commander-in-chief in a war against the Emperor of Germany. He wrote "Political and Military Memoirs," (6 vols., 1777.) He is represented as a man of great talents and many virtues. Died in 1766.

See MILLOT, "Mémoires du Duc de Noailles," 1777; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CESENA, "La Maison de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (ANNE JULES,) DUC, an able French general, born in 1650, was the eldest son of the first Duke of Noailles, and father of the preceding. He commanded in Catalonia between 1689 and 1695, and gained several advantages over the Spaniards. He obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1693, and became Viceroy of Catalonia. Died in 1708.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" CESENA, "La Maison de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (ANTOINE,) a French admiral, born in 1504; died in 1562.

Noailles, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist, brother of the preceding, was born in the department of Limousin in 1519. He was employed by Henry II. in missions to London, Venice, and Constantinople. Died in 1585.

Noailles, de, (JEAN PAUL FRANÇOIS,) DUC, son of Louis, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1739. He served in the last campaigns of the Seven Years' war, was made a knight of the golden fleece, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He wrote several scientific treatises, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, (1777.) He was the father-in-law of General La Fayette. Died in 1824.

See DE COURCELLES, "Histoire des Pairs de France;" A. DE CESENA, "La Maison de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS,) DUC, born in 1713, was a son of Adrien Maurice. He was styled Duc d'Ayen before his father's death. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany, and obtained the rank of marshal in 1775. Died in 1793. When Louis XV. said that the *fermiers-généraux* support the state, the Duc de Noailles replied, "Yes, as the rope supports a man who is hung."

See VOLTAIRE, "Précis du Règne de Louis XV," chap. lxvii.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French cardinal, born in 1651, was a son of the first Duke of Noailles, and a brother of Anne Jules, noticed above. He succeeded Harlay as Archbishop of Paris in 1695. In the controversy which broke out soon after between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, he endeavoured to act as mediator; but he lost the confidence and incurred the displeasure of both parties. Having refused for a long time to accept the papal bull Unigenitus, he gave in his submission to the pope in 1728. Died in 1729.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Histoire de Port-Royal;" "Gallia Christiana," tomes i., viii., and ix.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noailles, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH ALEXIS,) son of Louis Marie, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1783. He was a zealous adherent of the Bourbons, and fought against Napoleon in the army of the allies in 1813. At the Congress of Vienna he was one of the ministers-plenipotentiary of France, and in 1815 was appointed minister of state and a member of the privy council. Died in 1835.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS MARIE,) VICOMTE, a French statesman, born in 1756, was a son of Marshal de Mouchy. As a deputy to the States-General in 1789, he proposed, on the 4th of August, the suppression of feudal rights and other privileges of the aristocracy. He married the sister of Madame La Fayette. Soon after the commencement of the reign of terror he emigrated to the United States. Having been sent by Napoleon to Saint Domingo as general of brigade in 1803, he was killed in a naval engagement with the English, in 1804.

See BAILLY, "Mémoires;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noailles, de, (PAUL,) DUC, a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1802. He has published a "History of Madame de Maintenon and the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (1848,) and several other works. In 1849 he succeeded Châteaubriand as a member of the French Academy. Died May 30, 1885.

See A. DE CESENA, "Le Duc de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (PHILIPPE.) See MOUCHY.

Noback, no'bȧk, (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) born at Crefeld, in Germany, in 1815, published a "Systematic Manual of the Science of Commerce," (1848.)

Noback, (KARL AUGUST,) a German writer on commerce, brother of the preceding, was born at Kölleda in 1810. He published a treatise "On Commercial Associations," (1842,) and other works. Died in 1870.

Nobel, no'bęl, written also **Noble,** (CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch navigator, born about 1616, obtained a high rank in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Died after 1674. Van Hoorn and Nobel went on a mission to Peking in 1665.

Nobili, no'be-lee, (LEOPOLDO,) an Italian physicist and electrician, born in 1784; died in 1834.

See V. ANTINORI, "Elogio storico del Professore **L. Nobili,**" 1836.

Nobili, de', dȧ no'be-lee, [Lat. DE NOBIL'IBUS,] (ROBERTO,) a celebrated Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Monte-Pulciano in 1577, was a nephew of Cardinal Bellarmino. He resided many years in Southern India, where he converted great numbers to Christianity. He wrote several religious treatises in different Indian dialects. Died in 1656.

See JOUVENCY, "Histoire des Jésuites;" PARIGI, "Notizie de Cardinale R. de' Nobili," etc., 1836.

Nobilibus, de. See NOBILI, DE'.

Noble, no'b'l, (MARK,) an English divine and writer, became rector of Barming, in Kent. He published "Memoirs of the House of Medici," (1797,) "Lives of the English Regicides," (1798,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a contributor to the "Archæologia." Died in 1827.

Noble, (MATTHEW,) an English sculptor, born about 1820. Among his works are a colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington at Manchester, and a statue of Lord Canning. Died June 23, 1876.

Noble, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian and engraver, born in London in 1779. He practised engraving in his early life, and became a Swedenborgian minister about 1820. He published, besides other works, "Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures," and a volume of Sermons, (1848.) Died in 1853.

Noble, Le. See LE NOBLE.

Nobleville. See ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE.

Noblot, no'blo', (CHARLES,) a French geographer, born in Burgundy in 1668; died in 1742.

Nobrega, da, dȧ no-brā'gȧ, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, was one of the first band of missionaries that laboured in Brazil, where they arrived about 1550. Died in 1570.

Nobunaga, no-boo-nä'gä, (OTA,) a Japanese nobleman, born in 1533. He inherited great wealth, and deposed the line of shoguns who then usurped the imperial power. He persecuted the Booddhists and slaughtered their priests, and also favoured the Jesuits. Died by suicide in 1582.

Nocret, no'krȧ', (JEAN,) a French painter and engraver, born at Nancy in 1612; died in 1672.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Nodal, de, dȧ no-dȧl', (GONZALO and BARTOLOMÉ GARCIA,) Spanish navigators, born in Galicia, were brothers. They commanded two ships sent by the King of Spain in 1618 to explore and fortify Le Maire Strait, near Cape Horn. They discovered a group of small islands in latitude 56° 40', which they called "Diego Ramirez," and which was the most southern land marked on maps for a century or more.

See DE BROSSES, "Histoire des Navigations aux Terres australes."

Nodier, no'de-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a celebrated French *littérateur,* was born at Besançon in 1783. He studied in the Central School of his native city, and soon after repaired to Paris, where he published his "Painter of Saltzburg," (1803,) and "The Exiles," romances in the style of Werther. About this time he also wrote a satirical poem entitled "La Napoléone," for which he was subjected to a short banishment. Having spent several years in Switzerland and Illyria, he returned to Paris, where he became associate editor of the "Journal des Débats," and subsequently took charge of "La Quotidienne." On the accession of Louis XVIII. Nodier obtained a title of nobility and the cross of the legion of honour. He was appointed in 1824 librarian of the Arsenal, in Paris. His works are numerous and on various subjects, including many compositions of a brilliant and original character. Among these may be named his "Entomological Bibliography," (1801,) "Dictionary of French Onomatopœia," etc., ("Dictionnaire raisonné des Onomatopées Françaises," 1808,) an etymological treatise of great merit, and the romances of "Jean Sbogar," (1818,) "Thérèse Aubert," (1819,) and "Picturesque and Romantic Travels in Ancient France," (1820.) He was also a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Nodier had been elected to the French Academy about 1833. He died in 1844, leaving a volume of "Souvenirs," in which he professes to narrate the events of his early life; but they are said to be mixed with fiction.

See MÉRIMÉE, "Éloge de Nodier;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits Littéraires;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Nodier, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" NODIER, "Souvenirs," etc., 1832.

Nodot, no'do', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur,* who lived about 1680–1700.

Noé, the French for NOAH, which see.

Noé, de, dęh no'ȧ', (AMÉDÉE,) COUNT, (better known under his assumed name of "**Cham,**" the French spelling for Ham, one of the sons of Noah,) a French caricaturist, born at Paris, January 26, 1819. He contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the "Charivari," and speedily became the most popular of French comic draughtsmen. Died at Paris, September 6, 1879.

Noé, de, dęh no'ȧ', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French prelate, born in 1724, was appointed in 1802 Bishop of Troyes. He died the same year.

Noël, no'ęl', (ALEXIS NICOLAS,) a French landscape-painter and designer, born near Paris in 1792, was a pupil of David. He published in 1818 a "Picturesque Tour in France and Germany."

No'ęl, (Rev. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY,) an eminent English dissenting minister, a brother of the Earl of Gainsborough, was born in 1799. He was in his youth a minister of the Anglican Church, which he left and joined the Baptists about 1849. He became popular as a preacher and as a writer and a prominent promoter of benevolent enterprises and liberal movements. Among his works are "Christian Missions to Heathen Nations," an "Essay on Christian Baptism," (1849,) and "Letters on the Church of Rome." Died January 19, 1873.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1849.

Noël, no'ęl', (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born in Hainault in 1651, spent many years as a missionary in China. He wrote several theological and scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1729.

Noël, (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French antiquary, born at Nancy in 1783; died in 1856.

Noël, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MICHEL,) a French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye about 1755. He published a "Mythological Dictionary," (2 vols., 1801–23,) "Lessons in Literature and Morals," (2 vols., 1804,) several valuable dictionaries, and numerous other compilations. His "French Grammar" (1823) passed through forty-six editions. He became minister-plenipotentiary to Venice in 1793, minister to the Hague in 1795, inspector-general of public instruction in 1802, and inspector-general of the University in 1808. He retained the last office under several reigns. Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noël, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a member of the French National Convention, was born at Remiremont in 1727. He voted against the death of the king, was condemned to death by the Jacobins, and executed in 1793.

Noël, (JULES,) a French painter, born at Quimper about 1818. Died April 3, 1881.

Noel, (THOMAS,) an English poet of the nineteenth century. In 1841 he published a volume of poems, which included the well-known "Pauper's Drive," frequently attributed to Hood.

Noël de la Morinière nō'ĕl' dẹh lȧ mo're'ne-ȧr', (SIMON BARTHÉLEMY JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Dieppe in 1765, published, among other works, a "General History of Ancient and Modern Fisheries," (1815,) which was translated into Russian and German. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died at Drontheim, Norway, in 1822.

Noël des Vergers, no'ĕl' dȧ vĕr'zhȧ', (JOSEPH MARIN ADOLPHE,) a French Orientalist and antiquary, born in Paris in 1805. He made a translation of Aboolfeda's "Life of Mohammed," (1837,) and contributed numerous articles to the "Nouvelle Revue Encyclopédique," "Athenæum Français," and "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died at Nice, January 2 1867.

Noelting. See NÖLTING.

Noet. See NOETUS.

No-e'tus, [Fr. NOET, no'ȧ',] a schismatic among the early Christians, flourished about 240 A.D., and is supposed to have been a native of Ephesus. He opposed the doctrine of the Trinity, and his views were afterwards promulgated by Sabellius, one of his disciples.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Nogaret, no'gȧ'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX,) a French *littérateur*, born at Versailles in 1740. He was the author of poems, tales, dramas, and prose essays. Among his works are an essay on natural history, entitled "L'Apologie de mon Goût," (1771,) which was commended by Voltaire, a translation or imitation of Aristænetus, ("L'Aristénète Français," 1780,) and "Tales in Verse," (5th edition, 1810.) Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nogaret, (HENRI.) See CANDALE, (HENRI.)

Nogaret, de, dẹh no'gȧ'rȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French statesman, born about 1260, became chancellor under Philippe le Bel. Died in 1313.

Nogaret, de, (JACQUES RAMEL,) a French statesman, born at Carcassonne in 1760. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king. He afterwards entered the Council of Five Hundred, and was minister of finance under the Directory from February, 1796, to July, 1799. Died in 1819.

Nogaret, de, (JEAN LOUIS.) See ÉPERNON, DE.

Nogari, no-gȧ'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1699; died in 1763.

Nogari, (PARIDE,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Rome about 1535; died about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Nogarola, no-gȧ-ro'lȧ, (ISOTTA,) an Italian lady, celebrated for her talents and learning, born at Verona about 1420; died in 1466.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Nogarola, (LUIGI,) an Italian scholar and theologian, born at Verona about 1509. He translated several Greek works into Latin. He took a prominent part at the Council of Trent. Died in 1559.

Nöggerath, nög'gẹh-rȧt', (JAKOB,) a German geologist, was born at Bonn, October 10, 1788, and in 1814 became professor in the university of his native town. He wrote various books on geology, orography, agriculture, etc. Died in 1877.

Noghera, no-gȧ'rȧ, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian *littérateur* and Jesuit, born in the Valtellina in 1719. He published, besides other works, translations of the orations of Demosthenes, (1753.) Died in 1784.

Noguez, no'gȧ', (PIERRE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Sauveterre about 1685.

Nöhden or **Noehden**, nö'dẹn, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German scholar and writer, born at Göttingen in 1770, published a "German-and-English-Grammar," (1800,) and a "German-and-English-Dictionary," (1814,) also several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1826.

Nohl, nōl, (CARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German musician and writer on musical subjects, born at Iserlohn, in Westphalia, December 5, 1831. He has written valuable works on Mozart and Beethoven.

Nointel, de, dẹh nwȧN'tĕl', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **Olier**—o'le-ȧ',) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist in the reign of Louis XIV., was sent as ambassador to Turkey in 1670. He negotiated a treaty favourable to French commerce in 1673. He owes his celebrity chiefly to the medals, inscriptions, and specimens of ancient art which he collected in the Levant. Died in 1685.

See D'ARVIEUX, "Mémoires."

Noinville, de, dẹh nwȧN'vèl', (JACQUES BERNARD DUREY,) a French historian, born at Dijon in 1682. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Opera in France," (1753.) Died in 1768.

Noir, le, lẹh nwȧr, (JEAN,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Alençon in 1622; died in 1692.

Noiré, nwȧ'rȧ', (LUDWIG,) a German monistic philosopher, born at Alzey, March 26, 1829. He studied at Giessen, and became a teacher in the gymnasium at Mentz. He published "The World as a Development of the Spirit," (1874.) "The Monistic Idea," (1875.) "The Origin of Speech," (1877,) and other works on philosophy and kindred studies. Died March 26, 1889.

Noirlieu, de, dẹh nwȧr'le-ŭh', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS MARTIN,) a French theologian and religious writer, born at Sainte-Menehould in 1792. He published, among other works, a "Philosophic Catechism for the Use of Men of the World," (1860.) Died June 21, 1870.

Noirot, nwȧ'ro', (JOSEPH MATHIAS,) ABBÉ, a French philosopher, born at Latrecey (Haute-Marne) in 1793. He was professor of philosophy at Lyons many years, and his "Lectures" were published in 1852. Died Jan. 24, 1880.

Noisette, nwȧ'zĕt', (LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French horticulturist, born near Paris in 1772, published several valuable works on pomology, floriculture, and similar subjects. Died in 1849.

Nola, da, dȧ no'lȧ, (GIOVANNI MARLIANO,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born near Naples, lived about 1500–50.

No'lan, (Captain LEWIS EDWARD,) a brave English officer, served under Sir Henry Pottinger in India in 1839. He afterwards had a part in the Russian campaign of 1854, and was killed in the battle of Balaklava.

No'lan, (MICHAEL,) an Irish lawyer, was the author of "Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," and other practical law treatises. Died in 1827.

Nolasque. See PETER NOLASQUE.

Nolde, nol'dẹh, (ADOLPH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Neustrelitz in 1764, became professor of medicine at Halle in 1810. He published several medical works. Died in 1813.

Nöldeke, nöl'dẹh-kẹh, (THEODOR,) a German scholar, born at Harburg, March 2, 1836. He graduated at the Göttingen University in 1861, was a professor of Arabic at Kiel, 1864–72, and then took a similar chair at Strasburg. Died in January, 1875. Among his writings are a "History of the Koran," (1860,) "Life of Mohammed," (1863,) "Neo-Syrian Grammar," (1868,) "Mandaic Grammar," (1875,) and works on Old Testament criticism, (1868, 1869,) on the Moabite Stone, (1870,) etc.

Noldius, nol'de-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish divine and biblical writer, born in Scania in 1626; died in 1683.

Noli, da, dȧ no'lee, (ANTONIO,) sometimes called **Uso di Mare**, (oo'so de mȧ'rȧ,) a Genoese navigator in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, made a voyage to the western coast of Africa, where he discovered the Cape Verd Islands. Having joined the fleet of Cadamosto, they pursued their discoveries together. Noli also accompanied Cadamosto in his second voyage, in 1456.

See BARON HUMBOLDT, "Histoire de la Géographie du nouveau Continent;" WALCKENAER, "Histoire générale des Voyages."

Nolin, no'lăN', (DENIS,) a French biblical critic, born in Paris in 1648; died in 1710.

Nolin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1657; died in 1725.

Nol'le-kens, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English sculptor, born in London in 1737, was a son of Joseph Francis, noticed below. In 1760 he visited Rome, where he resided many years and executed several works of great merit. Among these were busts of Garrick and Sterne, and a group representing "Timocleus and Alexander." After his return he was chosen a Royal Academician, in 1772. He devoted himself chiefly to making portrait-busts, and was extensively patronized by the nobility and the fashionable world. His monument to Mrs. Howard,

at Corby Castle, and his statue of Venus, are ranked among his master-pieces. Nollekens was noted for his parsimony, and amassed a large fortune. Died in 1823.

See J. T. SMITH, "Nollekens and his Times," 1829; CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Nollekens, nol'leh-kens, (JOSEPH FRANCIS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp about 1690, settled in London, where he died in 1748.

Nollet, no'lȧ', (DOMINICK,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1640; died in 1736.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Nollet, no'lȧ', (JEAN ANTOINE,) ABBÉ, an eminent French philosopher, born at Pimpré, in the diocese of Noyon, in 1700. On leaving college he went to Paris, where he studied natural philosophy and co-operated with M. Dufay in electrical experiments. In 1739 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and repeated his experiments before the Duke of Savoy in Turin. He published in 1743 the first part of his "Lectures on Experimental Physics," ("Leçons de Physique expérimentale,") the clearest and most methodical work that had appeared on that subject. In this he gave the first popular explanation of Newton's discoveries in light. He obtained by the favour of the king the chair of experimental philosophy in the College of Navarre in 1756, and a brevet of master of philosophy and natural history to the princes-royal. He published "Researches on the Causes of Electric Phenomena," (1749,) and an "Essay on the Electricity of Bodies," (1750.) Died in 1770.

See "Nécrologe des Hommes célèbres de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nolpe, nol'peh, (PIETER,) a Dutch engraver, born at the Hague in 1601. Among his master-pieces is the "Adoration of the Magi," after Rubens.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Nolten, nol'ten, [Lat. NOLTE'NIUS,] (JOHANN ARNOLD,) a German theologian, born in Westphalia in 1683; died in 1740.

Nolten or **Nolte**, nol'teh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Eimbeck in 1694. He published "Lexicon Latinæ Linguæ Antibarbarum," (1740.) Died in 1754.

Nolten, (RUDOLPH AUGUST,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1703, published "On the Genuine Sources of Russian History," ("De genuinis Historiæ Russicæ Fontibus," 1739,) and other works. Died in 1752.

See BALLENSTADT, "Vita Noltenii," 1755.

Noltenius. See NOLTEN.

Nölting or **Noelting**, nöl'ting, (JOHANN HEINRICH VINCENZ,) a distinguished scholar and philosopher, born at Schwarzenbek, in Denmark, in 1735. He became professor of philosophy and eloquence at Hamburg. Died in 1806.

Nominoé, no-min'o-ȧ', written also **Nomenoi**, an Armorican chief, who became King of Bretagne, was born about 790 or 800 A.D. He was created Duke of the Bretons by the emperor Louis le Débonnaire in 826 A.D. After the death of Louis, (840,) he raised the standard of independence, and defeated Charles the Bald, who led an army to reduce him to subjection. Died in 851.

See A. DE COURSON, "Histoire des Peuples Bretons," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nomsz, nomz, (JAN,) a Dutch poet and dramatist, born at Amsterdam in 1738. He was the author of an epic poem on William I., Prince of Orange, (1779,) and tragedies entitled "Maria van Lalain," "Zoroaster," and "Duchess de Coralli." The first of these dramas was very popular. Died in 1803.

See DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Nonius. See NUÑEZ.

No'nĭ-us, (MARCELLUS,) a Roman grammarian of the fourth century, wrote a work entitled "De Proprietate Sermonis," which is valued for the passages it contains from Latin writers not extant.

Nonnos. See NONNUS.

Nonnotte, no'not', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Besançon in 1711, published, besides other books of little merit, a work entitled "Errors of Voltaire," (2 vols., 1762,) which elicited several bitter rejoinders from that writer. Died in 1793.

Nonnotte, (DONAT,) a French painter, brother of the preceding, born at Besançon in 1707; died in 1785.

Non'nus or **Nonnos**, [*Nόννος*,] a Greek poet, who lived about 410 A.D., was a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, and probably a Christian. His only extant works are a "Paraphrase of Saint John," and a long poem entitled "Dionysiaca," or the History of Bacchus. It is bombastic in style, and is chiefly valued for the information it contains on mythological subjects not to be found elsewhere.

See WEICHERT, "Dissertatio de Nonno," 1810; S. UWARROW, "Nonnos von Panopolis," 1817; A. F. NAEKE, "De Nonno Imitatore Homeri," 1835.

Nonnus or **No'nus**, (THEOPHANES,) a Greek physician of the tenth century, was the author of a compendium of Medicine, ("Compendium totius Artis Medicæ,") which he dedicated to the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

See FREIND, "History of Physic;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica," etc.

Noodt, nōt, (GERAERT,) one of the most eminent jurists of his time, was born at Nymwegen in 1647. He became successively professor of law at Franeker, (1679,) Utrecht, (1684,) and Leyden, (1686.) He was also rector of the University of Leyden. Among his principal works, which are written in elegant Latin, we may name his "Probabilia Juris Civilis," (1674–79,) and "On the Rights of Sovereign Power," ("De Jure Summi Imperii," etc., 1707.) Died in 1725.

See BARBEYRAC, "Historica Vitæ Auctoris Narratio," prefixed to the collected works of Noodt, 1735.

Nooms, nōms, (REMI,) a Dutch marine painter and engraver, surnamed ZEEMAN, ("Seaman,") born at Amsterdam in 1612; died about 1672.

Noor-ed-Deen, Nour-Eddyn, Noureddin, or **Nureddin**, noor-ĕd-deen', ("Light of the Faith,") **(Mahmood-** (**Mahmoud-** or **Mahmûd-**) **Malek-al-Adel**, mȧH'mōōd' mȧl'ĕk-al-ȧ'del,*) a celebrated Sultan of Syria and Egypt, was born at Damascus in 1116. In 1146 he successfully opposed the attempts of Louis VII. of France and other crusading princes to recapture Edessa and possess themselves of Damascus, which, after he had conquered the greater part of Syria, he made the capital of his dominions. He took advantage of the dissensions which agitated Egypt in 1163 to establish his power in that country, where he appointed his general Shirakoh governor in 1168. The most important event in the subsequent part of Noor-ed-Deen's reign was the extirpation of the Sheeah heresy in Egypt. Noor-ed-Deen was one of the most able and virtuous of Oriental rulers, and his piety and integrity made him the idol of his subjects, who gave him the surname of "Light of the Faith." Died in 1173.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" GUILLAUME DE TYR, "Histoire des Croisades."

Noor-ed-Deen, Noureddin, or **Nureddin, (Malek-al-Mansoor**, mȧl'ĕk-al-mȧn'sōōR',) second Sultan of the dynasty of Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, succeeded his father Ibek in 1257. He was deposed at the end of two years, on account of his youth and inexperience, and the Emir Kotuz ruled in his stead.

Noor-eddin, Nour-eddin, or **Nureddin, (Arslan Shah**, ars-lȧn' shȧh,) Prince of Mesopotamia, was grandnephew of the celebrated Noor-ed-Deen, and ascended the throne in 1193. He governed with wisdom and ability, and recovered much of the power of which his family had been deprived. Died in 1210.

Noort, van, vȧn nōRt, sometimes written **Oort**, (ADAM,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1557, was a son of Lambert, noticed below. He was a good colorist. His habits were intemperate. He was the master of Rubens, who expressed a high opinion of his talents. Died in 1641.

See WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Noort, van, (LAMBERT,) a Flemish painter and architect, born at Amersfoort in 1520. He settled at Antwerp, and was admitted into the Academy of Antwerp in 1547.

Noort, van, (OLIVER,) the first Dutch navigator who sailed around the world, was born at Utrecht in 1568.

* Malek-el-Adel signifies "the Noble King."

An account of his voyage, published in 1602, was translated into several languages. Died after 1611.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nooshruttee, or **Nusrati**, noosh'rŭt'tee, a Brahman poet, who lived at the court of Alee Shah at Bijapoor. He wrote the "Rose-Garden of Love," (in Urdu, "Gulshan i Ishq,") a romance, and a very long poem called "Alinamah."

Noot, van, vän nōt, (HENDRIK NIKOLAAS,) leader of the Belgian revolution of 1788, was born at Brussels in 1750. The revolt against the Emperor of Austria being suppressed in 1790, he was compelled to leave the country. Died in 1827.

See DEWEZ, "Histoire de la Belgique."

Noowairee or **Nouwairi**, nōō-wī'ree, written also **Nowairi** and **Nuwayri**, an eminent Arabian historian and scholar, born in Egypt about 1283. He was the author of a valuable work on history, chronology, moral philosophy, and natural science.

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Bibliographic Lexicon."

Nop, nop, (GERRIT,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1570.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nor. See NÖRVI.

Nor-bā'nus, (CAIUS,) a Roman general, was tribune of the people in 95 B.C., and prætor in Sicily about the year 90. In the civil war between Sulla and Marius he was a partisan of the latter. He became consul in 83 B.C., and commanded an army which was defeated by Sulla in Campania. He killed himself about 81 B.C.

See CICERO, "De Oratore."

Norberg. See NORDBERG.

Norberg, nor'bĕrg, (MATTHIAS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in 1747, became professor of the Oriental languages at Lund. He wrote a treatise "On the Religion and Language of the Sabæans," (1780,) in Latin, and other learned works. Died in 1826.

See LINDFORS, "Memoria M. Norberg," 1832; LINDGRÉN, "Memoria M. Norberg," 1832.

Norbert, PÈRE. See PARISOT, (PIERRE.)

Nor'bert, [Fr. pron. nor'bair',] SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, born at Santen, was created Archbishop of Magdeburg in 1126. He had founded in 1120 a religious association at Prémontré, in the diocese of Laon, since celebrated as the order of the Premonstrants. He died in 1134, and was canonized by Gregory XIII. in 1582.

See HUGO, "Vie de Saint-Norbert," 1704; "Gallia Christiana."

Norblin, nor'blăn', (SEBASTIAN LOUIS WILLIAM,) son of the following, was born at Warsaw in 1796, and studied painting under Regnault. He produced a number of historical pictures. He gained the first prize in Paris in 1825.

Norblin de la Gourdaine, nor'blăn' dẹh lă goor'dăn', (JEAN PIERRE,) a skilful French painter and engraver, born near Montereau in 1745, worked in Warsaw from 1774 to 1804. Died in 1830.

Norbury, LORD. See TOLER.

Nordberg, nord'bĕrg, or **Norberg**, nor'bĕrg, (GEORG,) a Swedish historian, and chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1677. He was the author of a "History of Charles XII.," (2 vols., 1740,) which, though unattractive in style, is valued for its accuracy. Died in 1744.

Norden, nor'dẹn, (FREDERICK LOUIS,) a Danish artist and writer, born at Glückstadt in 1708. Having studied in Italy, he was sent by the government in 1737 to describe and copy the monuments of Egypt. After his return he entered the English service, and fought against Spain in the campaign of 1740. He died in 1742, leaving "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," which were published in French, (2 vols., 1755.) This work, containing one hundred and fifty-nine plates, was translated into English and German.

See MEUSEL, "Bibliotheca Historica:" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon:" "Monthly Review" for September, 1756.

Nor'dẹn, (JOHN,) an English engraver and writer, born in Wiltshire about 1548. He published the "Speculum Britanniæ," etc., and "The Surveyor's Dialogue," (1607.) Died about 1626.

Nordenflycht, nor'dẹn-flŭkt', (HEDWIGE CHARLOTTE,) a Swedish authoress, born in 1718, published poems entitled "The Passage of the Belts," "Victory of the Duna," "Sweden Emancipated," ("Den fralsa Swea,") and "An Apology for Women, against J. J. Rousseau." Died in 1763.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" RUHS, "Schicksale der schönen Redekünste in Schweden."

Nordenskjöld, nor'dẹn-skyöld', (ADOLF ERIK,) BARON, a Swedish navigator, born at Helsingfors, in Finland, November 18, 1832. He was educated in Finland, went in 1857 to Stockholm, and became a professor of mineralogy. He gained distinction by the success of his numerous Arctic expeditions. In the steamship Vega he traversed (1878–79) the Arctic Ocean, going eastwardly from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—a feat never before accomplished. In 1880 he was made a baron. He has published a volume of "Letters," (1880,) besides reports of his various voyages.

Nord'hoff, (CHARLES,) a German-American author, born at Erwitte, in Westphalia, in 1830. He was brought to the United States in 1835, and became a resident, for some time, of Cincinnati. He worked as a printer, and served several years as a sailor, and was for three years of the time in the United States navy. In 1853 he became a journalist. Among his works are "Man-of-War Life," "The Merchant-Vessel," "Whaling and Fishing," (1856,) "Freedmen of South Carolina," (1863,) "America for Free Working Men," (1865,) "Cape Cod and All Along Shore," (1868,) "California for Health," etc., (1872,) "Politics for Young Americans," (1875,) "Communistic Societies of the United States," (1875,) and "God and the Future Life." Many of his books are didactic and instructive, being specially intended for the young.

Nordin, nor-deen', (KARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish prelate, born at Stockholm in 1749, became Bishop of Hernosand. Died in 1812.

Nores, di, de no'rĕs, (GIASONE,) born in the island of Cyprus, became professor of moral philosophy at Padua. He was the author of several critical and philosophical works. Died in 1590.

Norfolk, DUKE OF. See HOWARD, (THOMAS,) and HOWARD, (CHARLES.)

Norfolk, nor'fọk, (HENRY GRANVILLE FITZ ALAN HOWARD,) DUKE OF, was born in London in 1815. He was a member of the House of Commons before the death of his father, (1856.) He was a Roman Catholic, and advocated the cause of his fellow-believers in Parliament. Died in 1860.

Nor'gate, (EDWARD,) an English artist, celebrated for his skill in illuminating or colouring engravings. His performances are highly commended by Fuller. Died in 1650.

See FULLER, "Worthies:" WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Noris, no'rĕss, (HENRY,) a learned Italian theologian, of English extraction, was born at Verona in 1631. He was appointed by Pope Innocent XII. chief librarian of the Vatican, and was made a cardinal in 1695. He wrote a "History of Pelagianism," and several valuable antiquarian treatises. Died in 1704.

Noris, (MATTEO,) a prolific Italian dramatic poet, born in Venice about 1640; died about 1710.

Nor'mạn-bў, (CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS,) MARQUIS OF, an English statesman, son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1797. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1818 became a member of Parliament for Scarborough. He there distinguished himself as the advocate of Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform. In 1831 he succeeded to the title of Earl Mulgrave, and in 1832 was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He became lord privy seal in 1834, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1835, and was secretary of state for the home department from 1839 to 1841. He received the title of Marquis of Normanby in 1838. He was subsequently employed on embassies to France and Italy. He published in 1857 "A Year of Revolution, from a Journal kept in Paris in 1848." Lord Normanby was also the author of novels entitled "Matilda," (1825,) and "The Contrast." Died in 1863.

Normanby, EARL OF. See MULGRAVE, (HENRY PHILIP PHIPPS.)

Normand. See LE NORMAND.

Normand, nor'môn', (ALFRED NICOLAS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1822. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Normand, (CHARLES PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French architect and engraver, born in the department of Somme in 1765. He published several professional works. Died in 1840.

Normand, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French physician, born in Franche-Comté in 1704; died in 1761.

Normand, (LOUIS MARIE,) a French engraver, a son of Charles Pierre Joseph, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1789. He engraved the "Marriage at Cana," after Paul Veronese, and published several illustrated works, among which is "Monuments Français," etc., (2 parts, 1830–47.)

Nor'mạn-dȳ, (ALPHONSE,) an English chemist and writer, born about 1810, was a coadjutor of Dr. Ure. He published a "Hand-Book of Chemistry," and "The Chemical Atlas," and invented a valuable apparatus for the distillation of aerated fresh water from sea-water. Died in 1864.

Normann, nor'mân, (LARS,) a Swedish prelate, born at Strengnäs in 1651. He became professor of Oriental languages at Upsal in 1681, and in 1703 Bishop of Gothenburg. He died the same year.

See A. NORRELIUS, "Vita L. Normanni," 1738.

Normann-Ehrenfels, nor'mân ā'rẹn-fẽls', (KARL FRIEDRICH LEBRECHT,) son of the following, was born in 1784. He entered the French service, and held a command in the Russian campaign of 1812. He afterwards fought for the Greeks in 1822, and had a share in the victory of Kombotti. Died in November, 1822.

Normann-Ehrenfels, (PHILIPP CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a distinguished statesman, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1756, entered the service of Duke Charles of Würtemberg. He rose to be minister of state in 1802, and was created a count in 1806. Died in 1807.

Normant, nor'môn', (ALEXIS,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1745.

Normant, (ANTOINE,) a benevolent French manufacturer, born at Romorantin in 1783. He was proprietor of a large manufactory of cloth at Romorantin. Died in 1849.

Norn or **Norna.** See NORNAS.

Nor'nas or **Norns,** sometimes called in the English plural **Nor'nies,** [Norse plural, **Nornir,***] three virgins, called Urd, (Urdr, or Urda,) Verdandi, and Skuld, (or Skulld,)—the Past, the Present, and the Future,—who preside over the destiny of men and gods. They correspond to the Parcæ (Μοῖραι) of classic mythology.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Nornies, an English plural form of NORNA or NORN See NORNAS.

Norns. See NORNAS.

Noroña, no-rôn'yâ, (GASPAR MARIA DE NAVA ALVAREZ,) a Spanish soldier and poet, born at Castellon de la Plana in 1760, served against the French republic, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He published an epic poem entitled "La Ommiada," an ode on the death of the poet Cadalso, who fell, while fighting by his side, at Gibraltar, and a number of lyrics. Died in 1816.

Noronha, no-rôn'yâ, (AFFONSO,) a Portuguese captain, born in the fifteenth century, was a nephew of Albuquerque. He captured Socotora in 1508. Died in India in 1540.

See FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza."

Nor'ris, (EDWIN,) an English ethnologist and linguist, born at Taunton in 1795. He was appointed in 1847 translator to the foreign office, and in 1856 principal secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He contributed valuable treatises to the "Transactions" of that society and to the "Penny Cyclopædia." He was also editor of the "Ethnographical Library." Died Dec. 10, 1872.

Norris, (Sir JOHN,) an English general, was a son of Lord Norris of Rycot. He was distinguished by the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who sent him in 1585 to assist the Dutch in their war against the Spaniards. His skill and bravery were conspicuous in the principal campaigns, and he won the reputation of one of the best English soldiers of the time.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. vi., and vol. ii. chap. xiii.

Norris, (JOHN,) an English philosopher and mystical divine, born in Wiltshire in 1657. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became an admirer of Plato, who was his favourite author. About 1690 he was appointed rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. He was a disciple of Malebranche. He published "An Idea of Happiness," (1683,) "The Theory and Regulation of Love," (1688,) and other works on religion and philosophy. His principal philosophical work is "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World," (2 vols., 1701–04,) in which he develops the system of Malebranche and controverts the opinions of Locke. Died in 1711.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Norris, (Sir JOHN,) an English naval officer of high rank, entered the navy in 1689. He was called FOUL-WEATHER JACK. Died in 1749.

Norris, (JOHN,) born in Norfolk in 1734, bequeathed to the University of Cambridge one hundred and ninety pounds per annum for the endowment of a divinity professorship and prize essay which bear his name. Died in 1777.

Norris, (JOHN PILKINGTON,) an English clergyman, born at Chester, June 10, 1823. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1846. He took orders in the English Church in 1850. In 1865 he became a canon-residentiary of Bristol, and in 1877 a rural dean. Among his works are "A Translation of Demosthenes De Corona," (1849,) "On the Education of the People," (1869,) "Key to the Gospels," (1869,) "Key to the Acts," (1870,) "New Testament, with Notes," (1880–81,) etc. He also edited the "Studia Sacra" of John Keble.

Norris, (ROBERT,) an English traveller, visited Dahomey, and other parts of Western Africa, of which he published an account in 1789. Died in 1792.

See WALCKENAER, "Histoire générale des Voyages."

Norry, no're', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born near Paris in 1756, accompanied the scientific expedition to Egypt, and published in 1799 a description of some of the monuments of that country. Died in 1832.

North, (CHRISTOPHER.) See WILSON, (JOHN.)

North, (DUDLEY,) LORD, an English writer and politician, born in 1581, was an adherent of the Parliament during the civil war. He died in 1666, leaving a collection of poems and prose works.

North, (DUDLEY,) LORD, son of the preceding, born in 1604, wrote the "Life of Edward, Lord North," and several other works. Died in 1677.

See R. NORTH, "Lives of the Norths."

North, (Sir DUDLEY,) an English merchant and able financier, born in 1641, was a brother of Lord-Keeper Guildford. In his youth he passed many years in mercantile pursuits at Smyrna and Constantinople. Having acquired wealth, he returned home, (1680,) and became a London merchant. "He had meditated deeply on the philosophy of trade," says Macaulay, "and thought out, by degrees, a complete and admirable theory," substantially the same as that of Adam Smith. He was chosen a commissioner of customs and of the treasury, and elected to Parliament. About 1685 he was the person on whom the lord treasurer chiefly relied for the conduct of financial business in the lower House. He wrote a "Voyage from Smyrna, with an Account of Turkey." Died in 1691.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of Sir Dudley North," 1740–42.

North, (Sir EDWARD,) a distinguished English lawyer under the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. Died in 1564.

North, (FRANCIS,) Baron Guildford or Guilford, commonly styled LORD-KEEPER GUILFORD, was the son of

* The etymology is unknown. "The word Norn," says Thorpe, "does not occur in any kindred dialect."

Lord Dudley North, and was born in 1637. About 1655 he entered as a student the Middle Temple. Soon after he was called to the bar he went on the Norfolk circuit, where his family interest lay, and relied for success on sycophantic arts. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1671, attorney-general in 1673, and chief justice of the common pleas in 1675. He was the obsequious servant of the court, and an ultra-royalist, or Tory, in politics. "He was a party," says Macaulay, "to some of the foulest judicial murders recorded in our history." In 1682 he obtained the great seal, with the title of lord keeper. On the accession of James II. (February, 1685) the great seal was left in his custody, but he was superseded in his political functions by his rival, Lord Jeffreys. Lord Guilford died in September, 1685, leaving his title to his son Francis.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of Francis North;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820:) MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii

North, (FREDERICK,) second Earl of Guildford, an English Tory statesman, better known as LORD NORTH, was born in 1733. He was a son of Francis, Earl of Guildford, who died in 1790, and was a great-grandson of the lord keeper of that name. In 1763 he was chosen one of the lords of the treasury. He became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in 1769. He was a successful debater, and, on account of his wit and suavity of temper, a great favourite with the House. He also gained the extraordinary favour of the king by his readiness to accept the responsibility of prime minister in the emergency which arose on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton in 1770. The principal event of his administration was the American war, which he prosecuted with great pertinacity. Though fiercely assailed by Burke, Fox, and Lord Chatham, he maintained his power with eminent tact and ability, and was supported by large majorities in the House, until March, 1782, when he resigned, after the surrender of Cornwallis had terminated the American war. He retained, however, the royal favour until he entered into the ill-omened coalition with Fox against the Shelburne ministry. In March, 1783, Lord North became secretary of state in the coalition ministry of which the Duke of Portland was the nominal head. He was dismissed in December, 1783, when Pitt became premier. In 1790 he succeeded to the earldom of Guildford. Died in 1792. "As a statesman," says Lord Brougham, "his merits are confessedly far inferior to those which clothed him as a debater and a man. The American war is the great blot on his fame."

See LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" MACAULAY, "Essays," article "Chatham;" LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

North, (GEORGE,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1710, published several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1772.

North, (JOHN,) D.D., a son of Lord Dudley North, was born in 1645. He became professor of Greek at Cambridge, and published editions of several works of Plato. Died in 1683.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of John North."

North, (ROGER,) a younger son of Lord Dudley North, and a brother of Sir Dudley North, was born about 1650. He studied law, and became steward of the courts to Archbishop Sheldon. He was author of several works, the most important of which is "The Lives of Francis North, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir Dudley North, and Rev. John North," (1740–42.) This is written in an affected, pedantic style, but contains valuable matter. Died in 1733.

See ROGER NORTH, "Lives of the Norths."

North, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer, translated "The Dial of Princes" from the French, and the "Moral Philosophy" of Doni from the Italian. He also made the first translation of Plutarch's "Lives" into English, (1579.) He died after 1579.

Northampton, EARL OF. See HOWARD, (HENRY.)

Nor-thamp'ton, (SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE COMPTON,) MARQUIS OF, an English patron of science and literature, was born in 1790. He became president of the Royal Society. Died in 1851.

North'brook, (THOMAS GEORGE **Baring**,) EARL OF, an English statesman, a son of Sir Francis, Lord Baring, was born in 1826, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1846. He was in Parliament, 1857–66, in 1866 succeeded to the peerage, and, after holding important offices under Mr. Gladstone, served (1872–76) as Viceroy of India. In 1880 he was made first lord of the admiralty. In 1884 he was placed at the head of the British commission governing Egypt.

North'cote, (JAMES,) an English artist, celebrated as a portrait and historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1746. Having studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds, he visited Italy in 1777, and, after his return, was made a Royal Academician. Among his best productions are "Hubert and Arthur" and "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower." He also published "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," (1813,) and several able treatises on Art. Died in 1831.

Northcote, (Sir STAFFORD,) an English conservative politician, born in London in 1818. He became president of the board of trade in 1866, secretary for India in 1867, and chancellor of the exchequer under Disraeli in 1874. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. Died January 12, 1887.

North'end, (CHARLES,) an American educator, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 2, 1814. He was educated at Amherst College, and attained distinction as a teacher. He published "Teacher and Parent," and "The Teacher's Assistant," besides various compilations, including a series of school-books, ("The National Orator," "Little Speaker," etc.)

Northington, LORD. See HENLEY, (ROBERT.)

Nor-thum'ber-land, (ALGERNON PERCY,) tenth EARL OF, born in 1602, was a son of Henry, ninth earl. He was lord high admiral under Charles I. Died in 1668.

Northumberland, (ALGERNON PERCY,) DUKE OF, a British peer, born in 1792. He entered the navy in his youth, and served against the French. In 1847 he inherited the dukedom at the death of his brother Henry. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral about 1850. Died in 1865.

Northumberland, DUKE OF. See DUDLEY, (JOHN.)

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) first EARL OF, an English commander, was a son of Henry Percy. His mother was Mary, a daughter of the Earl of Lancaster, and a great-granddaughter of King Henry III. He was a friend of Wycliffe, the Reformer. In 1377 he was created Earl of Northumberland by Richard II. He was one of the chief agents of the revolution which raised Henry IV. to the throne in 1399. In 1402 Percy defeated the Scotch under Douglas at Homildon Hill. He united with his son Hotspur in rebellion against the king in 1403, and was killed in battle in 1408.

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) second EARL OF, was a son of Hotspur. He succeeded his grandfather, the first earl, in 1408, and was restored to the earldom by Henry V. In the civil war of the Roses he fought for the house of Lancaster, and was killed at the battle of Saint Alban's, in 1455. His son, the third earl, fell at the battle of Towton, in 1460.

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) ninth EARL OF, surnamed THE WIZARD, born in 1563, was a son of Henry, the eighth earl, who died in the Tower in 1585. He commanded a ship in the battle against the Invincible Armada in 1588. He was a cousin of Thomas Percy, an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, (1605,) and, although the earl himself was a Protestant, he was confined many years in the Tower on suspicion. He acquired the appellation of "Wizard" by his study of occult sciences in prison. Died in 1632.

See LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Northumberland, (HUGH PERCY,) DUKE OF, born in 1742, was a son of Sir Hugh Smithson, who was authorized to take the name of Percy. He entered the army, served at Bunker Hill, (1775,) and gained the rank of general. In 1786 he inherited the title of duke. Died in 1817.

See BURKE, "Peerage;" "Gentleman's Magazine," 1817.

Northumberland, (HUGH PERCY,) DUKE OF, son of the preceding, was born in 1785, and inherited his

father's title in 1817. He favoured the Tory party. He was a liberal patron of science, and was much interested in botany and horticulture. Died in 1847.

Nor'ton, (ANDREWS,) D.D., an eminent American theologian and scholar, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1786. He graduated in 1804 at Harvard College, and in 1813 succeeded Dr. Channing as biblical lecturer in that institution. He filled the chair of Dexter professor of sacred literature at Harvard from 1819 till 1830. His most important work is entitled "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," (3 vols., 1837–44.) He was for a time editor of the "General Repository and Review," published at Cambridge, and contributed many able articles to the religious and literary periodicals of the time. Among these may be named articles on "Franklin" and "Byron," in the "North American Review." In his theological views Dr. Norton was a Unitarian of the conservative school. He married a daughter of Samuel Eliot, of Boston. Died at Newport in 1853. He left a "Translation of the Gospels," published in 1856. "He displayed," says R. W. Griswold, "exact and comprehensive learning and a style singularly clear, compact, and beautiful." ("Prose Writers of America.") He also wrote poems which were much admired.

Norton, (ASAHEL STRONG,) an American minister, born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1766. He preached at Clinton, New York, for many years. Died in 1853.

Norton, (CHARLES ELIOT,) an American author, a son of Andrews Norton, already noticed, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 16, 1827. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, visited India, travelling extensively in the East, was an editor of the "North American Review," 1864–68, and became professor of art history in Harvard College in 1874. Among his works are "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," (1860,) "The New Life of Dante," (1867,) "Church-Building in the Middle Ages in Italy," (1880,) etc.

Nor'ton, (CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH,) an eminent English writer, born in 1808, was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She received a superior education, and in her seventeenth year wrote a volume of poetry entitled "The Sorrows of Rosalie," which was published anonymously, (1829.) In 1827 she was married to the Hon. George Chapple Norton; but this union proved most unfortunate, and a divorce took place between the parties in 1836. She had published in 1830 her poem of "The Undying One," which was received with great favour. It was succeeded by "A Voice from the Factories," (1836,) "The Dream, and other Poems," (1840,) "The Child of the Islands," (1845,) and "Aunt Carry's Ballads," (1847.) She also wrote a romance, entitled "Stuart of Dunleith," (1847,) and "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse," (1850,) many of which are remarkable for their fidelity to nature, pathos, and intensity of feeling. Among her more recent works are a "Letter to the Queen on Lord Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill," (1855,) "Lives of the Sheridans," "Lady of La Garaye," (1861,) and "Lost and Saved," (1863.) Mrs. Norton is described by Mrs. Sedgwick, in her "Letters from Abroad," as the perfection of intellectual and physical beauty, uniting masculine force with feminine delicacy. Died June 15, 1877. Her second husband was Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell.

See MOIR, "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century," 1851; ROWTON, "Female Poets of Great Britain," (with a portrait;) "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1831; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1840, and June, 1845; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1830.

Norton, (Lady FRANCES,) an English moralist and writer, born about 1650, was the wife of Sir George Norton. She wrote "Memento Mori," and "The Applause of Virtue," (1705.) Died in 1720.

See PRUDHOMME, "Biographie des Femmes célèbres."

Norton, (JOHN,) an English writer of the seventeenth century, published a work entitled "The Scholar's Vade-Mecum."

Norton, (JOHN) a learned Puritan divine and theological writer, born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1606, emigrated in 1635 to America, and became a minister at Boston. Died in 1663.

Norton, (JOHN P.,) an American chemist, was professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale College. Died in 1851.

Norton, (SIDNEY AUGUSTUS,) an American chemist, born at North Bloomfield, Ohio, January 11, 1835. He graduated at Union College in 1856, and studied at Bonn, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. In 1873 he became professor of chemistry in the Ohio State University. His works include "Natural Philosophy," (1869,) "Physics," (1875,) "Inorganic Chemistry," (1878,) and "Organic Chemistry," (1884.)

Norton, (THOMAS,) an English Calvinistic writer, born in Bedfordshire in the sixteenth century, published some tracts against popery. He is also said to have assisted Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex."

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" ELLIS, "Specimens of the Early English Poets."

Nörvi (nör've) or **Nor**, written also **Narfi**, [etymology doubtful,] a giant mentioned in the "Edda" as the first of all the inhabitants of Jötunheim. He had a daughter named Night, who was married to Anar or Onar.* The offspring of this union was the Earth. She afterwards became the wife of Delling or Dellinger, (*i.e.* the "Dawn,") and bore to him a bright and beautiful son called Day. Then Odin took Night and Day and placed them in heaven, and gave them two horses and two cars, that they might journey in succession round the world. Night rides first with her horse, called Rimfaxi or Hrimfaxi, (hrim- (or hreem-) fâk'se,—that is, "Frosty-mane,") who every morning bedews the earth with foam from his bit. The horse of Day is named Skinfaxi, (or "Shining-mane,") because his radiant mane sends forth the light which illuminates heaven and earth.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. fable vi.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Norvins, de, deh nor'vân', (JACQUES **Marquet**—mârk'kâ',) Baron de Montbreton, (môN'brẹh-tôN',) a French *littérateur* and politician, born in Paris in 1769. He wrote a "Picture of the French Revolution," (1819,) a "History of Napoleon," (9th edition, 4 vols., 1839,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Nor'wood, (RICHARD,) an English geometer, who lived about 1630–50, was the author of several treatises on trigonometry, navigation, etc. He is chiefly celebrated for having been one of the first who measured a degree of the meridian.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary."

Nösselt or **Noesselt**, nös'sẽlt, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1734; died in 1807.

Nos'sis, a Greek poetess, born at Locris or Locri, in Southern Italy, flourished about 310 B.C. She wrote graceful epigrams, twelve of which are in the Greek Anthology.

See BENTLEY, "Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris."

Nostitz und Jänckendorf, von, fon nos'tits ŏŏnt yĕn'kẹn-dorf', (GOTTLOB ADOLF ERNST,) a German poet, known under the pseudonym of ARTHUR VON NORDSTERN, was born in Upper Lusatia in 1765. He was the author of "Songs for Free-Masons," "Christian Emblems," and other poems. Died in 1836.

His son, EDUARD GOTTLOB, rose through various offices to be minister of the interior for the kingdom of Saxony.

Nos-trạ-da'mus or **Notre-Dame**, not'r-dăm', (MICHEL,) a famous French astrologer and physician, of Jewish extraction, born at Saint-Remi, in Provence, in 1503. During the prevalence of the plague at Aix and Lyons (1546–47) he acquired a high reputation from the cures he effected with a medicine of his own invention. In 1555 he published a collection of prophecies, (in verse,) entitled "Centuries," which caused a great sensation and obtained for him the favour and patronage of Catherine de Médicis. He was invited by her to Paris, loaded with favours, and charged to draw the horoscope of the princes, her sons. He afterwards became physician-in-ordinary to Charles IX. He died in 1556. Several of his predictions are said to have been fulfilled. Owing to

* Probably allied to the Anglo-Saxon *an* and the Norse *einr*, signifying "origin," and hence, as an adjective, "original," "primeval." See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary."

his having foretold the downfall of Romanism, his works were interdicted by the pope, (1781.)

See E. JAUBERT, "Vie de M. Nostradamus," 1656; P. J. DE HAITZE, "Vie de M. Nostradamus," 1712; "La Vie de Nostradamus," (anonymous,) Paris, 1789; E. BARESTE, "Nostradamus," Paris, 1842; TH. BOUYS, "Considérations sur les Sibyles et sur Nostradamus," 1806.

Nota, no'tâ, (ALBERTO,) an Italian dramatist, born at Turin in 1775, was the author of several popular plays of the class called sentimental comedy. Among these may be named "The Duchess of La Vallière," "The Widow in Solitude," and "Domestic Peace." They have passed through numerous editions, and have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian. Died in 1847.

See "Vie d'Alberto Nota," prefixed to the tenth edition of his works; SCHEDONI, "Trattenimento sopra le Commedie di A. Nota," 1826; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Nothnagel, nōt'nâ-gĕl, (JOHANN ANDREAS BENJAMIN,) a German painter and engraver, born in Saxe-Coburg in 1729; died about 1800.

Nothomb, no'tôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian statesman, born at Messancy in 1805. He was appointed minister of public works in 1837, and in 1841 minister of the interior. His "Historical and Political Essay on the Belgian Revolution" (1833) was translated into German and Italian. He was president of the Council from 1843 to June, 1845. Died September 16, 1881.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Notker, surnamed BAL'BULUS, a monk of Saint Gall, born about 840. He wrote a martyrology and other works, but is memorable as one of the greatest of Latin hymn-writers and the inventor of the species of hymn called "sequences." He also did much for church-music. He died in 912, and was canonized in 1513. His "Life" was written by Ekkehard.

Notker, not'kẹr, surnamed PHYS'ICUS, a learned German monk and physician of the tenth century, was likewise celebrated as an artist and poet. Died in 975.

Notker, a German ecclesiastic, was a nephew of the emperor Otho I. He became dean of the convent of Saint Gall, and Bishop of Liege, (972.) Died in 1007.

Notker, surnamed LA'BEO, and called also TEUTON'ICUS, born about the middle of the tenth century, entered the monastery of Saint Gall, where he was appointed principal teacher. He had a high reputation for learning, and made numerous translations from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. His version of the Psalms is esteemed one of the most important monuments of early German literature. Died in 1022.

Not'man, (JOHN,) a distinguished architect, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 22, 1810. In 1831 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to reside for the rest of his life. He laid out the grounds of Laurel Hill Cemetery, designed all the architectural embellishments, and superintended their execution. He devoted himself particularly to church architecture, in which department he had few if any superiors in the United States. He was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with mediæval architecture. He possessed great enthusiasm for his art, as well as poetic sensibility, and in his works he seemed to address himself not so much to the senses as to the soul. He died March 3, 1865. Among his chief works may be mentioned Saint Mark's Church, in Locust Street, regarded as among the very best specimens of the Gothic style in America, the façade of the Roman Catholic cathedral on Logan Square, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Walnut and Nineteenth Streets, of which the noble doorway is especially admired.

Nôtre, Le. See LENÔTRE.

Notre-Dame, (MICHEL.) See NOSTRADAMUS.

Notre-Dame, de, dẹh not'r'dăm', (CÉSAR,) a French writer, born at Salon in 1555, was a son of Michel Nostradamus. He obtained the title of gentleman of the chamber to Louis XIII. He wrote several poems, and a "History of Provence," (1614.) Died in 1629.

Nott, (ABRAHAM,) an American jurist and politician, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1767, settled in South Carolina, and was elected to Congress in 1800. Died in 1830.

Nott, (ELIPHALET,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1773. He was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Albany, and in 1804 became president of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He filled this post for nearly sixty years, and was greatly instrumental in promoting the prosperity and reputation of the college. He published "Counsels to Young Men," "Lectures on Temperance," etc. Died in 1866.

Nott, (HENRY JUNIUS,) son of Abraham Nott, noticed above, was born in 1797. He graduated at South Carolina College, and was afterwards professor of logic and the philosophy of language in that institution. He published "Novelettes of a Traveller," etc., and was a contributor to the "Southern Review." He was wrecked in the steamer Home in 1837.

Nott, (JOHN,) an English poet, scholar, and physician, born at Worcester in 1751. He made translations from the Latin and Italian, and from the Persian of Hâfiz; he also published an original poem, entitled "Alonzo." Died in 1826.

Nott, (JOSIAH CLARK,) brother of Henry Junius, noticed above, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1804, and graduated as a physician in Philadelphia. He published "The Physical History of the Jewish Race," "Types of Mankind," (1854,) and "Indigenous Races of the Earth," (1857,) the last two conjointly with G. R. Gliddon. He died March 31, 1873.

Nott, (Sir WILLIAM,) a distinguished officer, born in Carmarthen, in Wales, in 1782, served in the Afghan war, and attained the rank of major-general. Died in 1845.

Nottebohm, not'tẹ-bōm', (MARTIN,) a German composer, teacher, and writer on music, born in Westphalia, November 12, 1817. His most valuable publications are his critical researches on Beethoven's works.

Nottingham, EARL OF. See FINCH, (DANIEL.)

Nottingham, not'ting-ăm, (HENEAGE FINCH,) first EARL OF, an English lawyer and statesman, born in Kent in 1621. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, about 1635, studied law in the Inner Temple, and became an eloquent lawyer. On the restoration of Charles II. (1660) he was appointed solicitor-general, and took part in the prosecution of the regicides. He was chosen in 1661 to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament, became attorney-general in 1670, and lord chancellor of England in December, 1675. In 1681 he was created Earl of Nottingham. Died in 1682.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" "Biographia Britannica."

Nouailher, noo'ä'lä', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter and enameller, born in 1742; died in 1804.

Noue, de la, dẹh lă noo, (FRANÇOIS,) called BRAS DE FER, (brâ dẹh fĕr,) *i.e.* "Iron-arm," a celebrated French commander and Huguenot, was born near Nantes in 1531. He commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, and was taken prisoner at Moncontour. Having lost his left arm at the siege of Fontenay, he supplied its place by an iron arm. In 1573 he took command of the insurgents at La Rochelle, which he defended for four years. After peace had been concluded between Henry of Navarre and the Catholics, La Noue went in 1578 to Flanders, where he fought against the Spaniards and soon became general-in-chief. He was taken prisoner in 1580, and detained as such for five years. Having joined the army of Henry IV., he fought at the battle of Ivry, (1590,) and was killed at Lamballe in 1591. He had a high reputation for virtue and talents. His "Political and Military Discourses" (1587) entitle him to a place among the best prose writers of his time.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vols. ii. and iii.

Noue, de la, (ODET,) Seigneur de Téligny, a French officer and poet, was a son of the preceding. He fought for Henry IV., and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp, with the title of counsellor to the king. He wrote an essay called a "Paradox that Adversity is more necessary than Prosperity," (1588,) and "Christian Poems," ("Poésies chrétiennes," 1594.) Died in 1618.

Noue, La. See LANOUE.

Nouet, noo'ā', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born at Mans in 1605, wrote a number of moral and religious works. Died in 1680.

Nouet, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a French astronomer, born in Lorraine in 1740; died in 1811.

Nougarède de Fayet, noo'gȧ'rȧd' dẹh fȧ'yȧ', (ANDRÉ JEAN SIMON,) BARON, a French jurist and magistrate, born at Montpellier in 1765, published several legal and historical works. Died in 1845.

Nougarède de Fayet, (AUGUSTE,) a French jurist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1811. He wrote a number of legal and miscellaneous treatises. Died in 1853.

Nougaret, noo'gȧ'rȧ', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a voluminous and mediocre French writer, born at La Rochelle in 1742, was the author of poems, tales, dramas, and historical works. Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noulleau, noo'lō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic and theological writer, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1604; died in 1672.

Noureddin or **Nour-Eddyn.** See NOOR-ED-DEEN.

Nourisson, noo'rē'sôN', (JEAN FÉLIX,) a French philosopher, born at Thiers, July 18, 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1870 he was chosen to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In 1874 he was appointed professor of modern philosophy in the Collége de France. Among his writings are "Essai sur la Philosophie de Bossuet," (1852,) "Les Pères de l'Église latine," (1858,) "Histoire et Philosophie," (1860,) "La Philosophie de Leibniz," (1860,) "La Philosophie de Saint-Augustin," (1865,) "La Nature humaine," (1865,) "Spinoza," etc., (1866,) "La Politique de Bossuet," (1867,) "Machiavel," (1875,) etc.

Nourrit, noor'e', (ADOLPHE,) a popular French singer and actor, born at Montpellier in 1802; died in 1839.

Nova, de, dȧ no'vȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, born in Galicia, entered the service of Emanuel, King of Portugal. He sailed for the Indies in 1501, and discovered on his route the Isle of Conception, and another at no great distance, to which he gave his name. On his return, in 1502, he discovered Saint Helena.

Novalis, no-vȧ'lis, the assumed name of (FRIEDRICH) **Von Hardenberg,** (fon hȧr'dẹn-bêRG',) a celebrated German philosopher and mystical writer, born at Widerstädt, Saxony, May 2, 1772. He was a son of Baron von Hardenberg, a member of the Society of Herrnhuters or Moravians. He studied successively at the Universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. Among the intimate friends of his early youth were Frederick Schlegel, Fichte, and Schelling. About 1797 he produced his "Hymns to the Night." He was affianced to Julia von Charpentier in 1798, but their marriage was prevented by his death. About this date he wrote the "Disciples at Sais." His constitution had always been delicate. He died of consumption, at Weissenfels, in March, 1801. His most extensive work is a mystical romance entitled "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," which, however, he left unfinished. It is enveloped in a rather obscure symbolism, and displays a wild and eccentric imagination. He also wrote a remarkable work called "Christianity in Europe."

See a "Biography of Novalis," by TIECK, prefixed to his collected works, ("Novalis Schriften,") 2 vols., 1802; CARLYLE, "Miscellanies," article "Novalis;" MADAME DE STAËL, "De l'Allemagne;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Novara, no-vȧ'rȧ, (DOMENICO MARIA,) an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara in 1464, taught astronomy at Bologna, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated Copernicus. Died in 1514.

Novarini, no-vȧ-ree'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian theologian, born at Verona in 1594, wrote "Commentaries on the Gospels," and other works. Died in 1650.

Novat. See NOVATUS.

Novatian, no-vā'she-ạn, [Lat. NOVATIA'NUS; Fr. NOVATIEN, no'vȧ'se-ẠN',] the founder of a sect called Novatians. He became a presbyter of the Church at Rome, and insisted on a rigorous enforcement of the discipline against the Lapsi,—*i.e.* those members of the Church who under the pressure of persecution had relapsed into idolatry or had been guilty of apostasy. On this question the Church was divided into two parties, which in 251 A.D. elected two rival bishops of Rome, Novatian and Cornelius, the latter of whom advocated greater laxity or charity in the treatment of the weak brethren. Novatian was condemned by a general Council held at Rome, and his rival obtained the office. The Novatians became numerous, and existed for more than a century as a separate sect. Some writers confound him with Novatus, mentioned below.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Novatianus. See NOVATIAN.

Novatien. See NOVATIAN.

No-vā'tus, [Fr. NOVAT, no'vȧ',] a presbyter of Carthage, called a heresiarch by Catholic writers, was an adversary of Cyprian. He was excommunicated in 251 A.D.,—probably because he resisted the assumption of the bishops who wished to domineer over the Church; for he is not charged with dogmatical heresy.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Novella, no-vel'lȧ, a learned and beautiful Italian lady, born at Padua in 1312, was a daughter of the celebrated jurist Giovanni d'Andrea. She was profoundly versed in philosophy and jurisprudence, and was accustomed, in her father's absence, to lecture in his place. She is said to have lectured with a curtain drawn before her

> "Lest the students
> Should let their young eyes wander o'er her,
> And quite forget their jurisprudence."

Died in 1366.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Novelli, no-vel'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Castel-Franco in 1600, worked at Florence. A statue of Mary Magdalene is called his master-piece. He also made telescopes so superior that Torricelli said of him, "Behold, another Galileo flourishes!" ("En virescit Galilæus alter!") Died in 1662.

See BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Novelli, (PIETRO,) called IL MORREALESE, (ẹl morrȧ-ȧ-lȧ'sa,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Morreale in 1608. He adorned the churches of Palermo with many oil-paintings. He also painted some frescos. According to E. Breton, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," he was the greatest painter that Sicily ever produced. Died in 1647.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Novelli, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter and poet, born at Venice in 1729; died in 1804. His son FRANCESCO, born in 1764, was an engraver.

Novello, no-vel'lo, (CLARA,) Countess Gigliucci, (jẹl-yoot'chee,) a famous singer, a daughter of Vincent Novello, was born in London in 1818. She performed in Paris and London. She was married to Count Gigliucci in 1843.

Novello, (VINCENT,) an eminent musician, born in London in 1781, was the son of an Italian. He composed music for the Church, and published several collections of the works of other composers. He was the father of Mary Cowden Clarke, and Clara, Countess Gigliucci. Died in 1861.

See "Life of V. Novello," by his daughter, MRS. CLARKE.

Noverre, no'vaiR', (JEAN GEORGES,) born in Paris in 1727, is celebrated for the improvements he introduced into the ballet and the art of dancing. He was the author of "Letters on the Imitative Arts," etc., (1807,) and several dramatic works, and was appointed chief ballet-master of the Royal Academy of Music, Paris. Died in 1810.

See the "Monthly Review" for April, 1786.

Noves, de, dẹh nov, (or no'vês,) (LAURA,) a French lady, celebrated as the subject of Petrarch's sonnets, was born near Avignon in 1307; died in 1348.

See DE SADE, "Mémoires sur Pétrarque," 1744.

Novikof, Novikov, or **Novikow,** nov'e-kof', (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born near Moscow in 1744. He published a "Lexicon of Russian Authors," and a work entitled "The Painter," which was very successful. He established in Moscow a Ty-

pographical Society for the cheap printing of valuable books, and contributed in many ways to promote the cause of education. Died in 1818.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

No'vĭ-us, (Q.,) a Latin comic poet, lived about 80 B.C., and was contemporary with Sulla the dictator. He wrote plays called *Atellanæ.*

Nowell, nō'ĕl, (ALEXANDER,) an English theologian, born in Lancashire about 1508, was a zealous promoter of the Reformation. On the accession of Queen Mary he went into exile. He became Dean of Saint Paul's, London, in 1560, and took a prominent part in the Convocation of 1563, at which the articles of religion were revised. His most important work is his "Catechism," which was published in Latin in 1570 and in English about 1571. This is the "Larger Catechism" adopted by the Anglican Church. He had a high reputation for learning and candour. Died in 1602.

See CHURTON, "Life of Alexander Nowell," 1809.

Nowell, (LAWRENCE,) a younger brother of the preceding, graduated at Oxford in 1544. He became Dean of Lichfield in 1559. He compiled a Saxon Vocabulary, which he gave to William Lambarde in manuscript. Died in 1576.

Nox or **Nyx**, [Gr. *Νύξ*; Fr. NUIT, nü'e'; It. NOTTE, not'tà,] one of the most ancient deities in classic mythology, is a personification of Night. She was supposed to be the daughter of Chaos, the brother of Erebus, and the mother of Day, *(Hemera.)* Among her offspring were Death, Sleep, Momus, Nemesis, and the Parcæ.

Noy, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English lawyer, born about 1577. He was appointed attorney-general in 1631, and thenceforth became the advocate of the royal prerogative, though he had previously been one of its strongest opponents. It was at his suggestion that King Charles I. levied the tax of ship-money, which was one of the exciting causes of the civil war. He wrote, among other legal works, "The Complete Lawyer," and a "Treatise on the Rights of the Crown." Died in 1634.

See CLARENDON, "Memoirs;" FULLER, "Worthies."

Noydens, no-e-dĕns', ? (BENITO REMIGIO,) a Spanish philologist, born in Aragon about 1630, published a Spanish Dictionary, (1674.) Died in 1685.

Noyer, du. See DUNOYER.

Noyes, noiz, (GEORGE RAPALL,) D.D., an American scholar and divine, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1798. He was elected in 1840 Hancock professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on Biblical literature, at Harvard College. He published translations of the Psalms, the book of Job, and other parts of the Bible, and contributed to the "Christian Examiner." Died in 1868.

See the "North American Review" for October, 1832

Noyes, (JOHN HUMPHREY,) an American religionist, born at Brattleborough, Vermont, September 3, 1811. His father was a member of Congress, and his mother was an aunt of President R. B. Hayes. J. H. Noyes graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830, read law, and studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, where he was licensed as a Congregational preacher. In 1834 he announced his new doctrine of Perfectionism. He was the founder and president (1848–80) of the "Oneida Community" of Perfectionists, living for a part of the time in the Wallingford (Connecticut) Community, and after 1880 at Niagara Falls, where the Community (reorganized as a stock company) has extensive works. Mr. Noyes's more important books are "The Way of Holiness," (1838,) "The Berean," (1847,) "Bible Communism," (1853,) "History of American Socialisms," (1870,) and "Home Talks," (1875.) D. April 13, 1886.

Noyes, (WILLIAM CURTIS,) an American jurist, born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1805. He practised law in the city of New York, where he died in December, 1864.

Nucci, noot'chee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, of the Roman school, was born at Gubbio about 1520; died in 1587.

Nuck, nŏŏk, (ANTON,) a skilful German anatomist and physician, born about 1660. He was professor of surgery and anatomy at Leyden, and subsequently president of the College of Surgeons. He made several valuable discoveries relative to the lymphatic vessels and glands, and published a treatise "On the New Salival Duct," and one "On the Motion of the Circular Bile." Died in 1692.

Nuenarius. See NEUENAR.

Nu'gent, the name of a noble family, originally from Normandy, who settled in Ireland in the twelfth century. RICHARD NUGENT was created by King James I. Earl of Westmeath in 1621. GEORGE THOMAS JOHN NUGENT, born in 1785, became Marquis of Westmeath in 1822. He was a prominent leader of the Orange party. Sir GEORGE NUGENT, grandson of Viscount Clare, born in 1757, served in America and the Netherlands. He was successively appointed Governor of Jamaica and commander-in-chief of the army in the West Indies, and in 1846 field-marshal. Died in 1849. His brother, Sir CHARLES EDMUND NUGENT, served with distinction under Rodney, and was created admiral of the blue in 1808. In 1833 he received the title of admiral of the fleet. Died in 1844.

Nugent, (CHRISTOPHER,) an Irish physician of considerable reputation, was father-in-law of the celebrated Edmund Burke. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal work is an "Essay on Hydrophobia," (1753.) Died in 1775.

Nugent, (GEORGE NUGENT GRENVILLE,) LORD, an English writer and liberal statesman, a son of the Marquis of Buckingham, was born in 1788. On entering Parliament, in 1812, he became a prominent advocate of the cause of the Greeks, and was also conspicuous in the defence of Queen Caroline. In 1830 he was made lord of the treasury, and soon after lord high commissary of the Ionian Islands. He returned to England in 1835, and died in 1850 or 1851. He published very interesting "Memorials of John Hampden," and wrote, in conjunction with his wife, "Legends of Lilies, by the Lord and Lady thereof."

Nugent, (Comte LAVAL DE WESTMEATH,) a general, born in Ireland in 1777. He entered the Austrian army at an early age. He gained some advantages over the troops of Murat in 1815. About 1849 he was raised to the rank of feld-maréchal. Died August 22, 1862.

Nugent, (ROBERT CRAGGS,) EARL, a poet and politician, born in Ireland. He married in 1736 Anne Craggs, a daughter of Secretary Craggs, who was a friend of Addison. He entered the House of Commons in 1741, and became a lord of the treasury. About 1776 he obtained the title of Earl Nugent. Died in 1788. He published a volume of poems in 1739.

Nugent, (THOMAS,) LL.D., a learned writer and compiler, was a native of Ireland. He published, among other works, "Travels through Germany," (1768,) and a "French-and-English Dictionary," (1774,) often reprinted. Died in 1772.

Nu'mą Pom-pil'ĭ-us, the second king of Rome, celebrated in Roman legends or fables as the author of the religious ceremonies of the Romans. According to these legends, Numa was a Sabine, and was elected king as successor to Romulus. Instructed by the Camena Egeria, he prescribed the rites of public worship, and appointed pontiffs, augurs, flamens, and vestals. His reign was pacific and prosperous. There was a prevalent tradition among the ancients that Numa derived his wisdom from Pythagoras.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" NIEBUHR, "Römische Geschichte;" J. MEYER, "Delineatio Vitæ Numæ Pompilii," 1765.

Nu-me'nĭ-us, [*Νουμήνιος*,] a Greek philosopher, born at Apamea, in Syria, is called a Pythagorean, or rather a professor of a Platonico-Pythagorean philosophy. He lived in the second century of our era, and was favourably mentioned by Origen. He attempted to reconcile the great Greek schools with the doctrines of the Brahmans, Magi, and Jews, and to restore the philosophy of Plato to its original purity. His works are not extant.

See J. SIMON, "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Nu-me'rĭ-an, [Lat. NUMERIA'NUS; Fr. NUMÉRIEN, nü'mà'rē-ĀN',] (MARCUS AURELIUS,) son of Carus, succeeded him as Emperor of Rome in 284 A.D., in conjunction with his brother Carinus. He was afterwards put

to death in the same year, as is supposed, by his father-in-law, Arrius, and Diocletian was chosen emperor. Numerianus was famed as an orator and a poet. His character is said to have been excellent.

See Vopiscus, "Numerianus."

Numérien. See Numerian.

Nu-me-sĭ-ā'nus or **No-mis-ĭ-ā'nus,** a physician of Corinth, flourished in the second century of the Christian era. He numbered the celebrated Galen among his pupils.

Numitor. See Romulus.

Nunes-Barreto, noo'nĕs bar-rā'to, (Belchior,) a Portuguese missionary, born at Oporto in 1520. He was employed many years in India, and wrote interesting letters on Oriental affairs. Died in 1571.

Nuñez, noon'yĕth, (Alvarez,) surnamed Cabeça de Vaca, (kȧ-bā'thȧ dȧ vȧ'kȧ,) a Spanish explorer, was the second in command of a party which discovered or explored Florida in 1528. He was appointed adelantado of Rio de la Plata about 1540. Died in 1564.

See Gomara, "Historia general de las Indias;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nuñez, [Lat. No'nius,] (Fernando de Guzman,) a distinguished Spanish scholar and promoter of classical learning, was born at Valladolid about 1470. He was descended from the noble family of Guzman, and was surnamed Pincianus, from Pincium, the Latin name of Valladolid. After having studied Greek in Italy, he was appointed one of the professors of that language in the University of Alcalá. He afterwards filled the chair of ancient languages and rhetoric at Salamanca. Nuñez had a share in the celebrated "Complutensian Polyglot" of Cardinal Ximenes, and in the Latin version of the Septuagint. He also published, among other works, an excellent edition of Seneca. Died in 1553.

Nuñez, [Lat. No'nius or Non'nius,] (Luis,) a Flemish or Spanish medical writer, born about 1555, lived at Antwerp. He was eminent for learning, and wrote several works, among which is a treatise on diet, "Diæteticon, sive de Re Cibaria," (1627.) Died after 1645.

See N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana."

Nunez, noo'nĕz, or **No'nĭ-us,** (Pedro,) an eminent Portuguese mathematician, born in 1492. He wrote a number of very able treatises on navigation, geometry, and the projection of maps; and the improved scale which he invented for reading an observed angle is still called by his name. He is also said to be the inventor of the loxodromic curve. Nunez was professor of mathematics at Coimbra, and royal cosmographer. Died in 1577.

See Montucla, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" Barbosa Machado, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Nuñez de Balboa. See Balboa, de.

Nuñez de Villavicencio, noon'yĕth dȧ vĕl'yȧ-vethĕn'the-o, written also **Nunnez de Villavicencio,** a Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1635, was a pupil of Murillo. Died in 1700.

Nunning, nŏŏn'ning, (Jodocus Hermann,) a German antiquary, born at Schuttorp in 1675; died in 1753.

Nunziante, noon-ze-ȧn'tȧ, (Vito,) Marquis, an Italian general, born at Campagna in 1775. He commanded the army which the King of Naples sent in 1820 against his insurgent subjects, but was abandoned by that army. He became commander-in-chief of all the Neapolitan armies in 1831. Died in 1836.

See F. Palermo, "Vita e Fatti di V. Nunziante," 1839.

Nureddin. See Noor-ed-Deen.

Nus, nüs, (Eugène,) a French dramatist, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1816.

Nushirwan or **Nuschirwan.** See Khosroo.

Nut, noot, the heaven-goddess of the old Egyptians, and the consort of the god Seb. She was of human form, and was identified with Rhea, (q. v.)

Nut'tall, (Thomas,) an English botanist of high reputation, born in Yorkshire in 1786. He emigrated to the United States about 1808, after which he explored the country bordering on the Missouri River, and published his valuable "Genera of North American Plants," (1818.) He was professor of natural history at Harvard from 1822 to 1834. He performed an excursion to the Rocky Mountains and Columbia River about 1834. Among his works is a "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," (2 vols., 1834.) Died in 1859.

Nuvolone, noo-vo-lo'nȧ, (Carlo Francesco,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1608. He imitated the style of Guido so successfully that he was surnamed the Guido of Lombardy. Among his master-pieces is "The Miracle of Saint Peter at the Beautiful Gate." Died in 1661.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Nuvolone, (Giuseppe,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1619, was a brother of the preceding. He was sometimes called Panfilo. Died in 1703.

Nuvolone, (Panfilo,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona, was the father of the preceding. He worked at Milan. Died, at an advanced age, in 1651.

Nuwayri. See Noowairee.

Nuzzi, noot'see, (Mario,) called Mario de' Fiori, (mȧ're-o dȧ fe-o'ree,) a celebrated Italian flower-painter, born near Naples in 1603. His pictures enjoyed a great reputation in his time, and commanded high prices. Died in 1673.

Nyberg, nü'bĕrg, (Julia Christina,) a Swedish poetess, whose assumed name was Euphrosyne, was born in 1785. Died April 18, 1854.

Nyctée. See Nycteus.

Nyc'teŭs, [Gr. Νυκτεύς; Fr. Nyctée, nĕk'tȧ',] a fabulous king of Thebes, said to have been a son of Neptune and the father of Antiope.

Nyder. See Nider.

Nye, nī, (Philip,) an English nonconformist divine, born about 1596, was distinguished for his hostility to the cause of Charles I. In 1647 he attended as chaplain the commissioners sent to treat with that monarch in the Isle of Wight. He died in 1672, leaving numerous controversial treatises.

Nyegush, nyȧ-Goosh', or **Niegosh,** (Peter Petrovitch,) the last Prince-Bishop of Montenegro, was born in 1813, began to rule in 1830, established a printing-press in 1834, and died in 1851. He nominated Danilo I., his nephew, as his successor; but Danilo, while he accepted the dignity of prince and made it hereditary in his family, declined the office of bishop. Peter has been called the greatest poet of the South Slavic (Serb) nationalities. His "Gorski Vyenac" ("Mountain Wreath") is extremely popular among the South Slavic peoples.

Nyerup, nü'ĕr-ŭp, (Rasmus,) an eminent Danish scholar and antiquary, born at Fünen in 1759. He was appointed in 1796 professor of the history of literature and librarian of the University of Copenhagen. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his "Symbols to Illustrate Teutonic Literature," (1787,) and "Historical and Statistical Account of the Condition of Denmark and Norway in Ancient and Modern Times," (4 vols., 1802–06.) In conjunction with Rahbek and Abrahamson, he published in 1812 an edition of old Danish heroic songs, with historical explanations. He published, conjointly with Kraft, a work on Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic biography, entitled "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon for Danmark, Norge og Island," (2 vols., 1819.) Died in 1829.

See C. Molbech, "Mindeord over R. Nyerup," 1830; "R. Nyerup's Levnetslöb beskrevet af ham selv," 1820; Kraft og Nyerup, "Litteraturlexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nymann, nee'mȧn, (Gregor,) a German physiologist, born at Wittenberg in 1594. He published "De Vita Fœtus in Utero," (1628,) which is commended. Died in 1638.

Nymphæ, nim'fē, [Gr. Νύμφαι; Fr. Nymphes, nămf,] the name of a numerous class of female divinities with which the imagination of the ancient Greeks peopled the groves, the mountains, the lakes, the rivers, the fountains, and the valleys. They may be described as personifications of the genial and beneficent powers of nature. Among their common attributes were youth and beauty. They were divided into several classes or species, namely, Oceanides and Nereides, sea-nymphs; Oreades, mountain-nymphs; Naiades, fresh-water nymphs; Dryades, wood-nymphs, or nymphs of trees; Limniades, nymphs of lakes; and Napææ, nymphs

of forests and groves. The poets feigned that the Nymphs were the nurses of Bacchus, Jupiter, and Pan. (See OCEANIDES, NEREIDS, OREADS, etc.)

Nymphes. See NYMPHÆ.

Nȳm'phis, [*Νύμφις,*] a Greek historian, a native of the Pontic Heraclea, lived about 250 B.C. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great and his Successors," and two other works. None of these are extant.

Nymphodore. See NYMPHODORUS.

Nym-pho-dō'rus, [Gr. *Νυμφοδώρος;* Fr. NYMPHODORE, năm'fo'dor',] a Greek surgeon, mentioned by Celsus and Galen, lived probably in the third century B.C. He invented a machine for the reduction of dislocations.

Nymphodorus, a Greek historian of Amphipolis, whose epoch is unknown. He wrote a work on the laws and customs of Asia, called *Νόμιμα Ἀσίας.*

Nysten, nīs'tẹn, (PETER HUBERT,) a Dutch physician, born at Liege in 1771. He was the author of a "Dictionary of Medicine and its Accessory Sciences," (1810,) and "Researches in Physiology and Pathological Chemistry," (1811.) Died in 1818.

O.

O, ō', do, (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French financier, born in Paris in 1535. He became superintendent of the finances in 1578. Died in 1594.

Oakeley, ōk'le, (FREDERICK,) an English divine, born at Shrewsbury, September 5, 1802. In 1824 he graduated as B.A. at Oxford, and received several preferments in the English Church, but in 1845 he became a Romanist, and was afterwards a priest. In 1852 he was appointed Canon of Westminster. He wrote many works, especially after his conversion to Romanism. Died January 29, 1880.

Oakeley, (Sir HERBERT STANLEY,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer, born at Ealing in 1830. He was educated at Oxford and Leipsic, and in 1865 became professor of music in the University of Edinburgh. He is an organ-player of exceptional ability, and is also known as a composer of songs and hymns.

Oakes, ōks, (JOHN WRIGHT,) an English painter, born near Middlewich, in Cheshire, in 1822. He won distinction as a painter of landscapes, and particularly of coast-scenery.

Oakes, ōks, (URIAN,) a learned nonconformist divine, born in England in 1631, emigrated to America, and settled as minister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1671. He became president of Harvard College in 1680. Died in 1681.

Oates, ōts, (TITUS,) a notorious impostor, the inventor of the famous Popish Plot, was born in or near London about 1650. He became a clergyman of the Anglican Church, was deprived of his living for vicious conduct, and turned a Roman Catholic. He passed some time in a Jesuit college at Saint-Omer, from which he was expelled in 1677. In 1678 he appeared as an informer, and swore that the pope and Jesuits had conspired to massacre the prominent Protestants, make themselves masters of the kingdom, and establish popery. His story was generally credited, and produced a furious excitement. Many Catholics were put to death for alleged complicity in the plot. Oates received a pension of £1200. After the accession of James II. he was convicted of perjury, severely whipped, and imprisoned from 1685 to 1689. He died in 1705.

See MACAULAY, "History of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" HUME, "History of England;" EVELYN, "Diary."

Ob-ạ-dī'ah, [Heb. עֹבַדְיָה,] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, lived probably about 590 B.C. Nothing is known respecting the events of his life. His prophecy is comprised in a single chapter.

Obeidah. See ABOO-OBEYDAH.

O'Beirne, o-beern', ? (THOMAS LEWIS,) an Irish prelate and writer, born in the county of Longford in 1748. He accompanied Lord Howe to America, as his chaplain, in 1775, and was created, after his return, Bishop of Meath. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Crucifixion," (1776,) and of several prose works. Died in 1823.

Obelerio, o-bā-lā're-o, a Venetian doge, born about 760, began to rule in 804 A.D., soon after which Venice was invaded by Pepin, King of the Lombards. He was exiled in 809, and died in 831 A.D.

Obentraut, von, fon o'bẹn-trŏwt', (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German general, born in the Palatinate in 1574. He fought for Frederick, Elector Palatine, and was second in command of the army which, under Ernst of Mansfeld, gained advantages over Spinola and Tilly in Flanders. He was killed in battle at Kalemberg in 1625.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" C. G. DE KOCH, "Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe."

O'bẹr, (FREDERICK ALBION,) an American author, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, February 13, 1849. In 1874 he explored the Okeechobee region of Florida. He made extended explorations in the smaller West India islands, 1877–80, (where he discovered twenty-two new species of birds,) and afterwards travelled extensively in Yucatan and Mexico. His principal works are "Camps in the Caribees," (1879,) "Young Folks' History of Mexico," (1882,) "Travels in Mexico," (1884.)

Obereit, o'bẹh-rīt', (JAKOB HERMANN,) a German or Swiss alchemist and mystic, born in Aargau in 1725, practised medicine in his early life. He wrote, besides other works, a "Defence of Mysticism," (1775,) and "Promenades de Gamaliel, Juif Philosophe," (1780.) Died at Jena in 1798.

Oberhäuser, o'bẹr-hoi'zẹr, (BENEDICT,) a German canonist, born in Upper Austria in 1719; died in 1786.

See "Memoria B. Oberhauseri," Saltzburg, 1786.

Oberhäuser, (GEORG,) a manufacturer of microscopes, was born at Anspach, in Bavaria, in 1798. He became a resident of Paris about 1815, and made some improvement in the form of microscopes. Between 1831 and 1856 he constructed a great number of these instruments, which were largely exported. Died in 1868.

Oberkampf, o'bẹr-kămpf', (CHRISTOPH PHILIPP,) a distinguished German artisan, born at Weissenbach in 1738. Having removed to France, he established at Jouy the first manufactory of printed cottons, (1759.) He brought this art to a degree of excellence hitherto unknown, and conferred an immense benefit upon his adopted country. He received from Napoleon the cross of the legion of honour. Died in 1815.

Oberlin, o'bẹr-lin, [Ger. pron. o'bĕR-leen'; Fr. pron. o'bĕR'lăN',] (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) an eminent philanthropist and reformer, born at Strasburg in 1740. In compliance with his father's wishes, he studied theology, instead of embracing the military profession, for which he had a strong inclination. He became in 1766 Protestant pastor of the Steinthal, or Ban de la Roche, a barren and rocky valley in Alsace, the inhabitants of which, owing to their country having been repeatedly laid waste during the French and German wars, were in a state of wretched poverty and ignorance. Oberlin now devoted himself to the reform which had been begun by his predecessor, Stouber, and, by his energy and mildness, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the people, who at first opposed all innovations. Besides great improvements in agriculture and the mechanical arts, he introduced many new employments, such as cotton-spinning, weaving, and straw-plaiting. He founded schools, to which he gave competent teachers, originated infant-schools, and took upon himself the principal religious instruction of his parishioners. So highly was Oberlin esteemed for the excellence of his character, and so deep was the sense of the benefits he had conferred, that during the troubles of the French Revolution the Ban de la Roche remained undisturbed; and he received from Louis XVIII. the cross of the legion of honour, (1819.) After the death of his wife, (1784,) Oberlin was assisted in his

benevolent labours by his housekeeper, Louisa Schepler, formerly a servant in his family. She obtained from the French Academy, in 1829, one of the Montyon Prizes of Virtue, (five thousand francs.) Oberlin died in 1826, after a short illness, at the age of eighty-six.

See AUGUST NEANDER, "Züge aus dem Leben und Wirken des Pastors Oberlin," 1835; PAUL MERLIN, "Le Pasteur Oberlin," 1833; ROTHERT, "Leben J. F. Oberlins," 1847; "The Ban de la Roche and its Benefactor," London, 1820; "Le Pasteur Oberlin, Souvenir d'Alsace," 1824; H. LUTTEROTH, "Notice sur J. F. Oberlin," 1826; D. E. STOEBER, "Vie de J. F. Oberlin," 1834; G. H. VON SCHUBERT, "Züge aus dem Leben Oberlins," 1834; "Memoirs of J. F. Oberlin," London, 8th edition, 1838.

Oberlin, (JÉRÉMIE JACQUES,) a scholar and antiquary of high reputation, born at Strasburg in 1735, was a brother of Jean Frédéric, noticed above. He became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of his native city, (1782.) Among his principal works are his "Tables of Roman Rites," ("Rituum Romanorum Tabulæ," etc., 1774,) and "On the Amatory Poets of Alsatia in the Middle Ages," ("De Poetis Alsatiæ Eroticis Medii Ævi," 1786.) He also published excellent editions of Horace, Tacitus, and other Latin classics. Died in 1806.

See WINCKLER, "Notice sur la Vie de J. J. Oberlin," 1807; D. E. STOEBER, "Biographische Notiz über J. J. Oberlin," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oberthür, o'bẹr-tür', (CHARLES,) a German performer on, and composer for, the harp, born at Munich, March 4, 1819. Since 1844 he has resided in England.

Oberweg. See OVERWEG.

Obrecht, o'brĕkt, (ELIAS,) an antiquary, brother of Ulrich, noticed below, was born at Strasburg in 1654. He wrote several treatises on Roman antiquities. Died in 1698.

Obrecht, (GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Strasburg in 1547; died in 1612.

Obrecht, (ULRICH,) a learned jurist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Strasburg in 1646. He published a number of legal works, and editions of Latin classics. Died in 1701.

Obregon, o-brà-gôn', (BERNARDINO,) a Spaniard, born near Burgos in 1540, founded an order of monks devoted to the service of the sick in hospitals. Died in 1599.

Obrenovitch or **Obrenowitsch,** o-brà-no'vitch, (MILOSCH,) styled Prince of Servia, born in 1780, was originally a Servian peasant. He became about 1815 a leader of the Servian insurgents, and gained several victories over the Turks. In 1816 or 1817 he was elected prince. He afterwards made a compromise with the Sultan, who permitted him to govern Servia as tributary to the Turkish empire. His tyranny having provoked his subjects to revolt, he abdicated in 1839. He was restored in January, 1859, and died in 1860.

See FOSSART, "Das Leben des Fürsten Milosch und seine Kriege," 1836.

O'Brĭ'ẹn, an Irish family of rank, descended from the famous chieftain Brian Boroimhe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014. MURROUGH O'BRIEN was created in 1800 Marquis of Thomond. Died in 1808. His nephew, JAMES O'BRIEN, Marquis of Thomond, served as a naval officer against the French, and in 1847 was made an admiral. Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN, born in 1800, became lord lieutenant of Clare in 1843. He was twice chosen a member of Parliament for Clare, and was a zealous advocate of conservative principles. His brother, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, born in 1803, was elected to Parliament for the county of Limerick in 1832. Here he became an earnest coadjutor of O'Connell in the Repeal movement. He was afterwards the leader of a party called "Young Ireland," which, not satisfied with the legal agitation of O'Connell, advocated a forcible separation from England. Soon after the French revolution of 1848 he visited Paris, but, disappointed in his hopes of assistance from France, he returned to Dublin, where he summoned a national convention of three hundred members. This assembly was prohibited by the government, and O'Brien, with other leaders, was arrested. He was condemned to death; but this sentence was afterwards commuted to banishment, and in 1849 he was sent to Australia. He was subsequently pardoned. Died in 1864.

O'Brien, (FITZ-JAMES,) an American *littérateur*, of Irish birth. Born in 1829, he emigrated to this country in 1852, and soon became a well-known contributor to magazine literature. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, and in February, 1862, died of a wound received in battle. A collection of his tales and poems, with a biographical sketch, was issued by William Winter.

O'Brien, (HENRY,) an Irish scholar, born in the county of Kerry about 1800. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1831. He published the "Round Towers of Ireland," (1834.) Died at Hanwell, England, June 28, 1835.

Obry, o'brē', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Orientalist, born at Albert (Somme) in 1793. He resided for many years at Amiens, where he died, March 4, 1871.

Ob'se-quens, (JULIUS,) a Roman writer, of whose personal history nothing is known. He was the author of a work entitled "De Prodigiis," in which he records the wonderful occurrences from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. Some parts of it which were lost have been supplied by Lycosthenes, (Woolfhart.)

Obsopœus. See OPSOPŒUS.

O'Callaghan, o-kăl'ạ-hạn, (EDMUND BAILEY,) M.D., LL.D., an Irish-American historian, born at Mallow, in Ireland, about 1803. He was educated partly in Paris and partly in Quebec, where he was licensed to practise medicine in 1827. He was for a time a journalist and politician of Montreal, and after 1837 lived chiefly in New York and Albany. Among his numerous publications are a "History of New Netherland," (1845–48,) "Documentary History of New York," (4 vols., 1849–51,) "Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland," (1869,) etc. Died in the city of New York, May 29, 1880.

Ocaña, de, dà o-kân'yâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish poet, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was the author of religious poems.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ocaritz, d', do-kâ-rĕts', ? (JOSÉ,) CHEVALIER, a Spanish diplomatist, born in the province of Rioxa in 1750. He was chargé-d'affaires at Paris in 1792, and made great efforts to save the life of Louis XVI. In 1805 he was sent as ambassador to Turkey. Died at Varna in 1805.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

O'Căr'o-lạn, (TURLOUGH,) a famous Irish bard and musical composer, born in 1670, was a skilful performer on the harp. Died in 1738.

Oc'cam or **Ockham,** ok'kạm, (WILLIAM,) an English philosopher and eminent logician, surnamed THE INVINCIBLE DOCTOR, born in Surrey in the thirteenth century, was the founder of a sect called by his name. He studied theology under Duns Scotus, whose tenets of Realism he opposed, and aimed to restore those of Nominalism. He was excommunicated by Pope John XXII. for his bold defence of the emperor Louis of Bavaria against the encroachments of the papal power. Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Power of the Sovereign Pontiff." Died at Munich in 1347.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique."

Occleve. See HOCCLEVE.

Occo, ok'ko, (ADOLF,) a German physician and numismatist, born at Augsburg in 1524. He published "The Coins of the Roman Emperors," ("Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata," 1579,) and other works. Died in 1604.

See BRUCKER, "Vita A. Occoni."

Oc'cọm, (SAMSON,) a converted Indian, born in New London county, Connecticut, about 1723, became celebrated as a preacher among his people, and in 1766 visited England. Died in 1792.

Océan. See OCEANUS.

O-ce-an'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. 'Ωκεανίδες; Fr. OCÉANIDES, o'sà'nēd',] sea-nymphs or ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. They were supposed to have been several thousand in number. (See NYMPHÆ.)

O-ce'ạ-nus, [Gr. 'Ωκεανός; Fr. OCÉAN, o'sà'ôn',] in classic mythology, was the god of the river Oceanus, by which the ancient Greeks supposed the earth to be surrounded. According to Hesiod, he was the first-born

of the Titans, the son of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra,) the husband of Tethys, and a parent of the Oceanides and of several thousand rivers.

O-cel'lus Lu-cā'nus, so named from his birthplace, Lucania, in Italy, is supposed to have been a disciple of Pythagoras, and to have flourished about 500 B.C. His treatise "On the Nature of the Universe" is the only one of his works extant. It maintains the doctrine of the eternity of the world.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oceola. See OSCEOLA.

Ocheda, o-kā'dȧ, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Tortona in 1757, became librarian to Lord Spencer in 1790. He wrote essays on philosophy. Died in 1831.

Ochin. See OCHINO.

Ochino, o-kee'no, [Lat. OCHI'NUS; Fr. OCHIN, o'shȧn',] (BERNARDINO,) one of the most celebrated Italian Protestants, was born at Sienna in 1487. He became a popular preacher, and was chosen general of the order of Capuchins in 1538. It is also stated that he was confessor to Pope Paul III., and was venerated as a saint. Having formed an acquaintance with Juan Valdez, a Reformer, he avowed his conversion to the Protestant faith, and escaped to Geneva in 1542. Invited by Cranmer, he went to England in 1547, and preached in London until the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553, after which he lived at Zurich. He became a Unitarian, and was banished from Zurich about 1562. Died in Moravia in 1564. He had published several volumes of sermons, and other works on theology.

See MARCHAND, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BENRATH'S "Life of Ochino," translated by HELEN ZIMMERN, 1876.

Ochinus. See OCHINO.

Ochoa, de, dȧ o-cho'ȧ, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish writer and translator, born in Madrid about 1815. He wrote various works in prose and verse, and translated many from the French and English. Died in 1872.

Ochosias or Ochozias,* the French form of the name AHAZIAH, which see.

Ochoziah or Ochozias. See OCHOSIAS.

Ochs, oks, (PETER,) a Swiss statesman and jurist, born at Bâle in 1749, was chancellor and grand tribune of Bâle. He was created by Napoleon a councillor of state, and director of the Helvetic republic. He wrote a "History of Bâle," ("Geschichte von Basel," 6 vols., 1785–1822,) and also published several dramas. Died in 1821.

Ochsenbein, ok'sẹn-bīn', (ULRICH,) a Swiss politician and general, born in the canton of Berne in 1811. He was a leader of the radical party, and became president of the Federal Diet in 1847. He took a prominent part in the war against the seven Catholic cantons, which formed a separate confederacy, called the "Sunderbund," in 1847.

Ochterlony, OK'tẹr-lo'ne, (Sir DAVID,) a British general, born in 1758. He served in India, and distinguished himself in the campaign of Nepaul in 1815–16. Died in 1825.

Ockenfuss. See OKEN.

Ockenhein. See OKEGHEM.

Ock'ley, (SIMON,) an English divine and Oriental scholar, born at Exeter in 1678, became professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1711. He published in 1718 his "History of the Saracens," a valuable work, which is commended by Gibbon. He also translated the second Apocryphal Book of Esdras from the Arabic version, and wrote an "Introduction to the Oriental Tongues," (1706.) Died in 1720.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary."

O'Con'nell, (DANIEL,) a famous Irish orator and political agitator, born near Cahirciveen, Kerry, in August, 1775, was educated as a Roman Catholic at Saint-Omer, in France. He entered Lincoln's Inn as a student of law in 1794, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He quickly attained the foremost rank in his profession, and became pre-eminent as the advocate of Catholic emancipation,—*i.e.* the relief of Catholics from political disabilities. In the promotion of this cause he entirely discouraged a resort to physical force. He married his cousin, Mary O'Connell, about 1802. In 1823 he founded the Catholic Association. He was elected a member of Parliament for Clare in 1828, and refused to take the oath which was designed expressly to exclude Roman Catholics from the House. This affair caused a violent excitement and agitation, which resulted in the passage of the bill for Catholic emancipation in 1829, and O'Connell then took his seat in the House of Commons. He represented Dublin in Parliament from 1832 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1841. Having given up his lucrative practice to devote himself to legislative duties, he was indemnified by an annual subscription raised by his political friends under the name of "rent." About 1840 he commenced an agitation for the repeal of the union, on which subject he made speeches at monster meetings in Ireland in 1842 and 1843. He was arrested, tried, and found guilty of sedition or conspiracy, for which he was sentenced in 1844 to imprisonment for one year, and fined two thousand pounds. This judgment was reversed by the House of Lords. He supported the Whig ministry which came into power in 1846, after which he witnessed a decline of his influence in Ireland and the rise of dissensions among his followers. He died at Genoa in May, 1847, in the course of a journey to Rome.

See "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," by his son JOHN, 2 vols., 1846; FAGAN, "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," 2 vols., 1848; SCHIPPER, "O'Connell's Leben," 1844; GONDON, "Biographie de D. O'Connell," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. O'Connell, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1841.

O'Con'nor, (ARTHUR,) an Irish general, born at Bandon, near Cork, in 1767, was a Protestant. He joined the society of United Irishmen, who sent him on a secret mission to France, where he negotiated with General Hoche about the liberation of Ireland. In 1797 or 1798 he was tried on a charge of treason, and acquitted. He entered the French service, and became a general of division in 1804. About 1807 he married Elisa, a daughter of the famous Condorcet. Died in 1852.

See THOMAS MOORE, "Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'Connor, (FEARGUS,) the celebrated leader of the English Chartists, was born near Cork, in Ireland, in 1796. In 1832 he became a member of Parliament for the county of Cork, and acquired great popularity with the radicals. Dissatisfied with the moderate policy of O'Connell, he advocated the rights of the working-class, whom he succeeded in uniting into a numerous party called Chartists. In 1838 they summoned a national convention in London, in order to prepare for a general insurrection. In November, 1839, after a sanguinary conflict at Newport, the Chartists were dispersed by the government troops, and many of their leaders taken and transported. O'Connor, however, who had carefully avoided any infringement of the law, escaped, and soon after founded a journal called "The Northern Star," which obtained an immense circulation. In 1843 he returned to Ireland, where he engaged with ardour in the repeal agitation, and in 1847 was elected to Parliament for Nottingham. After the French revolution of 1848 he called another convention, and presented to the House of Commons a monster petition for the introduction of the national charter, which produced no effect. Disappointed in his hopes of reform both in England and Ireland, O'Connor fell into a state of hopeless lunacy, and in 1852 he was taken to an insane-asylum. Died in 1855.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

O'Con'nor, (JAMES,) D.D., a bishop, born at Queenstown, Ireland, September 10, 1823, was educated in Philadelphia and at Rome, graduating in 1848, was a Roman Catholic priest and theological professor in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, 1857–76, and in 1876 was consecrated Bishop of Dibona and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Omaha, Nebraska. Died in 1890.

O'Connor, (MICHAEL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cork, in Ireland, September 27, 1810. He was educated at Rome, and in 1838 was placed in charge of a Roman Catholic seminary near Philadelphia. In 1843 he was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburg. He was appointed

* Cowley—following, it would seem, the French spelling—writes he name, in English, Ochozian. (See "Davideis," book ii., line 595.)

Bishop of Erie in 1853, but was translated to his former see in 1854. In 1860 he resigned his episcopal office and became a Jesuit. Died at Woodstock, Maryland, October 18, 1872.

O'Connor, (THOMAS POWER,) an Irish author, born at Athlone in 1848. He was educated at a Catholic college at Athlone, and graduated B.A. from the Queen's University. He followed journalism in Dublin and London, and in 1880 entered Parliament for Galway as a Home Ruler. His severely critical "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" has much literary merit.

O'Connor, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) an American novelist, born in Boston, January 2, 1832. He followed journalism in Boston and Philadelphia, and wrote "Harrington," (a romance, 1860,) "The Ghost," (1856,) and other stories and poems. In 1861 he entered the employ of the government and became assistant superintendent of the "Life-Saving Service." Died May 9, 1889.

O'Con'or, (CHARLES,) a distinguished American lawyer, the son of an Irish gentleman, was born in New York in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and attained the highest professional rank. A zealous defender of purely Democratic politics, he never was a strictly party man. He was a Catholic in religion, and a gentleman of the noblest private character. Died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 12, 1884.

O'Conor, (CHARLES PATRIC,) an Irish poet, born about 1836, in the South of Ireland, of extremely destitute parents. Having removed to England, he became a lecturer and writer. Among his works are "Songs of a Life," "New Irish Melodies," "Songs for Soldiers," and some tales of Irish life.

Oc-tā'vĭ-ạ, [Fr. OCTAVIE, ok'tȧ've',] a Roman lady, born about 70 B.C., was a daughter of C. Octavius, and a sister of the emperor Augustus. She was married first to Marcellus, who died in 41. Soon after his death she became the wife of Mark Antony. This marriage was intended to confirm amicable relations between Antony and Augustus. By her beauty and virtue she obtained a favourable influence over Antony for a short time. She accompanied him in his expedition against the Parthians as far as Corcyra; but, supplanted in the affections of Antony by Cleopatra, she was sent back to Italy. In 32 B.C. he sent her a bill of divorce. She died in 11 B.C., leaving several daughters. Her son, M. Marcellus, died before her. (See MARCELLUS.)

See PLUTARCH, "Lives," article "Antony:" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome," books xlvii.–li.; SAINT-RÉAL, "Vie d'Octavie, Sœur d'Auguste," 1761.

Octavia, a Roman empress, born in 42 A.D., was a daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. She was married in 53 to Nero, who became emperor. He divorced her in 62 A.D., and a few months later put her to death.

Octavian or **Octavianus.** See AUGUSTUS, (Emperor of Rome.)

Octavie. See OCTAVIA.

Octavius. See AUGUSTUS.

Oc-tā'vĭ-us, (CAIUS,) the father of the emperor Augustus. He married Atia, a daughter of Julia, who was a sister of Julius Cæsar. He became prætor in 61 B.C., and was proconsul in Macedonia in 60. Died in 58 B.C. His official conduct was highly commended by Cicero. Velleius Paterculus characterizes him as "gravis, sanctus, innocens, dives." He had a daughter, Octavia, noticed above.

Octavius, (CNEIUS,) a Roman officer, was elected prætor in 168 B.C., and commanded a fleet sent against Perseus, King of Macedon, whom he took prisoner. He was consul in 165 with Manlius Torquatus, and was assassinated at Laodicea in 162 B.C.

Octavius, (CNEIUS,) a grandson of the preceding, was a partisan of Sulla. He became consul in 87 B.C. as the colleague of L. Cornelius Cinna, who was a partisan of Marius. The soldiers of Cinna entered Rome and killed Octavius in 87 B.C.

Octavius, (MARCUS,) a Roman officer, was a partisan of the senate in the civil war against Cæsar. At the battle of Actium (31 B.C.) he commanded a division of the fleet of Antony.

O'Cur'rў, (EUGENE,) an Irish Celtic scholar, born at Dunaha, county of Clare, in 1796. He was employed as an antiquarian in the ordnance survey, and was one of the first to be able to decipher the old Brehon laws. He published "Lectures," (1861,) and various translations, and in 1854 was appointed professor of Irish history and archæology in the Catholic University of Dublin. Died at Dublin, July 30, 1862.

Odazzi, o-dȧt'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Rome about 1663, was a pupil of Ciro Ferri. Died in 1731.

Oddi, od'dee, (MUZIO,) an Italian geometer, born at Urbino in 1569. He wrote "On Sun-Dials or Clocks," ("Degli Orologi solari nelle Superficie piane," 1614.) Died in 1639.

Oddi, degli, dȧl'yee od'dee, (MARCO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Padua in 1526; died in 1591.

Oddi, degli, (ODO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua, was the father of the preceding. He was professor of medicine at Padua, and wrote several medical works. Died in 1559.

Oddi, degli, (SFORZA,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Perugia in 1540; died in 1611.

O-dell', (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Buckinghamshire, was the author of comedies entitled "The Chimera" and "The Prodigal." Died in 1749.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Odenath. See ODENATUS.

Odenathus. See ODENATUS.

Od-e-nā'tus or **Od-e-nā'thus,** [Fr. ODENATH, o'dẹh-nȧt',] Prince of Palmyra, the husband of Zenobia, was an able general. After the emperor Valerian had been defeated and captured by the Persians, (260 A.D.,) Odenatus raised an army, drove Sapor, the Persian king, from Syria, and assumed the title of King of Palmyra. He also invaded Persia, and pursued the King of Persia to Ctesiphon. For these services he received the title of Augustus from Gallienus, who recognized him as his colleague in 264. He was assassinated in 266 or 267 A.D. (See ZENOBIA.)

See TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni;" G. HOVNS, "Dissertatio de Zenobiæ atque Odenathi Rebus," 1847.

Odenheimer, ō'den-hī'mẹr, (WILLIAM HENRY,) D.D., D.C.L., an American bishop, born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1817, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and in 1841 was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. He was rector of Saint Peter's, Philadelphia, from 1841 to 1869, and in the latter year was consecrated Bishop of New Jersey. In 1874 he took the new diocese of Northern New Jersey. Died at Burlington, New Jersey, August 14, 1879. Among his writings are "Origin and Compilation of the Prayer-Book," "The True Catholic no Romanist," "Thoughts on Immersion," "Devout Churchman's Companion," "Jerusalem and its Vicinity," and other works.

Oderborn, o'dẹr-born', (PAUL,) a Lutheran minister, born in Pomerania, lived about 1585. He wrote a work on the Russian religion and customs, "De Russorum Religione, Ritibus," etc., (1581.)

Oderic. See ODERICO.

Oderico (o-dȧ-ree'ko) [Fr. ODERIC, o'dẹh-rèk'] OF PORDENONE or PORTENAU, an Italian monk, born at Pordenone, in the Friuli, in 1286, travelled over a considerable part of Asia as a missionary. His "Life and Travels" were published after his death, which took place in 1331.

See VENNI, "Elogio storico del B. Oderico," Venice, 1761.

Oderico, (GASPARO LUDOVICO,) an Italian antiquary, and librarian of the University of Genoa, born in 1725. He was the author of several learned treatises on numismatics and inscriptions, and was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1803.

See CARREGA, "Elogio storico di G. L. Oderico," Genoa, 1804.

Oderigo da Gubbio. See GUBBIO.

Odescalchi, (BENEDETTO.) See INNOCENT XI.

Odescalchi, o-dẽs-kȧl'kee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian nobleman, eminent for his philanthropy, was a cousin of Pope Innocent XI. He founded several institutions for the sick and the friendless, and at his death, in 1670, left all his property for their benefit.

Odescalchi, (TOMMASO,) a relative of the preceding, was almoner to Pope Innocent XI. In 1686 he founded an asylum for the education and employment of poor children. Died in 1692.

Odevaere, o-dẹh-vâ′rẹh, (JOSEPHUS DIONYSIUS,) a celebrated Belgian painter, born at Bruges in 1778. Having studied under David in Paris, he visited Rome, where he executed two large frescos in the Quirinal palace, and the "Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence," now in a church of Bruges. He was appointed court painter to William I., King of the Netherlands, in 1815. Among his best works may be named the "Peace of Utrecht" and the "Battle of Nieuport." Died in 1830.

Odier, o′dẹ-ā′, (LOUIS,) a distinguished physician, born at Geneva in 1748. He finished his studies at Edinburgh under Dr. Cullen, and, on his return, introduced vaccination into France and Switzerland. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and filled several important offices in his native city. He was the author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine," and published, about 1798, in the "Bibliothèque Britannique," a translation of one of Jenner's treatises on vaccination. Died in 1817.

See MAUNOIR, "Notice de la Vie et des Écrits de L. Odier," 1818; PIERRE PRÉVOST, "Notice de la Vie de L. Odier," 1818.

Odier, (PIERRE,) a Swiss jurist, born at Geneva in 1803; died in 1859.

Odillon Barrot. See BARROT.

Odilo (o′dẹ′lo′) or **Odilon de Mercœur,** o′dẹ′lôN′ dẹh mẽR′kUR′, SAINT, a French monk, born in 962, was eminent for learning. He was elected Abbot of Cluny, which, under his direction, became one of the most celebrated monasteries of Europe. Died in 1048 or 1049.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France:" "Gallia Christiana."

Odilon. See ODILO.

O′din or **Oðinn,** (ō′ᵺin,) written also **Othin,** [called by the Germans WO′DAN or WO′DEN; Old German, WUOTAN, derived from *vaðz,* to "wade," to "go," to "pervade,"] in the Norse mythology, the greatest of all the gods, corresponding in the main to the Zeus or Jupiter of the Greeks and Romans. His name is supposed to signify "mind" or "spirit." As the father of the Æsir, (the ruling gods of heaven and earth,) he is styled All-father, (Al-föðr or Al-faðir,) although he himself was the son of Bör,* and the grandson of Buri.† He is also called Val-father, (Val-föðr, *i.e.* "father of the fallen,") because all who fell in battle were supposed to belong in an especial manner to him. Hence his hall is called Valhalla, (or Valhöll,) the "hall of the fallen" or "slain." Valhalla is situated in Odin's mansion, called Gladheim or Gladsheim, (the "home or habitation of gladness.") The roof of the hall is formed of spears and shields. The hall itself is surrounded by a roaring river called Thund, and has five hundred and forty gates, through each of which eight hundred men can go abreast. Here are assembled all the chosen warriors *(Einheriar)* who have fallen in battle; it is their pastime to fight and slay each other every day, but the wounded are quickly healed, and the dead are restored to life. They then ride back to Valhalla, where they refresh themselves by drinking mead (or beer) with the gods and feasting on the flesh of the boar Sæhrimnir. The Valkyries (Valkyrjur or Valkyriur) wait upon the warriors, furnishing them with drink and food, (see VALKYRIA;) but Odin himself lives on wine alone. Near Valhalla is Vingolf, the hall where the goddesses assemble. Odin's throne was called Hlidskjalf (hlid′ske-ålf′) or Lidskialf, whence his eye is said to survey the whole world.

Regarding Odin as the living spirit which pervades the universe, the Norse poets have represented living nature under the symbol of the ash-tree, (Ygg′drasil or Ig′drasil,) that is, the seat or abode of Odin.‡ "All life," says Carlyle, "is figured by them [the Northmen] as a tree. Igdrasil, the Ash-tree of Existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela, (or Death,) its trunk reaches up heaven-high, spreads its boughs over the whole universe. . . . At the foot of it, in the Death-kingdom, sit Three Nornas, Fates,—the Past, Present, Future,—watering its roots from the sacred Well. . . . Its boughs are histories of nations. The rustle of it is the noise of human existence. . . . I find no similitude so true as this of a tree. Beautiful; altogether beautiful and great. The 'machine of the universe,'—alas, do but think of that in contrast!"

Although Odin (Spirit or Thought) was the principa creator of the heavens and the earth, he was assisted by his brothers Vili (Will) and Ve, (Holiness.) "The gods, having got the giant Ymir slain," says Carlyle, "determined on constructing a world with him. His blood made the sea, his flesh was the land, and the rocks his bones; of his eyebrows they formed Asgard, . . . his skull was the great blue vault of immensity, and the brains of it became the clouds. What a Hyper-Brobdignagian business!" It is, however, only in the creation of the world that Vili and Ve are mentioned; they appear afterwards to have become blended or absorbed in Odin, the all-embracing World-Spirit. Among Odin's possessions may be mentioned a horse of wondrous powers, with eight legs, called Sleipnir, on which he rides over land and sea; and Gungnir, (gŭng′nir,) a spear, which never failed to strike whatever it was aimed at. He has also two ravens, named Hugin and Munin, which he sends forth over the whole world to get intelligence. In addition to his other attributes, Odin was supposed to possess marvellous powers as a magician.

Odin is to be considered to represent energy and courage rather than knowledge. Hence it is said that he once went to Mimir's§ well, at the root of Yggdrasil, for a drink from the fountain of knowledge, but, in order to obtain it, it was necessary for him to deposit one of his eyes as a pledge, whence he is usually represented as one-eyed.

War being almost the sole occupation of the ancient Northmen, Odin, their principal deity, became of necessity the god of war, his character in this respect nearly corresponding to that of the Mars *(Ares)* of classic mythology.‖ He is represented as having first introduced war and slaughter among mankind. Again, he differed from Jupiter in not wielding the thunderbolt, this weapon belonging to Thor; but, in a region where thunderstorms are comparatively unfrequent, the possession of the thunderbolt was less essential to the dignity of the chief of the gods than in the countries where Olympian Zeus was worshipped. (See THOR.)

Odin is not immortal in the fullest sense; at Ragnaröck (the final destruction of the Æsir and the world) he is fated to be destroyed by the wolf Fenrir, the offspring of Loki. (See LOKI.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK, New York, 1854; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii.; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," section "Icelandic Language and Poetry;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi," p. 30 *et seq.*

Odin, o′dån′, (JOHN MARY,) an archbishop, born at Ambierle, in France, February 25, 1801. He became a Lazarist in his youth, studied at Paris, came in 1822 to the United States, and became a teacher and student in the Lazarist house at the Barrens, in Missouri. In 1824 he entered upon the laborious life of a travelling missionary, and was afterwards president of the college at the Barrens. He was consecrated in 1842 Bishop of Claudiopolis, and became Vicar-Apostolic of Texas. In 1847 he was installed as Bishop of Galveston, the first of the title, and in 1861 he was appointed Archbishop of New Orleans. Died at Ambierle, May 25, 1870.

O′ding-ton, (WALTER,) a learned English monk under the reign of Henry VIII., was called WALTER OF EVES-

* In like manner Jupiter was called "Father of the gods and king of men," ("Divûm pater atque hominum rex,") although the son of Saturn, (or Cronos,) who again was the son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Terra, (Ge.)

† BURI, (boo′re,) written also BURE, [*i.e.* "producing," because, being the first of the gods, he was the progenitor of all the others,] is described as a mighty and beautiful being in human form, who came into existence soon after the mythic cow Audhumla began to lick the frost-covered rocks of the primeval chaos. He had a son named Bör (bör) or Bore, [*i.e.* "born" or "produced," and hence "son,"] who is said to have married the daughter of the giant Bolthorn, and to have had by her three sons,—Odin, Vili, and Ve.

‡ YGG or YGGR (*i.e.* the "terrible") is one of the many names of Odin. *Drasill* or *drösull* is said to signify "chariot" or "seat."

§ Mimir signifies the "knowing one."

‖ Saxo Grammaticus, writing in Latin, calls Odin *Mars.*

HAM, from the monastery of that name in Worcestershire. He was the author of valuable works on music, astronomy, and mathematics.

Odiot, o'de'o', (JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE,) a French goldsmith, born in Paris in 1763. His works had a European reputation. Died in 1850.

Od'ling, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born at Southwark, September 5, 1829. He studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, graduated as M.B. of the University of London in 1851, and became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution in 1868, and at the University of Oxford in 1872. He published various treatises on chemistry, besides papers on chemical theory, etc.

Odo, o'do', or **Odon**, o'dôn', [Lat. ODOAR'DUS,] a French prelate of great learning and influence, was born at Orléans. He was elected Bishop of Cambray in 1105. He wrote several works on theology, which have been printed. Died in 1113.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'do, [Fr. ODON, o'dôn',] SAINT, an English ecclesiastic, was patronized by King Alfred and his immediate successors, and was made Archbishop of Canterbury by King Edmund in 944. Died in 958.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. ch. vii.

Odo or **Odon**, SAINT, Abbot of Cluny or Clugny, was born in France about 879 A.D. He was distinguished as a reformer of monastic discipline. Died in 943.

See B. HAURÉAU, "Histoire littéraire du Maine."

Odo or **Odon de Conteville**, o'dôn' dẹh kônt' vèl', born in Normandy in 1032, was a half-brother of William the Conqueror. He became Bishop of Bayeux in 1049. After the conquest of England he obtained the title of Earl of Kent and Hereford, and was grand justiciary. He is said to have been cruel and arrogant. Died in 1097.

See PRÉVOST, "Histoire de Guillaume le Conquérant;" "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Odo of Kent, Abbot of Battle, an English theologian, born in Kent, was a friend of Thomas à Becket. He wrote several works. Died in 1200.

Od-o-ā'cer, [Gr. *Ὀδόακρος*; Fr. ODOACRE, o'do'ăkr',] a Gothic military commander in the service of the Western Roman empire. Soon after the deposition of the emperor Julius Nepos by Orestes, who had usurped the throne in the name of his son Romulus, Odoacer advanced to Pavia, took Orestes prisoner, and caused him to be executed, in 475 A.D. Having banished Romulus, he was proclaimed King of Italy by his army; but he refused the imperial titles, and the Western Empire was thenceforth considered at an end. In 488, Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, invaded Italy, and besieged Odoacer in Ravenna. After a brave and protracted resistance, he was compelled to surrender, and was executed in 493, by order of Theodoric, who proclaimed himself king.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" JORNANDES, "De Rebus Gothicis;" PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Gothicum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Odoacre. See ODOACER.

Odoardus. See ODO.

O-do-fre'dus, an Italian jurist of high reputation, born at Bologna; died in 1265.

Odolant-Desnos, o'do'lôn' dȧ'no', (JOSEPH,) a French savant, born at Alençon in 1797, wrote several scientific and descriptive works.

Odolant-Desnos, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French writer on various subjects, born at Alençon in 1722, was grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1801.

Odon. See ODO.

O'Don'nell, (LEOPOLD,) Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, a Spanish general, of Irish extraction, was born in 1808 or 1809. He fought for the queen against the Carlists in the civil war which began about 1833, and defeated Cabrera at Lucena in 1839. He became the enemy of Espartero, whom he drove from power in 1843. In 1854 he instigated a revolt which resulted in a change of the ministry, and he was appointed minister of war. He was prime minister from July to October, 1856, and was restored to the same office in June, 1858. He commanded with success in a war against Morocco in 1859–60. He died in exile at Biarritz in 1867.

O'Don'nell or **O'Don'el**, (RODERICK,) was created Earl of Tyrconnel by James I. in 1603. Several of his descendants espoused the cause of James II., and, after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne, settled in Austria, where they rose to distinction in the State and the army. CHARLES O'DONNELL served in the Seven Years' war, and became field-marshal lieutenant, and in 1768 was made Governor-General of Transylvania. Died in 1770. MAURICE O'DONNELL married Christine, daughter of the Prince of Ligne, and rose to be chamberlain and field-marshal lieutenant. Died in 1843. JOSEPH HENRY O'DONNELL entered the Spanish service about 1795, and gained several advantages over the French. For his victory at L'Abispal he received the title of Count of Abispal. Having subsequently incurred the suspicions of the constitutional party, he was deprived of his command, and took refuge in France, where he died in 1834.

O'Don'o-van, (JOHN,) an Irish archæologist and eminent Celtic scholar, born in Kilkenny county about 1808. He produced, besides other works, "The Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Historic Period to A.D. 1616," etc., (3 vols. 4to, 1848–51.) Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Odoran, o'do'rôn', or **Odoranne**, o'do'rȧn', a French monk of Sens, born in 985. He wrote a general chronicle from 675 to 1032. Died after 1045.

Odorico da Pordenone. See ODERICO.

O-dys'seŭs, [Gr. *Ὀδυσσεύς*; Fr. ODYSSÉE, o'de'sȧ',] the Greek name of the hero of Homer's "Odyssey." (See ULYSSES.)

Œagre. See ŒAGRUS.

Œagrus, ee'ạ-grus, [Gr. *Οἴαγρος*; Fr. ŒAGRE, ȧ'ăgr',] a semi-fabulous king of Thrace, was the father of Orpheus and Linus.

Œcolampade. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Œcolampadius, ek-o-lam-pā'de-us, [Ger. pron. ā-ko-lâm-pā'de-ŭs; Fr. ŒCOLAMPADE, ȧ'ko'lôn'pȧd'; Ger. OEKOLAMPAD, ö-ko-lâm-pât',] an eminent German Reformer, whose original name was HAUSSCHEIN or HUSGEN, was born in Franconia in 1482. He studied theology at Heidelberg, and became in 1515 pastor of a church at Bâle, in Switzerland, where he strongly denounced the abuses of the Roman Church. About 1522 he openly declared in favour of the Reformed faith, and in 1524 was appointed professor of divinity at Bâle. In the controversy between Luther and Zuinglius concerning the real presence, he adopted the views of the latter. He was the author of numerous theological works, among which may be named his Commentaries on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, and Jeremiah, a treatise "On the Passover," ("De Ritu Paschali,") and "Annotations on Genesis." He was one of the most profound scholars of his time, and was remarkable for the moderation and general excellence of his character. Died in 1531.

See W. CAPITO, "Vita J. Oecolampadii," 1793; GRYNÆUS, "Vita J. Oecolampadii," 1536; S. HESS, "Lebensbeschreibung des Dr. J. Oecolampadius," 1793; WAGNER, "Lebensbeschreibung des Oecolampadius," 1804; J. J. HERZOG, "Das Leben J. Oekolampads," 2 vols., 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Œcumenius, ek-u-mee'ne-us, Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, is supposed to have flourished in the ninth or tenth century. He wrote Commentaries on the Acts, on Saint Paul's Epistles, and on the Apocalypse.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Oeder, ö'dẹr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German exegetical writer, the father of the following, was born near Anspach in 1694. He published several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1760.

Oeder, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a distinguished German botanist, born at Anspach in 1728. He studied at Göttingen under Haller, through whose influence he was appointed professor of botany at Copenhagen in 1752. His most important work is his splendid "Flora Danica," (3 vols., 1762–72,) illustrated with upwards of sixteen hundred figures of plants. It was afterwards continued by Müller. The 9th and last volume was issued in 1814. Oeder also wrote several able treatises on political economy and finance. Died in 1791.

Œdipe. See ŒDIPUS.

Œdipus, ĕd'e-pus, [Gr. *Οἰδίπους;* Fr. ŒDIPE, ā'dēp',] a son of Laius, King of Thebes, and Jocasta, was celebrated in Greek mythology and tragic poetry as a type or instance of the fatality which man cannot escape. According to the legend, an oracle warned Laius that if he ever had a son, that son should kill his father and marry his mother. Laius therefore exposed his first-born son soon after his birth, in order that he might perish; but he was found by a shepherd of Polybus, King of Corinth, was named Œdipus, and brought up as the son of Polybus. Having consulted the oracle of Delphi, he was informed that he should commit parricide. In the course of a journey he met Laius in the road, with attendants, who provoked a quarrel, in which Œdipus killed the King of Thebes. Soon after this event the throne of Thebes and the hand of Jocasta, the queen, were offered to him who should solve the riddle of the Sphinx. (See SPHINX.) Œdipus solved the riddle, obtained the throne, and became father of several children by Jocasta. He afterwards discovered his guilt, and suffered penalties and misfortunes of which contradictory accounts are given by different writers.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus Tyrannus;" "The Odyssey," book xi.; EURIPIDES, "Phœnissæ:" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Œdman, öd'mân, (SAMUEL,) a Swedish savant and theologian, born in Småland in 1750. He became professor of theology at Upsal in 1806, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1829.

Oedumla. See AUDHUMLA.

Oefele, ö'fẹh-lẹh, (FRANZ IGNAZ,) a skilful German painter, born at Posen in 1721; died in 1797.

Œgir, [from *oga*, to "shudder at," to "dread,"] or **Hler,** hlair, *i.e.* the "Shelterer," [from *hlé*, "lee,"] the god of the sea or ocean. His wife Ran has a net, with which, it is said, she catches seafarers. Their numerous daughters are the waves of the ocean. Œgir and Hler appear to have been originally regarded as two distinct personages,—the former ruling over the stormy, the latter over the tranquil, sea. Ran (signifying "robbery," or "one who robs or bereaves") represents the tendency of the sea to rob men of life and of their most precious treasures. It is related in one of the Norse legends that, the Æsir having once paid a visit to Œgir, he was in want of a kettle large enough to brew beer for them. Thereupon Thor and Tyr went to the dwelling of the giant Hymir, who had a very spacious kettle, a mile deep. Thor grasped the kettle by the rim and threw it over his head, so that the rings came down to his feet, almost hiding him from view. After that, Œgir and the Æsir had an ample supply of beer for their banquets.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 67–69; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen:" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Oehlenschläger or **Öhlenschläger,** ö'lẹn-shlā'gẹr, (ADAM GOTTLOB,) an eminent Danish poet, born in a suburb of Copenhagen on the 14th of November, 1779, was the son of a German who had settled in Denmark. He began at an early age to write plays, which he would act in company with his sister and young associates. His enthusiasm for the drama introduced him to the notice and friendship of Rahbek and Rosing. He was afterwards attracted to the study of Scandinavian antiquities and historical legends, which furnished material for some of his most popular dramas. He published in 1805 a collection of poems, including the dramatic tale of "Aladdin," which displays the splendid colouring of Oriental fiction. The same year he visited Germany, where he acquired the friendship of Goethe, Tieck, and other celebrated writers of the time. While there he composed several dramas in Danish, which he translated into German and submitted to the criticism of his friends. From Germany he proceeded to Paris, and thence to Rome, returning to Copenhagen in 1810. He had written during his absence his tragedies of "Palnatoke," (1809,) "Axel and Valborg," (1810,) and "Correggio," which are ranked among his best productions. He was appointed soon after his return professor of æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen, and the same year married Christiana Heger, a sister of Rahbek's wife. Among the most important of his other works are the dramas of "Hakon Jarl," "Stærkodder," "Hagbarth and Signa," (1814.) "The Normans at Byzantium," "Charlemagne," "Tordenskiold," and "Amleth," also the poems entitled "Helge," (1814,) "Hroar's Saga," (1817,) and his splendid epic, "The Gods of the North," ("Nordens Guder," 1819.) He died in January, 1850, and his funeral was solemnized with great magnificence by his countrymen, by whom he is generally regarded as the great national poet of Denmark. "Few men," says M. Marmier, "have been endowed with a genius as fertile and as facile as that of Oehlenschläger. The verses fall from his pen like water from a fountain. Hence his style is charming in its grace, flexibility, and *abandon*, but it is frequently very negligent."

See his Autobiography, "A. Ohlenschläger's Levnet," 2 vols., 1831; MARMIER, "Histoire de la Littérature Danoise:" LE FÈVRE-DEUMIER, "Oehlenschlæger le Poëte national du Danemarck," 1854; C. MOLBECH, "Studier over Ohlenschlägers Poesie," 1850; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December and April, 1820, and March, 1821; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1830, article "Danish and Norwegian Literature;" also the "Foreign Quarterly" for July, 1831.

Oekolampad. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Oelrichs, öl'rĭks, (JOHANN,) a German writer and clergyman, born at Bremen in 1724. Among his works are contributions to the literary history of Germany, Belgium, etc. Died in 1801.

Oelrichs, [Lat. ŒLRICH'SIUS,] (JOHANN KARL CONRAD,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1722, was appointed in 1784 counsellor of legation at the court of Prussia. He was the author of "Historical and Literary Miscellanies," (1760,) and other works on history and bibliography. Died in 1798.

See MEIEROTTO, "Vita Œlrichsii," 1799.

Œlrichsius. See OELRICHS.

Œnée. See ŒNEUS.

Œneus, ee'nūs, [Gr. *Οἰνεύς;* Fr. ŒNÉE, ā'nā',] a king of Calydon, married Althæa, and was the father of Meleager, Tydeus, and other children. According to the fable, he offended Diana, who sent a wild boar to ravage his dominions. This boar was the object of the famous Calydonian hunt. Œneus is said to have been the first whom Bacchus taught to cultivate the vine.

Œnomas. See ŒNOMAUS.

Œnomaus, e-no'ma-us, [Gr. *Οἰνόμαος;* Fr. ŒNOMAS, ā'no'mâs',] a king of Pisa, in Elis, was called a son of Mars. The poets feigned that he promised to give his daughter Hippodami'a to the man who should conquer him in a chariot-race, with the annexed condition that every one who tried and failed must suffer death. After many suitors had failed and perished, Pelops gained the victory, and Œnomaus killed himself.

Œnomaus, [*Οἰνόμαος,*] a Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, born at Gadara, lived about 120–40 A.D. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise in which he exposed the impostures of Oracles. His works are not extant.

Œnone, ē-no'ne, [Gr. *Οἰνώνη;* Fr. OENONE, ā'non',] a nymph of Mount Ida, who was said to have received from Apollo the gift of prophecy, and to have been married to Paris before he was known to be a son of Priam.

Œnopides, ē-nop'e-dēz, [*Οἰνοπίδης,*] a Greek astronomer, born at Chios, lived in the fifth century B.C. He is said to have derived his knowledge from the Egyptian priests. Ælian attributes to him the invention of the cycle of fifty-nine years to make the lunar year coincide or accord with the solar year. He was acquainted with the obliquity of the ecliptic.

Œnopion, ē-no'pe-on, [Gr. *Οἰνοπίων;* Fr. OENOPE, ā'nop', or OENOPION, ā'no'pe'ôN',] in classic mythology, a son of Bacchus, and King of Chios, (Scio.) His daughter Merope, it is said, was ravished by Orion. (See ORION.)

Oernhielm or **Örnhielm,** ÖRN'he-ĕlm', (CLAUDIUS ARRHENIUS,) a Swedish historian, born at Linkoping in 1627. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Monarchies of the World," ("De Monarchiis Orbis," 1683.) Died in 1695.

Oersted or **Örsted,** ÖR'stĕd, (ANDERS SANDÖE,) an eminent Danish jurist and statesman, born at Rudkjö-

bing in 1778. He married Sophia, a sister of the famous poet Oehlenschläger, in 1802. He published numerous legal works, one of which is entitled "Eunomia," (4 vols., 1815–22.) In 1841 or 1842 he became a minister of state, and opposed the liberal or popular measures. He resigned in 1848, and was appointed prime minister in 1853. His policy having been condemned by the Diet, he was removed about the end of 1854. He published a "History of my Life and Times," (4 vols., 1851–56.) Died in 1860.

See ERSLEW. "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Oersted, (ANDERS SANDÖE,) a naturalist, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Rudkjöbing in 1816. He travelled in the West Indies, and published several works on natural history. Died September 3, 1872.

Oersted, (HANS CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated Danish natural philosopher, the founder of the science of electro-magnetism, was born at Rudkjöbing, in the island of Langeland, on the 14th of August, 1777. He was educated with his brother, Anders Sandöe, the jurist, at the University of Copenhagen. In 1806 he obtained the chair of physics in that institution. He produced in 1812 an "Essay on the Identity of Chemical and Electrical Forces." In 1820 he announced his great discovery of the relation between magnetism and electricity, in a short work entitled "Experimenta circum Effectum Conflictus electrici in Acum magneticum." The electric telegraph is one of the most direct practical results of this discovery. He demonstrated that the electric current, according to a uniform law, "exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of a magnetic needle" near which it passes. This discovery was received with great enthusiasm, as the revelation of an important fact which had long escaped the researches of so many sagacious minds. "Of all the philosophers who had speculated on this subject," says Sir John Herschel, "none had so pertinaciously adhered to the idea of a necessary connection between the phenomena as Oersted. Baffled often, he returned to the attack, and his perseverance was at length rewarded by the complete disclosure of the wonderful phenomena of electro-magnetism." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

"The *desideratum* of a clear expression of the manifest alliance between electricity and magnetism," says James David Forbes, "had been so long and so universally felt that the discovery placed its author in the first rank of scientific men. There was not even, so far as I am aware, a suspicion that he had been, however remotely or dimly, anticipated. The prize of the French Institute, which had been awarded to Davy for his galvanic discoveries, was bestowed upon Oersted." (Sixth Dissertation of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," vol. i.) "I scarcely know," says Niebuhr, "another natural philosopher with so much intellect and freedom from prejudice and *esprit de corps*." Oersted received for this discovery the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London, and was created a knight of the order of Danebrog. He also made discoveries in chemistry, and wrote a number of works on that science. Among these are "Materialien zu einer Chemie des 19ten Jahrhunderts," (1803,) and "Tentamen Nomenclaturæ chemicæ," (1814.) He wrote a poem called "The Balloon," ("Luftskibet," 1836.) His writings have contributed greatly to popularize science. A selection of his works was published in 1850, under the title of "The Spirit in Nature," ("Der Geist in der Natur,") preceded by a biographical notice of Oersted by P. L. Möller. Died in March, 1851.

See "H. C. Oersteds Leben," by HAUCH and FORCHHAMMER, (from the Danish,) 1853; BECQUEREL, "Résumé de l'Histoire d'Électricité," etc., 1858; CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoir of Oersted," by ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT, in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Oertel, ör'tęl, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German writer of stories, born at Horn, (whence his pseudonym of W. O. VON HORN,) August 15, 1798. He was a Protestant minister, and the author of many popular tales. Died at Wiesbaden, October 14, 1867.

Oertel, van. See ORTELIUS.

Oeser or **Öser,** ö'zęr, (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished painter and sculptor, of German extraction, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1717. He studied in 1739 at Dresden, where he formed an intimacy with Winckelmann. He was subsequently director of the Academy of Architecture, Painting, and Design at Leipsic. Among his pupils here was the celebrated Goethe, who entertained a great regard for him. His best paintings are in fresco; and a number of them adorn the church of Saint Nicholas at Leipsic. His monument to Queen Matilda of Denmark is one of his most admired pieces of sculpture. Died in 1799.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Oeser or **Öser,** (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a landscape-painter and engraver, born at Dresden in 1751, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1792.

Oesterley or **Osterley,** ös'tęr-lī', (KARL,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Göttingen in 1805. He became court painter at Hanover.

Oetinger, ö'ting'ęr, sometimes written **Öttinger,** (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a learned German theologian, and prominent leader of the Pietists, was born in Würtemberg in 1702. He wrote a number of commentaries on the Scriptures, a treatise entitled "The Age of Gold," and "Ancient Philosophy." He also translated several of the works of Swedenborg, of whom he was a warm admirer, and whom he much resembled in purity of character and religious fervour. He was a friend of Count Zinzendorf, whom he assisted in a new translation of the Scriptures. Died in 1782.

See "Neues Gelehrtes-Europa;" AUBERLEN, "Die Theosophie F. C. Oetinger's nach ihren Grundzügen," 1847.

Oetter or **Ötter,** öt'tęr, (SAMUEL WILHELM,) a German antiquary, born at Goldcronach in 1720. He wrote on history and antiquities. Died in 1792.

Oettinger or **Öttinger,** öt'ting'ęr, (EDUARD MARIE,) a German journalist and novelist, born at Breslau in 1808. He edited several satirical journals, and published a number of novels, among which is "Onkel Zebra," (7 vols., 1843.) He also wrote a work entitled "Rossini," (1847,) which is said to be a romance rather than a biography, and "Bibliographie biographique universelle," (2 vols., 1850–54,) the most complete work on that subject. Died June 26, 1872.

See A. DE REUME, "Notice bio-bibliographique sur M. E. M. Oettinger," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ofalia, o-fâ'le-â, (Don NARCISO DE HEREDIA,) COUNT, a Spanish statesman, born in 1771, became minister of the interior under Zea Bermudez in 1832. He was appointed by Ferdinand VII. executor of his will and a member of the council of regency. He was president of the council of ministers in 1837. Died in 1843.

O'Farrill, (Don GONZALO,) a Spanish general, born at Havana in 1754, became minister of war under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in Paris in 1831.

Offa, a Saxon, who succeeded Ethelbald as King of Mercia in 755 A.D. Having murdered Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, he took possession of his kingdom.

Offenbach, of'fęn-bâK', (JACQUES,) a popular composer of comic operas, born at Cologne in 1819, studied in Paris. Among his works are the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," "Orpheus in the Lower Regions," "La Belle Hélène," "Blue-Beard," "La Vie Parisienne," "La Bavarde de Saragosse," "La Périchole," "Les Brigands," "Le Corsaire Noir," "La Jolie Parfumeuse," "Voyage dans la Lune," and "Le Docteur Ox." Died October 5, 1880.

Offor, (GEORGE,) an English writer, and a bookseller in London, was born about 1786. He published a "Life of John Bunyan," (1853.) Died in 1864.

O'Fihely, o-fee'le, ? (MAURICE,) an Irish prelate and scholar, who was made Archbishop of Tuam by Pope Julius II. in 1506. He was eminent for his learning, and was surnamed FLOS MUNDI, ("Flower of the World.") Died in 1513.

O-fil'I-us, (AULUS,) a Roman jurist of high reputation, was a friend of Cicero, and a pupil of Sulpicius. His writings are cited in the Digest. Among his pupils were Capito and Labeo.

O'Flaherty, o-flâ'hęr-te, (RODERIC,) born at Moyculin, Ireland, in 1630, published in 1685 a Latin "History of Ireland from the Deluge to the Year 1684." Died in 1718.

O'Flan'a-gan, (JAMES RODERICK,) an Irish author, born at Fermoy, September 1, 1814. He was called to the bar in 1838. He published "Impressions at Home and Abroad," (2 vols., 1837,) "Bar Life of O'Connell," (1866,) "Bryan O'Regan," (a novel, 1866,) "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," (2 vols., 1870,) "Captain O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career," (1873,) "The Irish Bar," (1879,) "History of the Irish People," and other works.

Ofterdingen, von, fon of'ter-ding'en, (HEINRICH,) a famous German minstrel or *minnesinger* of the thirteenth century, was a favourite of Leopold, Duke of Austria. He is supposed by some writers to have been the author of the "Nibelungenlied;" but of this there appears to be little evidence.

See HAGEN, "Museum für Alt-Deutsche Literatur und Kunst," 1810.

Og'den, (AARON,) born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1756, served in the war of the Revolution, and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1812. Died in 1839.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Ogden, (DAVID B.,) a distinguished American lawyer and resident of New York City, was born in 1769. He removed from New Jersey to New York in 1802. Died in 1849.

Ogden, (JACOB,) an American physician and medical writer, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1721; died in 1779.

Ogden, (MATTHIAS,) an American brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war. He died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1791.

Og'den, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born at Manchester in 1716. He became Woodwardian professor at Cambridge in 1764, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1778.

Ogé, o'zhā', (VINCENT,) a creole of Saint Domingo, who, having in vain solicited the French National Assembly to grant equal rights to the coloured people, became in 1790 the leader of an insurrection, with a view of gaining his object by force of arms. His party were soon overpowered by the French troops, and Ogé, together with his lieutenant, Chavannes, who had been guilty of the principal outrages, was executed in 1791.

See DALMAS, "Révolution de Saint-Domingue;" MALENFANT, "Histoire des Colonies."

Oggione, d', dŏd-jo'nā, (MARCO,) written also **Uggione**, an eminent Italian painter, born in the Milanese about 1470, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whose style he imitated successfully. Among his master-pieces are his "Three Archangels," and an altar-piece at Milan. His most important works are two copies of "The Last Supper" of Da Vinci, one of which is in the Academy of Arts in London. The excellence of these pictures, and the destruction by time of the original, have caused them to be greatly prized. Died in 1530.

Ogier. See HOLGER THE DANE.

Ogier, o'zhe-ā', (CHARLES,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1595. He published notes of his travels in Denmark, Sweden, etc., "Ephemerides, sive Iter Danicum, Suecicum et Polonicum," (1656.) Died in 1654.

Ogier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, was a brother of the preceding. He published an "Apology for M. de Balzac," (1627,) and other works. Died in 1670.

O'gĭl-by or **Ogleby**, o'gĕl-be, (JOHN,) a Scottish *littérateur* and printer, born at Edinburgh in 1600, was noted for the variety and versatility of his talents. In 1633 he accompanied Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, to Ireland, in the capacity of dancing-master and copyist. After his return to England he published, in 1650, a poetical translation of Virgil, and, in conjunction with James Shirley, afterwards translated the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English verse, having learned Greek for that purpose when upwards of fifty years of age. These versions were very popular at that time, and possessed great typographical beauty. Ogilby was also appointed royal cosmographer, and published a number of geographical works. Died in 1676.

Ogilvie, o'gil-ve, (JAMES,) a Scottish orator and teacher of elocution, born about 1760, or, as others say, 1775. He delivered lectures as models of oratory in the chief cities of the United States, and received much applause. He died at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1820.

Ogilvie, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and writer, born in 1733. Among his works are "Britannia," an epic poem, (1801,) and an "Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy in Favour of Christianity," (1803.) Died in 1814.

Ogilvie, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish lexicographer, born in 1797. He prepared the "Imperial Dictionary." Died November 21, 1867.

Oginski, o-gĕn'skee, (MICHAEL CASIMIR,) a Polish nobleman, born at Warsaw in 1731. He constructed a canal in Poland. Died in 1803.

Oginski, (MICHAEL CLEOPHAS,) a Polish composer, born at Warsaw in 1765, was a nephew of the preceding. He settled in Italy about 1815, and gained distinction as a musical composer. He wrote "Memoirs of Poland from 1788 to 1815," (2 vols., 1826.) Died in 1831.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829.

Ogive. See EDGIVA.

Ogleby. See OGILBY.

Oglesby, o'gĕls-be, (RICHARD J.,) an American general, born in Kentucky in 1824. He removed to Illinois, and practised law in that State. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, February, 1861, and was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862. He was elected Governor of Illinois for four years, (1865–68,) and again in 1872. In 1873 he was sent to the United States Senate.

Oglethorpe, o'gĕl-thorp, (JAMES EDWARD,) an English general, born in London, June 1, 1689. He served for a time under Marlborough and Prince Eugene in Germany, and obtained in 1733 the royal charter for founding a colony in North America, which he called Georgia in honour of the reigning king. Having passed several years in Georgia, he returned to England in 1743, and commanded an army against the Pretender in 1745. He was a member of Parliament for many years. Died in 1785. The virtues and talents of General Oglethorpe have been celebrated by Pope, Thomson, and Dr. Johnson.

See "Memoirs of James Oglethorpe," by ROBERT WRIGHT, London, 1867; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. ii. chap. xxiv.; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," chap. xxiv.

O'Gor'man, (JAMES,) D.D., a bishop, born in Ireland in 1814. In 1859 he was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhaphanea and made Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska. Died at Omaha, July 4, 1874.

Og'y-gēs or **Og'y-gus** [Gr. Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος, or Ὠγυγίς; Fr. OGYGÈS, o'zhe'zhĕs'] is said to have been the first king or ruler of Thebes, which was sometimes called Ogygia. According to some writers, he was also King of Attica, and the father of Eleusis. In his reign occurred a great inundation of Greece or Bœotia, which is called the Ogygian deluge and is supposed to have been anterior to that of Deucalion.

Ogygus. See OGYGES.

O'Hal'lo-ran, (SYLVESTER,) an Irish antiquary and surgeon, born in 1728. He became surgeon of the Limerick Hospital. He published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," (1772,) and a "General History of Ireland," (2 vols., 1772.) Died in 1807.

See the "Monthly Review" for January and February, 1779.

O'Hara, o-hâ'ra, (JAMES,) a native of Ireland, emigrated in 1772 to America, where he became quartermaster-general under General Wayne. He was one of the founders of Pittsburg. Died in 1819.

O'Hara, (KANE,) a popular Irish dramatist, wrote, among other plays, "The Golden Pippin," "The Two Misers," and "Midas." Died in 1782.

O'Hara, o-hâ'ra, (THEODORE,) an American poet born in Kentucky about 1820. He served in the Mexican war, and was (1861–65) in the Confederate army, acting at first as colonel of Alabama troops, and then as chief of staff to General Breckinridge. Died in Alabama in 1867. He is best known for his poem "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Ohlenschläger. See OEHLENSCHLÄGER.

Öhlmüller, ö'l'mül'lẹr, (JOSEPH DANIEL,) an eminent German architect, born at Bamberg in 1791. Among his best works are the national monument at Upper Wittelsbach, the chapel at Kiefersfelden, and the Gothic church near Munich. The last-named structure is esteemed one of the most magnificent specimens of its style erected in modern times. Died in 1839.

Ohm, ōm, (GEORG SIMON,) a German natural philosopher, born at Erlangen in 1787. He became professor of mathematics in the Jesuits' College of Cologne in 1817. He gained distinction by the discovery of the laws of electric currents, on which he published in 1827 a work called "Die galvanische Kette mathematische bearbeitet." He received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1841. Died at Munich in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ohm, (MARTIN,) a German mathematician, brother of the preceding, was born at Erlangen in 1792, and became professor of physics and mathematics at Berlin in 1839. He was the author of an "Essay on a Perfect System of Mathematics," etc. Died in 1872.

Ohmacht, o'mȧkt, (LANDOLIN,) a German sculptor, born near Rotweil in 1760, was a friend of the poet Klopstock, and of Lavater. Among his best works are the "Judgment of Paris," a "Neptune," a "Flora," a monument to General Kléber, and a bust of Klopstock. Died in 1834.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts," 1831.

Ohsson, ō'son, (CONSTANTINE,) BARON OF, born at Constantinople about 1780, was the son of Mouradja d'Ohsson, an Armenian, (see MOURADJA D'OHSSON.) He wrote a "History of the Mongols," (1835,) and a "History of the Caucasians in the Tenth Century." He also finished his father's "Picture of the Ottoman Empire." Died at Berlin in 1851.

Oiconomos or **Œconomos,** e-kon'o-mos, (CONSTANTIN,) a learned Greek priest and writer, born in Thessaly in 1780. He taught Greek at Smyrna for ten years, and afterwards preached at Saint Petersburg and at Athens. He wrote several works on language, and "De la Version des Septante," (4 vols., 1843–50.) Died in 1857.

See SIVINI, "Mémoire composé à la Hâte sur Oiconomos," 1857

Oilée. See OILEUS.

Oïleus, o-ī'lūs, [Gr. Ὀϊλεύς; Fr. OILÉE, wȧ'lȧ',] a king of the Locrians, and the father of Ajax the Less. He is said to have been one of the Argonautæ.

Oisel, oi'zẹl, [Lat. OISE'LIUS,] (JAKOB,) written also **Ouzel,** ŏw'zẹl, a Dutch critic and jurist, born at Dantzic in 1631. He became professor of public law at Groningen in 1667. He edited Aulus Gellius, and published a work on numismatics, called "Thesaurus selectorum Numismatum antiquorum," (2 vols., 1677.) Died in 1686.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORHOF, "Polyhistor."

Oisel, (PHILIP,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Dantzic in 1671. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar and a Protestant minister. He published several theological works. Died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1724.

Oiselius. See OISEL.

Oi'sin, a noted Irish poet, who probably lived in the last part of the third or the beginning of the fourth century A.D. He was son of Finn, a famous hero, and probably was the original of Ossian, the son of Fingal. (See OSSIAN.) Two poems ascribed to Oisin are still extant.

Ojeda, de, dȧ o-hā'dȧ, (ALONZO,) a Spanish explorer and lieutenant of Columbus, was born at Cuenca about 1465 or 1470. He accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to America in 1493, and commanded an expedition which Columbus sent to explore the interior of Hispaniola, where he captured the chief Caonabo. Having returned to Spain, he obtained command of an exploring expedition sent out in 1499. Among his officers or passengers was Amerigo Vespucci. He discovered a part of the new continent, which he named Venezuela, and returned to Spain in 1500. In 1508 he attempted to colonize New Andalusia, and to conquer the natives, but was not successful.

See OVIEDO, "Cronica de las Indias;" IRVING, "History of Columbus;" CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de Saint-Domingue;" HERRERA, "Historia general;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'Keefe, o-keef', (JOHN,) an Irish dramatist, born at Dublin in 1747. The number of his plays amounted to upwards of sixty, and, though their merits are not of a high order, they enjoyed great popularity. Among the most admired we may name "The Agreeable Surprise" and "Wild Oats." Died in 1833.

See "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keefe," by himself, 1826.

Okeghem, o'kẹh-hĕm, written also **Ockenhein,** (JAN,) an eminent Flemish musician and composer, born in Hainault about 1430; died after 1500.

Oken, o'kẹn, or **Ockenfuss,** ok'kẹn-fo͞oss', (LORENZ,) an eminent German naturalist of the transcendental school, was born at Bohlsbach, in Würtemberg, in August, 1779. He abridged the original name of his family, OCKENFUSS, into OKEN. He studied at Göttingen, and became a privat-docent in that university. In a remarkable work, entitled "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals," ("Grundriss der Naturphilosophie," etc., 1802,) he gave the outlines of a scheme that he afterwards devoted himself to perfect, and advanced the idea that "the animal classes are virtually nothing else than a representation of the organs of sense." He accordingly divided the animal kingdom into five classes. He was an advocate of the theory of development in its largest sense. Among his doctrines, as quoted by Professor Hitchcock, are the following: "Plants and animals can only be metamorphoses of infusoria. No organism has been created of larger size than an infusorial point; whatever is larger has not been created, but developed. . . . The mind, just as the body, must be developed out of these animals, [infusoria.] . . . Everything that is, is material." ("The Religion of Geology," p. 299.) He produced in 1805 a treatise on Generation, in which he maintained that "all organic beings originate from and consist of cells or vesicles." In 1807 he was appointed extraordinary professor of medical sciences in the University of Jena, where he gained a high reputation by his lectures on zoology, physiology, etc. He developed his peculiar system of natural science in his "Manual of Natural Philosophy," (1809.) From 1816 to 1848 he was editor of the "Isis," a journal of natural history. In 1832 he obtained a professorship at Zurich, where he died in 1851. Among his works is a "General Natural History," (13 vols., 1833–41.)

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Ökolampadius. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Okolski, o-kol'skee, (SIMON,) a Polish historian and ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century. His principal work is entitled "Orbis Polonus," (3 vols., 1641–45,) which treats of the origin of the Sarmatians, etc.

Okoonef, Okounev, Okounef, Okunev, Okounew, or **Okunew,** o-koo-nĕf', (NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian general and writer on military science, born at Saint Petersburg in 1792, served in the campaign of 1829 against the Turks. He became in 1840 lieutenant-general. He published, besides other works, "Reflections on the System of Modern War," (1823,) and a "History of the Second Epoch of the Polish Campaign of 1831." Died in 1851.

Okounev. See OKOONEF.

Okunew. See OKOONEF.

Olaf, o'lȧf, or **O-lā'us, I.,** or **Olof,** o'lof, King of Norway, born in 956, was surnamed TRYGVASON. He was a corsair or sea-rover in his youth, and became king about 996. He is said to have established Christianity in his kingdom. Died in 1000.

See TOLLSTORP, "Norske Konnngen Olof," etc., 1847.

Olaf or **Olaus II.,** called THE SAINT, obtained the throne of Norway about 1018. He waged war against Canute, King of Denmark. Died in 1030.

See HAGERUP, "Om Oluf den Hellige," 1805.

Olaf or **Olaus III.** became King of Norway about

1068. He ordered that one slave should be liberated in each district every year, and made other reforms. Died in 1093.

Olaf IV., born in 1098, was a son of Magnus III. of Norway. Died in 1116.

Olaf V., a son of Haquin VII., King of Norway, was born in 1371, and succeeded his father in 1380. Died in 1387.

Olafsen, o'lâf-sẹn, (EGGERT,) a naturalist of Iceland, born in 1721. He published, among other treatises, "A Historical Account of the Nature and Constitution of Iceland," and poems in Latin and Danish. Died about 1770.

Olahus or **Olaus**, o-la'us, (NICOLAS,) a learned Hungarian prelate, born at Hermannstadt in 1493, rose to be chancellor, and Archbishop of Strigonia, (1552.) He wrote a treatise "On the Origin of the Hungarians," and a "History of Attila." Died in 1568.

Olaus. See OLAF.

Olaus Magnus. See MAGNUS, (OLAUS.)

Olavides, o-lâ-vee'dẽs, or **Olavide**, o-lâ-vee'dȧ, [Fr. OLAVIDÉ, o'lȧ've'dȧ',] (PABLO ANTONIO JOSÉ,) Count of Pilos, was born at Lima, in South America, about 1725. He was appointed intendant-general of Andalusia, and colonized a part of the Sierra Morena, by introducing into it an agricultural and manufacturing population. He was subsequently imprisoned for a time in the Inquisition on a charge of heresy, but, having made his escape, he took refuge in France. He died in Spain in 1803, leaving a religious work, entitled "Triumph of the Gospel," ("El Evangelio en Triunfo.")

See L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography;" J. F. BOURGOING, "Tableau de l'Espagne moderne," 1807; A. HENNINGS, "Olavides," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olbers, ol'bẹrs, (HEINRICH WILHELM MATHIAS,) an eminent German astronomer and physician, born at Arbergen, near Bremen, in October, 1758. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and practised at Bremen, where he constructed a private observatory. He gained distinction by his observations on the comet of 1779, and discovered an improved method of calculating the orbits of comets. He published about 1797 a treatise on this method, which is considered a very important contribution to astronomy. In March, 1802, Olbers discovered a new asteroid, which he named Pallas, the orbit of which is nearly as distant from the sun as that of Ceres. He adopted the hypothesis that Ceres and Pallas were fragments of a large planet which had been broken by an internal convulsion, and predicted that other asteroids would be found. In 1804 Harding discovered Juno, and in March, 1807, Olbers discovered the fourth asteroid, which he named Vesta. The mean distance of their orbits from the sun is nearly the same as that of the orbits of Ceres and Pallas. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1804. In 1815 he discovered a comet which is called by his name, and which performs a revolution in about seventy-four years. Among the pupils of Olbers are Bessel and Gauss. He died at Bremen in 1840.

See DE ZACH, "Allgemeine geographischen Ephemeriden;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oldcastle. See COBHAM, LORD.

Oldenburg, ol'dẹn-bo͝orG', HOUSE OF, an ancient and noble family, from which the Emperors of Russia, the Kings of Denmark, and one of the dynasties of Sweden are descended. THEODORIC (DIETRICH) of Oldenburg obtained by marriage Sleswick and Holstein. Died about 1440. His son CHRISTIAN became King of Denmark in 1448, and King of Sweden in 1458. ADOLF, a grandson of Christian, was the founder of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, and an ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia.

Old'ẹn-burg, (HENRY,) a learned German writer, born at Bremen about 1626. Having settled in England, he acquired the friendship of Milton and Robert Boyle, with whom he afterwards corresponded. On the formation of the Royal Society, in 1662, he was appointed one of its secretaries. He published the "Transactions" of the Society from 1664 to 1677, and was the author of several political and theological works. He sometimes signed his name GRUBENDOL. Died about 1678.

Oldenburger, ol'dẹn-bo͝or'gẹr, (PHILIPP ANDREAS,) a German jurist and publicist, born in Brunswick or in the duchy of Celle. He was professor of public law at Geneva, and published several works, among which is "Pandectæ Juris publici Germanici," (1670.) Died in 1678.

Oldendorp, ol'dẹn-dorp', (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Hamburg about 1480. He published, besides other works, "An Introduction to the Law of Nature and of Nations," ("Isagoge seu Introductio Juris Naturæ Gentium et Civilis," 1549.) Died in 1567.

Oldermann, ol'dẹr-mȧn, (JOHANN,) a German scholar and writer, born in Saxony about 1686. He was professor of Greek at Helmstedt. Died in 1723.

Old'field, (ANNE,) a celebrated English actress, born in London in 1683. She excelled both in tragedy and comedy, and her talents are eulogized in the "Tatler." Died in 1730.

See "Life of Anne Oldfield," London, 1731; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Oldham, ōld'ạm, (HUGH,) an English bishop, born probably near Manchester, was a patron of learning. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1504. He founded a free school at Manchester, and added to the endowment of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Died in 1519.

Oldham, (JOHN,) an English satirical poet, born in Gloucestershire in 1653. He was a friend of Dryden, who has eulogized him in some of his verses. He wrote "Pindaric Odes," and "Four Satires against the Jesuits," and made translations from Juvenal. "His poems," says Hallam, "are spirited and pointed, and he ranks perhaps next to Dryden." Died in 1683.

See E. THOMPSON, "Life of John Oldham," and a Memoir, by ROBERT BELL, prefixed to Oldham's Poems, 1854.

Oldham, ōld'ạm, (THOMAS,) an Irish geologist, born in Dublin in 1816. Among his palæontological researches and discoveries the "Oldhamia" will be always associated with his name. Died July 17, 1878.

Old'is-worth, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and translator, born in the seventeenth century, was one of the first writers for the "Examiner." He translated the Odes of Horace into verse, and wrote a few poems, and other works, among which is "Timothy and Philotheus," (3 vols., 1709–10.) Died in 1734.

Old-mix'ọn, (JOHN,) an English historical and political writer, born in Somersetshire in 1673. He wrote a "Critical History of England," (3 vols., 1730–39,) a "History of the Stuarts," and other works of little merit, in which he manifests a decided partiality to the Whigs. In his "Prose Essay on Criticism" he attacked Pope, who took revenge in the "Dunciad." Died in 1742.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Oldoini, ol-do-ee'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian biographer, born at La Spezia in 1612. He wrote memoirs of several popes, cardinals, etc. Died after 1680.

Oldys, ōl'dis or ōldz, (WILLIAM,) an English biographer and bibliographer, born about 1690. He wrote a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," prefixed to Raleigh's "History of the World," (1738,) and a number of biographies in the "Biographia Britannica," under the signature "G." He also published "The British Librarian, exhibiting a Compendious View of all Unpublished and Valuable Books," (1737,) which is esteemed for its accuracy. Died in 1761.

Olearius, o-lā-ā're-ụs, or **Ölschläger**, öl'shlā'gẹr, (ADAM,) a distinguished German writer and traveller, born at Aschersleben about 1600, was court mathematician and librarian to the Duke of Holstein. In 1633 he accompanied an embassy sent by the Duke of Holstein to Russia, and some years after visited Persia in the same capacity. After his return he published, in 1639, a very interesting account of his travels in the East. He also translated from the Persian the "Rose-Garden" of Saadee, (Sadi.) Died in 1671.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olearius, (GOTTFRIED,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Halle in 1604. He preached in his native city, and published several works on theology. Died in 1685.

Olearius, (GOTTFRIED,) a theologian and philosopher, born at Leipsic in 1672, was a grandson of the preceding. He was professor of theology at Leipsic. Among his works is a "Logical Analysis of the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1706.) Died in 1715.

Olearius, (JOHANN,) a German divine, born in 1639, was professor of theology at Leipsic. He wrote a number of theological treatises, and was for a time editor of the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1713. He was a son of Gottfried, noticed above, (1604–85.)

Olearius, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian and numismatist, born at Halle in 1668, was a son of Johann Gottfried. He became Protestant Bishop at Armstadt in 1736. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1747.

See J. C. OTTO, "In Exsequias Olearii," 1747; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Olearius, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) born at Halle in 1635, was a brother of Johann, noticed above. He was pastor at Halle, and author of a work entitled "Abacus Patrologicus," (1673.) Died in 1711.

O'Leary, o-lee're, (ARTHUR,) an Irish Catholic clergyman, born at Cork in 1729, was the author of several controversial works. Died in 1802.

Oleaster, o-lâ-âs'tẹr, (JEROME,) a Portuguese monk and linguist, born at Lisbon. He was versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and wrote a "Commentary on Isaiah," (1623.) Died in 1563.

O'leg, [Russ. pron. o-lĕg' or o-lĕk',] Prince of Russia, was a native of Scandinavia, from which he emigrated about 862 A.D. He was a relative of Rurik, who, dying in 879, appointed Oleg guardian of his minor son, Igor. Oleg usurped the sovereignty, and extended his dominions by conquest. Died in 912.

See KARAMZIN, "History of the Russian Empire."

O'lẹn, [Gr. Ὠλήν,] a mythical Grecian bard, who is said to have been the most ancient lyric poet of that nation, and was called a prophet of Apollo, whose worship he introduced into Delos. He was supposed to have been born in Lycia, and to have lived before the time of Orpheus.

Olenschlager, von, fon o'lẹn-shlâ'gẹr, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German publicist, born at Frankfort in 1711. He wrote on the public law of the German empire. Died in 1778.

Oleszczynski, o-lĕsh-chins'kee, (ANTONY,) a Polish engraver, born in Lublin in 1796. He studied and worked in Paris. Among his subjects are portraits of eminent Poles. Died February 28, 1879.

Olevianus, o-lâ-ve-â'nŭs, (KASPAR,) one of the early Reformers, was born in Treves, August 10, 1536. He studied law at Paris and theology at Geneva, and adopted the views of Calvin. He afterwards resided successively at Treves, Heidelberg, and Herborn. He published several theological works, including sermons explanatory of Paul's Epistles. Died in March, 1587.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Ol'gạ, SAINT, a Russian lady, was married about 903 A.D. to Igor, a son of Rurik, Prince of Russia. On the death of Igor (945) she became regent. She afterwards adopted the Christian religion. Died in 969.

Oli. See OLID.

Olid, de, dà o-lĕd', or **Oli,** o-lee', (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish officer, born about 1492. He served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico, (1519–21,) and afterwards attempted to make himself independent. He was taken prisoner by the soldiers of Cortez, and executed in Honduras in 1524.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico;" OVIEDO, "Historia de las Indias."

Olier, o'le-ā', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French ecclesiastic and reformer, born in Paris in 1608. He founded the congregation of Saint-Sulpice, and several charitable institutions. He also formed a society for the prevention of duels, and wrote a number of devotional works. Died in 1657.

See GIRY, "Vie de M. Olier," 1687; NAGOT, "Vie de M. Olier," 1818; DE BRETONVILLIERS, "Mémoires sur M. Olier," 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'lin, (STEPHEN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist divine and pulpit orator, born at Leicester, Vermont, in 1797, became president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He died in 1851, leaving a collection of sermons, "Travels in the East," "Greece and the Golden Horn," etc. His "Life and Letters" were published in 1853.

Oliphant, (CAROLINA.) See NAIRNE.

Ol'ĭ-phạnt, (LAURENCE,) an English traveller and writer of books of travel, etc., was born in 1829. He published in 1853 "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea," which was received with favour. He afterwards travelled in North America and the Caucasus, and published several books, one of which is called "Minnesota." About 1857 he went to China as secretary of Lord Elgin. He wrote a "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," (1859,) "Piccadilly, a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography," (1870,) "Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," (1878,) "Altiora Peto," (1883,) "Masollam," (1886,) etc. Died Dec. 23, 1888.

Ol'ĭ-phạnt, (MARGARET O. W.,) a Scottish authoress, born about 1820. She published a number of novels and much well-written biography, literary history, and criticism. Some of her best books are "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," (1849,) "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Salem Chapel," "Memoirs of Edward Irving," (1862,) "Memoir of the Count de Montalembert," (1872,) "Rose in June," (1874,) "Phœbe Junior," (1876,) "The Literary History of England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," (1881,) and "The Little Pilgrim," (1882.)

Oliphant, (THOMAS LAWRENCE KINGTON,) an English author, born near Bristol, August 16, 1831. He studied at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and became a barrister. His works include a "Life of Frederick II.," (1862,) "Sources of Standard English," (1873,) "The Duke and the Scholar," (1875,) etc.

Oliva, de, dà o-lee'vâ, (FERNAN PEREZ,) a Spanish scholar and writer, born at Córdova in 1497, was one of the founders of the University of Salamanca, (1528,) of which he subsequently became rector. He died about 1530, having previously been appointed by Charles V. preceptor to his son Philip. He was the author of a "Dialogue on the Dignity of Man," and other prose essays, which are esteemed the first models of a pure and classical style in the Spanish language. He was not, however, according to Ticknor, a man of genius in the true sense of this word. His works, including a number of poems and dramas, were published by his nephew, Ambrosio de Morales, (1586.)

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Olivares, de, dà o-le-vâ'rĕs, (ENRIQUE **de Guzman** —dà gooth-mân',) second COUNT, a Spanish general, born in 1530. He took part in the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1558, and became major-domo of Philip II. in 1562. He was afterwards Viceroy of Naples. Died in 1599.

See HERRERA, "Historia general."

Olivares, de, or **Olivarez,** o-le-vâ'rĕth, (GASPAR DE GUZMAN,) Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda, a celebrated Spanish statesman, was born at Rome in 1587. The heir of a wealthy family, he early obtained distinction at the court of Philip III., and so thoroughly insinuated himself into the favour of his son that, on the accession of the latter as Philip IV., in 1621, Olivares soon found himself in possession of the most important offices of the kingdom. He was appointed successively first minister of state, grand chancellor of the Indies, treasurer-general of Aragon, captain-general of the cavalry, and Governor of Guipúscoa. During his administration Spain carried on war against France and the Netherlands, and Olivares found in Richelieu an adversary who was more than his equal. The Spanish armies suffered reverses, and the prosperity of the kingdom declined. He was dismissed from power in 1643, and was banished to Toro, where he died July 22, 1645. He was succeeded by his nephew, Luis de Haro.

See COMTE DE LA ROCCA, "Histoire du Ministère du Comte-Duc d'Olivares," 1673; MALVEZZI, "Ritratto de' Conte-Duca di San Lucar," 1636; "Caduta del Conte d'Olivares," Lyons, 1644; "Life of Count Olivares," London, 1836.

Olivarez. See OLIVARES.

Olive, o'lĕv', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French monk and writer, born at Sérignan in 1247. He was zealous for

the enforcement of strict monastic discipline. After his death he was condemned as a heretic by a council held in 1312, and by Pope John XXII. Died in 1298.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olivecrantz, o-lee'veh-krânts', ? (JOHAN PAULIN,) a Swedish statesman and Latin poet, born at Strengnäs in 1633. He was appointed Governor of Revel in 1680, and supreme judge of Gothland. He gained the favour of Queen Christina, who corresponded with him after her abdication. Died in 1707.

Ol'ĭ-vẹr, (ANDREW,) an American magistrate, born in 1707, was appointed in 1770 lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Having become obnoxious to the colonists by favouring the designs of the British government, they petitioned for his removal, as well as for that of his brother-in-law, Governor Hutchinson. Died in 1774.

Oliver, (DANIEL,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician and scholar, born in Massachusetts in 1787, published "First Lines of Physiology." Died in 1842.

Ol'ĭ-vẹr, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English antiquary and writer, born about 1782. He published several works on Freemasonry. Died in 1867.

Oliver, (ISAAC,) an eminent English artist, born in 1556, excelled in miniature-painting. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Philip Sidney. Died in 1617. His son PETER, born about 1600, became equally celebrated for his portraits, and also produced a number of historical pictures. Died about 1654 or 1664.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Oliver, (PETER,) LL.D., an American jurist, brother of Andrew, noticed above, was born in 1713, and graduated at Harvard College. He was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. Died in 1791.

Oliver, (WILLIAM,) of Bath, an English physician, wrote on the Bath mineral waters. Died in 1764.

Oliver OF MALMESBURY, an English monk and able mathematician of the eleventh century. His works, if he wrote any, are lost.

Olivet, d', do'le'vȧ', (JOSEPH THOULIER,) ABBÉ, a celebrated French critic and scholar, born at Salins in April, 1682. He entered the order of Jesuits at an early age, but he renounced it about 1714. He was elected to the French Academy in 1723, and subsequently visited England, where he made the acquaintance of Pope. He was the author of a "Treatise on French Prosody," "which," says Voltaire, "will subsist as long as the language," and "Essays on Grammar," (1732.) He also wrote a continuation of the "History of the French Academy," begun by Pellisson, and made excellent translations of Cicero's "De Naturâ Deorum" and his "Orations against Catiline," and of the "Philippics" of Demosthenes. His edition of Cicero's works (9 vols. 4to, 1742) is esteemed one of the best that has appeared. The Abbé d'Olivet was an intimate friend of Boileau and Voltaire, the latter of whom he assisted and directed in his studies. Died in 1768.

See MAIRET, "Éloge historique de l'Abbé d'Olivet," 1839; D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olivetan, o'lĕv'tŏN', (PIERRE ROBERT,) a French Protestant, born at Noyon in the fifteenth century, is supposed to have been the first of his countrymen who translated the Bible from the original Greek and Hebrew. It is asserted, however, by some writers that he only retouched the version of Lefèvre d'Étaples. This work was first published in 1535, and is said to have been revised by Calvin, who was a relative of Olivetan. Died in 1538.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Oliveyra, o-le-vā'e-râ, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Portuguese gentleman, was born at Lisbon in 1702. Being sent as secretary of the embassy to Vienna in 1732, he was converted to Protestantism. He published a "Discourse to his Countrymen on the Earthquake at Lisbon," (1756,) and "Familiar Letters." Died in 1783.

Olivier, o'le'vę-ȧ', (CLAUDE MATHIEU,) a French *littérateur*, was born at Marseilles in 1701. He was one of the founders of the University of Marseilles. As counsellor to the Parliament of Paris, he gained a great reputation as a pleader. He published a "Dissertation on the Critias of Plato," and a "History of Philip, King of Macedon," (2 vols., 1740.) Died in 1736.

Olivier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French judge and statesman, born in Paris in 1497. He became chancellor of France in 1545. Died in 1560.

Olivier, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) an eminent French naturalist, born near Toulon in 1756. In 1792 he accompanied Bruguière on a scientific expedition to Persia and Turkey, where they made a valuable collection of objects in natural history. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1800. He published a "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects, Butterflies, Crustaceans," etc., (7 vols., 1789–1825,) "Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt," etc., (6 vols., 1801,) and several other works. Died in 1814.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques;" SILVESTRE, "Notice sur G. A. Olivier," 1815.

Olivier, o'le'vę-ȧ', (JUSTE DANIEL,) a Swiss poet, born in the canton of Vaud in 1807. He became a resident of Paris in 1842, and wrote, besides other poems, "Chansons lointaines." Died January 7, 1876.

Olivier, (NICOLAS THÉODORE,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1798. He was appointed Bishop of Evreux in 1841. Died in 1854.

See A. DE BOUCLON, "Histoire de Monseigneur Olivier," 1855.

Olivier, (SÉRAPHIN,) a French cardinal, born at Lyons in 1538, was auditor de rota at Rome for many years. Died in 1609.

Olivier, d', do'le'vę-ȧ', (GABRIEL RAIMOND JEAN DE DIEU FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Carpentras in 1753. He published many legal works. Died in 1823.

Olivieri, o-le-ve-ā'ree, (PIETRO PAULO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Rome in 1551; died in 1599.

Olivieri degli Abbati, o-le-ve-ā'ree dȧl'yee âb-bâ'-tee, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Pesaro in 1708. He published, besides other works, "Marmora Pisaurensia Notis illustrata," (1737.) Died in 1789.

Ol'lier, (EDMUND,) an English author, born in London, November 26, 1826. His works include several histories, "A History of the United States," (3 vols., 1875–77,) "Poems, chiefly from the Greek," (1867,) "British Portrait-Painters," (1873,) etc. Died April 19, 1886.

Ollivier, o'le'vę-ȧ', (CHARLES PROSPER,) a French medical writer, born at Angers in 1796; died in Paris in 1845.

Ollivier, (DÉMOSTHÈNE,) a French democrat, born at Toulon in 1799, was the father of Émile, noticed below. He founded at Marseilles in 1831 a journal called "Le Peuple Souverain," and was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. He was banished about December, 1851, and returned in 1860. Died in 1884.

Ollivier, (ÉMILE,) a French advocate and orator, born at Marseilles in 1825. He practised law with success in Paris, and was elected to the legislative body by the voters of that city in 1857. He was re-elected in 1863. He acted with the Liberal party for many years, but became in 1869 an adherent of Napoleon, who in December of that year appointed him prime minister, and requested him "to name persons who will, associated with yourself, form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority." He took the position of minister of justice in the new cabinet formed (January 2, 1870) partly of the leaders of the Left Centre and partly of those of the Right Centre. The formation of this coalition ministry was regarded as an important event, and as the beginning of a constitutional régime. The Corps Législatif, after an excited debate, adopted a resolution of confidence in the minister, April 5, 1870, by a vote of 227 to 43. The most liberal members of the cabinet resigned about the 1st of May, 1870; but the policy of Napoleon and Ollivier was approved by a majority of the popular votes, May 8. Ollivier was elected to the French Academy in April, 1870. He resigned the office of prime minister, August 9, 1870.

Ollivier, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French judge, born at Loriol in 1762; died in 1839.

Ollivier, (JULES,) an antiquary, born at Valence in 1804, was a son of the preceding. He wrote on the antiquities of Dauphiné. Died in 1841.

Olmo, del, dĕl ol'mo, (José Vincent,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Valencia in 1611. He wrote, besides other works, a curious account of a grand auto de fé of 1680. Died in 1696.

Olmutz, von, fon ol'mo͝ots, (Wenzel,) a German engraver and designer, flourished about 1500.

Olmsted, ōm'sted or ŭm'sted, (Denison,) LL.D., an American chemist and geologist, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1791. He graduated at Yale College, and became in 1817 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in the University of North Carolina. He made the first geological survey of that State. In 1825 he obtained the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale College. He was the author of a "School Philosophy," "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," (1842,) "Letters on Astronomy," and other valuable text-books. Died in 1859.

Olmsted, (Frederick Law,) an American agricultural writer and architect, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1822. He visited England in 1850, and published, after his return, "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," (1852,) "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," (1856,) "A Journey through Texas," (1857,) "A Journey in the Back Country," (1860,) and "The Cotton Kingdom," (1861.) In 1857 Mr. Olmsted was appointed chief engineer and architect of the New York Central Park.

Ol'ney, (Edward,) LL.D., an American instructor, born in Moreau, New York, July 24, 1827, removed in early youth to Weston, Wood county, Ohio. In 1853 he became professor of mathematics in Kalamazoo College, and in 1863 he was called to the chair of mathematics in the University of Michigan. He is well known as the author of a series of text-books. Died Jan. 16, 1887.

Olney, (Jesse,) an American educator, born at Union, Connecticut, October 12, 1798. He published school-books, including a geography, (1828,) atlas, arithmetic, reading-books, etc., a "History of the United States," and a volume of poems. Died at Stratford, Connecticut, July 30, 1872.

Olof. See Olaf.

Olozaga, ol-o-thâ'gâ, (Don Salustiano,) a Spanish statesman, born at Logroño about 1803. He was the chief of the monarchical opposition after the fall of Mendizabal in 1836, and chairman or reporter of the committee on the constitution in 1837. After the removal of Lopez, in 1843, he was commissioned to form a new cabinet; but he was soon driven from power by Narvaez. He was elected in 1855 a deputy to the Cortes, in which he voted with the *Progresistas.* He was appointed president of the council of state in April, 1870. Died September 26, 1873.

Ölschläger. See Olearius.

Olshausen, ols'hŏw'zĕn, (Hermann,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Oldeslohe in 1796. In 1827 he was appointed professor of theology at Königsberg. He published a "Biblical Commentary on all the New Testament," (4 vols., 1830–40,) which has been highly commended, and other religious treatises. Died at Erlangen in 1839.

Olshausen, (Justus,) a German Orientalist, born at Holstein in 1800. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen in 1845, and became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1853. He published a work entitled "The Pehlevi Legends on the Coins of the Last Sassanides," (1843.) Died in 1882.

Olshausen, (Theodor,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Glückstadt in 1802. In 1830 he founded at Kiel a patriotic journal, entitled the "Correspondenzblatt," in which he advocated the independence of Holstein. In 1848 he was a deputy to the Assembly, and in 1849 established the "North German Free Press" at Hamburg. He was exiled in 1851 by the Danish government. Died at Hamburg, March 20, 1869.

Oltmanns, olt'mâns, (Jabbo,) a German geometer, born at Wittmund in 1783. He wrote the astronomical part of Humboldt's "Travels in America," (1808–10.) Died in Berlin in 1833.

Olug- (or **Oloog-**) **Beg,** o'lo͞og bĕg, written also **Ooloogh-, Oulough-,** and **Ulugh-Beg,** (**Meer'za Mohammed,**) an eminent Mongol astronomer, a grandson of Tamerlane, and King of Transoxana, was born in 1394. He began to reign in 1446, and was killed by his son in 1459.

O-lŷb'rĭ-us, (Anicius,) a Roman emperor. He became consul in 464 A.D., and married Placidia, the widow of Valentinian III. Through the influence of Genseric or Ricimer, he succeeded Anthemius, who was killed in 472. He died in the same year.

See Gibbon, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Olympe. See Olympus.

O-lŷm'pĭ-as, [Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς,] Queen of Macedon, was a daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus. She was married about 357 B.C. to Philip II. of Macedon, and became the mother of Alexander the Great. She is said to have been a woman of violent temper. Philip soon became alienated from her, and divorced her. After the accession of her son Alexander, she put to death Cleopatra, the second wife of Philip. She was put to death by Cassander in 316 B.C.

See Plutarch, "Vita Alexandri."

Olympiodore. See Olympiodorus.

O-lŷm-pĭ-o-do'rus, [Gr. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος; Fr. Olympiodore, o'lăN'pe'o'dor',] a Greek historian, born at Thebes, in Egypt, wrote a "Chronicle" of his time, from 407 to 425 A.D., being a continuation of that of Eunapius. There are fragments of this work extant in the "Myriobiblon" of Photius.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Olympiodorus II., called the Younger, a Peripatetic philosopher, supposed to have flourished in the sixth century, was a native of Alexandria. His chief work is a Commentary on the "Meteorologica" of Aristotle.

Olympiodorus III., a Platonic philosopher, born in Alexandria, is said to have lived in the sixth century. He wrote commentaries on the "Phædon," the "Philebus," the "Gorgias," and the "First Alcibiades" of Plato; also a "Life of Plato." As an interpreter of Plato he is much esteemed.

Olympiodorus, a Greek commentator on the Scriptures, was a deacon of Alexandria, and lived probably in the first half of the sixth century.

Olympus, (the habitation of the Grecian gods.) See Zeus.

O-lŷm'pus, [Gr. Ὄλυμπος; Fr. Olympe, o'lăMP',] a celebrated Greek or Phrygian musician, supposed to have lived about 650 B.C. He naturalized in Greece the music of the flute, and invented the system or genus of music called enharmonic.

See Müller, "History of Greek Literature;" Plutarch, "De Musica."

Olzofski or **Olzowski,** ol-zof'skee, (Andrew,) a Polish prelate, born about 1618. He wrote several political treatises. After the election of Sobieski (1674) he was appointed Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland. Died in 1678.

Omaiadæ. See Omeyyades.

Omaïdes. See Omeyyades.

Omajjaden. See Omeyyades.

Omajjah or **Omajja.** See Omeyyah.

Omalius d'Halloy, d', do'mȧ'le'üs' dȧ'lwȧ', (Jean Baptiste Julien,) a Belgian geologist, born at Liege in 1783, published several works on geology. Died in 1875.

O'mar (or **O'mer**) **I.,** written also **Oomur** or **Umar,** o͝o'mar, (**Aboo-Hafsah-Ibn-ool-Khatâb** or **Abu-Hafsah-Ibnul-Khattab,** ă'bo͝o hăf'sȧh ĭb'no͝ol kăt-tȧb',) the second caliph or successor of Mohammed the Prophet, was a cousin in the third degree to Abdallah, the father of that legislator. After he had attempted to kill Mohammed, Omar was converted to Islamism, about 615 A.D. He succeeded Aboo-Bekr in the year 634. His army took Damascus in 635, defeated the Greeks at Yarmook or Yermuk, and besieged Jerusalem. This city in 637 or 638 was surrendered to Omar, who treated the Christians with great lenity. On the site of Solomon's temple he built the magnificent mosque which bears his name. About 638 he completed the conquest of Syria and of Persia, (see Yezdejerd,) and founded the city of Koofah. Amroo, one of Omar's generals, subdued Egypt in 640 or 641, and consumed by fire the great library at

Alexandria, after the caliph had decided, as we are told, that "if the books accord with the Koran, they are unnecessary; and if they are contrary to the Koran, they are pernicious, and should be destroyed." He was assassinated by a Persian slave, Firooz, in his capital, Medina, in 644 A.D., at the age of sixty-three, and was succeeeded by Othmân. Omar is praised for wisdom, justice, and moderation, and is said to have contributed more to the progress of his religion than Mohammed himself. His name is greatly venerated by the orthodox sect of Moslems, called Sunnites.

See SIMON OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens," 1708–18; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. ix.; IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Khalifen," vol. i. chap. ii.; ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" O. VON PLATEN, "Geschichte der Tödtung des Chalifen Omar;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Omar (or **Omer**) **II.**, the eighth caliph of the Omeyyade dynasty, was the son of Abd-el-Azeez, (Abdelazîz,) and the nephew of Abd-el-Malek. He was also a great-grandson of Omar I., whom he resembled in his virtues. He succeeded his cousin Solyman in 717 A.D. He suppressed the maledictions which in former reigns were pronounced in the mosques against the descendants of Alee. The princes of his own race, fearing that he should bequeath the empire to one of the race of Alee, poisoned him in 720 A.D.

Omar, a Moorish physician, born at Córdova in 990 A.D., was celebrated for his skill in surgery, and was also a profound mathematician. Died in 1080.

Omar, an eminent physician, astronomer, and mathematician, supposed to have been a native of Hadramaut, in Arabia. He settled in Spain, where he died in 1071.

Omar, (**Al-Mutawakkel-Billah**, âl mo͝o-tâ-wâk'kel bĭl'lȧh,) the last king of Badajoz of the Benî-al-Aftas, began his reign in 1082 A.D. In conjunction with his ally, Yoosuf, King of Morocco, he gained a signal victory over the Christian army at Zalaca in 1086 A.D. Yoosuf soon after made war upon Omar, took him prisoner, and had him put to death about 1090, after having promised to spare his life.

Omar-Ibn-Hafsoon, (or **-Hafssûn**,) o'mar ĭb'n hȧf'-so͞on', a famous Moorish chieftain, was a native of Ronda, in Spain. In 859 A.D. he headed a rebel army, with which he laid waste the kingdom of Córdova and other parts of the empire. After having for a long time maintained himself against Mohammed, King of Córdova, he was totally defeated by him at Aybar in 882, and died in 883 A.D.

Omar Khayyam, khī-yȧm', *i.e.*, "Omar the Tentmaker," a Persian author and mathematician, (named in full GHIYATH-UD-DEEN ABULFATH OMAR BIN IBRAHEEM AL **Khayyamee**,) was born at Nishapoor about 1025. He was a friend of Nizâm-ul-Moolk, and of Hassan, who founded the sect of Assassins. He was the writer of a treatise on algebra, and the founder of the Seljook era in chronology, but is especially noted as the author of "Rubaiyat," a collection of some five hundred poetical epigrams, full of wit, pessimism, and philosophic mysticism. In 1883 E. H. Whinfield published the text with an English translation. Edward Fitzgerald's translation (of which an American edition has admirable illustrations by E. Vedder) is well known. Omar died at his native town in 1123.

O'mar (or **O'mer**) **Pasha**, (pâ'shâ',) Dey of Algiers, began to reign in April, 1815, after a revolution in which his predecessor had been killed. In 1816 the English admiral Exmouth, after failing in his efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Algiers by negotiation, bombarded that city with success. Omar was forced to submit to the treaty dictated by the victor. In September, 1817, he was killed by his own mutinous troops.

Omar (or **Omer**) **Pasha**, o'mer pâ'shâ', (MICHAEL **Lat'tas**,) a Turkish commander, born in Croatia about 1805. About 1828 he removed to Turkey, changed his name to Omer, and adopted the Moslem religion. He became a colonel in the army in 1839, and a pasha about 1845. He suppressed a revolt in Bosnia in 1850–51. When the Crimean war broke out, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish army. He defeated the Russians at Oltenitza, November, 1853, and at Kalafat in 1854. In the early part of 1855 he led an army to the Crimea and formed a junction with the Anglo-French army at Sebastopol. In 1868 he suppressed a formidable insurrection in Crete. Died in 1871.

O'Meara, o-mā'rȧ, (BARRY EDWARD,) the favourite physician of Napoleon at Saint Helena, was born in Ireland about 1780. Being on board the Bellerophon when the emperor was made prisoner, the latter requested that O'Meara might accompany him as his surgeon. He remained in Saint Helena till 1818, when he was recalled. In 1822 he published his "Napoleon in Exile; or, A Voice from Saint Helena," which had great popularity, and, though not entirely impartial, it is esteemed a valuable contribution to Napoleon's history. Died in 1836.

See LAS CASAS, "Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1822.

Omeiadæ. See OMEYYADES.

Omer. See OMAR.

Omero, the Italian for HOMER, which see.

Omeyyades or **Omeyyads**, o-mā'yȧdz, [Fr. pron. o'mȧ'yȧd',] sing. **Omeyyade** or **Omeïade**, o-mā'yȧd; written less correctly **Ommaïades** and **Ommyïades**, [Ger. OMEJJADEN, o-mī-yâ'dẹn, or OMAJJADEN, o-mâ-yâ'dẹn; Lat. OMEÏ'ADÆ or OMAI'IADÆ,] the name of a famous dynasty of caliphs, founded (660 A.D.) by Moâweeyeh, the great-grandson of Omeyyah, (or Umeyyah,) who was cousin-german to Abd-el-Mo͝ot'alib, the grandfather of Mohammed; whence the Omeyyade princes are commonly styled "Benee- (Benî-) Omeyyah," (*i.e.* "Sons, or descendants, of Omeyyah.") The immediate successors of Moâweeyeh continued to reign at Damascus until 749 A.D., when their power was overthrown, and all the princes of the house of Omeyyah, (it is said,) except two, were put to death by order of Abool-Abbâs-Abdallah, (surnamed As-Seffâh, or "the shedder of blood,") the founder of the new dynasty of Abbassides. Of the two Omeyyade princes who escaped the vengeance of As-Seffâh, one fled to a remote part of Arabia; the other, named Abd-er-Rahman-Ibn-Moâweeyeh, went first to Egypt, thence to Spain, and established at Córdova (756 A.D.) a dynasty which was destined to rival in splendour and magnificence that of the Abbasside caliphs in the East. The power and glory of the Benee-Omeyyah in Spain culminated in the reign of Abd-er-Rahman I., who was the first of his line who assumed the title of caliph; but they began soon after to decline, and they may be said to have terminated with the reign of Hishâm II., in 1013.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by GAYANGOS, 2 vols. 4to, London, 1840–43; HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber."

Omeyyah, o-mā'yȧh, written also **Omeyyeh**, **Ommaya**, **Umeyyah**, and in various other modes, was a cousin of Mohammed's grandfather, Abd-el-Mo͝ot'alib. His great-grandson, Moâweeyeh, was the first caliph of the illustrious dynasty of the Benee-Omeyyah. (See OMEYYADES.)

Ommaïdes. See OMEYYADES.

Ommajjaden, (more correctly, **Omajjaden**.) See OMEYYADES.

Ommaya. See OMEYYAH.

Ommeganck, om'mẹh-gȧnk', (BALTHASAR PAUL,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1755. He also excelled in painting animals, particularly sheep. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, and chevalier of the order of the Belgic Lion. Died in 1826.

See A. VOISIN, "Éloge du Peintre B. P. Ommeganck," 1826.

Ommiades or **Ommiadæ**. See OMEYYADES

Ommiyades or **Ommyïades**. See OMEYYADES.

Ommiyah. See OMEYYAH.

Om'phȧ-le, [Gr. Ὀμφάλη,] a queen of Lydia, celebrated for her connection with the story of Hercules. She is said to have been mistress of the kingdom after the death of Tmolus, her husband. According to the fable, Hercules sold himself as a slave to Omphale, assumed the female attire, and assisted her servants in spinning.

Om'rī, [Heb. עָמְרִי,] King of Israel, began to reign about 930 B.C. He reigned eleven years, and founded

the capital city of Samaria. He was succeeded by his son Ahab.

Onar. See NÖRVI.

O-nā'tas, [Gr. *'Ονάτας,*] an eminent Greek sculptor and painter, born at Ægina, was the son of Micon, and flourished about 460 B.C. Among his best works were statues of Apollo, Hercules, and Mercury, and a picture of the expedition of the Argives against Thebes. His skill as a sculptor is highly extolled by Pausanias.

Onck'en, (JOHANN GERHARD,) a German minister, born at Varel, in Oldenburg, January 26, 1800. He removed to England, whence in 1823 he returned to Germany as an Independent minister and preacher. In 1834 he became a Baptist. He laboured for many years in propagating the Baptist faith in Germany with great success. Died at Zurich, January 2, 1884.

Ondegardo, de, dā on-dā-gar'do, (POLO,) a Spanish Jesuit and historian of the sixteenth century, was the author of historical memoirs of Peru, entitled "Relaciones," which are still in manuscript.

On'dẹr-donk, (BENJAMIN T.,) born in the city of New York in 1791, became Episcopal Bishop of Eastern New York about 1830, and was suspended for disgraceful conduct in 1845. Died in 1861.

Onderdonk, (HENRY USTICK,) D.D., an American bishop, a brother of Dr. B. T. Onderdonk, already noticed, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789. He graduated at Columbia College in 1805, studied medicine in London and Edinburgh, and at the latter place received the degree of M.D. in 1810. In 1816 he was made a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, and in 1836 succeeded Bishop White as diocesan. Bishop Onderdonk's churchmanship was of a kind not popular in his diocese, and from 1844 to 1856 he was suspended from episcopal functions on the charge of intemperance. He was the author of various theological and religious works, and of some good hymns and poems. Died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1858.

O'Neall, o-neel', (JOHN BELTON,) LL.D., an American jurist, born near Bush River, South Carolina, in 1793, rose through various offices to be chief justice of his native State. He became in 1841 president of the State Temperance Society. He wrote "Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina," and other works. Died December 27, 1863.

O'Neil, o-neel', (HENRY,) an English historical and genre painter, born about 1818. Among his works are "By the Rivers of Babylon," "A Scene from Hamlet," "Eastward Ho! August, 1857," "Home Again! 1858," and "Mary Stuart's Farewell to France." Died in 1880.

O'Neill, (HUGH,) Earl of Tyrone, an Irish chieftain, who in 1587 received the earldom as lineal heir to Con, the first earl, to whom, however, his relationship was doubtful. In 1593 he was acknowledged as "The O'Neill." He formed an alliance with the O'Donnells and made war upon the English. The pope sent him a crown of peacocks' feathers. O'Neill outwitted and outgeneralled the Earl of Essex, but in 1601 he was compelled to surrender to Mountjoy. He was, however, pardoned, and retained the earldom. Being accused of treason, he left the country in 1607, and died at Rome in 1616. He was the last of the great Celtic chieftains or princes of Ireland, and his death was followed by the "Plantation of Ulster" and the ruin of the Catholic cause in the North of Ireland.

O'Neill, or **O'Neal,** (SHAN, SHANE, or JOHN,) an Irish chieftain, son and lawful heir of Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Con, however, declared his supposed illegitimate son Matthew his heir. But the O'Neill sept in 1559 chose Shan as the true O'Neill. From that time till his death, Ulster was the scene of almost continual warfare and excess. Shan always acknowledged Queen Elizabeth, but everywhere fought the Scots and the O'Donnells, displaying great energy and ability. He was finally overmatched by Sidney, was hunted from place to place, and was at last murdered by the O'Donnells, June 2, 1567.

Onésicrite. See ONESICRITUS.

On-e-sic'rĭ-tus, [Gr. *'Ονησίκριτος*; Fr. ONÉSICRITE, o'nā'ze'krĕt',] a Greek historian, lived about 350–330 B.C., and was a disciple of Diogenes the Cynic. He followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia, and was chief pilot of the fleet which descended the Indus. He wrote a "History of Alexander," which is lost. He was censured by Aulus Gellius and other ancient critics for mixing fables with his narrative.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" SUIDAS, "Onesicritus."

Ongaro, on-gâ'ro, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua or Adria about 1569. He wrote "Alceo," a pastoral or piscatorial poem, in which he substituted fishermen for shepherds. Died in 1599.

Onk'e-los, a learned Chaldee writer, of uncertain era, supposed to have been a native of Babylon and contemporary with Gamaliel. He was the author of a Targum, or Chaldee paraphrase of the Pentateuch, which is highly esteemed for its accuracy.

Onomacrite. See ONOMACRITOS.

On-o-mac'rĭ-tos, [Gr. *'Ονομάκριτος*; Fr. ONOMACRITE, o'no'mă'krĕt',] a celebrated Greek poet and soothsayer, lived in the sixth century B.C. He was banished by Hipparchus from Athens for having falsified or interpolated the oracles of Musæus for political purposes. He is supposed by some writers to have been the author of much that is attributed to Orpheus.

See EICHHOFF, "Commentatio de Onomacrito," 1840; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of Greek Literature."

On-o-mar'ċhus, [Gr. *'Ονόμαρχος*; Fr. ONOMARQUE, o'no'mărk',] a general of the Phocians in the Sacred war. He obtained the chief command in 353 B.C., and seized the sacred treasures of Delphi. He defeated Philip of Macedon in two battles, but was defeated and killed by that king in 352 B.C.

Onomarque. See ONOMARCHUS.

On-o-san'dẹr, [Gr. *'Ονόσανδρος*; Fr. ONOSANDRE, o'no'zŏNdr',] one of the principal military writers of antiquity, lived at Rome under the reigns of Claudius and Nero. He was the author of a treatise on tactics, entitled "Strategeticos," (written in Greek,) which has been translated into Latin, French, and Italian. He was a Platonic philosopher, and wrote a commentary on the "Republic" of Plato, which is not extant.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Onosandre. See ONOSANDER.

Ons-en-Bray, (LOUIS LÉON PAJOT.) See PAJOT.

Onsenoort, van, văn on'sẹh-nōrt', (ANTOON GERAARD,) a Dutch surgeon and oculist, born at Utrecht in 1782. He wrote several professional works. Died in 1841.

See F. CUNIER, "Notice sur A. G. van Onsenoort," 1842.

Ons'lōw, (ARTHUR,) an English statesman, born about 1690. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1727. "During thirty-three years," says Lord Mahon, "he filled that chair with higher merit, probably, than any one either before or after him,—with unequalled impartiality, dignity, and courtesy." He retired from the chair and from public life in 1761. Died in 1768. His son was created Earl Onslow about 1800.

Onslow, (GEORGE,) an eminent musician and composer, born at Clermont, in France, in 1784, was descended from an English family of rank. His works include symphonies, duets, quintets, sonatas, and operas. His opera "Le Colporteur" was performed with great success. Died in 1853.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Onslow, (Sir RICHARD,) an English admiral, born in 1741. He served with distinction against the Dutch, as vice-admiral, in 1797. Died in 1817.

Onuphrius. See PANVINIUS.

Ooloogh-Beg. See OLUG-BEG.

Oomur. See OMAR.

Oorkhân or **Urkhan,** ōōr'kăn', written also **Orkhan,** (sometimes surnamed GHAZEE or GHAZY, gâ'zee,) a Turkish Sultan, was the son of Osmân (Othmân) I., the founder of the present Turkish dynasty. He began to reign at Prusa in 1326, and made extensive conquests from the Greeks in Asia Minor. He is said to have had superior military and political talents. He died in 1360, leaving the throne to his son Amurath (or Moorâd,) I.

Oort, van, (ADAM.) See NOORT, VAN.

Oost, van, vän ōst, (JACOB,) THE ELDER, one of the most admired painters of the Flemish school, was born at Bruges in 1600. He studied at Rome, and formed his style on the model of Annibal Caracci. His works are numerous, and are principally on sacred subjects. Among his master-pieces are a "Descent from the Cross," a "Nativity," "Virgin and Child, with Saints," and "The Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Virgin and Apostles." His copies of Rubens and Van Dyck are so perfect as to deceive the most skilful connoisseurs. Died in 1671.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oost, van, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born about 1637. He studied under his father, and afterwards visited Italy and France, where he resided many years. He was esteemed one of the best portrait-painters of his time, and also executed historical works of great merit, one of which, the "Martyrdom of Saint Barbara," is regarded as his master-piece. Died in 1713.

Oosterwyck, van, vän ōs'tẹr-wĭk', (MARIA,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, born near Delft in 1630. She is placed in the first rank of painters of the subjects above named. Died in 1693.

Oosterzee, van, vän ōs'tẹr-zā, (JAN JAKOB,) a Dutch theologian, born at Rotterdam, April 1, 1817. Educated at Utrecht, he became in 1844 chief pastor at Rotterdam, where he acquired great fame as a preacher and scholar. In 1862 he accepted a professorship of divinity at Utrecht. Among his works are a "Life of Jesus," (1863–65,) "The Theology of the New Testament," (1869,) "Christian Dogmatics," (1874), "Practical Theology," (1877–78,) etc. Most of these works have been translated into English. Van Oosterzee was of the orthodox school. Died in 1882.

Oovarof, oo-vä'rof, (SERGEI SEMENOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born at Moscow in 1785. His great work was done as minister of education, in which capacity he founded many schools, and laid a foundation for the scientific knowledge of the Asiatic languages of the empire. He wrote on philology and criticism, and on literary and political topics. Died at Moscow in September, 1855.

Oovarof, Ouvarof, or **Uwarow,** oo-vä'rof, written also **Ouvarov,** (THEODORE,) a Russian general, born about 1770. He distinguished himself at the battle of Borodino. Died in 1824.

Operman, o'pẹr-măn', COUNT, a German general and engineer, entered the Russian service about 1783. Died in 1832.

O-phe'lĭ-ọn, ['Ωφελίων,] an Athenian comic poet, supposed to have flourished in the fourth century B.C. His works are not extant.

Ophelte. See OPHELTES.

O-phel'tēs, [Gr. 'Οφέλτης; Fr. OPHELTE, o'fĕlt',] a son of Lycurgus, King of Nemea, was killed in infancy by a serpent, having been left alone on the grass by his nurse, Hypsipyle, while she went to guide Adrastus to a spring.

Opie, o'pe, (AMELIA,) a popular English writer, wife of John Opie, noticed below, and daughter of Dr. James Alderson, was born at Norwich in 1769. Her first publications were a volume of poems, and a tale entitled "Father and Daughter," which were very well received, and were succeeded by the novel of "Adeline Mowbray," (1804,) "Simple Tales," (1805,) "The Orphan," "Valentine's Eve," "Madeline," and other works of fiction, distinguished for their pathos and for their elevated moral and religious tone. In 1825 Mrs. Opie became a member of the Society of Friends, and published the same year her "Illustrations of Lying." Having visited Paris in 1830, she wrote an interesting account of the revolution of July. Among the most important of her other works may be named "Detraction Displayed," (1828,) and "Lays for the Dead," (1833.) She had also published her husband's "Lectures on Painting," with a memoir, (1809.) Died in 1853.

See Miss C. BRIGHTWELL, "Memorials of the Life of Amelia Opie," 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806; "Monthly Review" for August, 1820; H. MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," 1869.

Opie, (JOHN,) a distinguished English painter, born near Truro, in Cornwall, in 1761. Some of his portraits and sketches attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcott, the satirist, who took the young artist under his protection and introduced him into London society, where he enjoyed for a time the patronage of the fashionable world. He married as his second wife, in 1798, Miss Amelia Alderson, who afterwards obtained great popularity as a writer. Opie gave particular attention to historical subjects, and painted "The Death of Rizzio," "Jephthah's Vow," and "Belisarius." He succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting in the Royal Academy in 1806. Died in 1807.

See the "Monthly Review" for February, 1810.

O-pil'ĭ-us, (AURELIUS,) a Latin grammarian, who taught philosophy and rhetoric at Rome. He went into voluntary exile in 92 B.C. as a companion of his intimate friend Rutilius Rufus, who had been banished.

Opilius Macrinus. See MACRINUS.

O-pim'ĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman politician, was a leader of the aristocratic party, and adversary of Caius Gracchus. He became consul in 121 B.C., and a violent contest then ensued between the senate and the party of Gracchus. Having been authorized by the senate to decide the question by force, Opimius killed Gracchus and about three thousand of his partisans. According to Cicero, ("In Catilinam, Oratio I.,") Gracchus was killed on suspicion of sedition. Opimius was corrupted by Jugurtha in 112, fell into disgrace, and passed his latter years in exile. Died about 100 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "C. Gracchus;" SALLUST, "Jugurtha."

Opis. See OPS.

Opitius. See OPITZ.

Opitz, o'pits, [Lat. OPI'TIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Altenburg in 1642, was professor of Greek and of divinity at Kiel. He published, besides other works, "Bible in Hebrew," ("Biblia Hebraica," 1709.) Died in 1712.

See HETZEL, "Geschichte der Hebräischen Sprache."

Opitz, [Lat. OPI'TIUS,] (MARTIN,) a celebrated German critic and writer, born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597, is called the founder of the modern school of German poetry. He was crowned as poet-laureate by the emperor in 1628, and was appointed in 1638 historiographer to Ladislaus IV., King of Poland. His principal work is entitled a "Poem of Consolation amid the Disasters of War," (1621.) He also translated the Psalms, the "Antigone" of Sophocles, and other classics. Died in 1639. His essay on German versification ("Büchlein von der Deutschen Poeterei," 10th edition, 1668) was highly esteemed. He contributed greatly to the purity of the German language, into which he introduced a new prosody. "He is reckoned," says Hallam, "the inventor of a rich and harmonious rhythm. . . . No great elevation, no energy of genius, will be found in this German Heinsius and Malherbe. Opitz displayed, however, another kind of excellence. He wrote the language with a purity of idiom in which Luther alone, whom he chose as his model, was superior." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GOTTSCHED, "Lob- und Gedächtnissrede auf M. Opitz," 1739; LINDNER, "Nachricht von des weltberühmten Schlesiers M. Opitzen," etc., 2 vols., 1740; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Opoix, o'pwä', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French savant, born at Provins in 1745, was a member of the Convention of 1792–95. He wrote several scientific works. Died in 1840.

See RAMON, "Notice sur C. Opoix," 1841.

Oporin, o-po-reen' or o'po'răn', [Lat. OPORI'NUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned Swiss printer, whose original name was HERBST, born at Bâle in 1507. He became professor of Greek in his native city, where he afterwards established a printing-house. He published many excellent editions of the classics, corrected by himself, and wrote annotations on Cicero and Demosthenes. Died in 1568.

See HEINZEL, "De Ortu, Vita et Obitu Oporini."

Oporinus. See OPORIN.

Oppède, d', do'pĕd', (JEAN **de Maynier**—dẹh mĕ'ne-ā',) BARON, a French judge, born at Aix in 1495, was notorious for his cruel persecution of the Vaudois,

who were massacred, without distinction of age or sex, about 1546. Died in 1558.

See GAUFFRIDI, "Histoire de la Provence."

Oppenord, op'nor', (GILLES MARIE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1672; died in 1742.

Oppert, op'pĕrt, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, of Jewish parentage, was born at Hamburg in 1825. He studied Arabic, Sanscrit, etc., and was naturalized as a citizen of France. He was sent by the French government, with F. Fresnel and F. Thomas, on a scientific mission to Mesopotamia in 1851, and began in 1857 to publish an account of the same, entitled "Expédition scientifique en Mésopotamie." He is distinguished as a decipherer of cuneiform inscriptions. Among his works are a "History of Chaldæa and Assyria" and a "Sanscrit Grammar."

Op'pĭ-an or **Op-pĭ-ā'nus**, [Gr. Ὀππιανός; Fr. OPPIEN, o'pe-ăN',] a celebrated Greek poet, born at Anazarba, in Cilicia, is supposed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era. Two poems, entitled "On the Chase," ("Cynegetica,") and "On Fishing," ("Halieutica,") are ascribed to him. The great superiority of the latter production to the former has led to the supposition that they were written by different persons. The author of the "Halieutica" is compared by Scaliger to Virgil for the harmony and graces of his style. It is said that Oppian was presented by the emperor Caracalla with a gold piece for every verse in his "Halieutica." Both poems display considerable knowledge of natural history, mingled with many errors and absurdities.

See the article "Oppianus" in ERSCH and GRUBER'S "Encyklopaedie," by F. RITTER; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" FOERTSCH, "De Oppiano Poeta Cilice," 1749; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oppianus. See OPPIAN.

Oppien. See OPPIAN.

Op'pĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman writer, who was an intimate friend of Julius Cæsar. It is stated that he was cognizant of all the projects and plans of that dictator, whose private affairs he managed. He wrote biographies (which are not extant) of several eminent Romans. The book of Cæsar's "Commentaries" which treats on the war in Africa is attributed to Oppius by some critics.

See DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ops or **O'pis**, a Roman goddess of plenty and fertility, was identified with the Rhea of the Greek mythology, and was also called TELLUS. She was supposed to be the wife of Saturn, and was worshipped as the protectress of agriculture. *Opes*, the plural of Ops, signifies "riches, power, help."

Opsopoeus or **Obsopöus**, op-so-pö'ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German physician and scholar, born at Bretten in 1556, became professor of physiology and botany at Heidelberg. He published an edition of the "Sibylline Oracles," and of several works of Hippocrates. Died in 1596.

Opsopoeus or **Obsopöus**, (VINCENZ,) a German philologist, born in Franconia in the fifteenth century. He was the author of a Latin poem "On the Art of Drinking," ("De Arte Bibendi,") and made translations from Diodorus and other Greek writers. Died in 1539.

Opstal, van, văn op'stăl, (GASPARD JACQUES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1660. He painted religious and mythological subjects. Died about 1724.

Opstraet, op'străt, (JAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Beringhen in 1651, was the author of several religious works, one of which was entitled "The Christian Theologian." Died in 1720.

Optat. See OPTATUS.

Optatianus, op-tā-she-ā'nus, [Fr. OPTATIEN, op'tă'se-ăN',] (PUBLIUS PORPHYRIUS,) a degenerate Latin poet, flourished about 325 A.D. He wrote a Panegyric on Constantine the Great, the style of which is very bad. His writings are full of puerilities and absurd conceits.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Optatien. See OPTATIANUS.

Op-tā'tus, [Fr. OPTAT, op'tă',] a saint of the Romish calendar, born in Africa about 315. He was Bishop of Milevia or Melevia, and is favourably mentioned by Saint Augustine. He wrote a treatise against the Donatists, which is extant. Died after 386 A.D.

See E. DUPIN, "Vie de Saint-Optat," prefixed to his works, Paris, 1700.

Opzoomer, op'zō'mẹr, (CARL WILLEM,) a distinguished Dutch jurist and philosopher, born at Rotterdam in 1821, was the author of a "Commentary on the Books of Civil Law in Holland," and a treatise "On Conservatism and Reform," (1852.) He became professor of philosophy at Utrecht in 1846.

Or'ange, (FREDERIK HENDRIK **van Nassau**—văn năs'sŏw,) PRINCE OF, born at Delft in 1584, was the youngest son of William I. of Orange, surnamed "the Silent." His mother was a daughter of Admiral Coligni. He served in the army under his half-brother, Maurice of Nassau, and succeeded him as Stadtholder of the United Provinces in 1625. He prosecuted with ability the war against the Spaniards, from whom he took Maestricht in 1632 and Breda in 1637. As a general, he was prudent and mostly successful. He died in 1647, and was succeeded by his son, William II., who died in 1650, aged twenty-four. The latter had married Mary, a daughter of Charles I. of England, and left a son, who became William III. of England.

See ARNOLD MONTANUS, "Leven en Bedrijf van Frederik Hendrik," 1652; COMMELIN, "Leven van Fred. Hendrik van Nassauw," 1651-59; ZEEMAN, "Leven van Fr. Hendrik Prins van Oranje," 1832; D'AUBERY, "Mémoires."

Orange, (MAURICE,) PRINCE OF. See NASSAU.

Or'ange, [Fr. pron. o'rônzh',] (PHILIBERT DE **Châlons**—shâ'lôn',) PRINCE OF, a distinguished commander, born in Burgundy in 1502, was the son of the Baron of Arlay. He entered the service of Charles V. about 1521, and fought against the French. When Constable Bourbon was killed in the assault on Rome, in 1527, he succeeded to the command of the army, and compelled the pope to subscribe the conditions which he dictated. He became Viceroy of Naples in 1528, and was killed at the siege of Florence, in 1530. His nephew, René of Nassau, became his heir.

See LA PISE, "Histoire de la Maison d'Orange."

Orange, (WILLIAM [PRINCE] OF,) [Lat. GUILIELMUS (or GUILIELMUS) AURIACUS; Fr. GUILLAUME D'ORANGE, gẹ'yōm' do'rônzh'; Ger. WILHELM VON ORANIEN, wĭl'hĕlm fon o-rā'ne-en; Dutch, WILLEM VAN ORANJE, wil'lĕm văn o-rân'yẹh,] called also **William the Silent**, [Fr. GUILLAUME LE TACITURNE, gẹ'yōm' lẹh tă'se'türn',] the illustrious founder of the Dutch republic, was born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, in April, 1533. He was the eldest son of William, Count of Nassau, and was descended from an ancient sovereign family, one of whose members, Adolph of Nassau, had occupied the imperial throne. From his cousin-german René, who died in 1544, he inherited princely estates in Brabant, Flanders, and Holland, besides the small principality of Orange, in the southeast of France. He was educated as a Protestant by his parents; but about the age of fifteen he became a page of the emperor Charles V., who quickly discerned his excellent qualities and admitted him into his secret councils. Charles testified his confidence in the young prince by appointing him general-in-chief of the army in 1554, in the absence of the Duke of Savoy, and leaned on his shoulder at the ceremony of his own abdication, in 1555. William, who was regarded as the greatest Flemish subject of Spain, was one of the hostages given by Philip II. of Spain to Henry II. of France in 1559 for the execution of the treaty of Câteau Cambresis. Henry II., in conversation with his hostage, (whom he supposed to be a Catholic and to be privy to the secrets of the Spanish court,) imprudently revealed to him a plot which those two kings had formed to massacre all their Protestant subjects. "William earned," says Motley, "the surname of 'The Silent,' from the manner in which he received these communications from Henry without revealing to the monarch, by word or look, the enormous blunder which he had committed. His purpose was fixed from that hour." He was a Catholic nominally and in outward observance, but had then no dogmatic zeal,—perhaps no interest in questions of theology. Humanity and patriotism, however, determined him to counteract the

cruel and tyrannical designs of the court. He acted with characteristic caution and secrecy in his opposition for several years, and continued to serve as Stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and councillor of state. A mutual but dissembled enmity existed between him and Philip II. In 1566 a great insurrection was provoked by the attempt of Philip to establish the Inquisition in all its rigour in the Netherlands. William refused to take a new oath of unlimited obedience, and offered to resign all his offices, in 1567. In the same year the famous Duke of Alva was sent with an army, and with supreme civil power as governor, to complete the subjection of the revolted provinces. In this crisis, Egmont, who had been the friend of the Prince of Orange, refused to co-operate with him in resistance to the impending invasion. By hastily retiring to Nassau, Orange escaped the doom which had been pronounced on him at Madrid. In February, 1568, a sentence of the Inquisition condemned to death as heretics all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with a few exceptions. (Motley.) Having raised a large army, William entered Brabant in 1568, and offered battle to Alva, who declined to fight. At the end of the campaign, Orange was forced to disband his army for want of money to pay them. In 1572 many cities of Holland raised the standard of Orange, and the contest was maintained with desperate resolution through long years of adversity. He founded a famous republic by the union of the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland, in 1579, and was chosen Stadtholder. In 1584 he was assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, a fanatical Catholic. He left three sons, Philip, Maurice, (see NASSAU,) and Frederick Henry, the first of whom was seized by Alva in 1568, sent to Spain as a hostage, and detained many years in captivity.

"His enemies," says Motley, "never contested the subtlety and breadth of his intellect, his adroitness and capacity in conducting state affairs, and the profoundness of his views. In many respects his surname of 'the Silent' was a misnomer. William of Orange was neither 'silent' nor 'taciturn;'—yet these are the epithets which will be forever associated with the name of a man who in private was the most affable, cheerful, and delightful of companions, and who on a thousand public occasions was to prove himself, both by pen and speech, the most eloquent man of his age." To William the Silent is due the honour of being the first among European statesmen to make a practical application in government of the principle of religious toleration.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," *passim*, (especially the remarks at the close of the third volume;) GROTIUS, "Annales;" STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" HOOFT, "Nederlandsche Historie;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BEAUFORT, "Leven van Willem I., Prins van Oranje," 3 vols., 1732; EUGÈNE MAHON, "Guillaume le Taciturne," 1852; J. B. CHAMPAGNAC, "Guillaume le Taciturne et sa Dynastie," 1851; SPANDAW, "Lofrede op Willem den Ersten," etc., 1821; AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, "Histoire de Philippe Guillaume de Nassau," etc., 2 vols., 1754; MEURSIUS, "Guillelmus Auriacus," 1621; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" R. BURTON, "History of the House of Orange," 1693.

Orbigny, d', dor'bĕn'ye', (ALCIDE DESSALINES,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Coueron (Loire-Inférieure) in 1802. He was sent on a scientific mission to South America in 1826 by the managers of the Museum of Natural History. He spent eight years in the exploration of Brazil, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, etc., and published the results in an important work entitled "Travels in South America," (9 vols. 4to, 1834–47.) In 1853 he obtained a new chair founded in the Jardin des Plantes for the study of organic remains. Among his chief works is "The Palæontology of France," ("Paléontologie Française," 14 vols., 1840–54, with 1430 plates,) and "Cours élémentaire de Paléontologie et de Géologie stratigraphiques," (3 vols., 1849–52.) Died in 1857.

See DAMOUR, "Discours aux Funérailles d'A. d'Orbigny;" "Notice analytique sur les Travaux d'Alcide d'Orbigny," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orbigny, d', (CHARLES DESSALINES,) a French geologist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Coueron in 1806. He published a "Universal Dictionary of Natural History," (24 vols., 1839–49,) in which he was aided by Arago, Jussieu, and other savants; also, several works on geology. Died February 15, 1876.

Or-bil'i-us Pu-pil'lus, a Roman grammarian and teacher, famed for his severe discipline. He taught languages at Rome, and numbered among his pupils the poet Horace, who has immortalized him under the name of "the flogging *(plagosum)* Orbilius."

See HORACE, "Epistolæ;" SUETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis."

Orcagna, or-kän'yä, (ANDREA DI CIONE,) an eminent Florentine architect, painter, and sculptor, sometimes called ORGAGNA, born about 1325. He built the Loggia di Lanzi at Florence, which was commended by Michael Angelo as a model of elegance. Among his master-pieces in painting are the frescos of the "Last Judgment," and the "Triumph of Death," in the Campo Santo at Pisa. Died about 1385.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Architects," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Or'chard-son, (WILLIAM QUILLER,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh in 1835. In 1863 he removed to London, where in 1868 he was made an associate and in 1877 a full Academician. His figure-paintings are very numerous, and are highly valued.

Or'cus, the Roman god of the lower regions, identified with the Pluto or Hades of the Greek mythology. (See PLUTO.)

Ord, (CRAVEN,) an English antiquary, born in 1756. He furnished materials to Gough and John Nichols for their works. Died in 1832.

Ord, (EDWARD O. C.,) an American general, born in Maryland in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839. He became a captain in 1851, and served several years in California and Oregon. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861, and gained a victory at Dranesville, Virginia, December 20 of that year. In May, 1862, he was raised to the rank of major-general. He served under General Grant at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, July, 1863, soon after which he was sent to Louisiana. He obtained command of the eighteenth corps in July, 1864, and led the same in a successful operation against Fort Harrison, near Richmond, in September of that year. He succeeded General Butler as commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in January, 1865. He commanded a corps in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and his command contributed greatly to the success gained on the 6th of that month near the Appomattox. He was commander of the fourth military district, comprising Mississippi and Arkansas, from April 1867, to December of that year. Died July 22, 1883.

Ord, (JOHN W.,) an English poet and medical writer born in 1811. He produced, besides other works, "England: an Historical Poem." Died in 1853.

Ordaz, or-dath', (Don DIEGO,) a Spanish captain and explorer, served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. He was the first white man that ascended Popocatepetl. Having been authorized by Charles V. to conquer the country between Cape Vela and the Bay of Venezuela, he ascended the river Orinoco one hundred and sixty leagues about 1531. Died in 1533.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico;" LAS CASAS, "Historia de las Indias."

Ordener, ord'nà', (MICHEL,) a French general, born at Saint-Avold (Moselle) in 1755. He obtained the rank of general of division for his services at Austerlitz, (1805.) Died in 1811.

Orderic Vital. See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Or-de-ri'cus Vi-tā'lis, [Fr. ORDERIC VITAL, or'deh-rèk' ve'tăl',] one of the most distinguished early English historians, born near Shrewsbury in 1075, was descended from a French family. In 1107 he was ordained a priest. He was the author of "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy" from the birth of Christ to 1141, which, according to Guizot, contains more valuable information on the history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries than any other single work. Died about 1141.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ordinaire, or'de'nàr', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, born at Salins in 1736, published a "Natural History of Volcanoes," (1802,) which is commended. Died in 1808.

Oreades. See OREADS.

O're-ads, [Gr. *Ὀρειάδες;* Lat. ORE'ADES; Fr. ORÉADES, o'rā'ăd',] mountain-nymphs of classic mythology, derived their name from the Greek *ὄρος*, a "mountain." They attended Diana in hunting-excursions.

Oregio, o-rā'jo, [Lat. ORE'GIUS,] (AGOSTINO,) a learned Italian cardinal and theologian, born at Santa Sofia, in Tuscany, in 1577. He was the author of treatises "On the Trinity" and "On the Work of Six Days." Died in 1635.

See OLDOINI, "Vitæ Pontificum et Cardinalium."

Oregius. See OREGIO.

Oreglia di Santo Stefano, o-rā'le-ā de sän'to stef'ā-no, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bena, July 9, 1828, became Archbishop of Damietta *in partibus*, and in 1873 was created a cardinal-priest and was made prefect of the congregation of indulgences and holy relics. In 1884 he was promoted to be a cardinal-bishop and appointed Bishop of Palestrina.

O'Reilly, o-rī'le, (ALEXANDER,) a Spanish general, of Irish descent, born near Chinchilla in 1725. He fought for the French at Minden (1759) and Corbach, (1760,) soon after which he returned to the Spanish service. He took possession of Louisiana in 1768, and afterwards commanded an expedition against Algiers. Died in 1794.

See BOURGOING, "Tableau de l'Espagne moderne."

O'Reilly, o-rī'le, (ANDREW,) a general, born in Ireland in 1740. He entered the Austrian service, and fought against the French in many campaigns. He commanded a corps at Austerlitz, (1805.) Died in 1832.

O'Reilly, (BERNARD,) D.D., a bishop, born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1803. He came in 1825 to America, studied at Montreal and Baltimore, and in 1831 took priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church. In 1847 he became Vicar-General of the diocese of Buffalo. In 1850 he was consecrated as Bishop of Hartford. He was lost at sea, on the steamer Pacific, in 1856.

O'Reilly, (JOHN BOYLE,) LL.D., an Irish-American poet and journalist, born at Castle Dowth, county of Meath, Ireland, June 25, 1844. In June, 1866, he was tried in Dublin, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years of penal servitude. In 1869 he escaped from West Australia to the United States, went to Boston, and became editor and joint proprietor of "The Pilot." His principal books are "Songs from the Southern Seas," (1872,) "Songs, Legends, and Ballads," (1876,) "Moondyne," (1877,) and "Statues in the Block," (1881.) Died August 10, 1890.

Orellana, o-rĕl-yä'nä, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated navigator, born at Truxillo, in Spain, in the sixteenth century. In 1531 he set sail with the brothers Pizarro for Peru Having heard from the natives of a country in the east producing gold, silver, and spices, he set out in 1540, in company with Gonsalez Pizarro, on an exploring expedition. After following the course of the Napo, a branch of the Marañon, for about two hundred leagues, their provisions failed, and Orellana was directed to proceed down the river, obtain supplies, and return immediately. Instead of this, he continued his course along the main stream, though suffering severely from famine and from the attacks of the Indians. In August, 1541, he reached the mouth of the Marañon, to which he gave the name of Amazon, from the warlike women whom he states he encountered on its shores. On his return to Spain he obtained from Charles V. letters patent for colonizing the country he had discovered; but soon after reaching the Amazon, in 1549, he was attacked with fever, and died in 1550.

See A. VON HUMBOLDT, "Voyages aux Régions équinoxiales du nouveau Continent."

Orelli, o-rel'lee, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a distinguished Swiss critic and scholar, born at Zurich in 1787. In 1819 he became professor of eloquence and hermeneutics in his native city. He published excellent editions of Cicero, (8 vols., 1826–37,) Horace, (2 vols., 1844,) Tacitus, (2 vols., 1846–48,) and other Roman classics. In conjunction with Baiter, he published an edition of Plato, (4 vols., 1839–41.) His "Onomasticon Tullianum," (3 vols., 1837,) containing a life of Cicero, a lexicon of proper names, several indexes, etc., is a work of great value for the history of the period in which Cicero lived. Died in 1849.

See "Lebensabriss von J. C. von Orelli," Zurich, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oresme, o'rĕm', (NICOLAS,) a learned French prelate, was a native of Normandy. He was appointed successively grand master of the College of Navarre, and Bishop of Lisieux, (1377.) He translated the "Ethics" and "Politics" of Aristotle into French, and published several scientific treatises. Died in 1382.

Oreste. See ORESTES.

O-res'tēs, [Gr. *Ὀρέστης*; Fr. ORESTE, o'rĕst',] a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, was an intimate friend of Pylades. The poets relate that he avenged the death of his father by killing his own mother and Ægisthus; that after this act he became insane, and was tormented by the Furies; that he consulted the oracle of Delphi, and was told that he might be relieved if he would go to Tauris and bring away the image of Diana; that he and Pylades went to Tauris, where they were taken captives, and would have been sacrificed, but they were saved by Iphigenia, who was a sister of Orestes and was the priestess of Diana at Tauris. With her aid, he succeeded in his enterprise, and afterwards became King of Mycenæ.

See EURIPIDES, "Orestes;" SOPHOCLES, "Electra;" ÆSCHYLUS, "Eumenides."

Orestes, [Fr. ORESTE, o'rest',] a Roman commander, who became secretary to Attila, King of the Huns, about 446. Having deposed the emperor Julius Nepos, (475 A.D.,) he assumed the chief power, as Regent of Italy, in the name of his infant son, Romulus Augustulus. Being besieged soon after in Pavía by Odoacer, he was made prisoner and put to death in August, 476 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Orfanel, OR-fä-nĕl', (JACINTO,) a Spanish missionary, born at Jana in 1578. He laboured in Japan about fifteen years, and wrote an account of the progress of Christianity in that country, (1633.) He was put to death by the Japanese in 1622.

Orfeo. See ORPHEUS.

Orffyré, OR'fe'rā', or **Orffyreus,** ORf-fe-rā'ŭs, (JOHANN ERNST ELIAS,) a German mechanician, born at Zittau in 1680. His proper name was BESSLER. Died in 1745.

Orfila, or'fe-lą, [Fr. pron. OR'fe'lä',] (MATHIEU JOSEPH BONAVENTURE,) an eminent physician and chemist, born at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, in 1787. Having been made a French citizen in 1818, he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1819. In 1823 he obtained the chair of chemistry in the same institution, which he continued to occupy for thirty years. He was created successively by Louis Philippe grand officer of the legion of honour, dean of the Medical Faculty, and member of the Council of Hospitals. Among his most important works are his "Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology," (1813; 4th edition, 2 vols., 1843,) "Elements of Chemistry applied to Medicine and the Arts," (2 vols., 1817–43,) "Treatise on Juridical Exhumations," (2 vols., 1830,) and "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," (4 vols., 1847.) Orfila was an accomplished and popular lecturer, and enjoyed the highest reputation as a writer on toxicology and legal medicine. He died in 1853, leaving large sums to the Academy of Medicine and the School of Pharmacy, for the promotion of science. He was the principal founder of the anatomical museum in Paris called the Musée Orfila.

See MENIÈRE, "Nécrologie: M. Orfila," 1853; SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxxxv., 1818, (Appendix.)

Orford, EARL OF. See WALPOLE, (ROBERT,) WALPOLE, (HORACE,) and RUSSELL, (EDWARD.)

Or-ġet'o-rix, a rich and powerful chief of the Helvetii, whose intrigues are recorded in Cæsar's "Commentaries," book i. He aspired to the sovereign power, and persuaded the Helvetii to emigrate to Gaul. A judicial process was instituted against him for his ambitious projects; but before the decision he died,—as was supposed, by his own hand,—about 62 B.C.

Oriani, o-re-ä′nee, (BARNABA,) an eminent Italian astronomer, born near Milan in 1752. Having visited London in 1786, he made the acquaintance of Herschel, with whom he afterwards maintained a regular correspondence. On his return, he assisted Reggio and De Cesaris in measuring an arc of the meridian and executing the triangulation for a new map of Italy. When the astronomer Piazzi, in 1801, discovered Ceres, which he mistook for a comet, Oriani, by calculating its orbit, recognized it as a planet; and he was the first to determine the orbit of Uranus. After Napoleon was crowned at Milan, he created Oriani a count, and senator of the kingdom of Italy, and one of the first members of the Italian Institute. Among his principal works are "Tables of Uranus," (1785,) "Theory of the Planet Mercury," (1798,) and "Spherical Trigonometry," (1806.) The last-named is esteemed one of the most admirable treatises of the kind. Oriani was a member of the Institute of France and the Royal Society of London. Died in 1832.

See A. GABBA, "Elogio di Oriani," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oribase. See ORIBASIUS.

Oribasius, or-e-bā′she-us, [Fr. ORIBASE, o′re′bäz′,] a celebrated physician, was a native of Sardis, in Lydia, or of Pergamus. He enjoyed the friendship of the emperor Julian, who made him his physician and in 361 A.D. appointed him quæstor of Constantinople. On the death of Julian, (363,) Oribasius was banished by Valentinian and Valens, but was recalled about 370 on account of his medical skill. Of his principal work, entitled "Medicinalia Collecta," (in seventy books,) less than half is extant. It was written at the request of the emperor, and, though principally a compilation from Galen and other physicians, contains some important original matter. It is also highly valued for its explanations of many passages in Galen's writings, and for the extracts it contains from works not extant. Oribasius was the first who described the salivary glands; he also advanced new ideas on dietetics and gymnastics. Died about 400 A.D.

See FREIND, "History of Physics;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oricellarius. See RUCELLAI.

Orichovius. See ORZECHOWSKI.

O′rĭ-ent, [Lat. ORIEN′TIUS,] SAINT, a Latin poet, who became Bishop of Auch (Augusta) about 410 A.D. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Commonitorium," which has been printed. Died in 439 A.D.

Oriente, do, do o-re-ĕn′tà, (FERNÃO ALVAREZ,) a Portuguese poet, born in Goa about 1550.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Orientius. See ORIENT.

Or′ĭ-gen, [Gr. Ὠριγένης; Lat. ORIG′ENES; Fr. ORIGÈNE, o′re′zhăn′,] one of the most remarkable, eloquent, and influential of the early Christian writers styled the Fathers, was born in Egypt about 186 A.D. He was the son of Leonides, a Christian martyr of Alexandria, and bore the additional name of ADAMANTIUS. He was a pupil of Clement of Alexandria, and became versed in grammar, rhetoric, logic, geometry, music, and philosophy. At the age of eighteen he was appointed by Bishop Demetrius to the office of catechist, the duties of which he performed with zeal and self-denial. He became very ascetic in his course of life, and mortified himself by a form of self-mutilation which he supposed to be recommended in Matthew xix. 12. Having learned the Hebrew language, he devoted himself to biblical studies. While passing through Palestine on a journey, about 228 or 230, he was ordained a presbyter at Cæsarea. This is said to have aroused the jealousy of Demetrius, Bishop of Alexandria, who excommunicated him and induced the Bishop of Rome and of other churches to concur in this sentence. In 231 Origen removed to Cæsarea, where he acquired a high reputation as a preacher and commentator on Scripture.

That he might be better qualified to make proselytes, he studied the Greek philosophy, of which he adopted the more noble and beautiful dogmas, and attempted to harmonize Platonism with Christianity. He made an innovation (which many think dangerous) in the mode of interpreting Scripture. His desire to find a mystical sense led him frequently into a neglect of the historical sense. In 235 he sought refuge from persecution in Cappadocia. He compiled about this time a valuable edition of the Old Testament, entitled "Hexapla," which exhibits in six columns the Hebrew text and various Greek versions. Fragments of the "Hexapla" have been preserved in the writings of the Fathers. He afterwards wrote an able defence of Christianity against Celsus, an Epicurean philosopher, which is still extant. Decius having renewed the persecution of the Christians in 250 A.D., Origen was imprisoned and subjected to torture, but survived, and was released a short time before his death, which occurred at Tyre in 253. The greater part of his numerous works are lost. His opinions gave rise to a great controversy long after his death. He held the doctrine of the universal restoration of sinners, and was charged with teaching the heretical notions which, after his time, prevailed under the name of Arianism. His defenders affirmed that the passages on which this charge was founded had been interpolated in his works. About the end of the fifth century, Origenism prevailed in Egypt and Syria; but it was condemned by the Council of Constantinople, in 553 A.D.

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" HUET, "Origeniana;" E. R. REDEPENNING, "Origenes, Darstellung seines Lebens und seiner Lehre," 2 vols., 1841–46; RINGBERG, "Vita Origenis Adamantii," 1792; KARSTEN, "Dissertatio de Origene," 1824; G. THOMASIUS, "Origenes Beitrag zur Dogmengeschichte," etc., 1837; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Origen, a Platonic philosopher, was a disciple and friend of Porphyry, and predecessor of Plotinus in the chair of philosophy. He lived in the first half of the third century.

Origène. See ORIGEN.

Origenes. See ORIGEN.

Origny, d', do′rĕn′ye′, (ABRAHAM JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French writer, born at Rheims in 1734. He published "Dictionnaire des Origines," (6 vols., 1776–78.) Died in 1798.

Origny, d', (PIERRE ADAM,) a French historian and antiquary, born at Rheims in 1697. His principal works are entitled "Ancient Egypt" and "Chronology of the Kings of the Egyptian Empire." Died in 1774.

O-rī′on, [Gr. Ὠρίων; It. ORIONE, o-re-o′nà,] a celebrated giant and hunter of classic mythology, was a son of Hyrieus. He loved Merope, a daughter of Œnopion, and once, when intoxicated, offered violence to her. Her father resented this act by depriving him of his eyes. He was befriended by Vulcan, was guided by Cedalion to the Sun-God, and recovered his sight. He was killed by Diana, whose motive is variously represented, and was placed among the stars. According to one legend, Diana loved him, and wished to marry him, against the will of Apollo, who one day questioned her ability to hit a distant object on the sea. She discharged a shaft and pierced the mark, which proved to be the head of Orion, who was swimming or wading in the sea.

Orion, a Greek grammarian of Thebes, in Egypt, lived about 450 A.D. He composed a "Lexicon Etymologicum," which was published by Sturz in 1820.

Orlandi, or-län′dee, (PELLEGRINO ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1660. He published a "Dictionary of Artists," (1704,) and a "History of Bolognese Writers," (1714.) Died in 1727.

Orlandin. See ORLANDINI.

Orlandini, OR-län-dee′nee, or **Orlandin,** OR-län-deen′, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Florence in 1554. He wrote a Life of Loyola, entitled "Historia Societatis Jesu Pars I., sive Ignatius," (1615.) Died at Rome in 1606.

Orlando di Lasso. See LASSO, DI.

Orlandus Lassus. See LASSO, DI.

Orlay, van, (BERNARD.) See ORLEY.

Orleans, (CHARLES,) DUKE OF. See CHARLES D'ORLÉANS.

Or′le-anz, DUKE OF, [Fr. DUC D'ORLÉANS, dük dOR′lä′ôN′,] (FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS CHARLES HENRI,) a French prince-royal, born at Palermo in 1810, was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. He was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and in 1832 received a medal for his services to patients who had the cholera in the hospital. In 1837 he married Helena

of Mecklenburg. He served with the rank of general in Algeria in several campaigns between 1835 and 1840. He was thrown from his carriage and killed, near Neuilly, in July, 1842. He left two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duc de Chartres.

See ADRIEN PASCAL, "Vie militaire, politique et privée du Duc d'Orléans," 1842; JULES JANIN, "Le Prince royal," 1842; LINDALL, "Biographie du Duc d'Orléans," 1842; J. MENDELSSOHN, "Ferdinand Philipp Herzog von Orléans," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orleans, MAID OF. See JOAN OF ARC.

Orléans, d', (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE DE FRANCE,) DUC, a younger son of Henry IV. and Marie de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1608. He was created Duc d'Orléans in 1626, and married Mademoiselle de Montpensier. In 1630 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He quarrelled with Richelieu, by whom, according to Voltaire, he was persecuted. In 1632 he raised an army against the king, Louis XIII., and was supported by the Duke of Montmorency. The latter having been defeated in battle, Gaston made peace with the court, and was pardoned; but, when he learned that Montmorency was punished with death, he left France in anger. In 1642 he engaged in a conspiracy with Cinq-Mars and others against Richelieu, who detected the plot and induced Gaston to betray his accomplices or give evidence against them. At the death of Louis XIII., (1643,) Gaston was appointed lieutenant-general, and he commanded in several campaigns against the Spaniards. He took Gravelines in 1644, and Courtrai in 1646. In the civil war of the Fronde (1648–52) he displayed his usual inconstancy, and supported both sides by turns. He died, without male issue, in 1660.

See RETZ, "Mémoires;" RICHELIEU, "Mémoires."

Orléans, d', (HÉLÈNE LOUISE ÉLISABETH,) DUCHESSE born at Ludwigslust in 1814, was a daughter of Frederick Lewis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She married the prince-royal of France in 1837. After the abdication of Louis Philippe, February, 1848, she presented herself, with her minor son, the Count of Paris, before the Chamber of Deputies, and made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the regency. She died at Richmond, in England, in 1858.

See "La Vie de la Duchesse d'Orléans," (anonymous,) Paris 1858.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS.) See D'ORLÉANS.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS,) DUC, the second son of Charles V. of France, and the head of the first house of Orléans, was born in 1371. He married Valentina Visconti, a daughter of the Duke of Milan. After his brother, Charles VI., was rendered by insanity incapable of reigning, the kingdom was divided into two factions, of which the Duke of Orléans and the Duke of Burgundy were the rival chiefs. In 1407 the former was assassinated in Paris by Jean Sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy. A civil war followed between the Burgundians and Armagnacs, the latter of whom were partisans of the house of Orléans. Louis of Orléans left two sons, Charles and Jean. (See CHARLES D'ORLÉANS, and DUNOIS.) LOUIS, third Duke of Orléans, the son of Charles just named, became king, as Louis XII.

See ANSELME, "Histoire généalogique de la Maison de France aux Ducs d'Orléans."

Orléans, d', (LOUIS,) DUC, a son of Philippe, (1674–1723,) noticed below, was born in 1703, and was noted for his Christian virtues. He retired to a monastery in 1742, devoted much time to literature, and died in 1752, leaving his title to his son, noticed in the next article.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) DUC, a grandson of the regent d'Orléans, and son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1725. He was the grandfather of Louis Philippe, King of the French. He served with distinction at Dettingen in 1743, was made lieutenant-general in 1744, and fought at Fontenoy and at Hastenbeck in 1757. He died in 1785, leaving a son, Louis Philippe Joseph, surnamed Égalité.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH,) DUC, surnamed ÉGALITÉ, born at Saint-Cloud in 1747, was the son of the preceding, and was the first prince of the blood. He was styled the Duc de Chartres during the life of his father, and married the daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. His fortune was immense. He courted popularity with success, and became alienated from the royal family, who appear to have treated him ill. He signalized his courage in a sea-fight against the English near Ushant in 1778. His Palais Royal in Paris became the focus of the ideas which caused the Revolution, and he came to be regarded as the chief of the popular party. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, and, with the minority of the noblesse, joined the *Tiers-État.* The insurgents of July assumed the colours of his livery,—red, white, and blue. Some historians affirm that he instigated the attacks on the royal palace, and aspired to the throne. Lamartine defends him from this charge, but admits that he remains an enigma to posterity. "Through lack of audacity or of ambition," says he, "the Duke of Orléans never took the attitude of the rôle that opinion assigned to him. He respected or he despised the throne. Either of these sentiments exalts him in the eyes of history." His popularity declined. Wishing to be reconciled to the king, he went to court in 1791, but was insulted by the courtiers. He then allied himself with Danton for the subversion of the monarchy, renounced his title, assumed the name of ÉGALITÉ, and voted for the death of the king. By order of the Convention, he was imprisoned at Marseilles in April, 1793, and in November of that year he was executed at Paris by the Jacobins, apparently without any just grounds. His son, Louis Philippe, became King of the French.

See A. DUCOIN, "Études révolutionnaires: Philippe d'Orléans Égalité," 1845; F. BACKHAUS, "Ludwig Philipp Joseph Orleans," etc., 1843; W. COOKE TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the House of Orleans," 1849; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" BASCHET "Histoire de Philippe Égalité."

Orléans, d', (MARIE.) See MARIE D'ORLÉANS.

Orléans, d', (PHILIPPE,) DUC, the founder of the present house of Orléans, was born in 1640. He was the only brother of Louis XIV., and a nephew of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, whose title he received in 1660. He married Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. of England, in 1661. In 1672 he joined the army, and distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Dutch. He defeated the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) at the battle of Cassel, in 1677. His daughter Marie Louise became the queen of Charles II. of Spain. He died in 1701, leaving his title to his son, Philippe, Regent of France.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" W. COOKE TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the House of Orleans," 3 vols., 1849.

Orléans, d', (PHILIPPE,) DUC, Regent of France, a son of the preceding, was born at Saint-Cloud in 1674. He received at his birth the title of Duc de Chartres. He was endowed with superior talents, and made much progress in learning; but his heart was corrupted by his tutor, the Abbé Dubois. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, and displayed courage and skill at Steenkerke and Neerwinden. In 1706 he was appointed commander of the army of Italy, and was defeated at Turin by Prince Eugene. He had better success in Spain in 1707 and 1708. At the death of Louis XIV., in 1715, the Duke of Orléans became regent, with nearly absolute power, and in many respects reversed the policy of the government. His regency, though less despotic than the reign of Louis XIV., was a period of great profligacy in politics and morals. (See LOUIS XV.) The regent himself set the example of irreligion and licentiousness. He died in December 1723.

See L. B. NEEL, "Histoire de Louis, Duc d'Orléans," 1753; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" LA MOTTE, "Vie du Duc d'Orléans," 1737; MARMONTEL, "Histoire de la Régence," 1805; CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de Philippe d'Orléans, Régent de France," 2 vols., 1838; LEMONTEY, "Histoire de la Régence," 2 vols., 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orléans, d', (PIERRE JOSEPH.) See DORLÉANS.

Orley or **Orlay, van,** vän or'lī, (BERNARD,) also called BARENT OF BRUSSELS, an eminent Flemish painter, born in 1490. He studied at Rome under Raphael, in several of whose works he had a part. On his return to Brussels he was employed by Charles V. to execute a number of models for tapestry, which were chiefly hunting-scenes and landscapes of remarkable beauty. Among his best historical pieces are a "Holy Family,"

a "Last Judgment," and "The Saviour Lamented by his Friends." Died about 1560.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; MICHIELS, "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande," 1845; WEVERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Orley or **Orlay, van,** (RICHARD,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1652, was also an engraver. His design is said to be correct. Died at Brussels in 1732. His brother JAN, born about 1656, was a historical painter and engraver.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** OR-lof′, (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a Russian admiral, born about 1736. He was remarkable for his large stature, personal strength, and audacity. In 1762 he was an accomplice in the conspiracy which made Catherine autocrat of Russia in place of her husband, Peter III., whom he strangled with his own hands. He became an admiral, though he had not served in the marine, and commanded a naval expedition sent against the Turks, who were defeated by the Russians at Chesmé in 1770. It is said that he ordered a Russian frigate to be blown up in 1772, merely to furnish a model to the painter, Hackert, whom he employed to paint the battle of Chesmé. He died in 1808.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a famous Russian diplomatist and general, born in 1787, was a son of Feodor, noticed below. He entered the army in his youth, and served as adjutant to the grand duke Constantine in the war against Bonaparte. In 1825 he commanded a regiment of guards in the capital, and gained the favour of the Czar Nicholas by his zeal and efficiency in suppressing a great revolt of the troops. He was created a count, and received a high command in the army. In 1829 he negotiated the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was appointed commander of the army sent in 1833 to aid the Sultan against the Viceroy of Egypt, and negotiated the treaty of Unkiar-Skelesi. He was the intimate companion of Nicholas in his journey to England, Italy, and other countries. In 1856 he was the representative of Russia at the Congress of Paris, and signed a treaty of peace with France and England. He became in 1856 president of the Grand Council of the empire and ministry,—the highest functionary of Russia. Died in May, 1861. He left one son.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (FEODOR,) a Russian officer, born in 1741, was a brother of Alexis first above noticed, and father of the preceding. He distinguished himself in the war against the Turks, from whom he took Navarino in 1770, and afterwards rose to the rank of general-in-chief. Died in 1796.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (GREGORY,) a Russian courtier and general, born about 1734, was a brother of Alexis first above noticed. He served in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and was one of the principal actors in the revolution which raised Catherine II. to the throne in July, 1762. About that time he became the favourite paramour of Catherine, and was appointed grand master of the artillery. It is stated that she proposed a secret marriage with him, but his ambition to reign with her as her acknowledged consort induced him to decline the offer. She was offended by this refusal, and supplied his place by a new favourite about 1772. Died in 1783.

See FREUDENREICH, "Die Familie Orloff als Mörder der Russischen Kaiser," 1832.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (GREGORY,) COUNT, born in 1777, was a nephew of Alexis first above noticed. He lived many years in Paris and Italy. He published, in French, "Travels in Part of France," (1824,) and "Memoirs, Historical, Political, and Literary, of the Kingdom of Naples." Died in 1826.

Orlof, (MICHAEL,) born in 1785, was a son of Feodor, noticed above. He served in several campaigns against Bonaparte, and in 1814 was one of the allied generals who received the capitulation of Paris. Having taken part in the secret associations formed in the Russian army in the latter part of Alexander's reign, he was disgraced in 1825, and passed the rest of his life in a private station. Died in 1841.

Orlofski, Orlovski, or **Orlowski,** OR-lof′skee, (BORIS IVANOVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in 1793, was sent by the government in 1822 to Italy, where he studied under Thorwaldsen. Among his master-pieces are a statue of "Paris with the Apple," (of Discord,) and a colossal bust of the emperor Alexander I. Died in 1837.

Orlov. See ORLOF.

Orlow. See ORLOF.

Orme, orm, (ROBERT,) a distinguished historian, of English extraction, born in 1728 at Anjengo, in Hindostan. He was appointed in 1754 a member of the Council at Fort Saint George, and was afterwards made a commissary and accountant-general. In this capacity he contributed greatly to establish British power in India, and on his recommendation the celebrated Clive obtained the military command in that country. He became historiographer to the East India Company, and in 1778 published his "History of the Military Transactions of the British in Hindostan." He also wrote "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas," (1782.) Died in 1801.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1807.

Orme, orm, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish minister and biographer, born at Falkirk about 1787. He published a "Life of John Owen, D.D.," (1820,) "Bibliotheca Biblica," a select list of books on sacred literature, etc., (1824,) which is highly esteemed, and a "Life of Richard Baxter," (1830.) Died in 1830.

Ormea, d', dor-mā′â, (CARLO FRANCESCO VINCENZO **Ferrero**—fĕr-rā′ro,) MARQUIS, an Italian statesman, born at Mondovì. He was the chief minister of Charles Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, from 1730 until his death. Died in 1745.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Ormesson, d', dor′mȩ̀′sôn′, (HENRI FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LE FÈVRE,) a French financier, born in 1751. He was appointed controller-general of the finances in 1783, and removed a few months later. He was very incompetent for that office. Died in 1807.

Ormesson, d', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LE FÈVRE,) a French judge, born in 1718, was a son of the preceding, and a nephew of Chancellor d'Aguesseau. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1788. Died in 1789.

Or′mond, (JAMES BUTLER,) first DUKE OF, an eminent statesman, born of an ancient Irish family in London in 1610, was the eldest son of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles. On the death of his grandfather, in 1632, he succeeded him as Earl of Ormond. The next year he went to Ireland, and became the friend and confidential adviser of the Earl of Strafford. In 1641 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army designed to suppress the Irish rebellion. He showed himself an able general, and defeated the rebels at Kilrush and Ross. He adhered constantly to the king during the civil war, and in 1644 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, then a prey to fierce factions. He was compelled to surrender Dublin to the English Parliament in 1647, and retired to France.

Ormond was a favoured companion and adviser of Charles II. in his exile, and soon after his restoration he was created Duke of Ormond. In 1662 he was again chosen lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he governed with wisdom until 1668. In 1670 he was seized in London by a ruffian named Blood, who bound him and designed to hang him at Tyburn; but the duke was rescued by his servants. He died in 1688. He had a son who was Earl of Ossory, and a daughter who was married to the Earl of Chesterfield. "His claims on the royal gratitude," says Macaulay, "were superior to those of any other subject."

See THOMAS CARTE, "History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormond," 3 vols., 1736; HUME, "History of England;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Ormond, (JAMES BUTLER,) second DUKE OF, born in Dublin in 1665, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of the Earl of Ossory. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1688, and in the same year joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, who afterwards treated him with favour and confidence. He commanded the Life Guards at the battle of the Boyne, (1690,) and fought

several ensuing campaigns in Flanders. From 1703 to 1706 he was Viceroy of Ireland, and in 1712 was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in place of Marlborough. In compliance with secret orders from the ministry, he declined to co-operate with the allies against the French in Flanders. For this offence he was impeached by the Whigs in 1715, and, having escaped to France, was attainted. He then became a partisan of the Pretender, and obtained command of an armament which Spain sent against England, and which was dispersed by a storm. He died in exile in 1745.

Ormuzd, or'mŭzd or or'mōōzd, [Gr. *Ὡρομάσδης ;* Lat. OROMAS'DES, the AHURA-MAZDA of the Zend-Avesta,] written also **Ormusd** and **Hormuzd**, in the religion of the ancient Persians, the principle of light, purity, truth, and goodness, as opposed to Ahriman, (âh'remăn',) [in Latin, Arima'nes or Arima'nius,] the principle of evil and darkness. Ormuzd was considered to be the creator of whatever was good or beautiful in the universe. He not only created the world of light, including the firmament and all the heavenly luminaries, but also various orders of celestial or angelic beings, among which were the Amshaspands, presiding over the various kingdoms of the universe: one, for example, is the king of light, another the spirit of fire and of life; after these are the king of metals, the king of the seasons, and, lastly, the creator and protector of trees, flocks, and herds. Among the Amshaspands is reckoned also Sapandomad, the daughter of Ormuzd, and the mother of the human race. The next order of beings are the Izeds, who have charge of particular portions of nature. Some of these are male and some female. Of the Izeds, the most worthy of mention is Mithra or Mithras, the god of day, who presides over the light which mortals enjoy on earth. He is often identified with the sun; but he is more properly regarded as a being distinct and separate from the latter. Below the Izeds are the Fervers, who may be regarded as the original patterns or prototypes of all inferior beings. They are emanations from the essence of Ormuzd. According to Zoroaster, an incomprehensible being named Zeruane- (or Zervane-) Akerene (or "time without bounds") created both Ormuzd and Ahriman. The latter was originally pure, but, becoming envious of Ormuzd, he created orders of evil beings (Devs, or demons) corresponding to the celestial orders of Ormuzd. And in every part of the universe, even to the minutest particle of matter, the principle of Evil opposes the principle of Good. But after a certain period the power of Ahriman will be utterly overthrown, and all evil will come to an end. Some say Ahriman will be destroyed; others, that he will continue to exist, without the power to do evil.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book ii.

Ornano, d', dor-nâ'no, called SAMPIERRO, (sâm-peĕr'ro,) a general, born in Italy in 1497, entered the French army in 1533. In 1553 he defeated the Genoese in Corsica, which was annexed to France in 1557. Henry II. having restored it to the Genoese about 1560, D'Ornano invaded that island in 1564 and conquered part of it. He was assassinated in 1567.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ornano, d', (ALPHONSE,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1548. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars of France, and afterwards rendered military services to Henry IV., who raised him to the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1610. His son, JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1583, became a marshal of France. He was imprisoned by Richelieu, and died in prison in 1626.

See DE THOU, "Mémoires."

Ornano, d', (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Ajaccio in 1784. His mother was Isabelle Bonaparte. He obtained the rank of colonel for his conduct at Jena, (1806,) and became a general of brigade in 1811. As a general of division, he distinguished himself at the battle of Borodino, (1812,) and commanded the cavalry of the guard at Dresden, Bautzen, and Leipsic, in 1813. He obtained the dignity of senator in 1852, and became a marshal of France in 1861. Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orobio, o-ro'be-o, (BALTASAR,) a learned Spanish Jew, was professor of philosophy at Salamanca. He was the author of a work entitled "Certamen Philosophicum," being a refutation of the doctrines of Spinoza. Died in 1687.

O-ro'dēs I., King of Parthia, a son of Phraates III., began to reign about 56 B.C. He is also styled ARSACES XIV. His dominions were invaded by the Roman general Crassus, who was defeated with great loss by the Parthians, near Carrhæ, in 53 B.C. About 40 B.C. he sent an army under his son Pacorus to fight against Mark Antony. (See PACORUS.)

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Antony;" SAINT-MARTIN, "Mémoires historiques, etc. sur l'Arménie."

Oromasdes. See ORMUZD.

Oronce. See FINE.

Orontius. See FINE.

Orose, (PAUL.) See OROSIUS PAULUS.

O-ro'sĭ-us Pau'lus, [Fr. PAUL OROSE, pōl o'roz',] a Latin historian and Christian presbyter, who lived about 410–30 A.D., was a native of Tarragona, in Spain. He was a friend of Saint Augustine and Saint Jerome, and in several theological treatises opposed the doctrines of Origen and Pelagius. His principal work is entitled "Historiarum Libri VII. adversos Paganos," being a defence of Christianity against pagan writers, who asserted that since the overthrow of the old religion the world had suffered greater calamities. This history, though deficient in accuracy, contains much important information, and quotes from various authors whose writings are not extant. Among the translations of this work is one made by Alfred, King of England.

See CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur:" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" MÖRNER, "De Orosii Vita," 1844.

Orphée. See ORPHEUS.

Orpheus, or'fūs or or'fe-us, [Gr. *Ὀρφεύς ;* Fr. ORPHÉE, or'fā'; It. ORFEO, or-fā'o,] a mythical or semi-fabulous personage, who was celebrated in the legends of the ancient Greeks as a poet, musician, and inventor. His name does not occur in the poems of Homer or Hesiod, but is mentioned by Ibycus, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Plato refers to Orpheus and his works, calls him the son of Œagrus, and ascribes to him the origin of religious mysteries. He is supposed to have lived in Thrace not long before the Trojan war, or about 1200 B.C. According to tradition, Apollo presented him with a lyre, with which he enchanted wild beasts, trees, etc., lulled asleep the dragon that guarded the golden fleece, and rendered other important services in the Argonautic expedition. Virgil has commemorated in an admirable episode of his "Georgics" (book iv.) the descent of Orpheus to the infernal regions after his lost Eurydice. (See EURYDICE.) The poets relate that he was torn in pieces by Thracian women in their Bacchanalian orgies, because he neglected their sex or treated their charms with contempt.

See TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen: oder Leben und Systeme des Orpheus," etc., 1780; GROTE, "History of Greece;" ULRICI, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Orr, (JAMES L.,) an American lawyer and politician, born at Craytonville, South Carolina, in 1822. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1848 to 1860. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats in December, 1857. In the Convention of South Carolina held December, 1860, he voted for secession. He was one of three commissioners sent by South Carolina to Washington to negotiate in the winter of 1860–61. In 1862 he was elected a Senator of the Confederate States, and in 1865 Governor of South Carolina. Died May 5, 1873.

Orrente, or-rĕn'tà, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter, born in Murcia about 1550. Among his finest productions are a "Saint Sebastian" and a "Nativity." Died in 1644.

Orrery, EARL OF. See BOYLE, (ROBERT,) and BOYLE, (CHARLES.)

Orrizonte. See BLOEMEN, VAN, (JOHN FRANCIS.)

Orry, o're', (PHILIBERT,) Count de Vignori, a French financier, born at Troyes in 1689. He was controller-general of the finances from 1730 to 1745. Died in 1747.

Orsato, OR-sâ'to, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian antiquary and physician, born at Padua in 1673; died in 1720.

Orsato, [Lat. URSA'TUS.] (SERTORIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Padua in 1617. He published, among other treatises, "De Notis Romanorum Commentarius," (1672,) or an explanation of the abbreviations used by the Romans, and a "History of Padua," (1678.) The former work is highly esteemed by antiquaries. Died in 1678.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Orsay, d', dor'sȧ', [Fr. pron. dor'sȧ',] (ALFRED GUILLAUME GABRIEL,) COUNT, an artist and leader of fashion, distinguished for his rare accomplishments and his fascinating manners, was born in France in 1798. He married in 1827 Lord Blessington's daughter, from whom he separated a few years later. He became an intimate friend of Lady Blessington, in whose house he lived many years, (in London.) His wit, his amiable temper, and his brilliant personal qualities rendered him a general favourite. Among his friends were Lord Byron, (of whom he produced a good portrait,) Sir Edward Bulwer, and Napoleon III. Died in 1852.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1852; DR. R. R. MADDEN, "Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," 3 vols., London, 1855.

Orseolo, OR-sȧ-o'lo, or **Urseolo,** OOR-sȧ-o'lo, (OTTO,) Doge of Venice, was a son of Piero II., noticed below. He was elected doge in 1009, and was banished in 1026. Died in 1032.

Orseolo or **Urseolo,** (PIERO I.,) was elected Doge of Venice in 976. He gained a victory over the Saracens in Apulia, and established a regular financial system. Died in 987.

Orseolo or **Urseolo,** (PIERO II.,) an able Venetian commander, a son of the preceding, became Doge of Venice in 991. He conquered Dalmatia, and annexed it to the republic. Died in 1009.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Orsi, OR'see, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE,) MARQUIS, an Italian author, born at Bologna in 1652, wrote verses and several prose works, among which is "De Moralibus Criticæ Regulis Monita," (1706.) Died in 1733.

Orsi, (GIUSEPPE AGOSTINO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1692. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Centuries of the Church." (20 vols., 1746 *et seq.*) Died in 1761.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Orsi, (LELIO, or LELIO **da Novellara**—dȧ no-vel-lȧ'rȧ,) an Italian painter, born in Lombardy in 1511. His copy of Correggio's "Night" is greatly admired. Died in 1587.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Orsini, OR-see'nee, the name of an illustrious and powerful Italian family, which for many years was hostile to the house of Colonna. GIOVANNI GAETANI ORSINI was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. In 1503 FRANCESCO and PAOLO ORSINI were assassinated by order of Cæsar Borgia, and about the same time Cardinal Orsini was poisoned at Rome by Pope Alexander VI.

Orsini, (FELICE,) an Italian revolutionist, born at Meldola in 1819. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, after which he continued to conspire against the government. He was confined in prison at Mantua about 1854, but escaped in 1856 and went to England. He was the chief of a band of conspirators who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III. in January, 1858, by bombs or explosive apparatus. He was executed in March, 1858.

Orsini, (FULVIO.) See URSINUS FULVIUS.

Orsini, POPE. See BENEDICT XIII.

Örsted. See OERSTED.

Orta, (GARCIA DA.) See HORTO.

Ortega, OR-tȧ'gȧ, (CASIMIR GOMEZ,) a Spanish botanist, born at Madrid in 1730. He published an "Elemental Course of Botany," and other treatises of the kind. The name of Ortegia has been given to a genus of plants. Died in 1810.

Ortelius, van, vȧn or-tā'le-ŭs, **Ortel,** or **Oertel,** ÖR'tel, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent geographer and mathematician, apparently of German extraction, was born at Antwerp in 1527. After travelling in England and on the continent, he published in 1570 his "Universal Geography," ("Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,") and in 1575 was appointed geographer to Philip II. He was an intimate friend of Mercator, Justus Lipsius, and other eminent men of the time. Besides the above-mentioned work, which is still highly valued, and which obtained for its author the name of the "Ptolemy of his age," Oertel wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1598.

See F. SWEERT, "Insignium ejus Ævi Poetarum Lacrymæ in Obitum A. Ortelii," 1601.

Ortigue, d', dor'tèg', (JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French journalist and writer on music, born at Cavaillon in 1802. He became professor *de chant* at the Collége Henri IV., Paris, in 1839. Died November 20, 1866.

Ortigue, d', (PIERRE,) a French novelist, born at Apt in 1610. He wrote several novels, and "The Art of Pleasing in Conversation," (1688.) Died in 1693.

Ortiz, OR-tēth', (ALONZO,) a Spanish historian and theologian, born at Toledo, lived in the early part of the sixteenth century.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Ortolan, OR'to'lŏn', (JOSEPH LOUIS ELZÉAR,) a French jurist, born at Toulon (Var) in 1802. He published in 1827 his principal work, a "Historical Explication of the Institutes of Justinian," (3 vols.,) which is considered classic. Died in 1873.

Or'ṭon, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American geologist, born at Delhi, New York, March 9, 1829, graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1848, studied at the Lane and Andover Theological Seminaries and at the Lawrence Scientific School, was professor of natural science in the New York State Normal School, Albany, 1856–59, in Antioch College, 1865–69, president of Antioch College, 1872–73, president of the Ohio State University, 1873–81, and in 1881 became State geologist of Ohio and professor of geology in the State University. He is author of volume v. of the "Geology of Ohio," and of five "Reports" on the State survey.

Orton, (JAMES,) an American scientist, born at Seneca Falls, New York, April 21, 1830. He graduated at Williams College in 1855, and, after studying at Andover Theological Seminary, was in 1860 ordained a Congregationalist clergyman. In 1867 he headed a party of students from Williams College in a South American exploring expedition. In 1869 he was appointed professor of natural history in Vassar College. In 1873 he went upon another South American expedition, and died on Lake Titicaca, September 24, 1877. Among his books are "Proverbialist and Poet," (1852,) "The Andes and the Amazons," (1870,) "Underground Treasures," (1872,) "The Liberal Education of Women," (1873,) "Comparative Zoology," (1875,) etc.

Or'ṭon, (JOB,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Shrewsbury in 1717. He preached at Shrewsbury about twenty-four years, and removed to Kidderminster about 1766. He wrote "Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge," "Sacramental Meditations," and other religious works. Died in 1783.

Orton, (REGINALD,) an English surgeon and medical writer, born in 1810. He practised at Sunderland, where he died in September, 1862.

Orts, ORTS, (CHARLES,) a Belgian politician, (Liberal,) born at Brussels about 1815; died November 4, 1880.

Orus. See HORUS.

Orville, d', dor'vèl', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a distinguished critic and scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1696, was descended from a French family. After having visited England, Italy, and Paris, where he acquired the friendship of Bentley, Muratori, Montfaucon, and other eminent men, he became professor of humanities at Amsterdam about 1730. He published a number of valuable criticisms on the classics, and a "Dissertation on the Inscriptions of Delos," which is particularly esteemed. Died in 1751.

Orvilliers, d', dor'vè'ye-ȧ', (LOUIS GUILLOUET,) COUNT, a French admiral, was born at Moulins in 1708. He commanded a large fleet which fought an indecisive battle against the English under Keppel, near Ushant, in 1778. Died after 1791.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Orzechowski, OR-zȧ-kov'skee, [Lat. ORICHO'VIUS,] (STANISLAUS,) a Polish orator and historian, born in

1513, studied theology under Luther at Wittenberg. He wrote, besides other works, "Annals of Poland from the Death of Sigismund," ("Annales Poloniæ," etc., 1611.) Died in 1567.

Os, van, vän oss, (JAN,) a Dutch artist, born at Middelharnis in 1744, excelled as a fruit- and flower-painter. He was regarded as the most successful imitator of Van Huysum. Died in 1808. His son PIETER GERARDUS, born at the Hague in 1776, painted landscapes with animals of various kinds, which are esteemed masterpieces. Died in 1839. GEORG JACOB JAN, younger brother of Pieter, was born in 1782, and gained a high reputation as a flower-painter. He visited France in 1812, where he painted for the porcelain-manufactory at Sèvres. In 1850 one of his flower-pieces sold at Amsterdam for four thousand five hundred florins.

Osaibia, o-sī'be-â, or, more fully, **Ibn-Abî-Osaibia,** ĭb'n â'bee o-sī'be-â, written also **Osaiba,** an Arabian physician, born in 1203. He practised at Sarchad, in Syria, and wrote "Fontes Relationum de Classibus Medicorum," which contains biographical notices of many ancient physicians, and is highly commended. Died in 1269.

Osann, o-zän', (EMIL,) a German physician, born at Weimar in 1787, was a relative of the celebrated Hufeland. After filling various professorships, he became in 1838 privy councillor of medicine at Berlin. He wrote several treatises on mineral waters. Died in 1842.

Osann, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Weimar in 1794. In 1825 he became professor of ancient literature at Giessen. Among his most important works we may name his "Contributions to the History of Greek and Roman Literature," (2 vols., 1835–39.) Died in 1858.

Osbeck, os'bĕk, (PETER,) a Swedish naturalist and traveller, born near Gottemburg in 1723. He published a "Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies," (1757,) which is a work of merit. Died in 1805.

Os'born, (JOHN,) an American physician, born in 1766. He was professor of medicine in the city of New York. Died in 1819.

Osborn, (SELLECK,) an American poet and journalist, born in Connecticut in 1783; died in 1826.

Os'born, (SHERARD,) CAPTAIN, a British naval officer and writer, born about 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin." Died May 6, 1875.

Osborne, oz'burn, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, born in Bedfordshire about 1589, was an adherent of Cromwell in the civil war. His "Advice to a Son," published in 1659, was very popular at the time. He also wrote several historical and biographical works. Died in 1659.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Osborne, oz'burn, (GEORGE,) a composer and pianist, born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1806.

Osborne, (RALPH BERNAL,) an English Liberal member of Parliament, noted for his wit. He entered the House of Commons in 1841, and was returned for Middlesex in 1847, for Dover in 1857, for Liskeard in 1859, and for Waterford in 1870. Died January 4, 1882.

Osborne, (Sir THOMAS.) See DANBY, EARL OF.

Os'car or **Os'kar I.,** King of Sweden, born in Paris in 1799, was the son of General Bernadotte, (Carl XIV. of Sweden.) He married Josephine, a daughter of Eugène de Beauharnais, in 1823, and acted as regent during the illness of his father in 1828. He succeeded his father in March, 1844. His reign was pacific. Died in 1859.

See G. H. MELLIN, "Oscar I. Historia," 1844; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, a son of Oscar I., was born January 21, 1829. In 1872 he succeeded his brother, Charles XV. His queen, Sophia Wilhelmina Marianna Henrietta, is a daughter of William, Duke of Nassau. The king has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, and has written a "Life of Charles XII.," and "Poems and Leaflets," (1880.)

Os-çe-o'la or **As-se-hō'lar Nik-kan-o'chee,** sometimes written **Oceola,** an Indian chief of the Seminoles, born in Florida in 1803. His wife having been claimed as a slave, and carried off by order of a slaveholder, in 1835, Osceola declared war against the whites, and, after fighting two years with varying success, was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Moultrie, where he died in 1837.

See a "Narrative of the Early Days, etc. of Osceola Nikkanochee," by his guardian.

Osculati, os-koo-lä'tee, (GAETANO,) an Italian naturalist and traveller, born at Vedano, in Lombardy, in 1808. He visited many countries of Asia, Africa, and South America, between 1830 and 1848. He published a work called "Exploration of the Equatorial Region near the Napo," (1854.)

Osée, the French for HOSEA, which see.

Oserof, Oserov, or **Oserow,** o'sĕr-of', (VLADISLAF ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian dramatist, born in 1770. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Polixena," "Fingal," and "The Death of Olga." He also published a collection of lyric poems. Died in 1816.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Os'good, (DAVID,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1747, settled as pastor at Medford, where he preached many years. Died in 1822.

Osgood, (EMMA ALINE,) an American singer, born in Boston about 1852. She married Dr. Osgood, a physician. Since 1875 she has principally lived in England, where she acquired great fame as an oratorio-singer.

Osgood, (FRANCES SARGENT,) an American poetess, born at Boston about 1812. At an early age she contributed a number of poems to the "Juvenile Miscellany," edited by Mrs. L. M. Child, and subsequently wrote for the "Ladies' Magazine." She was married in 1835 to Mr. S. S. Osgood, a distinguished artist. While residing with her husband in London, she published a collection of poems entitled "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England," which were favourably received. After her return she edited the souvenirs entitled "The Floral Offering" and "The Poetry of Flowers." Died in 1850.

Osgood, (KATE PUTNAM,) an American poetess, born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1840. Among the poems she has contributed to magazines is the well-known "Driving Home the Cows."

Osgood, (SAMUEL,) born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1748, was elected to Congress in 1781. He was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, (1785,) postmaster-general, (1789,) and naval officer for the port of New York, (1803.) Died in 1813.

Osgood, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American critic and divine, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812, became pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) New York, in 1849. He published "Studies in Christian Biography," (1851,) "God with Men," (1854,) and "Milestones in our Life-Journey," (1855.) He also made translations from the German, and contributed to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and "Bibliotheca Sacra." In 1870 he left the Unitarians and became an Episcopalian clergyman. Died April 14, 1880.

O'Shaughnessy, o-shaw'nĕs-sē, (ARTHUR WILLIAM EDGAR,) a British poet, born in London, March 14, 1846. For a large part of his short life he was employed as a naturalist in the British Museum. His wife, Eleanor, (a sister of Philip B. Marston,) was known as a writer. His principal works are "An Epic of Women," etc., (1870,) "Lays of France," (1872,) "Music and Moonlight," (poems, 1874,) "Fayland," (prose, 1876,) "Creation," (1878,) "Songs of a Worker," (1881,) etc. Died in London, January 30, 1881.

Osiander, o-ze-än'dẽr, (ANDREAS,) originally **Hosemann,** a German theologian, and one of the first scholars of his time, was born near Nuremberg in 1498. He was a devoted adherent of Luther, and was present at the Conference of Marburg in 1529, and at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. He became subsequently professor of theology in the University of Königsberg. About 1549 he engaged in a controversy on the nature of repentance and other points of doctrine with Martin Chemnitz and Melanchthon. He died in 1552, leaving a number of theological and controversial treatises.

See WILKEN, "Andreas Osianders Leben," 1844; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum."

Osiander, (ANDREAS,) a son of Lucas, noticed below, was born in 1562. He was chancellor of the University of Tübingen, and wrote several works on theology. Died in 1617.

Osiander, (JOHANN ADAM,) born at Tübingen in 1626, was professor of theology in that city. He wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, (1676–78,) and on other books of Scripture. Died in 1697.

Osiander, (JOHANN ADAM,) a philologist, born at Tübingen in 1701, was a grandson of the preceding. Died in 1756.

Osiander, (LUCAS,) THE ELDER, a son of Andreas, (1498–1552,) was born at Nuremberg in 1534. He was appointed in 1567 court preacher to Duke Frederick of Würtemberg, and published several polemical treatises. Died in 1604.

Osiander, (LUCAS,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart about 1570. He became chancellor of the University of Tübingen. His writings are chiefly controversial. Died in 1638.

Osinski, o-sĕns'kee, (LEWIS,) a distinguished Polish poet and *littérateur*, born in 1775. He published in 1804 an excellent translation of Corneille's tragedies into Polish. Among his poems, which are highly esteemed, we may name the "Ode to Copernicus." Died in 1838.

Osio, o'se-o, [Lat. O'SIUS,] (FELICE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Milan in 1587, was professor of rhetoric in the University of Padua in 1621. He published, among other works, a "Eulogy of Illustrious Writers," and a number of "Orations." Died in 1631.

O-si'ris, [Gr. Ὄσιρις,] the god of the Nile, and one of the principal divinities of Egypt, was said to be the husband of Isis and father of Horus. He was regarded as the author of Egyptian civilization, and the first who taught the arts and sciences to that nation. Tradition adds that he visited and civilized India, Arabia, and other countries, and after his return was murdered by Typhon. He was worshipped under the form of the bull Apis, into which it was supposed his soul migrated when he was slain by Typhon. Osiris and Isis are to be regarded as different manifestations of one divine principle, the former representing the beneficent power of nature in activity, the latter in passivity, so that neither is complete without the other; and hence Osiris, according to some, represented the life-giving power of the sun, and Isis the fertility of the earth.

See PLUTARCH, "Treatise on Isis and Osiris;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825, book iii. chap. ii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.).

Osirtesen I., called also **Sesertesen** and **Usertesen,** an Egyptian king of the twelfth dynasty. He conquered Ethiopia, repelled the negroes and Asiatics, founded the great temple of Karnak, and, according to some authors, seems to have been one of the Pharaohs under whom Joseph was in power, his chief officer, Ameni, somewhat resembling that patriarch; but if Lenormant's approximate date be correct, which assigns his dynasty to the thirty-first century B.C., the identification cannot be made good. Indeed, the later Egyptologists appear to reject it very generally.

Osius. See OSIO.

O'sĭ-us, Bishop of Córdova, born in Spain in 256 A.D., enjoyed the favour and confidence of Constantine the Great, who, on his recommendation, convoked the Council of Nice. He was afterwards induced by the threats of the emperor Constantius to subscribe to the Arian confession of faith, for which he subsequently testified sincere repentance. Died about 358 A.D.

Oskar. See OSCAR.

Osman. See OTHMAN.

Osmân, os-mân', **I.,** written also **Othmân, Otman,** and **Ottoman,** the founder of the Ottoman empire, was the son of Ortogrul or Ertogrul, a Toorkoman chief, who founded a colony near the river Sangar, in Asia Minor. Having, on the death of his father, (1280,) become chief of the tribe, he first invaded Greece in 1299, and within a few years possessed himself of a large portion of that country and the whole of the province of Bithynia. Osmân never assumed the title of Sultan, though he had money coined and public prayers given in his name. As a ruler, he was distinguished for his wisdom, humanity, and military talents. He died in 1326, leaving a valuable work containing maxims for government. He was succeeded by his son, Oorkhân, (Orkhan.)

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Osmân or **Othmân II.,** Sultan of Turkey, born in 1604, was the eldest son of Ahmed I. He began to reign in 1618, and was assassinated in 1622.

Osmân or **Othmân III.,** Sultan of Turkey, born in 1696, was a younger son of Mustafa II. He succeeded his brother, Mahmood I., in 1754. Died in 1757.

Osman (os-mân') **Pasha,** (GHAZEE,) a Turkish soldier, born at Tokat in 1832. He was educated at the military school of Constantinople, and entered the army in 1853. He was eminent for bravery in the Crimean war, and in the Cretan war, (1866–69.) In the Servian and Russian wars he was a field-marshal. With a splendid army he defeated the Russians in three pitched battles, rescued Plevna, (for the time being,) and was honoured by the title of Ghazee, "the Victorious." But on December 10, 1877, he was compelled to surrender Plevna without conditions. After the peace of 1878 he was several times war-minister, and held other important positions.

Osmond, d', dos'mŏn', (RENÉ EUSTACHE,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in Hayti in 1751. He was sent by Louis XVIII. as ambassador to England in 815. Died in 1838.

Os'mun, (THOMAS EMBLEY,) an American author, known as ALFRED AYRES, was born in Summit county, Ohio. His principal books are "The Orthoepist," (1880,) "The Verbalist," (1881,) "The Mentor," (1884,) and of Cobbett's Grammar.

Os'mund or **Os'mond,** SAINT, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born in Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and was created successively chancellor, and Bishop of Salisbury. In 1099 he rebuilt the cathedral of Salisbury, which had been destroyed by fire. He was the compiler of the liturgy called the "Usages of Sarum." Died in 1099.

See BUTLER, "Lives of the Saints."

Osorio, o-so're-o, [Lat. OSO'RIUS,] (JERONYMO,) a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, born at Lisbon in 1506, was Bishop of Silves. Among his works (written in Latin) are a "History of the Achievements of King Emanuel," and a "Letter to Elizabeth, Queen of England," (1555,) on the Catholic religion. Died in 1580.

See the "Retrospective Review," vol. i., (1820.)

Osorius. See OSORIO.

Ossa, de, (JACQUES.) See JOHN XXII.

Ossat, d', do'sȧ', [Lat. OSSA'TUS,] (ARNAUD,) an able French diplomatist and cardinal, born near Auch in 1536. Having accompanied the ambassador Paul de Foix to Rome as his secretary, (1574,) he assisted in promoting a reconciliation between Henry IV. and the pope. He published a collection of "Letters," which are esteemed models of diplomatic sagacity, and are highly commended by Lord Chesterfield. De Thou dedicated to Cardinal d'Ossat his poem on the death of Henry III. Died in 1604.

See D'ARCONVILLE, "Vie du Cardinal d'Ossat," 1771; "Gallia Christiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ossatus. See OSSAT, D'.

Osselin, os'lăn', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French Jacobin and lawyer, born in Paris in 1754. He became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he took a prominent part in enacting laws against the emigrants. He was guillotined in June, 1794.

Ossenbeeck, os'sĕn-bāk', a skilful Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Rotterdam in 1627. He worked many years in Italy, and adopted the Italian style. Died in 1678.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Ossian, osh'e-an, a semi-fabulous Scottish bard and hero of the third century, was said to be the son of Fingal, King of Morven. A pretended translation of his poems, which was published by James Macpherson in 1765, gave rise to a spirited controversy among the English literati concerning the genuineness of these productions. (See MACPHERSON, and OISIN.)

Ossington, LORD. See DENISON, (JOHN E.)

Ossoli, os'so-lee, (originally SARAH MARGARET FULLER,) MARCHIONESS, an American lady, whose talents, rare individuality of character, and untimely death have given to her history a peculiar and tragic interest, was born at Cambridgeport, in Massachusetts, May 23, 1810. Under the care of her father, a lawyer and member of Congress, she was early and thoroughly instructed in the classics. It is related that he used to say of her, while still a child, that she "knew more Latin and Greek than half the professors." At a very early age she had also made great proficiency in French and Italian. After the death of her father, in 1835, she became teacher of languages in Boston, and subsequently principal of a school at Providence, Rhode Island. In 1839 she published a translation of Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe." She became in 1840 editor of "The Dial," a periodical instituted for the advocacy and diffusion of Transcendentalism in America, and for which she wrote a number of admirable articles on literature and art. Her critique on Goethe especially, in the second volume of the "Dial," has been greatly and deservedly praised. "Nowhere," says Mr. Emerson, "did Goethe find a braver, more intelligent, or more sympathetic reader." Her "Summer on the Lakes," a vivid and truthful picture of prairie-life, was published in 1843. Soon after, she took charge of the literary department of the New York "Tribune." In 1846 she visited England, where she made the acquaintance of Carlyle and other eminent men. From London she journeyed through France to Italy. At Rome she accidentally became acquainted with the Marquis Ossoli, to whom, though many years younger than herself, she was married in December, 1847. She took the deepest interest in the cause of Italian liberty, and during the siege of Rome, in 1849, devoted herself with untiring assiduity to the care of the sick and wounded. In May, 1850, she and her husband set sail for America; but, a violent storm having arisen when they were near the coast of the United States, the vessel struck on Fire Island beach, Long Island, in the morning of the 19th of July, and a few hours after went to pieces. Among those who perished were the Marquis and Marchioness Ossoli and their child.

See "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," by R. W. EMERSON, WILLIAM H. CHANNING, and JAMES F. CLARKE, Boston, 1851; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" JULIA WARD HOWE, "Margaret Fuller;" T. W. HIGGINSON, "Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

Ossolinski, os-so-lĕn'skee, (GEORGE,) a Polish statesman, born in 1595. He rose to be grand chancellor of the kingdom of Poland, in which capacity he presided over the religious conference at Thorn, where Vladislaus IV. sought to unite the Catholics and Protestants. He was also created by Ferdinand II. a prince of the Austrian empire. Died in 1650.

Ossolinski, (JOZEF MAXIMILIAN,) Count of **Tenczyn,** a Polish *littérateur*, born in 1748. He removed to Vienna in 1789, and was appointed by Francis I. superintendent of the Royal Library. He was the author of historical and critical treatises, and of a number of tales, and founded at Lemberg the Institute called by his name. Died in 1826.

Ossonne. See OSSUÑA.

Os'so-rỹ, (THOMAS BUTLER,) EARL OF, a gallant commander, born probably in Ireland in 1634, was a son of the first Duke of Ormond. His biographer Lodge calls him a "model of almost universal perfection." Soon after the restoration of 1660 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1666 he was created an English peer, as Lord Butler. Having served with distinction in several sea-fights against the Dutch, he was raised to the rank of admiral about 1674. In 1677 he commanded the English troops that fought for the Prince of Orange at the battle of Mons. Died in 1680. His son became Duke of Ormond.

See LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Ossuña or **Osuña,** os-soon'yâ, [Fr. OSSONNE or OSSONE, o'son',] (Don PEDRO **Tellez y Giron—tĕl-yĕth' e He-rŏn',**) DUKE OF, a celebrated Spanish statesman, born at Valladolid in 1579. After completing his studies at Salamanca, he repaired to the court of Philip II., from which, in consequence of indulging his caustic wit, he was banished. Having spent some time in France and Portugal, he returned to Spain on the death of Philip II., but he again had the misfortune to be exiled from the court. He was recalled to Spain in 1607, and was created a member of the council and knight of the golden fleece. Through his influence the independence of Holland was acknowledged in the treaty of 1609, and he opposed warmly, though unsuccessfully, the expulsion of the Moors, which took place about this time. In 1611 he was sent as viceroy to Sicily, and in 1616 filled the same office at Naples, where he defended the people against the oppressions of the nobles and the clergy. He gained a signal victory in 1617 over the Venetians, who had claimed exclusive rule over the Adriatic Sea. Having refused to introduce the Inquisition into Naples when required to do so by Philip III., and being suspected of aspiring to supreme power, Ossuña was superseded by Cardinal Borgia in 1620. He died in prison in 1624, after three years' imprisonment in Spain.

See GREGORIO LETI, "Vita di P. Giron, Duca d'Ossunna," 3 vols., 1698; "Biographie Universelle."

Ostade, van, văn os'tä'dĕh, (ADRIAN,) a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610, was a pupil of Rembrandt and of Frans Hals. His subjects were generally taken from low life, such as tavern scenes, peasants drinking and smoking, and the interiors of cottages. His pictures are exceedingly spirited and true to nature, and are distinguished for splendour and transparency of colouring. Among his best pieces are "The Fish-Market," "A Smoker Lighting his Pipe," and "The Family of Adrian van Ostade." He worked many years at Amsterdam, where he died in 1685.

See WEVERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders:" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Ostade, van, (ISAAC,) a painter, the youngest brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1621. His style resembled that of Adrian, whose pupil he was. He worked at Amsterdam, and painted landscapes which are greatly admired. He excelled in representing animals and in village scenes. His death occurred October 16, 1649.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Osten-Sacken, os'tĕn-sâk'kĕn, (DMITRI,) a Russian general, born in 1790, served under Paskievitch in the war against the Persians, (1826–29,) and afterwards fought with distinction against the Poles in 1831. He defended Odessa against the allies in May, 1854. Died in 1864.

Osten-Sacken, von der, fon dĕr os'tĕn-sâk'kĕn, (FABIAN WILHELM,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal, born in Livonia in 1752. He served under Suwarow against the Turks and Poles, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1812–15. In 1818 he succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief of the first army and in 1826 was made a field-marshal. Died in 1837.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Osterhaus, os'tĕr-hŏwss', (PETER J.,) a general, born in Prussia, entered the service of the United States in 1861, commanded a division or brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and became a brigadier-general in June of that year. He took part in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and commanded a corps of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864.

Österley. See OESTERLEY.

Ostermann, os'tĕr-mân', (HEINRICH JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated diplomatist, born in Westphalia in 1686, assumed the name of ANDREI IVANOVITCH. In 1704 he entered the service of Peter the Great of Russia, for whom he negotiated the peace of Nystadt in 1721. After filling various high offices under Peter, he was, on the death of that monarch, patronized by the empress Catherine I., who made him vice-chancellor, and by her will appointed him governor to her son Peter II. and a member of the council of regency. In 1730 he was created a count by Peter II. After the accession of Elizabeth (1741) he was exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1747.

See HEMPEL, "Leben und Fall des Grafen von Ostermann," 1742.

Ostermann-Tolstoi, os'tĕr-mân' tol'stoi, (ALEX-

ANDER IVANOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born at Saint Petersburg about 1770. He served in the campaigns of 1806 and 1812, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Kulm, (1813.) He was afterwards made general-in-chief of engineers by the emperor Alexander. Died in 1837.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Osterwald, os'tẹr-vâlt', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss Protestant divine, eminent for learning and piety, born at Neufchâtel in 1663. He published an "Abridgment of the History of the Bible," an edition of the Bible in French, which is called by his name, "Christian Ethics," and a "Catechism." He preached many years at Neufchâtel. Died in 1747.

Ostrog, os'trog, (CONSTANTINE,) DUKE OF, a Polish nobleman, distinguished himself by his hostility to the Jesuits and to the union of the Greek and Roman Churches. He endeavoured at the Synod of Thorn to effect a union with the Protestants of Poland. He published in 1581 the old Slavonian translation of the Bible called by his name. Died in 1608.

Ostrog, (CONSTANTINE VASILII,) was created by Sigismund, King of Poland, grand commander of Lithuania, and in 1514 obtained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Orsza.

Ostrovsky or **Ostrowski**, os-trof'skee, (A. N.,) a popular Russian dramatist of the present age. He began his literary career about 1850. His works were published in 4 vols., 1859–67. Died in 1882.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1868.

Osuña. See OSSUÑA.

Oswald, os'wâlt, (ERASMUS,) a German mathematician and biblical writer, born in Austria in 1511. He was professor of Hebrew at Tübingen and at Freiburg. He translated the New Testament into Hebrew. Died in 1579.

Os'wald, SAINT, King of Northumbria, born in 604 or 605 A.D. He defeated Cadwalla, King of Wales, and was killed in a battle against Penda, King of Mercia, in 642 A.D.

Os-ŷ-man'dŷ-as, an ancient Egyptian king, to whom the Memnonium and other magnificent structures of Thebes are attributed, is supposed to have flourished about 2000 B.C. His name, according to Strabo, is only a variation of Ismandes. He is also famed for his conquests over the Bactrians, and his exploits were represented on the walls of an immense temple which he built at Thebes. This edifice, which was esteemed one of the most beautiful of antiquity, contained the first library of which we have any account.

Ot-ạ-cil'ĭ-ạ Se-ve'rạ, (MARCIA,) wife of the Roman emperor M. Julius Philippus, lived about 250 A.D.

O'tey, (JAMES HERVEY,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Liberty, Virginia, January 27, 1800, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1820, in 1827 was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church, and in 1834 was consecrated Bishop of Tennessee, the first of the title. Died April 23, 1863.

Otfried, ot'frẽt, [Lat. OTFRI'DUS,] a learned German monk of the ninth century, supposed to have been a native of Franconia. His poetical version of the Gospels, published about 868, is regarded as one of the most valuable monuments of the old German language.

Otfridus. See OTFRIED.

Other. See OTTAR.

Othman, (Sultans of Turkey.) See OSMÂN.

Othmân-Ibn-Affân, oth'mân' ĭb'n âf'fân', the third of the caliphs who succeeded Mohammed, was a distant relative and a devoted follower of the prophet. He was invested with the caliphate in 644 A.D. He made extensive conquests in Persia, Africa, and the island of Cyprus, but he rendered himself unpopular by the favours he lavished upon his relatives and friends. Through the intrigues of Ayeshah, widow of the prophet, and a number of disaffected nobles, a conspiracy was formed against his life, and he perished by the hand of Mohammed, son of the caliph Aboo-Bekr, in 656 A.D. Othmân was married successively to two daughters of the prophet Mohammed.

See OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens;" IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. iii.

Othmân-Ibn-Yahya-Alkaisee, (-Alcaisi,) oth'mân' ĭb'n yâ'he-â âl-ki'see, a Spanish Arab of distinguished talents and learning, was born at Málaga in the thirteenth century, and rose to be governor of that city. He wrote treatises "De Hæreditate" and "De Mensuris Hispanis," and a work entitled "Grammatical Questions," ("Quæsita Grammatica.") Died in 1334.

O'tho, [Fr. OTHON, o'tôn',] (MARCUS SALVIUS,) Emperor of Rome, born about 32 A.D., was descended from a patrician family. He was for a time an intimate associate of Nero, until the attachment of the latter for Poppæa, Otho's wife, caused a rupture between them. He supported Galba in his revolt against Nero, in 68 A.D., but, disappointed that the former did not appoint him his successor, he conspired with the guards, took the life of Galba, and assumed the supreme power. He soon after marched against Cæcina, a general of Vitellius, who had been proclaimed emperor by the legions in Germany. His army having been totally defeated near Bebriacum, Otho destroyed himself in April, 69 A.D., and was succeeded by Vitellius. Otho was a man of profligate character.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Otho;" MERIVALE, "The Romans under the Empire;" SUETONIUS, "Otho;" W. E. WEBER, "Kaiser M. Salvius Otho," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'tho [Fr. OTHON, o'tôn'; Ger. OT'TO] **I.**, THE GREAT, son of Henry I., was born in 912 A.D., and succeeded his father as Emperor of Germany in 936. Soon after his accession he was involved in a protracted war with Boleslaw, Duke of Bohemia, whom he compelled to acknowledge his supremacy, (950.) He repressed the arrogance of the feudal barons, founded numerous bishoprics, and was zealous in his efforts to propagate Christianity. He defeated Harold, King of the Danes, whom he obliged to be baptized and to become tributary to Germany. In 951 he went to the assistance of the Italians against the usurper Berengarius, who had murdered King Lotharius and imprisoned Adelaide, his queen, whom Otho married the same year. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Pope John XII. in 962, and assumed the title of Cæsar. The pope, having soon after conspired with the enemies of Otho, was deposed by him, and Leo VIII. elected in his place. In 972 his son, Otho II., whom he had previously caused to be crowned at Rome, married the princess Theophania, daughter of Nicephorus Phocas, Emperor of the East. Otho died in 973. "He deserves," says Sismondi, "more than Charlemagne the name of Great, because his reign had a much more salutary influence on the nations whom he subjected." Other historians, however, have expressed a different opinion.

See VRHSE, "Leben Otto des Grossen," 1829; BOEHMER, "Re gesta Ottonum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) II., Emperor of Germany, born in 955, succeeded his father, Otho I., in 973. King Lothaire of France, having renewed his pretensions to Lorraine, was opposed and signally defeated by Otho. In 980 he concluded a treaty by which the investiture of Lower Lorraine was given to Charles, the brother of Lothaire, on condition of his doing homage to the German emperor. He afterwards attempted the conquest of Calabria and Apulia, but was defeated in 982 by the combined forces of the Greeks and Saracens. He died in 983, and was succeeded by his son, Otho III.

See DIETMAR, "Chronicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) III., Emperor of Germany, son of the preceding, was three years of age at his father's death. He was crowned at Rome by Pope Gregory V. in 996. While he was engaged in a war with the Slavi, Crescentius, a Roman patrician, deposed Gregory V. and elected in his stead a Greek under the name of John XVI. Otho advanced into Italy, (998,) defeated Crescentius and put him to death, and restored the former pope. He died, without issue, in 1002, and was succeeded by Henry II. of Bavaria.

See RICHER, "Chronicon;" F. D. RING, "Kaiser Otto III.;" BOEHMER, "Re gesta Ottonum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) IV., Emperor of Germany, born about 1174, was the son of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England. He was

educated at the court of his uncle, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, whom he assisted in his wars against Philip Augustus of France. In 1197 he was chosen emperor by a portion of the electors, while others declared for Philip, Duke of Suabia, which gave rise to a ten years' war. Pope Innocent III. having favoured the pretensions of Otho, he was crowned at Rome in 1209, and in return for this favour conceded to the papal see the right of investiture. Otho soon quarrelled with the pope, at whose instigation many German princes and prelates revolted in 1212 and elected Frederick of Hohenstaufen as emperor. Otho was defeated at the great battle of Bouvines, in 1214, by Philip Augustus of France. He died in 1218.

See ABEL, "König Philipp," 1852, and "Kaiser Otto," 1856; WICHERT, "De Ottonis IV. et Philippi Suevi Certaminibus," etc., 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'tho or **Ot'to**, King of Greece, born in 1815, was a son of Lewis I., King of Bavaria. He was elected king by the Greeks in 1832, and their choice was confirmed by a treaty between France, England, and Russia. He married Amalia, a daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in 1836. His reign was unpopular, and was disturbed by insurrections. He abdicated in October, 1862. Died in 1867.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1854, and November, 1863.

O'tho, (LUCIUS SALVIUS,) a Roman commander, the father of the emperor Otho, was a favourite of Tiberius. He was consul in 33 A.D., and afterwards proconsul in Africa. He detected a conspiracy against the life of Claudius.

Otho, o'to, (VENIUS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1556, was one of the instructors of Rubens. He worked some years at Rome. Died in 1634.

Otho OF BRANDENBURG, a German poet, and Margrave of Brandenburg, was called OTHO WITH THE ARROW. Died in 1304.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Otho (or **Otto**) **von Freisingen**, o'to fon frī'zing'ẹn, one of the early German chroniclers, was the son of Leopold IV., Margrave of Austria, and Agnes, daughter of the emperor Henry IV. In 1137 he was appointed Bishop of Freisingen by his half-brother, the emperor Conrad III. He was the author of a "Chronicle of the World from the Creation to his Own Time," in seven books. The first part is chiefly a compilation from other historians, but the last contains information of great value relative to German history, being drawn from the most authentic sources. He also wrote a "History of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa." Died in 1158.

Othon. See OTHO.

O'tis, (HARRISON GRAY,) an American statesman and orator, born in Boston in October, 1765, was a nephew of James, noticed below, and a son of Samuel Allyne Otis. He graduated at Harvard College in 1783, practised law in Boston, and was elected a member of Congress in 1796. He became a leader of the Federal party, and was highly distinguished for his graceful eloquence. He was president of the senate of Massachusetts for several years between 1805 and 1812, was a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and was a Senator of the United States from 1817 to 1822. In 1820 he made a speech in the Senate against the extension of slavery. He retired from public life in 1832. Died in Boston in October, 1848.

Otis, (JAMES,) a celebrated American orator and patriot, born at West Barnstable, in Massachusetts, on the 5th of February, 1725, was a son of James Otis, a judge and lawyer. He graduated at Harvard College in 1743, studied law, and became a resident of Boston about 1750. He was profoundly versed in classical literature, and in 1760 published an able work entitled "Rudiments of Latin Prosody, with a Dissertation on Letters," etc. He acquired distinction in 1761 by an argument against the writs of assistance for which the officers of the customs had applied. Referring to this speech, John Adams said, "Otis was a flame of fire: with a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence he hurried away all before him. American independence was then and there born. Every man of an immense, crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against writs of assistance." The judges suspended or evaded the decision of the question. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1762, and became the leader of the popular party. He was a delegate to the Congress which met at New York in 1765, and which was called "the Stamp-Act Congress." He wrote several pamphlets in defence of the colonies against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry. In September, 1769, he was assaulted by several ruffians of the opposite party, and received a severe wound in the head, in consequence of which he became partially deranged, or permanently disqualified for usefulness. A man named Robinson was sentenced to pay £2000 for this assault, but the fine was remitted by Otis. He had married Ruth Cunningham, of Boston. He was killed by lightning at Andover in May, 1783.

See WILLIAM TUDOR, "Life of James Otis," 1823; FRANCIS BOWEN, "Life of James Otis," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. ii., 2d series; "North American Review" for April, 1823.

Otis, (JOSEPH,) an American general of the Revolution, born in 1728, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1810.

Otis, (SAMUEL ALLYNE,) a younger brother of James Otis, and father of Harrison Gray Otis, noticed above, became a member of Congress in 1788, and was secretary of the Senate of the United States for twenty-five years, from 1789 to 1814. Died at Washington in 1814, aged seventy-three.

Otranto, DUKE OF. See FOUCHÉ.

Ott, ot, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss Orientalist and antiquary, born in 1661. He became professor of Hebrew at Zurich about 1702, and wrote several antiquarian treatises.

Ott, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss divine and Orientalist, the father of the preceding, was born in the canton of Zurich in 1617. He became professor of eloquence and Hebrew at Zurich about 1654. He wrote a number of works on theology, etc. Died in 1682.

Ottar, ot'târ, written also **Other** and **Ohther**, a Norwegian traveller, who flourished in the ninth century, visited the court of Alfred, King of England. Having given to that monarch an account of his voyages to the Arctic regions, it was inserted by him in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius. This narrative possesses great interest, as giving the earliest information respecting those countries.

Otter, ot'tẹr, (JOHAN,) a Swedish philologist, born at Christianstadt in 1707. After a residence of ten years in Asia and Turkey, he was appointed interpreter for the Oriental tongues at the Royal Library in Paris, and in 1746 was made professor of Arabic. He published "Travels in Turkey and Persia." Died in 1748.

Otterbein, ot'tẹr-bīn', (PHILIP WILLIAM,) born at Dillenburg, Germany, in 1726, emigrated in 1752 to Pennsylvania, where he founded the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Died in 1813.

Otthoboni, ot'to-bo'nee, (Cardinal PIETRO,) a nephew of Pope Alexander VIII., was born in 1668, and elevated to the purple in 1690. He is known as a munificent patron of art and music, and the possessor of a unique library, a portion of which, after his death in 1740, was purchased for the Vatican.

Ottin, o'tăN', (AUGUSTE LOUIS MARIE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1811. He gained the grand prize, and a medal of the first class. Died in 1890.

Öttinger. See OETTINGER.

Ott'ley, (WILLIAM YOUNG,) an English artist, connoisseur, and able writer on art, born in 1771. He resided for many years in Italy, where he made a large and choice collection of paintings and engravings. After his return he published a superb work entitled "The Italian School of Design; being Fac-Similes of Original Drawings by Eminent Italian Painters and Sculptors," (3 vols., 1808–23.) In 1833 he became keeper of the prints in the British Museum. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Among his

chief works is "An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving on Copper and on Wood," (2 vols., 1816.) Died in 1836.

Ottmer, ot'mẹr, (KARL THEODOR,) an eminent German architect, born at Brunswick in 1800. In 1824 he completed the new theatre at Berlin, and a few years later the Academy of Singing in the same place. His greatest work is the palace of William, Duke of Brunswick, finished in 1837, an edifice of great size and remarkable elegance, at Brunswick. Died in 1843.

Otto, the German for OTHO, which see.

Ot'to, (CARL,) a Danish medical writer, born in Saint Thomas, West Indies, in 1795. He became professor of pharmacy at Copenhagen in 1840. Died in 1879.

Ot'to, (EVERARD,) a German jurist, born at Hamm in 1685. He published "Treasury of Roman Law," ("Thesaurus Juris Romani," 4 vols., 1725–29.) Died at Bremen in 1756.

Otto, (FRIEDRICH JULIAN,) a German savant, born in Saxony in 1809. He was appointed successively professor of chemistry (1835) and member of the College of Health at Brunswick, (1836.) He published a "Manual for the Rational Practice of Agriculture," (1849–50,) and several chemical works. Died January 12, 1870.

Otto, o'to', (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) Comte de Mosloy, (mo'lwȧ',) a distinguished diplomatist, born in the duchy of Baden in 1754. Having studied at Strasburg, he accompanied the French minister Luzerne to the United States in 1779. After his return he was sent, in 1800, as minister-plenipotentiary to London, and in 1809 was appointed by Napoleon to negotiate his marriage with the archduchess Maria Louisa, having previously been made Count of Mosloy and grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1813 he became minister of state. Died in 1817.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Ot'to-Pe'ters, (-pā'tẹrs,) (LOUISE,) a German authoress, was born at Meissen, March 26, 1819, and in 1858 was married to August Peters, an author. She wrote many novels, often of an ultra-republican and revolutionary character.

Ottocar, ot'to-kȧr', (**Ottokar**,) **II.**, King of Bohemia, was a son of Wenceslas I., and began to reign in 1253. He obtained Austria and Styria by marriage, and extended his dominions from the Baltic to the Adriatic. His ambition to be emperor involved him in a war with Rudolph of Hapsburg. He was killed in battle in 1278.

Ottokar or **Ottocar**, ot'to-kȧr', [Lat. OTTOCA'RUS,] a German poet and chronicler, born in Styria about 1250. He wrote, between 1300 and 1316, a rhymed chronicle of Austria and Styria.

See T. JACOBI, "De Ottocaro Chronico Austriaco."

Ottokar, (AMADEUS,) the assumed name of GEORG FRIEDRICH DAUMER. See DAUMER.

Ottokar von Horneck. See HORNECK, VON.

Ot'way, (Sir ROBERT,) an English admiral, born in 1772; died in 1846.

Otway, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English dramatist, born in Sussex in 1651. Having been unsuccessful as an actor, he applied himself to dramatic writing, and in 1675 published his tragedy of "Alcibiades." This was soon followed by "Don Carlos," which was received with great favour. In 1677 he obtained from the Earl of Plymouth a situation as cornet of dragoons in the army of Flanders; but, soon becoming dissatisfied with military life, he again gave his attention to the drama. In 1680 the tragedy of "The Orphan" appeared, and in 1682 his "Venice Preserved." These two are characterized by Hallam as "having a deep pathos, a dramatic eloquence rapid and flowing, and sometimes very graceful poetry;" and he adds, "The 'Venice Preserved' is more frequently represented than any tragedy after those of Shakspeare." Among Otway's other plays we may cite "Caius Marius," and a comedy called "The Soldier's Fortune." He also translated and remodelled the "Titus and Berenice" of Racine, and Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin." He died in 1685, in a state of extreme destitution; and some accounts state that his death was caused by hunger.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets," and "Life of Otway," prefixed to the edition of his works, 1813.

Oudaen, ŏw'dȧn, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch tragedian, born in 1628; died in 1692. His best-known plays are "Johanna Gray" (1648) and "Konradyn," (1649.)

Oudenaerde. See AUDENAERDE.

Oudendorp, van, vȧn ŏw'dẹn-dorp', (FRANS,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leyden in 1696, was for many years professor of history and rhetoric in his native city. He published excellent editions of Julius Obsequens, Lucan, Suetonius, and other classics, and was the author of a treatise "On the Use of Ancient Inscriptions." Died in 1761.

Oudet, oo'dȧ', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French officer, born at Meynal in 1773, was a zealous republican. He was an active member of the secret society called *Philadelphes*. He was killed at Wagram in 1809.

See NODIER, "Histoire des Sociétés secrètes," 1814.

Oudin, oo'dȧN', (CASIMIR,) a French bibliographer, born at Mézières in 1638. He published a "Commentary on Ancient Ecclesiastical Writers," and several other works. Died in 1717.

Oudin, (FRANÇOIS,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Champagne in 1673. He wrote a number of elegant Latin poems, and theological and biographical treatises. Died in 1752.

Oudiné, oo'de'nȧ', (EUGÈNE ANDRÉ,) an eminent French sculptor and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1810. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1831, a medal of the first class in 1839 for engraving, and a medal of the first class for sculpture in 1843. Among his engraved works is a medal entitled the "Apotheosis of Napoleon I." Died in 1887.

Oudinet, oo'de'nȧ', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French antiquary, born at Rheims in 1643, was appointed keeper of the medals in the Royal Cabinet in Paris. In 1701 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He published several valuable treatises on medals. Died in 1712.

Oudinot, oo'dee'nō', (ACHILLE FRANÇOIS,) a Franco-American painter, born at Damigny, (Orne,) April 18, 1820. He was educated at the communal college of Alençon. He studied architecture and designing, by means of which he maintained himself in later years while carrying on his studies in painting. He served in the revolution of 1848, and in the Franco-German war, 1870–71. Under the Commune he was conservator of the museums of the Louvre. He designed and constructed the admirable Daubigny studio, and made many of its interior decorations and paintings. He also won distinction as a glass-painter. In 1876 he came to the United States, and he has since lived in Boston as an American citizen. He has painted many evening-, forest-, and river-scenes, and has exerted an excellent influence as a teacher. He has received several medals, chiefly foreign.

Oudinot, oo'de'no', (CHARLES NICOLAS VICTOR,) Duc de Reggio, a general, a son of the following, was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1791. He served as captain in the Russian campaign, (1812,) and became a maréchal-de-camp in 1822. He commanded the French army sent in 1849 to Rome to protect the pope against his subjects. Having occupied the city after a short siege, July, 1849, he returned to France. He opposed Louis Napoleon in the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, after which he was not employed in public service. Died in 1863.

Oudinot, (NICOLAS CHARLES,) Duc de Reggio, (rȧ'zho',) a distinguished French general, was born at Bar-sur-Ornain in 1767. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1793, and resisted about 10,000 Austrians with one regiment for eight hours in 1794. For this service he was raised to the rank of a general of brigade. He took Treves in 1794, and received five wounds in an action near Mannheim in October, 1795. In 1799 he became a general of division, and chief of the staff in the army of Massena, under whom he served at the siege of Genoa, in 1800. Having received command of ten battalions of grenadiers in 1805, he performed a prominent part in the capture of Vienna, and took a bridge over the Danube which was defended by about one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon. He rendered important services at Austerlitz in 1805, and gained a victory at Ostrolenka in 1807. At the battle of Fried-

land, June, 1807, he resisted for a number of hours an army of about 75,000 Russians, and gave time to the rest of the French army to gain the victory. He maintained his reputation in 1809 at Landshut, Lobau, Vienna, and Wagram. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in July, 1809, and received the title of Duc de Reggio in the same year. In 1813 he served at Lutzen and Bautzen, and was defeated by Bernadotte at Gross-Beeren. During the Hundred Days he adhered to Louis XVIII., who gave him a high command in 1815. He commanded a corps of the army which invaded Spain and took Madrid in 1823. Died in 1847.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Maréchal Oudinot, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Histoire de N. C. Oudinot," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oudot, oo'do', (FRANÇOIS JULIEN,) a French jurist, born at Ornans (Doubs) in 1804. He obtained a chair of civil law in Paris about 1837.

Oudry, oo'drē', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French artist, particularly distinguished as a painter of animals, was born in Paris in 1686. He studied under Largillière, and attained considerable skill in portrait and historical painting, but he subsequently devoted himself exclusively to hunting-scenes and animal pieces. He was patronized by the King of Denmark and Louis XV. of France; and one of his best pictures represents the latter on horseback with a dozen nobles of his court. Oudry was also a skilful engraver, and furnished one hundred and fifty designs for the splendid edition of La Fontaine's Fables published in 1755. Died in 1755.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Ouel le Bon, the French for HOWEL THE GOOD, which see.

Oughtred, ŏt'rĕd, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and eminent mathematician, born in Buckinghamshire in 1573. He wrote "The Description and Use of the Double Horizontal Dyall," "Clavis Mathematica," and a "Treatise on Trigonometry." He is styled by Fuller "the prince of mathematicians." Died in 1660.

Ouless, oo-less', (WALTER WILLIAM,) a British painter, born at Saint Hélier, Jersey, September 21, 1848. He was educated at Victoria College, in Jersey, and at the Royal Academy. In 1872 he devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he won high distinction.

Oultreman, d', dootr'mŏn', [Lat. OULTREMAN'NUS,] (HENRI,) a Flemish writer, born at Valenciennes in 1546, was the author of a "History of the Town and County of Valenciennes from its Origin to the End of the Sixteenth Century." Died in 1605.

Oultreman, d', (PIERRE,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Valenciennes in 1591. He wrote a "Life of Peter the Hermit," (1632,) and a History of Baldwin and Henry, Emperors of Constantinople, ("Constantinopolis Belgica," etc., 1643.) Died in 1656.

Oultremannus. See OULTREMAN.

Oury, oo'ree or oo'ree', (ANNA CAROLINA, *née* **de Belleville**), a celebrated pianist and composer, born in Bavaria, of French parentage, in 1806. In 1831 she married M. Oury, a violinist, with whom she made a tour of the European cities. In 1839 the couple settled in England. Madame Oury retired in 1866, and died in 1880.

Ousel, (PHILIP.) See OISEL.

Ouseley, ooz'lee, (Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE,) an English musician, a son of Sir Gore Ouseley, noticed below, was born in London August 12, 1825. He composed several anthems, and wrote treatises on "Harmony," (1869,) "Counterpoint and Fugue," (1869,) etc. In 1855 he was appointed professor of music at Oxford. Died April 6, 1889.

Ouseley, ooz'lee, (GIDEON,) an Irish Methodist minister, born at Dunmore in 1762. He laboured as a missionary among the Irish. Died in 1839.

Ouseley or **Ously**, (Sir GORE,) a diplomatist, born in Ireland in 1769. He was sent as ambassador to Persia about 1810, and published "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets," (1846.) Died in 1844.

Ouseley or **Ously**, (Sir WILLIAM,) Viscount Claramont, an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1771. He published "Travels in Various Countries of the East, more particularly Persia," (1831.) Died in 1842.

Outhier, oo'te-ā', (REGINALD or RENAULD,) a French astronomer, born in Poligni in 1694. In 1736 he accompanied Maupertuis and other savants on a scientific expedition to Lapland, of which he afterwards published an interesting account. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and member of the Royal Society of Berlin. Died in 1774.

Outram, oo'tram, (Sir JAMES,) an English general, born in Derbyshire in 1803, was a son of Benjamin Outram, an eminent civil engineer, who died in 1805. He went to India about 1820, served in the war against Dost Mohammed, and became British resident at Hyderabad and Lucknow. In 1856 he was appointed commander of a successful expedition against Persia. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 he returned to India, and superseded Havelock as commander of the army at Lucknow. (See HAVELOCK.) Died in 1863.

Outram, written also **Owtram**, (WILLIAM,) a learned English theologian, born in Derbyshire in 1625. He became prebendary of Westminster in 1670. He was versed in rabbinical learning and in the writings of the Fathers. His chief work is a treatise on sacrifices, "De Sacrificiis Libri duo," (1677.) Died in 1679.

Ouvarof. See OOVAROF.

Ouvrard, oo'vrăr', (GABRIEL JULIEN,) a French financier, born near Clisson in 1770. He was a bold and successful speculator, and enriched himself by his operations as contractor during the war of the Revolution. He was prosecuted by Napoleon I., and imprisoned some years. Died in 1846.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires sur ma Vie," 3 vols., 1826; "Biographie Universelle."

Ouvrard, (RENÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Chinon about 1620, published treatises on music, theology, and mathematics. He was intimate with Arnauld and other writers of Port-Royal. Died in 1694.

Ouvrié, oo'vre-ā', (PIERRE JUSTIN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1806. Died in 1879.

Ouwater, van, văn ŏw'wā'tẹr, (ALBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1444, was one of the first artists in Holland who painted in oil. Among his master-pieces are "The Resurrection of Lazarus" and "The Descent from the Cross." The latter was warmly eulogized by Albert Dürer. Died in 1515.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Ovalle, de, dā o-vāl'yā, (ALFONSO,) sometimes written **Ovaglie**, a Jesuit, of Spanish extraction, born in Chili in 1601. He published in 1646 a "Historical Account of the Kingdom of Chili and the Jesuit Missions in that Country." Died in 1651.

Ovando, o-vān'do, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish officer, and commander of the order of Alcántara, succeeded Bobadilla as governor of Hispaniola in 1501. While his rule over the Spanish colonists was marked by justice and kindness, he has incurred lasting reproach by the cruelties he perpetrated on the Indians, a great number of whom were massacred at Xaragua by his orders. He also treated Columbus with great injustice, and availed himself of every opportunity of thwarting his designs. He was recalled to Spain in 1508, and succeeded by Diego Columbus, son of the celebrated admiral. Died in 1518, aged about fifty-eight.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de Saint-Domingue;" OVIEDO, "Cronica de las Indias."

O'vẹr-all, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in 1559. He rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Norwich in 1619. His principal work is entitled "The Convocation-Book," in which he maintains the divine origin of government. Bishop Overall was esteemed the best scholastic divine of his time in England. He was the friend and correspondent of Grotius and Gerard Vossius. Died in 1619.

Overbeck, o'vẹr-bĕk', (FRIEDRICH,) one of the most illustrious German painters of the nineteenth century, was born at Lubeck in 1789. After having studied for a time at Vienna, in 1810 he visited Rome, where, with Cornelius, Schnorr, and other German artists, he became one of the founders of what has been styled the roman-

tic or symbolic school of painting in Germany. Among his earliest productions were the frescos at the villa of the consul-general Bartholdy, representing "Joseph sold into Captivity," and "The Seven Years of Famine." In 1817 he adorned the villa of Marquis Massimi with five large frescos taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." His magnificent fresco at Assisi, representing "The Miracle of Roses of Saint Francis," is esteemed his master-piece in that department. Among his best oil-paintings are "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," in the Marienkirche at Lubeck, "Christ on the Mount of Olives," "The Death of Saint Joseph," and the large picture in the Städelschen Institut at Frankfort-on-the-Main, entitled "The Influence of Christianity in the Arts." He has also produced a number of elegant designs, among which are "Forty Illustrations from the Gospels," since engraved by Keller, Bartoccini, and others. Regarding art as the handmaid of religion, Overbeck has almost exclusively chosen scriptural subjects, and his works are characterized by deep devotional feeling, simplicity, and touching sweetness of expression. According to some writers, Overbeck's influence and reputation in Germany have considerably declined of latter time. Died in 1869.

See RACZYNSKI, "Histoire de l'Art Allemand moderne;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Overbeck, (JOHANNES ADOLF,) a German scholar, a nephew of Friedrich Overbeck, was born at Antwerp, March 7, 1826. He took his doctor's degree at Bonn in 1850, in 1853 became an extraordinary professor at Leipsic, and in 1859 full professor, and director of the Archæological Museum. Among his works are a "Gallery of the Heroic Creations of Greek Art," (1851–53,) "History of Greek Plastic Art," (1857–58,) and "Art-Mythology of Greece," (1871–73.)

Overbeek, van, vän o'vẹr-bāk', (BONAVENTURE,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1660. He went to Rome, and made numerous designs of the antiquities of that city. Having returned to Holland, he died in 1706, leaving a work entitled "Reliquiæ antiquæ Urbis Romæ," (1707–09.)

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Overbury, o'vẹr-bẹr-e, (Sir THOMAS,) an English author and courtier, born at Compton-Scorfen, Warwickshire, in 1581. By his talents and learning he acquired influence with Carr, who became the favourite of James I. and was created Earl of Somerset. For advising against the marriage of Carr with the infamous Countess of Essex, Overbury was committed to the Tower, (1613.) After a confinement of several months, he was poisoned by order of Somerset and his wife, who were convicted of the crime but pardoned. He left a popular poem called "The Wife," (1614,) and a prose work entitled "Characters," which is praised for wit and ingenuity. "'The Fair and Happy Milkmaid,' often quoted," says Hallam, "is the best of his characters."

See E. F. RIMBAULT, "Life of Sir Thomas Overbury," 1856; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," ch. xi.; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820.)

O'vẹr de Lin'dẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Frisian writer, born in 1811. He was a ship-carpenter, and worked in the royal dock-yards at the Helder. He wrote the famous "Oera Linda Boek," in the Frisian tongue. This strange book was a forgery: the author pretended that it was in part copied in 1256 from ancient documents, and for a time it attracted a great deal of attention. Over de Linden died in 1875.

Overskov, o'vẹr-skov', (THOMAS,) a Danish dramatist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He produced numerous comedies and operas; also a "History of the Danish Theatre," (1854–56.) Died November 7, 1873.

O'vẹr-stone, (SAMUEL JONES LOYD,) first BARON, an English banker, born in London in 1796. He was raised to the peerage in 1850. He had previously gained some distinction as a financier. He died November 17, 1883.

Overweg, o'vẹr-ṽĕg', (ADOLF,) a German traveller, born at Hamburg in 1822. He was associated with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth in a journey of exploration to Lake Tchad, in Africa. They left Tripoli in March, 1850, and Overweg, with Dr. Barth, reached Lake Tchad in 1851. He launched a boat on the lake and visited the islands in it. He died of fever at Kuka, in Central Africa, in September, 1852.

Ov'id, [Lat. OVID'IUS; It. OVIDIO, o-vee'de-o; Fr. OVIDE, o'vĕd',] or, more fully, **Pub'lius Ovid'ius Na'so**, a popular Roman poet, was born at Sulmo, (Sulmona,) about ninety miles east of Rome, in 43 B.C. He studied rhetoric in Rome under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro, and made himself master of Greek at Athens. His poetical genius was manifested in early youth, and afterwards diverted him from the practice of law, which, in compliance with his father's will, he began to study. He held, however, several civil or judicial offices at Rome, and became one of the Decemviri. He sought and obtained the acquaintance of Propertius, Horace, Macer, and other poets. He also enjoyed for a time the favour of the emperor Augustus. Among his earliest productions were three books of "Amores." Before the age of fifty he had published "The Art of Love," ("Ars Amatoria,") "Medea," a tragedy, and "Heroic Epistles," ("Heroides.") He had also nearly finished his celebrated "Metamorphoses," ("Metamorphoseon Libri XV.,") which display great poetical genius. In the year 8 A.D. he was suddenly banished by Augustus to Tomi, on the Euxine, near the mouth of the Danube. The reason assigned for this penal measure was the publication of his immodest poem "The Art of Love;" but this is believed to have been a mere pretext, as that poem was published about ten years earlier. Ovid in his later writings alludes to some offence which he mysteriously conceals, and for which he admitted that he deserved to suffer. This question appears to have baffled the ingenuity and curiosity of scholars. He has been censured for the abject terms in which he petitioned Augustus for a pardon, which was inexorably refused. He died at Tomi in 18 A.D., which was also the year of Livy's death. His "Medea," which some ancient critics esteemed his most perfect work, is lost. During his exile he wrote, besides other minor poems, "Twelve Books of Fasti," ("Fastorum Libri XII.,") six of which have come down to us. This is a poetical Roman calendar, and has historical value as well as literary merit. Ovid was thrice married, and divorced his first wife and his second. He also loved and courted a woman of high rank, whom he celebrated under the fictitious name of Corinna. Some writers suppose she was Julia the daughter, or Julia the granddaughter, of the emperor Augustus. The best English translation of Ovid is "Ovid's Metamorphoses, in Fifteen Books, translated by the Most Eminent Hands," London, 1717. Among these translators were Dryden, Addison, Congreve, and Garth.

See MASSON, "Vita P. Ovidii Nasonis," 1708; C. ROSMINI, "Vita di Publio Ovidio Naso," 1789; VILLENAVE, "Vie d'Ovide," Paris, 1809; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ovide. See OVID.

Ovidio. See OVID.

Ovidius. See OVID.

Oviedo, de, dā o-ve-ā'DO, (ANDRES,) a Spanish Jesuit and missionary, born at Ilhescas. He was sent to Abyssinia about 1556. Died in 1577.

Oviedo y Valdes, de, dā o-ve-ā'DO e vāl-dēs', (GONSALO FERNANDEZ,) a celebrated Spanish historian, born at Madrid in 1478, became at an early age one of the pages at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1513 he visited the West Indies, where he resided many years, and obtained, among other important offices, that of historiographer of the Indies. His principal work is entitled "General History of the West Indies," (1st vol., 1535,) which, though containing many errors, displays extensive learning and has been of great value to subsequent historians. The last volume of it remains in manuscript. He also published a "Treatise on the Natural History of the Indies," and wrote a valuable work, which is still in manuscript, entitled "Quinquagenas," or Fifty Dialogues. Died in 1557.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. i.; PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iv., and his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Ovington, ŭv'ing-tọn, ? (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic and traveller, was chaplain to King James II. In 1689 he sailed to the East Indies, and spent several years in Surat. He published in 1698 his "Voyage to Surat

in the Years 1689–93," etc., which was translated into French.

Owen. See GORONWY-OWEN.

O'wẹn, (DAVID DALE,) brother of Robert Dale, noticed below, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1807. In 1848 he was appointed to conduct the geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The result of his observations was published in a quarto volume, with maps and illustrations, (1852.) He was appointed in 1857 State geologist of Arkansas. Died in 1860.

O'wẹn, (GEORGE,) an English physician, born in Worcestershire, took his degree in 1527. He became physician to Henry VIII. Died in 1558.

O'wẹn, (HENRY,) a learned Welsh divine and theological writer, born in Merionethshire about 1716. He published, among other works, "Remarks on the Four Gospels," and "An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism." Died in 1795.

Owen, [Lat. AUDOE'NUS,] (JOHN,) one of the best Latin poets of modern times, was born in Caernarvonshire, in Wales, about 1560. His "Epigrammata," published in 1612, are remarkable for elegance and correctness of language and caustic wit. They have been translated into several languages. Died in 1622.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Owen, (JOHN,) an excellent English nonconformist divine and Puritan, born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, in 1616, was a son of Henry Owen, a minister. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, which he quitted about 1637. After that date he was chaplain to Sir Philip Dormer and to Lord Lovelace. He became a resident of London in 1641 or 1642, and published his "Display of Arminianism," (1642.) In the civil war he was a constant adherent of the popular cause. He married early, was presented to the living of Coggeshall about 1644, and united himself in fellowship with the Independents. He published "Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu ; or the Death of Death in the Death of Christ." In January, 1649, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons on the day after the execution of Charles I. This sermon was characterized by a more liberal and tolerant spirit than that which prevailed in his time. He was appointed chaplain to Cromwell in 1649, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1651. He was vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford about five years, 1652–56. In 1655 he wrote a work against Socinianism, called "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ." After the restoration of 1660, Owen preached in London for a number of years, and wrote many works, among which are an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1668,) a "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," (1674,) and "The Doctrine of Justification," (1677.) Died in 1683.

"As a theological thinker and writer," says the Rev. Andrew Thomson, "he holds his own distinctly-defined place among those Titanic intellects with which his age abounded. Surpassed by Baxter in point and pathos, by Howe in imagination and in the higher philosophy, . . . he is unrivalled in his power of unfolding the rich meanings of Scripture. In his writings he was pre-eminently the great theologian, and in his practical counsels the Nestor, of the Puritans." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See W. ORME, "Life of John Owen," 1820; REV. A. THOMSON, "Life of John Owen," new edition, 1856; "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" WILSON, "Dissenting Churches;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for November, 1851.

Owen, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in London about 1765. He was one of the earliest members, and the principal secretary during his lifetime, of the Bible Society. He wrote, among other treatises, "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days," and a "Vindication of the Bible Society." Died in 1822.

Owen, (LEWIS,) a Welsh theologian, born in Merionethshire in 1572. He wrote a book against the Jesuits, "Speculum Jesuiticum," (1629.)

Owen, (RICHARD,) an English zoologist, anatomist, and palæontologist of great eminence, was born at Lancaster in 1804. He studied medicine, and entered the University of Edinburgh in 1824. In 1825 he became a pupil of John Abernethy, at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Through the influence of Abernethy he was appointed assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum of the College of Surgeons. He expended immense labour in the production of a catalogue of this collection, and succeeded Clift as curator of the museum. He published an excellent "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus, (Nautilus Pompilius,") (1832,) and a "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy in the Hunterian Museum," (5 vols., 1833–40.) He married in 1835 a daughter of Mr. Clift, above mentioned. About 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, and gave a series of lectures on comparative anatomy, which were published in 1843. He contributed numerous treatises or monographs on physiology and anatomy to the "Transactions of the Zoological Society" and the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." Professor Owen has rendered important services to palæontology, and has exhibited remarkable skill in the anatomy and reconstruction of extinct animals, such as the Cheirotherium, the Glyptodon, Mylodon, and Plesiosaurus. He discovered a gigantic fossil bird, the Dinornis. Among his chief works are "Odontography," (2 vols., 1840,) a "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds," (1846,) and "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," (1848.) He received the royal medal in 1848, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1851. In 1856 he ceased to be Hunterian professor, and became director of the natural history departments of the British Museum. He is one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. In addition to the works above named, he has published a treatise "On the Nature of Limbs," (1849,) "On Parthenogenesis," (1849,) and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," (3 vols., 1866–68.) In 1876 was published by the trustees of the British Museum his work "On the Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, and in 1877 appeared his work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct Marsupials of England," (2 vols., with 132 plates.) He was one of the first who used the microscope in the investigation of the structure of animals, and was the first who employed the word "homology" or "homologue" in comparative anatomy. He admits the mutability of species, but opposes the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection, for which he substitutes his "hypothesis of Derivation." He says, "Every species changes, in time, by virtue of inherent tendencies thereto. 'Natural Selection' holds that no such change can take place without the influence of altered external circumstances educing or selecting such change." ("On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 3d vol. chap. xl.) Humboldt is said to have expressed the opinion that Owen was the greatest anatomist of his age.

Owen, (ROBERT,) a socialist and philanthropist, born at Newton, in Wales, in 1771, was a son of poor parents. He married about 1800 a daughter of David Dale, who owned cotton-mills at New Lanark, on the Clyde. Owen managed these mills for a time with success, and gave much attention to the comfort of the operatives and the education of their children. He published in 1812 a "New View of Society," and afterwards "The Book of the New Moral World," in which he advocated a modified system of community of property. About 1824 he purchased a large tract at New Harmony, Indiana, and there tested by experiment his socialist theory, which was entirely unsuccessful. He returned to England in 1827, and continued to propagate his projects of reform by lectures and writings. His doctrines were adopted by a large number of people, who were called Owenites. Died in 1858.

See "Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy," by W. L. SARGANT, London, 1860; "Life of Robert Owen," (by F. A. PACKARD,) Philadelphia, 1866; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU; REYBAUD, "Études sur les Réformateurs contemporains;" "Robert Owen the Founder of Socialism in England," 1869, by ARTHUR JOHN BOOTH; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1819; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1830; "Westminster Review" for October, 1860.

Owen, (ROBERT DALE,) a distinguished political and miscellaneous writer, son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow, November 9, 1800. He came at an early age to America, settled in Indiana, and was elected to Congress by the Democratic party in 1843. He was chargé-d'affaires to Naples in 1853. He published "New

Views of Society," (1825,) "Hints on Public Architecture," (1849,) "Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World," (1859,) "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation," etc., (1864,) "Beyond the Breakers," (1870,) "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next," (1871,) and "Threading my Way, or Twenty-Seven Years of Autobiography." Died June 24, 1877.

Owen, (THOMAS,) an English judge, born in Shropshire, gained a high reputation as judge of the common pleas. Died in 1598.

Owen, (WILLIAM,) an able English painter of portraits and history, born in Shropshire in 1769. He was patronized by the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. Died in 1824.

Owen Glendower. See GLENDOWER.

Owen Meredith. See BULWER.

Owenson. See MORGAN, LADY.

Owtram, (WILLIAM.) See OUTRAM.

Ox'ẹn-dẹn, (ASHTON,) D.D., a Canadian bishop, born at Broome Park, Kent, England, in 1808. He graduated at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and took priest's orders in the English Church in 1834. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Montreal, and became Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Canada. In 1878 he resigned his position and returned to England. He published many religious books.

Ox'en-fȯrd, (JOHN,) an English dramatist and translator, born near London in 1812. Among his original dramas are "My Fellow-Clerk," (1835,) and "A Day Well Spent," (1836.) He translated Molière's "Tartuffe," and the "Conversations of Goethe," by Eckermann, and other works, from the German. Died Feb. 21, 1877.

Oxenham, ox'ẹn-ạm, (JOHN,) an English seaman, served under Sir Francis Drake in 1572. He soon after sailed with one ship for the eastern shore of Darien, and crossed over to Panama and the Pearl Islands, where he was taken and put to death by the Spaniards.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Oxenstiern, oks'ẹn-stẹrn', or **Oxenstierna,** oks'ẹn-shêr'nȧ, (AXEL,) COUNT, chancellor of Sweden, and one of the greatest statesmen of the seventeenth century or of modern times, was born at Fanö, in Upland, June 16, 1583. He was educated at Jena and Wittenberg. At the age of twenty-six he was chosen a senator, after having been employed in important negotiations. In 1611 Gustavus Adolphus appointed him chancellor of Sweden, or prime minister. The prudence, zeal, and profound combinations of Oxenstiern contributed greatly to the success of the Swedish hero. After Gustavus was killed, in 1632, the chancellor was invested with full power by the senate, and prosecuted the war against the Emperor of Germany. He was recognized as the head of the Protestant league, which gained several victories under his direction. During the minority of Queen Christina he governed Sweden with ability, restored the finances to good order, and patronized learning. He was prime minister after Christina began to reign, (1645,) and strenuously opposed her abdication. He died in August, 1654. Oxenstiern was the author of the often-quoted observation, addressed to his son, "You do not know, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed," ("Nescis, mi fili, quantillâ prudentiâ homines regantur.") He was the reputed author of the second volume of "Historia Belli Sueco-Germanici," ("History of the Swedish-German War,") of which Chemnitz wrote the first volume. He was considered an equal match for Richelieu in diplomacy. He had two sons, John and Erik, who obtained high offices in the public service.

See J. F. LUNDBLAD, "Svensk Plutarch," 2d vol., 1826–31; JOHAN GEZELIUS, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1774; C. P. HAGBERG, "Areminne öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1808; PUFFENDORF, "De Rebus Suecicis;" GEIJER, "Histoire de la Suède;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RICHELIEU, "Mémoires;" E. GYLLENSTOLPE, "Areminne öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1777.

Oxenstiern, (BENEDICT,) an able Swedish statesman, of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1623. He was appointed governor of Warsaw by Charles X., after whose death (1660) he returned to Sweden and had great influence in the government. About 1672 he obtained the confidence of Charles XI., who appointed him chancellor and chief minister. The pacific system of Oxenstiern was disturbed by the death of Charles XI., in 1697. After Charles XII. had defeated the Danes and conquered Poland, Oxenstiern advised him to make peace, in a memoir which is called a master-piece of wisdom. Died in 1702.

See SCHLÖZER, "Schwedische Biographie."

Oxenstiern, (ERIK,) a son of the celebrated statesman, was born in 1624. He became a senator in 1652, and vice-chancellor in 1654, soon after which he conducted negotiations with the Elector of Brandenburg. Died in 1656.

Oxenstiern, (JOHAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Stockholm in 1611. He entered the army, and obtained the rank of colonel. About 1639 he was raised to the dignity of senator. He was employed for several years as minister-plenipotentiary in Germany, and represented Sweden in the negotiations which resulted in the peace of Westphalia, (1648.) Died at Weimar in 1657.

Oxenstierna. See OXENSTIERN.

Oxenstierna, oks'ẹn-shêr'nȧ, (GABRIEL THURESON,) a Swedish diplomatist, born at Stockholm in 1641. He wrote, in French, a "Collection of Thoughts," ("Recueil de Pensées," 1725.) Died in 1707.

Oxford, EARL OF. See DE VERE, (EDWARD,) and HARLEY, (ROBERT.)

Ox'lee, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born September 25, 1779. He was a clergyman of the Established Church, specially distinguished as an Orientalist, and as the author of "The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation," (1815; 3d vol., 1850,) a work of vast scholarship. Died January 30, 1854.

Ox-ŷ-ar'tēs or **Ox-ar'tēs,** [Gr. 'Οξυάρτης,] a Bactrian chief, whose daughter Roxana was married to Alexander the Great. This king appointed him satrap of Paropamisus. Died after 316 B.C.

Ozanam, o'zȧ'nôN', (ANTOINE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French scholar and elegant writer, born at Milan in 1813. He became a good classical scholar, and studied law. In 1844 he succeeded Fauriel as professor of foreign literature at the Sorbonne, Paris. He attained eminence as a lecturer, and published, besides other works, "Dante and the Catholic Philosophy in the Thirteenth Century," (1839,) and "Études Germaniques pour servir à l'Histoire des Francs," (2 vols., 1847–49.) Died in September, 1853.

See LACORDAIRE, "Notice sur A. F. Ozanam," prefixed to his collected works, 8 vols., 1855; LEGRAY, "Étude biographique sur Ozanam," 1854; J. J. AMPÈRE, "Notice biographique sur A. F. Ozanam," 1853; COLLOMBET, "Biographie de F. Ozanam," 1853.

Ozanam, (J. A. F.,) a French physician, born in Bresse in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He published a "History of Epidemic Diseases," (5 vols., 1817–23.) Died at Lyons in 1836.

Ozanam, (JACQUES,) a distinguished French mathematician, born at Bouligneux in 1640. Among his numerous and useful treatises are "Mathematical Dictionary," (1691,) "Mathematical and Physical Recreations," (1694,) and "Theoretical and Practical Perspective," (1711.) He taught mathematics in Paris, where he died in 1717.

Ozaneaux, o'zȧ'nō', (JEAN GEORGE,) a French writer of prose and verse, was born in Paris in 1795. He wrote a "History of France." (2 vols., 1846,) which gained a prize of the French Academy, and "Erreurs poétiques," (3 vols., 1849.) Died in 1852.

Ozanne, o'zȧn', (NICOLAS MARIE,) a French designer and engraver, born at Brest in 1728; died in Paris in 1811.

O-zell', (JOHN,) an English *littérateur*, of French extraction, was contemporary with Pope, who has given him a place in the "Dunciad." He made translations from Racine, Molière, and Boileau, and from several Italian and Spanish writers. Died in 1743.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Ozeretskofsko or **Ozeretzkovsko,** o-zẹh-rêt-skof'-sko, sometimes written **Ozeretzkoffsky,** (NICHOLAS,) a Russian scientific writer, born about 1750. He wrote several treatises on zoology, botany, mineralogy, etc. Died about 1827.

P.

Paalzow, von, fon pält'so, (Auguste,) a German lady, born at Berlin in 1788, was a sister of the painter Wach. She was the author of a popular romance, entitled "Godwie Castle," (1836,) and other fictitious works. Died in 1847.

Paas. See Pass.

Paaw, (Cornelis.) See Pauw.

Paaw, pä'oo or pŏw, (Pieter,) a Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Amsterdam in 1564, was professor of medicine at Leyden, where he also founded the botanic garden. He published several valuable treatises on botany and anatomy. Died in 1617.

Pabodie, pab'o-de, (William Jewett,) an American poet, born at Providence, Rhode Island, about 1812. He has published "Calidore, a Legendary Poem," and a number of smaller pieces. Died in 1870.

Pabst, päpst, (Heinrich Wilhelm,) a German agriculturist, born near Lauterbach, in Hesse, in 1798. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Rural Economy," (5th edition, 1860.) Died in 1868.

Pabst, (Johann Heinrich,) a German philosopher, born at Lindau, in Thuringia, in 1785. Among his works is "Man and his History," (1830.) Died in 1837.

Pā'cą, (William,) one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1740. He was elected to the Congress of 1774, and continued in this office till 1778. He became Governor of Maryland in 1782, and in 1789 was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland. Died in 1799.

See Goodrich, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Pacatianus, pą-kā-she-ā'nus, [Fr. Pacatien, pä'kä'se-ą̃n',] (Titus Claudius Marcellus,) a Roman emperor, whose existence is indicated only by medals. It is supposed that he assumed the title in 249 A.D.

Pacatien. See Pacatianus.

Pacatus. See Drepanius.

Pacca, päk'kä, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian cardinal, born at Benevento in 1756. He became papal secretary of state (*i.e.* prime minister) in 1808, and was imprisoned about three years by Napoleon, (1809–12.) Died in 1844. He wrote "Historical Memoirs," which have been published, (London, 1850.)

See Artaud de Montor, "Notice sur le Cardinal B. Pacca," 1846.

Paccard, pä'kär', (Alexis,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1813. He gained the grand prize in 1841. Died in 1867.

Pacchia, del, dĕl päk-kee'ä, (Girolamo,) an able painter of Hungarian parentage, born probably at Sienna, Italy, in 1477. His excellent frescos and oil-paintings were long ascribed to Pacchiarotto. Pacchia left Sienna in 1535, and no later events regarding him are known to be on record.

Pacchiarotto, päk-ke-ä-rot'to, (Jacopo,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1474. To escape the penalty of a political conspiracy he left Sienna in 1539. He was an inferior artist, but had once a high fame, being credited with Pacchia's excellent work. Died about 1540.

Pacchierotti, päk'ke-ä-rot'tee, (Gasparo,) an Italian vocalist, one of the most famous sopranos of the eighteenth century, was born in 1744, at Fabriano, near Ancona. After winning a great reputation in his native country, he visited London and Paris, and was received with enthusiasm. Died at Padua in 1821.

Pacchioni, päk-ke-o'nee, (Antonio,) an able Italian anatomist, born at Reggio in 1665. He removed to Rome about 1700, and was associated in the scientific labours of Lancisi. Died at Rome in 1726. His writings were published under the title of "Opera Omnia," (1741.)

Paccioli, pät-cho'lee, or **Pacioli,** pä-cho'lee, (Luca,) an Italian mathematician and monk, born at Borgo San Sepolcro about 1450, was often called Luca di Borgo or de Burgo. He taught at Perugia, Rome, Naples, Pisa, and Venice. His chief work is "Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportioni," etc., (1494,)—the first printed book in which the method of keeping accounts by double entry was explained. He also wrote a work "On Divine Proportion," ("De Divina Proportione," 1509,) the plates of which were engraved by his friend Leonardo da Vinci. He was living in 1509.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Pāce, [Lat. Pa'ceus,] (Richard,) an English negotiator and priest, born in or near Winchester about 1482. He was employed in important missions by Henry VIII., and sent to Rome about 1521 by Wolsey to urge his claims to the papacy. He was a friend of Erasmus, who addressed several letters to him. Pace obtained the deanery of Saint Paul's, London, about 1520, and other benefices. He incurred the ill will of Wolsey, by whom he was confined in the Tower for two years, and became insane. Died in 1532.

Pacetti, pä-chet'tee, (Camillo,) an Italian sculptor, born in Rome about 1760, became professor of sculpture in Milan. Died in 1827.

Paceus. See Pace, (Richard.)

Pache, päsh, (Jean Nicolas,) a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1746. He was controller of the king's household under the ministry of Necker. In October, 1792, he was appointed minister of war by the influence of the Girondists, who removed him in February, 1793, because he had joined the Jacobin party. He was elected mayor of Paris in the spring of 1793, and took a prominent part in the ruin of the Girondists. Died in 1823.

Pacheco, pä-chā'ko, (Francisco,) an eminent Spanish painter and writer, born at Seville in 1571, was a pupil of Luis Fernandez. He opened an academy in Seville in 1611, and was appointed painter to King Philip IV. after 1625. He designed well, and is commended for simplicity, but he was not a good colorist. Among his chief works are "The Last Judgment," "Dædalus and Icarus," and "The Archangel Michael expelling Satan from Paradise." He wrote a treatise on the art of painting, entitled "Arte de la Pintura," (1649,) which is highly esteemed. Among his pupils were Alonzo Cano and Velasquez. Died in 1654.

See Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature:" Cean-Bermudez, "Diccionario Historico."

Pacheco, (Maria.) See Padilla.

Pā'ċhēs, [Gr. Πάχης,] an Athenian general, commanded the army which took Mitylene in 427 B.C.

Pą-ċho'mī-us, [Gr. Παχώμιος; Fr. Pacôme, pä'kōm',] an Egyptian ascetic of the fourth century, was born in the Thebaid. He is reputed the founder of regular monastic communities, or the first who prescribed fixed rules of life to the monks and nuns. He founded a monastery at Tabenna, on the Nile, and became so noted for his piety that many others were built in the vicinity by his disciples. Died about 348 A.D.

Pachymère. See Pachymeres.

Pą-ċhym'ę-rēs, [Gr. Γεώργιος ὁ Παχυμερής; Fr. Pachymère, pä'she'mair',] one of the most eminent of the later Byzantine historians, was born at Nicæa about 1242. He lived in Constantinople, and was chief justice of the imperial court. He wrote, besides other important works, a "Historia Byzantina," which comprises the reigns of Michael Palæologus and his son Andronicus. It is written with dignity, and is highly prized for its fidelity. He died probably after 1310.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Pacian, pā'she-ąn, [Sp. pron. pä-*th*e-än'; Lat. Pacianus, pā-she-ā'nus; Fr. Pacien, pä'se-ą̃n',] a Spanish saint and writer, who flourished about 375 A.D., and was Bishop of Barcelona.

Pacianus. See Pacian.

Paciaudi, pä-chŏw'dee, (Paolo Maria,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Turin in 1710, entered the order of Theatines. He published, besides other works,

a "History of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta," (3 vols., 1760, unfinished,) and "Peloponnesian Monuments," ("Monumenta Peloponnesiaca," 1761.) He became librarian to the Duke of Parma about 1762. Died in 1785.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DACIER, "Éloge de Paciaudi."

Pacichelli, pâ-che-kel'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian writer, born at Pistoia about 1640. He wrote "The Kingdom of Naples," ("Il Regno di Napoli," 3 vols., 1703.) Died in 1702.

Pacien. See PACIAN.

Pacifico. See PACIFICUS.

Pa-çif'ĭ-cus Max'ĭ-mus, [It. PACIFICO MASSIMO pâ-chee'fe-ko mâs'se-mo,] a Latin poet, born at Ascoli in 1400. He wrote many poems, which were published in 1489, under the title of "Jocose and Festive Elegies," ("Elegiæ Jocosæ et Festivæ.") Died about 1500.

Pacini, pâ-chee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) a popular composer, born at Syracuse, Sicily, February 19, 1796. He composed with a marvellous facility many operas, among which are "Adelaide e Comingio," (1818,) and "Niobe," (1826.) Died December 6, 1867.

Pacio, pâ'cho, sometimes written **Pace**, [Lat. PA'CIUS A BER'IGA,] (GIULIO,) an eminent Italian jurist and classical scholar, born at Vicenza in 1550. Having been converted to the Protestant religion, he went into exile, and was professor of philosophy at Heidelberg and Sedan. About 1616 he obtained a chair of law at Valence, in France. He wrote "On the Method of Law," ("De Juris Methodo," 1597,) "On Contracts," ("De Contractibus,") and other works. Died at Valence in 1635.

See BERRIAT SAINT-PRIX, "Notice sur la Vie de J. Pacius." 1840; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Pacioli. See PACCIOLI.

Pacius a Beriga. See PACIO.

Pack, (RICHARDSON,) an English writer, born in Suffolk about 1680. He rose to the rank of major in the army. He published a volume of poems, (1718,) a "Life of Pomponius Atticus," and other works. Died in 1728.

Pack'ard, (ALPHEUS SPRING,) D.D., an American educator, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, December 23, 1798. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1816, was a tutor there, 1819–24, professor of Latin and Greek, 1824–65, and in 1865 was appointed professor of natural and revealed religion in the same college. His principal works are editions of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," (1839–1841,) and a Life of Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton. Died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884.

Packard, (ALPHEUS SPRING,) JR., a son of the preceding, was born at Brunswick, Maine, February 19, 1839. He graduated in 1861 at Bowdoin College, and served as an assistant surgeon in the army in 1864–65, was afterwards lecturer on natural history in various schools, and director of the museum of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem. In 1878 he became professor of zoology and geology in Brown University. For five years he was a member of the United States Entomological Commission; and he has been attached to various State and United States geological and other surveys. Among his works are a "Guide to the Study of Insects," (1867,) "Our Common Insects," (1872,) "Outlines of Comparative Embryology," (1876,) "Half-Hours with Insects," (1877,) "Zoology for Schools and Colleges," (1879,) "Briefer Zoology," (1883,) etc.

Pacôme. See PACHOMIUS.

Pac'o-rus, [Gr. Πάκορος,] the eldest son of Orodes, King of Parthia, was born about 66 B.C. At an early age he was associated with his father on the throne. In 51 B.C. he led an army into Syria, where he was defeated by Caius Cassius. After the battle of Philippi, the Parthian king sent to Syria another expedition, commanded by Pacorus and Titus Labienus, a Roman, who gained a victory over an officer of Antony. After Pacorus had subjected Syria, he was defeated and killed by the army of Ventidius, in 38 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Pacorus, a king of Parthia, who reigned in the time of Domitian and Trajan. Little is known respecting him.

Pacthod, păk'to', (MICHEL MARIE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Savoy in 1764. He gained the rank of general of division on the field of Espinosa, (1808,) and commanded in Naples and Illyria from 1810 to 1812. Died in 1830.

Pacuvio. See PACUVIUS.

Pa-cu'vĭ-us, [It. PACUVIO, pâ-koo've-o,] (MARCUS,) an eminent Roman tragic poet and painter, born at Brundusium about 220 B.C., was a nephew of the poet Ennius. According to the judgment of Quintilian and other ancient critics, his dramas had some merit. His works are lost, except small fragments. He died at the age of ninety. His epitaph, composed by himself, has been preserved by Aulus Gellius.

See VOSSIUS, "De Poetis Latinis;" ANNIBALE DE LEO, "Dissertazione intorno la Vita di M. Pacuvio," 1763; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pad'dock, (BENJAMIN HENRY,) S.T.D., an American bishop, a brother of Bishop J. A. Paddock, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 29, 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1848, and at the General Theological Seminary (Episcopalian) in 1852, took priest's orders in 1853, held various pastorates, and in 1873 became Bishop of Massachusetts. Died in 1891.

Paddock, (JOHN ADAMS,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 19, 1825. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1845, and at the General (Episcopalian) Seminary, New York, in 1849. He took priest's orders in 1850, and held pastorates, chiefly in Brooklyn. In 1880 he was consecrated Bishop of Washington Territory.

Paderna, pâ-dĕr'nâ, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of history and landscapes, was born in 1649. His landscapes are highly praised. Died in 1708.

Padilla, de, dà pâ-dēl'yâ, (FRANCESCO,) a Spanish historian, born at Antequera in 1527, was a nephew of the following. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History of Spain." Died in 1607.

Padilla, de, (Don JUAN LOPEZ,) a Spanish patriot and general, born in Castile, was a son of a nobleman. He became in 1520 the leader of the malcontents whom the extortions and misrule of the Flemish ministers of Charles V. provoked to revolt. The insurgents elected a council called Junta de las Comunidades. Padilla defeated the royal troops at Segovia, took Valladolid, the capital of Spain, and deposed the regent, Adrian of Utrecht. Dissensions arose among the popular party, Padilla was deprived of the command, and his successor was defeated. About the end of 1520 he was restored to the command. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Villalar in April, 1521, and executed the next day.

See ROBERTSON, "Charles V.," vol. ii. book iii.

Padilla, de, (LORENZO,) a Spanish historian, born at Antequera about 1485. He was eminent for learning, and received the title of historiographer to Charles V. He left in manuscript a "General History of Spain," and a work on the antiquities of Spain, which was published in 1669. Died in 1540.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Padilla, de, (Doña MARIA PACHECO,) the wife of Juan Lopez, noticed above, was a woman of great energy and talents, and devoted herself to the popular cause. After her husband's death she took his place as leader, and made heroic but unsuccessful efforts to defend Toledo against the royalists. She escaped to Portugal, where she remained until her death.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Padilla, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish poet, born at Linares, was a friend of Cervantes. He published "Pastoral Eclogues," (1582,) and other poems. He was one of the best pastoral poets of his time. Died about 1600.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Păd'mâ', [modern Hindoo pron. pŭd'mâ',] written also **Pedmâ**, [from *pădmă*, a "lotus,"] one of the names of LAKSHMÎ, (which see.)

Padouan or **Padovano.** See CAVINO.

Padouanino. See LEONI, (OTTAVIO.)

Padouanino, pâ-doo-â-nee'no, (FRANCESCO,) an excellent Italian painter of history and portraits, was born at Padua in 1552. He was correct in design and fertile

in invention. Among his works is a picture of the deliverance of two persons who were condemned to death. Died in 1617.

His son OTTAVIO was a skilful portrait-painter. He died about 1634, at the age of fifty-two.

Padovano. See LEONI, (LUIGI and OTTAVIO.)

Pæan, pee'ăn, [Gr. *Παιάν, Παιήων,* or *Παιών;* Fr. PÉAN, pā'ŏN',] a name applied to Apollo, and also a surname of Æsculapius, the god who had the power of healing. It was afterwards applied to hymns sung in honour of Apollo, and to martial songs by which a victory was celebrated.

Paelinck, pā'link, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter, born near Ghent in 1781. He worked at Rome five years. Among his works is "The Discovery of the Cross." Died at Brussels in 1839.

Pæonius, pē-o'ne-us, [*Παιώνιος,*] OF EPHESUS, a Greek architect, probably lived about 400 B.C. He completed (with Demetrius) the great temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Pæonius OF MENDE, an eminent Greek sculptor, of whom little is known, is supposed to have lived about 430 B.C. He adorned with statues the temple of Jupiter at Olympia.

Paer, pā-aiR', (FERDINANDO,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Parma in 1771. Having produced some successful operas, he was appointed chapel-master at Dresden in 1801. He entered the service of Napoleon in 1807 as imperial composer, and was employed to direct the music of the court theatre. He was elected to the Institute in 1831. Among his most admired operas are "Griselda," (1796,) "Achille," (1806,) and "Agnese." (1811.) Died at Paris in 1839.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paesiello. See PAISIELLO.

Paez, pā-ēs', (FRANCESCO ALVAREZ,) a Portuguese monk, asserted the temporal power of the pope in a treatise "De Planctu Ecclesiæ." Died in 1532.

Paez, pā-ēth', (FRANCISCO,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Olmedo, in Spain, in 1564. He entered Abyssinia in 1603, learned a native dialect, and converted the king, Za-Denghel. He is said to have visited one of the sources of the Nile in 1618. He died in Abyssinia in 1622, (as is supposed,) leaving a History of Abyssinia in manuscript, and some letters.

Paez, pā-ēth', (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a South American general, born at Varinas about 1785. He served with distinction in the army of Bolivar against the Spaniards. The victory at the great battle of Carabobo, or Carabolo, in 1821, is ascribed to him. In 1830 he was elected President of Venezuela for four years. He was re-elected in 1838 or 1839, and was appointed dictator in 1846. Having failed in an armed contest with Monagas in 1848, he was taken prisoner and exiled in 1850. He was Venezuelan minister to the United States in 1860 and 1861. Died in New York, May 6, 1873.

See his Autobiography, "Autobiografia del José Antonio Paez," 1867; "North American Review" for July, 1827.

Pagan, de, deh pă'gŏN', (BLAISE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, an eminent French engineer and geometer, was born at Avignon in 1604. He distinguished himself by skill and courage in the war against the French Protestants, and directed the siege of Nancy, in 1633. He had just been made a maréchal-de-camp, in 1642, when he was deprived of sight by disease. Continuing to apply himself with success to mathematics, he gained a high reputation by his writings. In 1645 he published in his "Treatise on Fortifications" ("Traité des Fortifications") a new system of fortification, which quickly superseded all others. He is reputed one of the greatest masters and improvers of the art on which that work treats. Died in 1665.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres."

Paganel, pă'gă'nĕl', (CAMILLE PIERRE ALEXIS,) a *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1797. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies six times between 1834 and 1846, and voted with the Centre. Among his works is a "History of Frederick the Great," (1830.) Died in 1859.

Paganel, (PIERRE,) a French politician, the father of the preceding, was born at Villeneuve d'Agen in 1745. He was a moderate member of the Convention in 1792-95. He voted, however, for the death and reprieve of the king. He wrote an "Essay on the French Revolution," (3 vols., 1810.) Died in 1826.

Pagani, pă-gă'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine painter, born in 1531. He painted frescos in his native city. Died in 1561.

Pagani, (GREGORIO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1558. He was a pupil of Cigoli, whose style he imitated, was an excellent colorist, and was one of the best masters that Florence possessed at the end of the sixteenth century. His master-piece, "The Discovery of the Cross," was destroyed by fire. His extant works are not numerous. Died in 1605.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pagani, (PAOLO,) a painter, born in the duchy of Milan in 1661. He worked in Venice with success. The gallery of Dresden contains his picture of a Magdalene in meditation. Died in 1716.

Pagani-Cesa, pă-gă'nee chā'să, (GIUSEPPE URBANO,) an Italian poet, born at Belluno in 1757. He wrote "La Villegiatura di Clizia," (1802,) and other poems of some merit. He also produced a mediocre version of Virgil's "Æneid," (1822.) Died in 1835.

Paganini, pă-gă-nee'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a celebrated Italian performer on the violin, was born at Genoa in 1784. He received lessons from Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer, and is said to have composed a sonata of merit at the age of nine, about which time he began to perform in public concerts, and by his wonderful powers produced the most extraordinary excitement among the audience. When not yet fifteen, he escaped from the control of his father, and commenced business on his own account. But, unhappily, the admiration and flatteries which he received, and the control of large sums of money, which he procured almost without effort, exerted a most injurious effect on his moral character, and he fell into habits of gambling and into the practice of other vices. About 1802 he retired for a time from public view; but his former habits of life, and the necessity of excitement, soon induced or compelled him to return. After he had given concerts in the great cities of Italy, he visited Vienna in 1828, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. His performances created a furor wholly unparalleled in the history of music. He gained enormous sums of money in Paris and London. His marvellous performance on a single string excited especial astonishment. He composed sonatas, etc. for the violin, which display an inventive genius. Died at Nice in 1840. With all his rare gifts, he is said to have been sensual, extremely avaricious, and excessively vain.

See SCHOTTKY, "Paganini's Leben und Treiben," Prague, 1830, CONESTABILE, "Vita del celebre N. Paganini;" J. IMBERT DE LA PHALÈQUE, "Notice sur N. Paganini," Paris, 1830; G. E. ANDERS, "Paganini, sa Vie, sa Personne," etc., 1831; FR. FAYOLLE, "Paganini et Bériot," 1831; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1831.

Pagano, pă-gă'no, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) a political writer, born at Brienza, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1748. He obtained the chair of law at Naples in 1787. His principal work is "Political Essays," ("Saggi politici," 1792.) He was a partisan of the Neapolitan republic formed in 1798. Having been taken prisoner by the royalists, he was executed in 1800.

Paganucci, pă-gă-noot'chee, (JEAN,) a French merchant, born at Lyons in 1729, wrote an excellent "Merchants' Manual," ("Manuel des Négociants," 3 vols., 1762.) Died in 1797.

Pāge, (EMILY R.,) an American poetess, born at Bradford, Vermont, in 1838. She wrote a number of fugitive pieces, among which "The Old Canoe" has achieved wide popularity. Died in 1860.

Pāge, (JOHN,) an American patriot and Governor, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1743. He rendered important services during the Revolution, was a member of Congress from Virginia for eight years, (1789–97,) and was elected Governor of Virginia in 1802. He was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. Died at Richmond in 1808.

Page, (THOMAS JEFFERSON,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia about 1815. He was appointed a commander in the United States navy in 1855, and became a commodore in the Confederate service.

Pāge, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Harrow in 1590, was master of a free school at Reading. He wrote "The Peace-Maker, or a Brief Motive to Unity." Died in 1663.

Page, (WILLIAM,) an American painter, born at Albany in 1811. He studied for a time under S. F. B. Morse, in New York, and subsequently produced several portraits and historical pieces which established his reputation. He visited Rome about 1850, and returned in 1860 to New York. Among his principal works are the "Flight into Egypt," "Moses and Aaron on Mount Horeb," and "The Infant Bacchus." D. Sept. 30, 1885.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Pagenstecher, pä'gen-stĕK'ẹr, (ALEXANDER ARNOLD,) a German jurisconsult, born at Bentheim in 1659. He became professor of law at Groningen, and wrote many works. Died in 1716.

Pagès. See GARNIER-PAGÈS.

Pagès, pä'zhĕs', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French *littérateur*, born at Auillac in 1745. He published, besides many novels, "Historical Tableaux of the French Revolution," (3 vols., 1791–1804.) Died in 1802.

Pagès, (PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French voyager, born at Toulouse in 1748, was a captain in the navy. He published in 1782 "Voyages around the World and towards the Poles in 1767–1776." He was massacred be the negroes in Saint Domingo in 1793.

Pagès de l'Ariége, pä'zhĕs' dẹh lā're'ązh', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French political writer, born in Ariége in 1784. He was an editor of several Liberal journals of Paris after the restoration. In 1848 he was elected tc the Constituent Assembly. He published several works.

Paġ'et, (Lord CLARENCE EDWARD,) a British admiral, a brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, was born in 1811. He served as captain in the navy, and commanded the Princess Royal in the Baltic in 1854. He was elected to Parliament by the Liberals in 1847, and again in 1857. In 1859 he was appointed secretary to the Admiralty. He became a vice-admiral in 1865.

Paget or **Paġ'it,** (EUSEBIUS,) an English Puritan minister and writer, born in Northamptonshire about 1542. He became rector of Saint Anne and Saint Agnes, London, in 1604. His chief work is a "History of the Bible." Died in 1617. His son EPHRAIM, (1575–1647,) a noted linguist, wrote a "Christianographia."

Paget, (GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) LORD, a brother of Clarence Edward, was born in 1818. He became colonel of dragoons in 1854, and general in 1877. He distinguished himself at Balaklava, (1854.) Died June 30, 1880.

Paget, (HENRY WILLIAM,) LORD. See ANGLESEY.

Paget, (Sir JAMES,) an English physiologist and surgeon of high reputation, was born in Great Yarmouth in 1814. He was admitted into the College of Surgeons in 1836, and afterwards became Hunterian professor of surgery. He wrote articles for several medical journals. Among his works are "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," (1853, 1863, and 1868.) He was created a baronet in 1871.

Paget, (WILLIAM,) BARON, an English statesman, born in London in 1506. He became one of the secretaries of state in 1543. Designated by Henry VIII. as one of the executors of his will, Paget took a prominent part in the events of the reign of Edward VI., and was keeper of the seals in the following reign. In 1561 he advised Elizabeth to make an alliance with the King of Navarre and the Huguenots rather than the King of Spain. Died in 1563.

Paggi, pâd'jee, or **Pagi,** pä'jee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1554, was a pupil of Luca Cambiaso. He worked about twenty years at Florence, and returned to Genoa in 1600, after which he adorned the churches of that city with many paintings. He was the master of a school in which several able artists were formed, and excelled as a colorist. Among his master-pieces are "The Transfiguration" and "The Massacre of the Innocents." Died in 1627.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Vite de' Pittori Genovesi."

Pagi, pä'zhe', (ANTOINE,) a French chronologist, born in Provence in 1624. His reputation is founded on his "Historical and Chronological Criticism on the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius," ("Critica historico-chronologica in Annales Ecclesiasticos Baronii," 4 vols., 1705.) Died in 1699.

Pagi, (FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born at Lambesc in 1654, was a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1721.

Pagi, L'ABBÉ, a French historian, born at Martigue about 1690. He published a "History of the Revolutions of the Low Countries," (1727.)

Pagit. See PAGET, (EUSEBIUS.)

Paglia, pâl'yȧ, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born in 1680. He was a skilful imitator of the old masters. He worked in Brescia, the churches of which contain many of his pictures. Died in 1747.

Paglia, (FRANCESCO,) the father of the preceding, born at Brescia in 1636, was a pupil of Guercino. He excelled in portraits and in the science of clair-obscur. He died soon after 1700.

Pagnerre, pȧn'yair', (LAURENT ANTOINE,) a French republican, born in Seine-et-Oise in 1805. He was appointed assistant to the mayor of Paris, Garnier-Pagès, in February, 1848, secretary-general of the provisional government on the 1st of March, and director of the Comptoir national d'Escompte on the 9th of March. He was the first proposer of this institution, which rendered great services to the public in that crisis. Died in 1854.

Pagnest, păg'nȧ', (AMABLE LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1790; died in 1819.

Pagnini, pȧn-yee'nee, [Lat. PAGNI'NUS,] (LUCA ANTONIO,) an Italian classical scholar and monk, born at Pistoia in 1737. He wrote Greek and Latin epigrams, "Epigrammi morali cento," (1799,) which were admired, and produced good translations of Anacreon, (1766,) Theocritus, (1780,) Hesiod, (1797,) and Horace's "Satires and Epistles," (1814.) He corresponded with Alfieri, Frugoni, and Cesarotti. In 1806 he became professor of Latin at Pisa. Died in 1814.

See CIAMPI, "Elogium L. A. Pagnini," 1814; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Pagnino, pȧn-yee'no, [Lat. PAGNI'NUS,] (SANTE,) an Italian Orientalist, was born at Lucca about 1470. He entered the order of Dominicans, and became a resident of Lyons in 1525. He produced a Latin version of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek, (1528,) which was highly commended by Buxtorf, Huet, and other critics. Among his works is a "Hebrew-Latin Dictionary," (1529.) Died about 1538.

See A. PÉRICAUD, "Notice sur S. Pagnino," 1850; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Pagninus. See PAGNINO.

Pahlen, von der, fon dĕr pä'lẹn, (PETER,) BARON or COUNT, a Russian general, born about 1744. He gained the favour of the Czar Paul, who appointed him Governor-General of Saint Petersburg. He took an active part in the assassination of Paul, in 1801, and is said to have been the chief of that conspiracy. He retired to his estate in Livonia, where he died in 1826.

Pahlen, von der, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian general, and son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813. He was ambassador to Paris from 1835 to 1842.

Paice. See PACE, (RICHARD.)

Pailleron, pä'yeh'rôN', (EDOUARD,) a French poet and dramatic author, born in Paris in 1834. His earlier works,—"Le dernier Quartier," (1863,) "Le second Mouvement," (1865,) etc.,—marked by elegance of diction, were less successful than his later, poorer, and more sensational plays,—"Faux Ménages," (1869.) etc.,—many of which are enlivened by brilliant wit.

Paillet, pä'yȧ', (ALPHONSE GABRIEL VICTOR,) an eminent French advocate, born at Soissons in 1795, settled in Paris about 1826, and acquired a very high reputation for eloquence and probity. He displayed consummate art in the statement and exposition of facts. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. Died in 1855. "Nature had given him," says the "Biographie Universelle," "in a just measure and in perfect equilibrium, all the qualities which are requisite to form a great advocate."

See, also, J. LARNAC, "Éloge de M. Paillet," 1857.

Pailliet, pă'ye-ā', or **Paillet**, pă'yā', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French jurist, born at Orléans in 1789. He published a "Manual of French Law," (9th edition, 1836,) which was perhaps more popular than any other similar book. He also wrote other works. Died about 1860.

Paillot de Montabert, pă'yo' dẹh mȯN'tă'bair', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French painter, born at Troyes in 1771. He wrote a "Complete Treatise on Painting," (9 vols., 1829.) Died in 1849.

Paine, pān, (ELEAZAR A.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1839. He became a brigadier-general about September, 1861, and served in Tennessee and Mississippi. Died in 1882.

Paine, (ELIJAH,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1757. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1794, and in 1801 became judge of the United States court for Vermont. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other learned institutions. Died in 1842.

Paine, (ELIJAH,) son of the preceding, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, in 1796, and rose to eminence as a jurist. He published, in conjunction with John Duer, "Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in the State of New York," (1830.) Died in 1853.

Paine, (JOHN KNOWLES,) an American musical composer, born at Portland, Maine, January 9, 1839. He finished his musical education at Berlin. In 1862 he was appointed instructor of music at Harvard, and in 1876 was raised to a full professorship there. He has produced "Saint Peter," an oratorio, a mass, hymns, songs, romances, etc.

Paine, (MARTYN,) M.D., LL.D., brother of the preceding, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, in 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in 1813. He afterwards settled in New York, where he gained a high reputation and extensive practice. In 1841 he was one of the founders of the University Medical College, in which he filled the chair of therapeutics and materia medica. He published, among other works, "The Cholera Asphyxia of New York," "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," (1840,) and "Institutes of Medicine," (1847.) The two last-named have a very high reputation. He wrote a treatise on "Theoretical Geology." Died in New York city, November 10, 1877.

Paine, (ROBERT,) D.D., an American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Person county, North Carolina, November 12, 1799. He became a preacher in 1818, was president of La Grange College, 1830–46, was made a bishop in 1846, and died October 20, 1882. He published a "Life of McKendree."

Paine, (ROBERT TREAT,) an American jurist and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Boston in 1731. He was a member of Congress for about four years, (1774–78.) In 1780 he was one of the committee which formed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1790 became judge of the supreme court of that State. Died in 1814.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Paine, (ROBERT TREAT,) a son of the preceding, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1773. He graduated at Harvard College in 1792, and, having subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1802. He was the author of a very popular political song, entitled "Adams and Liberty," and of other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1811.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 75

Paine, (THOMAS,) a political and deistical writer, born at Thetford, in Norfolk, England, in January, 1737. His father was a Quaker, and brought up his son to his own trade, that of stay-maker. Paine married young, and settled in 1759 at Sandwich. Having lost his wife about 1761, he removed to London, where for a short time he was employed as a school-teacher. After several changes of business and residence, he emigrated to America in 1774, with a letter of recommendation from Dr. Franklin, whom he met in London. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and gave an impulse to the Revolution by his famous pamphlet called "Common Sense," in which he advocated the policy of separation and independence. It was issued in January, 1776, and appears to have contributed in an extraordinary degree to the advancement of republican ideas. He enlisted as a volunteer in the army in the autumn of 1776. To counteract the depression of spirits which prevailed in the winter of 1776–77, he published "The Crisis," a periodical, which appeared at irregular intervals for some years and was very successful. The phrase "These are the times that try men's souls" was first used in the "Crisis." He was secretary to the committee on foreign affairs in Congress from April, 1777, to January, 1779, and went to France in 1781, with Colonel Laurens, to negotiate a loan for the United States. His services in the Revolution were rewarded by Congress in 1785 with a present of three thousand dollars, and the State of New York gave him three hundred acres of land.

In 1787 he visited France, from which he passed to England. He invented an iron bridge, and procured the construction of such a bridge at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He returned to Paris in 1789, and, in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," wrote his "Rights of Man," (1791,) which obtained great popularity. In September, 1792, he was elected a member of the French National Convention by the citizens of the Pas-de-Calais. He acted with the Girondists, and, in the trial of the king, voted for his banishment. About the end of 1793 he was expelled from the Convention, as a foreigner, by the Jacobins, who also issued a decree that all natives of England found in France should be imprisoned. He was accordingly cast into prison, and narrowly escaped death in the reign of terror. In November, 1794, he was released, through the influence of James Monroe, (afterwards President of the United States,) and resumed his seat in the Convention. He produced in 1795 a deistical work entitled "The Age of Reason," which gave great offence to many of his political friends.* This work, although characterized by a certain vigour as well as flippancy of style, and though from its very indecency calculated to obtain currency among the less refined portion of society, yet, being conspicuously wanting in a spirit of candour, and betraying an utter deficiency in true scholarship, is likely to exert but little influence upon intelligent and reflecting minds, and least of all on those whose learning qualifies them to judge of the ignorance of the writer and the essential shallowness of most of his arguments. He returned to the United States in 1802, and passed his latter years in private life and comparative obscurity. He became intemperate in the latter part of his life. Died in New York in June, 1809.

See CHEETHAM, "Memoirs of Thomas Paine," 1809; CARLILE, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1814; G. CHALMERS, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1791; G. VALE, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1841; W. T. SHERWIN, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1819; WILLIAM COBBETT "Life of Thomas Paine;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for July, 1843; "Atlantic Monthly" for July and December, 1859; "Monthly Review" for May, 1791, and March, 1792; "New American Cyclopædia."

Paint'er, (WILLIAM,) an English writer or translator, lived in the reign of Elizabeth. He published "The Palace of Pleasure, beautified, adorned, and well furnished with Pleasant Histories and Excellent Novels," etc., (2 vols., 1566–69.) Died after 1590.

Paisiello, pī-se-el'lo, or **Paesiello**, pā-ā-se-el'lo, (GIOVANNI,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Tarento in 1741, studied five years under Durante at Naples. About 1764 he produced operas entitled "La Pupilla" and "Il Mondo alla Rovescio," which extended his reputation throughout Italy. He was chapel-master to the King of Naples from 1786 to 1798. Having been invited by Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1802, and officiated as chapel-master for two years. He returned to Naples in 1804. Among his popular operas are "King Theodore," ("Il Re Teodoro,") "The Barber of Seville," "Frascatina," "La Locanda," "Pirro," and "Io son Lindoro," (or "Hope told a Flattering Tale.") "He is superior to his rivals," says Denne-Baron, "in the

* See an interesting letter from Franklin to Paine on this subject, in Sparks's edition of Franklin's works, vol. x. p. 281.

suavity of his melody and the charm of his expression." His works display *verve*, originality, an extreme fertility of invention, and a grace and elegance which are almost unequalled. Died in 1816.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Paisiello;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" LESUEUR, "Notice sur G. Paisiello," 1816; SCHIZZI, "Raggionamento della Vita di G. Paisiello," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paitoni, pī-to'nee, (GIACOMO MARIA,) an Italian monk and bibliographer, born at Venice about 1710. His reputation is founded on an accurate work entitled "Library of Ancient Latin and Greek Authors," etc., ("Biblioteca degli Autori antichi Greci e Latini volgarizzati," 5 vols., 1767.) Died in 1774.

Paixhans, pāks'ąnz or pąk'sôN', (HENRI JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Metz in 1783. He served in the campaigns of Austria and Prussia, and at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.) He represented Metz in the Chamber of Deputies many years, ending in 1848, and rose to the rank of general of division. He made improvements in artillery and projectiles, which bear his name, and published several works on artillery and the art of war. The Paixhan guns were first used in France about 1824. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Pajol, pă'zhol', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Besançon in 1772. He signalized himself at Ulm and Austerlitz, (1805,) was made a general of brigade in 1807, and became a general of division in 1812. His defence of Montereau was praised by Napoleon, who appointed him grand officer of the legion of honour in 1814. He fought against Charles X., and was second in command of the Parisian troops in July, 1830. Died in 1844.

Pajon, pă'zhôN', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant minister, born at Romorantin in 1626. He preached at Orléans, and gained a high reputation by his writings, among which is a defence of the Protestant faith against Nicole, entitled "Examen des Préjugés légitimes," (de Nicole,) (1675.) Died in 1685.

Pajot, pă'zho', (LOUIS LÉON,) Comte d'Ons-en-Bray, (dôN sôN brą̄,) a French mechanician and collector, born in Paris in 1678. He collected a rich cabinet of machines and rare works of art, etc. He invented an anemometer, and wrote several scientific treatises. In 1708 he became director-general of the post-office. Died in 1754.

Pajou, pă'zhoo', (AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1730, was a pupil of Lemoyne. He gained the grand prize in 1748, and went as royal pensioner to Rome, where he remained twelve years. He enjoyed great celebrity in France in his time. Among his works are statues of Pascal, Descartes, Fénelon, Turenne, and Bossuet. Died at Paris in 1809.

See LEBRETON, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Pajou," 1810; Biographie Universelle."

Pajou, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a historical painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1766; died in 1828.

Pakenham, pā'kęn-ąm, (Sir EDWARD,) a British general, who commanded the army which attacked New Orleans and was defeated by General Jackson, January 8, 1815. He was killed in this action. He was a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington.

Pakenham, (Sir THOMAS,) a British admiral, born in 1758. As captain of a ship of seventy-four guns, he took part in Lord Howe's victory over the French in June, 1794. He became admiral about 1810. Died in 1836.

Pakht, pâkt, **Pasht**, or **Sek'het'**, a goddess of the ancient Egyptians, the wife of Phthah, and mother of Imhotep. She is often confounded with BAST, (q. v.,) but seems to have been properly distinct from that goddess, though some regard them as representations of a being with a twofold nature. Bast was worshipped at Bubastis, Pakht chiefly at Memphis.

Pā'king-tọn, (DOROTHY,) a learned English lady, was a daughter of Lord Coventry, and wife of Sir John Pakington. Died in 1679. She was supposed to be the author of "The Whole Duty of Man."

Pakington, (Sir JOHN SOMERSET,) an English conservative politician, a son of William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcestershire, was born in 1799. He assumed the name of his uncle about 1830. He entered Parliament in 1837, and was colonial secretary for a short time in 1852. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1858–59, and was appointed secretary of war in 1867, but resigned in the following year. Died April 9, 1880.

Palacky, pâ-lâts'kee, sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as pâ-lak'kee, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Bohemian historian and critic, born at Hodslawitz in June, 1798, was a Protestant. He was appointed historiographer of Bohemia about 1830, and edited the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum" from 1827 to 1837. He was an active supporter of liberal principles in 1848, and presided over a Congress of Slavonians at Prague in that year. His principal work is an excellent "History of Bohemia," in German, (8 vols., 1836–60.) Died in 1876.

Paladines. See PALLADINES.

Paladini, pâ-lâ-dee'nee, (ARCANGELA,) a painter and poetess, born at Pisa in 1599; died in 1622.

Paladini, (FILIPPO,) an able Florentine painter, born about 1544, was the father of the preceding. His picture of the "Death of John the Baptist" is admired. Died in 1614.

Palæmon, pą-lee'mon, [Gr. Παλαίμων; Fr. PALÉMON, pă'lă'môN',] in the Greek mythology, the son of Athamas and Ino, was first called MELICERTA. He was regarded as a marine divinity, and the Isthmian games were instituted in his honour. He was identified with the Roman Portumnus. (See MELICERTA.)

Palæmon, pą-lee'mon, (QUINTUS REMMIUS,) a Roman grammarian, who lived in the time of Tiberius, about 45 A.D.

Palæologus, pā-le-ol'o-gus, [Gr. Παλαιολόγος; Fr. PALÉOLOGUE, pă'lă'o'log',] the name of an illustrious Byzantine family which acquired distinction in the eleventh century. They reigned in Constantinople from 1260 until 1453, when that capital was taken by the Turks. (See ANDRONICUS II., CONSTANTINE XIII., MANUEL II., JOHN VI., and JOHN VII.)

Palæphatus, pą-lĕf'ą-tus, a Greek historian of Abydos, was a friend of Aristotle, and lived about 350 B.C. According to Suidas, he wrote on Attica, Arabia, and Cyprus.

Palæphatus, a Greek writer of an uncertain period, to whom Suidas attributes an "Explanation of Things related in Mythology." By some critics this is identified with an extant work "On Things Incredible," (*περὶ των ἀπίστων*.) Suidas also mentions an Athenian epic poet of this name, who lived before Homer.

Palafox, de, dă pâ-lâ-fôH', (JUAN,) a Spanish bishop and writer, born in Aragon in 1600. He became Bishop of Osma in 1653. He wrote, besides works of devotion, "The Shepherd of Christmas Eve," ("Pastor de Noche Buena," 1655,) and "The Conquest of China by the Tartars," (1678.) Died in 1659.

See DINOUART, "Vie de J. de Palafox," 1767; CHAMPION, "Histoire de J. de Palafox," 1688.

Palafox y Melzi, pâ-lâ-fôH' e mel'*thee*, (JOSÉ,) commonly called simply PALAFOX, (which in pronunciation is usually Anglicized as păl'ą-foks',) a Spanish general, born in Aragon in 1780. He became in his youth a member of the military household of the king. When an attack on Saragossa by the French was expected, in 1808, he was nominated captain-general by popular acclamation. He defended that city obstinately for sixty days, at the end of which term the French retired, August, 1808. Another force, under Lannes, renewed the siege in November, and Palafox was forced to capitulate in February, 1809. He supported the popular cause against Ferdinand VII. in 1820. About 1836 he was made Duke of Saragossa. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Păl'ą-mas, [Παλαμᾶς,] (GREGORIUS,) a Greek monk and mystical writer, lived about 1350. He was the leader of a sect or party called Palamites, whose claims to mystical light caused a great controversy.

Palamède. See PALAMEDES.

Păl-ą-me'dēs, [Gr. Παλαμήδης; Fr. PALAMÈDE, pă'lă'mąd',] a personage of classic mythology, supposed to have been the inventor of scales, measures, chess, dice, and several letters of the Greek alphabet. Having joined the expedition against Troy, he exposed by an ingenious

stratagem the feigned insanity of Ulysses, and thereby incurred his enmity. The poets relate that Ulysses concealed in the tent of Palamedes a sum of money and a forged letter from Priam, on the evidence of which Palamedes was convicted of treason and put to death.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book ii. 82.

Palaprat, pȧ'lȧ'prȧ', (JEAN DE BIGOT,) a French dramatic poet, born at Toulouse in 1650. He was secretary to the grand prior of Vendôme, and was noted for wit. He wrote dramas entitled "The Secret Revealed" and "The Prude of the Time," ("La Prude du Temps,") and assisted Brueys in the composition of several plays. Died in 1721.

Păl-ą-tī'nus, a surname given by the Romans to Apollo, to whom a temple was erected on Mount Palatine.

Palazzi, pȧ-lȧt'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Venice about 1640. He wrote many mediocre works, among which is a "History of the German Empire," (9 vols., 1671–79.) Died about 1702.

Paleario. See PALEARIUS.

Păl-e-ā'rĭ-us or **Paleario**, pȧ-lȧ-ȧ're-o, (AONIUS or AONIO,) a good Italian writer and scholar, was born in the Campagna of Rome about 1500. His proper name was DELLA PAGLIA, (pȧl'yȧ.) He acquired distinction as a Latin poet, and became professor of eloquence at Milan in 1555. His Latin poem on the immortality of the soul (1536) was commended by Sadolet. Having been converted to the doctrines of the Reformers, or advocated religious liberty, he was tried for heresy and hung at Rome in 1570.

See "Life and Times of Aonio Paleario," by M. YOUNG, 2 vols., 1860; GURLITT, "Leben des A. Palearius," 1805; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Palémon. See PALÆMON.

Palencia, de, (ALFONSO.) See ALFONSO DE PALENCIA.

Palencia, de, dȧ pȧ-lĕn'the-ȧ, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish soldier and writer, lived in the sixteenth century. He served in the army in Peru, and published in 1571 a "History of Peru."

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book v.

Paléologue. See PALÆOLOGUS.

Paleotti, pȧ-lȧ-ot'tee, (GABRIEL,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bologna in 1524. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Pius IV., and became a cardinal in 1565. Among his works is "De Bono Senectutis," (1598.) Died in 1597.

Pā'lēs, [Fr. PALÈS, pȧ'lĕs',] a divinity who presided over cattle, shepherds, and pastures among the ancient Romans. Pales was represented by some as a male and by others as a female deity, and was the personification of the same idea as Pan among the Greeks.

Palestrina, da, dȧ pȧ-lĕs-tree'nȧ, (GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI,) an Italian composer of great celebrity, was born at Palestrina, (the ancient Prænestе,) near Rome, about 1524. He studied at Rome under Claude Goudimel, a Frenchman. In 1551 he was appointed chapel-master to Pope Julius III. He produced in 1554 his first work, four masses for four voices, and obtained a place among the singers of the pontifical chapel, from which Paul IV. removed him because he was married. From 1561 to 1571 he was chapel-master of Santa Maria Maggiore. During this period the pope resolved to reform the music of the Church or to banish it. Palestrina was directed to compose a mass which should be conformed to a pure orthodox standard. The result was the famous mass for six voices, called the "Mass of Pope Marcellus," (1565,) which was received with great admiration and determined his superiors to retain music in the Roman Church. "The unrivalled genius of Palestrina," says Denne-Baron, referring to this mass, "created the only kind of music which comports with the majesty of the Church; and among the productions of succeeding composers nothing has equalled the power, the profound and simple accent, the mystic tenderness, the ravishing sweetness, of his chants." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") In 1571 he was appointed chapel-master in Saint Peter's. Died in 1594.

See WINTERFELD, "J. Pierluigi von Palestrina," etc., 1832.

Paletta, pȧ-lĕt'tȧ, or **Palletta**, pȧl-lĕt'tȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian anatomist and writer, born in the valley of Ossola, in Piedmont, in 1747. He became surgeon-in-chief of the grand hospital of Milan in 1787. Among his works is "Pathological Exercises," ("Exercitationes Pathologicæ," 2 vols., 1820.) Died in 1832.

See G. FERRARIO, "Vita del Professore G. B. Paletta," 1833.

Pā'ley, (FREDERICK APTHORP,) an English scholar, a grandson of the distinguished William Paley, was born at Easingwold in 1816, and graduated in 1838 at Saint John's College, Cambridge. In 1840 he became a Roman Catholic, and in 1874 was appointed a professor of classical literature in the University College at Kensington. Besides editing many Greek and some Latin texts, he published a "Manual of Gothic Architecture," (1846,) and other writings, chiefly on church architecture and kindred subjects. Died in 1888.

Paley, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English writer, born at Peterborough in 1743. He graduated in 1763 at Christ's College, Cambridge,—where he does not appear to have been distinguished for his application,*—took holy orders, and was chosen a Fellow of his college in 1766. He was subsequently employed as a tutor at Cambridge, and became rector of Musgrove, in Westmoreland, in 1775, soon after which date he married. In 1782 he was appointed Archdeacon of Carlisle. He published in 1785 "The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," regarded by some as the most important of all his works. As a writer he excels in logical power and in clearness of style. He denies the existence of a moral sense, and adopts the maxim that "whatever is expedient is right." He was liberal in theology, was a friend of civil and religious liberty, and earnestly advocated the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1790 he produced an admirable work entitled "Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture History of Saint Paul evinced." He was appointed a prebendary of Saint Paul's in 1794, and was presented to the sub-deanery of Lincoln Cathedral. About 1795 he obtained the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth. His other principal works are "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," (3 vols., 1794,) one of the best works ever written on the subject of which it treats, and "Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity," (1802,) which has a very high reputation and has often been reprinted. Paley's utilitarianism and alleged laxity of view respecting certain questions in morals, and in a no less degree his liberalism in politics, were distasteful to George III., who refused positively to appoint him to the episcopate, on his nomination by the prime minister. Died May 25, 1805,

"This excellent writer," says Mackintosh, "who, after Clarke and Butler, ought to be ranked among the brightest ornaments of the English Church in the eighteenth century, is in the history of philosophy naturally placed after Tucker, to whom, with praiseworthy liberality, he owns his extensive obligations. . . . His style is as near perfection in its kind as any in our language. . . . The most original and ingenious of his writings is the 'Horæ Paulinæ.' 'The Evidences of Christianity' are formed out of an admirable translation of Butler's 'Analogy' and a most skilful abridgment of Lardner's 'Credibility of the Gospel History.' . . . His 'Natural Theology' is the wonderful work of a man who after sixty had studied anatomy in order to write it;† and it

* It is said that during the early part of his term at Cambridge he spent his time in agreeable idleness. One of his companions called on him early one morning, and told him he had been unable to sleep, from the conviction that he (Paley) was squandering talents which, if properly directed, might be most useful to himself and to the world, concluding with these words: "If you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society." The result was that Paley entirely changed his course of life.

† We do not attach any very great importance to the charge of 'stupendous plagiarism" brought against Paley for what he has borrowed from Dr. Nieuwentyt. (See the article on this subject in the "London Athenæum," published in August, 1848.) Macaulay well remarks that "the reasoning by which Socrates, in Xenophon's hearing, confuted the little atheist Aristodemus is exactly the reasoning of Paley's 'Natural Theology.'" (See article on "Ranke's History of the Popes," in Macaulay's "Essays.") If, then, Paley's line of argument is exactly like that of Socrates, and also the same as that employed by Dr. Nieuwentyt, it is at least possible that Dr. Nieuwentyt may have derived some of his ideas and arguments—if not his

could only have been surpassed by a man who to great originality of conception and clearness of exposition added the advantage of a high place in the first class of physiologists. . . . It cannot be denied that Paley was sometimes rather a lax moralist,—especially on public duties." (See Mackintosh's "Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

"On one great topic—that of Christian evidence—he has shed new light. By felicity of arrangement and illustration, he has given an air of novelty to old arguments, whilst he has strengthened his cause by important original proofs. His 'Horæ Paulinæ' is one of the few books destined to live. Paley saw what he did see through an atmosphere of light. He seized on the strong points of his subject with an intuitive sagacity, and has given his clear bright thoughts in a style which has made them the property of his readers almost as perfectly as they were his own. . . . He was characterized by the distinctness of his vision. He was not, we think, equally remarkable for its extent. He was popular rather than philosophical. He was deficient in that intellectual thirst which is a chief element of the philosophical spirit. He had no irrepressible desire to sound the depths of his own nature, or to ascend to wide and all-reconciling views of the works and ways of God. Moral philosophy he carried backward; nor had he higher claims in religious than in ethical science. His sermons are worthy of all praise, not, indeed, for their power over the heart, but for their plain and strong expositions of duty and their awakening appeals to the conscience." (See "Remarks on the Character and Writings of Fénelon," in Channing's "Discourses.")

See G. W. Meadley, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Paley," 1809; Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1813; "Monthly Review" for August and December, 1785.

Pâl'frey, (John Gorham,) LL.D., an American divine and historian, born at Boston in 1796. Having graduated in 1815 at Harvard College, he studied theology, and was appointed in 1831 Dexter professor of sacred literature at Harvard. He became in 1836 editor of the "North American Review." He published "Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," (4 vols., 1838–52,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1843,) "Review of Lord Mahon's History of England," (1852,) and "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity," (1854.) He was elected in 1847 to Congress, where he distinguished himself as an advocate of emancipation, having previously liberated a number of slaves bequeathed to him by a relative in New Orleans. In 1851 he became associate editor of "The Commonwealth," a leading journal of the Free-Soil party. In 1859 *et seq.* appeared his "History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty," (4 vols.,) followed by an abridgment of the same, entitled "A History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century." Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 25, 1881.

Palfrey, (William,) an American patriot, born at Boston in 1741. He took an active part in the movements which preceded the Revolution, and visited England in 1771. In March, 1776, he became an aide-de-camp to General Washington. He was appointed paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in April, 1776. Having been appointed consul-general in France by a unanimous vote of Congress in November, 1780, he embarked in a ship which was never heard of after she left the Capes.

Pálfy, pâl'fe, (Albert,) a Hungarian *littérateur* and publicist, born at Grosswardein in 1813. Soon after the commencement of the republican movement in 1848, he founded a daily paper called "The 15th of March," which obtained great popularity and had a marked influence on the Hungarian revolution. In 1849 the journal was confiscated, and its editor for a time imprisoned. Pálfy is the author of several novels, which rank among the best in Hungarian literature.

Pálfy, (János,) Count of, a Hungarian field-marshal, born in 1659, served under Prince Eugene in the Italian campaigns of 1701–2, and subsequently against the Turks. He was appointed in 1741 commander-general in Hungary, where he was a zealous adherent of Maria Theresa. Died in 1751.

Palfyn, pâl-fĭn', sometimes written **Palfin,** (Jean,) a skilful Flemish anatomist, born at Ghent in 1650. He lectured on surgery at Ghent, made some improvements in that art, and published a valuable work on "Surgical Anatomy," (1710.) Died in 1730.

See De Mersseman, "Notice sur J. Palfyn," 1844.

Pâl'grave, (Sir Francis,) F.R.S., an English historian, born in London in 1788. His family name was Cohen, which he exchanged for that of Palgrave. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar. He published in the "Family Library," in 1831, "The History of England: Anglo-Saxon Period," and in 1832 "The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth: Anglo-Saxon Period," (2 vols.,) which were received with favour. A few years later he was appointed deputy keeper of her Majesty's public records. Among his principal works is a "History of Normandy and England," (1st vol., 1851; 2d vol., 1857.) Died in July, 1861.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832, and October, 1837.

Palgrave, (Francis Turner,) LL.D., an English poet, eldest son of Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in London, September 28, 1824. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was for a time vice-principal of a training college for schoolmasters. He published "Idylls and Songs," (1854,) "Essays on Art," (1866,) "Life of Sir Walter Scott," (1867,) "Hymns," (1867,) "Lyrical Poems," (1871,) and other works. He edited the well-known "Palgrave's Golden Treasury," an excellent compilation of English lyrics.

Palgrave, (William Gifford,) an English author, a son of Sir F. Palgrave, was born at Westminster, January 24, 1826, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1846. After serving in the Bengal army for a time, he became a Jesuit and a priest. In this capacity he was for many years a missionary in the Levant. In 1862–63 he traversed a large part of Arabia, in the service of the Jesuits and of the emperor Napoleon III. He afterwards (1865) entered the British consular service, and was sent to many parts of the world. In 1880 he became British consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, and in 1884 British minister to Uruguay. Among his works are "Lectures on the Massacres of the Christians in Syria," (1861,) "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia," (2 vols., 1865, a work of rare value,) "Essays on Eastern Questions," (1872,) "Hermann Agha," (a novel, 1872,) a well-written work on "Dutch Guiana," (1876,) etc. Died September 30, 1888.

Palice. See Chabannes, de, (Jacques.)

Palice, de la, deh lă pă'lèss', (Jacques **de Chabannes**—deh shă'băn',) Seigneur, an able French general, whom Charles VIII. appointed lieutenant of the kingdom of Naples about 1498. He was wounded at Agnadel in 1509. When Nemours fell at Ravenna, in 1512, the army demanded La Palice for their general. He was defeated at Guinegâte in 1513, obtained a marshal's bâton in 1515, and served under Lautrec in the Milanese in 1521. In 1523 he opposed Constable Bourbon with success in Provence. He was killed at Pavía in 1525.

Palikao, de, deh pă'lè'kă'ō', (Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine **Cousin-Montauban,**) Count, a French general, born in Paris, June 24, 1796. He entered the army very young, and in 1855 became a division-general. The victory he won with the Anglo-French army at Palikao, in China, (September 21, 1860,) gave him his title. In the early part of the German war of 1870 he became prime minister and war minister, but after the battle of Sedan he fled the country. Died January 8, 1878.

particular illustrations—from Socrates. We should be very sorry to say anything to encourage plagiarism; but those who are best acquainted with what has been done in this department of philosophy will probably be most ready to admit the impossibility of any one claiming justly absolute originality, or anything near it, in this great field of thought. The chief merit of Paley, who does not appear to have made any especial pretension to originality as respects the individual ideas or illustrations of his subject, consists in the admirable skill and ability with which he combines and presents the whole argument. Without being the creator, or even the first discoverer, of many of the different points of evidence adduced by him, he may be said to marshal them as a consummate general marshals his forces, so as to render them in combination irresistible.

Palingenio. See MANZOLLI.

Palingenius Stellatus. See MANZOLLI.

Palinure. See PALINURUS.

Pal-I-nū'rus, [Gr. Παλινοῦρος; Fr. PALINURE, pă'lē'nür',] the pilot or helmsman of the ship which carried Æneas in his sea-voyage.

Palliser, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British soldier and inventor, born in Dublin, June 18, 1830. He served in the army from 1855 to 1871, and invented field-guns, projectiles for piercing the iron armour of forts and ships, etc. He was knighted in 1873. Died February 4, 1882.

Palisot de Beauvois, pă'lē'zō' dẹh bō'vwâ', (AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French botanist and zoologist, born at Arras in 1752. He explored Benin and a part of Guinea in 1786–87, after which he visited Saint Domingo. Escaping from the revolted slaves, who were about to kill him, he took refuge in Philadelphia in 1793, after which he made a scientific excursion in the interior. He returned to France in 1798, and succeeded Adanson in the Institute in 1806. He published a "Flora of Owara and Benin," (2 vols., 1804–21,) "Insects collected in Africa and America," (1805–21,) and other works. His "Flora of Owara," etc. is described by Depping as "a beautiful work, rich in discoveries." Died in 1820.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Palisot de Beauvois," 1820; THIÉBAUT DE BERNEAUD, "Éloge historique de Palisot de Beauvois," 1821.

Palissot, pă'lē'sō', (CHARLES DE **Montenoy**—MON'-tẹh-nwâ',) a French poet and prose writer, born at Nancy in 1730. A caustic and satirical temper involved him deeply in literary quarrels, especially against the Encyclopedists. He ridiculed Rousseau in his comedy entitled "The Circle," ("Le Cercle," 1755,) and Diderot in "Little Letters on Great Philosophers," ("Petites Lettres sur de grands Philosophes," 1757.) His comedy of "The Philosophers" ("Les Philosophes," 1760) was very successful; but his satirical poem the "Dunciade" (1764) was a failure. Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Păl'ĭs-sў, [Fr. pron. pă'lē'sē',] (BERNARD,) a celebrated French potter and enameller, born near Agen (Lot-et-Garonne) about 1506. He studied natural history, chemistry, and other sciences. He expended many years in experiments on the art of enamelling stoneware or pottery, and, after great trials and sufferings, at last succeeded, in 1555. During this period he was converted to the Reformed religion, for which he was arrested and imprisoned. About 1565 he was invited to Paris, employed by the king, and lodged at the Tuileries. By the favour of his noble or royal patrons, he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1575 he opened a course of lectures on physics and natural history at Paris. He was the first in France who applied sound methods and demonstrations in explaining the phenomena of nature. He ornamented his ware, called *rustiques figulines*, with accurate coloured figures of animals. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Origin of Fountains, and on the Nature of Metals, Salts, Stones," etc., (1580.) He died in 1589, in the Bastille, where he was confined for his religious principles. He was distinguished no less for his virtue than for his talents.

See ALFRED DUMESNIL, "Bernard Palissy," Paris, 1851: HENRY MORLEY, "The Life of B. Palissy, his Labours and Discoveries," London, 2 vols., 1852; CAMILLE DUPLESSIS, "Étude sur Palissy," 1855; "Biographie Universelle:" "Nouvelle Biographie Generale."

Palitzsch, pă'litsh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German astronomer, born near Dresden in 1723, was a cultivator of the soil. He discovered with the naked eye Halley's comet in December, 1758, before it had been seen by any telescopic observer. Died in 1788.

Păl'la-das, [Παλλάδας,] a Greek poet, lived about 400 A.D. He wrote many epigrams, preserved in the Greek Anthology. He ridicules some Christians who converted statues of the gods into images of the saints.

Pallade. See PALLADIUS.

Palladines or **Paladines, de,** dẹh pă'lă'dèn', (D'AURELLES,) a French general, born about 1804. He served in the Crimean war, and became a general of division in 1867. He commanded the army of the Loire, which defeated the Germans near Orléans, November 10, 1870.

Palladino da Teramo. See TERAMO, DA.

Palladio, pâl-lâ'de-o, [Lat. PALLA'DIUS,] (ANDREA,) an illustrious architect, born at Vicenza, in Italy, in 1518. It is not known who was his master; but he states in one of his works that he chose Vitruvius as his guide in architecture. He found a liberal patron in Trissino the poet, and visited Rome several times to study the monuments of antiquity. Having settled in Vicenza, he exhibited his superior talents in the design of the Palazzo della Ragione. He adorned his native city with many private residences or villas, and built on the Brenta the Foscari palace, which was much admired. The Villa Capra, or Rotonda, near Vicenza, and the Teatro Olimpico, in that city, are considered among his masterpieces. He built several fine edifices in Venice, among which is the church of Il Redentore, begun about 1577. In 1570 he published a "Treatise on Architecture," which was often reprinted. He died in 1580. "He combines," says Castellan, "in the style of his edifices, simplicity and grandeur. . . . He seems to have derived from the ancients the quintessence of their taste." ("Biographie Universelle.") It is, however, proper to observe that while perhaps no other architect has enjoyed a higher or more universal reputation for genius and taste, so that the term "Palladian" has been extensively used throughout Europe as equivalent to beautiful and excellent in architecture, his designs, in the opinion of many critics, are very far from being faultless. For some severe strictures on the style of Palladio, the reader is referred to the article on "Architecture," by Professor Hosking, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

See P. GUALDO, "Vita di A. Palladio," 1749; T. TEMANZA "Vita di A. Palladio," 1763; A. RIGATO, "Osservazioni sopra A Palladio," 1811; A. MAGRINI, "Memorie intorno la Vita e le Opere di A. Palladio," 1845; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Palladio, (BIAGIO PALLAI,) called BLOSIO, (blo'se-o,) a Latin poet, born at Castelvetro, in Italy. He became Bishop of Foligno in 1540. Died in 1550.

Palladium. See MINERVA.

Palladius. See PALLADIO.

Pal-lā'dĭ-us, [Παλλάδιος,] surnamed IATROSOPHIS'TA, a Greek medical writer of an uncertain epoch. As he quotes Galen, he must have lived after 200 A.D. He left a short treatise on Fevers, (περὶ πυρετῶν σύντομος σύνοψις,) and scholia on Hippocrates' book on Fractures. Both of these are extant.

Palladius, Bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, is supposed to have flourished about 400 A.D. He wrote a work, in Greek, called the "Lausiac History," which contains biographies of some ascetics or saints of Palestine and Egypt.

Palladius, [Fr. PALLADE, pă'lăd',] a bishop, who was sent by Pope Celestine to convert the Irish or Scotch *(Scotos)* about 431 A.D. He is honoured as a saint both by the Irish and the Scottish Romanists.

Palladius OF METHONE, a Greek Sophist, lived about 325 A.D. He wrote on the Festivals of the Romans.

Palladius, (RUTILIUS TAURUS ÆMILIANUS,) a Roman writer on agriculture, lived probably between 300 and 400 A.D. His work "On Agriculture" ("De Re Rustica") was popular in the middle ages, and is still extant.

Pallajuolo. See POLLAJUOLO.

Pal'las, [Gr. Παλλάς,] an appellation of the goddess Minerva or Athena. (See MINERVA.) In Homer this name always appears united with Athena, as Pallas Athena.

Pal'las, a favourite of the Roman emperor Claudius, was a slave in his youth. He was an accomplice of Agrippina in the crime of poisoning Claudius. Died in 63 A.D.

Pallas, a son of Evander, King of Arcadia, was an ally of Æneas in the war against Turnus. He was renowned for his courage, and was an intimate friend of Æneas. He was killed by Turnus.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book viii. 104, x. 365–489.

Pallas, a son of Pandi'on, King of Athens, and a brother of Ægeus. He was said to have been killed by Theseus.

Pallas, pâl'lâs, (PETER SIMON,) a distinguished Prussian naturalist and traveller, born in Berlin in 1741. He

was educated for the medical profession at Göttingen and Leyden, and made himself master of Latin, French, and English. He acquired reputation by his "Miscellanea Zoologica," (1766,) and at the invitation of Catherine II. he became professor of natural history in the Academy of Saint Petersburg in 1767. He wrote for the Academy a "Memoir on the Fossil Bones of the Huge Quadrupeds found in Siberia." Pallas was one of the many scientific men whom the empress sent in 1768 to explore Siberia. He devoted his attention in this great enterprise to zoology, botany, and geology, and, after extending his researches to the frontier of China, returned to Saint Petersburg in 1774. His "Travels through Different Provinces of the Russian Empire" (in German, 1771–76) is highly esteemed for its exact descriptions and just observations. He discovered in the mountain-ranges of Siberia the general law of the succession of the three primitive orders of rocks,—the granitic, the schistose, and the calcareous. "This great fact," says Cuvier, "expressed in his Memoir read to the Academy in 1777, has given birth to all modern geology." He displayed his superior genius in many other works, among which are a "History of the Mongolian Nations," "Essays on the North in Relation to Physical Geography, Ethnography," etc., (1781–96,) and "Flora Rossica," (a "Flora of Russia," 1785.) In 1795 he removed for his health to the Crimea, the climate of which had appeared pleasant to him as he formerly passed through it. Although he was disappointed by finding the climate extremely variable, he remained there about fifteen years, after which he removed to Berlin, where he died in 1811. He left unfinished a great work on the Zoology of the Russian Empire, of which 3 vols. were published, entitled "Fauna Asiatico-Rossica." He was a foreign associate of the French Institute.

See Rudolphi, "Essai historique sur Pallas," 1812; Cuvier, "Éloges historiques;" Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1805.

Pallavicini, pâl-lâ-ve-chee'nee, or **Pelavicino**, pâ-lâ-ve-chee'no, (Oberto,) Marquis, an able general, born at Piacenza. He became the ally of the emperor Frederick against Gregory IX. in 1234, after which he gained victories over the Guelphs and made himself master of a large part of Northern Italy. His power was subverted by Charles of Anjou in 1266. Died in 1269.

Pallavicini or **Pallavicino**, pâl-lâ-ve-chee'no, (Pietro Sforza,) an Italian historian and cardinal, was born at Rome in 1607. He wrote a treatise on style, "Dello Stilo," (1662,) and other works, the best-known of which is a "History of the Council of Trent," (2 vols., 1656, and 3 vols., 1664.) It is said to be well written. Died in 1667.

See Ireneo Affo, "Memorie della Vita del Cardinale S. Pallavicino," 1794; Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Pallavicini, (Stefano Benedetto,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1672. He became a resident of Dresden in his youth. He produced several original poems, and a version of the Odes of Horace, (1736,) which is elegant, but rather free. Died at Dresden in 1742.

Pallavicini della Priola, pâl-lâ-ve-chee'nee del'lâ pree'o-lâ, (Emilio,) Marquis, an Italian general, born at Ceva in 1823. He distinguished himself in the war against Austria in 1859. He commanded the force which captured Garibaldi at Aspromonte in August, 1862.

Pallavicino. See Pallavicini.

Pallavicino, pâl-lâ-ve-chee'no, (Ferrante,) an Italian monk and satirical writer, born at Piacenza about 1618. He wrote licentious works, and satires against Pope Urban VIII. and the Barberini. Having imprudently entered the papal territory, he was seized and beheaded at Avignon in 1644.

Pallière, pȧ'le-aiR', (Vincent Léon,) a French historical painter, born at Bordeaux in 1787. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1812, and went to Rome, with a pension. Among his works is "Homer dictating his Poems." He died prematurely in 1820.

Palliot, pȧ'le'o', (Pierre,) a French genealogist, born in Paris in 1608; died at Dijon in 1698.

Pal'lĭs-ẹr, (Sir Hugh,) a British admiral, born about 1720. He was second in command under Keppel at the battle off Ushant, in 1778, and was then involved in a dispute with Keppel, which was referred to a court of inquiry. Palliser was censured by this court. Died in 1796.

See "Life of Sir Hugh Palliser," by R. M. Hunt, London, 1844.

Palloni, pâl-lo'nee, (Gaetano,) an Italian medical writer, born in 1770, was professor of medicine at Florence. He was ennobled by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1830.

Palluel. See Cretté de Palluel.

Palm, pâlm, (Johann Georg,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Hanover in 1697, published several works. Died in 1743.

Palm, (Johann Philipp,) a German publisher, born at Schorndorf in 1766, lived in Nuremberg. For the publication of a pamphlet against Bonaparte, he was tried by a French military commission, and shot, in August, 1806.

Palm, van der, vȧn dẹr pâlm, (Johannes Henricus,) an eminent Dutch historian, Orientalist, and politician, born in 1765. His great work is the brilliant "Gedenkschrift van Nederlands Herstelling," a patriotic history. Died in 1840.

Palma, pâl'mȧ, (Jacopo,) styled Il Vecchio, (ēl vĕk'-ke-o,) or the Elder, an eminent painter of the Venetian school, born near Bérgamo. His birth is variously dated from about 1480 to 1520. He is said to have been a pupil of Titian. He excelled in vivacity and softness of colouring. The galleries of Europe contain a great many works attributed to him. Among his master-pieces are a "Last Supper" and a Madonna at Vicenza. His works exhibit good taste in composition, and such a union of tints that no trace of the brush is perceptible. Died at the age of forty-eight.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Rodolfi, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Palma, (Jacopo,) the Younger, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1544. He imitated Titian and Tintoretto, and acquired a high reputation. In the opinion of some writers, he combined the best principles of the Roman and Venetian schools. "The distinctive mark of his talent," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is facility. His tints are fresh and transparent, and more agreeable than those of Tintoretto." He is charged, however, with depraving the style of the Venetian school. Among his works are an "Annunciation" and "The Plague of the Serpents." Died in 1628.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Palmaroli, pâl-mȧ-ro'lee, (Pietro,) an Italian painter, distinguished for his skill in transferring frescos to canvas. He practised this art first with success in 1811. He transferred and restored many pictures of the old masters in Rome. Died in 1828.

Palmblad, pâlm'blȧd, (Wilhelm Fredrik,) a Swedish editor and writer, born near Söderköping in 1788. He edited several literary periodicals, one of which was the "Phosphorus," and became a member of a new school, called Phosphorists, who preferred German literature and influence to the French. He was professor of history and of the Greek language at Upsal. His chief production is a "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Swedes," (23 vols.,) a work of much merit, commenced about 1835 and finished in 1857. He wrote a successful novel, called "Aurora Königsmark," (6 vols., 1846–51.) Died in 1852.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Palmegiani, pâl-mȧ-jȧ'nee, or **Palmezzano**, pâl-mĕt-sȧ'no, (Marco,) an able Italian painter, born at Forlì in the fifteenth century. His works are dated from 1513 to 1537.

Palmella, pâl-mel'lȧ, (Pedro de **Souza-Holstein** —sō'zȧ ol-stān', ?) Duke of, a liberal Portuguese statesman, born at Turin in 1786. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council by John VI. of Portugal in 1823. He was an adherent of Don Pedro in his contest against Don Miguel, (1830–33.) After the accession of Queen Maria (1834) he became prime minister. Died in 1850.

Palmer, pâ'mẹr, (Alonzo Benjamin,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born at Richfield, New York, October 6, 1815. He studied medicine in the New York

College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1839. He afterwards studied in Philadelphia, in New York, and in Europe. In 1850 he removed to Chicago, and in 1852 became professor in the University of Michigan, in which he held the chair of anatomy, (1852–54,) that of materia medica and therapeutics, (1854–60,) and that of pathology and practice after 1860, besides for several years holding professorships in other medical schools. His principal work is "The Science and Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1882.) He also published a polemic on "Homœopathy," (1880; 2d edition, 1882,) and many professional papers and pamphlets. Died, Dec. 23, 1887.

Palmer, (BENJAMIN MORGAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 25, 1818. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1838, and was for some time professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. He published a "Life of Dr. Thornwell," "The Family in its Civil and Churchly Aspects," two volumes of sermons, etc.

Pal'mer, (CHRISTIAN DAVID FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant divine and pulpit orator, born at Winnenden, Würtemberg, January 27, 1811. He studied at Tübingen, and was in 1851 appointed professor of practical theology there. He published "Evangelical Homiletics," "Catechetics," "Pædagogics," "Pastoral Theology," and other works. Died at Tübingen, May 29, 1875.

Palmer, (EDWARD HENRY,) an accomplished English linguist, born in Cambridge, August 7, 1840. After his graduation at Cambridge in 1867 he travelled extensively in the East. He became Arabic professor at Cambridge in 1871, and in 1882 was sent as British agent to restrain the tribes of North-Western Arabia during the war with Arabi Pasha in Egypt. He was killed by the Arabs in August, 1882. Palmer was a man of vast attainments, and had the finest natural gifts. Among his books are "The Negah, or South Country of Scripture," (1871,) "The Desert of the Exodus," (1871,) and various poetical translations into and from the Persian, etc.

Palmer, pä'mer, (ERASTUS DOW,) a distinguished American sculptor, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1817. Among his principal works are an "Indian Girl Contemplating a Crucifix," "The White Captive," the "Sleeping Peri," and the "Landing of the Pilgrims." He has also executed a number of portraits, busts, and bas-reliefs.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Palmer, pâ'mẹr, (HERBERT,) an English Puritan minister, born in Kent in 1601. He preached at Canterbury, Cambridge, and London, and published a popular work entitled "Memorials of Godliness," (1644.) Died in 1647.

Palmer, (INNIS N.,) an American general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1846. He fought as brigadier-general in the Union army at Fair Oaks, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded in the district of North Carolina from April, 1864, to March, 1865.

Palmer, (JAMES S.,) an American rear-admiral, born in New Jersey, entered the navy in 1825. He commanded the Iroquois in the passage of the batteries of Vicksburg, June, 1862, and was captain of Farragut's flagship when she ran past the batteries of Port Hudson, in March, 1863. Having gained the rank of commodore, he was appointed commander of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron about the end of 1864. Died in December, 1867.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders."

Palmer, (JOHN,) an English Unitarian minister, born in 1729, preached in London many years. Died in 1790.

Palmer, (JOHN,) the projector of mail-coaches in England, was born at Bath in 1742. He obtained the office of controller-general of the post-office, but was removed in 1792. Died in 1818.

Palmer, (JOHN,) an English actor, born in London about 1740; died in 1798.

Palmer, (JOHN MCAULEY,) an American general, born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1817, was a lawyer before the civil war, and practised in Illinois. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in December, 1861, and commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863. For his services in this action he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and commanded a corps under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May–September, 1864. He was elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans in November, 1868.

Palmer, (PHEBE,) an American author, born in New York city, December 18, 1807. She married Dr. W. C. Palmer in 1827. She became a revivalist speaker of the Methodist denomination, and published "The Way of Holiness," "Faith and its Effects," "Four Years in the Old World," and other works. She wrote also various hymns, etc. Died in 1874.

Palmer, (RAY,) an American poet, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 12, 1808, graduated at Yale College in 1830, and, having studied divinity in New Haven, was in 1835 ordained a Congregationalist minister. He has published various devotional and religious books, and several volumes of poems and hymns, of which some are widely popular. Among his books are "Spiritual Improvement," (1839; reissued as "Closet Hours," 1851,) "Remember Me," (1855,) "Complete Poetical Works," (1876,) "Voices of Hope and Gladness," (1880,) etc. [Died March 29, 1887.]

Palmer, (Sir ROUNDELL,) an eminent English lawyer and legislator, born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, in 1812. He was called to the bar in 1837, elected to Parliament in 1847, and appointed solicitor-general in 1861. He was attorney-general from 1863 to June, 1866. He is one of the ablest debaters of the Liberal party in Parliament. He was returned to Parliament for Richmond in 1861, in 1865, and in 1868, and in 1872 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne of Selborne. In 1877 he was elected lord rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

Palmer, (SAMUEL,) an English etcher and painter, born at Walworth, in Surrey, in 1805. He won success in oil- and water-colours, but his chief fame is derived from his etchings and illustrative drawings. D. in 1881.

Palmer, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, a brother of Lord Selborne, (see PALMER, ROUNDELL,) was born at Mixbury, July 12, 1811. In 1830 he graduated as B.A. at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became an Anglican priest, but in 1856 he joined the Romanists. He published various theological works. Died at Rome, April 5, 1879.

Palmer, (WILLIAM PITT,) an American poet, born at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1805. He passed a large part of his mature life in the city of New York, and was successively a medical student, a teacher, a writer for public journals, and a clerk in a public office. He wrote a hymn or ode entitled "Light," and other short poems. Died May 2, 1884.

Palmerston, pâ'mẹr-stọn, (HENRY JOHN TEMPLE,) VISCOUNT, an eminent English prime minister, born at Broadlands, near Romsey, in Hampshire, on the 20th of October, 1784. He was the eldest son of Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston, and was descended from an ancient family, of which the famous Sir William Temple was a member. He was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Saint John's College, Cambridge. At the death of his father, in 1802, he succeeded to the estate and title of viscount, (in the Irish peerage.) He was elected a member of Parliament by the Tories in 1807, and was appointed a lord of the admiralty in the same year. He soon distinguished himself by his talents for business and his political tact. In 1809 he became secretary at war in the ministry of Percival, and in 1811 he was returned to Parliament for the University of Cambridge, which he continued to represent for about twenty years.

He retained the office of secretary at war during the long administration of Liverpool (1812–27) and under the ministries of Canning and Goderich. As an advocate of Catholic emancipation, he declined to serve under the Duke of Wellington, and resigned office in 1828. Before this date he had become an eminent debater, especially on foreign affairs, in respect to which he favoured the policy of Canning. Although he had hitherto been a Tory, he accepted office as secretary of foreign affairs in

the Whig ministry formed in November, 1830. Having resigned with his colleagues in November, 1834, he was appointed to the same office in the Melbourne ministry in April, 1835, and held it until the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in September, 1841. During this term of official service he had a prominent part in the settlement of the Eastern question. He induced Russia, Austria, and Prussia to unite with England in a treaty signed in London in July, 1840, and to resist the progress of Mehemet Ali in Syria. France, which favoured Mehemet Ali, was thus ignored in the settlement of the question. He married about 1839 the first Lord Melbourne's daughter, who was the widow of Earl Cowper. On the formation of a new ministry by Lord John Russell, in 1846, Palmerston again became minister of foreign affairs. He pursued the policy of neutrality towards the revolutionary movements by which Europe was convulsed in 1848 and 1849, but he promptly recognized the French republic, and favoured Napoleon's *coup d'état* in 1851. In consequence of a disagreement with Lord John Russell, he was removed in December of that year. In December, 1852, Lord Aberdeen formed a coalition ministry, in which Palmerston was secretary for the home department, while the ministry "drifted" into war against Russia. He succeeded Lord Aberdeen as prime minister in February, 1855, and formed a cabinet chiefly of Whigs or Liberals. Peace was restored with Russia in March, 1856. Having been defeated in Parliament on the subject of the Chinese war in March, 1857, he appealed to the country, which sustained his policy by a large majority. He failed in his effort to pass the Conspiracy bill occasioned by Orsini's conspiracy against Napoleon III., and was compelled to resign in February, 1858. In June, 1859, he succeeded Lord Derby as the head of a ministry in which Russell was foreign secretary and Gladstone chancellor of the exchequer. He continued to be prime minister until his death, October 18, 1865. He had no children. Palmerston retained in his old age much of the vigour and vivacity of youth. He was an excellent master of parliamentary science and political tactics, and enjoyed a high degree of popularity. He represented Tiverton in the House of Commons from 1835 to his death.

See G. H. FRANCIS, "Opinions and Policy of Viscount Palmerston as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman," 1852; "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy: a History of the Secretaryships of Earl Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston," 1855; COMTE DE FICQUELMONT, "Lord Palmerston, l'Angleterre et le Continent," 1852; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Lord Palmerston, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," 1870.

Palmezzano. See PALMEGIANI.

Palmieri, pâl-me-ā'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of history and animals, born at Genoa in 1674; died in 1740.

Palmieri, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian economist, born in the province of Otranto in 1721. He was director-general of the finances at Naples. He wrote a "Treatise on the Art of War," (1761,) and "Thoughts on Economy," ("Pensieri economici," 1789.) Died in 1793.

Palmieri, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian vulcanist and meteorologist, born at Faicchio, near Benevento, April 22, 1807. He held professorships, chiefly at Naples. His reports on the eruptions of Vesuvius, and on the meteorological observations made at the Vesuvian station, are of much value. He invented a rain-gauge, a seismometer, an electrometer, etc.

Palmieri, (MATTEO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1405. His chief work is a "General Chronicle from the Creation to his Own Time." Died in 1475.

Palmieri, (MATTEO,) an Italian philologist, born at Pisa in 1423. He wrote a continuation of the chronicle of Matteo Palmieri from 1449 to 1481, (1483.) Died in 1483.

Palmquist, pâlm'kwist, (FREDERIK,) a Swedish mathematician, born in 1720; died in 1771.

Palmquist, (MAGNUS,) BARON, a Swedish military officer, born in 1660. He was very skilful in fortifications, and was president of the Council of Mines. Died in 1729.

Palombi, pâ-lom'bee, (GAETANO,) an Italian poet, born near Spoleto in 1753, wrote "Il Medoro coronato" (1828.) Died in 1826.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco, pâ-lo-mee'no dà kâs'tro e và-lâs'ko, (Don ACISLO ANTONIO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born near Córdova in 1653. His name is sometimes written PALOMINO DE VELASCO. He was a pupil of Juan de Valdes Leal. Having painted the story of Psyche for Charles II., he obtained, at an early age, the title of painter to the king. His chief merits are correct design, beautiful colour, and excellence in perspective. "The Confession of Saint Peter" is called one of his best works. His reputation is chiefly founded on his treatise on painting, entitled "El Museo pictorico y Escala optica," (2 vols., 1715,) and his "Lives of Spanish Painters" contained in his "Parnaso Español pictorico," (1 vol., 1724.) Died at Madrid in 1726.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario."

Palotta, pâ-lot'tà, (MATTEO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Palermo about 1680. In 1733 the emperor Charles VI. appointed him one of the court composers at Vienna, where he died in 1758.

Pâls'grave, (JOHN,) an English grammarian, born in London. He gave lessons in French to Mary, a sister of Henry VIII., in 1514, and published a French grammar, (1530.) This is the most ancient printed work on that subject of which we have any knowledge, according to Barbier, who praises his sagacity and taste. Died in 1554.

Palu, de la, dẹh lâ pâ'lü', [Lat. PALUDA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a French Dominican monk, born at Varambon about 1280. He was appointed Patriarch of Jerusalem about 1330, and wrote several works on theology. Died in 1342.

Paludan-Müller, pâl'ŏŏ-dân' mŭl'lẹr, (CASPAR PETER,) a Danish historian, a brother of Frederic, was born in 1805. He published several works on Danish history, and "Researches on Machiavel," (1839.)

Paludan-Müller, (FREDERIC,) a popular Danish poet, born in Fünen in 1809. He produced in 1832 "Cupid at Court," a comedy, and in 1833 a poem called "The Danseuse," ("Dandserinden,") which is much admired. His most remarkable work, perhaps, is "Adam Homo," (1841–49,) a humorous poem. He is commended for happy images, noble ideas, and force of sentiment, but is deficient in invention as a dramatist. Died 1876.

Paludanus. See PALU.

Paludanus, pâ-lü-dā'nus, (BERNARD **Ten Broek**—tẽn BROOK,) a Dutch philosopher and traveller, born at Steenwyk in 1550; died in 1633.

Paludanus, (JEAN VAN DEN BROEK,) a Flemish theologian, born at Malines in 1565. He was professor at Louvain, and author of several works. Died in 1630.

Pamard, pâ'mâR', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French surgeon, born at Avignon in 1763; died in 1827.

Pamèle, de, dẹh pâ'mȩl', [Lat. PAME'LIUS,] (JACQUES,) a Flemish priest, born at Bruges in 1536. He edited the works of Cyprian (1568) and Tertullian, (1579,) and wrote "Liturgica Latinorum," (1571.) Died in 1587.

Pamelius. See PAMÈLE.

Pam'me-nēs, [Παμμένης,] a Theban general, was a friend of Epaminondas. Philip of Macedon was in the custody of Pammenes while he was a hostage at Thebes. Pammenes commanded an army sent to Megalopolis in 352 B.C.

Pammenes, an Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric, lived in the time of Cicero, who extols his eloquence in high terms.

Pam'phĭ-la, [Gr. Παμφίλη,] a Roman or Greek historian, lived in the reign of Nero. She wrote a historical work entitled *ὑπομνήματα ἱστορικά*, which was highly esteemed by some ancient critics. It is not extant.

Pamphile. See PAMPHILUS.

Pam'phĭ-lus, [Πάμφιλος,] one of the most eminent Greek painters, was a native of Amphipolis, and flourished between 390 and 350 B.C. He was the pupil of Eupompus, whom he succeeded as the master of the Sicyonian school of painting. As a teacher of art, he was probably surpassed by none of the ancients. His school was remarkable for the importance which the master attached to general learning aud the great attention he paid to accuracy in drawing. Pliny says that he was

the first artist who was well versed in all sciences, and that he thought geometry necessary to the perfection of his art. He excelled in composition, and in what Quintilian calls *ratio*, or proportion. Pliny mentions four of his works, among which was "Ulysses on his Raft." Apelles and Melanthius were his pupils.

Pamphilus, a grammarian of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the first century of our era. He was the author of a "Greek Lexicon."

Pamphilus, [Fr. PAMPHILE, pŏN'fēl',] SAINT, an eminent martyr, born at Berytus, (Beyroot,) in Syria, about 245 A.D. He became presbyter of Cæsarea, in Palestine, where he founded a large and renowned public library. He was eminent for learning and piety. Having a high esteem for the works of Origen, he transcribed nearly all of them with his own hand. Pamphilus and Eusebius composed jointly an "Apology for Origen." He suffered martyrdom in the reign of Maximin, at Cæsarea, in 309 A.D. Eusebius testified his friendship and honour for him by adopting the name of PAMPHILI.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" BARONIUS, "Annales."

Pan, [Gr. Πάν,] the god of flocks, shepherds, and pastures, in classic mythology, was said to be a son of Mercury, and was sometimes identified with the Roman Lupercus. He combined the form of a man with that of a goat, having horns and feet like the latter animal. He was fond of music and riotous noise, and was the inventor of the *syrinx*, the pastoral pipe or flute. The principal seat of his worship was Arcadia. He was regarded by some philosophers as the symbol of the universe; for *Pan* signifies "all." Panic terrors were ascribed to Pan, who sometimes appeared to travellers and surprised them with a sudden alarm. The Romans observed an annual festival, called *Lupercalia*, in honour of Pan, whose priests were styled *Luperci*.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Pan-a-çe'a, [Gr. Πανάκεια; Fr. PANACÉE, pă'nă'sĕ',] (*i.e.* the "all-healing,") a daughter of Æsculapius, is simply a personification of the healing power.

Panacée. See PANACEA.

Panænus, pa-nee'nus, [Πάναινος,] an eminent Athenian painter, who lived about 450 B.C., was a brother of Phidias, according to Pausanias, or his nephew, according to Strabo. He aided Phidias in the decoration of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, in which he painted, among other subjects, "Atlas Upholding Heaven," and the "Combat of Hercules with the Nemean Lion." His master-piece was a series of pictures of the battle of Marathon in the Pœcile at Athens.

Panætius, pa-nee'she-us, [Παναίτιος,] a Greek Stoic or Eclectic philosopher, was born at Rhodes, and was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and perhaps of Carneades. About 140 or 150 B.C. he visited Rome, taught philosophy to Scipio Africanus and Lælius, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the former. He was afterwards the head of the Stoic school at Athens, and died, at an advanced age, before 111 B.C. He is the representative of a moderate stoicism, and appears to have rejected the principle of apathy. None of his works are extant. Among them was a treatise "On Duties," to which Cicero was indebted for many principles of his book "De Officiis." Cicero avowed this fact, and expressed a very high esteem for Panætius.

See SUIDAS, "Panætius;" VAN LIJNDEN, "Disputatio historico-critica de Panætio," 1802; RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Panard, pă'năR', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French chansonnier and dramatist, born near Chartres about 1694. He wrote successful songs, vaudevilles, comedies, and pleasant satires. Died in 1765 or 1769.

Panartz. See PANNARTZ.

Panchamuki, one of the names of SIVA, which see.

Panciroli, pân-che-ro'lee, (GUIDO,) an Italian jurist and antiquary, born at Reggio in 1523. He was professor of Roman law at Turin (1571–82) and at Padua. Among his important works is one on illustrious jurists, "De Claris Legum Interpretibus," (1637;) also one entitled "Rerum Memorabilium Libri duo," (1599,) which treats of ancient arts and inventions of which the secret is lost. Died in 1599.

Panckoucke, pŏN'kook', (ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French bookseller and compiler, born at Lille in 1700. He published a "Philosophic Manual," (2 vols., 1748,) a "Dictionary of French Proverbs," (1749,) and other works. He also wrote "The Battle of Fontenoy," in burlesque verse, a parody on Voltaire's poem on that subject. Died in 1753.

Panckoucke, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, born at Lille in 1736, was an eminent publisher in Paris, and a writer of some merit. He was the proprietor or editor of the "Mercure de France," for which he procured 15,000 subscribers. About 1781 he formed the plan of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," a very large and important work. He founded the "Moniteur," a daily journal, in 1789. He translated Lucretius, (1768,) and "Orlando Furioso," (1798.) He corresponded with Buffon, Voltaire, and Rousseau. Died in 1798.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Panckoucke, (CHARLES LOUIS **Fleury**—fluh're',) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1780. He was distinguished as a publisher and translator. He was the publisher of a "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," (60 vols.,) and of a collection of Latin classics, with translations, entitled "Latin-French Library," ("Bibliothèque Latine-Française," 174 vols., 1828 *et seq.*) He translated Tacitus, (7 vols., 1830–38.) Died in 1844.

Pan'coast, (JOSEPH,) M.D., an American physician, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1805. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and for many years held professorships of surgery and of anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He published "Operative Surgery," (1852,) etc. Died March 7, 1882.

Pancratius, pan-krā'she-us, one of the early Christians, suffered martyrdom under Diocletian.

Pandare. See PANDARUS.

Pan'da-rus, [Gr. Πάνδαρος; Fr. PANDARE, pŏN'dăR',] a semi-fabulous warrior, who fought against the Greeks in the Trojan war, and was an excellent archer. He was killed by Diomede.

Pan-dī'on, [Gr. Πανδίων,] a son of Cecrops, became King of Athens, but was expelled from that country and afterwards ruled over Megara. He was the father of Ægeus, Pallas, and other sons.

Pandion, a mythical king of Athens, was a son of Erichthonius, and the father of Erechtheus, Philomela, and Procne. It was fabled that Ceres and Bacchus came to Attica in the reign of Pandion.

Pandolfe. See PANDOLFO.

Pandolfi, pân-dol'fee, (GIANGIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Pesaro, was a pupil of F. Zuccaro. He flourished about 1630.

Pandolfini, pân-dol-fee'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian statesman, economist, and writer, born at Florence in 1360; died in 1446.

Pandolfo, pân-dol'fo, [Fr. PANDOLFE, pŏN'dolf'; Lat. PANDUL'PHUS,] Prince of Benevento and Capua, began to reign in 961. He was one of the most powerful princes of Italy. Died in 981 A.D.

Pan-do'ra, [Gr. Πανδώρα, from πᾶν, "every," and δῶρον, "gift;" Fr. PANDORE, pŏN'doR',] the name given in the Greek mythology to the first woman, who was endowed by Minerva and Venus with every attractive quality,—whence her name, which signifies possessing "every gift." Jupiter gave her a beautiful box, which she was to present to the man who should marry her. She became the wife of Epimetheus, who opened the box, whereupon there issued from it the numerous evils that have since infested human life. Pandora closed the box in time to prevent the escape of Hope. According to one account, Pandora herself, prompted by curiosity, opened the box, though she had been forbidden to do so. Another legend tells us that Pandora's box contained various blessings, which escaped when she opened it, and could never be recovered,—Hope alone remaining in the casket.

See SCHOEMANN, "De Pandora Commentatio," 1853; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Pandore. See PANDORA.

Pandulphus. See PANDOLFO.

Panebianco, pâ-nâ-be-ân'ko, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian cardinal, born at Terranova, August 14, 1808, entered the conventual order of Friars Minor, and in 1861 was created a cardinal-priest, and one of the heads of the episcopal examinations in theology.

Panel, pâ'nĕl', (ALEXANDRE XAVIER,) a French numismatist, born at Nozeroy in 1699. He became a professor in the Royal College at Madrid, and wrote many works on ancient coins and other antiquities. Died in 1777.

Panetti, pâ-net'tee, (DOMENICO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1460; died in 1530.

Panfili. See INNOCENT X.

Pan-hel-le'nĭ-us, [Gr. Πανελλήνιος,] (*i.e.* "the god worshipped by all the Hellenes or Greeks,") a surname of Zeus or Jupiter.

Panicale, da, dâ pâ-ne-kâ'lâ, (MASOLINO,) a painter of the Florentine school, born in 1378. Some of his frescos still exist at Florence. He was one of the first artists that attained skill in *chiaroscuro*. According to Vasari, he died in 1440.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Panigarola, pâ-ne-gâ-ro'lâ, (FRANCESCO,) the most eloquent Italian pulpit orator of his time, was born at Milan in 1548. He entered the order of Cordeliers, and became Bishop of Asti in 1587. In 1589 he perverted his talents by advocating in Paris the cause of the League against Henry IV. He left many volumes of Italian and Latin sermons, which have nearly passed into oblivion, and other works. Died in 1594.

See BONGRATIA DE VARENNA, "Vita di Panigarola," 1617: UGHELLI, "Italia sacra."

Panin or **Panine**, pâ-neen', ? (NIKITA IVANOVITCH,) a Russian statesman, born in 1718. He became governor of the grand duke Paul in 1760, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs by Catherine on the abdication of Peter III., (1762.) Died in 1783.

See "Vie du Comte de Panine," London, 1784.

Pânini, pâ'nĭ-nĭ, the most celebrated of Sanscrit philologists, lived at a very remote and uncertain period. He is said to have been a grandson of the legislator Dêvala. He is considered by some as the creator of grammatical science and the inventor of the analytic processes to which linguistics owes its discoveries. The rules of his grammar amount to three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

Panini, pâ-nee'nee, or **Pannini**, pân-nee'nee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an able painter of the Roman school, born at Piacenza about 1694. He was very skilful in perspective, and was an excellent painter of architecture and landscapes, which he adorned with graceful figures. Among his works are "Ruins of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli," "The Traders driven from the Temple," and views of ruins at Rome. Died at Rome in 1764.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Panis, pâ'nĕss', (ÉTIENNE JEAN,) a French Jacobin, born in Périgord in 1757. He was accessory to the outrages of his party in Paris, and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He joined the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1833.

Panizzi, pâ-nĭt'see or pâ-nĕt'see, (Sir ANTONIO,) an Italian bibliographer and *littérateur*, born in the duchy of Módena in 1797. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1831, and principal librarian of that institution in 1856. He resigned this position in July, 1865. He published editions of "Orlando Furioso," (1830–34,) and other poems. Died in 1879.

Panmure, pan'mūr or pan-mūr', (FOX MAULE,) LORD, and Earl Dalhousie, a British politician, a son of the first Baron Panmure, was born in Forfarshire in 1801. He was elected to Parliament by the Whigs about 1835, and was secretary of war from July, 1846, to February, 1852. He held the same office under Palmerston from 1855 to February, 1858. He was a cousin of the late Earl of Dalhousie, whose title he inherited. Died May 14, 1874.

Pannard. See PANARD.

Pannartz, pân'nârts, (ARNOLD,) a German printer, who was employed at Mentz by Gutenberg. He removed to Italy in 1462, and established a press at Subiaco. Died in 1476.

Pannini. See PANINI.

Pannonius. See CISINGE, DE.

Pan-no'nĭ-us, (JANUS,) a Hungarian bishop and Latin poet, born in 1434; died in 1472.

Panofka, pâ-nof'kâ, (HEINRICH,) a German composer and violinist, born at Breslau in 1807, resided for many years in Paris and London, and died at Carlsruhe in 1887.

Panofka, (THEODOR,) a German archæologist, born at Breslau in 1801. He published numerous works, among which are "De Rebus Samiorum," (1822,) and "Pictures of the Life of the Ancients," ("Bilder Antiken Lebens," 1843.) He became professor in the University of Berlin in 1844. Died in 1858.

Pan'o-pe, [Gr. Πανόπη,] in classic mythology, was one of the Nereids, and was invoked by mariners.

Panormita, pâ-nor-mee'tâ, (ANTONIO **Beccadelli** —bĕk-kâ-del'lee,) a distinguished Italian writer, born at Palermo (the Panormus of the ancients) in 1394. He was patronized by the Duke of Milan, and by Alphonso, King of Naples, whom he served as an ambassador. He wrote obscene epigrams, which were admired for wit and elegance of style, and other works, among which is "Familiar Letters," etc., ("Epistolæ familiares ac Campanæ," 1553.) Died in 1471.

See F. COLANGELO, "Vita di A. Beccadelli," 1821: NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pan'sa, (C. VIBIUS,) a Roman general, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the war against Pompey. As a colleague of Hirtius, he obtained the consulship in 43 B.C. Hirtius and Pansa joined the party of the senate and marched against Antony, and were both killed in battle near Módena in 43 B.C.

Pansa, pân'sâ, (MUZIO,) an Italian philosopher and writer, born in the Abruzzi about 1560. He wrote a work on "The Library of the Vatican," ("Della Libreria Vaticana," 1590.)

Panseron, pôNss'rôN', (AUGUSTE,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1795. He gained the grand prize in 1813, and became professor *de chant* at the Conservatory of Paris in 1824. He composed operas, masses, and requiems. His reputation is founded chiefly on a great number of popular ballads, (*romances,*) among which are "Au Revoir," "Vogue ma Nacelle," and "The Dream of Tartini." He died in 1859.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Panseron, (PIERRE,) a French architect, born near Provins about 1730. He published several good works, one of which is entitled "New Elements of Architecture," (3 vols., 1775–80.)

Pantænus, pan-tee'nus, [Gr. Πάνταινος; Fr. PANTÈNE, pôN'tĕn',] a Christian philosopher, born about 155 A.D., was a Stoic before his conversion. He became, about 180, the head of the celebrated school at Alexandria, where Saint Clement was one of his pupils. According to an ancient tradition, he preached in India. His works, if he wrote any, are not extant. Died about 216 A.D.

Pan-tag'a-thus, (OCTAVIUS,) [It. PANTAGATO, (OTTAVIO,)] an Italian monk of great erudition, born at Brescia in 1494. He left some works in manuscript. Died in 1567.

Pantaléon, pôN'tâ'lâ'ôN', written also **Pantaleo**, (HENRI,) a Swiss historian, born at Bâle in 1522, became professor of dialectics and physics in his native city. He obtained a wide reputation by his writings, among which is a work on the illustrious men of Germany, ("Prosopographia Virorum illustrium Germaniæ," 3 vols., 1566.) Died in 1595.

Pantène. See PANTÆNUS.

Pantin, pôN'tĂN', (PETER,) a Flemish classical scholar, born at Thiel about 1555; died in 1611.

Pantoja, pân-to'hâ, (JUAN DE LACRUZ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia about 1550, was a pupil of Coello. He worked at the Escurial for Philip II. He excelled in design and in the expression of his figures. Among his works is "The Adoration of the Shepherds." Died in 1610.

Panvinio, pân-vee'ne-o, (ONUFRIO,) [Lat. PANVINIUS ONU'PHRIUS,] an eminent Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1529. He collected many inscriptions and

medals, and was patronized by Cardinal Farnese. Among his numerous treatises are "Festivals and Triumphs of the Romans," ("Fasti et Triumphi Romanorum," 1557,) "On the Roman Republic," ("De Republica Romana," 1581,) and "On the Circus Games," ("De Ludis Circensibus," 1600.) He was one of the first who applied criticism to history, and confirmed his statements by medals, inscriptions, etc. Died at Palermo in 1568.

See D. W. Moller, "Disputatio circularis de Onuphrio Panvinio," 1697; Maffei, "Verona illustra;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Panvinius. See Panvinio.

Pa-nȳ'a-sis, [Gr. Πανύασις,] a Greek poet of the fifth century B.C., was, according to Suidas, an uncle of Herodotus. He wrote an epic poem entitled "Heraclea," which is not extant. In the Alexandrian canon he was ranked among the great epic poets. Died about 460 B.C.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Müller, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" Funcke, "Dissertatio de Panyasidis Vita ac Poesi," 1837.

Panzacchia, pän-zäk'ke-ä, (Maria Elena,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1668; died in 1709.

Panzer, pänt'sẹr, (Friedrich,) a German antiquary, born in Bavaria in 1794. He wrote "The Traditions and Customs of Bavaria," (2 vols., 1848–55.) Died in 1854.

Panzer, (Georg Wolfgang,) an eminent German bibliographer, born at Sulzbach in 1729. He preached at Nuremberg, to which he removed in 1760. His most important work is one in Latin, entitled "Annals of Typography from the Origin of Printing to 1536," (11 vols., 1793–1803,) which is said to be the most complete treatise on that subject. Died in 1804.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Paoli, pä'o-lee, almost pŏw'lee, (Giacinto,) a Corsican general, born at Bastia in 1702. He commanded with success against the Genoese about 1734, and afterwards opposed the French until 1739, when he was compelled to submit. He retired to Naples, where he died in 1768.

Paoli, (Paolo Antonio,) an Italian antiquary, born at Lucca about 1720, was a nephew of Sebastiano. Among his works is an account of the ruins of Pæstum, (1784.) Died about 1790.

Paoli, (Sebastiano,) a learned Italian antiquary and monk, born near Lucca in 1684. He wrote, besides many other treatises, "On the Poetry of the Greek and Latin Fathers in the First Century," (1714,) and "On the Diplomatic Code of the Order of Malta," ("Codice diplomatico dell'Ordine di Malta," 2 vols., 1733–37.) Died in 1751.

Paoli, di, de pä'o-lee, (Pasquale,) a celebrated Corsican general, born at Rostino in 1726, was a son of Giacinto, (noticed above,) who took him to Naples in 1740. In 1755 he was chosen general-in chief of the Corsicans, who had revolted against the Genoese. He gained many victories, rendered himself master of nearly all the island, and organized a government with a representative system. In 1768 the Genoese, baffled in their efforts to reduce Corsica, ceded it to the French, whose army Paoli defeated twice in that year. He was defeated in a decisive battle at Ponte Nuovo in 1769, and retired to England. In 1789 he was recalled from exile by the National Assembly, and received from Louis XVI. the title of lieutenant-general, with the command of Corsica. He assumed an attitude of hostility to the dominant party in France in 1793, and became an ally or partisan of the English, to whom he transferred the sovereignty of the island in 1794. Having been deprived of his command by the British, he left Corsica in 1795 or 1796. He died near London in 1807.

See Botta, "Storia d'Italia;" Boswell, "Journal of a Tour to Corsica;" Arrighi, "Vie de Pascal Paoli;" Pompei, "État de la Corse," 1821; Karl L. Klose, "Leben P. Paoli's," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paolini, pŏw-lee'nee, (Pietro or Luca Pietro,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1603. He painted religious subjects. Died in 1681.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting," etc.

Paolo, the Italian for Paul, which see.

Paolo Sarpi. See Sarpi.

Paolo Veronese. See Cagliari.

Paolucci, pŏw-loot'chee, (Sigismondo,) an Italian poet, born in Umbria about 1510. He wrote canzoni, which were admired, and celebrated the African expedition of Charles V. in "The African Nights," ("Le Notti d'Africa," 1535.) Died in 1590.

Paon, du, dü pä'ôn', sometimes called **Le Paon,** a French painter of battles, born near Paris about 1740. He was a pupil and rival of Casanova, whom he excelled in design and in fidelity as an imitator of nature. Died in 1785.

Papa, del, dĕl pä'pä, (Giuseppe,) an Italian medical writer, born at Empoli in 1649. He was physician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1735.

Papacino. See Antoni, d'.

Papadopoli, pä-pä-dop'o-lee, (Niccolò Comneno,) a learned priest, born in Candia in 1655. He became in 1688 professor of canon law at Padua, and wrote a "History of the University of Padua," (2 vols., 1726.) Died in 1740.

Pape, pä'pẹh, (Johann Georg Wilhelm,) a German philologist, born at Culm, January 3, 1807. In 1837 he became professor in a gymnasium in Berlin. He published an "Etymological Greek Dictionary," (1836,) a much larger Greek dictionary, (3 vols., 1842; afterwards enlarged,) and a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1845.) Died February 23, 1854.

Pape, de la, dẹh lä păp, (Gui,) a French jurist, born at Lyons about 1400; died about 1475.

Papebroch, pä'pẹh-brŏk', or **Papebroeck,** pä'pẹh-brŏŏk', (Daniel,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1628. He compiled a number of volumes of the "Acta Sanctorum" commenced by Bollandis. Died in 1714.

Papebroeck. See Papebroch.

Pape-Carpantier, päp-kär'pôn'te-ä', (Marie,) an eminent French educator, born at La Flèche (Sarthe) in 1815. She published "Préludes," (in verse,) "Les Conseils," "L'Enseignement pratique," "Leçons de Choses," "Lectures," and other excellent works on education. She was founder of the "École normale pour les Directrices des Salles d'Asile," of which for twenty-five years she was the president. Died in 1878.

Papencordt, pä'pẹn-kort', (Felix,) a German historian, born at Paderborn in 1811. Among his works are a "History of the Domination of the Vandals in Africa," (1837,) and a "Life of Cola di Rienzo," (1841.) Died in 1841.

Papendrecht, van, văn pä'pẹn-drĕkt', (Cornelis Paul Hoynck,) a Dutch historian and priest, born at Dort in 1686. He wrote a "History of the Church of Utrecht," (1725,) and "Analecta Belgica," (3 vols., 1743.) Died in 1753.

Papety, păp'te', (Dominique Louis Féréol,) a French painter, born at Marseilles in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1836. Among his works is "Dream of Happiness," ("Rêve de Bonheur.") Died in 1849.

Papi, pä'pee, (Lazzaro,) an Italian historian and translator, born near Lucca in 1763. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Italian. Died in 1834.

Pā'pī-as, [Gr. Παπίας,] Saint, was Bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, in the second century. He wrote an "Exposition of the Words of the Lord," which is not extant. According to Irenæus, he had seen and heard the apostle John. Several writers state that he suffered martyrdom in 163 A.D.

See Smith, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Papillon, pä'pe'yôn', (Jean,) a French engraver, born at Rouen in 1639; died in 1710. His son Jean, born at Saint-Quentin in 1661, was a skilful engraver and designer. He especially excelled in designing horses. Died in 1723.

Papillon, (Jean Michel,) an eminent engraver on wood, born in Paris in 1698, was a nephew of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Wood-Engraving," (1766.) Died in 1776.

Papillon, (Philibert,) a French biographer and priest, born at Dijon in 1666. He wrote a good work on Burgundian authors, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs de Bourgogne," (2 vols., 1742.) Died in 1738.

Papillon, (THOMAS,) a French jurist, born in 1514, gained distinction as a writer on law. Died in 1596.

Papin, pap'in, [Fr. pron. pă'păN',] (DENIS,) a French natural philosopher, born at Blois in 1647. He was the associate of Robert Boyle in scientific experiments in England, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1681. He invented an apparatus for softening bones, called "Papin's Digester," and is ranked among the inventors of the steam-engine. "Papin," says F. Arago, "first conceived the idea of a steam-engine with a piston." To escape persecution as a Protestant, he went into exile in 1685, and obtained a chair of mathematics at Marburg. Died about 1712.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Papin, (ISAAC,) a French theologian, born at Blois in 1657, was a nephew of Claude Pajon, and was educated as a Protestant. He wrote "Essays on Theology," (1687,) which subjected him to the enmity of Jurieu. In 1690 he joined the Roman Catholic Church. Died in 1709.

Papineau, pă'pe-nō', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a Canadian revolutionist, born near Montreal in 1787. In 1814 he represented Montreal in the Canadian Parliament, and in 1815 became Speaker of the House. He was a leader of the liberal or radical party, which revolted in 1837. After the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, he took refuge in the United States. Died in 1871.

Papini, pă-pee'nee, (GUIDO,) an Italian violinist and composer for his instrument, born at Camagiore, near Florence, in 1847. He has performed in the principal Italian cities, in London, and in Paris.

Pa-pin'i-an, [Lat. ÆMIL'IUS PAPINIA'NUS; Fr. PAPINIEN, pă'pe'ne-ăN',] a celebrated Roman jurist, born about the middle of the second century. He was *advocatus fisci* in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and after the accession of Severus was *libellorum magister* and pretorian prefect, (203 A.D.) He was put to death, by order of Caracalla, in 212, probably because he had condemned the execution of Geta. The Digest contains extracts from his "Quæstiones," "Responsa," and "Definitiones." He was considered by some persons as the greatest jurist of antiquity. He had a high reputation for integrity.

See EVERHARD OTTO, "Papinianus," etc., 1718; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" G. L. MENCKE, "Papinianus," 1715.

Papinianus. See PAPINIAN.

Papinien. See PAPINIAN.

Papire-Masson. See MASSON, (JEAN PAPIRE.)

Pa-pir'i-us, (JUSTUS,) a Roman jurist, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The Digest contains extracts from his "Constitutions."

Papirius, (SEXTUS,) the author of a supposed collection of the "Leges Regiæ," (laws enacted during the reigns of the Roman kings,) which was called "Jus Papirianum." He is said to have lived in the time of Tarquinius Superbus. Nothing certain is known about his compilation.

See PYPERS, "Dissertatio de Papirio," 1825.

Pa-pir'i-us Cras'sus, (LUCIUS,) a Roman commander, was appointed dictator in 339 B.C., to conduct the war against the Latins, and was twice elected consul, 336 and 330 B.C.

Pa-pir'i-us Cur'sor, (LUCIUS,) a famous Roman general, whom Livy represents as one of the ablest men of his time. He was appointed dictator to conduct the war against the Samnites, in 332 B.C. Fabius Maximus, who was master of the horse, in the absence of his chief and in disobedience to his orders, attacked and defeated the enemy. For this offence Papirius ordered him to be punished with death; but Fabius appealed to the people, and was pardoned or acquitted. Papirius prosecuted the war with success until the Samnites sued for peace. He was elected consul about 320, and soon after defeated the Samnites at Luceria. In 313 he was chosen consul for the fifth time, and in 308 B.C. was made dictator for another war against the Samnites, over whom he gained a signal victory. History is silent respecting the subsequent events of his life. His son, of the same name, was elected consul in 293, and again in 272 B.C. He defeated the Samnites.

Papirius Massonus. See MASSON, (PAPIRE.)

Papon, pă'pŏN', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French historian and priest, born near Nice in 1734. He wrote a "History of Provence," (4 vols., 1777-86,) which is commended, and a "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to the 18th Brumaire, 1799," (6 vols., 1815.) Died in 1803.

Pappenheim, păp'pen-hīm', (EUGÉNIE,) an Austrian soprano-singer. She appeared successfully in the principal German cities, in London, and in the United States. She later became a member of the German theatre at Pesth.

Pappenheim, von, fon păp'pen-hīm', (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH,) COUNT, a celebrated German general, born at Pappenheim in 1594, was a zealous Roman Catholic. After he had served with distinction in the army of Bavaria, and received several wounds at Prague, (1620,) he entered the service of the emperor, about 1630, as field-marshal. The victory of the Imperialists at Magdeburg (1631) is ascribed to him. He commanded a corps under Wallenstein in 1632, and was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in November of that year.

See FÖRSTER, "Wallensteins Briefe;" SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Pap'pus, [Gr. Πάππος,] an eminent Greek geometer of Alexandria, flourished about 380 or 400 A.D. He left a work entitled "Mathematical Collections," (*Μαθηματικαὶ Συναγωγαί,*) which is extant, and of which Commandino published a Latin version in 1588. Pappus first gave the example of the quadrature of a curved surface. He also furnishes important information of the analytic methods of the ancients. He wrote other works, which are lost.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pappus, păp'pŭs, (JOHANN,) a Lutheran minister and writer, born at Lindau, on Lake Constance, in 1549. He preached at Strasburg. Died in 1610.

Paquot, pă'ko', (JEAN NOËL,) a Flemish biographer, born at Florennes in 1722, was a priest and a professor of Hebrew. His chief work is "Memoirs towards the Literary History of the Low Countries," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire littéraire des Pays-Bas," 18 vols., 1763-70,) which contains biographies of Dutch and Flemish authors. Died in 1803.

Pā'ra, called also BAB, King of Armenia, was the son and heir of Arsaces III., who was deposed by Sapor, King of Persia. By the aid of the Romans, Para obtained the throne about 365 A.D. He was killed by the order of the Roman emperor Valens about 375 A.D.

Para du Phanjas, pă'rà' dü fŏN'zhâs', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and philosopher, born in Dauphiné in 1724. He published "Elements of Metaphysics, Sacred and Profane," (1767,) and "Principes du Calcul et de la Géométrie," (1773.) Died in 1797.

Parabosco, pà-rà-bos'ko, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet and musician, born at Piacenza. He was author of "Progne," a tragedy, (1548,) several comedies, and tales entitled "Diversions," ("I Diporti," 1552.) His works were received with favour. Died at Venice in 1557.

Paracelse. See PARACELSUS.

Păr-a-cel'sus, [Fr. PARACELSE, pă'rà'sĕlss',] (PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS BOMBASTUS **von Hohenheim**—fon ho'en-hīm',) a famous alchemist and charlatan, supposed to have been born at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, in 1493. In his youth he acquired a proficiency in the jargon of alchemists, magicians, and quacks, whom he consulted in nearly every part of Europe. Having performed some famous cures, he was appointed professor of medicine at Bâle in 1526. He there burned the works of Galen, styled himself the monarch of medicine, and pretended to have discovered a medicine capable of prolonging life indefinitely, (called the Elixir of Life.) He became intemperate, and in 1527 or 1528 resumed a vagabond life. In his medical practice he introduced mercury and opium into general use. He died poor, at Saltzburg, in 1541. He had published but little in his lifetime. After his death many volumes ascribed to him appeared at various times between 1575 and 1658. His medical reputation is founded on the importance which he gave to pharmaceutical chemistry.

His dogmatic and fantastic pseudo-philosophy found many admirers, especially in Germany.

See M. B. LESSING, "Paracelsus; sein Leben und Denken," Berlin, 1839; FRANCK, "Sur la Vie et les Écrits de Paracelse;" MARX, "Zur Würdigung des Theo. von Hohenheim," 1842; HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" BREMER, "Dissertatio de Vita Paracelsi," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paradin, pȧ'rȧ'dȧN', (GUILLAUME,) a French priest and historian, born near Châlons about 1510. Among his works are a "History of his own Time," (1550,) and "Annals of Burgundy," (1566.) Died in 1590.

Paradis de Moncrif. See MONCRIF.

Paradis de Raymondis, pȧ'rȧ'de' dẹh rȧ'mȯN'dèss', (JEAN ZACHARIE,) a French moralist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1746. He wrote a "Treatise on Morality and Happiness," (2 vols., 1784.) Died in 1800.

Paradis, von, fon pȧ'rȧ'dè', (MARIE THERÈSE,) a German pianist, organist, and composer, born in Vienna in 1759. She was blind from childhood. Died in 1824.

Paradisi, pȧ-rȧ-dee'see, (AGOSTINO,) COUNT, an Italian poet and prose writer, born at Vignola in 1736. He was professor of civil economy and of history at Módena. He wrote *versi sciolti*, ("blank verse,") which were received with favour, and an excellent "Eulogy on Montecuccoli," (1776,) in prose. He translated some tragedies of Voltaire into Italian. Died in 1783.

See SCHEDONI, "Elogio del Conte A. Paradisi," 1789.

Paradisi, (GIOVANNI,) COUNT, a son of the preceding, was born at Reggio in 1760. Bonaparte appointed him a director of the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and councillor of state in 1804. He presided over the Italian senate from 1809 to 1814. Died in 1826.

Paradol. See PREVOST-PARADOL.

Paræus. See PARÉ.

Paramo, de, dȧ pȧ'rȧ-mo, (LUIS,) a Spanish theologian, born near Toledo about 1545. He wrote "On the Origin and Progress of the Inquisition," (1598,) said to be one of the most curious works on that subject.

Parana, de, dȧ pȧ-rȧ-nȧ', (HONORIO HERMETO CARNEIRO LEÃO,) MARQUIS, a Brazilian minister of state, born at Jacahy, January 11, 1801. He was a leader of the conservative party, and became president of the council in 1853. Died in 1856.

Păr-ă-su-rȧ'mą, [Hindoo pron. pŭr'ą-sōō-rȧ'mą and pŭr'ą-sōō-rȧm', from the Sanscrit *părăsu* or *părăshu*, an "axe," and *râmă*, one "who delights in,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the sixth avatar of Vishnu. He was born as the son of Jamadagni. His mission appears to have been to subdue or destroy the Kshatriya (or warrior) race, who had become arrogant through their unlimited power. He seems to have used his terrible battle-axe with considerable effect, as some of the accounts represent the whole earth as filled with the blood of his enemies.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Paravey, de, dẹh pȧ'rȧ'vȧ', (CHARLES HIPPOLYTE,) a French Orientalist, born in Ardennes in 1787. He wrote several works on Oriental antiquities. Died 1871.

Paravia, pȧ-rȧ-vee'ȧ, (PIETRO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Dalmatia in 1797. He became professor of eloquence at Turin in 1832. He gained distinction by articles on national literature in the journals, by a version of the "Letters of Pliny the Younger," (1830,) and other works. Died in 1857.

Parcæ, par'sē, or **Moiræ**, moi're, [Fr. LES PARQUES, lȧ pȧrk,] the Fates of classic mythology, were said to be daughters of Night, (Nox.) According to Hesiod, they were daughters of Jupiter and Themis, and were named CLOTHO, LACHESIS, and ATROPOS. Homer recognizes one Fate, *(Moira,)* who spins out the thread of human life and destiny. Other mythographers feigned that Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis spun the thread of each person's life, and Atropos cut it off, as expressed in the following hexameter line:

"Clotho colum retinet, Lachesis net et Atropos occat."

Parcelles, pȧR'sȇl', (JAN,) an able Dutch painter of marine views, was born at Leyden in 1597. He painted storms at sea and shipwrecks with great success and rapidity. He died at Leyerdorp in 1641. His son JULIUS, born about 1628, was a skilful marine painter, and nearly equalled his father.

Parcieux, de. See DEPARCIEUX.

Pardessus, pȧR'dȧ'sü', (JEAN MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Blois in 1772. He sat in the Corps Législatif from 1807 to 1811. He published a "Treatise on Servitudes," (1806,) which has passed through eight or more editions, a capital work entitled "Lectures on Commercial Law," (4 vols., 1813–37,) and an important "Collection of Maritime Laws anterior to the Eighteenth Century," (6 vols., 1828–45.) Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pardies, pȧR'de', (IGNACE GASTON,) an able French geometer, born at Pau in 1636. He lectured at the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris, and corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton. Among his works are "Elements of Geometry," (1671,) and "Statics, or the Science of Moving Forces," (1673.) Died in 1673.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Par'do, (MANUEL,) a Peruvian president, was a distinguished lawyer and political economist, filled many offices, including that of minister of finance, and was chosen President in 1872 as leader of the "civilian," or progressive, party. The tragedy of the brief dictatorship of Gutierrez, the murder by the latter of President Balta, and his own death at the hands of an infuriated mob, (July, 1872,) formed the prelude to Pardo's inauguration, August 2. He favoured public improvements with a lavish hand, and suppressed two revolutions headed by Pierola. Retiring from office at the expiration of his term in 1876, he was chosen President of the Senate. He was assassinated at the door of the Senate-house, November 16, 1878, by a sergeant of the Lima garrison.

Par'dōe, (JULIA,) an English authoress, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, about 1808. After a visit to Portugal, she produced a successful work entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal." Among her other popular works are "The City of the Sultan," (1836,) "The Romance of the Harem," (1839,) "The City of the Maygar," (1840,) and novels, entitled "Reginald Lyle," and "The Jealous Wife," (1855.) Died in 1862.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852.

Par'dọn, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English author, born in London in 1824. He was bred a printer, but became an editor of newspapers and books. He also wrote many tales, chiefly for the young, books on sports and games, guide-books, etc. Died at Canterbury, August 5, 1884.

Paré, par're, [Fr. pron. pȧ'rȧ'; Lat. PARÆ'US,] (AMBROISE,) an excellent French surgeon, born at Laval (Mayenne) in 1509, (or in 1517, according to some authorities,) is styled "the Father of French surgery." His parents were poor, and his education was defective. Having studied in Paris, he became a surgeon in the army in 1536, and surgeon-in-ordinary to Henry II. in 1552. He reformed the treatment of gun-shot wounds, which previously were cauterized with boiling oil, and substituted the ligature of arteries for cauterization. He served Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., as chief surgeon. Brantôme says that during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew the king sent for Paré (who was a Protestant) and kept him in his own room for safety. He wrote many professional works, which are highly esteemed. The best edition is that of Malgaigne, (3 vols., 1840.) Died in 1590.

See VIMONT, "Éloge de Paré," 1814; WILLAUME, "Recherches biographiques sur A. Paré," 1838; "Retrospective Review," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paredes. See GARCIA DE PAREDES.

Paredes, pȧ-rȧ'dẽs, (MARIANO,) a Mexican general, born about 1790. He fought against Santa Anna in 1844, and was elected President of Mexico in June, 1845. In August, 1846, he was driven from power by Santa Anna and Bravo. Died in 1849.

Pareja, de, dȧ pȧ-rȧ'HȦ, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1608, was a pupil of Velasquez, whom he served as a slave in his youth. According to some writers, he was born in the West Indies. Having acquired skill by secret study and practice, he was liberated by Velasquez. He painted portraits with success. His master-piece is "The Calling of Saint Matthew." Died in 1670.

Parent, pä′rŏN′, (ANTOINE,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1666. He wrote "Researches into Physics and Mathematics," (2 vols., 1705,) and other works. Died in 1716.

Parent du Châtelet, pä′rŏN′ dü shät′lā′, (ALEXANDRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and writer on hygiene, was born in Paris in 1790. He wrote valuable works entitled "Essay on the Common Sewers of Paris," ("Essai sur les Cloaques ou Égouts de Paris," 1824,) "Hygiène publique," (2 vols., 1836,) and "On Prostitution in the City of Paris," (2 vols., 1836.) Died in 1836.

Parepa-Rosa, pâ-rā′pâ ro′sâ, MADAME EUPHROSYNE, a distinguished vocalist and actress, born in Edinburgh, May 7, 1836. She made her first appearance at Malta, as "Amina," when sixteen years of age. She appeared in opera in 1857 at the London Lyceum, and subsequently performed with brilliant success in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Her voice had extraordinary compass and power. In 1867 she married Carl Rosa, (1842–1889,) her manager. She died in London, Jan. 21, 1874.

Par'et, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, September 23, 1826. He graduated at Hobart College in 1849, and held various rectorships, notably one in Washington, D.C. In 1884 he was chosen Bishop of Maryland, (Episcopalian.)

Pareus, pâ-rā′ŭs, (DANIEL,) a philologist, born at Neuhausen in 1605, was a son of Philipp, noticed below. He published "Historia Palatina," (1633,) and editions of Lucretius, Quintilian, and other classics. Died in 1635.

Pareus, (DAVID,) an eminent German divine of the Reformed Church, born in Silesia in 1548. His German name was WÄNGLER. He became professor of theology at Heidelberg in 1584. His principles were Calvinistic. He published the "Neustadt Bible," (1587,) Commentaries on Scripture, and other works. Died at Heidelberg in 1622.

See J. P. PAREUS, "Narratio de Vita D. Parei," 1633; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Pareus, (PHILIPP or JOHANN PHILIPP,) a philologist, a son of the preceding, was born near Worms in 1576. He was rector of the colleges of Neustadt and Hanau. He published "Selections from Plautus," ("Electa Plautina," 1597,) an edition of the comedies of Plautus, with notes, (1610,) and other works. Died in 1648.

Parfaict, pär′fā′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1698. He was author of a "History of the French Theatre," (15 vols., 1734–49,) and other works. Died in 1753.

Paride. See PARIS.

Parieu, de, dẹh pä′re-ŭh′, (MARIE LOUIS PIERRE FÉLIX ESQUIROU,) a French lawyer, born at Aurillac in 1815. He was minister of public instruction from October, 1849, to February, 1851. In 1851 he became president of the section of finances *au conseil d'état*.

Parigi, pâ-ree′jee, (GIULIO,) a Florentine architect and etcher, born in the sixteenth century. He designed some public edifices of Florence, and opened an academy of art in that city. Among his pupils was Callot, the engraver. Died in 1635. His son ALFONSO was an architect. He built the Scarlati palace in Florence. Died in 1656.

Pârijâtă, pâ′rī-jâ′tą, [from the Sanscrit *pârĭ*, "above," and *jâtă*, "produced,"] in the Hindoo mythology, one of the trees of the paradise of Indra, said to produce as fruit whatever was desired. (See KÛRMA.)

Parini, pâ-ree′nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a popular Italian poet, born in the Milanese in 1729. He became a good Greek scholar, and distinguished himself as a critic by his Examination of Bandiera's work, "Pregiudizi delle umane Lettere," (1756.) His principal work is "The Day," ("Il Giorno,") an ironical didactic poem, of which the first part, "The Morning," ("Il Mattino,") was published in 1763. It is a satire on the manners and morals of the Italian nobility. He also wrote lyrical poems, which are much admired. He became professor of eloquence at the College of Brera, Milan, in 1769. Parini is reputed one of the most eminent Italian poets of his time. Died at Milan in 1799.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING; REINA, "Vie de Parini," 1801; CESARE CANTÙ, "Parini et la Société Lombarde."

Păr'is, [Gr. Πάρις; It. PARIDE, pâ′re-dâ,] a son of Priam, a Trojan prince, was celebrated for his beauty, gallantry, accomplishments, and adventures. He was sometimes called ALEXANDER. According to poetical tradition, he seduced Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus provoked the Greeks to wage the war which ended in the destruction of Troy. The death of Achilles is ascribed by some poets to a shaft from the bow of Paris. The decision by which he awarded the prize of beauty to Venus, when Juno and Minerva were competitors, was a favourite theme of ancient writers, who relate the following story: All the gods and goddesses were invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, except Discord, who threw among the guests a golden apple, on which was inscribed "For the most beautiful." Juno, Minerva, and Venus disputed for this apple, and referred the decision of their claims to Paris, who was then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To influence his judgment, Juno promised to give him power, Minerva martial glory, and Venus the most beautiful of women. He decided in favour of Venus, and received from her Helen as his reward.

See HOMER'S "Iliad;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Paris, pä′re′, (ALEXIS PAULIN,) a French antiquary and translator, born at Avenay (Marne) in 1800. He wrote an "Apology for the Romantic School," (1824,) and several essays on mediæval literature. He produced a version of Byron's Complete Works, (1830–32.) In 1837 he was elected to the Institute.

Paris, BROTHERS, French financiers, born in Dauphiné: they were named ANTOINE, CLAUDE, JEAN, and JOSEPH, who was called DUVERNEY. Joseph was born in 1684. On the collapse of Law's system they were employed to restore order in the public finances. Voltaire extols the admirable talent which they exhibited in this operation. Duverney died in 1770.

See MARQUIS DE LUCHET, "Histoire de MM. Paris," 1776.

Paris, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French composer, born at Lyons in 1804. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1826. He has composed operas and sacred music.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and devotional writer, born at Châtillon, near Paris. He wrote edifying works, among which are a "Martyrology," (1694,) and "The Gospel Explained," (4 vols., 1693–98.) Died in 1718.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS,) a French ascetic priest, born in Paris in 1690; died in 1727. Crowds resorted to his tomb, attracted by a report that miracles were performed there.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS EDMOND,) a French naval officer, born at Brest in 1806. He wrote several works on navigation, and a "Dictionary of the Steam Navy," ("Dictionnaire de Marine à Vapeur," 1848.) He became a rear-admiral in 1858.

Paris, (GASTON BRUNO PAULIN,) a French scholar, a son of A. P. Paris, was born at Avenay, August 9, 1839. He was educated at Paris, Göttingen, and Bonn, and succeeded his father as professor of mediæval literature in the Collége de France. Among his works is "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne," (1866,) a treatise of high value. He has edited a large number of "Chansons de Gestes" in early French, besides other writings of the mediæval times.

His uncle, ANTOINE LOUIS PARIS, a brother of A. P. Paris, was born at Épernay, August 14, 1802. He won distinction as editor of old manuscripts and author of works on mediæval history.

Păr'is, (JOHN AYRTON,) F.R.S., an English physician and chemist, born at Cambridge in 1785. He practised some years at Penzance, from which he removed to London about 1817. In 1819 he published a good "Pharmacologia," (8th edition, 1833.) He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1844. Among his works are a well-written "Memoir of Sir Humphry Davy," (1810,) a "Treatise on Diet," (1821,) and "Medical Chemistry," (1824.) Died in December, 1856.

Paris, (MATTHEW.) See MATTHEW PARIS.

Paris, (PHILIPPE NICOLAS MARIE,) one of the guards of Louis XVI., born in Paris in 1763. He killed Lepel-

letier de Saint-Fargeau in 1793, because he had voted for the death of the king. When the officers of justice were about to arrest him, he shot himself, (January, 1793.)

Paris, (PIERRE ADRIEN,) a French architect, born at Besançon in 1747. He was appointed designer to the cabinet of the king in 1778. Among his works is the portal of the cathedral of Orléans. He left in manuscript a valuable "Collection of Designs," and other works. Died in 1819.

Paris, de, deh pȧ're', (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) COMTE, a French prince, born in 1838. His father, the Duke of Orléans, was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, who abdicated in favour of the Count of Paris in February, 1848, but his title was not recognized by the revolutionists. He served a campaign in Virginia, on the staff of General McClellan, in the spring of 1862, and returned to Europe about July 1 of that year. He wrote, in French, a "History of the Civil War in America," which was translated into English by L. F. Tasistro and published in the United States.

Pariseau, pȧ're'zō', (PIERRE GERMAIN,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1753. He wrote comedies which were received with favour. He was guillotined in 1794.

Pariset, pȧ're'zȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Grand, a village among the Vosges, in 1770. He was chosen physician of the Hôpital de Bicêtre in 1814. In 1842 he became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Medicine. He wrote eloquent eulogies on members of this academy, (printed in 2 vols., 1845,) treatises on contagious diseases, and other works. Died in 1847.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Parisetti, pȧ-re-set'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer of Latin poetry, was born at Reggio in 1503. He wrote "Theopeia," (1550,) and other poems, which were praised by Sadolet and Bembo. Died in 1570.

Păr'ish, (ELIJAH,) an American Congregational divine, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1762. He published a "History of New England," "System of Modern Geography," and other works. Died in 1825.

Parisio. See PARRHASIUS, (AULUS JANUS.)

Parisis, pȧ're'zèss', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French prelate, born at Orléans in 1795. He became Bishop of Arras in 1851. He died March 6, 1866.

Parisot, pȧ're'zo', (PIERRE,) a French monk, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1697, took the name of PÈRE NORBERT. He opposed the Jesuits, and wrote against them "Memoirs of the East Indian Missions," (1744.) Died in 1769.

Parisot, (VALENTIN,) a French writer, born at Vendôme in 1800. He became professor of foreign literature at Grenoble and at Douai, (1854.) He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," a "Life of Fourier," (1857,) and other works. Died in 1861.

Parisot-Valette. See VALETTE.

Park, (ANDREW,) a Scottish poet, born at Renfrew, March 7, 1807, was educated at the University of Glasgow. He published "The Vision of Mankind," "The Bridegroom and the Bride," (1834,) "Silent Love," (1843,) "Egypt and the East," (travels, 1857,) and many other works. Died at Glasgow, December 27, 1863.

Park, (EDWARDS A.,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1808, graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1831. He was appointed in 1836 Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1847 Abbott professor of Christian theology in that institution. He made several translations from the German, and was one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He published "The Rise of the Edwardsian Theory of the Atonement," etc.

Park, (MUNGO,) an eminent and enterprising explorer of Africa, was born near Selkirk, Scotland, in September, 1771. He chose the profession of surgeon, and studied botany in his youth. As agent of the African Association, he undertook in May, 1795, to explore the course of the Niger. Departing from a point on the Gambia, he reached the Niger at Sego in July, 1796, and ascended the river to Bammakoo. He returned to England in the autumn of 1797, and published, in 1799, "Travels in the Interior of Africa," which excited great interest. Park was chosen to command an expedition sent to renew the enterprise, and left Pisania, on the Gambia, about the 4th of May, 1805, with forty-five men, intending to descend the Niger in boats to its mouth. He perished (probably by drowning) a short distance below Yaouri, near the end of 1805. The journal of his last expedition was published in 1815.

See RENNELL, "Life of Mungo Park," 1815; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815.

Park, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and poet, born about 1760; died in 1834.

Parke, park, (JOHN,) an eminent English musician, born in 1745, performed on the hautboy; died in 1829.

Parke, park, (JOHN G.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1828, graduated at West Point in 1849. He commanded a brigade at Roanoke Island and Newbern in February–March, 1862, was made major-general of volunteers, and served at the siege of Vicksburg, May–July, 1863. He commanded a corps at the siege of Petersburg, 1865, and became lieutenant of engineers in 1879.

Par'kẹr, (FOXHALL A.,) an American naval officer, born in New York city, August 5, 1821. He entered the navy in 1837. During the war of 1861–65 he won great distinction. His writings include "Fleet Tactics under Steam," (1863,) "Squadron Tactics under Steam," (1863,) "The Naval Howitzer Afloat," (1865,) "The Naval Howitzer Ashore," (1866,) and "Elia, or Spain Fifty Years Ago," (1866, from the Spanish.) Died at Annapolis, Maryland, June 10, 1879.

Parker, (FRANCIS WAYLAND,) a distinguished teacher, was born in Bedford, (now Manchester,) New Hampshire, October 9, 1837. His early manhood was spent in teaching in the public schools, (principally of New England,) and on the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as private in the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, from which he was mustered out as brevet colonel in 1865. He subsequently resumed his chosen profession of teacher, studied for two years in Germany, was superintendent for five years of the schools of Quincy, Massachusetts, and supervisor of the Boston schools for two years, and on January 1, 1883, became principal of the Cook county Normal School, near Chicago, Illinois.

Par'kẹr, (HENRY,) Lord Morley, was born in Northamptonshire in 1476. He wrote verses and dramas in his youth. He was one of the barons who by letter warned Pope Clement that he would lose his supremacy in England if he opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. Died in 1556.

Par'kẹr, (HENRY W.,) an American poet, born at Danby, Tompkins county, New York, in 1825. He published a volume of "Poems," (1850,) and contributed to the "North American Review." In 1864–65 he studied the sciences at Harvard University, and was subsequently connected with Iowa College.

Parker, (Sir HYDE,) an English vice-admiral, served with distinction against the French and Spaniards, and in 1781 defeated the Dutch admiral Zoutman at Doggerbank. Being appointed in 1783 commander of the British fleet in the East Indies, he perished by shipwreck on the passage.

Parker, (ISAAC,) an American jurist, born at Boston in 1768, became chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1814. He was distinguished as a scholar. Died in 1830.

Parker, (JOEL,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, January 25, 1795. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811. In 1838 he was made chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and in 1848 was appointed a professor in the law-school of Harvard University. His published writings were mostly on the legal aspects of various political questions. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 17, 1875.

Parker, (JOEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Bethel, Vermont, August 27, 1799. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and held pastorates in New York city and elsewhere. He published eight volumes of religious and pastoral writings. Died in New York, May 2, 1873.

Parker, (JOEL,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Monmouth, New Jersey, November 24, 1816. He graduated at Princeton College in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was chosen Governor of New Jersey in 1862, and again in 1876, and was afterwards a judge in the State courts. Died January 2, 1888.

Parker, (JOHN HENRY,) an English archæologist, born in 1806. Among his works are "Glossary of Architecture," (1836,) "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," (1849,) and "Archæology of Rome," (9 vols., 1874–77,) the latter being the fruits of Mr. Parker's excavations at Rome. Died in January, 1884.

Parker, (LINUS,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Rome, New York, in 1829. He became a resident of New Orleans, entered the ministry about 1849, and in 1882 was made a bishop. Died at New Orleans, March 5, 1885.

Parker, (MARTYN,) an English poet of the seventeenth century, only remembered as the author of a song, "Ye Gentlemen of England," (1630,) which suggested to Campbell his far nobler lyric, "Ye Mariners of England."

Parker, (MATTHEW,) a learned and meritorious English prelate, born at Norwich in 1504, was educated at Cambridge. He became dean of the College of Stoke Clare in 1535, chaplain to Henry VIII. in 1537, master of Bene't College in 1544, and Dean of Lincoln in 1552. On the accession of Queen Mary (1553) he was deprived of his benefices, because he was a Protestant, or because he was married. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Elizabeth in 1559. A revised version of the Bible (called the Bishops' Bible) was published under his direction in 1568. He presented many valuable manuscripts to his college at Cambridge. Died in 1575.

See J. STRYPE, "Life of Archbishop Parker," 1711; BURNET, "History of the Reformation;" W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Parker, (NATHAN,) a Unitarian minister, born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1782. He became pastor of a church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1808. Died in 1833.

Parker, (Sir PETER,) an English admiral, born in 1716, served in the American war, and in 1782 took prisoner the French admiral De Grasse. He was created admiral of the fleet. Died in 1811.

Parker, (PETER,) an American missionary and physician, born at Framingham, Massachusetts, June 18, 1804. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, studied medicine and divinity, and in 1854 went to China as a missionary physician. His work in this capacity was of very great importance. In 1857 he returned to the United States. Died January 10, 1888.

Parker, (RICHARD,) an English sailor, born at Exeter, was the ringleader of a mutiny at the Nore in May, 1797. He blockaded the port of London, and received the title of admiral from the mutineers. He was hung in June, 1797.

Parker, (ROBERT,) an English Puritan minister, became Fellow of a college at Cambridge in 1584. He preached at Amsterdam in the reign of James I., and wrote several works.

Parker, (SAMUEL,) an English bishop, born at Northampton in 1640. He was appointed prebendary of Canterbury in 1672, and Bishop of Oxford in 1686. It appears that he received this preferment from James II. because he favoured the cause of popery and absolutism. He died in 1687, leaving several theological works, and memoirs of his own times, entitled "De Rebus sui Temporis Commentarius," (1726.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Parker, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 17, 1744, graduated at Harvard College in 1764. In 1774 he was ordained a priest of the English Church. In 1804 he was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, (Episcopalian.) Died December 6, 1804.

Parker, (THEODORE,) a distinguished American scholar and rationalistic theologian, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 24th of August, 1810. His education was begun on his father's farm, and there he continued to carry on his studies even after he had entered his name at Harvard in 1830. He appears to have visited Cambridge only for the purpose of participating in the examinations. Being a non-resident, he was not entitled to a degree; but subsequently (in 1840) the honorary title of A.M. was conferred upon him by the university. In 1834 he entered the theological school, in which he remained about two years. He first began to preach at Barnstable in 1836. In April of the following year he married Miss Lydia D. Cabot, and soon after was settled as Unitarian minister at West Roxbury. His views had previously been but little in advance of the average Unitarianism of the time; but his growing acquaintance with the German rationalists De Wette, Eichhorn, Paulus, Bauer, and others was not long in producing an important change in his theological opinions,—a change, we need scarcely say, which he was at no pains to conceal. His new doctrines gave great offence to some of the more conservative of the New England Unitarians; and after his discourse (preached at South Boston in 1841) on the "Transient and Permanent in Christianity," in which he assumed the absolute humanity of Christ, His inspiration differing in no essential respect from that of other men, the opposition to him became much more decided. This opposition was conspicuously manifested on the occasion of his exchanging pulpits with other Unitarian ministers, some of whom were severely censured by many of their brethren, who held that by such an interchange of courtesies they gave a direct sanction to the new heresies. Parker's translation of De Wette's "Introduction to the Old Testament" appeared in the early part of 1843; later in the same year he visited Europe, returning in the summer of 1844. Soon after his return he began to preach in Boston, at the Melodeon, where he was regularly installed in 1846. He was the principal editor of the "Massachusetts Quarterly," which was commenced in 1847 and continued three years. In addition to his duties as minister, and his laborious intellectual pursuits, which extended to almost every department of human knowledge, he gave numerous lectures on various subjects. But the question which seems to have enlisted most fully all the faculties of his ardent and powerful mind was Southern slavery, with its attendant iniquities and abominations. His health having become greatly impaired by his unceasing and intense activity, in February, 1859, he visited the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, and in the following summer went to Europe, spending the winter of 1859–60 at Rome. He left Rome in April, 1860, and with difficulty reached Florence, where he died on the 10th of May. Of his extensive collection of books, he left the principal part, amounting to 11,190 volumes and 2500 pamphlets, to the Boston Public Library. A complete edition of his works, edited by Frances Power Cobbe, was published in London in 1863–65, in 12 vols.

See "Life of Theodore Parker," by JOHN WEISS, 2 vols., 1864; "Life of Theodore Parker," by ALBERT RÉVILLE, 1865; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New American Cyclopædia;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1847, article "Dr. Strauss and Theodore Parker," (by the REV. JAMES MARTINEAU;) MISS COBBE, "The Story of Theodore Parker."

Parker, (THOMAS,) Earl of Macclesfield, an English judge, born at Leek in 1666. He became lord chancellor in 1718. He was accused of selling some offices in the court of chancery, and of other corrupt practices, of which he was convicted in 1725, and was fined heavily. Died in 1732.

Parker, (WILLARD,) M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American physician and surgeon, born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, September 2, 1800. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1826, and in medicine in 1830. He held various professorships of anatomy, surgery, etc., in different colleges, but chiefly in New York city, where he attained a very extensive practice as a physician. Died in New York city in 1884.

Parker, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English admiral, born in Staffordshire in 1781, was a relative of Lord Macclesfield. He became a rear-admiral in 1830, and a lord of the admiralty in 1834. In 1841 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the operations against China. He took Chusan and Ning-po, entered the Yellow River or Blue River, and compelled the Chinese to sign the treaty

of Nanking. He obtained the rank of admiral of the blue in 1851. Died in 1866.

Parkes, parks, (JOSEPH,) an English lawyer, born at Warwick in 1796. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Court of Chancery," (1828,) and "The Equity and Real Property Laws of the United States of North America," (1830.) He distinguished himself as an advocate of parliamentary reform previous to 1832. Died in 1865.

Parkes, (JOSIAH,) a civil engineer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Warwick in 1793. He became draining-engineer under the board of works, in which capacity he rendered important service to the public. He published "Essays on the Philosophy and Art of Land Drainage," (1848,) a "Treatise on Climate, Soils," etc., and other works.

Parkes, (SAMUEL,) an English chemist, born in Worcestershire in 1759. He manufactured chemical products in London. He published a "Chemical Catechism," (1806,) and "Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures," etc., (8 vols., 1815.) Died in 1825.

Park'hurst, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born in Surrey in 1511. He adhered to the Reformed religion, and went into exile in the reign of Mary. In 1560 he became Bishop of Norwich. He wrote some Latin epigrams, (1560 and 1573.) Died in 1574.

Parkhurst, (JOHN,) an English linguist, born in Northamptonshire in 1728. He officiated without salary as curate at Catesby for many years. In 1762 he published a "Hebrew-and-English Lexicon without Points," which was highly esteemed. His "Greek-and-English Lexicon" (1769) was reprinted and extensively used. He also wrote "The Divinity and Pre-Existence of Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture," (1787.) Died in 1797.

Park'in-son, (JOHN,) a botanist and apothecary, born in London in 1567. He received from Charles I. the title of "Botanicus Regius Primarius." He published "Paradisus Terrestris, or a Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," (1629,) with 109 figures, and "Theatrum Botanicum," (1640.) Died about 1650.

Parkinson, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician and parson, born in Lancashire in 1745. He published a "System of Mechanics." Died in 1830.

Park'man, (FRANCIS,) an American writer, born at Boston in 1823, graduated at Harvard College in 1844, passed a year in Europe, made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and published "The California and Oregon Trail," (1849,) "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," etc., (1851,) "The Old Régime in Canada," (1864,) "The Pioneers of France in the New World," (1865,) "The Jesuits in North America," (1866,) "The Discovery of the Great West," (1869,) "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," (1878,) and "Montcalm and Wolfe," (2 vols., 1884.) His works have enjoyed a great and deserved popularity.

Parlatore, pär-lä-to'rà, (FILIPPO,) an Italian botanist, born at Palermo in 1816. He obtained a chair of botany at Florence in 1842. Among his works are a "Memoir on Organography, Vegetable Morphology," etc., (1841,) "Comparative Botany," (1843,) and "Travels in Northern Europe," (1844.) Died in Florence, September 24, 1877.

Parma, DUKE OF. See FARNESE.

Parma, DUKE OF. See CAMBACÉRÈS, (JEAN JACQUES RÉGIS.)

Parménide. See PARMENIDES.

Par-men'I-dēs, [Gr. *Παρμενίδης;* Fr. PARMÉNIDE, pär'mà'nēd',] a distinguished Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, was born at Elea, in Italy. He is said to have been a disciple of Xenophanes. Plato informs us that Parmenides, at the age of sixty-five, visited Athens in company with Zeno, who was twenty-five years younger, and became acquainted with Socrates. The date of this event is supposed to have been about 450 B.C. He developed his philosophy in a didactic poem "On Nature," of which some fragments have come down to us. Plato speaks of him with veneration, and Aristotle preferred him to the other masters of the Eleatic school. Zeno of Elea was one of his disciples, among whom some writers also reckon Empedocles.

See F. RIAUX, "Essai sur Parménide d'Élée," 1840; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" PLATO, "Parmenides;" C. A. BRANDIS, "Commentationum Eleaticarum Xenophanis, Parmenidis, Pars I.," 1815; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Par-me'nI-o, [Gr. *Παρμενίων;* Fr. PARMÉNION, pär'mà'ne'ôN',] an eminent Macedonian general, the son of Philotas, was born about 400 B.C. He enjoyed the highest place in the confidence of Philip as a councillor and general. Parmenio and Attalus commanded an army which Philip sent to invade Persia in 336. He rendered important services in Alexander's expedition against Persia, and appears to have been regarded as second in command to the king. He commanded the left wing at the battles of the Grani'cus and Issus, (333,) and of Arbela, (331.) His son, Philotas, was accused of complicity in a plot against the life of Alexander, and, though he was probably innocent, he was induced by torture to make a confession of guilt which implicated Parmenio, who was put to death in 330 B.C. His death is considered to have left one of the darkest stains on the character of Alexander.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Parmenio or Parmenion, a Greek architect, employed by Alexander the Great at Alexandria.

Parménion. See PARMENIO.

Parmentier, pär'môN'te-ā', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) an eminent French philanthropist and writer on rural economy, born at Montdidier in 1737. He became an apothecary of Paris, and distinguished himself by his efforts to promote the cultivation and use of the potato, against which the people were prejudiced. He wrote treatises on the potato, chestnut, and maize. In 1790 he published "Rural and Domestic Economy," (8 vols.) He was a member of the Institute. About 1803 he became inspector-general of health, *(inspecteur-général du service de santé.)* Died in 1813.

Parmentier, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1658. He resided mostly in England, and was employed by William III. to adorn his palace at Loo. Among his works is "Diana and Endymion." Died in London in 1730.

Parmentier, (JEHAN,) a French navigator, born at Dieppe in 1494. He is reputed the first European who navigated to Brazil, and the first who explored the Indian Sea as far as Sumatra. He died at Sumatra in 1530.

Parmesan, Le. See MAZZOLA.

Parmigiano, Il. See MAZZOLA.

Par'nell, (CHARLES STEWART,) an Irish statesman, born at Avondale, county of Wicklow, in 1846, of a Protestant family. His mother was the daughter of the American admiral Charles Stewart. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and in 1874 was chosen high sheriff of Wicklow. In 1875 he entered Parliament for Meath, and in 1880 for Cork. He was chosen president respectively of the Irish National Land League (1879) and of the National League (1884), and was for years the principal leader of the Home Rule movement, in the interest of which he visited America, where he raised a fund of $350,000. In 1881–82 he was imprisoned for sedition by Mr. Gladstone, who afterwards became an advocate of Home Rule. On his birthday in 1889 he was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, an event which was speedily followed by a disgraceful divorce case in which he was co-respondent with a Mrs. O'Shea, whom he afterwards married. Died October 6, 1891.

Parnell, (HENRY BROOKE.) See CONGLETON, LORD.

Par'nell, (THOMAS,) a British poet, born in Dublin in 1679. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained a deacon in 1700. In 1705 he became Archdeacon of Clogher. He obtained the living of Finglass, near Dublin, in 1716, and died in July, 1717. Among his best poems are a "Hymn to Contentment," "The Hermit," a night-piece on "Death," and an "Allegory on Man." He wrote several essays in the "Spectator," and other works in prose.

See GOLDSMITH, "Life of Parnell," prefixed to Parnell's Poems; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Parny, de, dẹh păr'ne', (ÉVARISTE DÉSIRE **Desforges**—dȧ'forzh',) CHEVALIER and VICOMTE, a popular French poet, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1753, was styled "the French Tibullus." He was educated in France, chose the military profession, and returned to his native island in 1773. A disappointed passion for a creole named Éléonore inspired his first and most graceful and natural poetical compositions, "Amatory Poems," ("Poésies érotiques," 1775,) which were received with great favour. He went to India as aide-de-camp to the governor-general in 1785, but returned to France in 1786 and resigned his commission. After the Revolution he served the public as clerk in one of the bureaux of the government. His later poems, "The War of the Gods," ("La Guerre des Dieux," 1799,) "Paradise Lost," and "Les Galanteries de la Bible," were generally censured for their impiety, and have little literary merit. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1803. Died in 1814.

See P. F. TISSOT, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Parny," 1826; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Parocchi, pâ-rôk'kee, (LUCIDO MARIA,) an Italian cardinal, born at Mantua, August 13, 1833. He became a bishop in 1871, and Archbishop of Bologna in 1877, and was made a cardinal-priest in the same year. He afterwards attained the dignity of cardinal-vicar of Rome.

Parodi, pâ-ro'dee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent painter of history, born at Genoa in 1668, was also a sculptor. He imitated the styles of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. His chief work is in the Negroni palace, Genoa. It represents "Hercules killing the Nemean Lion," and other fabulous subjects. A statue of Adonis, which he made for Prince Eugene, is admired. Died in 1740.

Parodi, (FILIPPO,) an able sculptor, born at Genoa about 1640, was the father of the preceding. His works may be seen at Genoa, Venice, and Lisbon. Died about 1708. His son BATTISTA, born in 1674, was a distinguished painter and a brilliant colorist. Died in 1730.

Parodi, MADAME, a celebrated Italian singer, born about 1830. She has performed with great applause in the principal cities of Europe and the United States.

Paroletti, de, dȧ pâ-ro-let'tee, (VICTOR MODESTE,) CHEVALIER, an Italian antiquary, born at Turin in 1765. He sat in the French legislative body from 1807 to 1811. Among his works is "Turin and its Curiosities," (1819,) and "Lives of Sixty Illustrious Piedmontese," (1826.) Died in 1834.

Parolini, pâ-ro-lee'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Ferrara in 1663, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani. Died about 1735.

Paroy, de, dẹh pȧ'rwȧ', (JEAN PHILIPPE GUY **le Gentil**—lẹh zhŏn'tèl',) MARQUIS, a French painter and engraver, born in Bretagne in 1750. His engraving of "La moderne Antigone" (1800) was very successful. Died in 1822.

Parque-Castrillo, del, dĕl par'kȧ kâs-trèl'yo, DUKE, a Spanish general, born at Valladolid in 1755. He commanded an army which opposed the French invaders in 1809–13. Died in 1832.

Parques, Les. See PARCÆ.

Parr, (CATHERINE.) See CATHERINE PARR.

Parr, (HARRIET,) an English author, known by the literary name of HOLME LEE, was born at York in 1828. Besides many novels, she has published a "Life of Jeanne d'Arc," (1866,) and other works, in prose and verse.

Parr, (RICHARD,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1617, was chaplain to Archbishop Usher, of whom he wrote a Life, (1686.) Died in 1691.

Parr, (SAMUEL,) an English scholar and critic, renowned for his learning and colloquial powers, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, in 1747. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765, but left it without a degree, and was an usher in Harrow School from 1767 to 1772. He was afterwards master of schools at Colchester and Norwich, and obtained about 1785 the living of Hatton, in Warwickshire. His promotion was hindered by his rather violent partiality to the Whig principles, and the richest benefice he enjoyed was a prebend in Saint Paul's, London. He published several sermons, "Characters of the Late Charles J. Fox, selected and in part written by Philopatris Varvicensis," (2 vols., 1825,) and other works, none of which is of great extent or importance. Died in 1825. Macaulay calls Parr the greatest scholar of that age, and speaks of "his labours in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition,—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and inelegant ostentation, but still precious, massive, and splendid." ("Essay on Warren Hastings.")

See "Life of S. Parr," by JOHN JOHNSTONE; WILLIAM FIELD, "Memoir of the Life of Dr. Parr," 2 vols., 1828; "Dr. Parr and his Contemporaries," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, May, and June, 1831; "Parriana, or Notices of the Rev. Samuel Parr," London, 1828.

Parr, (THOMAS,) an Englishman of great longevity, was born in Shropshire in 1483. He was a cultivator of the soil, and was married about the age of one hundred and twenty. It is said that he was able to work after he was one hundred and thirty years old. Died in 1635.

Parradin. See PARADIN.

Parrenin, păr'nȧn', or **Parennin,** pȧ'rȧ'nȧn', (DOMINIQUE,) a French missionary, born near Pontarlier in 1665. In 1698 he went to China, where he obtained the favour of the emperor. He translated some French works into Chinese. His letters to Fontenelle and others were published. Died at Peking in 1741.

Parrhasius, par-rā'shẹ-ụs, [*Παρράσιος,*] one of the most celebrated Greek painters, was born at Ephesus, and was the pupil of his father, Evenor. Though he belonged to the Ionic school, he practised his art chiefly at Athens. He flourished about 400 B.C. His peculiar merits consisted in accuracy of design, truth of proportion, and power of expression. In pictures of gods and heroes he established a canon of proportion which was recognized by succeeding artists. Quintilian styled him the legislator of his art. In a trial of skill between him and his rival Zeuxis, the latter painted a bunch of grapes, which the birds took for reality. Flushed with this evidence of his success, Zeuxis called on his rival to draw aside the curtain and show his picture. The picture of Parrhasius was the curtain itself, which Zeuxis had mistaken for real drapery. Among his master-pieces were "Ulysses Feigning Insanity," and an allegorical picture of the Athenian people, or the *Demos* personified.

See CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667; K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archaeologie der Kunst;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Parrhasius or **Parisio,** pâ-ree'sẹ-o, (AULUS JANUS,) an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza in 1470. He taught eloquence at Milan and Rome, and wrote notes on Horace, Cicero, and Ovid. His chief work is named "De Rebus per Epistolam quæsitis," (Paris, 1567,) in which he explains passages of ancient authors. Died in 1534.

Păr'ris, (ALBION K.,) an American Governor and judge, born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1788. He was elected Governor of Maine five times, (1822–27,) became United States Senator in 1827, and was a judge of the supreme court of Maine from 1828 to 1836. Died in 1857.

Păr'rish, (JOSEPH,) M.D., a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, was born in that city, September 2, 1779. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he was educated in strict conformity with the principles and habits of that sect. In early life he received strong religious impressions, by which he was preserved from the temptations incident to a lively and ardent temperament. He had a good English education, and acquired some knowledge of Latin and French. Later in life, like George Fox, he commenced the study of Hebrew, that he might the better understand the Scriptures. But his tastes were rather scientific than literary, and inclined him to the medical profession, the study of which he commenced, after he had completed his twenty-first year, in the office of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1805, and soon after entered with zeal upon the duties of his profession. In the winter of 1807–8 he became favourably known to the public by a popular course of lectures on chemistry, then a novelty

in Philadelphia. In 1808 he married Susanna Cox, whose father, John Cox, of Burlington, was a well-known and estimable minister of the Society of Friends. There has, perhaps, been no example in Philadelphia of a more rapid professional success than that which fell to the lot of Dr. Parrish. To this result his devotion to his medical duties, and the remarkable kindliness of his disposition, which showed itself not merely in his manners but in innumerable acts of benevolence, powerfully contributed. Later in life he greatly distinguished himself as a surgeon, and was deemed worthy to succeed Dr. Physick as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which position he was elected in 1816, and which he continued to hold, with the highest credit to himself, for thirteen years. Apart from his profession, Dr. Parrish took a deep interest in all benevolent enterprises, and in every movement calculated to relieve the distresses or promote the happiness of mankind. He was long a member, and ultimately president, of the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society, in which office he had been preceded by Drs. Wistar, Rush, and Franklin. He died March 18, 1840. Among Dr. Parrish's numerous pupils not a few have become distinguished in medicine or surgery, or in general science. It may suffice to cite the names of Dr. S. G. Morton, Dr. G. B. Wood, Dr. Carson, and Dr. G. W. Norris.

Of Dr. Parrish's sons, the second, ISAAC, attained a high reputation as a physician, and especially as a surgeon. He died in 1852.

See "Memoir of Dr. Joseph Parrish," read before the Medical Society of Philadelphia, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., October, 1840; JANNEY, "History of Friends," vol. iv. pp. 126–129; and "Memoir of Dr. Isaac Parrish," read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, February, 1853, by SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.

Parrocel, pȧ′ro′sĕl′, (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French painter, born at Montbrison. He worked in Spain and Rome with success. Died in France in 1660.

Parrocel, (CHARLES,) a skilful painter of battles, born in Paris in 1688, was a grandson of the preceding. He was patronized by Louis XV., whom he attended in the campaigns of 1744 and 1745. Died in 1752.

Parrocel, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished painter of battles, father of the preceding, was born in Provence in 1648. He worked at Paris, where he settled in 1675, and was employed by Louvois and Louis XIV. to adorn the royal palaces. He also left many etchings. Died in 1704.

Parrocel, (PIERRE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Avignon in 1664. He was an able painter of history, and worked in Paris. His chief work is "The Coronation of the Virgin." Died in 1739. His son, JOSEPH IGNACE, born in 1705, painted religious and pastoral subjects, and received the title of painter to the king. Died in 1781.

Parrot, pȧ′ro′, (CHRISTOPHE FRÉDÉRIC,) a writer on physical science, born at Montbéliard, in France, in 1751; died about 1810.

Parrot, (GEORGE FRÉDÉRIC,) a distinguished writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Montbéliard in 1767. He became professor of physics at Dorpat in 1800, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg in 1826. Among his works is "Outlines *(Grundriss)* of Theoretical Physics," (2 vols., 1809–11.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1852.

Parrot, (JOHANN JAKOB FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Carlsruhe in 1792. He published "Travels in the Crimea and Caucasus," (2 vols., 1815–18,) a "Journey to Ararat," (1834,) and other works. He ascended Mount Ararat about 1830. He was professor of medicine at Dorpat. Died in 1841.

Păr′rŏtt, (ROBERT PARKER,) an American soldier, born at Lee, New Hampshire, October 5, 1804. He graduated at West Point in 1824, and until 1829 was an assistant professor there. In 1836 he left the army and became a cannon-founder at Cold Spring, New York. He invented the rifled artillery which was called by his name. He was a judge of common pleas, 1844–47. Died at Cold Spring, New York, December 24, 1877.

Păr′rȳ, (CALEB HILLIER,) an English physician, born at Bath in 1756. He practised many years at Bath, and published several works, among which is "Elements of Pathology," (1816.) Sir William Edward Parry was his son. Died in 1822.

Păr′rȳ, (JOHN,) a Welsh musician and musical archæologist of the eighteenth century. His playing on the harp was much admired in London. He published two collections of old music,—"Ancient British Music of the Cambro-Britons," (1742,) and "A Collection of Welsh, English, and Scotch Airs."

Parry, (JOHN,) a Welsh musician and composer, born at Denbigh in 1776. In 1807 he settled in London, and soon became known as a composer of dramatic music. He was author of "The Rise and Progress of the Harp," and editor of a collection of Welsh melodies under the title of "The Welsh Harper." Died April 8, 1851.

Parry, (JOSEPH,) Mus. Doc., a Welsh musician and composer, born at Merthyr in 1841. His oratorio "Emanuel" (1880) was received with favour.

Parry, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in London in 1722, was rector of Wichampton. He published, besides other works, a "Harmony of the Four Gospels." Died in 1780.

Parry, (Sir WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English navigator, (usually called Sir EDWARD PARRY,) born at Bath in 1790, was a son of Caleb H. Parry, noticed above. He served as lieutenant in the war against the United States in 1814, and accompanied Captain Ross in an exploring voyage in 1818. He obtained command of an expedition for the discovery of a Northwest Passage, and sailed with the Hecla and Griper in May, 1819. Having passed through Lancaster Sound, he explored a contiguous strait, which he named Barrow's Strait, and gained a reward of £5000 offered to the navigator who should penetrate beyond the meridian of 110° W., (within the Arctic circle.) He passed the winter at Melville Island, returned home in November, 1820, and wrote a journal of his voyage, published in 1821.

Captain Parry renewed the enterprise in 1821, without success. He performed a third voyage to the Arctic Ocean in 1824, with the Hecla and Fury, the latter of which was wrecked, but failed to find the Northwest Passage. In 1827 he attempted to reach the North pole from Spitzbergen by boats and sledges drawn over the ice. Having advanced to a point 82° 45′ N., he was forced by an adverse current to return. A journal of his second voyage was published in 1824, a journal of the third voyage in 1826, and a "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole" in 1828. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1852. Died at Ems, in Germany, in 1855.

See "Memoirs of Sir W. E. Parry," by his son, EDWARD PARRY, 1857; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821, and October, 1823; "Monthly Review" for October, 1821.

Parseval-Deschênes, pȧRs′vȧl′ dȧ′shĕn′, (ALEXANDRE FERDINAND,) a French admiral, born in Paris in 1790. He became a rear-admiral in 1840, and vice-admiral in 1846. In 1854 he commanded the fleet which co-operated with the British against the Russians in the Baltic. He was made an admiral in 1854. Died June 12, 1860.

Parseval-Grandmaison, pȧRs′vȧl′ grôN′mȧ′zôN′, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1759. He went to Egypt with the army in 1798 as poet of the expedition, and was one of the friends whom Bonaparte received on board of the ship which conveyed him to France. He wrote a "Dithyramb on the Marriage of Napoleon," (1810,) "Philippe Auguste," a heroic poem, (1825,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Par′sons, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English physician and antiquary, born at Barnstaple in 1705. He practised in London, contributed several treatises on physiology, etc. to the "Philosophical Transactions," and wrote an antiquarian work called "The Remains of Japhet," (1767.) Died in 1770.

Parsons, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1742. He became professor of medicine or anatomy at Oxford about 1780. Died in 1785.

Par′sons, (JONATHAN,) an American Presbyterian clergyman and scholar, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1705. He preached for many years at Newburyport, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1776.

Parsons, (MOSES,) an eminent American preacher, born in Massachusetts in 1716, graduated at Harvard.

He was minister at Byfield, Massachusetts. Died in 1783.

Parsons, (PHILIP,) an English clergyman, born at Dedham in 1729, was vicar of Wye. He wrote "Newmarket, an Essay on the Turf," (1774,) "Simplicity," a poem, (1784,) and other works. Died in 1812.

Parsons, [Lat. PERSO'NIUS,] (ROBERT,) an English Jesuit, born in Somersetshire in 1546, was remarkable for his subtlety as a disputant and his talent for intrigue. As an emissary of the court of Rome, he went to England with Campian about 1580, and attempted to foment a rebellion. He published several seditious writings. He was turbulent, audacious, and unscrupulous. Died at Rome in 1610.

Parsons, (SAMUEL HOLDEN,) an American general and lawyer, born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1737, was a son of Jonathan, noticed above. He is said to have first suggested a general Congress. Died in Ohio in 1789.

Parsons, (THEOPHILUS,) an eminent American jurist, born in Essex county, Massachusetts, the 24th of February, 1750. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and studied law at Falmouth, (now Portland,) in Maine, where he was admitted to the bar in 1774; but he afterwards removed to Newburyport. He was a member of the convention which, in 1779, framed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and was also a member of the convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States in 1789. In 1800 he removed to Boston. He was appointed in 1806 chief justice of Massachusetts, in which office he displayed signal ability. As a lawyer, "he had," according to Justice Story, "no equal in Massachusetts;" and he probably had few, if any, superiors in the United States. A collection of his judicial opinions was published, under the title of "Commentaries on the Law of the United States." Died in 1813.

Parsons, (THEOPHILUS,) an eminent jurist, a son of the preceding, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1797. He graduated in 1815 at Harvard College, where he became in 1847 Dane professor of law. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," (1853,) "Elements of Mercantile Law," (1856,) "The Laws of Business for Business Men," (1857,) "Treatise on Maritime Law," (1859,) "Memoir of Chief-Justice Parsons," (1859,) "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," (1862,) "Laws of Partnership," (1867,) "Deus Homo," (1867,) "Treatise on Marine Insurance," (1868,) "The Infinite and the Finite," (1872,) and "The Rights of a Citizen of the United States," (1875.) He died January 26, 1882.

Parsons, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an American poet, born in Boston in 1819. He produced in 1843 a version of "The First Ten Cantos of Dante's Inferno," which was pronounced "the most successful reproduction of the spirit and power of the *Divina Commedia* in the English language. . . . His 'Hudson River' is the noblest tribute any stream on this continent has received from a poet, and his lines 'On the Death of Daniel Webster' are far better than anything else ever written in verse on the death of an American statesman." (Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 559.) He published a volume of poems in 1854.

Parsons, (WILLIAM,) an English comic actor, born in 1736, was also a painter. Died in 1795.

Parthenay, de. See DESROCHES DE PARTHENAY.

Parthenay, de, dẹh pärt'nȧ', (CATHERINE,) Vicomtesse de Rohan, a spirited and gifted French lady, born in Bas-Poitou in 1554, was a Huguenot. She distinguished herself at the siege of La Rochelle, in 1627. She published some poems. The famous Duke of Rohan was her son. Died in 1631.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Par-the'nĭ-us [Παρθένιος] of Nicæa, a Greek poet, who lived at Rome in the first century B.C. Suidas states that he was taken prisoner by the Romans in the war against Mithridates. He was a friend of Cornelius Gallus, and a preceptor of Virgil. He wrote "Metamorphoses," elegies, and other poems, which are all lost except one named περὶ ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων, ("On Amatory Affections.")

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Parthenopæus, par-then-o-pee'us, [Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος; Fr. PARTHÉNOPÉE, pär'tȧ'no'pȧ',] a mythical personage, called a son of Milanion and Atalanta. He was one of the seven heroes under the command of Adrastus engaged in the expedition against Thebes, where he was killed.

Par-then'o-pe, [Gr. Παρθενόπη; Fr. PARTHÉNOPE, pär'tȧ'nop',] a famous Siren, from whom the city of Naples derived its ancient name.

Parthénopée. See PARTHENOPÆUS.

Par'thę-nos, [Gr. Παρθένος; Fr. PARTHÉNOS, pär'tȧ'nos',] (*i.e.* "the Virgin,") a surname given by the Athenians to Minerva, in whose honour they built the Parthenon. (See MINERVA.)

Particelli. See ÉMERY.

Par'tọn, (ERNEST,) an American artist, of late a resident of London, England, was born at Hudson, New York, March 17, 1845. When twenty years old, he took a studio in New York, and in 1873 he removed to London. Among his pictures are "The High Hall Garden," "Au Bord de l'Eau," "The Waning of the Year," and "Woodland Home."

Par'tọn, (JAMES,) an able and popular writer and journalist, born at Canterbury, England, in 1822, became a resident of New York, where he was for a time associate editor of the "Home Journal." He published a "Life of Horace Greeley," (1855,) "Life of Aaron Burr," (1857.) "Life of Andrew Jackson," (1860,) a "Life of General Butler," (1863,) "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," (1864,) "Life of John Jacob Astor," (1865,) "Famous Americans of Recent Times," (1867,) "Life of Thomas Jefferson," (1874,) "Caricature in all Times and Lands," (1878,) and "Life of Voltaire," (1881.) He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "North American Review." Died October 17, 1891.

Parton, (SARAH PAYSON WILLIS,) the wife of the preceding, and sister of the poet, N. P. Willis, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1811. She published, under the pseudonym of FANNY FERN, "Fern Leaves," (1853,) "Little Ferns," (1853,) "Ruth Hall," (1854,) "The Play-Day Book," (1856,) "Fresh Leaves," (1857,) and "Rose Clark," (1857.) Her works obtained great popularity in the United States, and were republished in England. She died October 10, 1872.

Part'rĭdge, (ALDEN,) an American teacher of military schools, born at Norwich, Vermont, about 1785. He graduated at West Point in 1806. He was the leader of a party which surveyed and determined the northeast boundary of the United States, in 1819. He opened military schools at Norwich, Vermont, (1820,) Middletown, Connecticut, (1825,) Portsmouth, Virginia, (1840,) and elsewhere. Died in 1854.

Part'rĭdge, (SAMUEL WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in London in 1810. He is the author of "Our English Months, a Poem on the Seasons in England."

Paruta, pȧ-roo'tȧ, (FILIPPO,) an antiquary, born at Palermo. He wrote "Sicily Described by Medals," ("La Sicilia descritta con Medaglie," 1612,) reprinted in 1649 and 1697. Died in 1629.

Paruta, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, born at Venice in 1540. He was sent as ambassador to the pope in 1592, before which he had held several high offices. In 1596 he became procurator of Saint Mark, the highest functionary in the state except one. He wrote "On the Perfection of Political Life," ("Della Perfezione della Vita politica," 1579,) which was translated into English and French, and a "History of Venice from 1513 to 1551," ("Storia Veneziana," 1605,) which is highly commended. "He was the first," says Daru, "who introduced the details of civil history into his narrative." His "Political Discourses" ("Discorsi politici," 1599) are judicious, and sometimes profound. Died in 1598.

See A. ZENO, "Vita di P. Paruta," 1738: A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Elogio di P. Paruta," 1812; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pârvătî, pär'vạ-tee', (*i.e.* the "mountain [goddess,"]) [from the Sanscrit *pärvătă*, a "mountain,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the consort or Săktî of Siva, was supposed to be the daughter of Himâla, the sovereign of the snowy mountains in the north of India. She is known by a multitude of names, according to her

various characters, such as BHAVÂNÎ, corresponding to the "Venus genetrix" of the Romans; DURGA, so called in her character of active or militant virtue; KÂLÎ, (*i.e.* "black" or "terrible,") applied to her in her most terrible form, when she appears as the destroyer of the enemies of the gods; and PÂRVATÎ, as the devoted wife and inseparable companion of Siva. She (like Juno) may be regarded as a personification of femineity. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Pa-rÿs'a-tis, [Gr. Παρύσατις,] a Persian queen, was a daughter of Artaxerxes I., and the wife of her brother, Darius Ochus, over whom she had great influence. She abused her power by the execution of a number of persons, among whom were two brothers of Darius. She was the mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon and of Cyrus the younger.

Pas. See PASS.

Pas, de, (ANTOINE.) See FEUQUIÈRES, DE.

Pascal. See PASCHAL I.

Pascal, pȧs'kȧl', (ADRIEN,) a French military writer, born about 1815. He published, besides other works, "The Military Life of Louis Philippe," (1841,) a "History of the Army, and of all the Regiments, from the Thirteenth Century to our Times," (4 vols., 1845–49,) and a "History of Napoleon III.," (1853.) Died 1863.

Pascal, pas'kal, [Fr. pron. pȧs'kȧl'; Lat. PASCHA'LIS,] (BLAISE,) a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, on the 19th of June, 1623. He was the only son of Étienne Pascal, president of the court of aids, and Antoinette Begon. He was very inquisitive in his early childhood, and showed an extraordinary aptitude for geometry; but his father, who directed his education, wished him to study the ancient languages, to the exclusion of geometry, and carefully concealed from him all works on that science. In his twelfth year, however, he was surprised in the act of demonstrating propositions, having privately discovered or learned the elements of geometry without the aid of books. His father then ceased to restrain him from the study of the science to which he was so powerfully attracted. It is stated that at the age of sixteen he wrote a treatise on Conic Sections which astonished Descartes. He made rapid progress in mathematics, and soon began to associate with Mersenne and Roberval. About the age of eighteen he invented an ingenious calculating-machine. His constitution was always delicate, and his health was probably impaired by excessive application to study. After the age of eighteen he was a continual sufferer. In 1648 he made with the barometer, on the mountain called Puy de Dôme, a celebrated experiment, which established the theory of atmospheric pressure and exploded the ancient error that nature abhors a vacuum. He wrote two treatises entitled "On the Equilibrium of Fluids," and "On the Weight of the Atmosphere." In the experiment just mentioned he was assisted by M. Perier, his brother-in-law. Impressed by powerful religious convictions, he renounced in 1649 the brilliant prospect of temporal renown towards which his genius was conducting him, and turned his attention from scientific pursuits. In 1654 he narrowly escaped from a dangerous accident to which he was exposed by his unruly horses as he was riding in a carriage on the Pont de Neuilly. This event confirmed his resolution to devote himself to religious duties and a life of retirement. He became very abstemious in his diet, denied himself many innocent enjoyments, and subjected himself to a severely ascetic discipline. It is stated that he beggared himself by his prodigal benefactions to the poor, and that he wore beneath his clothes a girdle of iron armed with sharp points as an instrument of self-imposed penance. He entered the cloister of Port-Royal, to which his sister Jacqueline had retired several years before, and there enjoyed the society of Arnauld, Le Saci, Nicole, Saint-Cyran, (Duvergier,) and other Jansenist writers.

In 1656 he produced his celebrated "Provincial Letters," the full title of which is "Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte à un Provincial de ses Amis et aux Jésuites sur la Morale et la Politique de ces Pères," ("Letters written by Louis de Montalte to the Jesuits," etc.) "Pascal," says Hallam, "by his 'Provincial Letters,' did more to ruin the name of Jesuit than all the controversies of Protestantism or all the fulminations of the Parliament of Paris. . . . He has accumulated so long a list of scandalous decisions, and dwelt upon them with so much wit and spirit, and yet with so serious a severity, that the order of Loyola became a byword with mankind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Voltaire expressed the opinion that "Molière's best comedies do not excel these Letters in wit, nor the compositions of Bossuet excel them in sublimity." The most competent French critics, including Voltaire and D'Alembert, concur in the judgment that the "Provincial Letters" contributed more than any other composition to form and polish the French language. There is not a single word in these Letters that has become obsolete. "The severely pure and simple taste," says Henry Rogers, "which reigns in Pascal's style seems, when we reflect on those vices which more or less infected universal letters, little less than a miraculous felicity. . . . Upon all the great features of his moral character one dwells with the serenest delight. Greatly as he is to be admired, he is yet more to be loved. His humility and simplicity, conspicuous as his genius and acquisitions, were those of a very child." ("Edinburgh Review" for January, 1847.) In one instance he relapsed into the study of the abstract sciences which he had renounced. About 1658 he diverted his attention from the pain which deprived him of sleep by entertaining a luminous idea which presented itself to him and led him to some important discoveries in relation to the problem of the cycloid. Before he made these public, he challenged the mathematicians of Europe to solve the problem, and offered a prize to him who should succeed. Several persons competed for the prize, but the judges decided that none of their solutions fulfilled the conditions of the challenge. He published in 1659 a Treatise on the Cycloid, ("Traité général de la Roulette.") He meditated and began to compose an extensive and systematic work on the fundamental truths of religion and the evidences of Christianity, which he did not live to finish; but he left in manuscript numerous detached sentences which are supposed to be fragments of that work. They were published in 1670, under the title of "Thoughts of Pascal," ("Pensées de Pascal,") not without suppressions and alterations. A more correct edition was published by M. Prosper Faugère in 1844. "The Thoughts of Pascal," says Hallam, "are to be ranked, as a monument of his genius, above the 'Provincial Letters, though some have asserted the contrary. They burn with an intense light; condensed in expression, sublime, energetic, rapid, they hurry away the reader, till he is scarcely able or willing to distinguish the sophisms from the truth they contain. For that many of them are incapable of bearing a calm scrutiny is very manifest to those who apply such a test. The notes of Voltaire, though always intended to detract, are sometimes unanswerable; but the splendour of Pascal's eloquence absolutely annihilates, in effect on the general reader, even this antagonist." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Among his works are "New Experiments on the Vacuum," ("Nouvelles Expériences touchant le Vide,") "History of the Cycloid," ("Histoire de la Roulette,") and "De l'Esprit géométrique." He endured with fortitude the maladies which in his latter years were aggravated by his ascetic habits, and died in Paris on the 19th of August, 1662. His complete works were published by Bossut, (in 5 vols. 8vo, 1779.) Prosper Faugère published in 1844 two volumes of "Thoughts, Fragments, and Letters of Blaise Pascal," many of which had never before been printed. "His intellectual powers," says Macaulay, "were such as have rarely been bestowed on any of the children of men; and the vehemence of the zeal which animated him was but too well proved by the cruel penances and vigils under which his macerated frame sank into an early grave. His spirit was the spirit of Saint Bernard; but the delicacy of his wit, the purity, the energy, the simplicity of his rhetoric, had never been equalled, except by the great masters of Attic eloquence. All Europe read and admired, laughed and wept. The Jesuits attempted to

reply, but their feeble answers were received with shouts of mockery." ("History of England," vol. ii. p. 18.)

See Bossut, "Discours sur la Vie de Pascal," 1781; Andrieux, "Éloge de Pascal," 1813: Raymond, "Éloge de Pascal," 1816; Faugère, "Éloge de Pascal;" Sainte-Beuve, "Port-Royal;" Bordas-Demoulin, "Génie et Écrits de Pascal," 1847; Cousin, "Des Pensées de Pascal," 1844; Vinet, "Études sur Pascal," 1848; Abbé Maynard, "Pascal, sa Vie et son Caractère," 2 vols., 1850; "Vie de Pascal," by Madame Perier, his sister; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by Mrs. Shelley; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1840; "North British Review" for November, 1861.

Pascal, (François Michel,) a French sculptor, born in Paris about 1815. He gained a medal of the second class in 1848. Died in 1882.

Pascal, (Jacqueline,) a sister of Blaise Pascal, was born at Clermont in 1625. She was beautiful and highly gifted. About the age of ten she began to write verses, some of which were printed in 1638. The poet Corneille, who often visited the family of Pascal, aided in the development of her poetic talent. She became religious in 1646, and entered the convent of Port-Royal in 1652. She wrote a powerful letter on the formulary which the nuns were required to sign, and which condemned Jansenism. She died in 1661. "To annihilate self," says M. Vinet, "and then to efface the most minute traces of that very annihilation, had been the task of this heroic girl for years. She had deemed it her especial duty to mortify her noble intellect; but she was unable to destroy it: it still clung to her. And, though every thing which she achieved or wrote bears the stamp of mental superiority, there is nothing comparable in this respect to the 'Letter on the Formulary.'"

See "Jacqueline Pascal, or a Glimpse of Convent-Life at Port-Royal," from the French of Victor Cousin, M. P. Faugère, and M. Vinet.

Pascal, (Jean Baptiste Étienne,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Marvejols in 1789. He wrote "Gabalum Christianum," (1853,) and other works. Died in 1859.

Pascal-Vallongue, pȧs'kȧl' vȧ'lôNg', (Joseph Secret,) a French general, born at Sauve (Gard) in 1763. He served with distinction in Germany and Italy during the empire, and was killed at Gaeta in 1806.

Pasch, pȧsh, [Lat. Pas'chius,] (Georg,) a German philosopher, born at Dantzic in 1661. He became professor of theology at Kiel about 1702. Among his works is "Tractatus de novis Inventis quorum cultui facem protulit antiquitas," (1695.) Died in 1707.

Pasch, pash, (Johan,) a Swedish landscape and marine painter, born at Stockholm in 1706; died in 1769.

Paschal. See Pasquali.

Pas'chal [It. Pasquale, pȧs-kwȧ'lȧ; Fr. Pascal, pȧs'kȧl'; Lat. Pascha'lis] I., Pope, a native of Rome, was elected as successor to Stephen V. in 817 A.D. He crowned the emperor Lothaire in 823. Died in 824.

Paschal II., Pope, (Rainieri,) born near Viterbo, succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He maintained a contest on the subject of investitures with the emperor Henry V., who marched with an army to Rome in 1110, arrested the pope after a violent resistence, and extorted from him a concession of the right of investiture. This concession of Paschal was condemned by a council which he convoked. He was too feeble and irresolute to maintain the supremacy of the papal power. He died in 1118, and was succeeded by Gelasius II.

Paschal III., Anti-Pope, (Guido di Crema, gwee'do de krā'mȧ,) was elected in 1164 or 1165 in opposition to Alexander III., and was recognized by the emperor Frederick I. He died at Rome in 1168.

Paschalis. See Pascal, (Blaise.)

Paschalis, (Popes.) See Paschal.

Paschius. See Pasch.

Pascoli, pȧs'ko-lee, (Alessandro,) an Italian physician, born at Perugia in 1669. He became professor of anatomy in Rome, and published several works. Died in 1757.

Pascoli, (Leone,) an Italian biographer, brother of the preceding, was born at Perugia in 1674. He wrote "Lives of Perugian Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (1732,) and "The Lives of Modern Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (2 vols., 1736,) both in Italian. Died in 1744.

Pas'i-clēs, a Greek philosopher, lived probably between 400 and 350 B.C. He was at one time the head of the school of Megara.

Pasinelli, pȧ-se-nel'lee, or **Passinelli,** pȧs-se-nel'lee, (Lorenzo,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1629, was a pupil of Cantarini. He imitated the noble manner of Paul Veronese, whom, it is said, he equalled in design. "His colour is so fresh and brilliant," says the "Biographie Universelle," "that one might take his works for the productions of the best time of the Venetian school." Among his master-pieces are "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1700.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pasini, pȧ-see'nee, (Giuseppe,) an Italian linguist, born about 1690. He published a Hebrew Grammar, (1721,) and a "Latin-Italian Dictionary," ("Vocabolario Italiano e Latino," 1731,) often reprinted. Died about 1770.

Pa-siph'a-e, [Gr. Πασιφάη; Fr. Pasiphaé, pȧ'ze'fȧ'ȧ',] a fabulous personage, said to be a daughter of Helios, a sister of Circe, and the wife of Minos. Among her children were Androgeos, Ariadne, Phædra, and the Minotaur, the last of whom was fabled to be the offspring of a bull.

Pa-sit'e-lēs, [Πασιτέλης,] an excellent statuary and silver-chaser, of Greek origin, who lived at Rome. He was a minor when he obtained the right of Roman citizenship, about 90 B.C. He improved the art of modelling. Pliny represents him as a great artist, and mentions one of his works,—an ivory statue of Jupiter. He was also an eminent writer on art. He appears to have been living in 30 B.C.

Paskevitch or **Paskewitsch,** pȧs-kā'vitch, written also **Paskievitch,** (Ivan Feodorovitch,) Prince of Warsaw, (in French, "Prince de Varsovie,") a celebrated Russian general, born at Poltava in 1782. He served at Austerlitz, (1805,) received several wounds at Brailof, (1809,) and obtained command of a brigade in 1811. In 1812 he distinguished himself at Borodino, and gained advantages over the French in several actions. Having been selected to conduct an army against the Persians in 1825, he gained a victory at Elizabethpol, and took Erivan in 1827. For his successes in a war against the Turks (1828–29) he obtained the rank of field-marshal. In 1831 he took the command against the revolted Poles, and ended the war by the capture of Warsaw. For these services he was created Prince of Warsaw and made Governor-General of Poland. He was successful in his operations against the Hungarians in 1849, but failed at the siege of Silistria, in 1854. Died in 1856.

See Tolstoi, "Essai biographique sur le Prince de Varsovie," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pas'ley, (Sir Charles William,) an English engineer, general, and writer, born about 1780. He served at the battles of Corunna and Flushing, (1809,) and became a lieutenant-colonel about 1814. He published, among other works, "A Course of Military Instruction for the Royal Engineer Department," (1817,) "Observations on Limes, Calcareous Cements, Mortars," etc., (1838,) and "Rules for conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," (1843.) He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1851. Died in 1861.

Pasolini, pȧ-so-lee'nee, Count, a liberal Italian statesman of high reputation. He was minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of Italy in the cabinet of Farini from December 1, 1862, until March 24, 1863.

Pasolini, (Serafino,) an Italian friar, born at Ravenna in 1649. He wrote on the history of Ravenna, "Lustri Ravennati," (7 parts, 1678–1713.) Died in 1715.

Pasor, pȧ'zor, (Georg,) a German philologist, born at Herborn in 1570. He became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1616, and published a good "Greek-Latin Lexicon," (1622, often reprinted.) He wrote other works for students. Died in 1637.

Pasor, (Matthäus,) a son of the preceding, was born at Herborn in 1599. He was professor of Oriental languages at Oxford, England, from which he removed to Groningen in 1629. He left a Journal, which was published in 1658. Died in 1658.

Pasquali, pâs-kwâ'lee, written also **Paschal**, (CARLO,) a negotiator and antiquary, born at Coni, Piedmont, in 1547. He served Henry IV. of France as ambassador to England in 1589. He wrote many works, among which are "The Ambassador," ("Legatus," 1598,) and "Coronæ," a treatise on crowns, (1610.) Died in 1625.

See MANSUETI, "C. Paschal, illustre Piemontese," 1844; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pasqualini, pâs-kwâ-lee'nee, or **Pascalini**, pâs-kâ-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born near Bologna about 1600.

Pasqualino, pâs-kwâ-lee'no, or **Pasquelino**, pâs-kwâ-lee'no, (PASQUALE ROSSI,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza in 1641. His design is correct and his colouring true. Died in 1700.

Pasquier, pâs'ke-à', (ÉTIENNE,) a French historian and lawyer, born in 1529, in Paris. He gained distinction by a great speech for the University of Paris in a suit or contest against the Jesuits in 1564. He opposed the faction of the League, and served Henry III. and Henry IV. with honour as advocate-general. His chief works are "Researches on France," ("Recherches de la France,") —in which the origin and history of civil and religious institutions, customs, etc. are traced with ability,—and his interesting Letters. The first part of his "Recherches" appeared in 1560. Died in 1615.

See DUPIN, "Éloge de Pasquier," 1843; L. FEUGÈRE, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages d'Étienne Pasquier," prefixed to an edition of Pasquier's select works, 2 vols., 1849; C. GIRAUD, "Notice sur E. Pasquier," 1848.

Pasquier, de, deh pâs'ke-à', (ÉTIENNE DENIS,) DUC, a French statesman, born in 1767, in Paris. He became master of requests in 1806, and prefect of police in 1810. At the restoration of 1815 he was appointed minister of state and privy councillor, and united with the moderate royalists. He was keeper of the seals under Richelieu from January, 1817, to December, 1818, and minister of foreign affairs from November, 1819, to December, 1821. During this period he made many eloquent speeches in the Chamber, and defended his policy with admirable adroitness and sang-froid. He was the virtual chief of the cabinet after the retirement of Decazes, in February, 1820. Pasquier was president of the Chamber of Peers from 1830 to 1848. In 1837 he obtained the title of Chancellor of France. He was admitted into the Académie Française in 1842, and received the title of duke in 1844. Died, without issue, in 1862.

See LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," tome vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pass, van, vân pâss, or **Paas, van**, vân pâss, written also **Passe**, (CRISPIN,) an eminent Dutch designer and engraver, born in Zealand about 1536, or, as some say, 1560. He worked at Paris and other foreign cities. His works are highly finished. Among them are numerous portraits, and the plates of the "Manège royal," (1618.) He was alive in 1628.

Pass, van, (CRISPIN,) THE YOUNGER, born at Utrecht about 1570, was an able engraver, and a son of the preceding. Died after 1655.

Pass, van, (MADELEINE,) a skilful engraver, daughter of Crispin the Elder, was born in 1576. "Her landscapes," says the "Biographie Universelle," "entitle her to a rank among the ablest engravers." A print of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins" is called her master-piece.

Pass, van, (SIMON,) an engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1580. He worked in London with a high reputation. "The Pilgrims of Emmaus" is called one of his best works.

Pass, van, (WILLEM,) born at Utrecht about 1585, was a son of Crispin the Elder, whom he imitated. He removed to England, and engraved portraits after Van Dyck with great success.

Passaglia, pâs-sâl'yâ, (CARLO,) ABBÉ, an Italian theological writer of the present age. He wrote about 1861 a pamphlet in which he advised the pope to resign his temporal power. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Italian Parliament. Died in 1887.

Passarotti, pâs-sâ-rot'tee, written also **Passerotti**, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna about 1535, was a pupil of Vignola. He was master of a school in Bologna, which produced some able artists. He excelled in portraits. Among his works is "The Martyrdom of Saint Paul." Died about 1594.

His sons, TIBURZIO, VENTURA, and AURELIO, were also painters. Tiburzio was born in 1575, and died in 1612.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura."

Passavant, pâ'sâ'vôN', ? (JOHANN DAVID,) a German painter and writer upon art, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1787. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable memoir entitled "On Raphael of Urbino and his Father," (1839,) "On Christian Art in Spain," (1853,) and a good history of engraving, entitled "Le Peintre-Graveur," (2 vols., 1860.) A French version of his "Life of Raphael" was published in 1860. Died in 1861.

See NAGLER, "Künstler-Lexikon."

Passavanti, pâs-sâ-vân'tee, (JACOPO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence, gained celebrity by his "Mirror of True Penitence," ("Specchio della vera Penitenza.") Died in 1357.

Passe. See PASS.

Passemant, pâs'môN', (CLAUDE SIMÉON,) a skilful optician and mechanician, born in Paris in 1702. He made telescopes, time-pieces, and other astronomical instruments, and wrote a treatise on the fabrication of telescopes, (1738.) Died in 1769.

Passerat, pâs'râ', (JEAN,) a French poet and excellent Latinist, born at Troyes in 1534. He succeded Ramus as professor of Latin at Paris, (1572.) He co-operated with Rapin, Leroy, Durant, and other friends in the "Satyre Ménippée," a famous satire against the League. He composed graceful verses in French and Latin. Died in 1602.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Passeri, pâs-sâ'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and biographer, born at Rome about 1610, was a friend of Domenichino. He became president of the Academy of Saint Luke, but was an artist of only moderate ability. His reputation is founded on his "Lives of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects who died at Rome from 1641 to 1673," (1772,) which is highly esteemed for accuracy. Died in 1679.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Passeri, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian antiquary, born near Rome in 1694, chose the profession of law. In 1741 he exchanged that for the church. Among his numerous works are "Earthen Lamps," ("Lucernæ Fictiles," 3 vols., 1739–51,) and "Pictures on the Vases of the Etruscans," ("Picturæ Etruscorum in Vasculis," 3 vols., 1767–75.) Died in 1780.

See A. OLIVIERI, "Memorie di G. B. Passeri," 1780.

Passeri, (GIUSEPPE,) an able painter, born in Rome in 1654, was a nephew of Giovanni Battista, (1610–79,) and a pupil of Carlo Maratta. He adorned many churches of Rome with his works. "The Last Judgment" is called one of his master-pieces. Died in 1715.

Passeroni, pâs-sâ-ro'nee, (GIAN CARLO,) a popular Italian poet, born at Condamine, near Nice, in 1713. He was ordained a priest in 1738, and lived mostly at Milan. Having learned to be content with little, he declined the bounty of the rich. He wrote burlesque satirical and humorous poems, which are admired for their graceful simplicity and originality. They are entitled "Il Cicerone," (1750,) and "Æsopian Fables," ("Favole Esopiane," 6 vols., 1786.) Died at Milan in 1803.

See C. G. SCOTTI, "Elogio di Passeroni," 1814; UGONI, "Letteratura Italiana;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Passerotti. See PASSAROTTI.

Passignano, da, dâ pâs-sên-yâ'no, (DOMENICO,) or DOMENICO **Cresti**, (krês'tee,) CAVALIERE, a painter of high reputation, was born in Tuscany about 1555. He worked at Venice, Rome, and Florence. At Rome he painted "The Crucifixion of Saint Peter," and other works for several popes. He contributed to reform the Florentine school in respect to colouring. It is said that Luigi Caracci was one of his pupils. Died in 1638.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Passionei, pâs-se-o-nā'ee, (DOMENICO,) a learned Italian cardinal and patron of learning, born at Fossom

brone in 1682. He was versed in classical literature and in the study of antiquities, and corresponded with many foreign scholars, among whom were Montfaucon and Gronovius. He was appointed nuncio to Vienna in 1730, secretary for briefs in 1738, and librarian of the Vatican in 1755. His hostility to the Jesuits was well known. He wrote a funeral oration on Prince Eugene, (1737.) Died in 1761.

See GOUJET, "Éloge du Cardinal Passionei," 1763; L. GALETTI, Memorie per la Vita del Cardinale Passionei," Rome, 1762.

Passos, pȧs'sôs, (MANOEL DA SILVA,) a Portuguese politician, born near Oporto in 1802. He was the leader of the radical or liberal party, which made a successful insurrection in September, 1836, and then became minister of the interior. Died at Santarem in 1862.

Passot, pȧs'so', (GABRIEL ARISTIDE,) a French miniature-painter, born at Nevers about 1798. He gained a first medal in 1841, and the second medals in 1837 and 1848. Died September 11, 1875.

Passovius. See PASSOW.

Passow, pȧs'sō, [Lat. PASSO'VIUS,] (FRANZ LUDWIG KARL FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German scholar, born at Ludwigslust, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1786. He studied at Leipsic under Hermann, and in 1815 became professor of ancient literature at Breslau. He published "Elements of Greek and Roman Literature and Art-History," an excellent "Lexicon of the Greek Language," (1819–24,) and editions of Persius, Musæus, and other classics. Died in 1833.

See WACHLER, "Passows Leben und Briefe," 1839; LINGE, "De Passovii Vita et Scriptis," 1839; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Passy, pȧ'se', (HIPPOLYTE PHILIBERT,) a French minister of state, born in Seine-et-Oise in 1793. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and became a leader of the Left Centre. Commissioned by the king to form a new cabinet, May, 1839, he reserved for himself the portfolio of finance under the presidency of Soult. He retired from office in March, 1840, and was again minister of finance from December, 1848, to October, 1849. He died June 1, 1880.

Pasta, pȧs'tȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, born at Bérgamo in 1706. He published several professional works, and "The Celebrated Pictures of Bergamo," ("Le Pitture notabili di Bergamo.") Died in 1782.

Pasta, pȧs'tȧ, (GIUDITTA, *née* **Nigri**,) an Italian soprano-singer, of Jewish extraction, born at Como in 1798. She made her first public appearance in 1815, and for a time sang with little success in several Italian cities, in Paris, and in London. In 1819 she was more successful in Venice; but her great career began at Verona during the Congress of 1822. She then stepped at once to the first place among soprano-singers, and was eagerly welcomed in all the cities she visited. In 1835 her voice began to fail her, but her last public appearance was made in 1840, at Saint Petersburg. She died at her villa on Lake Como, April 1, 1865.

Pasta, (GIUSEPPE,) a medical writer, born at Bérgamo in 1742, was a cousin of Andrea, noticed above. His "Galateo dei Medici" (1791) was often reprinted. Died in 1823.

Pasteur, pȧs'tuR', (JAN DAVID,) a Dutch naturalist, born at Leyden in 1753. He wrote a "Natural History of Mammifera." Died in 1804.

Pasteur, pȧs'tuR', (LOUIS,) an illustrious French chemist and biologist, born at Dôle, December 27, 1822. He was educated at Besançon, and at the École Normale, Paris, and in 1848 was made professor of physic at Strasburg. He afterwards was successively dean of the faculty at Lille, director in the École Normale, and professor in the École des Beaux-Arts. Besides many discoveries in physics and chemistry, he has given great attention to the study of microbes and ferments, to wine-making, the prevention of silk-worm diseases, of hydrophobia, etc., and in connection with these studies he has made discoveries of high importance.

Pastoret, pȧs'to'rȧ', (AMÉDÉE DAVID,) a French legitimist politician, poet, and historian, born in Paris in 1791. He became a councillor of state in 1824, and senator in 1852. Among his works is a "History of the Fall of the Greek Empire," (1829.) Died in 1857.

Pastoret, de, dęh pȧs'to'rȧ', (CLAUDE EMMANUEL JOSEPH PIERRE,) MARQUIS, the father of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1756. He was a royalist member of the Assembly in 1791, emigrated in 1792, and was created a peer of France in 1814. In 1820 he succeeded Volney as member of the French Academy. He wrote a "History of Legislation," (11 vols., 1817–37,) and other works. His treatise "On Penal Laws" (1790) gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1840.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice biographique sur le Comte Pastoret," 1841; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pastorius von Hirtemberg, pȧs-to're-ûs fon hĕĕR'-tęm-bĕRG', (JOACHIM,) a historian, born in Silesia in 1610. He received from Casimir V. the title of historiographer of Poland. Among his numerous works are an "Epitome of Polish History," in Latin, (1641,) and "Scythian and Cossack War," ("Bellum Scythico-Cosaccicum," 1652.) Died in 1681.

Pastrengo, da, dȧ pȧs-tren'go, (GUGLIELMO,) a learned Italian writer and jurist, born near Verona, was a friend of Petrarch. He wrote a biographical dictionary called "De Viris illustribus," which was printed in 1547. Died about 1365.

Pasumot, pȧ'zü'mo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer and antiquary, born at Beaune in 1733. He wrote "Geographical Memoirs on some Antiquities of Gaul," (1765,) and "Scientific Travels among the Pyrenees," (1797,) which are works of much merit. Died in 1804.

Pâtâlă, pȧ-tȧ'lą, [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the lower regions, or Hell, regarded as the abode of the dead and the habitation of the nâgas, or serpents. (See YAMA.)

Patarolo, pȧ-tȧ-ro'lo, ? (LORENZO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Verona in 1674. He founded the first botanic garden of Venice. Died in 1757.

Pataud, pȧ'tō', (JEAN JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French writer of history and biography, was born at Orléans in 1752; died in 1817.

Patel, pȧ'tĕl', (PIERRE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born about 1650. He imitated Claude Lorrain with some success. The forms of his trees are elegant, the buildings are designed with taste, and the distances are admirably rendered. His touch is firm and light, his colour generally clear and true. According to some writers, he was killed in a duel in 1703. Others date his death about 1676. His son PIERRE was a landscape-painter of inferior ability.

See ROBERT DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Patenier, de, dęh pȧ'tęh-ne-ȧ', or **Patiner**, pȧ'te'nȧ', (JOACHIM,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Dinant about 1490. He worked at Antwerp, and had a high reputation. Albert Dürer painted his portrait in 1520, and is said to have admired his works. "His perspectives," says the "Biographie Universelle," "are charming, and his figures touched in an exquisite manner." Died about 1545.

Pater, pȧ'tȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born at Valenciennes in 1695, was a pupil and imitator of Watteau. Died in Paris in 1736.

Pater, pȧ'tęr, (PAUL,) a mathematician, born in 1656, was professor at Dantzic. He wrote a treatise on the art of printing, (1710,) and a work "On the Caspian Sea," ("De Mari Caspio," 1723.) Died in 1724.

Pā'tęr, (WALTER H.,) a British critic of the "æsthetic" school, born in 1838. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Brasenose College. His "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," (1873,) though an elaborate, refined, and thoughtful work, has met with much severe criticism. His stand-point is that of the Epicurean, and his plea is for "art for art's sake."

Pą-tęr'cu-lus, (C. VELLEIUS,) a Roman historian, born about 20 B.C. He entered the army in the reign of Augustus, and became a military tribune. He served under Tiberius, in Germany, as prefect or legatus, between 4 and 12 A.D., and gained the favour of the future emperor. On the accession of Tiberius, in the year 14, he was chosen prætor. He wrote a valuable historical compendium, ("Historiæ Romanæ,") the object of which is to give a brief view of universal history, in connection

with that of Rome. He is considered impartial, except where he speaks of Augustus and Tiberius, whom he flatters extravagantly. His style is admired for clearness, conciseness, and energy. He is supposed to have died soon after 30 A.D.

See MOLLER, "Disputatio de Vellejo Paterculo," 1685; SPECKERT, "Dissertation de la Sincérité de Vellejus Paterculus," 1848.

Pat'ẹr-sọn, (SAMUEL,) an English bibliographer, born in London in 1728, was librarian to Lord Shelburne. He published a "Universal Library," ("Bibliotheca Universalis," 1786.) Died in 1802.

Pat'ẹr-sọn, (WILLIAM,) a banker and projector, born in Scotland about 1658. He is the reputed founder of the Bank of England, established in 1694. He projected the Darien expedition, and was one of the directors of a company which planted a colony at Darien in 1698. This enterprise was a failure. He was an advocate of free trade.

See his "Life," by BANNISTER.

Pā'tey, (JANET MONACH, *née* **Whytock,**) an English contralto-singer, born in London, of Scotch parentage, in 1842. In 1866 she was married to John George Patey, a well-known barytone, born in 1835. In 1871 she visited America on a concert tour, with her husband, Edith Wynne, Cummings, and Santley, and was favourably received.

Paticchi, pä-tēk'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1762. He had a rare facility of invention, and a superior talent for the imitation of the great masters. Among his works is "The Translation of Elijah." Died in 1788.

Patin, pä'tăN', [Lat. PATI'NUS,] (CHARLES,) a physician and numismatist, born in Paris in 1633, was a son of Gui Patin, noticed below. He became professor of medicine at Padua in 1677. He published, besides other works, a "History of Medals," (1665,) often reprinted, and "Brass Coins of the Roman Emperors Described," ("Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex Ære descripta," 1671.) Died at Padua in 1693.

Patin, (GUI,) a French physician and writer, distinguished for his learning and wit, was born near Beauvais in 1601 or 1602. He became professor at the Collége de France, Paris, in 1654, and wrote several medical works. His reputation is founded chiefly on his Letters, (7 vols., 1692,) which contain curious details, bon-mots, and anecdotes. Died in 1672.

See "Patiniana," 1703; REVEILLÉ PARISE, "Biographie de Guy Patin;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Patin, (HENRI JOSEPH GUILLAUME,) a French writer and critic, born in Paris in 1793. He was chosen to supply the place of Villemain at the Sorbonne in 1830, and succeeded Lemaire as professor of Latin poetry in 1833. In 1842 he was admitted into the French Academy. His most important work is "Studies on the Greek Tragic Poets," (3 vols., 1841–43.) Died in 1876.

Patiño or **Patinho,** pä-tēn'yo, (BALTHASAR,) Marquis de Castellar, a Spanish diplomatist, born at Milan. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in 1730, and died there in 1733.

Patiño or **Patinho,** (JOSÉ, or GIUSEPPE,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Milan in 1667. He became minister of the marine and of the Indies in 1726, and was the most powerful minister of Spain after the death of La Paz, in 1734. Died in 1736.

Patinus. See PATIN.

Patkul, pät'kûl, (JOHANN REINHOLD,) a Livonian patriot, born about 1660. He was condemned to death by the Swedish court for sedition or treason in 1694, but escaped, and entered the service of the Russian Czar, who sent him as ambassador to the King of Poland. He obtained in 1702 command of a corps which fought against the Swedes. In accordance with a treaty dictated by Charles XII. to the King of Poland, Patkul was delivered to the former, and executed in 1707.

See "Letzte Stunden Patkuls," Cologne, 1714; "Anecdotes concerning J. R. Patkul," London, 1761.

Pat'more, (COVENTRY,) an English poet, born at Woodford, Essex, in 1823. He published in 1853 "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," and in 1854–62 "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—"The Betrothal," "The Espousal," "Faithful Forever," and "The Victories of Love." "His 'Angel in the House,'" says Ruskin, "is a most finished piece of writing, and the sweetest analysis we possess of quiet, modern domestic feeling." He was assistant librarian of the British Museum from 1846 to about 1868. He also published "A Garland of Poems for Children," (1862,) "The Unknown Eros," (1877,) "A Memoir of Barry Cornwall," and "Amelia," etc., (1878.)

Pat'ọn, (ANDREW A.,) an English traveller, born early in the nineteenth century. He published, besides other works, "Researches on the Danube and the Adriatic." Died April 5, 1874.

Pat'ọn, (Sir JOSEPH NOEL,) a Scottish painter of high reputation, born at Dunfermline in 1823. He obtained a premium of £200 for a cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," (1845.) At the Westminster Hall competition, in 1847, he received a second-class prize (£300) for his "Christ bearing the Cross" and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." Among his works, which are finely finished, are "Luther at Erfurt," and "Pursuit of Pleasure," (1855,) which was sold for two thousand guineas. He was knighted in 1867.

Pā'tọn, (MARY ANNE,) a British soprano-singer, born in Edinburgh in 1802. She was distinguished for her precocity in musical acquirements, and when a mere child appeared frequently in public. In 1822 she made her début on the operatic stage, and achieved a great success. In 1824 she married Lord William Pitt Lennox; but the union was not a happy one, and she obtained a divorce in 1831. Shortly afterwards she married Mr. Joseph Wood, a tenor-singer. Died July 21, 1854.

Paton, (RICHARD,) an English painter and etcher, born about 1720. He excelled in naval battles and other marine pieces. Among his works is the "Defeat of De Grasse in 1784."

Patouillet, pä'too'yĀ', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Dijon in 1699, wrote several controversial treatises against the Jansenists and the philosophers. He was one of the Jesuits against whom Voltaire directed his sarcasm and ridicule. Died in 1779.

Patrat, pä'trä', (JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born at Arles in 1732. He wrote comedies which were received with favour. Died in 1801.

Patrice. See PATRICK, SAINT.

Patricius. See PATRICK, SAINT, and PATRIZZI.

Pat'rick, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS; Fr. PATRICE, pä'trèss',] SAINT, the apostle and patron saint of the Irish, was born at Bannevan, a small village of Tabernia, in Scotland, about 372 A.D. He is supposed to have been one of the first that preached Christianity in Ireland. His death is variously dated from 454 to 493. A "Confession" or autobiography, supposed to have been written by him, is extant. The Irish observe the 17th of March in his honour.

See BUTLER, "Lives of the Saints," 1779; J. H. TODD, "Life of Saint Patrick," 1863; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1867.

Pat'rick, (MARSENA R.,) an American officer, born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1811. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1862 became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army.

Pat'rick, (SAMUEL,) an English philologist, was one of the masters of the Charter-House. He published editions of Hederich's "Greek Lexicon," (1727,) and Ainsworth's "Latin Lexicon." Died in 1748.

Patrick, (SIMON,) an eminent English divine, born at Gainsborough in 1626. He became rector of Saint Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1662, Dean of Peterborough in 1679, Bishop of Chichester in 1689, and Bishop of Ely in 1691. He wrote a Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, which are highly esteemed, and other devotional works, among which are "The Heart's Ease," (1659,) "Parable of the Pilgrim," (1668,) and "Christian Sacrifice," (1671.) Died in 1707.

See his Autobiography, 1839; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Biographia Britannica."

Patrin, pä'trăN', (EUGÈNE LOUIS MELCHIOR,) a French mineralogist, born near Lyons in 1742. He was elected to the Convention in 1790, and voted for the exile of the king. His chief works are a "Journey to

the Altai Mountains," (1783,) and a "Natural History of Minerals," (5 vols., 1801.) Died in 1815.

Patrix, pă'trĕks', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1583; died in 1671.

Patrizzi, pâ-trĕt'see, written also **Patrizi**, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS,] an Italian historian, born at Sienna, became in 1460 secretary to Pope Pius II. Among his works is an "Account of the Councils of Bâle and Florence," ("Summa Conciliorum Basiliensis et Florentini.") Died in 1496.

Patrizzi, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philosopher, born in Dalmatia in 1529. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Rome about 1592, and taught the philosophy of Plato under the patronage of Pope Clement VIII. He was a zealous opponent of the doctrines of Aristotle. Among his works are "Peripatetic Discussions," ("Discussiones peripateticæ," 1571,) and "Military Parallels," ("Parallcli militari," 1594.) Died in 1597.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Patrocle. See PATROCLUS.

Pa-tro'clēs, [Πατροκλῆς,] a Greek statuary, mentioned by Pliny and Pausanias, lived probably about 400 B.C.

Patrocles, a Macedonian general, was appointed commander at Babylon by Seleucus I. about 312 B.C. He was commander-in chief of the army of Antiochus I. about 280 B.C. He wrote a work on the geography of India, etc., which is not extant.

Pa-tro'clus, [Gr. Πάτροκλος; Fr. PATROCLE, pă'trŏkl',] a Greek hero, a son of Menœtius, and the dearest friend of Achilles, with whom he fought at the siege of Troy. Having borrowed the armour of Achilles, he slew a multitude of Trojans, but was killed by Hector, aided by Apollo.

See the "Iliad."

Pā'tron, [Gr. Πάτρων,] an Epicurean philosopher, lived at Rome, associated with Cicero, and was a friend of Atticus. He afterwards went to Athens, and became the head of the Epicurean school in 52 B.C.

Patru, pă'trü', (OLIVIER,) an eminent French advocate, born in Paris in 1604. He made some reforms in forensic eloquence, and polished his style with minute attention. He had a high reputation as a critic, and has been compared to Quintilian. In 1640 he was admitted into the French Academy. The speech which he made at his reception became a precedent for all such occasions. His works were published in 1681. Died in 1681.

See PERONNE, "Barreau de Paris; Éloge d'O. Patru," 1851; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Patte, păt, (PIERRE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1723. He wrote several works on architecture. Died in 1814.

Pat'tẹn, (ROBERT,) an English divine under the reign of Queen Anne, born in Northumberland, was the author of a "History of the Rebellion of 1715," (London, 1745.)

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., (1825.)

Patten, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, graduated at Oxford in 1754. Died in 1790.

Pat'tẹr-sọn, (DANIEL T.,) a distinguished naval officer, born in the State of New York, served in the war of 1812, and in 1814 commanded the naval forces at New Orleans. He received the thanks of Congress for the part he took in the defence of that city. Died in 1839.

Patterson, (FRANCIS ENGLE,) an American general, son of General Robert Patterson, noticed below, was born in Philadelphia in 1821. He served in the Mexican war, and, as brigadier-general of volunteers, fought under General McClellan in 1862 in his campaign against Richmond. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol in November of that year.

Patterson, (ROBERT,) LL.D., born in Ireland in 1743, emigrated to America, and was appointed in 1779 professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He became director of the United States Mint in 1805, and was also president of the American Philosophical Society. Died in 1824.

Patterson, (ROBERT,) a general, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792, emigrated to Philadelphia in his youth, and became a merchant. He commanded a division at Cerro Gordo in 1847. In June, 1861, he obtained command of an army of about 20,000 men, which he moved across the Potomac on the 2d of July. He was instructed to defeat or hold in check the army of General J. E. Johnston near Winchester, but he failed to effect this object, while Johnston marched to Bull Run and decided the victory of July 21. General Patterson was, in consequence, severely censured by many. On the 18th of July, General Scott had written to him, "I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. . . . You have been at least his equal, and, I suppose, superior, in numbers." General Scott, however, appears not to have been aware of the actual strength of Johnston's army, which is now admitted to have been superior to that of his opponent in the field. General Patterson was honourably discharged when the term of service of his troops had expired. Died August 7, 1881.

Pat'tẹr-sọn, (ROBERT HOGARTH,) a British author, born in Edinburgh in 1821. He published "The New Revolution," (1860,) "Essays in History and Art," (1861,) "The Economy of Capital," (1864,) "The Science of Finance," (1867,) "The State, the Poor, and the Country," (1870,) etc., and was prominent as a conservative journalist. Died December 16, 1886.

Patterson or **Paterson**, (WILLIAM,) an American statesman and jurist, born in New Jersey, or at sea, about 1744. He was one of the delegates representing New Jersey in the Convention which formed the federal Constitution in 1787. He was a United States Senator in 1789–90, and was Governor of New Jersey from 1791 to 1794. In the latter year he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He is said to have been an upright judge. Died in 1806.

Pat'te-sọn, (JOHN COLERIDGE,) an English missionary, a grand-nephew of the poet Coleridge, was born in London, April 1, 1827. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1854 he went with Selwyn as a missionary to New Zealand, and in 1861 was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Melanesia, in which capacity he laboured with great devotion. Having landed on the island of Nukapu, he was murdered by the natives, September 20, 1871. (See his "Life," by his cousin, C. M. Yonge, 1874.)

Patti, păt'tee, (ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA,) a popular operatic singer, of Italian extraction, was born in Madrid in 1843. She performed at New York in 1859, and in 1861 made her first appearance in London, and became at once a distinguished favourite with the public. She was received with equal applause in the chief cities of the continent. Her voice is a high soprano. In 1868 she was married to the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was subsequently divorced.

Patti, (CARLOTTA,) an excellent singer, a sister of the preceding, performed with success at concerts in Europe and America. She married, September 3, 1879, Ernes' de Munck, of Weimar. Died June 28, 1889.

Pat'tĭ-sọn, (DOROTHY WYNDLOW,) better known as SISTER DORA, an English philanthropist, born at Hauxwell, Yorkshire, January 16, 1832. In 1864 she joined the Anglican Sisterhood of Good Samaritans, and in 1865 was sent to Walsall as a hospital-nurse, where she remained for the principal part of her life, though she finally withdrew from the sisterhood in 1874. Died at Walsall, December 24, 1878. The best account of her life and remarkable labours is "Sister Dora, a Biography," by Margaret Lonsdale.

Pattison, (MARK,) D.D., an English clergyman, born at Hornby in 1813. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1840 was made a Fellow of Lincoln College. He was author of one of the once-famous "Essays and Reviews," and published a life of Casaubon, (1875,) "Life of Milton," (1880,) and other works. Died in 1884.

Pat'tĭ-sọn, (ROBERT EVERETT,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Benson, Vermont, in 1800, became in 1846 president and professor of Christian theology at the Baptist Theological Institute, Covington, Kentucky. Died at Saint Louis, November 21, 1874.

Pat'tĭ-sọn, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Sussex in 1706; died in 1727.

Pat'tọn, (FRANCIS LANDEY,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent divine, born in Bermuda, January 22, 1843. He was educated at University and Knox Colleges, Toronto,

and at Princeton Theological Seminary. After holding various Presbyterian pastorates, he was called in 1872 to be professor of didactic theology in the seminary at Chicago. In 1881 he became professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and in 1888 was chosen president of Princeton College. He published a "Treatise on Inspiration," a "Summary of Christian Doctrine," "Doctrine of a Future Retribution," etc.

Patton, (JACOB HARRIS,) an American author, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1839, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1846. His principal works are "History of the United States," (1859,) "Natural Resources of the United States," (1879,) "History of the American People," (2 vols., 1882,) "The Yorktown Memorial," (1882,) and "The Democratic Party, its History and Influence," (1884.)

Patu, pȧ'tü', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1729; died in 1757.

Patuzzi, pȧ-toot'see, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian theologian, born at Conegliano in 1700, was a Dominican friar. Among his works is "Moral Theology," (7 vols., 1790.) Died in 1769.

Patzke, pȧts'kẹh, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) a German minister and poet, born near Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1727. He became a popular preacher at Magdeburg. He published sermons, hymns, dramas, and a translation of Tacitus, (6 vols., 1765–77.) Died in 1787.

Paucton, pōk'tôN', (ALEXIS JEAN PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born in Maine in 1732 or 1736. He wrote an excellent work named "Métrologie, or a Treatise on the Measures, Weights, and Coins of Ancient and Modern Nations," (1780.) Died in Paris in 1798.

Pauditz, pŏw'dits, (CHRISTOPH,) a painter, born in Lower Saxony about 1618, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He was patronized by Albert Sigismund, Duke of Bavaria. He painted history and genre. Died in 1646.

Paul, [Gr. Παῦλος; Lat. PAU'LUS; Fr. PAUL, pōl; It. PAOLO, pŏw'lo; Ger. PAULUS, pŏw'lûs; Sp. PABLO, pȧ'blo,] SAINT, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, originally called SAUL, was a native of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia. He was a Jew and a Roman citizen by birthright, and a rigid Pharisee by education. He probably studied Greek literature at Tarsus, which was then a celebrated seat of learning, and he learned the trade of a tentmaker. He afterwards received instruction in the law from Gamaliel, an eminent rabbi and jurist at Jerusalem. (Acts xxii. 3.) He became a zealous supporter of the Jewish religion and a violent persecutor of the Christians. The first passage of Scripture in which he is mentioned is Acts vii. 58, narrating the death of the martyr Stephen, to which Saul was accessory. During a journey from Jerusalem to Damascus, about 36 A.D., he was miraculously converted and ordained an apostle to preach the gospel to the Gentiles. (Acts ix.) He went from Damascus into Arabia, and had an interview with Saint Peter at Jerusalem about the year 39, after which he preached for several years in Syria and Cilicia. He passed a whole year at Antioch, where he "taught much people." About 45 A.D. Saul and Barnabas departed from Antioch on an extensive mission to the Gentiles. They traversed the island of Cyprus, from which they passed into Asia Minor, and Paul preached a memorable sermon at Antioch in Pisidia. Though violently persecuted, they converted many at Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra, and returned in 47 A.D. to Antioch in Syria, where they abode a long time. In the course of a second apostolic journey he founded churches at Philippi and Thessalonica, and uttered a remarkable discourse at Athens. He also made many converts at Corinth, where he remained a year and a half, and where he wrote the Epistles to the Thessalonians. Much diversity of opinion prevails among the learned about the date of the principal events of his life. The divine origin of his doctrine was attested by many miracles, by "signs, and wonders, and mighty deeds." (II. Cor. xii. 12.)

After he had visited Jerusalem the fourth time since his conversion, he commenced a third apostolic tour. He laboured for about two years at Ephesus, and afterwards revisited the churches of Macedonia and Greece. About the year 59 he was again at Jerusalem, the populace of which assailed him, and would have killed him, but an officer took him into custody and sent him to the Roman governor Felix, at Cæsarea. He was confined in prison there for a long time, defended himself by a noble and eloquent speech before King Agrippa, and appealed to Cæsar. He was taken by sea to Rome, where he "dwelt two whole years in his own hired house," and preached the gospel without hindrance. We have no authentic record of his death; but, according to tradition, he suffered martyrdom at Rome about 66 A.D.

"In perusing the history and writings of Saint Paul," says W. L. Alexander, "it is impossible not to be struck with the amazing energy of thought and action by which he was characterized. . . . Removed alike from the extremes of fanaticism on the one hand and apathy on the other, his whole life was a noble instance of the consecration, on sound and elevated principles, of the highest powers and the most indefatigable energies to a work in which he had no personal interest apart from that of his fellow-Christians. . . . In his peculiar capacity as one of the founders of the Christian Church and an inspired expositor of divine truth, he stands without a rival in his claims upon our gratitude and reverence." ("Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Paul.")

See the Acts of the Apostles, chaps. xi., xiii.–xxviii.; Epistles of Saint Paul; NEANDER, "History of the Church;" LEWINS, "Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," 2 vols., London, 1851; CONYBEARE and HOWSON, "Life of Saint Paul," 2 vols., 1850; SCHRADER, "Der Apostel Paulus," 5 vols., 1829–36; HEMSEN, "Der Apostel Paulus," 1850; BAUR, "Paulus," 1845; LÜTZELBERGER, "Paulus und Johannes," 1839; ERNEST RENAN, "Saint-Paul," 1869.

Paul [Lat. PAU'LUS; It. PAOLO, pŏw'lo] **I.,** a native of Rome, was elected pope, as successor to Stephen III., in 757 A.D. Died in 767 or 768. He was succeeded by Stephen IV.

Paul II., POPE, (PIETRO **Barbo**—baR'bo,) a native of Venice, and a nephew of Eugene IV., was born in 1418. He succeeded Pius II. in 1464. He was unfavourable to human learning, and suppressed an academy of literati which was formed in Rome. He was the first who gave the cardinals the privilege to wear purple. He died in 1471, and was succeeded by Sixtus IV.

See MICHEL. CANESE, "Vie de Paul II," 1740.

Paul III., POPE, (ALESSANDRO **Farnese**—far-nā'ṡȧ,) was born at Canino about 1466. He succeeded Clement VII. in 1534. He approved the newly-formed order of the Jesuits about 1540. To oppose the progress of Luther, he convoked a council, which, after a delay of several years, met at Trent in 1545. Before the last date he excommunicated Henry VIII. of England. He sent about 12,000 troops to fight for Charles V. against the Protestant princes of Germany, and obtained for his grandson, Ottavio Farnese, the hand of Margaret, a daughter of the emperor. Paul protested against the *interim* treaty of peace which Charles V. granted to the Protestants in 1547. He died in November, 1549, and was succeeded by Julius III.

See QUIRINI, "Imago Pontificis Pauli III.;" ONUFRIO PANVINIO, "Vita Pauli III.;" RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vols. ii. and iii.

Paul IV., POPE, (GIAN PIETRO **Caraffa**—kȧ-rȧf'fȧ,) born at Capriglio about 1476, was elected pope in 1555. He was intolerant and tyrannical. He quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, whose army under the Duke of Alva blockaded Rome in 1557 and compelled the pope to sue for peace. He refused to recognize Elizabeth as Queen of England, and by his arrogant course promoted the triumph of Protestantism in England. He died in 1559, and was succeeded by Pius IV., who put to death two nephews of Paul IV. for their crimes.

See BROMATO, "Vita di Paolo IV.," 1748; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. iii. books xi. and xii.

Paul V., POPE, (CAMILLO **Borghese**—boR-gā'ṡȧ,) born at Rome in 1552, succeeded Leo XI. in 1605. He was involved in a contest with the Venetians respecting the trial of ecclesiastics by lay tribunals, the foundation of religious houses, etc., and placed Venice under interdict in 1606. The senate of Venice retaliated by banishing the Jesuits. Through the mediation of Henry IV. of France, a compromise was effected in 1607. He died in 1621, and was succeeded by Gregory XV.

Paul [Russ. PAVLOF, pâv'lof] **I., (Petrovitch,** pa-TRO'vitch,) Emperor of Russia, born in 1754, was the son of Peter III. and Catherine II. After the assassination of his father by order of Catherine, Paul was treated by her with great severity, and deprived of all participation in public affairs. He married Mary of Würtemberg in 1776. On his accession to the throne, in 1796, he distinguished himself for a time by his liberal policy towards Poland, and in 1798 joined the coalition against France. He sent an army under Suwarow (Soovórof) to Italy to fight against the French. (See SUWAROW.) In a fit of caprice, he left his former allies, and attempted to form a coalition against England, in 1800. His numerous acts of folly and tyranny at length caused a conspiracy to take his life, at the head of which was Count Pahlen. Under pretence of compelling him to sign an abdication of the throne, the conspirators forced their way into his chamber and put him to death, (March, 1801.) His death was not regretted by his subjects. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander I. He left three other sons, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and several daughters.

See VON TANNENBERG, "Leben Pauls I.," 1804; P. R. AUGUIS, "Histoire de Catherine II et de Paul I," 1813.

Paul, pŏwl, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) Duke of Würtemberg, a German naturalist and traveller, born at Carlsruhe in 1797. He visited North America, the southern parts of Europe, and Egypt, and made valuable collections of objects in natural history. Died in 1860.

Paul, (GABRIEL R.,) an American general, born in Missouri about 1814, graduated at West Point in 1834. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863, losing both his eyes.

Paul, (SAINT VINCENT DE.) See VINCENT.

Paul [Sp. PABLO, pâ'blo] **de Burgos,** (dà bo͝or'gŏs,) or **Paul de Santa Maria,** (dà sän'tâ mâ-ree'â,) a Spanish bishop, born at Burgos about 1350, was converted from Judaism to Christianity. Died in 1435.

Paul (or **Paulus**) [Gr. Παῦλος] **of Samosata,** [Fr, PAUL DE SAMOSATE, pōl dẹh sȧ'mo'zȧt',] a noted heresiarch of the third century. He was chosen Bishop of Antioch about 260 A.D., and soon provoked general censure by his rapacity, arrogance, and affectation of worldly pomp. He was also charged with heretical opinions respecting the divinity of Christ, and was deposed by a council in 269. According to Epiphanius, he denied the distinct personality of Christ. By the favour of Queen Zenobia, Paul kept possession of the church at Antioch until about 272 A.D. His opinions were afterwards maintained by a small sect called Pauliani.

Paul the Silentiary, a Greek poet, who was chief of the Silentiarii in the palace of Justinian. He wrote, about 562 A.D., a description of the church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople, in verse.

Paul Veronese. See CAGLIARI, (PAOLO.)

Pau'la, SAINT, a Roman lady, noted for ascetic piety, born in 347 A.D., was descended from the Scipios. She was a disciple of Saint Jerome. Died in Palestine in 404.

Paul'ding, (HIRAM,) an American rear-admiral, a son of John Paulding, noticed below, was born in Westchester county, New York, about 1800. He became a captain in 1844, and arrested Walker the filibuster at Punta Arenas in 1857. For this act he was censured by President Buchanan, who released Walker. In April, 1861, he was appointed commander of the navy-yard of Norfolk, and burned the shipping and other public property which it seemed impossible to defend. The ships-of-war had been scuttled before he took command there. He commanded the Brooklyn Navy-Yard from 1862 to 1865. Died October 20, 1878.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867; GREELEY, "American Conflict," 1866.

Paulding, (JAMES KIRKE,) a popular American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, in August, 1779. He published in 1807, conjointly with Washington Irving, a series of witty and satirical papers, entitled "Salmagundi," which were greatly admired at the time. His satire entitled "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan" appeared in 1816, and was followed by "The Backwoodsman," a poem, (1818,) "John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen," (1824,) "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham," (1826,) and "The Dutchman's Fireside," the most admired of his novels, (1831.) His more recent works are a "Life of Washington," and the novel entitled "The Old Continental," (1846.) Mr. Paulding was appointed in 1837 secretary of the navy by President Van Buren. Died in 1860.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Paulding, (JOHN,) one of the American soldiers who in 1780 captured Major André. A monument was erected to him near Peekskill. Died in 1818.

Paulet, pō'lȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Anduze in 1740. He wrote a good "Treatise on Mushrooms," (2 vols., 1793,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Pau'let or **Paw'lett,** (WILLIAM,) Marquis of Winchester, an English courtier, born about 1476. He held a place at court in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors. Died in 1572.

See his "Life," by ROWLAND BROUGHTON.

Pau'lett, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an English politician, born in 1666, represented Lymington in Parliament. Died in 1729.

Pauli, pŏw'lee, (GEORG REINHOLD,) a German historian, born at Berlin, May 25, 1823, was educated at Berlin and Bonn. He was Baron Bunsen's secretary in England, 1849–52, became professor of history at Bonn in 1855, at Rostock in 1857, at Tübingen in 1859, at Marburg in 1867, and at Göttingen in 1870. Among his works are "König Alfred und seine Stellung in der Geschichte Englands," ("King Alfred and his Position in the History of England," 1851,) a continuation in three volumes (1853–58) of Lappenberg's "Geschichte von England," an edition of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," and other works, chiefly relating to English history. Died June 3, 1882.

Pauli, pŏw'lee, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Saalfeld, in Prussia, in 1723, became professor of history at Halle. Among his works is "Preussische Staatsgeschichte," (8 vols., 1760–69.) Died in 1778.

Pauli or **Paulli,** pŏwl'lee, (SIMON,) a German physician and botanist, born at Rostock in 1603, became first physician to Frederick III. of Denmark. He wrote "Flora Danica," (1648.) Died in 1680.

Paulian, pō'le-ôN', (AIMÉ HENRI,) a French Jesuit, born at Nîmes in 1722. He wrote several works on natural science. His "Dictionary of Physics" ("Dictionnaire de Physique," 3 vols., 1761) was often reprinted. Died in 1801.

Paulin. See PAULINUS.

Paulin de Saint-Barthélemi. See PAULINUS, (JOHANN PHILIPP WEREDIN.)

Pau-lī'nus, [Gr. Παυλῖνος,] Bishop of Tyre, was a friend of Eusebius of Cæsarea. He became Bishop of Tyre before 313 A.D., and was translated to the see of Antioch about 325. He was charged with being an Arian.

Paulinus OF ANTIOCH was a leader of the Eustathian party. He was ordained Bishop of Antioch about 362 A.D. Meletius was at the same time the bishop of the opposite party. Died about 388.

Pau-lī'nus, an Italian missionary, sent by Pope Gregory to England, is said to have converted King Edwin of Northumbria. He became Archbishop of York about 627. Died in 644.

Pau-lī'nus, [Fr. PAULIN, pō'lȧN',] (PONTIUS MEROPIUS,) SAINT, Bishop of Nola, was born at Burdigala (Bordeaux) about 353 A.D. He was a pupil of the poet Ausonius, and became consul at Rome in 378. Having been converted to Christianity, he renounced the world, and was elected Bishop of Nola in 409 A.D. He wrote letters and poems, which are extant. Died in 431.

See F. A. GERVAISE, "Vie de S. Paulin," 1743; RABANIS, "S. Paulin de Nole," 1841; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Paulinus, SAINT, Patriarch of Aquileia, born in Friuli or Austrasia about 728 A.D., was noted as a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity. Died in 804.

Paulinus, pŏw-lee'nŭs, (JOHANN PHILIPP WEREDIN,)

or **Paulin de Saint-Barthélemi**, a German Orientalist, was born at Hof, near Mannersdorf, in Austria, in 1748. He was sent as a missionary to Malabar in 1774, and learned the Sanscrit language. He published, besides other works, a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1790,) and the "Liturgical, Mythological, and Civil System of the Brahmans," ("Systema Brahmanicum liturgicum, mythologicum et civile," 1791.) Died at Rome in 1806.

Paulli. See PAULI.

Paullini, pŏwl-lee'nee, (CHRISTIAN FRANZ,) a German physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Eisenach in 1643; died in 1712.

Paulmier de Grentemesnil, pō'me-ā' dẹh grŏN'-mā'nĕl', (JULIEN LE,) a Protestant French physician, born in the Cotentin in 1520. He practised in Paris, and is said to have cured Charles IX. of inability to sleep, *(insomnia.)* Died in 1598.

Paulmier, le, lẹh pō'me-ā', [Lat. PALME'RIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French philologist, born in Auge in 1587, was a son of the preceding. He served against the Spaniards under Maurice about eight years, (1620–28.) He wrote "Exercises on the Best Greek Authors," ("Exercitationes in optimos Autores Græcos," 1668,) a work of some merit, and a "Description of Ancient Greece," (in Latin, 1678.) Died in 1670.

Paulmy. See ARGENSON, (MARC ANTOINE RENÉ.)

Paulo, (MARCO.) See POLO.

Paulus. See PAUL.

Pau'lus was elected Patriarch of Constantinople, by the orthodox or Homoousians, in 336 A.D. The Arians at the same time elected Macedonius. Paulus was banished by the emperor, but was restored in 342, and was supported by Julius, Bishop of Rome. He died in exile about 350.

Paulus, pŏw'lŭs, (HEINRICH EBERHARD GOTTLOB,) a German theologian, distinguished as the leader of the old rationalistic school in Germany, was born near Stuttgart in 1761. He became professor of Oriental languages at Jena in 1789, and subsequently of exegesis and ecclesiastical history at Heidelberg. He was the author of a "Philological, Critical, and Historical Commentary on the New Testament," (4 vols., 1800–04,) "Exegetic Manual on the First Three Gospels," (1830,) and other similar works. He died in 1851. His wife, CAROLINE, and his daughter, EMILIE, were also distinguished as writers. The latter was married to A. W. Schlegel.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Pau'lus, (JULIUS,) one of the most eminent of the Roman jurists. The place of his birth is not known. Having been exiled by Elagabalus, he was recalled by Alexander Severus about 222 A.D. and appointed pretorian prefect. He was remarkable for fertility as a writer and for the extent of his legal learning. The excerpts from Paulus in the Digest are more numerous than those from any other jurist except Ulpian. His great work is "Ad Edictam," in eighty books. He also wrote twenty-six books of "Quæstiones," and twenty-three books of "Responsa." Died about 235 A.D.

See RITTERHUSIUS, "Vita J. Pauli;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Paulus, (L. ÆMILIUS,) [Fr. PAUL-ÉMILE, pōl ā'mēl'; It. PAOLO EMILIO, pŏw'lo ā-mee'le-o,] a Roman general of a patrician family, was consul for the first time in 219 B.C. He was again elected consul for the year 216, by the aristocratic party. Against his advice, his rash colleague, Terentius Varro, offered battle to Hannibal at Cannæ, where Æmilius Paulus was killed, in 216 B.C. His brave conduct on this occasion is applauded by Horace. ("Carmina," Lib. I., Ode 12.) His daughter ÆMILIA was the wife of Scipio the Great, surnamed Africanus.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii. and xxiii.

Paulus, (LUCIUS ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 230 B.C., and was the most celebrated member of his family. He was a fine specimen of the old Roman aristocracy, and was a brother-in-law of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal. Elected prætor for the year 191 B.C., he obtained as his province Further Spain, where he defeated the Lusitani in a great battle. In the year 189 he returned to Rome, and in 182 was elected consul, after having been defeated at several elections. With a view to finish the Macedonian war, the people elected him consul in 168 B.C. He gained in the same year a decisive victory over Perseus at Pydna, and afterwards took that king prisoner. He returned to Rome in 167, and obtained the honour of a triumph, with the surname of MACEDONICUS. He died in 160 B.C., leaving a high reputation for honour and integrity. Plutarch has written his life and drawn a comparison between him and Timoleon. One of his sons was adopted by the son of the great Scipio above named, and became afterwards celebrated as Scipio Africanus the younger.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxxiv.–xl.; PLUTARCH, "Paulus Æmilius;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus."

Paulus, pŏw'lus, (PIETER,) a Dutch statesman, born at Axel in 1754. He was president of the Assembly which abolished the office of Stadtholder in 1795. He wrote a "Memoir on Equality among Men," (1792.) Died in 1796.

Pau'lus Ægine'ta, (ĕj-e-ne'tạ,) [Fr. PAUL D'ÉGINE, pōl dà'zhĕn',] a celebrated Greek medical writer, of whose personal history little is known, except that he was born in the island of Ægina. He is supposed to have lived in the seventh century of our era. He travelled extensively, and wrote several medical works, one of which, called "De Re Medica Libri septem," is still extant. It is mostly compiled from Galen and other writers. The sixth book ("On Surgery") is the most valuable and original part of the work.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica."

Paulus Æmilius. See EMILIO, (PAOLO.)

Pau'lus Di-ac'o-nus, [Fr. PAUL DIACRE, pōl de'-ăkr',] ("Paul the Deacon,") a mediæval historian, sometimes called WARNEFRIDUS, was born at Friuli (Forum Julii) about 735 A.D. He passed some years at the court of Charlemagne. He wrote Latin verses, and a valuable "History of the Lombards," in a clear and elegant style. Died about 798 A.D.

Paumgarten, von, fon pŏwm'gaR'tẹn, (MAXIMILIAN SIGISMUND JOSEPH,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Styria in 1767. He took part in the battles of Aspern and Wagram, (1809.) Died in 1827.

Paur, pŏwR, (THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Neisse, in Silesia, in 1805. He became professor in the College of Neisse in 1842.

Pau-sā'nĭ-as, [Παυσανίας,] a Spartan general, was the son of Cleombrotus, and a nephew of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. In 479 B.C. he became guardian of his cousin Pleistarchus, for whom he exercised the functions of royalty for several years. He commanded the Greek army which defeated the Persians under Mardonius at Platæa in 479. In 477 the confederate Greeks sent out a fleet under Pausanias, who captured Byzantium. Having formed ambitious and treasonable designs, he made secret overtures to the King of Persia. He also offended the allies by his arrogant and domineering conduct, and was recalled to Sparta. His intrigues with the Persian court were detected a few years later by the Ephori, who ordered his arrest. He then took refuge in a temple, where he died of starvation, about 468 B.C.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Pausanias;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Pausanias, King of Sparta, was a son of Pleistonax, whom he succeeded in 444 B.C., being then an infant. During the contest between Thrasybu'lus and the Thirty Tyrants (403 B.C.) he intervened in favour of the former. Died about 380 B.C.

Pausanias, a Greek traveller and author, who flourished between 150 and 200 A.D. He is supposed to have been born in Lydia; but nothing is known respecting him except what we learn from his writings. He was the author of a valuable "Itinerary or Description of Greece," (Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις.) His description of places is minute and accurate, but mainly relates to objects of antiquity and works of art. If he mentions mountains and rivers, it is chiefly for the sake of legends or myths connected with them. He describes pictures, statues, etc. with simplicity, and makes no pretensions to be a critic. His work is the more highly prized for this reason. "With the exception of Herodotus," says George Long, "there is no writer of antiquity who has comprehended

so many valuable facts in a small volume. The work of Pausanias is full of matter,—mythological, historical, and artistic; nor does he omit matters physical and economical." His work has been translated into English by Thomas Taylor.

See KOENIG, "De Pausaniæ Fide et Auctoritate in Historia," etc., 1832; SIEBELIS, "Quæstio in Pausaniæ Periegetæ Patria," etc., 1819.

Pausias, pau'shē-as, [*Παυσίας*,] an excellent Greek painter of Sicyon, flourished about 350 B.C. He was a pupil of Pamphilus, and a contemporary of Apelles. He excelled in painting in encaustic with the *cestrum*, (graving-tool.) Pliny calls him "primum in hoc genere nobilem." The favourite subjects of Pausias were small panel-pictures, chiefly of boys. He was the first who decorated the ceilings and walls of houses with encaustic paintings. Among his master-pieces was "The Sacrifice of an Ox," in which the effects of foreshortening and chiaroscuro were displayed with great success.

Pau'son, [*Παύσων*,] a Greek painter of uncertain epoch, is mentioned by Aristotle, who says that Polygnotus painted figures more beautiful than nature, Dionysius represented them as they are, and Pauson made them appear inferior to the reality.

Pautet, pō'tȧ', (JULES,) a French writer of prose and verse, born at Beaune in 1799; died in 1870.

Pauthier, pō'ṭē-ā', (JEAN PIERRE GUILLAUME,) a French Orientalist, was born at Mamirolle in 1801. He published a French version of "Childe Harold," (1828–30,) "The Four Books of the Moral and Political Philosophy of the Chinese," (4th edition, 1852,) "La Chine," (1837,) a "History of the Political Relations of China with the Western Powers," (1859,) etc. Died in 1873.

Pautre, Le. See LEPAUTRE.

Pauw or **Paaw**, (PIETER.) See PAAW.

Pauw, van, vȧn pŏw, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch writer, born at Amsterdam in 1739, was a great-nephew of the famous De Witt. He became canon of Xanten. He displayed ingenuity and penetration in his works, among which are "Philosophical Researches on the Egyptians and Chinese," (2 vols., 1774,) and "Philosophical Researches on the Greeks," (2 vols., 1788.) Died in 1799. Many of his ideas are considered paradoxical.

Pauw, van, (JAN CORNELIS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht. He published editions of Anacreon, Æschylus, and Theophrastus; also notes on Pindar. Died in 1749.

Pauwels, pŏw'elss, (FERDINAND,) a Belgian painter of history, born at Eckeren, April 13, 1830. In 1876 he was called from the Weimar Art School to Dresden as professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. Many of his pictures have scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects.

Pāvăkă, pä'vạ-ka, [*i.e.* "purifying," or the "purifier,"] one of the names of AGNI, which see.

Păv'ă-nă or **Păv'ăn**, [modern Hindoo pron. pŭv'ạ-nạ or pŭv'ạn,] written also **Pawana** and **Puwun**, a Sanscrit word, signifying "air" or "wind," and forming in the Hindoo mythology the name of the god or regent of the winds, answering in several respects to the Æolus of the Greeks and Romans. He was also regarded as the regent of the northwest quarter of the heavens. According to some, Pavana was the father of the celebrated monkey king, HANUMÂN, which see.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Pavesi, pȧ-vā'see, (STEFANO,) an Italian composer, born at Crema in 1778. He composed many operas, among which are "Tancredi," (1812,) and "The Hermit," ("Il Solitario," 1826.) Died about 1846.

Pavie, pȧ've', (THÉODORE,) a French Orientalist, born at Angers in 1811. He became professor of Sanscrit at the Collége de France in 1852, published a "Voyage to the United States," (1827,) and translated some works from Sanscrit, Chinese, etc.

Pavillon, pȧ've'yôn', (ÉTIENNE,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1632, was a nephew of Nicolas. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1691, although his verses scarcely reach mediocrity. Died in 1705.

Pavillon, (NICOLAS,) a French prelate and Jansenist, born in Paris in 1597, was appointed Bishop of Aleth in 1637. He produced a Ritual which was condemned at Rome but was widely used in France. Died in 1677.

Pavillon, du, dü pȧ've'yôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **du Cheyron**—dü shȧ'rôn',) CHEVALIER, a French naval officer, born at Périgueux in 1730. He made important improvements in signals, and wrote a "Treatise on Naval Tactics," (1778,) which is commended. He was killed in battle with the British near Dominique in 1782.

Pavius. See PAAW, (PIETER.)

Pavlof, Pavlov, or **Pawlow**, pȧv'lof, (NICHOLAS PHILIPPOVITCH,) a Russian poet and novelist, born in Moscow in 1802. He wrote lyric poems and dramas. Died in 1854.

Pavon, pȧ-vôn', (Don José,) a Spanish botanist, born in the last century. He went about 1778 to Peru, in the exploration of which he spent many years, and aided Ruiz in the composition of a "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis." Died in 1844.

Pawaka. See PÂVAKA.

Pawana. See PAVANA.

Pawlett. See PAULETT, (WILLIAM.)

Pax, the Latin of EIRENE, which see.

Pax'ṭon, (EDWARD F.,) an American general, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. He served as brigadier-general of the Confederate army at Antietam, September, 1862, and was killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Pax'ṭon, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English architect and gardener, born near Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1803. Having entered the service of the Duke of Devonshire as a gardener, he remodelled after his own designs the magnificent gardens and parks at Chatsworth, and gained distinction as an architect by the erection of a vast conservatory at that place. The Crystal Palace built for the World's Fair of 1851 was designed and superintended by Mr. Paxton, who was knighted for this service. He was also the architect of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which is much admired. He published "The Cottage Calendar," and other works. Died in 1865.

Payá y Rico, pȧ-yȧ' e ree'ko, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Benejama, December 20, 1811, was made a bishop in 1858, Archbishop of Compostela in 1874, and cardinal-priest in 1877.

Payen, pȧ'yôn', (ANSELME,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1795. He became professor of chemistry in Paris, and a member of the Institute. Among his works is a "Course of Elementary and Industrial Chemistry," (2 vols., 1831.) Died May 13, 1871.

Payen, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Paris in 1800; died February 7, 1870. He gave special attention to mineral waters.

Payer, pȧ'yȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French botanist, born at Asfeld (Ardennes) in 1818. He obtained the chair of botany at the Normal School in Paris in 1841, and supplied the place of Mirbel at the Sorbonne, (1841–48.) He was secretary to Lamartine in 1848, and became professor of botany, etc., in 1852. His chief work is a "Treatise on Comparative Vegetable Organogeny." Died September 5, 1860.

Payer, pī'ẹr, (JULIUS,) an Austrian explorer, born at Schönau, September 1, 1842. He became an army officer, and a professor of history in the military school. He was later employed in geodetic work in the Alps. In 1869 he visited Greenland with Koldewey, and went to Spitzbergen with Weyprecht. He went in 1872–74 to Nova Zembla and Franz Joseph Land on the steamer Tegethof. His principal book is an account of the last-named voyage.

Paykull, de, dẹh pī'kul, ? (GUSTAF,) BARON, a Swedish naturalist, born at Stockholm in 1757. He became first secretary to the king in 1794, and marshal of the court in 1815. He wrote monographs on Swedish coleoptera, and several dramas. Died in 1826.

Payn, (JAMES,) an English novelist, born at Cheltenham in 1830. He studied at Eton and Woolwich, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. He published "Stories from Boccaccio," "Poems," (1855,) "A Family Scapegrace," "Lost Sir Massingberd," "By Proxy," "High Spirits," "For Cash Only," (1882,) "Kit, a Memory," (1883,) "Thicker than Water," (1883,) and many other works. For many years he was the editor of "Chambers's Journal." His "Literary Recollections" (1885) attracted much attention.

Payne, pān, (JOHN,) an English engraver and designer, born in London in 1608. He engraved portraits with success. Died in 1648.

Payne, pān, (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 9, 1815, graduated at William and Mary College in 1833, and at the theological school near Alexandria in 1836, in which year he sailed for Liberia as a missionary. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, (Episcopalian,) but he returned in 1871 to the United States, and died in Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 23, 1874.

Payne, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in London, August 23, 1842. In 1867 he became a solicitor. Among his works are "The Masque of Shadow," (1870,) "Intaglios," (1871,) "Songs of Life and Death," (1872,) "Lautrec," (1878,) a translation of the "Poems of Francis Villon," (1878,) "New Poems," (1880,) "Francis Villon: a Biographical Study," (1881,) "The Arabian Nights," (9 vols., in prose and verse, 1882 *et seq.*,) etc. He also wrote, but never published, a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Payne, pān, (JOHN HOWARD,) an American actor and dramatic poet, born in New York in 1792. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance at the Park Theatre, in the character of "Young Norval," with brilliant success. He visited London in 1813, and founded there a theatrical journal called "The Opera-Glass." He was the author of several dramas, but he is chiefly known by his beautiful and popular song of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Payne was appointed in 1851 consul to Tunis. Died in 1852.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Monthly Review" for January, 1819.

Pays, (RENÉ LE.) See LE PAYS.

Pay'son, (EDWARD,) an American Congregational divine, born in New Hampshire in 1783. He was the author of a "Discourse before the Bible Society of Maine," and a number of sermons. Died in 1827.

Paz, de, dā pāth, (JAGO ALVAREZ,) a Spanish Jesuit and religious writer, born at Toledo in 1560; died in 1620.

Pazmany or **Pazmani**, poz'mâñ, (PETER,) a Hungarian cardinal and writer on theology, born near Presburg in 1570; died in 1637.

Pazzi, pât'see, (COSIMO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1467, was a nephew of Leo X., and a relative of Jacopo Pazzi. He became Archbishop of Florence in 1508. He translated Maximus Tyrius into Latin, (1517.) Died in 1515.

Pazzi, (JACOPO,) was the head of a rich Florentine family which was hostile to the Medici. He was one of the chiefs of a conspiracy formed (in the name of liberty) against them in 1478. The attempt to kill Lorenzo de' Medici having failed, Pazzi and his accomplices were taken and hung.

Peabody, pee'bo-de, (Rev. ANDREW P.,) D.D., an American scholar and theologian, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1826, and subsequently studied theology at Cambridge. He became in 1833 pastor of the South Congregational Church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in 1854 assumed the editorship of the "North American Review." He is the author of "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," (1844,) of which numerous editions have been published, and "Sermons of Consolation," (1846; 3d edition, 1857.) He has also contributed to the "New England Magazine," "American Monthly," and "Christian Examiner." In 1860 he became preacher and Plummer professor of Christian morals at Harvard,—a position which he has filled with the highest credit to himself and the institution.

See ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Peabody, (ELISABETH PALMER,) an American educator, born at Billerica, Massachusetts, May 16, 1804. In youth she began a remarkably successful career as a teacher. Her principal writings are "Self-Education," (1828, a translation from De Gerando,) "A Record of Mr. Alcott's School," (1835; 3d edition, 1880,) "Reminiscences of William Ellery Channing," "United States History," (1859,) "A Kindergarten Guide," (1860,) a "Manual of Universal History," and many pamphlets and papers of much importance, chiefly upon educational subjects.

Peabody, (EPHRAIM,) an American divine and poet, born at Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1807; died in 1856

Peabody, (GEORGE,) an American philanthropist, born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in February, 1795, was the son of poor parents. He engaged in trade in Baltimore, and, after many years of prosperity, removed to England in 1837. He became a banker and broker in London, and amassed an ample fortune. His banking-house was for many years the head-quarters of Americans in London. About 1856 he gave $300,000 or more to found a literary and scientific institute in Baltimore. In 1862 he presented to the city of London £150,000, to be expended in the erection of lodging-houses for the working-classes, for which purpose he added £150,000 more in 1866. He also gave to Harvard University $150,000 for a museum, etc., and in 1867 gave two million dollars to found common schools in the Southern United States. Died in London in 1869. His remains were conveyed with great pomp to the United States in the British ship-of-war Monarch.

Peabody, (NATHANIEL,) an American patriot and physician, born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1741. He served as colonel of the army in 1778, and was sent as a delegate to Congress in 1779. He filled several other high offices. Died in 1823.

Peabody, (OLIVER W. B.,) twin-brother of W. B. O. Peabody, noticed below, was associate editor of the "North American Review," and in 1842 became professor of English literature in Jefferson College, Louisiana. Died in 1847, aged fifty-seven.

Peabody, (Rev. WILLIAM B. O.,) an American poet and Unitarian divine, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1799. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and in 1820 became pastor at Springfield, Massachusetts. Besides a number of small poems, he contributed many able articles to the "North American Review" and the "Christian Examiner," and wrote the "Life of Alexander Wilson" in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1847.

Peach'am, (HENRY,) an English writer, born in Hertfordshire in the sixteenth century. He wrote, besides other works, "Minerva Britannica, or a Garden of Heroical Devises," (1612,) and "The Complete Gentleman," (1622,) which was once popular.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., (1853.)

Pēa'cock, (EDWARD,) an English author, born near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, December 22, 1831. He published various novels,—"Ralph Skirlaugh," (1870,) "Mabel Heron," (1872,) "John Markenfield," (1874,) etc.,—and many antiquarian works.

Pēa'cock, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician, born at Denton about 1790. He became professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and Dean of Ely. He wrote several works. Died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1858.

Peacock or **Pe'cock**, (REYNOLD or REGINALD,) a liberal English prelate, born about 1390. He became Bishop of Chichester in 1449. Having questioned or denied the infallibility of the pope or Church of Rome, he was deposed in 1457. He was opposed to persecution for opinion. Died about 1460.

See Rev. JOHN LEWIS, "Life of R. Peacock," 1744.

Peacock, (THOMAS LOVE,) an English humourist and poet, born at Weymouth in 1785. He wrote, besides other works, "Palmyra," a poem, (1806,) "The Genius of the Thames," (1812,) "Headlong Hall," a humorous and satirical novel, (1816,) and "Crotchet Castle," (1822,) which are highly commended. In 1819 he was appointed to a situation in the Examiners' Office at the India House. Died in 1866.

See "Recent Humourists," in the "North British Review" for September, 1866.

Peale, peel, (CHARLES WILSON,) an American painter and naturalist, born at Charlestown, Maryland, in 1741. He studied for a time in England under West, and, after his return, settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired a high reputation as a portrait-painter. He

afterwards formed in that city a museum of natural curiosities called by his name and containing the skeleton of a mammoth. He was also one of the founders of the Academy of Fine Arts, to which he contributed numerous pictures. Died in 1827.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Peale, (REMBRANDT,) a son of the preceding, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, studied painting under West, and subsequently devoted himself to portrait-painting in Paris. After his return to Philadelphia, he produced, among other works, the "Court of Death," and "The Roman Daughter." Died in 1860.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America," vol. ii. chap. iv.; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Pean. See PÆAN.

Pearce, peerss, (JAMES A.,) an American Senator and lawyer, born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1805. He represented a district of Maryland in Congress from 1835 to 1839, and was a Senator of the United States from 1843 to 1862. Died in December, 1862.

Pearce, peerss, (NATHANIEL,) an English traveller or adventurer, born at Acton in 1780. He spent several years in Abyssinia, of which he wrote an account. Died in 1820.

Pearce, (ZACHARY,) an eminent English divine and critic, born in or near London in 1690. While he was a student at Cambridge he wrote two papers for the "Spectator," (Nos. 572 and 633,) and edited Cicero "De Oratore," (1716.) He became vicar of Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, in 1723, Dean of Winchester in 1739, Bishop of Bangor in 1748, and Bishop of Rochester in 1756. His principal work is a "Commentary, with Notes, on the Four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles," (2 vols., 1777,) which was received with favour. He edited Longinus "On the Sublime," (1724.) Died in 1774.

Pēar'sall, (RICHARD,) an English dissenting minister, born at Kidderminster in 1698. He preached many years at Taunton, and wrote "Contemplations on the Ocean." Died in 1762.

Pēar'sŏn, (EDWARD,) an English Arminian theologian, born at Ipswich about 1758. He became rector of Rempston, in Nottinghamshire, about 1798, and master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1808. He wrote treatises against Paley's theory of Moral Obligation, and others against Calvinism. Some of his sermons were published. Died in 1811.

See W. P. HUNT, "Memoir of the Life of E. Pearson," 1845.

Pēar'sŏn, (ELIPHALET,) LL.D., an American scholar, born in New England in 1752, became professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at Harvard College, and subsequently of sacred literature at Andover. Died in 1826.

Pearson, (GEORGE,) an English physician and chemist, born in 1751. He practised and lectured at Saint George's Hospital, London, and wrote on the cow-pox, etc. Died in 1828.

Pearson, (JOHN,) an eminent bishop of the Anglican Church, was born at Snoring, Norfolk, in 1613. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained in 1650 the living of Saint Clement, London. The sermons which he preached there were published in his "Exposition of the Creed," (1658,) a work of high reputation, which has been reprinted and used as a text-book for students. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1661, and Bishop of Chester in 1672. Died in 1686. He was considered one of the most learned Englishmen of his time in ancient languages, history, etc.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Pearson, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and writer, born in 1758, practised in London. He published, besides other works, "Principles of Surgery," (1788,) and a "Life of William Hey." Died in 1826.

Pearson, (MARGARET EGLINTON,) an English painter on glass, was a daughter of Samuel Paterson, noticed in this work. Died in 1823.

Pearson, (RICHARD,) an English medical writer, born in Birmingham in 1765. Among his works is "Thesaurus Medicaminum," (1810.) Died in 1836.

Pēāse, (CALVIN,) D.D., an American educator, born at Canaan, Connecticut, August 12, 1813. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838. He was made professor of the classical languages in the same institution in 1842, and became its president in 1855. He did much in improving the public-school system of Vermont. In 1855 he was ordained a Congregational minister, and for a time he held a Presbyterian pastorate. Died at Burlington, Vermont, September 17, 1863.

Pecchia, pek'ke-â, (CARLO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples in 1715. He wrote a "Civil and Political History of the Kingdom of Naples," (3 vols., 1778.) Died in 1784.

Pecchio, pek'ke-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer and political economist, was born at Milan in 1785. He was councillor of state for the section of finances (at Milan) from 1810 to 1814. He became a political exile in 1821, after which he lived mostly in England. Among his works are a "History of Public Economy in Italy," ("Storia dell'Economia pubblica in Italia," 1829,) which presents an able critical analysis of Italian works on political economy, and "Observations of an Exile on England," (1831.) He was an elegant writer, and had a good talent for observation. Died at Brighton in 1835.

See UGONI, "Vita di G. Pecchio," 1836.

Pecci, pĕt'chee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian cardinal, was born at Carpineto, December 13, 1807, and in 1879 was made a cardinal-deacon by his brother, Pope Leo XIII., and became one of the cardinals-palatine. Died in 1890.

Péchantré, pā'shŏN'trĀ', (NICOLAS,) a French dramatic poet, born at Toulouse in 1638. He wrote tragedies named "Geta" (1687) and "Jugurtha," (1692.) Died in 1708.

Pechlin, pĕk'lin, (JAN NIKLAAS,) an able Dutch physician, born at Leyden in 1646. He wrote Latin poems, a treatise on Tea, entitled "Theophilus Bibaculus," (1684,) and other works. Died at Stockholm in 1706.

Pechméja, pĕsh'mĕd'zhā', (JEAN,) a French writer of fiction, born at Villefranche in 1741. He wrote a romance named "Télèphe," (1784,) which had a transient vogue. Died in 1785.

Peck, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1692. He obtained in 1736 a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. Among his works are "Desiderata Curiosa," (2 vols., 1732–35,) "Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of John Milton," (1740,) and "Memoirs of the Life of Oliver Cromwell," (1740.) Died in 1743.

Peck, (GEORGE,) D.D., an American Methodist divine and theological writer, born in 1797. He published "Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists," "Christian Perfection," and other works. Died May 20, 1876.

Peck, (GEORGE WESLEY,) LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1849. He graduated at Syracuse University in 1878, and was president of Hedding College from 1878 to 1882. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1874. He is the author of a "Life of Bishop Peck," and of other works.

Peck, (JESSE TRUESDELL,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Middlefield, New York, April 4, 1811. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and began to preach in 1829. He was principal of the Troy Conference Seminary, 1841–48, president of Dickinson College, 1848–52, and in 1872 was consecrated a bishop. His principal works are "The Central Idea of Christianity," (1855,) "The True Woman," (1857,) "What Must I Do to be Saved?" (1858,) and "The Great Republic," (1868.) Died at Syracuse, New York, May 17, 1883.

Peck, (JOHN J.,) an American general, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1821, graduated at West Point in 1843. He commanded a brigade at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks in May, 1862, soon after which he was raised to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He repulsed General Longstreet, who attacked him at Suffolk, in April, 1863. Died April 21, 1878.

Peck, (JOHN MASON,) D.D., an American Baptist divine and missionary, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1789. He was one of the founders of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in 1831, having previously

edited "The Pioneer," the first Baptist journal of the West, (1829.) In 1835 he founded Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. He afterwards settled at Philadelphia as corresponding secretary and general agent of the American Baptist Publication Society. He wrote the "Life of Daniel Boone" in Sparks's "American Biography," and several other works. Died in 1858.

Peck, (PIETER,) a Dutch jurist, born in Zealand; died at Malines in 1589.

Peck, (WILLIAM DANDRIDGE,) an American naturalist, born at Boston in 1763. He became, in 1805, professor of natural history at Harvard College. Died in 1822.

Peckham, pek'ăm, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born about 1240. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1278. His "Perspectiva Communis" (1504) has been often printed. Died in 1292.

Peclet, pẹh-klȧ', (JEAN CLAUDE EUGÈNE,) a French writer on physical science, born at Besançon in 1793. He was professor of physics at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures. He wrote a "Course of Physics," (1826,) and a "Treatise on Heat and its Applications to the Arts," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1857.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Pecock, (REYNOLD.) See PEACOCK.

Pecquet, pȧ'kȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1704. Among his works is a satire called "Secret Memoirs towards the History of Persia," ("Mémoires secrets pour servir à l'Histoire de la Perse," etc., 1745.) Died in 1762.

Pecquet, (JEAN,) a French anatomist, born at Dieppe in 1622. He gained a European reputation by the discovery of the thoracic duct and the reservoir of chyle. He wrote "On the Circulation of the Blood and Motion of the Chyle," ("De Circulatione Sanguinis," etc., 1651,) and "De Thoracis Lacteis," (1651.) Died in 1674.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Pecqueur, pȧ'kŭr', (CONSTANTIN,) a French writer on social and political economy, was born at Arleux (Nord) in 1801. He was a disciple of Saint-Simon and Fourier. Among his works is a prize essay entitled "Social Economy of the Interests of Commerce, Industry," etc., ("Économie sociale des Intérêts du Commerce, de l'Industrie," etc., 1838.) Died in 1859.

Pecqueur, (ONÉSIPHORE,) a French mechanician, born in 1792, invented an arithmetical machine, a dynamometer, and other machines. Died in 1852.

Pe'den, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Scottish religious leader, born near Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1626. He was the minister of New Luce, but, with other Cameronians, was ejected. He was one of the prisoners of the Bass. Liberated in 1678, he carried on his spiritual ministrations in secrecy, and died in 1686. He was reputed to have supernatural gifts; and "Peden's Prophecies" was a little book long popular with the Scottish peasantry.

Pedianus. See ASCONIUS.

Pedma. See PADMÂ.

Pedo. See ALBINOVANUS.

Pedro, DOM, (of Brazil.) See PETER.

Pedro of Aragon. See PETER.

Pedrusi, pȧ-droo'sĕe, (PAOLO,) an Italian numismatist, born at Mantua in 1644; died in 1720.

Peel, (FREDERICK,) a son of the statesman Sir Robert Peel, was born in London in 1823. He was elected to Parliament for Leominster in 1849, and re-elected for Bury in 1852 and 1859. In politics he is called Liberal Conservative. He was under-secretary for the colonies from 1852 to February, 1855, under-secretary of war from the latter date to 1857, and secretary to the treasury from 1860 to 1865.

Peel, (JONATHAN,) a British general, a younger son of the first Sir Robert, was born in 1799. He entered the army young, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1826 he was elected to Parliament for Norwich. He was surveyor-general of the ordnance from 1841 to 1846, and secretary at war in the Derby ministry from February, 1858, to June, 1859, and again from July, 1866, to March, 1867. Died February 13, 1879.

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) an English manufacturer and millionaire, born near Lancaster in 1750, was the father of Robert Peel, prime minister. He became in 1773 a partner in a large manufactory of cotton at Bury. By his sagacity, enterprise, and remarkable aptitude for business, he amassed an immense fortune. He represented Tamworth in Parliament from 1790 to 1820, and was a supporter of the ministry and Tory party. He had six sons and five daughters. Died in 1830.

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) a celebrated English statesman, born near Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of February, 1788, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was educated at Harrow (where Lord Byron was his classfellow) and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the honour of "double first-class,"—*i.e.* pre-eminence both in classics and mathematics. He left college in 1808, and entered Parliament as a member for Cashel, and a supporter of the Tory ministry, in 1809. In January, 1810, he seconded the address to the throne, and made his first speech. He was appointed under-secretary for the colonies in 1811, and chief secretary for Ireland in 1812. In 1815 he challenged O'Connell for offensive remarks in a public speech; but the intended duel was prevented by the police. His opponents nicknamed him ORANGE PEEL, in allusion to his hostility to the Catholics. He made a speech against the Roman Catholic claims in 1817. In 1818 he was elected to Parliament for the University of Oxford, in preference to Canning, and resigned his office of secretary. He succeeded Mr. Horner as chairman of the Bullion committee in 1819, and acquired a high reputation as a financier by procuring the passage of an act for the resumption of cash payments. He married in 1820 Julia, a daughter of General Sir John Floyd.

In January, 1822, he became secretary for the home department in the ministry of Lord Liverpool. For several years ensuing, Canning and Peel were the most able and prominent members of the ministry. Although Peel was less brilliant as an orator than his colleague, he was more solid and practical, and had equal or greater influence with his party. When Canning became prime minister, in April, 1827, Mr. Peel retired from office. He accepted the place of home secretary in the new ministry formed by the Duke of Wellington in January, 1828, and made a powerful speech in favour of Catholic emancipation (which he had long opposed) in March, 1829. By his change on this question he lost his seat as representative of Oxford, in 1829. The obstinate resistance of the Tory ministry to parliamentary reform caused them to be defeated and driven from power in November, 1830. Earl Grey then formed a Whig ministry, and Sir Robert became the leader of the opposition. At the death of his father, in 1830, he inherited an immense fortune and the title of baronet. He opposed the Reform bill, (1831–32,) but declined to co-operate with Wellington in the formation of a new ministry when Lord Grey resigned, in 1832. In 1833 he was elected to Parliament for Tamworth, which he continued to represent until 1850.

Sir Robert at this period was the recognized leader of the Conservative party, which he had organized, and the principles of which were modified Toryism. The Whig ministry having been dismissed, Peel and Wellington united to form a cabinet, in which the former became first lord of the treasury, (*i.e.* prime minister,) in December, 1834. Failing to obtain the support of a majority of the new Parliament elected at this period, Sir Robert was compelled to resign, in April, 1835, and was succeeded by Lord Melbourne. On the resignation of Melbourne, in May, 1839, Sir Robert was sent for by the queen, but he failed to become prime minister, because he insisted on the removal of certain ladies of the bed-chamber. The general election of 1841 gave the Conservatives a large majority in Parliament. Lord Melbourne resigned in August of that year, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. In the new cabinet Lord Lyndhurst was lord chancellor, Lord Aberdeen foreign secretary, Lord Stanley colonial secretary, Sir James Graham home secretary, and Lord Ellenborough secretary at war. Peel himself was first lord of the treasury. The important events of his administration were the settlement of the questions of the corn-laws, tariff, and income-tax. In 1842 he proposed a sliding-scale, according to which the duty on grain should be reduced in proportion as the

price increased. This bill became a law. He imposed an income-tax of 7*d.* in the pound to supply the deficit in the revenue, and passed a new tariff bill, by which many articles were admitted free and the duties on others were reduced, (1842.) A powerful pressure against the duty on breadstuffs was produced by the Anti-Corn-Law League, whose interests were advocated by Cobden and Bright in public speeches. The case was rendered more urgent by the potato-rot in Ireland in 1845. In November, 1845, Sir Robert announced himself in favour of the repeal of the corn-laws; but some of his colleagues opposed the measure. Peel then resigned, and Lord John Russell was called to form a new cabinet, but did not succeed. About the 20th of December, Sir Robert resumed office with his former colleagues, except Lord Stanley, who retired. The Tory party was divided on this question into Peelites and Protectionists. By the united votes of the Peelites and Liberals, the corn-laws were repealed, after an eloquent speech by Sir Robert in favour of the repeal, in January, 1846. Having been defeated on the Irish Coercion bill, he resigned, June 29, 1846, and was succeeded by Lord John Russell. He had acquired great popularity, which continued unabated, and he would probably have been called again to the direction of affairs if he had lived a few years longer. On the 29th of June, 1850, he was thrown from his horse and received injuries of which he died on July 2 of that year.

See TAYLOR and MACKAY, "Sir Robert Peel's Life and Times," 4 vols., 1846–51; THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," 2 vols., 1856; KUENZEL, "Das Leben und die Reden Sir R. Peels," 2 vols., 1850; GUIZOT, "Sir Robert Peel," 1859; LAWRENCE PEEL, "Life of Sir Robert Peel," 1860; see, also, his posthumous Memoirs, edited by LORD MAHON and MR. CARDWELL; GEORGE H. FRANCIS, "The Late Sir Robert Peel; a Critical Biography," 1852; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Sir Robert Peel, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1842, and October, 1846; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1850, and September, 1860; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843, and July, 1852; "Macmillan's Magazine" for 1869, (by GOLDWIN SMITH.)

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) the eldest son of the preceding, was born in London in 1822. He was returned to Parliament for Tamworth in 1850, and voted with the Liberal party. In 1855 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty by Lord Palmerston. Having resigned this place in 1857, he became secretary for Ireland, without a seat in the cabinet, in 1861. He retired from that office about 1864, and voted with the Tories against the Reform bill in April, 1866.

Peel, (Sir WILLIAM,) a naval officer, born in 1824, was a younger son of Sir Robert Peel, prime minister. He served with distinction at the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855. As captain of the naval brigade, he fought against the Sepoy mutineers in India in 1857. Died at Cawnpore in 1858.

Peel, (WILLIAM YATES,) born at Bury in 1789, was a son of the first Sir Robert Peel, and brother of the celebrated statesman. He was for many years a member of Parliament, which he entered in 1817. He became a lord of the treasury in 1830, and again in 1834. Died in 1858.

Peele, peel, (GEORGE,) an English dramatist, born in Devonshire, graduated at Oxford in 1579. He became a resident of London, and had the title of city poet. His talent was much inferior to that of Marlowe. Among his plays are "The Old Wives Tale" and "The Battle of Alcazar." Died about 1598. His works were published by Dyce in 1828, with a memoir of his life.

Peerlkamp, pārl'kâmp, (HOFMAN PIETER,) a Dutch philologist and critic, born at Groningen in 1786. He published several biographical works in Latin, and valuable editions of Xenophon of Ephesus, Horace's "Odes," and "Letters to Piso." Died in 1865.

Peet, (HARVEY PRINDLE,) LL.D., born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1794, became president of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York, (1845.) He published a "Course of Instruction," "Scripture Lessons," and other works for deaf-mutes. Died in 1873.

Pégase. See PEGASUS.

Pĕg'ą-sus, [Gr. Πήγασος; Fr. PÉGASE, pā'gāz',] a winged horse of classic mythology, was supposed to be the offspring of Neptune and Medusa. The poets relate that he carried Bellerophon in his fight with Chimæra, that with a stroke of his hoof he produced the fountain Hippocrene on Mount Helicon, that he was the favourite of the Muses, and that he finally became a constellation in the heavens.

Pegge, pĕg, (SAMUEL,) an English antiquary, born in Staffordshire in 1704. He obtained the living of Godmersham in 1731, and that of Whittington in 1751. His chief work is a "Life of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln," (1793.) Died in 1796.

Pegge, (SAMUEL,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1731. He wrote "Curialia," and "Anecdotes of the English Language." Died in 1800.

Pe'grąm, (JOHN,) an American general, born in South Carolina. He graduated at West Point in 1855. He served in the Confederate army in several battles in Virginia, and was killed at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, February 6, 1865.

Peignot, pąn'yo', (ÉTIENNE GABRIEL,) a learned French bibliographer, born at Arc-en-Barrois in 1767. He was principal of colleges at Vesoul and Dijon. He wrote many antiquarian treatises, biographies, and works on bibliography. His "Dictionary of Bibliology" ("Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie," 2 vols., 1802) is said to be important. Died in 1849.

Peile, peel, (Rev. THOMAS W.,) an English classical scholar, born about 1806, graduated at Cambridge. He published "Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles," (6 vols., 1848–52.)

Peirce, peerss, (BENJAMIN,) LL.D., an able mathematician, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1809, graduated at Harvard University in 1829, became tutor there in 1831, professor of physics and mathematics in 1833, and Perkins professor in 1842. From 1867 to 1874 he was superintendent of the coast survey. Died Oct. 6, 1880.

Peirce, (BRADFORD KINNEY,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Royalton, Vermont, February 3, 1819. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1841, and became prominent as a preacher, editor, and philanthropist. Among his books are "The Eminent Dead," "Trials of an Inventor," "Half-Century with Juvenile Delinquents," "The Young Shetlander," etc.

Peirce, (CYRUS,) an American teacher, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1790, became principal of the first American normal school, founded at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1839. He published an essay entitled "Crime: its Cause and Cure," and a "Letter on Normal Schools." Died in 1859.

Peirce, peerss, (JAMES,) an English nonconformist minister, born in London in 1673. He published sermons and controversial works. Died in 1726.

Peiresc, de, dẹh pą'rĕsk', (NICOLAS CLAUDE **Fabri** —fą'BRE',) an eminent French antiquary, scholar, and patron of learning, was born at Beaugensier, in Provence, in 1580. He studied law at Padua, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Aix. He was an intimate friend of Gassendi. In visits to Italy, England, etc., he collected many books, medals, and specimens of nature and art, which he freely distributed to his friends. He maintained an active correspondence with many French and foreign savants. He wrote to his friends at Rome in favour of Galileo when the latter was in prison. Many of his letters have been published. It was at Peiresc's suggestion that Grotius wrote his work "De Jure Belli et Pacis." Died at Aix in 1637.

See GASSENDI, "Vita N. C. F. de Peiresc," 1641; REQUIER "Vie de Peiresc," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peirithous. See PIRITHOUS.

Peirouse. See LA PEYROUSE.

Peisander. See PISANDER.

Peisistratus. See PISISTRATUS.

Pe'kąh, [Heb. פֶּקַח,] King of Israel, usurped the throne in 758 B.C. In alliance with the King of Syria, he waged war against Jotham and Ahaz, Kings of Judah. He was killed by Hosea in 738 or 739.

Pek-ą-hī'ąh, [Heb. פְּקַחְיָה,] King of Israel, began to reign about 760 B.C. He was killed by Pekah, 760 B.C.

Pélage. See PELAGIUS.

Pe-lā'ğĭ-us, [Gr. Πελαγίος; Fr. PÉLAGE, pā'lăzh',] the founder of the sect of Pelagians, or rather the chief advocate of a system of doctrines called Pelagianism, was born probably in Britain. He began to propagate his doctrines at Rome about 400 A.D., and formed a friendship with Celestius, who became his ardent disciple.

He was an admirer of Origen, and an adversary of Saint Augustine in relation to grace and election. Pelagius rejected the dogmas of original sin and absolute predestination. He maintained that the effects of Adam's first sin were confined to himself, and that man's salvation depends on his own exertions. He was condemned by several councils, and was banished from Italy in 418. The eminent purity of his life was freely admitted by his opponents. A system called Semi-Pelagianism prevailed widely in the middle ages, and has many adherents at the present day. As the numerous works of Pelagius are nearly all lost, it is difficult to ascertain exactly what doctrines he taught. His adversaries complained of the haze of subtle dialectics with which he involved every subject of dispute. Among his extant works is a "Commentary on the Epistles of Saint Paul."

See NORRIS, "Historia Pelagiana;" L. PATOUILLET, "Vie de Pélage," 1751; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Gratia Christi" and "De Peccato Originali;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pe-lā'gĭ-us [Fr. PÉLAGE, pà'lăzh'] **I.**, a native of Rome, became pope in 555 A.D., after the death of Vigilius. He died in 559 or 560, and was succeeded by John III.

Pelagius II., POPE, a native of Rome, was born about 520. He succeeded Benedict I. in 578 A.D. He died in 590, and was succeeded by Gregory the Great.

Pe-lā'gĭ-us or **Pelayo**, pà-lā'yo, [Fr. PÉLAGE, pà'-lăzh',] King of Asturias, was a descendant of the Gothic kings of Spain. He fought with success about 718 A.D. against the Moors, who had conquered the greater part of Spain, and founded a small kingdom, which he left to his son-in-law, Alfonso. Died about 738 A.D.

Pélasgue. See PELASGUS.

Pe-las'gus, [Gr. Πελασγός; Fr. PÉLASGUE, pà'lăsg',] a mythical personage, supposed to have been the ancestor of the Pelasgi, the most ancient inhabitants of Greece.

Pelavicino. See PALLAVICINI.

Pelayo. See PELAGIUS, (of Asturias.)

Pélée. See PELEUS.

Pelet, pẹh-lā', (JEAN JACQUES GERMAIN,) BARON, a French general, born at Toulouse about 1778. He served with distinction as aide-de-camp of Massena in Italy, Austria, and Portugal, (1805–12,) and commanded a brigade at Waterloo. In 1830 he became a lieutenant-general. He was appointed a senator in 1852. He published "Memoirs of the War of 1809," (4 vols., 1824,) and other able military works. Died in 1858.

Pelet de la Lozère, pẹh-lā' dẹh lă lo'zair', (JEAN,) COMTE, a French legislator, born at Saint-Jean-du-Gard in 1759, was distinguished for his wisdom and moderation. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and to the Council of Five Hundred (by seventy-one departments) in 1795. During the empire he was councillor of state. Died in 1842.

His son, PRIVAT JOSEPH CLARAMOND, born in 1785, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827. He distinguished himself as an orator of the Left Centre. He was minister of finance in 1840. Died in 1871.

Peletier, pẹl-tẹ-ā', sometimes written **Pelletier**, (JACQUES,) a poet and mathematician, born at Mans, in France, in 1517. He lived at many places, and followed various pursuits. In 1572 he became principal of the College of Mans. He translated Horace's "De Arte Poetica" into verse, (1544,) and wrote original poems of some merit. Died in 1582.

Peletier, Le, lẹh pẹl-tẹ-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1630 or 1631. He was provost of the merchants in 1668, and constructed the quai in Paris which bears his name. In 1683 he succeeded Colbert as controller-general of finance. He found himself unequal to the task of raising funds for a long war, and resigned in 1689. Voltaire calls him a good and just man. Died in 1711.

Peletier de Sousi, Le, lẹh pẹl-tẹ-ā' dẹh soo'ze', (MICHEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1640. He spoke many languages, ancient and modern, and wrote memoirs on medals and inscriptions. He served as intendant of finance from 1683 to 1701, and was chosen a member of the council of regency at the death of Louis XIV. Died in 1725.

Peleus, pee'lūs or pee'le-us, [Gr. Πηλεύς; Fr. PÉLÉE, pà'là',] King of Thessaly, was a son of Æacus, and married the sea-nymph Thetis, by whom he became the father of Achilles. The marriage of Peleus and Thetis is said to have been attended by all the gods and goddesses except Discord. According to tradition, he took part in the Argonautic expedition, but was prevented by his great age from joining in the siege of Troy.

Pe'leus, [Fr. PILIEU, pe'le-uh',] (JULIEN,) a French lawyer, born at Angers. He was appointed councillor of state and historiographer by Henry IV., and wrote a "History of Henry the Great," (4 vols., 1616.) Died about 1625.

Pelham. See NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF.

Pelham, pĕl'ăm, (HENRY,) an English statesman, born in 1694, was a brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He became paymaster of the army in 1730, and an opponent of Walpole. On the defeat of Walpole, in 1742, he obtained the office of chancellor of the exchequer. A rivalry between him and Lord Carteret resulted in the removal of the latter in 1743 or 1744, after which Pelham and his brother were the chief ministers until 1754. "Henry Pelham," says Macaulay, "was by no means a contemptible person. His understanding was that of Walpole on a somewhat smaller scale. Though not a brilliant orator, he was, like his master, a good debater, a good parliamentary tactician, a good man of business. . . . For the first time since the accession of the Stuarts, there was no opposition." Died in 1754.

See MACAULAY'S Review of "Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann," 1833; WILLIAM COXE, "Memoirs of the Administration of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham," 2 vols., 1829.

Pelham, (THOMAS,) Earl of Chichester, was born in or near London in 1756. He was elected about 1780 to the House of Commons, in which he voted with the Tories. He was home secretary from April, 1801, to 1803, and inherited the title of Earl of Chichester at the death of his father, in 1805. Died in 1826.

Pelhestre, pẹh-lĕstr', (PIERRE,) a learned **French** ecclesiastic and writer, born at Rouen in 1635; died in 1710.

Pe-lī'a-dēs, (singular, **Pe'lī-as**,) a name applied to the daughters of PELIAS, which see.

Pe'lī-as, [Gr. Πελίας; Fr. PÉLIAS, pà'le'ăs',] a son of Neptune and Tyro or of Cretheus and Tyro, was a brother of Neleus. He usurped the throne of Iolcos from Æson, a son of Cretheus, and sent Jason to Colchis to bring the golden fleece. He was the father of Acastus, Alcestis, and several other daughters. The poets relate that Pelias was cut to pieces by his daughters, called PELIADES, at the instigation of Medea, who promised to restore him to youth.

Pelides. See ACHILLES.

Péligot, pà'le'go', (EUGÈNE MELCHIOR,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1811. He became professor of chemistry at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in 1841, and commander in the legion of honour in 1878.

Pélissier, pà'le'se-ā', (AMABLE JEAN JACQUES,) Duc de Malakoff, (dẹh mă'lă'kof',) a French general, born at Maromme (Seine-Inférieure) in 1794. He entered the army in 1815, and served as aide-de-camp of General Durrieu in the Morea in 1828–29. About the end of 1839 he was sent, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to Algeria, where he took part in many actions. He commanded the left wing at Isly, in 1844, and in 1845 fixed an indelible stain upon his memory by suffocating a party of Arabs in a cavern, at the mouth of which he ordered a large fire to be built. In 1850 he became a general of division. He was Governor-General of Algeria *ad interim* in 1851. In January, 1855, he was ordered to the Crimea, to command the first corps of the army which co-operated with the British in the siege of Sebastopol. He succeeded Canrobert as general-in-chief on the 16th of May, 1855. A victory was gained by the allies on the Tchernaia in August, and the French carried by storm the fort of Malakoff on the 8th of September. For this success Pélissier received a marshal's bâton in 1855, and the title of Duke of Malakoff in 1856. He was ambassador to England in 1858, and during the war in Italy in 1859 he commanded the army of observation which defended the eastern frontier. In November, 1860, he became Governor-General of Algeria. Died in 1864.

Pelisson. See PELLISSON.

Pell, (JOHN.) an eminent English mathematician, born in Sussex in 1610, studied at Cambridge and Oxford. He became professor at Amsterdam in 1643, and was sent by Cromwell as agent to the Protestant Swiss cantons in 1654. He returned home in 1658, became rector of Fobbing, Essex, in 1661, and rector of Laingdon in 1673. He published a refutation of Longomontanus's discourse "On the True Measure of the Circle," ("De vera Circuli Mensura," 1644,) an "Idea of the Mathematics," and other works. It was to Pell that Newton first explained his invention of fluxions. Died in 1685.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Pellat, pȧ'lȧ', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an able French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1793. He obtained the chair of Pandects in Paris in 1829, and published several successful works on Roman law. Died Nov. 14, 1871.

Pellegrin, pĕl'grȧN', (SIMON JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French poet and dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1663. He gained a prize of the French Academy for poetry in 1704. His best works are "The New World," a comedy, (1723,) and "Pélopée," a tragedy, (1733,) which were successful. Died at Paris in 1745.

Pellegrini, pĕl-lȧ-gree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Venice in 1675. He worked in England and Paris, and settled at Venice. Among his master-pieces is "The Brazen Serpent." "He was ingenious," says the "Biographie Universelle," "and painted with great facility." Died in 1741.

Pellegrini, (ANTONIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, August 11, 1812, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1877. Died in 1887.

Pellegrini, (CAMILLO,) an Italian historian, born at Capua in 1598. He spent much time in collecting ancient documents for the history of Italy, and published a valuable "History of the Princes of Lombardy," ("Historia Principum Longobardorum," 1643.) Died in 1663.

Pellegrini, (DOMENICO,) an architect and engraver, born in 1541, was a brother of Pellegrino, noticed below. He designed the palace de Magnani at Bologna, and other fine edifices of that city. His etchings are prized by amateurs. Died in 1582.

Pellegrini, (GIUSEPPE LUIGI,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Verona in 1718, was distinguished as a pulpit orator. He published "Latin and Italian Poems," ("Poesie Latine ed Italiane," 1791.) Died in 1799.

Pellegrini, (PELLEGRINO,) called also TIBALDI, tebȧl'dee, an eminent painter and architect, born in the Milanese in 1527. He studied in Rome, and appears to have taken Michael Angelo as his model. He acquired a grandeur of style which was less extravagant than that of Michael Angelo. Among his best paintings are the frescos in the Poggi Chapel, representing John the Baptist baptizing, and other subjects. He was appointed in 1570 chief architect of the Duomo (cathedral) of Milan, and designed the façade of that great Gothic structure, which was commenced about 1387. His design was censured by many artists, but was partially executed. He worked for Philip II. of Spain in the Escurial, both as painter and architect. He died at Milan about 1595 or 1600.

See ZANOTTI, "Vita di Tibaldi;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Pelleport, pĕl'por', (PIERRE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in Haute-Garonne in 1773. He fought at Jena, (1806,) at Eylau, (1807,) obtained the rank of colonel at Essling, and the title of baron at Wagram, (1809.) Died in 1855.

Pellerin, pĕl'rȧN', (JOSEPH,) a French numismatist and linguist, born near Versailles in 1684. He became commissioner of the navy in 1718, and chief clerk some years later. He formed a cabinet of 32,500 medals, which is said to have been the richest that ever belonged to a private person, and published a description of them, entitled "Collection of Medals of Kings, Nations, and Cities," ("Recueil de Médailles de Rois, Peuples et Villes," 10 vols., 1762–78.) He adopted an improved system of classification. Died in 1782.

Pellet, pȧ'lȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet and advocate, born at Épinal in 1782; died in 1830.

Pelletan, pĕl'tôN', (EUGÈNE,) an able French *littérateur*, born in Charente-Inférieure in 1813. His father was a Protestant minister. He was connected with the "Presse" and other papers, and wrote a number of popular works, among which are "The Profession of Faith of the Nineteenth Century," (1853,) "The Pastor of the Desert," (1855,) "The New Babylon," (1862,) and "Elisée," (1877.) He was elected to the corps législatif in 1869, became a member of the provisional government in September, 1870, and a senator in 1876. Died in 1884.

Pelletan, (PHILIPPE JEAN,) a French surgeon of high reputation, was born in Paris in 1747. He succeeded Desault as surgeon-in-chief of the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris, and was consulting surgeon to Napoleon I. He lectured in Paris about thirty years, with such eloquence that he was called the "Chrysostom of surgeons.' Died in 1829.

See "Biographie Médicale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pelletan, (PIERRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1782, and was a distinguished physician. He became professor of *physique médicale* at Paris in 1823 In 1843 he resigned this chair. He published a "Dictionary of Medical Chemistry," (2 vols., 1823.) Died in 1846.

Pelletier. See PELETIER, LE, (CLAUDE.)

Pelletier, pĕl'te-ȧ', (BERTRAND,) an eminent French chemist, born at Bayonne in 1761. He became professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School in Paris in 1795, and a member of the Institute. He wrote for the "Annales de Chimie," and made some important discoveries. "He showed himself a man of genius," says Fournier-Pescay, "in his researches on phosphorus and on its combinations with metals." Died in 1797. His collected works were published, under the title of "Memoirs and Observations," (2 vols.,) in 1798.

Pelletier, pĕl'te-ȧ, (CASPAR,) a Dutch physician and botanist, was born at Middelburg; died in 1659.

Pelletier, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Éclaron (Haute-Marne) in 1777. He became general of brigade in 1809, obtained command of the artillery, and served with credit at Moskwa, (1812.) Died in 1862.

Pelletier, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a chemist, born in Paris in 1788, was a son of Bertrand, noticed above. He displayed a rare talent for observation and analysis, and discovered several vegetable salifiable bases. The important discovery of quinine (1820) was made by Pelletier and Caventou, who was his associate. For this service the Academy of Sciences gave him a prize of ten thousand francs in 1827. He published a "Memoir on Quinine," (1821,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Pelletier, Le, (JEAN.) See LEPELLETIER.

Pellew, (EDWARD.) See EXMOUTH, LORD.

Pel'lew, (GEORGE,) D.D., a younger son of Lord Exmouth, was born in 1793. He became Dean of Norwich in 1828. Among his works is "The Seven Ages of a Christian Life," (1855.) Died October 13, 1866.

Pellican, pel'le-kȧn', [Lat. PELLICA'NUS; Ger. KÜRSCHNER, kürsh'nẹr,] (CONRAD,) a learned Reformer and biblical critic, born at Ruffach, in Alsace, in 1478. He took the monastic vows, learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and became superior of the convent at Ruffach about 1517. Having been converted to the doctrines of Luther, he was appointed professor of Hebrew at Zurich in 1526. He was intimate with Erasmus. Among his works are Latin Commentaries on the Bible, (5 vols. fol., 1534–38,) which are highly esteemed. "Pellican," says Richard Simon, "is more exact than the other Protestants. . . . He aimed to be useful to his readers rather than to display his *rabbinage*." He also published a Hebrew Grammar. Died in 1556.

See "Chronicon Vitæ ipsius ab ipso conscriptum," inserted in MELCHIOR ADAM'S "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum;" JOHANN FABRICIUS, "Oratio historica de Vita C. Pellicani," 1608; SALOMON HESS, "C. Pellicans Jugendgeschichte," 1795.

Pellicanus. See PELLICAN.

Pellicer, pĕl-ye-thaiR', (JOSÉ **de Ossau**—dȧ os-

sŏw′,] a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa in 1602; died in 1679.

Pellicer, (JUAN ANTONIO,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Valencia in 1738. He wrote "Ensayo de una Biblioteca de Traductores Españoles," ("Library of Spanish Translations," 1778,) and published a good edition of "Don Quixote," (1797.) Died in 1806.

Pellicier or **Pellissier,** pȧ′le′se-ȧ′, (GUILLAUME,) a French diplomatist, born in Languedoc about 1490. He became Bishop of Montpellier, and was employed in important missions by Francis I. His vast erudition is extolled by De Thou and Turnebus. Died in 1568.

Pellico, pel′le-ko, (SILVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Saluzzo, Piedmont, in 1788. He became in 1810 teacher of French in a college of Milan, where he formed a friendship with Ugo Foscolo and Monti. He produced "Francesca da Rimini," a tragedy, which was performed with great applause. In Milan he became acquainted with Lord Byron, Madame de Staël, and Lord Brougham. He was the principal founder of "Il Conciliatore," a literary periodical, first issued in 1818, which was quickly suppressed by the Austrian government. In October, 1820, he was arrested as a member of a secret society, and in 1822 was condemned to imprisonment for fifteen years *carcere duro.* He was confined in the citadel of Spielberg, at Brünn, in Moravia, until August, 1830, and then released. He afterwards wrote a narrative of his sufferings, entitled "My Prisons," ("Le mie Prigioni," 1831,) which excited great sympathy and was translated into all the languages of Europe. His prose treatise "On the Duties of Man" is praised for its good morality. Died at Turin in 1854.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. S. Pellico, par un Homme de Rien,' 1842; V. CHIALA, "Vita di S. Pellico." 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April and October, 1833.

Pellisson, pȧ′le′sôN′, or **Pellisson-Fontanier,** pȧ′le′sôN′ fôN′tȧ′ne-ȧ′, (PAUL,) a French author, born, of Protestant parents, at Béziers in 1624. He wrote a "History of the French Academy," (1653,) which obtained such success that this society nominated him a titular member and voted that he should be admitted to the first vacant seat. In 1657 he became chief clerk of Fouquet, minister of finance. He was confined for four years (1661–65) in the Bastille on account of his connection with Fouquet. Having been selected by Louis XIV. to write the history of his reign, he abjured Protestantism in 1670, entered into holy orders, and obtained several benefices. He wrote a "History of Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1749,) and other works. His writings were more admired in his own time than at present. Died in 1693.

See FÉNELON, "Éloge de Pellisson;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Pelloutier, pȧ′loo′te-ȧ′, (SIMON,) a French historian, born at Leipsic in 1694. He became minister of a Protestant church at Berlin in 1725, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city in 1743. His chief work is a "History of the Celts, Gauls, and Germans from Fabulous Times to the Capture of Rome by the Gauls," (in French, 2 vols., 1740–50,) which, says the "Journal des Savants," "is extremely curious and agreeable." Died at Berlin in 1757.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Pe-lop′ĭ-das, [Gr. Πελοπίδας,] an eminent Theban statesman and general, was a son of Hippoclus. He inherited a large fortune, of which he made a liberal use, and became an intimate and constant friend of Epaminondas, who saved his life at the battle of Mantinea, (385 B.C.) As a leader of the popular party, he went into exile when the Spartans made themselves masters of Thebes, in 382. He was the master-spirit of the small band of patriots who surprised by night and expelled the Spartans and aristocrats from Thebes in 379 B.C. "It is not easy," says Plutarch, "to find an instance so remarkable of the few overcoming the many, merely by courage and conduct. . . . The war which humbled the pride of the Spartans and deprived them of empire took its rise from that night." Pelopidas was chosen general-in-chief, and in 375 gained at Tegyræ a decisive victory over the Spartans, who then lost their prestige of invincibility. He was captain of the Sacred band at the battle of Leuctra, where he gained as much honour, says Plutarch, as Epaminondas, the commander-in-chief. In 369 B.C. Pelopidas and his friend commanded jointly an army which entered Peloponnesus, forced Argos and Arcadia to renounce the alliance of the Spartans, and ravaged a large part of Laconia in a winter campaign. (See EPAMINONDAS.) He acted as mediator between two sons of Amyntas, King of Macedon, and carried as a hostage to Thebes another prince, who was afterwards famous as Philip of Macedon. Having been sent as ambassador to Persia in 367, he was received with great honour by the king and courtiers, who said, "This is the man who deprived the Spartans of the empire of the sea and land;" and he induced Artaxerxes to recognize the liberty of all the Greek states. He commanded an expedition against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, in a battle with whom he was killed in 364 B.C., as he too rashly urged the retreating enemy.

See "Life of Pelopidas," by PLUTARCH, who compares him to Marcellus, and says that Pelopidas was "inclined to every virtue;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Pelopidas;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Pe′lops, [Gr. Πέλοψ; Fr. PÉLOPS, pȧ′lops′,] a demi-god of Greek mythology, said to have been a son of Tantalus, a grandson of Jupiter, and a king of Pisa. Among his children were Atreus and Thyestes, whose mother was Hippodami′a, a daughter of Œnomaus. (See ŒNOMAUS.) The poets relate that Tantalus once entertained the gods at his house, and offered them the flesh of Pelops, whom he killed and boiled, that all the guests refused to partake of that dish, except Ceres, who ate one shoulder, and that Pelops was restored to life by Mercury, with an ivory shoulder in place of that which was devoured. Tradition adds that during the siege of Troy an oracle declared that this city could not be taken unless one of the bones of Pelops was brought to the camp of the Greeks. According to another legend, the Palladium at Troy was made of the bones of Pelops. The southern peninsula of Greece is supposed to have derived from him the name Peloponnesus, (or "island of Pelops.")

Pelouze, pẹh-looz′, (THÉOPHILE JULES,) a French chemist, born at Valognes (Manche) in 1807, was a pupil of Gay-Lussac. He obtained a chair of chemistry at Lille in 1830, soon after which he became the assistant *(suppléant)* of Gay-Lussac in the Polytechnic School. He was admitted into the Institute in 1837, and was appointed president of the Commission des Monnaies (or director of the Mint) in 1848. His labours and memoirs place him in the first rank of contemporary chemists. Pelouze and Frémy published a "Treatise on Chemistry," (6 vols., 1853–56.) Died in 1867.

Pels, pĕls, (ANDREAS,) a Dutch poet, who founded a school or literary society which favoured the imitation of French models. He wrote "The Death of Dido," a tragedy, (1668,) and translated into Dutch verse Horace's "Art of Poetry," (1667.) Died in 1681.

Peltan, de, dẹh pĕl′tȧn, or **Pelte,** pel′tẹh, [Lat. PELTA′NUS,] (THÉODORE ANTOINE,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Pelte. He wrote a "Commentary on the Book of Proverbs," and other works. Died in 1584.

Peltanus. See PELTAN.

Peltier, pĕl′te-ȧ′, or **Pelletier,** (JEAN GABRIEL,) a French journalist, born at Nantes. He began to issue in London, in 1800, "L'Ambigu," in which he attacked Bonaparte with virulence. He was tried for libel in 1803, was defended in a famous speech by Sir James Mackintosh, and was sentenced to pay a small fine. Died in Paris in 1825.

Péluse, de, COMTE. See MONGE.

Pelzel, pĕlt′sẹl, (FRANS MARTIN,) a Bohemian historian, born at Reichenau in 1735, wrote a "History of Bohemia," (1774,) and other works. Died in 1801.

Pem′bẹr-tọn, (EBENEZER,) an able American divine, born about 1672, preached in Boston. Died in 1717.

Pemberton, (EBENEZER,) LL.D., an American teacher, born in 1746. He was tutor at Princeton College, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Died in Boston in 1835.

Pem′bẹr-tọn, (HENRY,) an English chemist, anatomist, and geometer, born in London in 1694, was a

pupil and friend of Boerhaave. He became a professor of physic in Gresham College, (Oxford,) where he gave lectures on chemistry, (published in 1771.) Among his works are a "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," (1728,) and "Lectures on Physiology," (1733.) He edited Newton's "Principia," (1726.) Died in 1771.

Pemberton, (JOHN C.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) became a captain, and resigned his commission in April, 1861. Having taken arms against the Union, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded at Vicksburg during the long siege of that place. He was defeated by General Grant at Champion Hill, May 16, and retired to Vicksburg, which he surrendered, with more than 25,000 prisoners, on the 4th of July, 1863. He died near Philadelphia, July 13, 1881.

Pemberton, (T. EDGAR,) an English novelist, born at Birmingham Heath, July 1, 1849. He inherited extensive business interests. He has published "Charles Lysaght," (1873,) "Under Pressure," (1874,) "Dickens's London," (1875,) "A Very Old Question," (1877,) "Born to Blush Unseen," (1879,) and a number of farces.

Pemble, pem'bḷ, (WILLIAM,) a learned English Calvinistic minister, born in Kent about 1590. His works were published in 1635. Died in 1623.

Pembroke, (ANNE,) COUNTESS OF. See CLIFFORD.

Pembroke, EARL OF. See HERBERT.

Pembroke, (MARY,) COUNTESS OF. See SIDNEY, (MARY.)

Pembroke, pem'brŏŏk, (THOMAS,) an English painter, born in 1702; died in 1730.

Pena, pẹh-nâ', (PIERRE,) a French botanist of the sixteenth century, was born at Narbonne, or in the diocese of Aix. He was intimate with Lobel, to whom he furnished materials for his work.

Peñalosa, de, dâ pân-yâ-lo'sâ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Baeza in 1581; died in 1636.

Pe-nā'tēs, [Fr. PÉNATES, pâ'nât',] the household gods of the Romans, so called, probably, because their images were kept in the *penetralia*, the innermost part or centre of the house. The number of these gods or genii was indefinite. The Lares were included among the Penates, and were sometimes represented as identical with them. Vesta was regarded as one of the Penates, which, according to some authors, were personifications of the powers of nature.

Penaud, pẹh-nō', (CHARLES,) a French rear-admiral born in 1800, commanded the squadron which operated against Russia in the Baltic in 1855. Died in 1864.

Pencz or **Pentz,** pênts, written also **Penis** and **Peins,** (GREGOR,) a German painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg about 1500. Among his master-pieces are a "Crucifixion," in the gallery at Augsburg, and a "Judith," in the Pinakothek at Munich. His engravings are numerous and of great merit. Died about 1554.

Pen'dẹr, (WILLIAM D.,) an American general, born in North Carolina, graduated at West Point about 1854. He commanded a division of General Lee's army at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was killed, July 3, 1863.

Pendleton, pen'dẹl-tọn, (EDMUND,) an eminent American statesman and judge, born in Virginia in 1721. He was elected to the General Congress in 1774 and in 1775. In 1776 he was president of the Virginia Convention, and was the author of the resolutions by which that body instructed their delegates in Congress to vote for a declaration of independence. He was appointed presiding judge of the court of appeals about 1779. He was president of the convention which met in Virginia in 1788 to consider the new Constitution of the United States, and he advocated the adoption of the same. His ability as a debater was highly extolled by Thomas Jefferson. Died at Richmond in 1803.

Pendleton, (GEORGE H.,) an American politician, a son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, formerly a member of Congress, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1825. He became a lawyer, and was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio in 1854. He represented the first district of Ohio in the National House of Representatives from December, 1857, till March, 1865. He acted in Congress with the Democrats who opposed the coercion of the secessionists, and was nominated as candidate for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic Convention in August, 1864. He received twenty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-three, which was the whole number. About 1867 he began to advocate the payment of the public debt in paper money, —"greenbacks." As a candidate for the Presidency he received, at the National Democratic Convention, July 8, 1868, one hundred and fifty-six and one-half votes out of three hundred and seventeen, on the eighth ballot. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, but was not elected. In 1885 he was appointed United States minister to Germany. Died Nov. 24, 1889.

Pendleton, (HENRY,) an American jurist, and resident of South Carolina, was one of the judges appointed to make a digest of the laws of that State. Died in 1788.

Pène, de, dẹh pȧn, (HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1830. He wrote for the "Figaro," and offended the military by some remarks, for which he was challenged by several subaltern officers in succession, (1858.) In the second duel he was desperately wounded, so that for a time he was not expected to live. D. 1888.

Pe-nel'o-pe, [Gr. Πηνελόπη or Πενελόπη; Fr. PÉNÉLOPE, pȧ'nȧ'lop',] the wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, and a cousin of Helen, was renowned for conjugal fidelity. During the long absence of her husband she evaded the importunity of her suitors by a promise to decide which she would accept when she had finished a shroud for the aged Laertes. She ravelled at night what she had woven by day, and thus postponed the decision until the return of Ulysses. She was the mother of Telemachus.

Penguilly l'Haridon, de, dẽh pôn'ge'ye' lȧ're'dôn', (OCTAVE,) a painter, born in Paris in 1811; died in 1870.

Penhouet, pẹh-noo'ȧ', (ARMAND LOUIS BON MAUDET,) a French antiquary, born in Bretagne in 1764. He wrote "Researches on Bretagne," (1814,) and other works. Died in 1839.

Pénicaud, pȧ'ne'kō', (PIERRE,) a French enameller and painter on glass, born in 1515, worked at Limoges. He was an able artist.

Pen'ick, (CHARLES CLIFTON,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 9, 1843, was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, served from 1861 to 1865 as an officer of the Confederate army, graduated at the theological seminary near Alexandria, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1870, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, in Liberia. He resigned the episcopate in 1883.

Pen'ing-tọn, (ISAAC,) an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was born about 1618. His father was lord mayor of London and a member of the Long Parliament. He married Mary, the widow of Sir William Springett, (whose daughter became the wife of William Penn,) and resided at Chalfont, Bucks. During the reign of Charles II. he was imprisoned six times for his religious principles. "He grew rich and fruitful in all heavenly treasure," says William Penn,—"full of love, faith, mercy, patience, and long-suffering. Insomuch that I may say he was one of a thousand; zealous, yet tender, wise, yet humble. . . . One that ever loved power and life more than words." Died in 1679. He left "Letters" and other writings, which are highly prized.

See "The Penns and Peningtons of the Seventeenth Century," by MARIA WEBB, London, 1867.

Penn, (GRANVILLE,) an English author, born in Philadelphia in 1761, was a son of Thomas Penn, and a grandson of William Penn. He was a clerk in the British war office. Among his works are "Remarks on the Eastern Origin of Mankind and of the Arts of Cultivated Life," and a "Life of Admiral Penn," (1833.) Died in 1844.

Penn, (JOHN,) an American patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1741. Having removed in 1774 to North Carolina, he was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress. Died in 1788.

Penn, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English mechanical engineer, born at Greenwich in 1805, was the inventor and constructor of well-approved steam-engines for ships. Died at Lee, September 23, 1878.

Penn, (Sir WILLIAM,) an able English admiral, father of William Penn, was born at Bristol in 1621. He became a rear-admiral about 1644, obtained the rank of admiral in 1653, and commanded the fleet which co-operated with Venables in the capture of Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1655. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was appointed governor of Kinsale. He was commander-in-chief, under the Duke of York, of the fleet which gained a victory over the Dutch in 1665. He retired from the service in 1669, and died at Wanstead, Essex, in 1670.

See GRANVILLE PENN, "Memorials of the Life of Admiral Sir William Penn," 1833.

Penn, (WILLIAM,) the founder of Pennsylvania, and one of the most illustrious of Christian philanthropists, was born in London on the 14th of October, 1644. He was the eldest son of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Penn and Margaret, the daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam. At an early age he was sent to the Chigwell School, in Essex. While here, before he was eleven years old, his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of religion, and he believed that he was even then divinely called to consecrate his life to the service of God. When about fifteen, he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he became acquainted with John Locke, afterwards so distinguished as the author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding." While at the university, Penn appears to have applied himself diligently to his studies, and to have made rapid progress not only in the classics but likewise in several of the modern languages. He is said also to have devoted much of his attention to theology and history. Nor did he neglect the cultivation of his physical powers. With a handsome person, in which were united strength and grace, he appears to have been well fitted to excel in those out-door exercises which were then and are still in vogue among the students of Oxford. He was, we are told, a skilful boatman as well as an adventurous sportsman. But, while he was thus applying himself with youthful zeal to the pursuits deemed appropriate to young gentlemen of his condition, a new influence arose, which was destined to change entirely the current of his future life. Thomas Loe, who had formerly belonged to the university, but now one of the new sect of Friends or Quakers, preached at Oxford. The views which he promulgated made a powerful impression on the mind of Penn. He, with several other students who had beheld with displeasure the recent attempt to introduce into the university certain forms and observances which they considered to be little better than papistical mummeries, absented themselves from the established worship, and began to hold meetings among themselves, conducting their devotional exercises in their own way. Thereupon they were fined by the heads of the college for nonconformity; but this, instead of deterring them from the course they had taken, only added fuel to their zeal. It happened soon after that an order came down from the king that the surplice should be worn by the students, according to the custom of former times. This so exasperated some of them, among whom Penn appears to have taken a leading part, that they not only refused to wear the surplice themselves, but, falling upon those who appeared in surplices, they forcibly tore off from them the offensive badge. For this flagrant and open violation of the laws of the university, Penn and several of his associates were expelled.

This disgrace was a bitter mortification to the admiral, a worldly and ambitious man, who had built the greatest hopes on his eldest and favourite son. When William returned home, his father received him with cold and stern disapprobation. His son, although for the time carried away with a fanatical zeal, was perfectly sincere, and, finding his conduct not disapproved by some men of note who were jealous of what they considered the encroachments of popery, would not admit that he had done wrong in resisting the authority of the king with respect to the surplice. His father, having tried in vain to reclaim him by argument, proceeded next, like one accustomed to arbitrary power, to blows, and at last, it is said, turned him out-of-doors. It was not long, however, before the admiral, who really loved his son and was proud of his abilities, began to relent; and at the intercession of his mother, an amiable and excellent woman, William was forgiven and recalled.

With a view to dissipate his son's religious impressions, the admiral at length resolved to send him to France, in company with some other young gentlemen of rank who were about to set out on a tour across the continent. At Paris he was introduced to a brilliant circle, including some of the most distinguished young noblemen of England, and was presented to the king, Louis XIV., at whose court he is said to have been a frequent and welcome guest. During his stay in the French capital, as he was returning one night from a party, a man, who seems to have been a total stranger, under some imaginary affront, drew his rapier upon him, and, in an angry tone, bade him defend himself. Penn expostulated with him, but in vain; so that at last, to protect himself, he was fain to use his sword. His hot-headed antagonist was quickly disarmed; but, instead of taking any advantage of his vanquished foeman, he courteously returned him his rapier, much to the surprise, it appears, of the bystanders, who naturally enough supposed that he would have used the opportunity thus afforded to take ample revenge upon one who had so causelessly attacked him.

After leaving Paris he spent several months at Saumur, reading the works of the Fathers and studying theology under the instruction of Moses Amyrault, one of the ablest and most learned of the French Protestant divines. He afterwards commenced a tour through Italy, but on reaching Turin he received a letter from his father, recalling him to England, that he might take charge of the affairs of the family while the admiral was engaged abroad in the war against Holland. The appearance of young Penn on his return from his continental tour was well calculated to fill a father's heart with joy and pride. He had grown into a tall, graceful, and handsome man, with a countenance of singular gentleness and sweetness, yet expressing both intelligence and resolution. His sojourn in the gayest and most brilliant capital of Europe appears to have completely effaced those serious impressions which, in his father's judgment, were so unsuited to a youth of his rank and accomplishments. All the hopes which the admiral had formerly cherished of the future distinction of his son were now revived. That his son might not relapse into his former seriousness, he resolved to keep him constantly employed. With this view, he had him entered at Lincoln's Inn as a student of law.

In the early part of 1665, Admiral Penn, accompanied by the Duke of York, then lord high admiral of England, gained a decisive victory over the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Opdam. The duke had the good sense to intrust all the important movements of the fleet to the direction of Admiral Penn, who had the title of Great Captain Commander. The plague having broken out in London, it appears to have affected William Penn, as it did thousands of others, and to have awakened in his mind the most serious thoughts. His father, fearing lest he should lose the fruit of all his former care, resolved to send his son with letters to the gay and brilliant court of the Duke of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, with whom Admiral Penn was on terms of intimate friendship. Soon after his son's arrival, a mutiny occurred among the troops at Carrickfergus. Penn volunteered his services in reducing them to obedience, and, in the siege that followed, won by his courage and coolness general applause; and the viceroy himself wrote to the admiral, expressing his great satisfaction with young Penn's conduct, at the same time proposing that he should join the army. He himself was at first so much elated by the distinction he had acquired, that he resolved to become a soldier, and, under the influence of this new ambition, caused himself to be painted in military costume. "It is," says Dixon, "a curious fact that the only genuine portrait of the great apostle of peace existing represents him armed and accoutred as a soldier." The admiral, however, disapproving his son's project, sent him to take charge of the large estates which he possessed in the south of Ireland. While on business at Cork, William Penn had an opportunity of again hearing Thomas

Loe, by whose preaching he had been so strongly impressed some years before. His early convictions were revived; and from that time he felt it to be his imperative duty, in defiance of ridicule and persecution, to join his lot with the despised Quakers. Being at a meeting at Cork in 1667, he was arrested, with several other Quakers, and taken to prison. While here, he wrote to the Earl of Orrery, setting forth the injustice of his imprisonment and advocating universal toleration in faith and worship. On receiving his letter, Lord Orrery gave an order for his immediate release. A rumour that Penn had become a Quaker reached his father. He immediately ordered him home. When the admiral, on seeing his son, observed that he was still dressed like a gentleman, that he wore lace, plume, and rapier, he felt reassured, and began to hope that he had been misinformed. But these hopes were soon dispelled. His son candidly acknowledged to him that his religious convictions had undergone a radical change, and that he was now a Quaker. The disappointment and vexation of the admiral were extreme. Yet, in the hope of winning back his son, he made use of every argument, and even condescended to entreat and implore; but all in vain. The refusal of his son to uncover in the presence of his superiors in rank was especially mortifying to him.* Although his arguments and entreaties had proved alike unavailing, he was unwilling to abandon all hope. As a last resort, he proposed a compromise: he would yield to the scruples and wishes of his son in every other respect, if the latter would only consent to take off his hat in his father's presence and in that of the king and the Duke of York. William asked time to consider this proposition. After some time spent in reflection and earnest prayer, he announced to his father that he was unable to comply with his wishes. Thereupon the indignant admiral again expelled him from the house. For some months he was dependent upon the hospitality of his friends, and upon such pecuniary aid as his mother could from time to time find an opportunity of sending him. At length his father relented so far as to allow him to return home; but he still refused to see or hold any intercourse with him. About this time (1668) William Penn first began to preach and to write in defence of the new doctrines which he had embraced. His first work, entitled "Truth Exalted," was addressed to kings, priests, and people, whom he earnestly exhorted to re-examine the foundation of their faith and worship, and to inquire how far they were built upon the authority of God, or whether they did not rest in a great measure on the mere notions of men. A number of publications, mostly controversial, followed. One of these, entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," attracted much attention. Pepys considered it too good to be the production of so young a man. In this work Penn had attempted, among other things, to refute "the Notion of one God subsisting in three distinct and separate Persons." For this "heresy" he was apprehended and sent to the Tower, where he was kept in solitary confinement for more than eight months. While in the Tower, a report reached him that the Bishop of London had resolved that he should recant, or die in prison. Penn replied, with the spirit of a martyr and a hero, "that his prison should be his grave before he would renounce his just opinions; for that he owed his conscience to no man." During his confinement in the Tower he composed "No Cross, No Crown," perhaps the most popular of all his larger works. He also wrote to Lord Arlington, then principal secretary of state, on the injustice and absurdity of attempting to coerce men's religious opinions. Learning that the views advanced in his "Sandy Foundation Shaken" had been misrepresented, he wrote "Innocency with her Open Face," in which he showed that to deny the existence in the Godhead of "three DISTINCT and SEPARATE persons" did not necessarily involve a denial of Christ's eternal divinity, which he acknowledged to the fullest extent. In this Penn took substantially the same ground as was afterwards taken by Barclay and many other of the leading Quakers. They felt that in speaking of the great and awful mysteries of the Divine nature there was a sort of presumption in going beyond the words of the Holy Scriptures. They accordingly rejected the term "Trinity," as not found in the Scriptures, and, on still stronger grounds, as they conceived, they refused to accept the doctrine of "three distinct and separate persons" in the Godhead, as being neither expressed nor necessarily implied in the language of inspiration. The manly behaviour of his son while in prison appears to have strongly excited the respect and sympathy of the admiral. He used his influence at court, and, after a time, William Penn was set at liberty.

In 1669, at the desire of his father, who intimated his wishes to his son through Lady Penn, William went again to Ireland, to take charge of the estates belonging to the admiral in that island. He remained there about eight months, when he was recalled on account of his father's failing health. His sister Margaret had been married, and his younger brother Richard was then travelling in Italy. Feeling that his days were drawing to a close, the admiral was anxious to be reconciled to his eldest son, who appears, before the recent disagreement, to have always been his favourite. As soon as William returned to England, the reconciliation took place, to the joy of all parties, especially of his mother. In August of the same year, William Penn preached at a meeting in Grace Church Street, where he and William Mead were arrested by warrants from the mayor of London. "The trial which followed was," says Dixon, "perhaps the most important trial that ever took place in England. Penn stood before his judges, in this celebrated scene, not so much as a Quaker pleading for the rights of conscience, as an Englishman contending for the ancient and imprescriptible liberties of his race." The jury having brought in a verdict favourable to the prisoners, the recorder said they should be locked up, without meat, drink, fire, and tobacco, "till we have a verdict the court will accept,—or you shall starve for it." Though repeatedly menaced with starvation and other cruelties, such as slitting their noses, (a barbarous but not uncommon punishment for offenders in those days,) the jury still persisted in their verdict. They were kept for two days and nights without food, drink, or fire; but this, as well as the threats of the court, proving ineffectual, they were at last fined for their obstinacy, and, on refusing to pay their fines, were sent to prison. "For centuries," says Dixon, "it had remained an unsettled question of law, whether the jury had or had not a right so far to exercise its own discretion as to bring in a verdict contrary to the sense of the court." This important question was now to be decided. Bushel and his fellow-jurors, at Penn's suggestion, brought an action against the mayor and recorder for unjust imprisonment. The case was brought before the court of common pleas, consisting of twelve judges, and decided all-but unanimously in favour of the jurymen, who were accordingly set at liberty and left their prison in triumph. Although Penn and Mead had been declared not guilty by the verdict of the jury, yet they were still detained in prison, because they refused to pay the fines which the mayor and recorder had arbitrarily and most unjustly imposed on them for contempt of court. At length, as the admiral, from his increasing illness, became more and more anxious to have his son with him, he sent privately and paid the fines both for him and his friend. He also sent a dying request to the Duke of York that he would be a friend to his son in the trials and sufferings to which, while the persecuting laws of England continued in force, he foresaw he would necessarily be exposed. On his death-bed the admiral expressed entire satisfaction with the course his son had pursued. He said to him, among other things, "Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. Have a care of sin: it is that which is the sting both of life and death." On his father's decease, William Penn came into the possession of an estate yielding an annual income of about fifteen hundred pounds, a sum which was probably equal to twice or three times the same numerical amount at the present day. Rarely, if ever, has wealth fallen into better hands. "There is abundant evidence," says Janney,

* For a brief explanation of the views of the Quakers with respect to taking off the hat, and some other of their prominent peculiarities, see the article on GEORGE FOX.

"that throughout life he made use of his wealth for the benefit of others, rather than to promote his own ease and indulgence."

The persecution against the Quakers continuing, Penn published a number of books and tracts in vindication of the peculiar views of the society, and in defence of the great principle that in matters of faith men are accountable to Heaven only, and, provided their moral conduct is blameless, no human government has a right to inquire into or exercise any control over the religious opinions of its subjects. The following are the titles of some of the most important of these publications: "A Seasonable Caveat against Popery," (1670,) "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience Debated and Defended," (1671,) "Truth Rescued from Imposture," (1671,) "The Spirit of Truth Vindicated," (1672,) "Quakerism a New Nickname for Old Christianity," etc., "England's Present Interest Considered," (1674,)—a most able work in defence of freedom of conscience and the rights of Englishmen. Several of his smaller works, as well as "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience," were written while he was imprisoned in Newgate in 1671. In 1672, when Penn was in his twenty-eighth year, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, who as a colonel had greatly distinguished himself in the service of the Parliament, and who died during the civil wars, at the early age of twenty-three. His widow was afterwards married to Isaac Penington, one of the most prominent of the early Quakers. In 1677, William Penn, accompanied by Robert Barclay and others, made a journey into Holland and Germany, and visited the princess Elizabeth of the Rhine, the granddaughter of James I. and sister of the famous Prince Rupert. She received them with great kindness. Having previously met with Penn, she was not unacquainted with the religious views of the Quakers, which she appears to have regarded with much favour.

Penn did not think that it was the duty of a Christian to withdraw himself wholly from public affairs, but rather to strive in every way to promote the freedom, enlightenment, and happiness of mankind. The true friends of liberty everywhere found in him a sympathizer and a friend. A little previous to the election of 1679, when the celebrated Algernon Sidney offered himself as a candidate for Parliament, Penn issued a pamphlet showing the importance of electing to the great legislative body of the kingdom wise men and such as feared God and hated covetousness. He not only felt the deepest interest, but he himself bore a very active part, in the canvass for Sidney, the representative and devoted champion of political freedom. Sidney was triumphantly elected, in spite of much unfair opposition. But soon after the assembling of the new Parliament it was dissolved by the king, and another election became necessary. Sidney was again duly returned, but he was prevented from taking his place in Parliament by the intrigues of the royalist party. It was a bitter disappointment to Penn; but, in proportion as he lost hope of freedom in England, he bent his thoughts more earnestly towards realizing the dream of his youth,—the founding of a new and more perfect commonwealth amid the forests of North America. In 1675 he had been chosen umpire to settle a dispute between Edward Byllinge and John Fenwick (both Quakers) respecting their claims to a tract of land known as West Jersey. He decided in favour of Byllinge; but the latter, having become much embarrassed in his affairs, in order to satisfy his creditors gave up to them his interest in the territory. At the earnest solicitation of Byllinge, Penn was associated with the creditors as a joint trustee. Within the next two or three years several vessels came to West Jersey, with about eight hundred emigrants, of whom the greater number were Quakers. Through the influence of Penn there was adopted a very liberal constitution, among the provisions of which were the right of free worship and the right of the people (with only very slight restrictions) to legislate for themselves. There was to be no imprisonment for debt: the property of the debtor being given up to his creditors, he himself was to go free. Penn had inherited from his father a claim against the government of £16,000. In 1680 he obtained from the king, in payment of that claim, an extensive tract of land immediately west of the river Delaware and north of Maryland. In the patent given by the king the name "Pennsylvania," contrary to Penn's wishes, was applied to the territory. He had previously suggested *Sylvania*, on account of its being then a land of forests. Penn offered twenty guineas to one of the secretaries to have the name changed, but he was refused. He even applied to the king; "for," says he, "I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me." But the king said it should remain as it was, the *Penn* having been added in honour of the admiral. The patent conferred upon the people and governor a legislative power, so that no law could be made nor money raised without the people's consent, and they could pass what laws they pleased, provided they did not interfere with the allegiance which all the colonies owed to the crown. Aided by the counsels of Algernon Sidney and others, he drew up a masterly scheme of government, the wisdom of which has been amply vindicated by the experience of two hundred years. The constitution which Penn gave to his colony will compare advantageously not merely with the plan of government formed by Locke for Carolina, but with any of the systems of the wisest lawgivers that have ever lived. "To understand," says Dixon, "how much Penn was wiser than his age, . . . he must be measured not only against unlettered men like Fox, but against the highest types of learning and liberality which it afforded. Between John Locke and William Penn there is a gulf like that which separates the seventeenth and the nineteenth century. Locke never escaped from the thraldom of local ideas."

About the beginning of September, 1682, Penn set sail in the ship Welcome, and on the 27th of October cast anchor in Delaware Bay, off New Castle. He was received by the inhabitants of that town with the greatest enthusiasm. Soon after he proceeded to the site of Philadelphia, then covered for the most part with lofty trees. About the end of November, 1682, was held the famous treaty with the Indians, under a magnificent elm-tree, in what is now Kensington. Of this treaty, Voltaire says it was "the only league between the aborigines and the Christians which was never sworn to and never broken."

Referring the reader to other works for a more particular account of the early colony, we shall for the future confine ourselves chiefly to the personal history of Penn. In 1684, having committed the government to the provincial council, he embarked for England, leaving behind him in the colony a white population of about 7000 persons. He set sail on the 12th of August, and on the 6th of October landed in Sussex, within seven miles of his own house, after an absence from his family of rather more than two years. He soon after visited the king and the Duke of York, by both of whom, he says, he was received very graciously. The first use he made of his influence at court was to intercede for the persecuted Quakers, against whom the recent oppressive enactments were at that time enforced with a merciless rigour. Their conscientious scruples against swearing exposed them to peculiar hardships. When evil-disposed persons charged them with being disaffected to the government, they might in many instances have delivered themselves from the hands of their persecutors by simply taking the oath of allegiance and supremacy; but this their religious convictions would not permit them to do.

It is scarcely necessary here to do more than allude to the charges made by Macaulay against the character of Penn, as those charges have already been completely and unanswerably refuted,* and are now rejected by all candid and intelligent persons who have taken the trouble to give them a careful examination. But another accusation, scarcely less formidable, though somewhat vague, has found supporters among men of great intelligence and respectability,—namely, that the fact that

* For the correctness of this statement, we confidently appeal to all who have dispassionately and attentively read the evidence in the case. See, on this subject, DIXON'S "Life of Penn;" W. E. FORSTER'S "William Penn and Thomas Babington Macaulay," 1850; J. PAGET'S "New Examen," London, 1861; and the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Penn enjoyed such favour with James II., and that he continued at court after he had every opportunity of knowing the character of that monarch, proves him to have been either lax in principle or deficient in the firmness of true virtue. If this reasoning be correct, then we ought to applaud the conduct of the early Christian ascetics, who held that the best mode of preserving one's soul unspotted and preparing it for heaven, was to abandon all intercourse with a corrupt world. But the most virtuous and enlightened men of modern times have usually taught a very different doctrine,—that they who, without partaking of its sins, mingle with the world for the purpose of reforming it, are far more praiseworthy than those who, leaving it to its fate, seek shelter for their feeble virtue in inactivity and selfish seclusion. If it shall be clearly shown that while at court Penn was guilty of a single act inconsistent with the character of an honest man and a true lover of his country, we shall then be prepared to abandon his defence; but if the whole charge against him limits itself simply to this, that he had favour and influence with a corrupt and tyrannical monarch, when it is well known that he often exerted that influence successfully to restrain the injustice, or to soften the severity, of James, and when there is not a shadow of evidence that he ever, even in a solitary instance, exerted it for any unworthy purpose,—if this, we repeat, be the whole extent of the charge against him, we cannot but regard such an accusation as conferring on the accused the highest honour.

It should be remembered that Admiral Penn had made a dying request to the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) that he would be a friend and protector to his son. It is but just to say that James, who seems to have cherished the warmest regard for the admiral, not only never forgot his friend's request, but appears to have observed it with the most scrupulous fidelity. It was but natural that William Penn should be sincerely attached to a prince who had been his father's friend and was to him a generous and faithful guardian. He doubtless gave James far more credit for liberality and sincerity than he deserved. But his gratitude and affection towards a bigoted and, in some respects, an unscrupulous prince, appears never for a single moment to have warped him from the path of rectitude.

It would have been indeed wonderful if, in the violent party excitements of those times, his character had wholly escaped suspicion and calumny. But the various charges made against him are found, on examination, to be unsupported by a particle of real evidence. To have absented himself from court at that time, when it was in his power to do so much, not only for his persecuted brethren, but for all, of whatever name, who suffered from unjust laws or from the unjust suspicions of the government, would have been a most culpable abandonment of duty. Yet the fact that he did not thus absent himself has been the principal, if not the only, ground of all the charges which the envious or the misinformed have circulated against him. During the reign of Charles II., Penn obtained for himself and his friends many favours from his sovereign through the mediation of the Duke of York; but after the accession of James II. his influence at court became very great. He removed his residence to Holland House, at Kensington. "His influence with the king," says Dixon, "was well known, and *every man with a real grievance found in him a counsellor and a friend.*" "If any fault," says the same writer, in another place, "can be found with his conduct, it is that his charity was a little too universal, a little too indiscriminate." As his sympathies were chiefly with the liberal party, he had often occasion to intercede for mercy or indulgence to those who were regarded by the king as his most determined enemies. And, though he often failed in obtaining his request, he appears never to have omitted an opportunity of interceding when there was the slightest chance of success. He sometimes excited the violent anger of James by his zeal in behalf of the friends of liberty.* But nothing could deter him from exercising that influence with his sovereign which he believed Providence had given him for the most important ends,—the promotion of justice and mercy.

In 1686, chiefly through Penn's influence, a proclamation was issued by which more than twelve hundred imprisoned Quakers were set at liberty. Another proclamation in 1687 gave liberty of conscience to all, unrestricted by any tests or penalties. After the accession of William III., in 1688, Penn, having incurred suspicion on account of his intimacy with James, was tried before the royal council for treason; but, no evidence being found against him, he was discharged. He was subsequently tried for conspiracy, and was again honourably acquitted. In the early part of 1694 he lost his wife Gulielma; about two years after he married, as his second wife, Hannah Callowhill. In 1696 his eldest son, Springett Penn, died of consumption. He made in 1699 a second visit to America. But, learning not long after his arrival in the colony that there was a measure before the House of Lords for bringing all the proprietary governments under the crown, he returned to England in 1701. Happily, the obnoxious measure was soon after abandoned.

In consequence of the bad management and dishonesty of some of the agents to whom he had intrusted the care of his property, he sustained great losses, and became so involved as to be unable to pay the claims of his creditors. He preferred to go to prison rather than attempt to satisfy certain unjust and extortionate claims which the very agent who had mismanaged his affairs brought against him. By the intervention of some of his friends, a compromise was effected, and he was at length released. It was a great sorrow to him in his latter years that, although he had never spared himself or his means to promote the interests of his colony, when he desired of the colonial legislature a moderate loan to relieve him from his difficulties it was refused. Worn out at length with the incessant labours and cares of a life spent almost wholly in the service of others, he died, from the effects of paralysis, in 1718.

For a full account of William Penn's writings, and of those which relate to him, see Joseph Smith's "Catalogue of Friends' Books," vol. ii. pp. 282–326.

See W. Hepworth Dixon, "Biographical History of William Penn," 1851; S. Janney, "Life of William Penn," 1 vol. 8vo, 1852; T. Clarkson, "Life of William Penn," 2 vols. 8vo, 1813; J. Marsillac, "Vie de G. Penn," 2 vols., 1791; H. van Lil, "Leven, Gevoelens en Lotgevallen van W. Penn," 2 vols., 1826; Jacob Post, "Popular Memoir of W. Penn," 1850; M. L. Weems, "Life of W. Penn," 1829; W. A Teller, "Lebensbeschreibung des berühmten W. Penn," 1779; "Westminster Review" for October, 1850, (article "William Penn and Lord Macaulay:") "The Penn and Logan Correspondence," published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1870.

Pennafort. See Raymond de Peñafort.

Pen'nant, (Thomas,) an English naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, in Flintshire, in 1726. He published in 1761 the first volume of a large work on British Zoology, which was translated into Latin and German and often reprinted. A tour on the continent in 1765 procured for him the acquaintance of Buffon, Haller, and Pallas. In 1771 he published a "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," an enlarged edition of which appeared in 1781 as a "History of Quadrupeds." This work was described by Cuvier, about 1823, as "still indispensable." Among his other works are the "Genera of Birds," (1773, unfinished,) a "Second Tour in Scotland and a Voyage to the Hebrides," (2 vols., 1774–76,) and "Arctic Zoology," (3 vols., 1784–87,) which Cuvier commends as *précieux* to naturalists. Died in 1798.

See "The Literary Life of T. Pennant," by himself, 1793; Cuvier, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Monthly Review" for January and February, 1772, and September and October, 1801.

Pennecuik or **Pennicuick,** pen'ne-kūk', ? (Alexander,) a Scottish physician and writer on various subjects, born in 1652; died in 1722.

Pennefather, pĕn'fă-ther, ? (Sir John Lysaght,) a British general, born in 1800. He served with distinction as brigadier in India in 1843. In the Crimean war he commanded a brigade at the Alma, and a division at Inkerman, November, 1854. He died in 1872.

Pen'nell, (Henry Cholmondely—chŭm'le,) an English author, born in 1836. He was early placed in the civil service, and became a fisheries inspector, and in 1875 was sent out to Egypt as chief of the department of internal commerce. His poetical and literary works

* For a curious instance of this kind, see Dixon's "Life of Penn," pp. 239–40.

include "Puck on Pegasus," (1861,) "Crescent," (1866,) "Modern Babylon," (1873,) "The Muses of Mayfair," (1874,) "Pegasus Resaddled," (1877,) etc. He also wrote "The Angler-Naturalist," (1864,) "Book of the Pike," (1866,) "Fishing Gossip, (1867,) "Modern Practical Angler," (1873,) and other works.

Pennethorne, pĕn'thorn, ? (JAMES,) an English architect, born at Worcester in 1801, was a pupil of Nash and Pugin. He designed many public buildings of London, among which are the Museum of Practical Geology, the General Record Repository, and an addition to Somerset House. He was appointed, several years since, architect and surveyor of her Majesty's parks, palaces, etc. Died in 1871.

Pennethorne, (JOHN,) a younger brother of the preceding. He studied the principles of Grecian architecture at Athens, and wrote a small work on "The Elements and Mathematical Principles of the Greek Architects" (1844.)

Penney, (WILLIAM.) See KINLOCH.

Penni, pen'nee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian painter, surnamed IL FATTORE, ("the Steward,") was born at Florence in 1488. He was in his youth the steward of Raphael, who was his friend. He aided Raphael in painting the cartoons of the Vatican, and, after the death of his master, he and Giulio Romano finished a "Coronation of the Virgin," designed by Raphael. He excelled in landscapes. Died at Naples in 1528.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters:" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Penni, (LUCA,) a painter and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1500. He worked for Henry VIII. in England, and with Il Rosso in Paris.

Pennington. See PENINGTON.

Pen'ning-ton, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1797. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1837, and re-elected four or five times between that year and 1843. He became a member of Congress in December, 1859, and, after a long contest, was elected Speaker of the House by the Republicans in February, 1860. Died in February, 1862.

Pen'nỹ, (EDWARD,) an English portrait-painter, born in Cheshire in 1714. He was a professor in the Royal Academy. Died in 1791.

Pen'rose, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Berkshire in 1743. He was successively curate of Newbury and rector of Beckington. Died in 1779. His poems were published in 1781.

Pen-rud'dock, (JOHN.) COLONEL, an English royalist, was one of the leaders of an insurrection against Cromwell in 1655. He was beheaded in the same year.

Pen'rỹ, Pen'rĭ, or **Ap Hen'rỹ**, (JOHN,) a Welsh religionist, called MARTIN MAR-PRELATE, was born in 1559. According to Anthony Wood, he became a Brownist or Anabaptist, and wrote against the Anglican Church a tract entitled "Martin Mar-Prelate." He was unjustly condemned for sedition or felony, and executed, in 1593.

See "John Penry, the Pilgrim Martyr," by J. WADDINGTON 1854

Penthée. See PENTHEUS.

Penthésilée. See PENTHESILEIA.

Pen-thę-sĭ-lē'ĭą or **Pen-thę-sĭ-le'ą**, [Gr. Πενθεσίλεια; Fr. PENTHÉSILÉE, pôN'tā'ze'lā',] the queen of the Amazons. According to some traditions, she fought against the Greeks at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Achilles, who admired too late her beauty and valour and lamented her fate.

Pen'theŭs, [Gr. Πενθεύς; Fr. PENTHÉE, pôN'tā',] a mythical person, said to be a son of Echion, and King of Thebes. He was killed by his mother and other women because he opposed the worship of Bacchus and ascended a tree to witness furtively their revels and orgies.

Penthièvre, de, dęh pôN'te'ą̊vr', (LOUIS JEAN MARIE DE BOURBON,) DUC, a French nobleman, born in 1725, was a son of the Count of Toulouse. He served as general at Fontenoy, (1745.) He was noted for his liberality or benevolence. His daughter was the mother of King Louis Philippe. Died in 1793.

Penzance, pen-zănss', (JAMES PLAISTED **Wilde**,) LORD, an English judge, a brother of Lord Truro, was born in London, July 12, 1816. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as A.B. in 1838. In 1839 he was called to the bar in the Inner Temple, was made a Queen's counsel in 1855, and was knighted in 1880. He was judge of the court of probate and divorce, 1863–72, was ennobled and made Baron Penzance in 1869, and in 1875 was appointed judge of the public worship regulation court and of the provincial (ecclesiastical) courts.

Penzel, pĕnt'sęl, (ABRAHAM JACOB,) a German philologist, born near Dessau in 1749, was professor of poetry at Laybach. He translated Strabo's "Geography" into German, (1777,) and wrote several treatises. Died in 1819.

Peon y Contreras, pā-ōn' ē kon-trā'rās, (JOSÉ,) a Mexican poet, born in Merida, Yucatan, in January, 1843. He became a physician, and acquired national fame as an alienist. His dramas are numerous, and some, like "Hasta el Cielo" and "La Hija del Rey," are very popular. His "Romances históricos mejicanos" are marked by rich fancy and brilliant diction.

Pepagomenus. See DEMETRIUS PEPAGOMENUS.

Pepe, pā'pā, (FLORESTAN,) a Neapolitan general, born at Squillace in 1780, entered the French service about 1806, served in Spain and Russia, and received the rank of lieutenant-general from Murat in 1815. Died at Naples in 1851.

Pepe, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian officer, cousin of the preceding, was born in 1781. He served in the French army during the empire. About 1822 he fought a duel at Florence with Lamartine, who had offended him by some verses which Pepe regarded as injurious to the Italian people. Died in 1849.

Pepe, (GUGLIELMO,) a general, born in 1783, was a brother of Florestan, noticed above. He joined the French party in 1799, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1813. In 1820 he was chosen commander-in-chief by the insurgents who rose against the King of Naples. His army was defeated or dispersed by the Austrians in 1821, and he escaped to England. In 1848 King Ferdinand, constrained by public opinion, gave him command of an army sent to aid the people of Lombardy. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions and Wars of Italy in 1847–49," (1850.) Died in 1855.

Pepin. See PEPYN, (MARTIN.)

Pepin, pĕp'in or pip'in, [Fr. pron. pęh-pĂN',] a son of Louis le Débonnaire, was born about 802 A.D., and was made King of Aquitania about 817. He joined his brothers Lothaire and Louis in a revolt against his father in 830. He died in 838 A.D., leaving a son Pepin, who contested the succession with Charles the Bald and was defeated.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pepin, King of Italy, a son of Charlemagne, was born in 776 A.D., and crowned by the pope in 781. He died in 810, leaving a son Bernard.

Pepin, pęh-pĂN', (ALPHONSE,) a French historical and political writer, born in Paris. Among his works is "Two Years of Rule," ("Deux Ans de Règne," 1830–32.) Died in 1842.

Pepin le Bref, pęh-pĂN' lęh brĕf, King of the Franks, was a son of Charles Martel, at whose death he obtained Neustria and Burgundy. Having propitiated the favour of the pope, he confined the nominal king, Childeric III., in a monastery in 751 A.D., and usurped the throne. He assisted the pope in a war against the Lombards, and waged war with success against the Saxons. He died in 768 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charlemagne.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pepin le Gros, pęh-pĂN' lęh gro, or **Pepin d'Héristal**, (dą̊'rès'tăl',) an ambitious French nobleman, became Duke of Austrasia in the reign of Dagobert II. About 680 A.D. he assumed royal power as mayor of the palace, and defeated Thierri III., King of Neustria. He permitted Thierri to retain the title of king, and the latter was the first of a succession of *rois fainéants*, ("do-nothing kings.") Pepin died in 714 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles Martel.

Pepoli, pā'po-lee or pĕp'o-lee, (ALESSANDRO ERCOLE,)

an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1757. He published a number of dramas, or dramatic essays, entitled "Efforts of Italy," ("Tentativi dell'Italia," 6 vols., 1788.) Died in 1796.

Pepoli, (CARLO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1801. He was exiled for political reasons, and was professor of Italian literature in the London University from 1839 to 1848. He composed for Bellini the words of "I Puritani," an opera, and wrote other works, in prose and verse.

Pepoli, (GIOACCHINO NAPOLEONE,) MARQUIS OF, an Italian statesman, born at Bologna, November 6, 1825. His mother was a daughter of Murat, and of Caroline, sister of Napoleon I. Pepoli in 1844 married his cousin Frederica Wilhelmina, Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was a Liberal member of the papal government, and in 1864 his influence with his relatives the Hohenzollerns and the Bonapartes did much to smooth over the difficulties which beset the new Italian kingdom. Died March 26, 1881.

Pep'per, (GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born at Ware, Massachusetts, February 5, 1833, graduated at Amherst College in 1857, and at the Newton Theological School in 1860, held a Baptist pastorate, 1860–65, was professor of church history at Newton, 1865–67, professor of theology at the Crozer Seminary, 1868–82, and in 1882 was appointed president of Colby University, in Maine. His principal work is "Outlines of Theology."

Pepper, (WILLIAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, son of a distinguished physician of the same name. He graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and in medicine in 1864. In 1876 he became a professor of clinical medicine in the same institution. In 1880 he was made provost of the University. He has contributed largely to professional literature, his best-known works being the treatise on "Diseases of Children," prepared by him in conjunction with the late Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, and an extended report on the mineral springs of the United States.

Pep'per-ell, (Sir WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Maine in 1696, commanded at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. He was made a baronet for his services, and in 1759 was appointed lieutenant-general. Died in 1759.

See PARSONS, "Life of Sir W. Pepperell," 1856.

Pepusch, pā'pŏŏsh, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German musical composer and writer, born at Berlin in 1667. He settled in England about 1700, and received from the University of Oxford the degree of doctor in music. He was also chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His "Treatise on Harmony" (1731) still enjoys a high reputation. Died in 1752.

Pepyn, pā-pĭn', sometimes written **Pepin**, (MARTIN,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1570. He worked at Rome for some years, and painted religious subjects. His works are highly praised. Died at Rome in 1641.

Pepys, (CHARLES C.) See COTTENHAM.

Pepys, pēps, (Lady CHARLOTTE MARIA,) a daughter of Lord-Chancellor Cottenham, is the author of "Quiet Moments," "Female Influence," and other works.

Pepys, (SAMUEL,) an English gentleman, gossip, and connoisseur, celebrated as the writer of a diary, was born in 1632, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed clerk of the acts of the navy in 1660, and retained this important position until 1673. His official duties brought him into the favourable notice of the Duke of York, who was lord high admiral. He was secretary to the admiralty for about four years, ending at the revolution, (1688.) In 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. He was well versed in naval affairs, and was a connoisseur in the fine arts. His reputation is founded on his "Memoirs, comprising a Diary from 1659 to 1669," which was published in 1825. Died in 1703.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1825, and October, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1849.

Pepys, (WILLIAM HASELDINE,) F.R.S., an English chemist and philosopher, born in London in 1775. He was one of the founders of the Askesian Society, and an active member of the London Institution and of the Geological Society. His skill in the construction of chemical apparatus contributed to the progress of science. He was associated with William Allen in successful researches on respiration, and was a friend of Sir Humphry Davy. Died in 1856.

Peranda, pā-rän'dā, (SANTO,) a Venetian painter, born at Venice in 1566, was a pupil of Jacopo Palma. He learned to design correctly at Rome, and painted many good portraits. Among his best works are "The Children of Niobe," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1638.

Perard-Castel, pĕh'rȧr' kȧs'tĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French canonist, born at Vire in 1647; died in 1687.

Perau, pĕh-rō', (GABRIEL LOUIS CALABRE,) a French biographer and editor, born in Paris in 1700. He edited the works of Bossuet, (20 vols., 1743–53,) and continued the "Lives of Illustrious Men of France," begun by D'Auvigny, to which Perau added thirteen volumes, (1754–60.) Died in 1767.

Perceval. See CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL.

Per'ce-val, (JOHN,) Earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, Yorkshire, in 1683. He was one of the principal founders of a colony planted in Georgia about 1732. He wrote several small works. Died in 1748.

Perceval, (JOHN,) second Earl of Egmont, a son of the preceding, was born in 1711. He entered the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, in 1762, and was first lord of the admiralty from 1763 to 1766. He wrote a successful pamphlet named "Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts." Died in 1770.

Perceval, (SPENCER,) a minister of state, born in London in 1762, was a son of the preceding. He studied law, and practised with success on the Midland circuit. Having been returned to Parliament in 1796, he became a supporter of Mr. Pitt, and an able speaker. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1801, and attorney-general in 1802. At the death of Pitt (1806) he went out of office. He became chancellor of the exchequer in 1807, and first lord of the treasury (prime minister) at the death of the Duke of Portland, (1809.) He opposed reform and liberal measures, and pursued the foreign policy of Pitt. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was assassinated with a pistol in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham, a merchant, who had resolved to kill some member of the ministry because they had rejected or neglected a private claim which he had preferred.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. i. chap. xviii.; CHARLES V. WILLIAMS, "Life of the Right Hon. S. Perceval," 1812; HENRI DE LASALLE, "Essai biographique sur M. Perceval," 1812.

Perché, pĕR'shā', (NAPOLEON JOSEPH,) D.D., an archbishop, born at Angers, in France, January 10, 1805, became a Catholic priest, and removed in 1837 to the United States. In 1870 he was consecrated Bishop of Abdera, and coadjutor to the Archbishop of New Orleans, and in the same year succeeded as archbishop. Died December 26, 1883.

Percheron, pĕRsh'rôN', (ACHILLE REMY,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1797. He published several works on entomology. Died June 3, 1869.

Percier, pĕR'se-ā', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French architect, born in 1764, in Paris, was a pupil of Gisors. At the age of twenty-two he gained a prize, which enabled him to pursue his studies at Rome. He formed a friendship with the architect Fontaine, with whom he was constantly associated in his professional labours until his death. They were employed by Bonaparte to restore and complete the palaces of the Tuileries and the Louvre. Among their works are the triumphal arch of the Carrousel, and the northern wing of the court of the Tuileries. By their skill and taste in design they produced in their art a reformation similar to that which David effected in painting. They published some excellent works, among which is "The Palaces, Mansions, and other Modern Edifices designed at Rome," (1798.) (See FONTAINE, PIERRE FRANÇOIS.) Percier died in 1838.

Per'cĭ-val, (JAMES GATES,) an eminent American poet and scholar, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1795.

He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and, having subsequently studied medicine, took the degree of M.D. in 1823. He published in 1822 his "Prometheus," a poem in the Spenserian stanza, also two volumes of miscellaneous poetry and prose. He was appointed in 1824 professor of chemistry in the Military Academy at West Point. In 1827 he was employed by Dr. Webster to revise the manuscript of his large Dictionary, and in 1835 was appointed conjointly with Professor C. U. Shepard to make a geological survey of Connecticut, a report of which he published in 1842. He brought out in 1843 "The Dream of a Day, and other Poems." He was appointed in 1854 State Geologist of Wisconsin; but while preparing his second report his health declined, and he died in May, 1856. He had published in 1833 an excellent translation of Malte-Brun's "Geography."

See "Life and Letters of James G. Percival," by J. H. WARD, 1860; "North American Review" for January, 1822, (by EDWARD EVERETT,) April, 1826, and July, 1860.

Pẹr'cī-vạl, (THOMAS,) a popular English medical and moral writer, born at Warrington in 1740. He settled in 1767 at Manchester, where he practised with success, and founded the "Manchester Philosophical Society" about 1780. He wrote, besides other works, "Essays, Medical and Experimental," (3 vols., 1767–78,) "A Father's Instructions, consisting of Moral Tales," etc., (1788,) and "Medical Ethics," (1803.) He was a dissenter from the Anglican Church. Died in 1804.

See "Life of T. Percival," by his son, prefixed to his works, 1807.

Percy. See NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pẹr'cў, the name of an ancient and noble English family, descended from William de Percy, who, in the reign of William the Conqueror, possessed several manors in the counties of Lincoln and York. He was probably a Norman. In the reign of Edward I. a HENRY DE PERCY acquired Alnwick and other estates in Northumberland. Another HENRY DE PERCY, in the reign of Edward III., married Mary Plantagenet, a great-granddaughter of King Henry III., and had two sons, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and Thomas, Earl of Worcester. HENRY PERCY, surnamed HOTSPUR, a son of Henry last named, rebelled against Henry IV., and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, (1403.) A son of Hotspur was restored to the earldom, fought for the house of Lancaster, and fell at Saint Alban's, in 1455, leaving several sons, who were killed in the war of the Roses. In the reign of Elizabeth a Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was executed for rebellion, (1572.)

Percy, pĕr'sē', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, an eminent French surgeon, born in Franche-Comté in 1754. He became about 1792 surgeon-in-chief of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and organized in concert with Larrey a *corps mobile* of surgeons with ambulances. Attached to the grand army, he served in all the campaigns of the empire, except those of Russia and Saxony. He was professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and wrote several able treatises on surgery. Died in 1825.

See A. F. SILVESTRE, "Notice biographique sur Percy," 1825; "Histoire de la Vie de Percy," by his nephew LAURENT, 1827; "Biographie Médicale."

Percy, (THOMAS,) an Englishman of noble family, was one of the leading conspirators in the famous Gunpowder Plot, (1604–05.) He was executed in the early part of 1606.

Percy, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar and writer, was born in Shropshire in 1728. He became vicar of Easton Maudit in 1756, chaplain to the king in 1769, Dean of Carlisle in 1778, and Bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1782. His reputation is founded on an interesting work, entitled "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," (1765,) which has enjoyed a great popularity. He translated from the French Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," (1770.) Among his works are a "Key to the New Testament," (1765,) and "The Hermit of Warkworth," a poem, (1770.) Died in 1811. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson.

Perczel, pĕrt'sẹl, (MORICZ,) a distinguished Hungarian general, born at Tolna in 1814. He gained several victories over the Austrians in 1848, but after the defeat of Temesvár he took refuge in Turkey, and afterwards settled in the island of Jersey. In 1867 he returned to Hungary and became a member of Parliament at Vienna.

Pẹr-dic'cas [Gr. Περδίκκας] **I.,** King of Macedon, was, according to Herodotus, the founder of the Macedonian monarchy. He is supposed to have lived about 750 B.C.

Perdiccas II., King of Macedon, was the son and successor of Alexander I. He waged war against the Athenians. Died about 413 B.C.

Perdiccas III., a son of Amyntas II. of Macedon, began to reign about 364 B.C. He was killed in battle against the Illyrians in 359, and was succeeded by his brother, Philip II.

Perdiccas, [Gr. Περδίκκας,] a prominent Macedonian general, who commanded a division of the army of Alexander the Great in his invasion of Asia, was a son of Orontes. It is reported that Alexander, on his deathbed, gave his royal signet to Perdiccas, as if to designate him for the office of regent. Having obtained command of the household troops who guarded the young king, he exercised the power of regent, or chief minister, and, to secure the succession of Roxana's son, put her rival Statira to death. He also put to death his rival Meleager. He failed in a matrimonial intrigue in relation to Cleopatra, a sister of Alexander, and became the enemy of Antigonus and Antipater, who formed with Ptolemy a coalition against him. Perdiccas found an able adherent or ally in Eumenes, (who opposed Antipater and Antigonus in Asia Minor,) and marched against Ptolemy in Egypt. He met with a reverse near the Nile, and was killed by his mutinous soldiers, in 321 B.C., leaving the reputation of a crafty, cruel, and ambitious man.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis:" JUSTIN, books xii. and xiii.; DROYSEN, "Geschichte Alexanders."

Pẹr'dix, [Gr. Πέρδιξ,] a nephew, or, as some say, a sister, of Dædalus, was regarded as the inventor of the saw, the compasses, and other implements. According to the fable, Perdix was changed into a partridge.

Pereda, de, dā pā-rā'dā, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1599. He painted history and genre with success, and was patronized by the Duke of Olivarez. He excelled in colouring. Among his works is a picture of "Human Vanity." Died in 1669.

Péréfixe, de, dẹh pā'rā'fĕks', (HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT,) a French historian, born at Beaumont in 1605. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. in 1642, succeeded Balzac in the French Academy in 1654, and wrote a "History of Henry IV.," (1661,) which, says M. Weiss, will assure him a durable reputation. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1662, and required the Port-Royalists to subscribe the formulary of Pope Alexander VII. Died in December, 1670, or January, 1671.

See "Gallia Christiana," tome vii.

Peregrino (or **Peregrini**) **da Cesena,** pā-rā-grĕe'no (or pā-rā-grĕe'nee) dā chā-sā'nā, a celebrated Italian engraver and worker in niello, flourished about 1500 or 1520. Little is known of his life. Nagler gives a list of many prints ascribed to him.

Pĕr-ę-grī'nus Pro'te-us, a Greek Cynic philosopher, notorious for his vices and licentious life, was born at Parium, on the Hellespont, and lived in the reign of the Antonines. He committed suicide by fire at the Olympic games, in 165 A.D.

See "De Morte Peregrini," by LUCIAN, (who witnessed his death.)

Pereira, pā-rā'e-rā, (BARTHOLOMEU,) a Portuguese epic poet, flourished about 1640, and wrote "Paciecis."

Pereira, pā-rā'e-rā, (GOMEZ,) a Spanish physician and writer, who lived about 1570.

Pereira, [Fr. PEREIRE, pẹh-rĀR',] (JACOB RODRIGUEZ,) a Spaniard, born in Estremadura in 1715, is called the first instructor of deaf-mutes. He removed to Bordeaux about 1742, and exhibited a pupil before the king, who granted him a pension in 1751. Died in 1780.

Pereira, pe-ree'rạ or pạ-rā'rạ, (JONATHAN,) an English physician and pharmacologist, born in London in 1804. He published an excellent work entitled "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (2 vols., 1839,) regarded as the most comprehensive and complete treatise on materia medica in the English language, and a treatise "On Food and Diet," (1842,) which is highly commended. In 1846 he was appointed assistant

physician to the London Hospital. He became full physician to the same hospital in 1851. Died in 1853.

Pereira, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese sculptor of high reputation, was born in 1614. He worked in Spain, and died at Madrid in 1667.

Pereira or **Pereyra,** (NUÑO ALVAREZ or NUÑEZ ALVAREZ,) a general and statesman, called 'the Portuguese Cid," was born in 1360. He gained victories over the Spaniards. Died in 1431.

See A. DE ESCOBAR, "Heroe Portuguez. Vida del Señor N. A. Pereyra," 1670: DA COSTA, "De Vita et Rebus gestis N. A. Pereiræ," 1723.

Pereira de Figueiredo, pȧ-rā′e-rȧ dȧ fe-gȧ-e-rā′do, (ANTONIO,) a learned Portuguese writer, born at Macao in 1725. He was an opponent of the Jesuits, and he wrote an able work against the temporal power of the pope, entitled "Theological Essays," ("Tentativa Theologica," 1766.) He published a Latin Grammar, (1752,) a Portuguese version of the Bible, (23 vols., 1778–90,) and other works. Died at Lisbon in 1797.

Pereire. See PEREIRA, (JACOB RODRIGUEZ.)

Pereire, pẹh-rȧr′, (ÉMILE and ISAAC,) French financiers, grandsons of Jacob Rodriguez, noticed above, were born at Bordeaux in 1800 and 1806 respectively. They gained distinction as originators of the railway from Paris to Saint-Germain in 1835, and other railroads. They were the chief founders of the Crédit Mobilier, a joint-stock company, with a capital of sixty million francs, which was established in 1852. EMILE died January 6, 1875, and ISAAC died July 12, 1880.

Perelle, pẹh-rȇl′, (GABRIEL,) a French designer and etcher, born at Vernon-sur-Seine; died in 1675. His sons, NICOLAS and ADAM, were engravers.

Perenna. See ANNA PERENNA.

Pérès, pȧ′rȇs′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur,* who wrote a curious work, entitled "How Napoleon never Existed," etc., ("Comme quoi Napoléon n'a jamais existé, ou grand Erratum," etc., 1817, often reprinted.) Died in 1840.

Pereyra, pȧ-rā′e-rȧ, (DIOGO,) a skilful Portuguese landscape-painter, was born about 1570. His favourite subjects were the "Burning of Troy," and the "Combustion of Sodom." Died in 1640.

Pereyra, (MANOEL, and NUÑO ALVAREZ.) See PEREIRA.

Perez, pā′rȇth or pee′rẹz, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish courtier, born about 1540, was a son of Gonzalo Perez, who was secretary of state under Charles V. and Philip II. He succeeded his father in 1567, and obtained the confidence and favour of the king, who used him as his instrument in the assassination of Escovedo, the intriguing secretary of Don John of Austria, (1578.) Soon after this event, Perez and the princess Eboli were arrested by order of Philip, who, it appears, induced Perez to give up all the papers which would implicate him in the death of Escovedo. Subjected to the rack, Perez confessed his own share in that crime, and accused the king of complicity in it. About 1590 he escaped from prison, and sought refuge at Saragossa, the citizens of which rose in arms to protect him and assert their own civil rights. He escaped to France, published an account of his sufferings, (1594,) and received a pension from Henry IV. Died at Paris in 1611, or, as others say, 1616.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.;" ANTONIO PEREZ, "Memorial y Relaciones," 1598; S. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO, "Antonio Perez," Madrid, 1841; MIGNET, "Antonio Perez et Philippe II," 1845; MOTLEY, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1867.

Perez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, who lived about 1550, was one of the three founders of the Academy of Seville.

Perez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Alfaro, on the Ebro, in 1583. He became professor of civil law at Louvain in 1628, and wrote several works. Died at Louvain in 1672.

Perez, pā′redz, (DAVIDE,) a composer, of Spanish origin, born at Naples in 1711. He composed several popular operas, among which is "Semiramide." Died in 1778.

Perez, pā′rȇs, (Don JOSÉ JOAQUIN,) an able Chilian statesman, born at Santiago de Chili in 1801. He was chosen a deputy to Congress in 1833, and was appointed minister of finance in 1844. In 1849 he became foreign minister. He was afterwards a senator, and held other high offices. In the summer of 1861 he was elected president for five years, and in 1866 he was re-elected.

Perez, [Lat. PETRE′IUS,] (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo in 1512, wrote an admired Latin poem named "Magdalena," (1552,) and other works. Died in 1545.

Perez de Pineda, pā′rȇth dȧ pe-nā′dȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a painter, born at Seville, was one of the best pupils of Murillo. Died about 1682.

Perez Galdos, pā′rȇth gȧl′dȯs, (BENITO,) a Spanish novelist, born at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, in 1845. Among his many and very successful romances are "La Fontana de Oro," (1871,) "Bailén," (1873–75,) "Cadiz," (1874,) "Doña Perfecta," "Gloria," "Marinela," "La Familia de Leone Roch," etc. Perez Galdos, after his first literary successes, removed to Madrid, and soon took rank as one of the best of Spanish novelists.

Perfetti, pẽr-fet′tee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian improvisator, born at Sienna in 1681. He exercised in public his talent of extempore versification on all subjects. He is said to have been the best improvisator of Italy in his time. Died in 1747.

Pergamini, pẽr-gȧ-mee′nee, (JACOPO,) an Italian writer, born at Fossombrone, lived about 1600. He published a good "Treatise on Grammar," (1602.)

Pergola, della, del′lȧ pẽr′go-lȧ, (ANGELO,) an able Italian general, born near the line between Tuscany and the Romagna. He served the Duke of Milan against the Florentines. Died in 1427.

Pergolese. See PERGOLESI.

Pergolesi, pẽr-go-lȧ′see, or **Pergolese,** pẽr-go-lā′sȧ, [Fr. PERGOLÈSE, pẽr′go′lȧz′,] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Jesi about 1708, (some say in 1704.) He studied at Naples under Gaetano Greco and Durante. In 1731 he produced a dramatic work called "The Servant Mistress," ("La Serva Padrona,") which was warmly applauded. He devoted himself chiefly to sacred music. Among his works is a celebrated and pathetic "Stabat Mater," for two voices, "Dixit Dominus," a motet, and "Salve Regina," a motet. His death is variously dated 1736, 1737, and 1739.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" C. BLASIS, "Biografia di Pergolese;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peri, pā′ree, (GIACOMO,) an Italian composer, born at Florence in the latter half of the sixteenth century He composed the music of "Dafne," (1594,) and "The Death of Eurydice," lyrical dramas. He entered the service of the Duke of Ferrara in 1601.

Pẽr-ĭ-an′dẹr, [Gr. *Περίανδρος;* Fr. PÉRIANDRE, pȧ′re′ȯNdR′,] tyrant of Corinth, began to reign about 625 B.C. He is usually reckoned among the Seven Sages of Greece,—probably on account of his skill and success in kingcraft. His rule was at first mild, but became severe and arbitrary. It is reported that he consulted the tyrant of Miletus in relation to the best mode of maintaining his power, and that that tyrant answered by cutting off the tallest ears in a field of corn. Periander followed this advice by depressing the noble and rich. Died about 585 B.C.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" ARISTOTLE, "Politica;" SCHUBERT, "Periander von Korinth," 1765.

Periander, pȧ-re-ȧn′dẹr, (GILLES,) a Latin poet, born at Brussels about 1545, wrote the "Mirror of the Owl," ("Noctuæ Speculum," 1567.)

Périandre. See PERIANDER.

Péricaud, pā′re′kō′, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French antiquary and biographer, born at Lyons in 1782. He published works on the antiquities of Lyons, and wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." In 1827 he was made keeper of the library of Lyons. Died in 1867.

Pẽr′ĭ-clēs, [Gr. *Περικλῆς;* Ger. PERIKLES, pā′re-klēs,] an illustrious Athenian statesman, and one of the greatest orators that ever lived, was a son of Xanthippus, who defeated the Persians at Mycale. His mother, Agariste, was a niece of Clisthenes. He studied various arts and sciences under Damon the musician, Zeno of Elea, and Anaxagoras. "The philosopher," says Plutarch, "who gave him that force and sublimity of sentiment superior

to all the demagogues, who formed him to that admirable dignity of manners, was Anaxagoras." He kept himself aloof from public affairs for some years after he had arrived at manhood. About 470 B.C. he began his public career as the leader of the democratic party, and, lest he should make himself too cheap among the people, reserved himself for great occasions. He had a graceful figure, a sweet voice, and complete self-command. "Adorning his orations with the rich colours of philosophy," says Plutarch, "adding the loftiness of imagination and all-commanding energy with which philosophy supplied him, to his native powers of genius, and using whatever he found to his purpose in the study of nature, he far excelled all other orators."

He gained popularity by a law that the people should enjoy theatrical amusements at the public expense, and deprived the Areopagus of the judicial power which rendered it a dangerous engine of the aristocracy, (461 B.C.) About this date he used his influence to procure the ostracism of Cimon, the leader of the conservative or aristocratic party. Pericles displayed courage at the battle of Tanagra, in 457, and proposed the decree that Cimon should be recalled from exile. After the death of Cimon and the ostracism of Thucydides, (444 B.C.,) Pericles directed the government with undisputed supremacy. "He became sole master of Athens," says Plutarch; "he kept the public good in his eye, and pursued the strait path of honour." He commanded in the Samian war, which ended in the conquest of Samos in 440 B.C., and extended the influence of Athens by planting colonies at Chalcis, Sinope, Thurii, and other places. He expended the public money profusely in the erection of magnificent temples and monuments, which have never been equalled as models of art and taste. Under his auspices the Parthenon was built and was adorned with the sculptures of Phidias. The age of Pericles was the most brilliant period of Grecian art and dramatic literature. He silenced those who murmured at his extravagance in building, by an offer to pay the expense out of his own purse on condition that his name alone should be inscribed on the new edifices.

The foreign policy of Pericles was not less far-sighted than his internal policy. He constantly opposed the ambitious schemes of foreign conquest which the Athenians were prone to entertain, and took effectual measures to render the maritime power of Athens superior to that of any other state. The long walls which connected Athens with the sea, and protected it from the attack of an army by land, formed an important part of his foreign policy, continuing on a gigantic scale the plans of Themistocles. This measure excited great alarm among the Spartans and their allies. Under his administration Athens became an imperial state, with an extensive list of allies, partly free and partly tributary, and attained the maximum of her power. To subvert this power, the Spartans organized a league and involved all Greece in the great Peloponnesian war, which began in 431 B.C. The movable property of the Athenians was conveyed within the walls of the capital, and, while the enemy ravaged Attica, the fleet of Pericles made reprisals on the coast of the Peloponnesus.

At the end of the first campaign, Pericles pronounced a long and inimitable funeral oration on those who had fallen in battle. "The eleven chapters of Thucydides which comprise this funeral speech," says Grote, "are among the most memorable relics of antiquity, considering that under the language and arrangement of the historian . . . we possess the substance and thoughts of the illustrious statesman. . . . After a few words on the magnitude of the empire, and on the glorious efforts as well as endurance whereby their forefathers and they had acquired it, Pericles proceeds to sketch the plan of life, the constitution, and the manners under which such achievements were brought about." (Chap. xlviii.)

In the second year of the war a great plague raged at Athens. The people became so demoralized that they deprived Pericles of command and punished him with a fine. He had recovered his influence a short time when he died, in the autumn of 429 B.C. "As a military commander," says Grote, "though noway deficient in personal courage, he rarely courted distinction, and was principally famous for his care of the lives of the citizens. His private habits were sober and recluse, . . . while the tenderest domestic attachment bound him to the engaging and cultivated Aspasia." (See ASPASIA.) To use the language of a writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "he wielded the powers of his majestic intelligence and the stores of his spacious imagination with consummate ease and mastery."

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" THUCYDIDES, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece," chaps. xlv., xlvi., xlvii., xlviii., and xlix.; KUFFNER, "Perikles der Olympier; biographische Darstellung," 2 vols., 1809; CLARISSE, "Vita Periclis," Utrecht, 1835; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" F. VON RAUMER, "Perikles und Aspasia," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pe-ric'lȳ-tus, a Greek sculptor, of whom little is known, lived probably about 420 B.C. He is mentioned by Pausanias as a pupil of Polycletus.

Périer. See PERRIER.

Périer, pā're-ā', (AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT,) a *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1811, was a son of Casimir, noticed below. He was elected a deputy in 1846, and sat in the Legislative Assembly of 1849. He voted with the majority, and protested against the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. He wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on finance, etc. Died June 6, 1876.

Périer, (CASIMIR,) a French minister of state, was born at Grenoble in 1777. He became about 1800 a partner of his brother Scipion in a banking-house, (in Paris,) which engaged in large industrial enterprises and was prosperous. In 1817 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. He gave an active support to the popular cause in the revolution of 1830, and succeeded Lafitte as prime minister (president of the council) on the 13th of March, 1831. He intervened with an army to aid the revolted Belgians, but resisted the popular pressure which would have involved France in a war against the allied powers for the liberty of the Poles. Died, of cholera, in May, 1832.

See LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July and August, 1838.

Périer, (JACQUES CONSTANTIN,) a French mechanician and constructor of steam-engines, was born in Paris in 1742; died in 1818.

Periers, des. See DESPERIERS.

Périès, pā're'ĕs', (JEAN VINCENT,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1785. He produced a translation of the complete works of Machiavel, (12 vols., 1823–26,) which is commended. He wrote many notices of artists for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1829.

Pérignon, pā'rĕn'yôN', (ALEXIS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1806. He gained a medal of the first class in 1844.

Pérignon, (PIERRE,) a French monk, born at Saint-Menehould about 1640. He was procureur of the abbey of Hautvilliers, and is said to have rendered a great service to Champagne by perfecting the quality of its wine. He wrote a treatise on the culture of the grape and the fabrication of wine. Died in 1715.

Pérignon, de, dĕ pā'rĕn'yôN', (DOMINIQUE CATHERINE,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Toulouse in 1754. He became a general of division in 1793, succeeded Dugommier as general-in-chief of the army in Spain, and gained a victory at Escola in November, 1794. He negotiated a treaty of alliance with Spain at Madrid in 1796. In 1804 he became a marshal of France. Died in 1818.

Périgord. See TALLEYRAND.

Perikles. See PERICLES.

Périn, pā'rĂN', (HENRI CHARLES XAVIER,) a Belgian economist, born at Mons in 1815, wrote "On Riches in Christian Societies," (1861,) "The Laws of Christian Society," (1875,) and "Christian Socialism," (1879.)

Périn, pā'rĂN', (LIÉ LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born at Rheims in 1753, excelled in miniatures. Died in 1817.

Périn, (RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1774. He wrote dramas, biographies, and other works. He published "The Thoughts and Maxims of Rousseau," (1820,) and "The Thoughts and Maxims of Voltaire," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1858.

Peringskiöld, pĭĭ'rings-chöld', (JOHAN,) a Swedish

antiquary, born at Strengnäs in 1654. His original name was PERINGER. He published "Monuments of Upland," ("Monumenta Uplandica," 2 vols., 1710–19,) and other works, of some value. Died in 1720.

Perino del Vaga, pâ-ree'no dĕl vä'gâ, written also **Pierino** (pe-à-ree'no) **del Vaga**, an Italian painter, whose proper name was PIETRO BUONACCORSI, (boo-ôn-âk-kor'see,) was born in Tuscany in 1500 or 1501. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted in the decoration of the Vatican. According to Vasari, he was the greatest designer of the Florentine school after Michael Angelo. About 1528 he removed from Rome to Genoa, where he painted admirable frescos in the palace of Admiral Doria. Among his works are "The Creation of Eve," a fresco, a "Holy Family," (in oil,) and "The Combat of Horatius Cocles." Died at Rome in 1547.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Périon, pâ're'ôn', (JOACHIM,) a French monk and linguist, born in Touraine about 1500. He wrote "The Lives of the Apostles," (1551,) and translated the works of Aristotle, (7 vols., 1540–59.) Died in 1559.

Pĕr'ĭt, (PELATIAH,) an American merchant, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1785. He settled in the city of New York in 1809, acquired a fortune by trade, and became president of the chamber of commerce in 1853. He was distinguished for active benevolence. Died in March, 1864.

Perizonius, pâ-re-zo'ne-us, (JAMES **Voorbroek**—vōr'brōōk,) an eminent Dutch philologist and critic, born at Dam, in the province of Groningen, in October, 1651. He studied under Grævius at Leyden, became rector of the gymnasium of Delft in 1674, and professor of history, etc. at Franeker in 1681. In 1685 he published an excellent critical work on the ancient writers of Roman history, entitled "Animadversiones Historicæ," etc. He was professor of history and the Greek language at Leyden from 1693 to 1715, and wrote many dissertations on classical subjects. Died in 1715.

See "Life of Perizonius," prefixed to his "Opuscula minora," 2 vols., 1740; WILHELM KRAMER, "Elogium J. Perizonii," 1828.

Per'kinz, (CHARLES CALLAHAN,) an American art-critic, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1843. His principal works are "Tuscan Sculptors," (1864,) "Italian Sculptors," (1868,) "Raphael and Michelangelo," (1878,) "Sepulchral Monuments in Italy," (1883,) "History of the Handel and Haydn Society," (1st part, 1883,) and "Life and Works of Ghiberti," (1883.) He was president of the Boston Art Club and of the Handel and Haydn Society, a member of the legion of honour, and a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died Aug. 25, 1886.

Pẹr'kinz, (ELISHA,) an American physician, known as the inventor of the "Metallic Tractors," was born in Connecticut in 1740. He practised at Plainfield, Connecticut. His metallic tractors, and his system, called Perkinism, were in high repute for a time, but soon sunk into neglect. He died in 1799.

Perkins, (GEORGE ROBERTS,) LL.D., an American mathematician and astronomer, born in Otsego county, New York, in 1812, was appointed in 1858 deputy State engineer and surveyor of the State of New York. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on Algebra," (1841,) "Elements of Geometry," (1847,) "Trigonometry and Surveying," (1851,) and "Plane and Solid Geometry." He died August 22, 1876.

Perkins, (JACOB,) an American mechanician and inventor, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1766. Among his principal inventions are a machine for cutting and heading nails at once, a gun in which steam was successfully used for propelling instead of powder, the bathometer, for measuring the depth of water, and the pleometer, to mark the speed with which a vessel moves. He also substituted steel for copper plates in engraving bank-notes. Died in 1849.

See HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," 1847.

Perkins, (JAMES H.,) an American writer, born about 1810, was a son of Samuel G. Perkins, of Boston. He contributed to the "North American Review." Died at Cincinnati in 1849.

Perkins, (JUSTIN,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, March 12, 1805. He graduated at Amherst College in 1829, and studied in Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry, and for thirty-six years (1833–69) was a missionary to the Nestorians in and near Ooroomeeyah, in Persia. Among his works are a translation of the Bible into the modern Nestorian dialect of the Syriac, "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia," (1843,) "Missionary Life in Persia," (1861,) etc. Died at Chicopee, Massachusetts, December 31, 1869.

Perkins, (NATHAN,) an American theologian, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1749. He served as minister at West Hartford about sixty-five years. He published a volume of Sermons, (1795,) and other works. Died in 1838, aged eighty-eight.

Perkins, (SIMON,) an American general, born at Norwich, Connecticut, about 1770. He served in the war of 1812–14. Died in Warren, Ohio, in 1844.

Perkins, (THOMAS HANDASYD,) a wealthy American merchant, born at Boston in 1764. He gave his house and grounds on Pearl Street, Boston, valued at fifty thousand dollars, for the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, called also the Perkins Institution. He likewise gave large sums to the Boston Athenæum and General Hospital. Died in 1854.

Pẹr'kinz, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Calvinistic divine, born at Marston, in Warwickshire, in 1558. He preached in Saint Andrew's, a parish of Cambridge. Among his works, which were highly praised by Bishop Hall, are "Foundation of the Christian Religion," and commentaries on several books of the New Testament. Died in 1602. His works were translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Perkins, (WILLIAM,) an Englishman, celebrated for longevity, died in New Hampshire in 1732, at the age of one hundred and sixteen years.

Permoser, pĕr'mo-zẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a German sculptor, born at Kammer, in Bavaria, in 1651. He worked for the King of Prussia at Berlin, from which he removed to Dresden in 1710. Among his works are an "Ecce Homo," and a statue of Prince Eugene. Died in 1732.

Perne, pĕrn, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French musician, born in Paris in 1772. He was appointed inspector-general of the Conservatory in 1816. He wrote on the musical notation of the Greeks. Died in 1832.

Pernetti, pĕr'nȧ'te', or **Pernety**, pĕrn'te', (JACQUES,) a French priest and mediocre writer, born in Forez in 1696; died in 1777.

Pernety, pĕrn'te', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Roanne in 1716. He became librarian of Frederick the Great some time after 1766, and returned to France in 1783. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," (1757,) and a "Voyage to the Falkland Islands," (2 vols., 1769.) Died in 1801.

Pernety, (JOSEPH MARIE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Lyons in 1766. He served as colonel at Austerlitz and Jena. As general of division, he contributed to the victories of Wagram, Borodino, (1812,) and Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1856.

Pernot, pĕr'no', (ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) a French landscape-painter, born at Vassy (Haute-Marne) in 1793. He gained a first medal in 1839. Died in 1865.

Perofski or **Perowski**, pâ-rov'skee, (LEON ALEXIEVITCH,) a Russian general and politician, born in 1791. He became minister of the interior in 1841, and was placed at the head of the Council of the Empire about 1852. Died in 1856.

Péron, pâ'rôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Cérilly (Allier) in 1775. He accompanied Baudin in his expedition to the South Sea in 1800, as physician and zoologist, collected more than 100,000 specimens of animals, and wrote a "Voyage of Discovery to Southern Lands," ("Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres australes," 4 vols., 1811–16,) a work of much merit. Died in 1810.

See the "Quarterly Review" for August, 1810.

Peroni, pâ-ro'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Parma about 1700; died in 1776.

Perotti, pȧ-rot'tee, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian grammarian, born in Umbria in 1430. He became Archbishop of Siponto, or Manfredonia, in 1458. He wrote a Latin grammar, (1473,) "Cornucopia, or Commentaries of the Latin Language," ("Cornucopia, sive Commentaria Linguæ Latinæ," 1489,) and other works. He translated into Latin the first five books of Polybius. Died in 1480.

Pérouse, pȧ'rooz', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **Galaup de la—**gȧ'lō' deh lȧ,) an eminent French navigator, born at or near Albi (Tarn) in 1741. He entered the royal navy in 1756, became lieutenant in 1775, and fought against the English in the American war, (1778–83.) In 1782 he took the British fort York, on the west coast of Hudson Bay. He was selected by the government to command an exploring expedition, and sailed with the Boussole and Astrolabe in August, 1785. Having doubled Cape Horn, he sailed northward to the sixtieth degree, and explored the coast between that point and California. In the autumn of 1786 he crossed the ocean to Macao. He explored the eastern coast of Asia from China to Avatsha in Kamtchatka, from which point he sailed to Botany Bay. The last letter received from him by his friends was dated at Botany Bay, February 7, 1788. About 1826 it was ascertained that he and his party perished by shipwreck at Vanicoro, (or Wanicoro).

See PIERRE DILLON, "Relation de la Découverte du Sort de La Pérouse," Paris, 2 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1798.

Pe-rŏwne', (JOHN JAMES STEWART,) D.D., an English scholar, born at Burdwan, in Bengal, March 13, 1823. He graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1845, was made a Fellow of Corpus Christi in 1849, and a Fellow of Trinity in 1873, was vice-principal of Saint David's College, Lampeter, 1862–72, canon of Llandaff, 1869–78, and in 1878 became Dean of Peterborough. In 1875 he was appointed Hulsean professor of divinity at Cambridge. Among his works are the "Book of Psalms," (a new translation, with notes,) various volumes on theology, etc. He is noted as a Hebrew and Arabic scholar.

Perowski. See PEROFSKI.

Pẹr-pen'nạ or **Pẹr-per'nạ**, (M. VENTO,) a Roman officer, was a partisan of Marius in the civil war. He served under Sertorius in Spain about five years. He was one of the assassins of Sertorius, who was killed in 72 B.C. After the death of Sertorius he was defeated by Pompey in Spain, taken prisoner, and put to death, (72 B.C.)

Perperna. See PERPENNA.

Perpinian, pêr-pe-ne-ȧn', [Lat. PERPINIA'NUS,] (PEDRO JUAN,) a Spanish scholar, born in the province of Valencia in 1530. He was professor of eloquence at Rome. His "Eighteen Orations," ("Orationes duodeviginti," 1587,) arguments for the old religion, were very popular. Died at Paris in 1566.

See LAZERI, "De Vita et Scriptis P. J. Perpiniani," 1749.

Perpinianus. See PERPINIAN.

Perquit, pêr'ke', (SÉBASTIEN BIRGY,) a French general, born in the department of Bas-Rhin in 1768. He served with distinction during the first empire. Died in 1856.

Perrache, pȧ'rȧsh', (MICHEL,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1686; died in 1750.

Perraud, pȧ'rō', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Monay (Jura) in 1821. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died November 2, 1876.

Perrault, pȧ'rō', (CHARLES,) a French author, born in Paris in 1628. Having obtained the favour of Colbert, he was appointed controller-general of the king's buildings, *(bâtiments.)* He was admitted into the French Academy in 1671. He scandalized the admirers of ancient classic authors by his "Parallel between the Ancients and Moderns," (4 vols., 1688–98,) which was the signal of a long literary contest. This work was refuted by Boileau in his "Reflections on Longinus." Among his other works is one entitled "The Illustrious Men of the Age of Louis XIV.," (1696–1701.) "Perrault would probably have been surprised," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "if any one had predicted to him that he should owe his immortality exclusively to his 'Fairy-Tales,' ('Contes des Fées,' 1697,)" which obtained great success in the nursery. Died in 1703.

See "Mémoires de Perrault," first published in 1759; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Perrault, (CLAUDE,) a celebrated French architect, born in Paris in 1613, was a brother of the preceding. His reputation is founded on the design of the façade of the Louvre. Colbert having invited the artists of France to compete for this work, the design of Perrault was preferred. The colonnade of the Louvre, commenced in 1666 and finished in 1670, is considered one of the most beautiful structures of the seventeenth century. He was also the architect of the Observatory of Paris. He published a translation of Vitruvius, (1673,) and other works. Died in 1688.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Perray. See DUPERRAY.

Perreau, pȧ'rō', (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French writer and jurist, born at Nemours in 1749. He was a member of the Tribunat, (1800–04,) and one of the *rapporteurs* of the Code Civil. Among his works are "Elements of Natural Legislation," (1801,) and "Elements of Roman Civil Law," ("Juris civilis Romani Elementa," 1809.) Died in 1813.

Perreciot, pêr'se-o', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French antiquary, born at Roulans in 1728. He wrote "On the Civil State of Persons, etc. among the Gauls, from the Celtic Times to the Adoption of the Common Laws," *(Coutumes,)* (1784–86.) Died in 1798.

Perrée, pȧ'rȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE EMMANUEL,) a French admiral, born in Picardy in 1761. He was killed in a battle against Nelson in 1800.

Perrein, pȧ'rȧN', (JEAN,) a French naturalist, born in 1750. He travelled in Africa and North America. Died at New York in 1805.

Perrenot. See GRANVELLE.

Perrens, pê'rôN', (FRANÇOIS TOMMY,) a French historian, born at Bordeaux, September 20, 1822. He studied at the École Normale, and held various professorships, among them that of French letters in the École Polytechnique. Among his works are "Jérôme Savonarole," (1854,) "Étienne Marcel," (1860,) "La Démocratie en France au moyen Age," (1873,) and the very important "Histoire de Florence," (1877; 6th vol., 1884,) a work of high authority.

Perret, pȧ'rȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French cutler and writer, born at Béziers in 1730. He invented surgical instruments, and wrote "On the Art of Shaving Oneself," (1769.) Died in 1784.

Perrier. See PÉRIER.

Perrier or **Périer**, pȧ're-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a painter and engraver, was born in Burgundy about 1590. He worked at Rome and Paris, and was one of the founders of the Academy of the latter city. He painted the Hôtel de la Vrillière, at Paris. His engravings of antique statues, etc. are commended. Died at Paris about 1654.

Perrimezzi, pêr-re-mêt'see, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian prelate and writer, born in Calabria in 1670; died in 1740.

Perrin, pȧ'rȧN', (ALPHONSE,) a French painter of history and landscapes, born in Paris in 1798.

Perrin, (CLAUDE.) See VICTOR, Duke of Belluno.

Perrin, (JEAN PAUL,) a French historian and Protestant minister, born at Lyons in the sixteenth century. He wrote a "History of the Vaudois," (1619.)

Perrin, (MAXIMILIEN,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1796. Died March 21, 1879.

Perrin, (NARCISSE,) a French Orientalist, born at Lyons in 1795. He wrote a work on Persia, entitled "La Perse," (7 vols., 1823.)

Perrin, (OLIVIER STANISLAS,) a French painter, born at Rostrenen in 1761; died in 1832.

Perrin, (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, is said to have been the first writer of French operas. He produced a musical drama, entitled "Pastorale," in 1659, and obtained letters-patent to open an academy of music in Paris in 1669. Died in 1680.

Perrin des Vosges, pȧ'rȧN' dȧ vōzh, (JEAN BAP-

TISTE,) a Frenchman, born at Epinal. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he opposed the excesses of the royalists and terrorists. He sat in the Council of Elders in 1798, and was the first president of the corps législatif, about 1800. Died in 1815.

Perron, Du. See DUPERRON.

Perrone, pĕr-ro'nȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian theologian, born at Chieri (Piedmont) in 1794. He wrote, besides other works, "Theological Lessons," ("Prælectiones Theologicæ," 9 vols., 1835 *et seq.*,) which ran through twenty-five editions. He became rector of the Roman College in 1853. Died August 29, 1876.

Perronet, pȧ'ro'nȧ', (JEAN RODOLPHE,) an able French engineer and architect, born at Suresne, near Paris, in 1708. He became first engineer of the roads and bridges of France about 1750, and organized the École des Ponts et Chaussées, which was frequented by students from foreign countries. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Among his master-pieces are the bridges of Neuilly, Nemours, and Pont Louis XVI, Paris. He invented a number of machines. Died in 1794. "Perronet," says A. Jadin, "was for bridges one of those creative geniuses whose appearance makes an epoch." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See BERTRAND, "Notice sur Perronet;" PRONY, "Notice historique sur Perronet," 1829.

Perrot. See ABLANCOURT, D'.

Perrot, pȧ'ro', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant minister, born in 1541, preached at Geneva, and advocated toleration. Died in 1608.

Perrot, (FERDINAND VICTOR,) a French painter, born at Paimbœuf in 1808. He removed in 1840 to Saint Petersburg, where he was patronized by the imperial family. Died in 1841.

Pĕr'rot, (Sir JOHN,) an English courtier or statesman, born about 1527, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1583. Died in 1592.

Perrottet, pȧ'ro'tȧ', (G. SAMUEL,) a French botanist, born in 1793. He wrote narratives of voyages to Senegal and other places, and a "Flora of Senegambia," (1831.)

Pĕr'rў, (ARTHUR LATHAM,) D.D., LL.D., an American economist, born at Lyme, New Hampshire, February 27, 1830, graduated at Williams College in 1852. In 1853 he became professor of history and political economy in Williams College. His principal works are "Elements of Political Economy," (1865,) of which his "Political Economy" (1883) was the eighteenth edition, and "Introduction to Political Economy," (1877; 3d edition, 1882.) Prof. Perry is a clergyman of the Congregationalist Church. He has for many years been one of the most earnest of the American advocates of free trade.

Pĕr'rў, (GEORGE,) an English musician and composer, born at Norwich in 1793. His oratorios "The Death of Abel," "The Fall of Jerusalem," etc., are his best-known works. Died March 4, 1862.

Pĕr'rў, (JAMES,) an able British journalist, born at Aberdeen in 1756. He became a resident of London about 1776, and distinguished himself as a reporter for the "General Advertiser." He was afterwards editor of the "Gazetteer" and the "Morning Chronicle," a Whig organ, which he edited more than twenty years. He improved the method of reporting speeches, by employing a succession or relay of reporters on the same speech. Died in 1821.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Perry, (JOHN,) an English engineer, born about 1670. He entered the service of Peter the Great, as engineer, in 1698, and published a work called "The State of Russia under the Present Czar," (1716.) Died in England in 1733.

Pĕr'rў, (MATTHEW CALBRAITH,) an American naval officer, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1795, was a brother of Commodore Perry. He served in the Mexican war of 1847, and in 1852 commanded the expedition to Japan, which opened the way to intercourse between that country and the United States. An account of this voyage was published, in 3 vols., in 1856. Died in 1858.

Perry, (OLIVER HAZARD,) a distinguished American commodore, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785. On the 13th of September, 1813, as commander of a squadron on Lake Erie, he defeated the British under Commodore Barclay, after an engagement of three hours. For this brilliant victory he was made a captain and received from Congress a gold medal. Having been appointed commander of a squadron bound for the coast of Columbia, he died of yellow fever, in the island of Trinidad, in August, 1819.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Perry, (STEPHEN JOSEPH,) an English priest and physicist, born in London, August 26, 1833. He was educated at Douai, Rome, and Stonyhurst, in which last-named college he became director of the observatory. In 1853 he joined the Jesuits. He was sent on many scientific expeditions by the British government, and wrote many valuable reports and papers, chiefly on magnetic, meteorological, and astronomical subjects. Died December 27, 1889.

Perry, (Sir THOMAS ERSKINE,) an English legal writer, born in London in 1806. He graduated at Cambridge in 1828. He published seven volumes of law reports, known as "Neville and Perry" and "Perry and Davison," and other works. Died April 22, 1882.

Perry, (THOMAS SERGEANT,) an American author, born at Newport, Rhode Island, January 23, 1845, graduated in 1866 at Harvard College, and studied at the Sorbonne and the Collége de France and in the University of Berlin. He held tutorships in Harvard College, 1868–83, and published "Life of Francis Lieber," (1882,) "English Literature in the Nineteenth Century," (1883,) "From Opitz to Lessing," (1884,) etc.

Perry, (WILLIAM STEVENS,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832, graduated at Harvard College in 1854, and was made a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1858. He was professor of history in Hobart College, 1871–73, and in 1876 became president of that college, but in the same year was consecrated Bishop of Iowa, the consecrator being his uncle, Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia. Bishop Perry has published many works, very generally bearing upon the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States. A part of these were prepared by him conjointly with Dr. F. L. Hawks. Among his principal works is "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church," (1871; 5th vol., 1878.)

Persæus, pẹr-see'us, [*Περσαῖος,*] a Greek philosopher, surnamed CITTIE'US because he was born at Cittium, in Crete. He was a favourite disciple of Zeno the Stoic, and flourished about 260 B.C. He was patronized by Antigonus Gonatas, who appointed him governor or commander at Corinth. According to Pausanias, he was killed at the capture of Corinth, in 243 B.C. He wrote several works, which are lost.

Persano, de, dȧ pĕr-sȧ'no, (CARLO **Pelion,**) COUNT, an Italian admiral, born at Vercelli, March 11, 1806. He became a naval officer in 1824, a vice-admiral in 1860, and a full admiral in 1862. In 1866 the Austrian admiral Tegethof, with a vastly inferior force, surprised Persano's fleet off the island of Lissa and completely defeated it. Persano was degraded from his positions as admiral and senator in consequence of this defeat.

Perse. See PERSIUS.

Persée. See PERSEUS.

Per-seph'o-ne, [Gr. *Περσεφόνη;* Fr. PERSÉPHONE, pĕr'sȧ'fon',] the Greek name of PROSERPINE, which see.

Perses. See PERSEUS, King of Macedonia.

Pẹr'seŭs, [Gr. *Περσεύς;* Fr. PERSÉE, pĕr'sȧ',] a famous hero and demi-god of classic mythology, was called a son of Jupiter and Danaë. (See DANAË.) According to the fable, King Polydectes extorted from him a rash promise to bring to him the head of Medusa. To equip him for this enterprise, Minerva, Mercury, and the Nymphs gave him winged sandals, a helmet which rendered him invisible, and a mirror by means of which he could see the image of the Gorgon and avoid the petrifying effect of looking at the reality. After he had cut off her head, he flew through the air to Ethiopia, where he rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster and married her.

Pẹr'seŭs or Pẹr'sēs, [Gr. *Περσεύς;* Fr. PERSÉE, pĕr'sȧ',] the last king of Macedonia, was the eldest son

of Philip V., whom he succeeded in 179 B.C. Before this date, by perfidy and intrigues, he had procured the death of his brother Demetrius. He began early to prepare for a renewal of hostilities against the Romans, who declared war against him in 171 B.C. Several campaigns were fought, without decisive results, until L. Æmilius Paulus took command, in 168 B.C. He defeated Perseus with great loss at Pydna, in June, 168, after which the whole kingdom submitted to the victors. Perseus escaped from this battle, but was soon taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity at Alba until his death, about 164 B.C.

See Livy, "History of Rome," books xxxviii.-xlv.

Perseus, a Greek painter and disciple of Apelles, flourished about 300 B.C. He is mentioned by Pliny.

Persiani, pĕr-se-ä'nee, (Fanny **Tacchinardi**—tȧk-ke-nar'dee,) an Italian operatic singer, born in Rome in 1818. She married a composer named Persiani about 1835. Died in 1867.

Persigny, (pẹr-seen'ye,) **de**, [Fr. pron. dẹh pĕr'sèn'-ye',] (Jean Gilbert Victor **de Fialin**—dẹh fe'ä'lăn',) Comte, a French minister of state, born in the department of Loire in 1808. He became about 1833 a zealous partisan of Louis Napoleon, and is said to have been the instigator of the attempt made by him at Strasbourg in 1836. In 1840 he was arrested with Louis Napoleon at Boulogne, and condemned to imprisonment for twenty years. He was, however, released before the revolution of 1848, and renewed his intrigues. In January, 1852, he obtained the office of minister of the interior, which he resigned in June, 1854. He was sent as ambassador to London in 1855, was reappointed minister of the interior in November, 1860, and removed in June, 1863. Died in 1872. M. Delaroa published in 1866 a work entitled "Le Duc de Persigny et l'Empire."

See H. Castille, "Le Comte de Persigny;" E. de Mirecourt, "M. de Persigny."

Persil, pĕr'sèl', (Jean Charles,) a French politician and advocate, born at Condom in 1785. He was minister of justice in 1834 and 1835. He published a good work, entitled "Régime hypothécaire," (1809.) Died in 1870.

Persio, pĕr'se-o, (Ascanio,) an Italian philologist, born at Matera about 1550. He wrote a "Treatise on the Conformity of the Italian Language with the Greek," etc., (1592.) His brother Antonio wrote several works on philosophy. Died after 1608.

Persius, pẹr'she-us, [Fr. Perse, părss,] or, more fully, **Au'lus Per'sius Flac'cus**, [It. Aulo Persio Flacco, ŏw'lo pĕr'se-o flȧk'ko,] a celebrated Roman satirical poet, was born of an equestrian family at Volaterræ, in Etruria, in 34 A.D. He was a pupil of Cornutus the Stoic, to whom he became attached by an intimate friendship, which lasted until the death of Persius. He associated with Lucan and Seneca. His moral character appears to have been excellent. He died prematurely in November, 62 A.D., leaving six satires, extending altogether to only six hundred and fifty hexameter lines. Though his language is obscure, his style unpolished, and his delineations of men and manners greatly inferior to those of Horace and Juvenal, his sententious satires have been very popular in ancient, mediæval, and modern times. His object is to inculcate the morality of the Stoics. Among the chief merits of his satires is the moral beauty of his doctrines. His dialogues are remarkably spirited, and display much dramatic power. The best English versions of Persius are those by Dryden, Gifford, Brewster, and Howes. Among the best editions of the text are those of Isaac Casaubon, (Paris, 1605,) König, (Göttingen, 1803,) O. Jahn, (Leipsic, 1843,) and Gildersleeve.

See "A. Persii Flacci Vita," attributed by some scholars to Suetonius; G. Massa, "Osservazioni e Racconto della Vita di A. Persio Flacco," 1666; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" N. J. Sélis, "Dissertation sur Perse," 1783.

Person, pĕr'sŏn', (Félix,) a French writer, born at Caen in 1795. He published several books on the breeding of horses. Died March 6, 1876.

Persona, pĕr-so'nȧ, (Cristoforo,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Rome in 1416. He translated into Latin some works of Athanasius, Origen, and Chrysostom. Died in 1485.

Persona, pĕr-so'nȧ, (Gobelin,) a German chronicler, born in Westphalia in 1358; died after 1418.

Persoon, pĕr-sōn', (Christian Hendrik,) a Dutch botanist and physician, born at the Cape of Good Hope about 1770. He settled at Paris about 1802, and published, besides several interesting works on cryptogamous plants, "Synopsis of Plants," ("Synopsis Plantarum," 2 vols., 1805–07.) Died in 1836.

Persoz, pĕr'so', (Jean François,) a chemist, born in Switzerland in 1805. He obtained a chair in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, in 1852. He has published a "Treatise on the Printing of Tissues," (4 vols., 1846,) and other works. Died in 1867.

Persuis, de, dẹh pĕr'sü-e', (Louis Luc Loiseau,) a French composer, born at Metz in 1769. He composed operas and ballet-music. Died in Paris in 1819.

Perthes. See Boucher de Perthes.

Perthes, pĕr'tẽs, (Friedrich Christoph,) a learned German bookseller and publisher, born at Rudolstadt in 1772. He opened a bookstore in Hamburg in 1796, married a daughter of the editor Claudius, and made acquaintance with many literary men, among whom were Voss, Stolberg, Niebuhr, and the Schlegels. In 1822 he removed to Gotha, where he published the "Almanach de Gotha." He died in 1843, and was succeeded in his business by his son Justus.

See "F. Perthes Leben," by his son Clemens Theodor, 2 vols., 1848; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1856.

Perti, pĕr'tee, (Giacomo Antonio,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1661. He composed successful operas. Died in 1756.

Perticari, pĕr-te-kȧ'ree, (Giulio,) Count, an Italian writer, born in the Romagna in 1779. He married a daughter of the poet Monti in 1812. His works, which form two volumes of the "Biblioteca Scelta," (Milan, 1831,) are commended. Died in 1822.

See Montanari, "Biografia di G. Perticari," 1836.

Pẹr'tĭ-nax, (Helvius,) a Roman emperor, born at Alba Pompeia, on the Tanaro, in 126 A.D., was a son of a dealer in charcoal. He was a teacher of grammar before he entered the army. As prefect of a cohort, he served with distinction against the Parthians. He was admitted into the senate, and obtained command of a legion in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. In 179 A.D. he was consul. He suppressed a mutiny in Britain in the reign of Commodus, and was proclaimed emperor by the senate at the death of Commodus, in January, 193 A.D. By the announcement of important reforms, and his efforts to restore discipline, he made enemies among the courtiers and prætorians, who murdered him in his palace in March, 193 A.D.

See Capitolinus, "Pertinax;" Dion Cassius, "History of Rome;" Gibbon, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Pertusier, de, dẹh pĕr'tü'ze-ȧ', (Charles,) a *littérateur*, born at Baume-les-Dames, in France, in 1779; died in 1836.

Perty, pĕr'tee, (Joseph Anton Maximilian,) a German zoologist, born at Ohrnbau, in Bavaria, September 17, 1804. In 1833 he became professor of zoology in the Berne University. He published various works on biological science. Died at Berne, August 8, 1884.

Pertz, pĕrts, (Georg Heinrich,) a German historian, born at Hanover in 1795. He became royal librarian and councillor of the archives in his native city, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His most important work is entitled "Historical Monuments of Germany," ("Monumenta Germaniæ historica," 13 vols., 1854.) Died October 7, 1876.

Pérugin, Le. See Perugino.

Perugino, pȧ-roo-jee'no, [called in French Le Pérugin, lẹh pȧ'rü'zhăn',] originally **Pietro Vanucci**, (vȧ-noot'chee,) written, also, **Vannucci** and **Vanuzzi**, an eminent Italian painter, born at Castello della Pieve in 1446. He painted some frescos for Sixtus V. in the Sistine Chapel, Rome, about 1480, after which he worked at Florence and Perugia, from which circumstance he received his surname il Perugino, or "the Perugian." He was a good colorist, and surpassed most of his contemporaries in the gracefulness of his heads and figures. His style, however, is considered rather dry. Among his best works are an "Infant Christ with the

Virgin," in the Albani palace, Rome, the frescos of Scriptural subjects in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, and an oil-picture of "The Holy Family," and a "Dead Christ," in the Pitti palace, Florence. He was the master of Raphael. Died in 1524.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" B. ORSINI, "Vita di Pietro Perugino," 1804; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" A. MEZZANOTTE, "Commentario storico della Vita di P. Vannucci," 1836.

Perun, pâ'roon', the thunder-god of the ancient Slavic tribes, identified by some with the Paranjya of the Vedas. Many of the Slavi regarded Perun as the supreme god. His images were of wood, with a head of silver and a beard of gold.

Peruzzi, pâ-root'see, (BALDASSARE,) an able Italian architect and painter, born near Sienna in 1481. He painted some frescos at Rome, and attained great skill in perspective and scene-painting. His fresco of the "Judgment of Paris," in the Villa Belcaro, is called his master-piece. He designed the beautiful Palazzo Massimi, Rome, and the celebrated Palazzo Farnesina, in which he painted "Perseus and Medusa." Having been appointed architect of Saint Peter's about 1520, he made a design for that church; but it was not executed. His works are characterized by grandeur, purity of design, and nobleness of expression. Died in 1536.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Peruzzi, (UBALDINO,) an Italian statesman, born at Florence, of an old and rich family of patrician bankers, April 2, 1822. He was educated at Sienna and Paris. He became a Liberal statesman, and was gonfaloniere of Florence from 1848 to 1850. He took an active part in the formation of the Italian kingdom, in which he was minister of public works in 1861–62, and of the interior until 1864, and was afterwards syndic of Florence.

Peruzzini, pâ-root-see'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historical painter, born in 1629; died at Milan in 1694.

Pesarese, Il. See CANTARINI, (SIMONE.)

Pesaro, pā'sȧ-ro or pĕs'ȧ-ro, (GIOVANNI,) an able Venetian diplomatist, born in 1589. He was elected doge in 1658. Died in 1659.

Pescaire, de, MARQUIS. See AVALOS, D'.

Pescara, de, MARQUIS. See AVALOS, D'.

Pescatore, pĕs-kȧ-to'rà, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Ravenna. He wrote a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1548,) and other works. Died in 1558.

Pesce, pā'shà, (NICOLA or COLA,) a Sicilian, who was noted as a swimmer and diver, lived about 1360–80. It is said that he dived into the whirlpool of Charybdis and brought up a gold cup which Frederick II. had thrown there to test his skill.

Pescennius Niger. See NIGER.

Peschel, pĕsh'ẹl, (OSKAR FERDINAND,) a German geographer, born at Dresden, March 17, 1826. He was educated in Leipsic and Heidelberg, and became a journalist. In 1871 he was made professor of geography in Leipsic. Died August 31, 1875. He wrote some valuable geographical treatises.

Peschka, pĕsh'kȧ, (MINNA, *née* **Leutner**,) an Austrian soprano-singer, born at Vienna in 1839. She made her operatic *début* at Breslau in 1856. In 1861 she married Dr. Peschka, of Vienna. She appeared in the principal German cities, and in 1872 visited England and America, where she was well received. Died in 1890.

Peselli, pȧ-sĕl'lee, or **Pesellino**, pȧ-sĕl-lee'no, (FRANCESCO,) a painter, born in 1426, was a son of Pesello, noticed below. Died in 1457.

Peselli, (FRANCESCO PESELLO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1380. He painted animals with success. Died in 1457.

Peselli, (PESELLO,) an Italian painter of history and animals, born at Florence in 1404; died in 1481.

Pesh-dā'dĭ-an or **Pish-dā'dĭ-an**, [from the Persian *pĕshdâd* or *pishdâd*, *i.e.* "lawgiver,"] the name of one of the earliest of the ancient Persian dynasties, so called, according to Sir William Jones, from Hōōsheng, (Hûsheng,) who was distinguished for his justice and was surnamed PĔSHDÂD, or the "lawgiver." Kaiōōmers, the grandfather of Hoosheng, is commonly called the founder of the Peshdadian dynasty, and is said to have been the first who established a code of laws and a regular government in Persia. To this line of Persian kings belonged the famous Jemsheed, (or Jamschîd,) who occupies so prominent a place in the ancient legends of the East.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî," London, 1832; "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of the works of SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Pesmes, de, dẹh pĕm, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a Swiss general, called SAINT-SAPHORIN, (sȧn sȧ'fo'rȧn',) was born in the Pays de Vaud in 1668. He was sent by the Swiss government to the Congress of Utrecht, and signed the treaty of alliance in 1714. He entered the service of George I. of England in 1716 as a general, and was sent as minister to Vienna. Died in 1737.

Pesne, pĕn, (ANTOINE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1683. He worked at Berlin, to which he was invited by the king. He painted many portraits and historical pieces, and received the title of first painter to the king. Died in Berlin in 1757.

Pesne, (JEAN,) a painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Rouen about 1624. He engraved many admirable prints after Nicolas Poussin, whose style and spirit he reproduced with great success. Died in Paris in 1700.

Pesselier, pĕs'le-ā', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, was born in Paris in 1712. He wrote comedies, fables, and other works. Died in 1763.

Pessuti, pĕs-soo'tee, (GIOVACCHINO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Rome in 1743. He obtained in 1787 the chair of mathematics at the Roman College of Sapienza. He wrote treatises on hydraulics and on the occultation of fixed stars by the moon, (1802.) Died in 1814.

Pestalozzi, pĕs-tȧ-lot'see, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss teacher and educational reformer of great merit and influence, was born at Zurich in 1746. He received a liberal education, and became a cultivator of the soil, but in this occupation he was not successful. He wrote a popular novel, "Leinhardt und Gertrud," (4 vols., 1781,) designed to promote the better education of the poor, and "Inquiries into the Process of Nature for the Development of the Human Race," (1797.) In 1798 he opened a school for orphans at Stanz, where he adopted a system of mutual instruction. Having been driven from Stanz by the Austrians in 1799, he removed to Burgdorf, where his school prospered and acquired a wide reputation. In 1804 he removed to Yverdun. He was distinguished for energy, philanthropy, and originality, but was deficient in practical ability to manage a large institution. Died in 1827.

See his Autobiography, entitled "The Fortunes of my Life," 1826; OPPEL, "J. H. Pestalozzi's Leben," 1846; Life, by VON RAUMER, 1855; BANDLIN, "Pestalozzi, seine Zeit, seine Wirkungen," 1843; BLOCHMANN, "H. Pestalozzi," Dresden, 1846; AHRENDS, "Pestalozzi, sein Leben und sein Wirken," 1846; E. BIBER, "Beitrag zur Biographie J. H. Pestalozzi," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1828.

Pestel, pĕs'tẹl, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Rinteln in 1724; died at Leyden in 1805.

Pestel, pĕs'tẹl, (PAUL,) a Russian revolutionist, born in 1794, was a leader of a secret society or conspiracy which designed to substitute liberal institutions for absolutism in Russia. He was hung in 1826.

Petagna, pȧ-tȧn'yȧ, (VINCENZO,) an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1734. He was professor of botany in the University of Naples, and published "Botanic Institutes," ("Institutiones Botanicæ," 5 vols., 1785.) Died in 1810.

Petau, pẹh-tō', or **Petavu**, pẹh-tȧ'vü', [Lat. PETA'VIUS,] (DENIS,) a French scholar and Jesuit of great learning, born at Orléans in 1583. He was professor of theology at Paris from 1621 to 1644. He published a great work on chronology, "De Doctrinâ Temporum," (2 vols., 1627,) which is highly esteemed. Among his other works is "Theologica Dogmata," (5 vols., 1644–50.) He wrote against Salmasius. Died in Paris in 1652.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HENRI DE VALOIS, "Oratio in Obitum D. Petavii," 1653; LEON ALLATIUS, "Melissolyra de Laudibus D. Petavii," 1653.

Petau, (PAUL,) an antiquary, born at Orléans in 1568. He wrote on medals, etc. Died in 1614.

Petavius. See PETAU, (DENIS.)

Petavu. See PETAU.

Pe'ter, [Gr. Πέτρος; Lat. PE'TRUS; Fr. PIERRE, pe-air'; Ger. PETER, pā'ter; Ital. PIETRO, pe-ā'tro; Span. PEDRO, pā'dro,] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles, was born at Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee, and was a brother of Andrew. His original name was SIMON; but when he became a disciple of Christ he received the name of PETER, which in Greek signifies a "rock." He was sometimes called CEPHAS. His occupation was that of a fisherman. He was a man of ardent temperament, affectionate and generous. He was favoured with special manifestations of his Master's confidence, and performed a more prominent part in the sacred history than any other of the twelve disciples. Peter and Andrew were the first of the apostles in the order of time. On several occasions Peter acted as spokesman for his fellow-apostles; and it is supposed by many that he possessed some pre-eminent authority. When the Lord Jesus was arrested, Peter drew a sword and cut off the ear of the high-priest's servant; but, in the severe crisis that followed, his faith and courage failed, so that he denied his Master. Having recovered from this lapse by hearty repentance, he became a zealous and powerful minister, and spoke with great effect at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. He raised Tabitha, or Dorcas, from the dead, and performed other miracles. He received a divine mission to preach the gospel to Cornelius, a gentile. About 44 A.D. he was cast into prison by Herod the king, but he was delivered by an angel. The last passage of sacred history which mentions Saint Peter is the account of a council held at Jerusalem about 50 A.D. (Acts xv.) Tradition adds that he preached in Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithynia, and Pontus, and that he suffered martyrdom in Rome about 65 A.D. He wrote two epistles, which are included in the canon of Scripture, and are highly prized.

See Matthew x. 2, xvi. 16–19, xvii., xxvi. 33–75; Mark i. 16, 29, ix. 2, 5, x. 28, xiv. 29, 33, 54, 66–72; Luke v., vi. 14, xviii. 28, xxii. 31–34, 54–62, xxiv. 12; John i. 40–44, vi. 68, xiii. 6–9, 24, 37, xviii. 10, 15–18, 25–27, xx. 2–6, xxi. 2–21; Acts i., ii., iii., iv., v., viii. 14, 20, ix. 32–43, x. 5–48, xi. *passim*, xii. 3–17, and xv. 7. Also, L. CUCCAGNI, "Vita di San Pietro," 1777.

Pe'ter, (or **Pedro,** pā'dro,) often called **Dom Pedro,** (ANTONIO JOZÉ **de Alcantara**—dà âl-kân'tâ-râ,) Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal, a son of John VI. of Portugal, was born at Queluz in 1798. On the conquest of Portugal by the French, in 1807, he was taken by his father to Brazil. He married Maria Leopoldina of Austria about 1816, and became Regent of Brazil in 1821. A revolution having rendered Brazil independent of Portugal, Dom Pedro was proclaimed emperor on the 12th of October, 1822. He was recognized as such by the Portuguese government in 1825. At the death of his father (1826) he inherited the throne of Portugal, which he soon abdicated in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria. The disaffection of his subjects became so violent that he abdicated the crown of Brazil in favour of his son in 1831, and returned to Portugal, from which he expelled his brother, Dom Miguel, who had usurped the royal power. Died in 1834.

See EDUARD GROSSE, "Dom Pedro I., oder Geschichte der neuesten Revolution von Brasilien und Portugal," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peter or **Pedro II. de Alcantara,** Emperor of Brazil, born at Rio Janeiro in December, 1825, is a son of the preceding, who abdicated in his favour in 1831. He began to act as emperor on the 23d of July, 1840, when he was declared of age. In 1843 he married Theresa Christina Maria, a daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. He cultivates literature, and has the reputation of a liberal and popular ruler.

Peter, Emperor of Constantinople. See COURTENAY, DE, (PIERRE.)

Peter [Russ. PËTR, pe-ôtr'] **I.,** or **Peter the Great,** [Fr. PIERRE LE GRAND, pe-air' leh grôn; Ger. PETER DER GROSSE, pā'ter dĕr grōs'seh; It. PIETRO IL GRANDE, pe-ā'tro èl grân'dà; Lat. PE'TRUS MAG'NUS,] Czar of Russia, born at Moscow, June 10, 1672, was the third son of Alexis Mikhailovitch. His mother was Natalia, the second wife of Alexis. Feodor, the eldest son of Alexis, having died without issue, in 1682, Peter was recognized as his successor, in preference to Ivan, who was a feeble-minded youth. Their ambitious sister Sophia, however, fomented a bloody mutiny among the strelitzes, and procured the proclamation of Ivan and Peter as joint sovereigns. Sophia acted as regent until 1689, when she was confined in a convent and Peter began to reign as sole autocrat. He married Eudoxia Feodorovna in 1689. Some years before this date he had received scientific instruction from Le Fort, a native of Geneva, who became one of his advisers or ministers after his accession.

Peter had received from nature violent passions and an indomitable energy. In the early part of his reign he determined to reform the institutions, governmental system, and customs of Russia, which was far behind other countries of Europe in civilization. His first care was to organize an army with the European discipline; and he set the example by entering the army himself as a private soldier. He also gave much attention to the construction of a navy, and learned practical seamanship by cruising on the White Sea. He procured the services of many foreign engineers, shipwrights, artisans, etc. In 1696 he captured Azof from the Turks by the aid of his new navy.

Prompted by an irrepressible activity and desire of knowledge, in 1697 he visited Western Europe incognito, accompanied by several of his favourite officers or ministers, who were accredited as ambassadors to Holland. He took a lodging in a small house at Saardam, where he worked for wages as a ship-carpenter, under the name of Pieter Timmerman.

In January, 1698, he went to England, where he passed about three months. Here, says Macaulay, "his stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown, black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, . . . were during some weeks popular topics of conversation." He returned to his capital, Moscow, after an absence of seventeen months, and punished with great severity the strelitzes, who had rebelled while he was absent. He established naval and other schools, caused useful works to be translated into Russian, required his subjects to trade with foreigners, and made various other innovations, against which a great number of his subjects were deeply prejudiced. He also disbanded the strelitzes, who had served as a body-guard of the Czars. In 1700 he formed an alliance with the Kings of Poland and Denmark against Charles XII. of Sweden, who defeated the Russians at Narva in the same year. Peter founded Saint Petersburg in 1703, and prosecuted vigorously the war against Charles, who was defeated at the decisive battle of Pultowa, in 1709. (See CHARLES XII.) In 1711 he married Catherine, a girl of obscure origin, who had been taken prisoner at Marienburg. (See CATHERINE I.)

The war between Russia and Turkey having been renewed, Peter conducted an army in person across the Pruth into the dominions of the Sultan. Hemmed in by the Turkish army, and unable to obtain a regular supply of provisions, he was reduced to a dangerous situation, from which, it is said, the empress Catherine rescued him by overtures of peace and rich presents to the grand vizier. Peter obtained peace by restoring Azof and Taganrog in July, 1711, after which he prosecuted with success the war against the Swedes in Pomerania and conquered Finland. He transferred the senate to Saint Petersburg in 1713, soon after which the imperial palaces of that city were finished. In 1716 he visited Germany, Holland, Denmark, and France. During his visit to Copenhagen he was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleets of Russia, Holland, England, and Denmark.

Alexis, the eldest son of Peter, had constantly opposed his projects of reform, and had selected his favourites and advisers among the enemies of his father's policy. Having remonstrated without effect against this conduct, Peter compelled him, in February, 1718, to renounce the succession. Alexis was then tried for conspiracy by a council of judges and bishops, who condemned him to death. The circumstances attending the death of Alexis,

attested as they appear to be by unimpeachable witnesses, seem to prove beyond a doubt that he was poisoned by order of his father. (See ALEXIS.)

In 1719 Peter was afflicted by the death of his second son, Peter, the heir-apparent and the issue of Catherine. He made, in September, 1721, at Nystad, (or Neustadt,) a treaty of peace with the King of Sweden, who ceded to him Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Carlia, and Viborg. Finland was restored to Sweden by this treaty. Having thus fortunately ended a war of twenty years, he assumed, at the request of the senate, the titles of "Peter the Great, Emperor of all the Russias, and Father of his Country." He afterwards directed his attention to internal improvements, and founded the Academy of Sciences about 1724. The public offices and tribunals had been removed in 1721 to Saint Petersburg, the population of which he had rapidly increased by arbitrary measures. Among his favourite ministers and courtiers were Mentchikof and Galitzin. He died at Saint Petersburg on the 28th of January or the 8th of February, 1725, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, who became empress, and Anna. Catherine reigned until her death, in 1727, and was succeeded by Peter II., a son of Alexis.

See JOHN MOTTLEY, "Life of Peter the Great," 3 vols., 1739; MAUVILLON, "Histoire de Pierre Ier," 1742; ALEX. GORDON, "History of Peter the Great," 1755; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand," 1759–63; CLAUDIUS, "Peter der Grosse," 3 vols., 1798–1818; GOLIKOW, "Life of Peter the Great," (in Russian,) 12 vols., 1788–98; RABENER, "Leben Petri I.," 1725; VON HALEM, "Leben Peters des Grossen," 3 vols., 1803–05; GROSSE, "Peter der Grosse," 1836; PH. DE SÉGUR, "Histoire de Russie et de Pierre le Grand," 1829; REICHE, "Peter der Grosse und seine Zeit," 1841; BENJAMIN BERGMANN, "Peter der Grosse als Mensch und Regent," 3 vols., 1823–26; "North American Review" for October, 1845, (by J. LOTHROP MOTLEY;) SCHUYLER'S "Life of Peter the Great."

Peter II., (**Alexievitch**,) a grandson of Peter the Great, was born in 1714 or 1715. He began to reign in May, 1727. His accession was promoted by Mentchikof, who expected to have great power or influence during his minority. Ivan Dolgoruki, however, became the favourite of Peter, who banished Mentchikof to Siberia. Peter died in January, 1730, and was succeeded by Anna Ivanowna.

Peter III., (**Feodorovitch**,) Emperor of Russia, born in 1728, was a grandson of Peter the Great, and a son of Anna, who was married to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. He was recognized as heir to the throne by Elizabeth in 1742, and married, in 1745, Sophia Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, who assumed the name of Catherine. He succeeded his aunt Elizabeth in January, 1762. Among his first acts was a treaty of peace with Frederick the Great. Having provoked the enmity of the nobles and clergy by some innovations, he was dethroned and strangled in July, 1762, by conspirators, of whom his wife was an accomplice. (See CATHERINE II.)

See RANFT, "Lebensbeschreibung des Kaisers Peter III.," 1773; THIEBAULT DE LAVEAUX, "Histoire de Pierre III," 3 vols., 1798; GOLDERN, "Biographie Peters III.," 1792; HELBIG, "Biographie Peters III.," 2 vols., 1808–09.

Peter (or **Pedro**, pā'DRO) **I.**, King of Aragon, was a son of Sancho Ramirez. Died in 1104.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **II.**, King of Aragon, born in 1174, was a son of Alfonso II. Died in 1213.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **III.**, surnamed THE GREAT, King of Aragon, was born in 1236, and succeeded his father, James I., in 1276. He had married about 1262 Constance, a daughter of Manfred, King of Naples and Sicily. After the death of Manfred, Peter asserted his claim to the kingdom of Naples against Charles of Anjou, who had possession of it and who was supported by the pope. The interest of Peter was promoted by the massacre of the French at the Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282, and by several naval victories gained by his admiral, Roger di Loria, over the fleet of Charles. He died in 1285, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso III.

See ZURITA, "Anales de Aragon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peter (or **Pedro**) **IV.**, surnamed THE CEREMONIOUS, King of Aragon, born in 1317, was the son of Alfonso IV. He began to reign in 1336. Died in 1387.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **I.**, surnamed THE CRUEL, King of Castile and Leon, born about 1334, succeeded his father, Alfonso XI., in 1350. He married Blanche de Bourbon, a French princess, in 1353, but he soon imprisoned her and married Juana de Castro, whom he also maltreated. The friends of these ladies revolted without success, and Blanche was put to death by order of Peter. About 1366 he was driven out of Castile by Du Guesclin and others, who supported Pedro's brother, Henry de Transtamare, as king. Peter was restored by the English Black Prince in 1367, and was assassinated by Henry de Transtamare in 1369.

See LOPEZ DE AYALA, "Cronica de los Reyes Pedro I.," etc., 1591; COUNT DE LA ROCA, "El Rey Don Pedro defendido," 1648; DILLON, "History of the Reign of Peter the Cruel," 2 vols., 1788; PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, "Histoire de Don Pedro, Roi de Castille," 2 vols., 1848; FROISSART, "Chronicles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peter (**Pedro**) **I.**, King of Portugal, born in 1320, was a son of Alfonzo IV., whom he succeeded in 1357. Died in 1367.

Peter (**Pedro**) **II.**, King of Portugal, a younger son of John IV., was born in 1648. Having deposed his brother, Alfonzo VI., in 1667, he became regent. He reigned as king from 1683 until his death, in 1706.

Peter or **Pedro IV.** of Portugal. See PETER I., Emperor of Brazil.

Peter or **Pedro V.**, King of Portugal, born at Lisbon in September, 1837, was a son of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, and a nephew of the preceding. He succeeded his mother in November, 1853, under the regency of his father, and assumed the functions of royalty in September or November, 1855. He was a popular prince. He died in November, 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, Louis I.

Peter (or **Pierre**, pe-aiR') **I.**, surnamed MAUCLERC, Duke of Brittany, and Count de Dreux, was a grandson of Louis VI. of France. He married, about 1212, Alix de Thouars, the heiress of Brittany. He served under Louis IX. in the crusade of 1249, and died in 1250.

Peter (**Pierre**) **II.**, Duke of Brittany, succeeded his brother, Francis I., in 1450. Died in 1457.

Peter, [Gr. Πέτρος,] Bishop of Alexandria, succeeded Theonas in 300 A.D. He was beheaded in the reign of Maximinus II., in 311. He is eulogized by Eusebius.

Peter or **Pe'trus** OF ALEXANDRIA, the companion and successor of Athanasius. Having been designated by the latter, he was elected bishop by the orthodox party in 373 A.D., but was quickly deposed by the Arians. He was restored in 378, and died in 381 A.D.

Peter OF BLOIS, [Lat. PE'TRUS BLESEN'SIS,] an eminent French ecclesiastic, born at Blois. He was appointed Archdeacon of Bath by Henry II. of England. He died in 1200, leaving many letters and other works, which have been printed, (1519 and 1667.)

Peter or **Pe'trus** OF SEBAS'TE, a bishop, born in Cappadocia about 350 A.D., was a brother of Basil the Great, by whom he was ordained a presbyter. He became Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, about 380. Died after 390 A.D.

Peter, [Lat. PE'TRUS,] surnamed CHRYSOL'OGUS, a Bishop of Ravenna, who died in 450 A.D.

Peter de Bruys, (dęh.brü-e',) a French preacher, who began about 1110 to speak against the corruptions of the Church. He is said to have rejected masses, the Lord's Supper, and other ordinances. He was burned at the stake in 1130.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Peter Comestor. See COMESTOR.

Peter the Deacon, an Italian chronicler, born at Rome in 1107; died after 1159.

Peter the Hermit, [Fr. PIERRE L'ERMITE, pe-aiR' lêR'mèt'; It. PIETRO L'EREMITA, pe-ā'TRO là-rà-mee'tà,] a famous enthusiast, agitator, and crusader, was born in the diocese of Amiens about the middle of the eleventh century. He performed a pilgrimage to Palestine about 1094, and was filled with indignation by the oppressions to which the pilgrims were subjected. On his return he received a commission from Pope Urban II. to preach a crusade against the infidels. He traversed France and other countries barefoot, and by his fervent appeals enlisted a host of crusaders and outlaws estimated at nearly 100,000. He led them as far as Constantinople, and, after the defeat of this rabble near Nice, he accompanied Godfrey to Jerusalem. Nearly all of the rabble perished miserably. He died in Flanders in 1115.

Pe'ter Lom'bard, a distinguished Italian theologian, born in the district of Novara. He was elected Bishop of Paris in 1159. He produced a celebrated compilation of sentences from the Fathers, ("Sententiarum Libri IV.,") which was much used as a text-book, and often reprinted and commented on. Died about 1160. He is often called "the Master of the Sentences."

Peter Martyr. See ANGHIERA, DE.

Pe'ter Mar'tyr, [Ital. PIETRO MARTIRE, pe-ā'tro mar'te-rà,] or PIETRO **Vermigli,** (vĕr-mēl'yee,) an eminent Protestant theologian, was born at Florence in 1500, and educated in the Catholic faith. Having been converted to the Reformed religion, he repaired in 1542 to Zurich, where he acquired the friendship of Bullinger. He afterwards became professor of theology at Strasburg, having the celebrated Bucer for his colleague. At the invitation of Edward VI., he visited England, and was appointed in 1549 professor of divinity at Oxford. Soon after the accession of Mary, he left England, and was invited to fill the chair of theology at Zurich. As a Protestant writer he is esteemed second only to Calvin, whom he is said to have surpassed in learning, and his virtues and eloquence were eulogized by Catholics as well as Protestants. He was the author of several commentaries on the Scriptures, and other theological works. Died at Zurich in 1562.

See M'CRIE, "History of the Reformation in Italy;" SCHLOSSER, "Leben Peter Martyrs," 1809; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" SCHMIDT, "Vie de Pierre Martyr Vermigli," Strasbourg, 1835.

Pe'ter Mon'gus, [Gr. Πέτρος ὁ Μογγὸς,] became Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria in 477 A.D. Having been deposed by the emperor Zeno, he was restored in 482. By a compromise or temporizing policy he retained his office until he died, in 490.

Peter Nolasque (no'lăsk') or **Nolasco,** (no-lăs'ko,) the founder of the Order of Mercy, (for the redemption of captives taken by the Moors,) was born in Languedoc about 1189; died in 1256.

Peter the Venerable, a French monk, born about 1092, became Abbot of Clugny. Died in 1156.

Peter, pā'tẹr, (WENCESLAUS,) a Bohemian painter, born at Carlsbad in 1742. He worked at Rome, and was a skilful painter of animals. Died at Rome in 1829.

Peterborough. See MORDAUNT.

Pe'tẹr-kin, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, March 21, 1841, served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, was educated at the University of Virginia, and at the Alexandria Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1868, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and held rectorships in Virginia and Baltimore. In 1878 he was consecrated Bishop of West Virginia, the first of that title.

Petermann, pā'tẹr-mân', (AUGUST HEINRICH,) a German geographer, born near Nordhausen in 1822. He aided Johnston, of Edinburgh, in the "Physical Atlas," and T. Milner in the "Atlas of Physical Geography." He became about 1854 editor of a monthly journal devoted to geographical discovery, published at Gotha. He wrote or edited "An Account of the Expeditions to Central Africa." Died September 25, 1878.

Petermann, pā'tẹr-mân', (JULIUS HEINRICH,) D.D., a German scholar, born at Glauchau, in Saxony, August 12, 1801. He was educated at Leipsic, Berlin, and Venice, receiving the doctorate in 1829. In 1837 he was appointed professor of Oriental literature in Berlin University. Among his works are grammars of most of the Semitic languages, and of other tongues, besides "Travels in the East," (1860,) and other works of value. Died June 30, 1876.

Peterneefs. See NEEFS, (PETER.)

Peters, pā'tẹrs, (BONAVENTURE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1614, was the best marine painter of his time. His favourite subjects were storms and shipwrecks. He also painted views of the sea in a calm. Died at Antwerp in 1652.

Pe'tẹrs, (CHARLES,) an English divine, born in Cornwall. He became rector of Saint Mabyn in 1727, and wrote a "Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job." Died in 1777. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

Peters, pā'tẹrs, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German astronomer, born at Hamburg, September 7, 1806. He became in 1839 a director of the observatory at Pulkova, in 1849 professor of astronomy at Königsberg, and in 1854 director at Altona, in which year he began to edit that important work, "Die astronomischen Nachrichten." Died in 1880.

Peters, (CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK,) a German-American astronomer, born at Coldenbüttel, in Sleswick, September 19, 1813. He was educated in Berlin, and travelled extensively in the Mediterranean region, after which he was employed on the United States coast survey. In 1858 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and director of the Litchfield observatories. Dr. Peters discovered a large number of asteroids, and performed a vast amount of important astronomical work. Died July 19, 1890.

Peters, (FRANCIS LUCAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Mechlin (Malines) in 1606; died at Brussels in 1654.

Peters, (GERARD.) See PIETERS.

Peters or **Peter,** (HUGH,) an English dissenting minister, born in Cornwall in 1599. He preached in Salem, Massachusetts, several years, between 1635 and 1641. On his return to England he became a partisan of the Parliament, acquired much influence, and was a preacher to the army which fought against the king. He was tried for treason and hung by the royalists in 1660. His reputation is defended by some respectable writers.

See S. PETERS, "History of Hugh Peters," 1807; BROOK, "Lives of the Puritans."

Peters, (JAN,) an excellent Flemish marine painter, a brother of Bonaventure, noticed above, was born at Antwerp in 1625. His figures are well designed and his landscapes finely touched. Among his master-pieces is the "Port of Oran." Died in 1677.

Pe'tẹrs, (JOHN CHARLES,) M.D., an American homœopathic physician, born in New York in 1819, has published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Head," a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes," and other medical works, and was for a time editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy."

Peters, (PHILLIS WHEATLEY.) See WHEATLEY.

Peters, (RICHARD,) an American jurist, born in Philadelphia in 1744. He was appointed in 1776 secretary of the board of war, and was afterwards judge of the United States district court for Pennsylvania. Died in 1828. He was remarkable for his dry humour, ready wit, etc.

Peters, (SAMUEL,) an Episcopal divine, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1735. During the Revolution he sided with the Tories, and took refuge in England, where he published a "General History of Connecticut," by some condemned as libellous, by others considered satirical. He is himself satirized in Trumbull's "McFingal" under the name of "Parson Peter." Died in 1826.

Peters, (SAMUEL JARVIS,) an American merchant, born in Canada in 1801, settled in New Orleans, and became president of the State Bank of Louisiana. Died in 1855.

Peters, (WILHELM KARL HARTWIG,) a German zoologist, a brother of Prof. C. H. F. Peters, was born at Coldenbüttel, April 22, 1815, and was educated in medicine and science at Copenhagen and Berlin. He travelled extensively in the South of Europe, and was later (1842–48) employed in explorations in the East of Africa, under the Prussian government's supervision. For a long time he was anatomical prosector at Berlin, where in 1857 he became professor of zoology. His principal work is "Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mossambique," (4 vols., 1852–68.) Died at Berlin, April 23, 1884.

Petersen, pā'tẹr-sẹn, (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish scholar, and professor of philology at Copenhagen, was born in Seeland in 1786. Among his principal works are a "Manual of Greek Literary History," and an "Introduction to the Study of Archæology," (1825.) Died October 20, 1859.

Petersen, (NIELS MATTHIAS,) an eminent Danish historian and antiquary, born at Sanderum, in the isle of Funen, in 1791. He was a fellow-student of Rask,

who became his friend. He published in 1829 a "History of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Languages," (2 vols.,) which is highly esteemed. In 1845 he became professor of Northern literature in the University of Copenhagen. Among his important works are a "History of Denmark in Heathen Times," (3 vols., 1834–38,) and "Contributions to the History of Danish Literature," (1st vol., 1853.) He died in Copenhagen in May, 1862.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Pe'ther, (ABRAHAM,) an English landscape-painter, born at Chichester in 1756, was a son of William Pether, noticed below. He painted moonlight scenes with success. Died in 1812.

His son SEBASTIAN, born about 1790, was also a landscape-painter. Died in 1844.

Pether, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver in mezzotint, and painter, born about 1730, flourished about 1770. He engraved some works of Rembrandt, and some of his own designs.

Péthion. See PETION, (JÉRÔME.)

Pétiet, pā'te-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French administrator, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1749. He was minister of war from February, 1796, to July, 1797, and governor of Lombardy, (1800–02.) Died in 1806.

Pétigny, de, deh pā'tēn'ye', (FRANÇOIS JULES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1801. He received a prize of nine thousand francs for his "Studies on the History, Laws, and Institutions of the Merovingian Period," (2 vols., 1842–44.) Died in 1858.

Pet'ĭ-grū, (JAMES LOUIS,) an eminent American lawyer and statesman, born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, about 1789. He practised law at Charleston, and was attorney-general of South Carolina from 1822 to 1830. He differed from the large majority of the people of his State on the subject of nullification about 1831. He also opposed the secession movement of 1860–61. Died in 1863.

Pétion, pā'te-ôN', (ALEXANDRE,) the first President of the republic of Hayti, was born at Port-au-Prince in 1770. His father was a wealthy colonist, his mother a mulatto. He was sent to France to be educated, and served at an early age in the French army. Afterwards, when the Revolution broke out, he took an active part in the rising of the coloured people, and distinguished himself as an officer of artillery. His humane disposition and pleasing manners gained for him the favour of all classes; and during the period of terror he succeeded in protecting many of the colonists. When the blacks, under Toussaint, began to proscribe the whites and mulattos, Pétion resisted them by arms, but he was soon forced to fly from the island. Returning with General Le Clerc, he fought for some time under the French standard; but, disgusted at length by the cruelties of the French, and especially by their treachery towards Toussaint and their attempt to re-establish slavery, he again joined Dessalines, and on the death of the latter was elected President of the southern and western portion of the island, while Christophe, who had been general-in-chief under Dessalines, became ruler of the northern part. Pétion was a man of sincere and deep religious convictions. As a ruler he was distinguished for the republican simplicity of his manners and mode of life, as well as for his humanity and impartial justice. But the anxieties caused by the difficulties of his position, in the midst of a population hitherto wholly unaccustomed to self-control,—anxieties which were still further increased, on his part, by an extreme and almost morbid conscientiousness,—proved too much for his health. He died, universally lamented, on the 29th of March, 1818. As a military officer, he was remarkable for skill and serene courage. For some very interesting particulars respecting President Pétion, the reader is referred to numbers 48 and 49 of volume xxxix. of "The Friend," (1866,) published in Philadelphia. The article in question is from the pen of Stephen Grellet.

See SAINT-REMI, "Pétion et Haïti," Paris, 5 vols., 1854–58.

Petion (or **Péthion**) **de Villeneuve**, pā'te-ôN'* deh vēl'nuv', (JÉRÔME,) a French revolutionist, born at Chartres in 1753. He was a radical member of the National Assembly in 1790. His abilities were mediocre. He was one of the three deputies sent to conduct the king from Varennes to Paris in 1791, and was censured for his harshness or rudeness to the royal captives. In November, 1791, he was elected mayor of Paris, in preference to La Fayette, who was supported by the moderate reformers. He appears to have been remiss in his duties during the massacres of August and September, 1792. Having been elected to the Convention, he acted with the Girondists, and was proscribed about the 1st of June, 1793. He escaped to the department of the Gironde, where he was found dead in a field in June, 1794. The manner of his death was not ascertained.

See REGNAULT-WARIN, "Vie de J. Petion, Maire de Paris, 1796; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Petis de la Croix, peh-te' deh lă krwâ, (ALEXANDRE LOUIS MARIE,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1698, was a son of François, (1653–1713.) He was professor of Arabic in the Royal College. Died in 1751.

Petis de la Croix, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born in 1622. He was interpreter to the king, and published a "History of Genghiz-Can," (Jengis Khan,) (1710.) Died in 1695.

Petis de la Croix, (FRANÇOIS,) an Orientalist, born in Paris in 1653, was a son of the preceding. He studied Arabic, Persian, and Turkish at Aleppo, Ispahân, and Constantinople. As interpreter, he rendered important services in the negotiations between the French court and the Sultan and the Dey of Algiers. In 1695 he became interpreter to the king. He translated from the Persian "The Thousand and One Days," (5 vols., 1710–12,) and a "History of Taimoor," (Tamerlane,) (4 vols., 1722.) Died in 1713.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Petit, peh-te' or p'te, (ALEXIS THÉRÈSE,) a French natural philosopher, born at Vesoul in 1791, was a brother-in-law of Arago. He became a teacher of physics in the Polytechnic School in 1810, and titular professor in the same in 1815. He wrote an able "Memoir on the Use of the Principle of Living Forces in the Calculation of Machines," (1818.) Died in 1820.

See J. B. BIOT, "Notice sur Petit," 1821.

Petit, (ANTOINE,) an eminent French physician, born at Orléans in 1718. He became professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in 1768, and attracted a large concourse of auditors. He published "Palfyn's Surgical Anatomy, with Notes," ("Anatomie chirurgicale de Palfyn, avec des Notes," 1753.) Died in 1794.

Petit, (JEAN LOUIS,) a celebrated surgeon, born in Paris in 1674. He served as army surgeon from 1692 to 1700, and then returned to Paris. His success was great as a lecturer and a practitioner. He was for some years the most celebrated surgeon in Europe. "The services which he rendered to surgery," says a French writer, "are immense." He was one of the founders of the Academy of Surgery, (1731.) His chief work is an excellent "Treatise on Surgery," ("Traité des Maladies chirurgicales," etc., 3 vols., 1774.) Died in 1750.

See A. LOUIS, "Éloge de J. L. Petit," 1750; "Biographie Médicale."

Petit, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French historical and marine painter, born in Paris in 1793. He gained a first medal in 1841. Died August 13, 1876.

Petit, (JEAN MARTIN,) a French general, born in Paris in 1772. He served as lieutenant-general at Waterloo. Died in 1856.

Pet'it, (LEWIS HAYES,) F.R.S., an English gentleman and patron of literature, was born in 1774; died in 1849.

Petit, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French physician and skilful surgeon, born at Lyons in 1766. He wrote "Essai sur la Médecine du Cœur," (1806,) and several poems. Died in 1811.

See BAUMES, "Éloge de M. A. Petit," 1812.

Petit, (PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born at Montluçon (Allier) about 1596. He obtained the offices of engineer, counsellor to the king, and intendant-general of fortifications. He formed a friendship with Pas-

* We are informed in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" that, although Petion generally wrote his name without the accent, it was always pronounced *Pétion*.

cal, whom he aided in experiments on the vacuum and barometer, (1646–47.) Among his works are a treatise "On the Use of the Compass of Proportion," (1634,) and "Observations on the Vacuum," (1647.) He was a Cartesian. Died in 1677.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Petit, (PIERRE,) a learned French writer, born in Paris in 1617. Among his poems (in Latin) are "On Tears," ("De Lacrymis Libri tres," 1661,) "Chinese Tea," ("Thea Sinensis," 1685,) "On the Amazons," ("De Amazonibus," 1685,) and "On the Sibyl," ("De Sibylla," 1686.) He was one of the Latin poets who formed the "Pleïade" of Paris. Died in 1687.

Petit, (SAMUEL,) a learned French Orientalist, born at Nîmes in 1594, was a Protestant minister. It is said that he could speak Hebrew with ease. He wrote on Jewish and Greek antiquities, chronology, etc. His friendship was sought by Peiresc, Selden, Gassendi, Vossius, and Gronovius. Died in 1643.

Petit, du, düp'te', (FRANÇOIS POURFOUR,) a learned French physician, born in Paris in 1664. He was successful in the treatment of cataract, and wrote several treatises on the eyes. Died in 1741.

Petit-Didier, pẹh-te' de'de-à', (MATHIEU,) a learned French monk, was born in Lorraine in 1659. He wrote "Remarks on the First Volumes of Dupin's Bibliothèque Ecclésiastique," (3 vols., 1691–96,) and other works. Died in 1728.

Petit-Pied, pẹh-te' pe-à', (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist, born in 1665. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and wrote many works in favour of Jansenism. Died in 1747.

Petit-Radel, pẹh-te' rȧ'dêl', (LOUIS CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1756. He was a member of the Institute, and keeper of the Mazarin Library. He published "Explanations of the Antique Monuments of the Museum," (4 vols., 1804–06,) and "Researches on Cyclopean Monuments," (1841.) Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Petit-Radel, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1740, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1818.

Petit-Radel, (PHILIPPE,) a surgeon and medical writer, born in Paris in 1749, was a brother of the preceding. He obtained in 1798 the chair of surgical clinic. He published "Medical Institutes," ("Institutions de Médecine," 2 vols., 1801,) and compiled the "Dictionary of Surgery," (3 vols., 1790,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." Died in 1815.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Petit-Thouars. See DU PETIT-THOUARS.

Petitain, pẹh-te'tȧN', (LOUIS GERMAIN,) a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1765. He wrote some works of fiction. Died in 1820.

Petitot, pẹh-te'to', (CLAUDE BERNARD,) a French *littérateur,* born at Dijon in 1772. He translated the dramatic works of Alfieri, (4 vols., 1802,) and edited the works of Racine, (5 vols., 1805,) and the works of Molière, (6 vols., 1813.) Died in 1825.

Petitot, (JEAN,) an eminent painter on enamel, born, of French parents, at Geneva in 1607. He visited England, where he obtained from the chemist Mayern some important secrets respecting colours, and was patronized by Charles I. He painted portraits of the royal family, and copied some works of Van Dyck. About 1650 he returned to France. He received a pension from Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted many times. By order of the king, Bossuet attempted to convert Petitot to the Romish Church, but failed. His master-piece is a whole-length portrait, in enamel, of the Countess of Southampton, the dimensions of which are about nine inches by five. His works are remarkable for delicacy of design and harmonious richness of colour. Died at Vevay in 1691.

See L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Petitot, (LOUIS MESSIDOR LEBON,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1794. He gained the grand prize in 1814, and went to Rome with a pension. Among his works are many marble busts of Frenchmen. His capital work is a colossal monument to Louis Bonaparte at Saint-Leu. He was a member of the Institute. Died in June, 1862.

Petitot, (PIERRE,) a sculptor, born at Langres in 1751, was the father of the preceding. Died in Paris in 1840.

Pet'ĭ-vẹr, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English botanist, was an apothecary of London. He furnished materials for Ray's "History of Plants," published "Pterigraphia Americana," (1712,) and other works, and formed a rich collection of plants, minerals, and animals. Died in 1718.

Pe'to, (Sir SAMUEL MORTON,) an English engineer and contractor, born in Surrey in 1809. He constructed the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, with the tubular bridge near Montreal, and several railways on the continent of Europe. He was returned to Parliament for Finsbury in 1859. Sir S. Morton Peto visited the United States in 1865, and published "The Resources and Prospects of America," (1866.) Died November 13, 1889.

Petöfi or **Petoefi,** pȧ-tö'fee, (SANDOR, or ALEXANDER,) a Hungarian poet and *littérateur,* born in Little Cumania in 1822. He published in 1847 a number of patriotic songs, which enjoyed great popularity and had a powerful influence in exciting the revolutionary feeling of his countrymen. He also wrote several dramas and prose works. His lyrics and odes display uncommon genius, and have procured for him the name of "the Hungarian Burns." He is supposed to have been killed at the battle of Schassburg, (1849.)

See KERTBENY, "Petoefy der Ungarische Nationaldichter;" CHASSIN, "Petoefy et ses Œuvres," 1861.

Petrarca. See PETRARCH.

Pe'trarch, [It. PETRARCA, pȧ-trar'kȧ; Fr. PETRARQUE, pȧ'trȧrk'; Lat. PETRAR'CHA,] (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, on the 20th of July, 1304. His father, a friend of Dante, was banished from Florence in 1302 for his political principles, and removed in 1313 to Avignon, which was then the residence of the pope. He was sent to study law at Montpellier, where he remained about four years, (1318–22;) but he preferred the study of the classic authors, especially Cicero and Virgil. He made, however, some progress in law under Cino da Pistoia at Bologna. His fine personal and mental endowments procured for him admission into the brilliant society of Avignon. He was so handsome as to attract observation as he walked in the streets. He was patronized by Cardinal Colonna, and was an intimate friend of Giacomo Colonna, a brother of the cardinal.

In 1327 his heart for the first time was touched by a violent and profound passion. He has recorded the place, the day, and the hour in which he first saw Laura de Sade, a daughter of Audibert de Noves, and the wife of Hugh de Sade,—a lady distinguished by her rank, but more by her beauty and modesty. With consummate tact, she contrived, by a mixture of reserve, discretion, and sympathy, to preserve him and herself from the fatal consequences of his wayward passion. "She took my heart into her hand," he writes, "saying, 'Speak no word of this.'" By her pure and excellent example his passion appears to have been purified and exalted; but his admiration of her never abated, and the whole tenor of his life was changed by her influence. He sought relief by the composition of the sonnets and canzoni which have rendered the name of Laura immortal. She accepted this homage, which the usage of that age sanctioned, and was, perhaps, proud of his admiration. He passed much time in collecting, collating, and copying ancient manuscripts. We owe to him the preservation of many Latin authors which were buried in the dust of monastic libraries. About 1335 he visited Rome, the ruins of which made a deep impression on him. He also travelled in France, Germany, and Spain. He discovered two orations of Cicero at Liege, the "Institutions" of Quintilian at Arezzo, and Cicero's "Familiar Letters" at Verona. Petrarch corresponded with the most eminent scholars of his time, founded the library of Saint Mark at Venice, and was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy.

About 1336 he retired to Vaucluse, a romantic valley near Avignon, where he passed several years in solitude and in vain efforts to forget his unhappy passion. Here he meditated a great work which should be worthy of his genius, and commenced a Latin epic poem, of which Scipio Africanus was the hero. This poem, entitled "Africa," is inferior to his Italian sonnets. In 1340 he accepted an invitation from the Roman senate to come to Rome and receive the laurel crown of poetry. He was crowned at the Capitol in 1341. Petrarch appears to have had much influence with several potentates of his time. He exerted his eloquence to induce successive popes to transfer the papal court from Avignon to Rome. He was the colleague of the famous Rienzi in an embassy sent by the Romans to Clement VI. for that purpose. He became Archdeacon of Parma, and canon of several cathedrals. His love of independence caused him to decline the office of apostolic secretary and the dignity of bishop. In 1342 he met Laura, whose beauty had faded, and who was not happy in her domestic relations. Her husband was jealous and ill-tempered. Laura sang to Petrarch, and parted from him with emotion and regret.

The death of Laura, which occurred in 1348, inspired a new series of beautiful and exquisite sonnets, the melody and pathos of which have probably never been surpassed. It is reported that she died on the anniversary of the day and hour that he first saw her. Between 1350 and 1360 he resided at the court of Visconti, Lord of Milan, who employed him in diplomatic missions to Venice, to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of France. Among his intimate friends at this period was Boccaccio. In 1370, for the sake of retirement and the restoration of his health, he fixed his residence at Arquà, among the Euganean Hills, north of Padua. He was found dead in his library at Arquà on the 19th of July, 1374.* He left, besides other prose works in Latin, a treatise "On Contempt of the World," ("De Contemptu Mundi,") and many epistles, which are highly prized as memorials of important events which he witnessed. He had composed in praise of Laura above three hundred sonnets and fifty canzoni. Among his most perfect productions is "The Triumph of Death," ("Trionfo della Morte,") a poem, in which he describes the death of Laura. The most complete edition of Petrarch's works is that published at Bâle, (2 vols. fol., 1581.) It contains, besides his Italian and Latin poems, and the works already named in this notice, "De Vera Sapientia," "De Officio et Virtutibus Imperatoris," and "Vitarum Virorum Illustrium Epitome."

"The peculiar charm of Petrarch's character," says one of his biographers, "is warmth of heart and a native ingenuousness of disposition, which readily laid bare his soul to those around." He was a believer in revealed religion; but he often protested openly against the corruptions of the papal court.

See L. Beccadelli, "Vita di Petrarca," (translated into English by W. Pye, 1766;) L. Aretino, "Vita di Petrarca," 1672; Fernow, "F. Petrarca, nebst dem Leben des Dichters," 1818; Tomasini, "Petrarcha Redivivus," 1635 and 1650; Abbé de Sade, "Mémoires pour la Vie de Pétrarque," 3 vols., 1764–67; Fabroni, "Petrarchæ Vita," 1799; Levati, "Viaggi di F. Petrarca," 5 vols., 1820; Ugo Foscolo, "Essay on Petrarch;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1825; Thomas Campbell, "Life of Petrarch," 1841; "Lives of Eminent Men of Italy," in Lardner's "Cabinet of Biography;" Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," chap. lxx.; S. Dobson, "Life of Petrarch," 2 vols., 1775; Meinart, "Franc. Petrarca's Biografie," 1794; Lord Woodhouselee, "Essay, Historical and Critical, on the Life and Writings of Petrarch," 1810; Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Prescott, "Miscellanies," p. 616; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843.

Petrarcha. See Petrarch.

Pétrarque. See Petrarch.

Petrazzi, pà-trät'see, (Astolfo,) an Italian painter of the Siennese school, was born in 1579; died in 1653.

* His epitaph, as given by some writers, is a curious specimen of Latin versification,—rhyming hexameters:

"Frigida Francisci lapis hic tegit ossa Petrarchæ.
Suscipe Virgo Parens animam: Sate Virgine parce;
Fessaque jam terris cœli requiescat in arce."

(See "Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova," by G. M. König, Altdorf, 1678.)

The following is a nearly literal translation: "This stone covers the cold bones of Francis Petrarch. Virgin Mother, receive his soul: O thou Son of the Virgin, have mercy; and may [his soul,] weary with earth, now find repose in the citadel of heaven."

Petre, pēt'tr or pe'ter, (Edward,) an English Jesuit, born about 1631. He was confessor or clerk of the closet to James II., over whom he is said to have exerted an evil influence in political affairs. Died in 1699.

Petre, (Sir William,) an English statesman, born in Devonshire. He became a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1523, and afterwards master of requests. About 1543 he was appointed secretary of state. He held a high office in the reign of Edward VI., and was secretary of state during the reign of Mary. Died in 1572.

Pe-tre'ĭ-us, (Marcus,) a Roman general, to whom the victory over Catiline (62 B.C.) is ascribed. He was a partisan of the senate in the civil war, fought against Cæsar at Pharsalia, and commanded (with Afranius) in Spain, where he was defeated by Cæsar in 49 B.C. He killed himself in Africa in 46 B.C., or was killed by Juba in accordance with an agreement that they should kill each other.

Petrella, pà-trel'lâ, (Enrico,) an Italian musical composer, born at Palermo in 1813. He produced a number of operas, chief among which are "Le Precauzione," "Ione," (1856,) "Giovanna II di Napoli," (1869,) and "I Promessi Sposi," (1869.) Died in 1877.

Petrettini, pà-trĕt-tee'nee, (Spiridion,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Corfù in 1777, became a resident of Venice. He translated Velleius Paterculus into Italian. Died in 1833.

Petri, pā'tree, [in Flemish, Peeters, pā'ters,] (Bartholomew,) a Flemish theologian, born in Brabant about 1545. He was professor at Louvain and Douai. Died in 1630.

Petri, pā'tree, (Bernhard,) a German rural economist, born at Deux-Ponts in 1767. He wrote several works on the raising of sheep, and made improvements in the rural economy of Germany. Died in 1842.

Petri, pā'tree, (Christiern,) a Danish divine, who published in 1529 a Danish version of the New Testament.

Petri, pā'tree, or **Peterson**, pā'ter-son, (Lars,) the first Protestant Archbishop of Upsal, was born at Oerebro in 1499. He studied under Luther at Wittenberg, and became archbishop in 1531. With the aid of his brother Olaus and L. Andreæ, he produced a Swedish translation of the Bible, (1541.) He published several works of theology. Died in 1573.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Petri, (Olaus,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1497, and was a zealous preacher of the Reformed religion. He became first minister of Stockholm in 1539. He published some religious works. Died in 1552.

Petri, pā'tree, (Suffrid or Suffridus,) a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1527. He obtained a chair of law at Cologne in 1577. He was very learned, but was deficient in taste and critical ability. Among his works are "Orations on the Utility of the Greek Language," (1566,) and "On the Writers of Friesland," ("De Scriptoribus Frisiæ Decades," 1593.) Died at Cologne in 1597.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis."

Petrie, pee'tre, (Dr. George,) an Irish antiquary, born at Dublin in 1791, was the author of an "Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland," which obtained for him the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He also published an "Essay on the Military Antiquities of Ireland." Died in 1866.

Petrie, pee'tre, ? (Henry,) an English antiquary, born in 1768, became keeper of the chancery records in the Tower. He collected materials for the history of Great Britain, of which two volumes were published, (1830–48.) Died in 1842.

Petrini, pà-tree'nee, (Pietro Antonio,) an Italian translator, born at Palestrina in 1722. Among his works is a good version of Horace's "De Arte Poetica," (1777.) Died in 1803.

Petrof, Petrov, or **Petrow**, pā'trof, (Vassili Petrovitch,) a Russian poet, born at Moscow in 1736. He wrote odes and other poems, which have some merit, and translated Virgil's "Æneid" into Russian, (1781–86.) He became imperial librarian about 1775. Died in 1799.

Pétrone. See Petronius Arbiter.

Petroni or **Petronj**, på-trō'nee, (STEFANO EGIDIO,) an Italian poet, born near Perugia in 1770. Among his works is "The Napoleonid: a Lyrical-Numismatical Poem," ("La Napoléonide; Poème lyrique-numismatique," 1810.) Died about 1845.

Pe-trō'nĭ-us, [Fr. PÉTRONE, på'trŏn',] or, more fully, **Petro'nius Ar'biter**, a licentious Latin writer, supposed to have lived in the reign of Nero. He described the vices of his time in a satire or novel, in mingled prose and verse, entitled "Satyricon," fragments of which are extant. His style is classical, and the work displays much talent, but is extremely licentious. The author of this is supposed to be identical with Petronius, a refined voluptuary who figured at the court of Nero as *arbiter elegantiæ*, (umpire of fashion and taste,) and who killed himself in 66 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales," book xvi.; J. C. VON ORELLI, "Lectiones Petronianæ," 1836; DUNLOP, "History of Fiction."

Petrunti, på-trōon'tee, (FRANCESCO,) a skilful Italian surgeon, born at Campobasso in 1785. He practised at Naples, and wrote a "Treatise on Surgery," (2 vols., 1822.) Died in 1839.

Petrus, the Latin for PETER, which see.

Petrus Aponis. See ABANO, (PIETRO DI.)

Petrus Blesensis. See PETER OF BLOIS.

Pe'trus Patricius (pa-trish'ē-ŭs) **et Mağ'ĭs-tẹr**, a Byzantine historian of the sixth century, was born at Thessalonica. He wrote a work on the history of the empire under Tiberius and several of his successors, some portions of which have been preserved.

Pettenkofer, von, fon pet'tẹn-ko'fẹr, (MAX,) a German chemist, born at Lichtenheim, in Bavaria, December 3, 1818. Educated at Munich, he was employed in the mint, 1845–47, was professor of medical chemistry (1847–50) at Munich, was then made pharmacist to the Bavarian court, and in 1865 became professor of hygiene in the university. In chemistry, hygiene, and pathology he made important discoveries. He published many professional and scientific papers.

Petter, pet'tẹr, (ANTON,) a German painter of history, born at Vienna in 1783. He gained the grand prize for his "Death of Aristides," and became director of the Academy of Vienna in 1830. He painted many classical subjects. He excelled in harmony and brilliancy of colouring. Died May 14, 1858.

Pet'tie, (JOHN,) an eminent British artist, born in Edinburgh in 1839. In 1862 he went to London, and in 1873 was elected to the Royal Academy. Many of his pictures are upon antiquated or mediæval subjects, and some are quaintly humorous.

Pettigrew, pet'te-grū, (JAMES BELL,) M.D., a Scottish physician, born at Roxhill, May 26, 1834. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, graduating in 1861. He went to London, where, after a brilliant career as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. His most noted works are "On the Physiology of Wings," (1870,) and "Animal Locomotion," (1873.) In 1875 he was called to a professorship in the University of Saint Andrew's.

Pettigrew, pet'te-grū, (THOMAS JOSEPH,) an English surgeon, antiquary, and biographer, born in London in 1790. He was admitted to the College of Surgeons in 1812. He published, besides other works, a "History of Egyptian Mummies," (1834,) a "Medical Portrait-Gallery, or Memoirs of Celebrated Physicians and Surgeons," a "Life of Lord Nelson," and a work "On Superstitions connected with the Practice of Medicine," (1844.) Died in 1865.

Pettiti, pêt-tee'tee, COUNT, an Italian general, was second chief of the staff in the army led by the king against the Austrians in June, 1866.

Pettrich, pêt'trĭK, (FRANZ,) a Bohemian sculptor, born in 1770, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden. Died in 1844. His son FERDINAND, born at Dresden in 1798, studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome. He has produced several works of superior merit.

Pet'tus, (Sir JOHN,) an English writer, born in Suffolk. He became deputy governor of the royal mines, and published "The History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines in England and Wales," (1670.) Died about 1690.

Petty, (HENRY.) See LANSDOWNE.

Petty, (WILLIAM.) See SHELBURNE.

Pet'tў, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent English political economist, was born at Romsey, in Hampshire, in 1623. He became professor of anatomy at Oxford in 1650, and physician of the army in Ireland in 1652. He served Henry Cromwell as secretary while he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, about 1655. His reputation is founded on his writings on commerce and political economy, on which subjects he was in advance of his age. Among his works are a "Treatise on Taxes and Contributions," (1662,) "Political Arithmetic," (1682,) and "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," (1692.) One of his sons became Baron Shelburne. Died in 1687.

See a "Notice of Sir William Petty," prefixed to his "Political Arithmetic," by his son; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Pet'tўt or **Pet'ўt**, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on law, born in Yorkshire in 1636. He was keeper of the records of the Tower. Among his works is "Parliamentary Law," ("Jus Parliamentarium," 1739.) Died in 1707.

Peucer, poits'ẹr, [Lat. PEUCE'RUS,] (KASPAR,) a German scholar and physician of high reputation, born at Bautzen in 1625, married a daughter of Melanchthon. He became professor of medicine at Wittenberg about 1559. Having offended the Lutherans by advocating some doctrines of Melanchthon, he was confined in prison about eleven years, (1574–85,) and treated with rigour. He wrote numerous works on geometry, theology, and medicine; also an account of his imprisonment, "Historia Carcerum Peuceri," (1604.) Died in 1602.

See LEUPOLD, "Lebensbeschreibung Peucers," 1745; HEIMBURG, "De Casp. Peucero," 1842; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Peucerus. See PEUCER.

Peū-çes'tạs or **Peū-kes'tạs**, [Gr. Πευκέστας,] an officer of Alexander the Great. He attended that prince's person in the expedition against Persia, and gained his favour in a high degree. He was appointed satrap of Persia in 331 or 330 B.C., and joined Alexander's army at Babylon with about 20,000 Persians in 323. Having co-operated with Eumenes against Antigonus, he was deprived of his satrapy by the latter in 316 B.C.

Peuchet, puh'shā', (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758. He published, besides other works, "Statistics of France and its Colonies," (7 vols., 1803,) "Commercial Library," ("Bibliothèque commerciale," 12 vols., 1802–06,) and a "Dictionary of Political Economy," (4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1830.

Peukestas. See PEUCESTAS.

Peurbach. See PURBACH.

Peut, puh, (FRANÇOIS MARIE HIPPOLYTE,) a French publicist and economist, born at Lyons in 1809. He published several journals and pamphlets.

Peuteman, puh'tẹh-mân', (NIKLAAS or PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam about 1654. He painted, with success, still life, cemeteries, and allegorical subjects. His death was hastened by fright. As he was working in an anatomical cabinet, he fell asleep among some skeletons. On awaking, he was horrified by seeing them move rapidly and jostle against each other. This was the effect of the earthquake of September 18, 1692. He died the same month.

Peutinger, pū'tin-ġẹr, [Ger. pron. poi'ting'ẹr; Lat. PEUTINGE'RUS,] (CONRAD,) an eminent German scholar and antiquary, born at Augsburg in 1465. He was secretary of the city of Augsburg, and councillor to the emperor Maximilian. He was a diligent collector of statues, medals, inscriptions, etc., and is called the founder in Germany of the science of Roman and German antiquities. He published "Convivial Discourses," ("Sermones conviviales," 1506,) "Old Roman Inscriptions," ("Inscriptiones vetustæ Romanæ," 1520,) and other works. Died in 1547.

See J. C. WENDLER, "De Vita et Meritis Peutingeri;" LOTTER, "Vita Peutingeri," 1729; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peutingerus. See PEUTINGER.

Peyer, pī'ẹr, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a Swiss anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1653. He was professor of logic and physical sciences at his native place, and wrote several works on anatomy. He was the first who described accurately the small bodies called Peyer's glands. Died in 1712.

Peyrard, pā′rȧ̈R′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Vial (Haute-Loire) in 1760. He published a treatise "On Nature and its Laws," (4th edition, 1794,) and other works. His translations of the works of Archimedes (1807) and of Euclid (3 vols., 1814–18) are said to be the best in the French language. Died in 1822.

Peyrat, pā′rȧ′, (ALPHONSE,) a French journalist and political writer, born at Toulouse in 1812. He became an assistant editor of Girardin's "Presse" about 1844. He wrote against the second empire, and also published "History and Religion," (1858,) "History of Jesus," (1864,) etc. Died January 3, 1891.

Peyrat, (NAPOLÉON,) a French author and Protestant clergyman, born at Bordes-sur-Aube in 1809. He published "Les Réformateurs de la France et de l'Italie," (1860,) "Histoire des Albigeois," (3 vols., 1870–72,) and other prose works; but his chief reputation rests on "Roland," a short poem of great spirit and excellence. He wrote under the pseudonym of "Napol le Pyrénéen."

Peyre, pȧR, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1739. He gained the grand prize in 1763, and became a member of the Institute. He published some works on architecture. Died in 1823.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur A. F. Peyre," 1824.

Peyre, (ANTOINE MARIE,) an architect, born in Paris in 1770, was a nephew of the preceding. He was appointed architect of the Palais de Justice in 1809. Among his works are the Salle de Spectacle of Soissons, and the restorations or additions to the Palais de Justice in Paris. Died in 1843.

Peyre, (MARIE JOSEPH,) a French architect, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1730. He published "Architectural Works," ("Œuvres d'Architecture," 1765.) Peyre and Wailly were architects of the theatre of Paris called the Odéon. Died in 1785.

Peyrère, de la, dẹh lȧ̈ pȧ′rair′, (ISAAC,) a French writer, born at Bordeaux in 1594. He published, besides other works, one entitled "Pre-Adamites," ("Præadamitæ," 1655,) in which he maintained that some men were created before Adam. Died in 1676.

Peyrilhe, pȧ′rèl′ or pȧ-re′ye, (BERNARD,) a French physician, was born at Pompignan in 1737; died in 1804.

Peyron, pȧ′rôn′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE,) a French historical painter, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1744. He gained the grand prize in 1773, studied the antique in Rome, and promoted the reformation of the French school. Died in 1814.

Peyron, pȧ′rôn′, (VICTOR AMÉDÉE,) ABBÉ, an Orientalist, born at Turin in 1785. He published a "Lexicon of the Coptic Language," (1835,) etc. Died April 27, 1870.

Peyronie. See LA PEYRONIE.

Peyronnet, de, dẹh pȧ′ro′nȧ′, (CHARLES IGNACE,) COUNT, a French politician and lawyer, born at Bordeaux in 1778. He was minister of justice from 1821 to January, 1828, and became minister of the interior in May, 1830. He procured in 1825 the passage of a very unpopular and odious law against sacrilege. Having been convicted of treason in 1830, he was imprisoned six years in the fortress of Ham. Died in 1854.

Peyssonel, pȧ′so′nèl′, (CHARLES,) an antiquary, father of the following, was born at Marseilles in 1700. He explored the coasts of Asia Minor, where he collected marbles. He wrote a "Memoir on the Kings of Bosphorus," and "Travels in the Levant." Died in 1757.

Peyssonel, (CHARLES,) a French political writer, born at Marseilles in 1727. He was consul at Smyrna and in the Crimea. He wrote, besides other works, "The Numbers," ("Les Numéros," 4 vols., 1784,) and "The Political Situation of France, and its Relations with all the Powers of Europe," (2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1790.

Peyton, pā′tọn, (BAILLIE,) an American lawyer and orator, born in Sumner county, Tennessee. He represented a district of Tennessee in Congress from 1833 to 1837, voted with the Whigs, and was sent as minister to Chili about 1850. Died August 19, 1878.

Peyton, (JOHN LEWIS,) an American author, born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 15, 1824. He studied at the Virginia Military Academy, and in 1845 graduated as LL.B. from the University of Virginia. In 1861 he raised and equipped a regiment for the Confederate service, and in that year became agent of North Carolina in Europe. In 1876 he returned to the United States. He published "The American Crisis," (1866,) "The Adventures of my Grandfather," (1867,) "Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies," (1869,) a "History of Augusta County," "Memoirs of W. M. Peyton" (1870) and of A. M. Peyton, (1876,) and several other works.

Pezarese, Il, a name of the painter Cantarini. (See CANTARINI.)

Pezay, de, dẹh pẹh-zȧ′, (ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC JACQUES **Masson**—mȧ′sôn′,) MARQUIS, a French writer of prose and verse, born at Versailles in 1741. He gave lessons in tactics to Louis XVI. Among his works are "Series of Trifles," ("Suite des Bagatelles," 1767,) and "Helvetian Evenings," ("Les Soirées Helvétiennes," 1771.) Voltaire addressed to him some verses. Died in 1777.

Pezenas, pẽz′nȧ′ or pẹh-zẹh-nȧ′, (ESPRIT,) a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Avignon in 1692. He published "Memoirs on Mathematics and Physics," (5 vols., 1756,) an "Astronomy for Mariners," (1766,) and other works. Died in 1776.

Pezet, pȧ-thèt′, (General JUAN ANTONIO,) a Peruvian statesman, who became vice-president of Peru in October, 1862, and at the death of San Ramon succeeded to the presidency, in April, 1863. He was removed, or ceased to be president, about the end of 1865.

Pezron, pẽz′rôn′, (PAUL,) an able French chronologist and philologist, born in Bretagne in 1639. He wrote "The Antiquity of the World *(des Temps)* Restored and Defended," (1687,) in which he argued that the world was created 5872 years before the Christian era. Died in 1706.

Pfaff, pfȧf, (CHRISTOPH MATTHÄUS,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart in 1686, was a man of great erudition. He became professor of theology at Tübingen in 1717, and received the title of count palatine in 1724. He wrote (in Latin) numerous works, among which are "Institutions of Dogmatic and Moral Theology," (1719,) remarkable for mental independence, and "Introduction to the Literary History of Theology," (1720.) He became dean of the faculty at Giessen in 1756. Died in 1760.

See LEPORIN, "Nachricht von C. M. Pfaffens Leben," etc., 1726; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Pfaff, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) father of the preceding, was born in Würtemberg in 1631. He was professor of theology at Tübingen, and wrote several works. Died in 1720.

Pfaff, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a mathematician, born at Stuttgart in 1765. He became professor of mathematics at Halle in 1810. Among his works are "Analytic Essays mostly relating to the Integral Calculus," etc., (1797.) Died at Halle in 1825.

Pfaff, (KARL,) a German historian, a son of the preceding, published a "History of Würtemberg," (2 vols., 1818–21,) and other histories.

Pfanner, pfȧn′nẹr, (TOBIAS,) a German historian, born at Augsburg in 1641. He was keeper of the archives at Gotha. Among his works is a "History of the Peace of Westphalia," (1679.) Died in 1716.

Pfeffel, pfĕf′fẹl, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH **von Kriegelstein**—fon kree′gẹl-stīn′,) a historian, born at Colmar, Upper Rhine, in 1726. His chief work is a "Chronological Epitome of the History of the Public Law of Germany," in French, (1754; 5th edition, 1766.) Died in 1807.

Pfeffel, (GOTTLIEB KONRAD,) a distinguished German fabulist and poet, brother of the preceding, born at Colmar in 1736, became blind while pursuing his studies at Halle. He was appointed in 1803 president of the Evangelical Consistory at Colmar. Died in 1809.

See RIEDER, "G. C. Pfeffel; biographischer Versuch," 1820

Pfefferkorn, pfĕf′fẹr-kôrn′, (JOHANN,) a German Jew, who was converted to Christianity, and, in excess of zeal, advised the emperor to burn all Jewish books except the Bible. He lived about 1500.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'ẹr, (AUGUSTUS,) a German scholar, and professor of Oriental literature at Leipsic, was born in Lower Saxony in 1640. He wrote a number of works in relation to Jewish antiquities and Biblical criticism. Died in 1698.

Pfeiffer, (BURCHARD WILHELM,) a German jurist and publicist, born at Cassel in 1777. He published "Practical Deductions concerning all Parts of Jurisprudence," (8 vols., 1825–46,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Pfeiffer, fī'fẹr, (CARL,) a skilful architect, born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1834. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States, and passed several years as assistant architect in Ohio and other parts of the West. He afterwards spent four years in the same capacity in the city of New York. In 1864 he commenced business on his own account, and soon acquired a high reputation as an excellent architect. Among the buildings designed and erected by him are the church of the Messiah, the Roosevelt Hospital, and the mansion of Mr. Barroda, one of the largest houses in New York, and, for its admirable arrangement, probably unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any other private dwelling in the United States. His plans were accepted for the City Hospital and other public buildings belonging to New York city.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'fẹr, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Lucerne in 1716. He served with distinction in the French army, (1734–75.) Died in 1802.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'fẹr, (EMILY,) an English poetess. Since 1873 she has published numerous volumes of verse, which have won much praise. Her sonnets are especially fine. Died in 1890.

Pfeiffer, (IDA, (*née* **Reyer,**) a celebrated German traveller, born in Vienna in 1797. She set out in March, 1842, for Asia Minor, where she spent nearly a year, and in 1845 made the tour of Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. In 1846 she undertook a journey round the world, which she accomplished in a little more than two years, after encountering great hardships and dangers. She published in 1850 "A Woman's Journey round the World, from Vienna to Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan," etc. In 1851 she entered upon a second journey, having received for this purpose a sum of money from the Austrian government. Her account of this expedition appeared in 1855, under the title of "A Second Voyage round the World, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, the Moluccas, California, Peru, and the United States." Died in 1858.

Pfeiffer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German economist, born at Berlin in 1718. He wrote many works on rural and political economy, among which is a "Treatise on all the Economical Sciences," (4 vols., 1770–78.) Died in 1787.

Pfeiffer, (LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Lucerne in 1530. He fought for Charles IX. of France against the Huguenots. Died in 1594.

Pfeiffer, (LOUIS GEORG KARL,) a German naturalist and physician, a son of Burchard Wilhelm, noticed above, was born at Cassel in 1805. He published a number of treatises on botany and conchyliology, among which may be named "Monograph of Living Snails," ("Monographia Heliceorum Viventium," 3 vols., 1847–53,) and a "Flora of Hesse," (2 vols., 1847–55.) Died in 1877.

Pfenninger, pfĕn'ning-ẹr, (HENRI,) a Swiss engraver, born at Zurich in 1749. He engraved portraits for Lavater's "Physiognomy," which are admired. Died in 1815.

Pfenninger, (MATTHIAS,) a Swiss designer and engraver, born at Zurich in 1739. He engraved Swiss landscapes with skill. Died about 1810.

Pfinzing or **Pfintzing,** pfĭnt'sing, (MELCHIOR,) a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1481. He composed a dull poem called "The Adventures of Theuerdank," (1517.) This edition was adorned with more than one hundred fine engravings, and was a masterpiece of typography. Died in 1535.

Pfister, pfĭs'tẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German printer, born about 1420. He made use of movable types; but it is not known whether he was an assistant of Gutenberg or invented them himself. His principal work is a Latin 36-line Bible, in 3 vols. fol. Died about 1470.

Pfister, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German historian, born near Marbach in 1772. He wrote a "History of Suabia," (5 vols., 1803–27,) and a "History of the Germans," (5 vols., 1830–35.) He became minister of a church at Stuttgart, where he died in 1835.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Pfizer, pfĭt'sẹr, (GUSTAV,) a German critic and *littérateur,* born at Stuttgart in 1807. Among his principal works are a "Life of Martin Luther," an "Essay on Uhland and Rückert," (1837,) and a "History of Alexander the Great, for the Young," (1846.)

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Pfizer, (PAUL ACHATIUS,) a German publicist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1801. Died at Tübingen, July 30, 1867.

Pforr, pfŏR, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German painter of animals, was born at Upfen, in Saxony, in 1745. He painted horses, hunting-scenes, battles, etc. with much skill. Died in 1798.

Phadl. See FADL.

Phæax, fee'aks, [*Φαίαξ,*] an Athenian orator, who was sent as ambassador to Sicily in 422 B.C. He is mentioned by Plutarch as one of the two persons capable of competing in some degree with Alcibiades,—*i.e.* when the latter first entered the public service.

Phædon, fee'don, or **Phædo,** fee'do, [*Φαίδων,*] a Greek philosopher, born at Elis. He came to Athens about 400 B.C., and was a disciple of Socrates, after whose death he founded a school of philosophy at Elis. His writings have not come down to us. The name of Phædon is the title of a celebrated dialogue of Plato.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SUIDAS, "Phædon."

Phædra, fee'drạ, [Gr. *Φαίδρα;* Fr. PHÈDRE, fȧdR,] a daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, was the wife of Theseus, King of Athens. She is said to have indulged a guilty passion for her step-son Hippolytus, and to have caused his death by a false accusation.

Phædrus, fee'drus, [Gr. *Φαῖδρος;* Fr. PHÈDRE, fȧdR,] a Greek Epicurean philosopher, was a friend of Cicero. He was the head of the Epicurean school at Athens from 80 to 70 B.C., and wrote a work which Cicero used freely in composing the first book of his "Natura Deorum."

Phædrus, a Latin fabulist, who wrote about 20 or 30 A.D., was originally a slave. He was probably born in Thrace or Macedonia. It is supposed that he belonged to Augustus, and was liberated by him. He left ninety-seven fables in iambic verse, the subjects and ideas of which are partly borrowed from Æsop. They are admired for the purity and simplicity of the style.

See LINDNER, "Bemerkungen über den Phaedrus," 1782; SCHWABE, "Vita Phædri," 1806.

Phā'ẹr, (THOMAS,) a Welsh poet and physician, born in Pembrokeshire. He translated the first nine books of Virgil's "Æneid" into English verse. Died in 1560.

Phā'e-thon or **Phā'e-ton,** [Gr. *Φαέθων;* Fr. PHAÉTHON, fȧ'ȧ'tôN',] a mythical personage, called a son of Helios (the Sun) or Phœbus. His name signifies "the Shining." The poets feigned that, in his youthful presumption, he persuaded his father to permit him to guide for one day the chariot of the sun, that he was unable to control the fiery coursers, which ran out of the right course and came too near the earth, that Jupiter killed Phaethon with a thunderbolt, and he fell into the river Po.

Phalanthe. See PHALANTHUS.

Phạ-lan'thus, [Gr. *Φάλανθος;* Fr. PHALANTHE, fȧ'lôNt',] a Spartan chief, who founded a Greek colony at Tarentum about 708 B.C., and subdued the natives of the adjacent country.

Phăl'ạ-ris, [Gr. *Φάλαρις,*] a ruler of Agrigentum, in Sicily, notorious for his cruelty. He began to reign about 570 B.C., according to Eusebius and Suidas. He rendered his name infamous by burning his victims in a brazen bull. Tradition adds that he was deposed by Telemachus, the ancestor of Theron, and suffered the same cruel death which he had inflicted on others. Certain epistles ascribed to Phalaris were the subjects of a celebrated controversy between Boyle and Bentley, who demonstrated them to be spurious.

See SUIDAS, "Phalaris:" CICERO, "De Officiis," ii. and iii.

Phalereus. See DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS.

Phā'nĭ-ạs [*Φανίας*] or **Phænias,** fee'ne-as, [*Φαινίας,*]

a Greek philosopher, born in Lesbos, was one of the most eminent disciples of Aristotle, and was a friend of Theophrastus. He wrote many works on logic, history, etc.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Phan'o-clēs, [*Φανοκλῆς,*] a Greek elegiac poet, who lived probably between 350 and 300 B.C. He wrote a poem called *Ἐρωτες ἢ Καλοί*, of which a fragment is extant. This is much admired by some critics.

See Smith, "Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Phan-o-de'mus, [*Φανόδημος,*] an Athenian historian of uncertain period. He lived before the Christian era. He wrote a work on the antiquities of Attica, entitled *Ἀτθίς*, of which fragments are extant.

Phā'on, [Gr. *Φάων,*] a mariner or boatman of Lesbos, celebrated as a favourite of Sappho. According to the fable, Venus endowed him with youth and beauty because he once carried her across the water without charge.

Phăr'ą-mond, a king of the Franks, who is supposed to have reigned in the first half of the fifth century. His history is involved in obscurity, and is the subject of some romances. The first historian who mentions him is Prosper Tyro.

Pharaoh Hophra. See Apries.

Pharaoh Necho. See Necho.

Pharnabaze. See Pharnabazus.

Phar-ną-bā'zus, [Gr. *Φαρνάβαζος;* Fr. Pharnabaze, fȧr'nȧ'bȧz',] a Persian satrap, governed the provinces near the Hellespont, under Darius II. He was an ally of the Spartans in the war against the Athenians, and was defeated by Alcibiades, near Abydos, in 409 B.C. He was defeated in 395 by the Spartans, under Agesilaus, who had invaded his province. Pharnabazus and Iphicrates commanded an expedition to Egypt in 374, which was a failure.

See Xenophon, "Hellenica," books i., iii., and iv.

Pharnace. See Pharnaces.

Phar'ną-cēs [Gr. *Φαρνάκης;* Fr. Pharnace, fȧr'nȧs'] I., King of Pontus, was a son of Mithridates IV., whom he succeeded about 190 B.C. He invaded Galatia in 181, and was opposed with success by Eumenes. He was succeeded by his son, Mithridates V.

Pharnaces II., King of Pontus, was a son of Mithridates the Great. He conspired against his father after his defeat by the Romans, (about 63 B.C.,) and was supported by the army. He made peace with Pompey, who recognized him as King of the Bosphorus. During the civil war of Rome he seized Pontus, and provoked the hostility of Cæsar. He was defeated by the Romans and killed in battle in 47 B.C.

Phavorinus Varinus. See Guarino.

Phèdre. See Phædra and Phædrus.

Pheidias. See Phidias.

Pheidon. See Phidon.

Phelippeaux, de, dẹh fẹh-le'pō', or **Philippeaux**, fe'le'pō, (Antoine le Picard—lẹh pe'kȧR',) a French officer, born in Poitou in 1768. He emigrated in 1791, fought against the republic, and procured the escape of Sir Sidney Smith from prison, (1797.) Having entered the British service, he distinguished himself at the defence of Acre, where he directed the artillery, in 1799. Died at Acre the same year.

Phelps, (Almira Hart Lincoln,) an American teacher and educational writer, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1793. She was for many years associated with her sister, Mrs. Emma Willard, as teacher of the Female Seminary, Troy, New York, and in 1841 took charge of the Patapsco Institute, Maryland. Among her principal works are "Familiar Lectures on Botany," "Geology for Beginners," (1832,) "Lectures on Natural Philosophy," (1835,) and "Hours with my Pupils," (1859.) Died July 15, 1884.

Phelps, (Anson Greene,) an American merchant, born at Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1781, became president of the New York Blind Asylum, and of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He died in 1853, bequeathing to various charitable institutions the sum of $371,000.

Phelps, (Austin,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 7, 1821, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church, Boston, from 1842 to 1848, and professor of sacred rhetoric in the Andover Theological Seminary from 1848 to 1879. Among his works are "The Still Hour," "The Solitude of Christ," "Studies of the Old Testament," "The Theory of Preaching," "Men and Books," "English Style in Public Discourse," "The New Birth," etc. He was the father of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Ward). Died October 13, 1890.

Phelps, (Elizabeth Stuart,) an American writer, a daughter of Professor Moses Stuart, D.D., was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1815. She published a number of moral and religious tales, which obtained great popularity. Among these we may name "The Kitty Brown Series," (1850,) "The Sunny Side," (1851,) "Peep at Number Five," (1851,) and "The Angel over the Right Shoulder," (1851.) Died in 1852.

Phelps, (Elizabeth Stuart,) a daughter of the foregoing. She was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1844. Her books, principally stories, are "The Gates Ajar," (1868,) "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "The Story of Avis," (1877,) "Poetic Studies," "Sealed Orders," "Hedged In," "The Silent Partner," "Is God Good?" "Friends—a Duet," "Dr. Zay," and others, several of them collections of short tales.

Phelps, (John S.,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1814. He emigrated to Springfield, Missouri, in 1837, and was elected to Congress in 1844. He also represented the sixth district of Missouri in Congress for several terms, and was appointed military Governor of Arkansas by President Lincoln in 1862. Died November 20, 1886.

Phelps, (John W.,) an American general, born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1813, graduated at West Point in 1836. He became a captain in 1850, and resigned his commission in 1859. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861, and served under General Butler in the expedition against New Orleans. In December, 1861, he issued a proclamation against slavery, which was disapproved by General Butler. He resigned in July or August, 1862. Died at Guilford, February 2, 1885.

Phelps, (Samuel,) an English actor, born at Devonport in 1806. He made his *début* in York in 1828, was engaged by Macready for the Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, and, after brief engagements elsewhere, became the favourite tragic actor at Sadler's Wells. Died November 6, 1878.

Phelps, (William Walter,) an American Congressman, born in New York, August 24, 1839. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, and at the Columbia College Law School in 1863. He was a member of Congress from New Jersey, 1872–75, was again elected in 1883 and in 1884, and in the latter year was chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Phelypeaux. See Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

Phérécrate. See Pherecrates.

Phe-rĕc'rą-tēs, [Gr. *Φερεκράτης;* Fr. Phérécrate, fȧ'rȧ'krȧt',] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, wrote about 430 B.C., and was a contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. Small fragments of his plays are extant. He invented a new metre, called Pherecratic His diction is elegant, and his plots are ingenious.

See Meineke, "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum."

Phérécyde. See Pherecydes.

Phĕr-e-çȳ'dēs, [Gr. *Φερεκύδης;* Fr. Phérécyde, fȧ'rȧ'sȧd',] a Greek philosopher, born at Syros about 600 or 570 B.C., was the teacher of Pythagoras. He is said to have taught the doctrine of Metempsychosis, or the transmigration of the soul.

Pherecydes, an Athenian historian, a contemporary of Herodotus, lived between 490 and 450 B.C. His chief work was a mythological history, in ten books, sometimes entitled *Αὐτόχθονες*.

Phid'ī-as, written also **Pheidias**, [*Φειδίας,*] regarded by many as the greatest sculptor and statuary that ever lived, was a son of Charmidas or Charmides. He was probably born at Athens between 500 and 485 B.C. The details of his personal history are very deficient, considering his renown. His principal master was Ageladas, a sculptor of Argos. Among his earlier works were a

colossal bronze statue of Athena Promachos, dated about 460 B.C., which stood on the Acropolis for many centuries, and an ivory or chryselephantine statue of Athena at Pellene. Having formed a new style, characterized by sublimity and ideal beauty, he obtained the friendship and patronage of Pericles, who about 444 B.C. began to adorn the Acropolis with works of art. "Phidias was appointed by Pericles superintendent of all the public edifices," says Plutarch, "although the Athenians had other eminent architects."

The sculptured ornaments of the Parthenon, executed by Phidias and his disciples, exhibited a perfection which has never been surpassed, if equalled, by other artists. He formed with his own hand the colossal statue of Minerva which was enclosed within the Parthenon and was dedicated in 438 B.C. It was chryselephantine,—that is, the naked parts were made of ivory and the drapery of gold. The height of this statue was nearly forty feet. It was his most celebrated work at Athens. His other master-piece was a colossal ivory and gold statue of Jupiter at Olympia, (Elis,) which was enclosed in the temple dedicated to that god. He was represented seated on a throne, holding in his right hand a statue of Victory. This figure, in the opinion of the Greeks, expressed and realized their highest ideal of supreme majesty and divine complacency. It was destroyed by fire at Constantinople about 475 A.D. Some of the Elgin marbles in the British Museum are considered to be works of Phidias.

In the latter part of his life, Phidias was accused of defrauding the state of part of the gold appropriated to the statue of Minerva; but, as Pericles ordered the gold to be taken off and weighed, this charge was abandoned; for Phidias, by the advice of Pericles, had artfully contrived that the gold could be easily taken off. According to Plutarch, he died in prison, into which he was thrown on a charge of impiety, because he had sculptured on the shield of Minerva images of himself and Pericles. Some writers ascribe his death to poison, and others doubt the truth of the statement that he was imprisoned. His death, however, occurred about 432 B.C.

"The three greatest architects hitherto known in the world," says Ruskin, "were Phidias, Giotto, and Michael Angelo,—with all of whom architecture was only their play, sculpture and painting their work." In the course of his remarks on Repose as a test of greatness in works of art, Ruskin says, "We shall see by this light three colossal images standing up side by side, looming in their great rest of spirituality above the whole world-horizon,—Phidias, Michael Angelo, and Dante."

See K. O. MÜLLER, "De Phidiæ Vita et Operibus Commentationes tres," 1827.

Phī'don or Phei'don, [Gr. *Φείδων*,] a king of Argos and descendant of Hercules, is said to have changed the government of that state to a despotism about 750 B.C. He was the reputed inventor of weights and measures, and is said to have been the first prince who coined silver money. He was deprived of power or defeated by the Spartans and Eleians.

Phī'la, [Gr. *Φίλα*,] a daughter of Antipater, the Regent of Macedonia, was distinguished for her virtue and wisdom. She was married to Craterus, and after his death to Demetrius, the son of Antigonus. Died in 287 B.C.

Philæni, fe-lee'nī, [Gr. *Φίλαινοι*,] two Carthaginians and brothers, whose name was rendered memorable by an act of patriotic devotion. When the boundary between Carthage and Cyrene was disputed, the parties agreed that two men of each state should start at the same time and walk or run towards the other, and that the place where they met should be the boundary. The Philæni traversed a greater space than the Cyrenians, who accused the former of unfairness. The Philæni then offered to prove their honesty by a sacrifice of their lives, and were buried alive in the sand.

Phī-lā'grĭ-us, [*Φιλάγριος*,] a Greek medical writer of Thessalonica, lived probably in the third century of our era. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Phī-lam'mon, [*Φιλάμμων*,] a mythical Greek poet and musician, was supposed to be the son of Apollo, the inventor of choral music, and the institutor of the Delphian worship of Apollo.

Philander. See PHILANDRIER.

Philandrier, fe'lŏN'dre-ā', [Lat. PHILAN'DER,] (GUILLAUME,) a French scholar, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1505. He published "Notes on Quintilian," (1535,) and "Annotations on Vitruvius," (1544.) Died in 1565.

Philarète. See PHILARETUS.

Philarète, fe'lâ'rĕt', or **Phī-lăr'ę-tus**, (VASIL DROSOF,) Metropolitan of Moscow, was born near Moscow in 1782. He became Bishop of Revel in 1817, and Archbishop of Moscow in 1820. He published "Commentaries on Genesis," and other works. Died in 1867.

Phī-lăr'ę-tus, [Fr. PHILARÈTE, fe'lâ'rĕt',] the reputed author of a small Greek treatise "On the Pulse," which is sometimes attributed to Philotheus.

Phī'le or **Phī'lēs**, (MANUEL,) a Byzantine poet, born at Ephesus about 1275. He wrote, in barbarous Greek verse, a curious work, *Περὶ ζώων ἰδιότητος*, ("On the Nature of Animals,") which is extracted mostly from Ælian's "Natural History." Died about 1340.

Phil'e-as, [*Φιλέας*,] a Greek geographer, born at Athens, lived probably several centuries before Christ. He is quoted by Dicæarchus. He wrote a "Periplus."

Philelphe and **Philelphus.** See FILELFO.

Phī-le'mon, [*Φιλήμων*,] an eminent Athenian comic poet, was born at Soli in Cilicia, or at Syracuse, about 360 B.C. He was a rival of Menander, and was the first poet of the new comedy in order of time. He began to exhibit comedies about 330 B.C., and obtained great favour with the Athenians. He gained several victories over Menander in dramatic contests. Fragments of his works are extant. He was a witty and elegant writer. Died about 262 B.C. His son, Philemon, was also a comic poet, but less famous.

See SUIDAS, "Philemon;" MEINEKE, "Menandri et Philemonis Reliquiæ," and "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum;" HAUPTMANN, "Dissertatio de Philemone," 1745.

Philemon, a Greek grammarian, who lived probably between 600 and 700 A.D., was the author of a "Lexicon Technologicon," part of which is extant.

Philemon, one of the primitive Christians, was a friend of the apostle Paul, who addressed to him an epistle, which is included in the canon of Scripture.

Philepicus. See PHILIPPICUS.

Philetærus, fil-e-tee'rus, [*Φιλέταιρος*,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy. Little is known of his life or works.

Philetærus, the founder of the kingdom of Pergamus. He became king about 280 B.C., and died about 262 B.C., leaving the throne to his nephew Eumenes.

Phī-le'tas [*Φιλητᾶς*] OF COS, an eminent Greek poet and critic, who flourished between 350 and 290 B.C. He was the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, and prose works on grammar. Fragments of his poems have come down to us. He was a favourite model of the poet Theocritus.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" N. BACH, "Programma de Phileta Coo," 1828.

Phil'e-us, sometimes written **Phiteus**, **Pytheus**, or **Phileos**, an eminent Greek architect, who lived about 25 B.C. He designed two magnificent edifices in Asia Minor,—viz., the Mausoleum and the temple of Athena Polias at Priene. His colossal group containing a statue of Mausolus is one of the great treasures of the British Museum.

Phil'ī-bert [Fr. pron. fe'le'bair'; It. FILIBERTO, fe-le-bĕr'to; Lat. PHILIBER'TUS] **I.**, Duke of Savoy, a son of Amadeus IX., was born in 1464; died in 1482.

Philibert II., Duke of Savoy, a son of Philip II., was born in 1480. He succeeded his father in 1497, and died in 1504, leaving the dukedom to his brother, Carlo III.

Philidor. See DANICAN.

Philieul, fe'le-ul', (VASQUIN,) a French *littérateur*, was born at Carpentras in 1522. He published "Laure d'Avignon," (1548,) and "Toutes les Œuvres vulgaires de F. Pétrarque," (1555.) Died about 1582.

Phī-lī'nus, [*Φιλῖνος*,] a Greek physician, born in Cos, was a pupil of Herophilus. He lived about 250 B.C., and wrote a treatise on botany, which is not extant. He was the reputed founder of the sect of Empirici.

Philinus, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Philinus, a Greek historian, who accompanied Hannibal in his campaign in Italy, and wrote a History of the First and Second Punic Wars, which is not extant. He was a native of Sicily.

Phil'ip [Gr. *Φίλιππος*] **I.**, King of Macedonia, a son of Argæus, reigned in the ninth century B.C. He was succeeded by his son Aëropus.

Philip [Gr. *Φίλιππος;* Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lĕp'; It. FILIPPO, fe-lĕp'po; Sp. FELIPE, fā-lee'pā; Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip] **II.**, a famous king of Macedonia, a younger son of Amyntas, was born in 382 B.C. In his youth he passed several years at Thebes as a hostage, and enjoyed the society of Epaminondas. He succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359, and married Olympias, a daughter of the King of Epirus. During the Social war, which began in 358 B.C., he extended his dominions by the capture of Amphipolis, Potidæa, and Pydna from the Athenians. He availed himself of another civil war, called the Sacred war, to pursue his ambitious projects against the independence of the Grecian states, and became the ally of the Thebans against the Phocians and Athenians. In 347 B.C. he besieged Olynthus with success, and made a treaty of peace with Athens. By the conquest of Phocis, in 346, he acquired a vote in the Amphictyonic Council. The continued aggressions of Philip again involved him in a war with the Athenians, who were stimulated by the powerful appeals of Demosthenes, and who in 339 B.C. compelled him to raise the siege of Perinthus and Byzantium. A league was then formed against him by the Athenians, Thebans, and others. The decisive battle of Chæronea, where Philip, commanding in person, defeated the allies in 338 B.C., rendered him master of Greece. He treated the Athenians with clemency. He called a general congress of deputies from the Greek states, who resolved to unite in an aggressive war against Persia, and appointed Philip commander-in-chief. During the preparations for this enterprise he was assassinated, in 336 B.C., at the celebration of a marriage between his daughter Cleopatra and the King of Epirus. The assassin was Pausanias, a soldier of his own bodyguard, who had been insulted by Attalus, an uncle of Philip's queen, and whose claim for redress had been neglected by the king. Philip possessed great military and political talents, with some virtues, among which we may name generosity. He was, on the other hand, sensual, unscrupulous, and perfidious.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Demosthenes;" LELAND, "History of the Life and Reign of Philip of Macedon," 1758; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. xi.; BURY, "Histoire de Philippe et d'Alexandre le Grand," 1760; BRÜCKNER, "König Philipp Sohn des Amyntas," 1837; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte des Verfalls der Griechischen Staaten."

Philip III. OF MACEDON. This title was given to Arrhidæus, an illegitimate son of Philip II. (See ARRHIDÆUS.)

Philip IV. OF MACEDON, a son of Cassander, reigned only a few months, and died in 296 B.C.

Philip V. OF MACEDON, born about 235 B.C., was a son of Demetrius II. He succeeded his uncle, Antigonus Doson, in 220 B.C. Having obtained command of the army of the Achæan league, he displayed superior military talents, and defeated the Ætolians and Spartans, (218–217.) The success of Hannibal at Cannæ tempted Philip to form an alliance with him against the Romans in 215 B.C. He is said to have poisoned Aratus, who had been his friend. The Romans, having recovered their ascendency, sent an army against Philip, who was defeated completely by T. Q. Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ in 197 B.C. He died in 179 B.C., leaving the throne to his son, Perseus. Philip was an able monarch, but was cruel and tyrannical.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii.–xl.

Philip or **Philip'pus**, a son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra, became tetrarch of Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, and Batanæa. Died about 34 A.D.

Philip [Lat. PHILIP'PUS] OF ACARNANIA, a physician, was a friend of Alexander the Great, whom he cured of a fever caused by bathing in the river Cydnus, 333 B.C. On this occasion Parmenio warned the king by letter that Philip was bribed (by Darius) to poison him. The king, however, confiding in his fidelity, drank the medicine as he showed the letter to Philip. (See ALEXANDER.)

Philip, Emperor of Rome. See PHILIPPUS.

Phil'ip, [Gr. *Φίλιππος;* Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lĕp',] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles, was a native of Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee. He witnessed the miracle of the loaves and fishes, (John vi. 5–7.) The evangelist John records an interview between him and certain Greeks, in chapter xii. 21. According to tradition, he preached in Phrygia, and suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis.

Philip, [Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip,] Duke of Suabia, Emperor of Germany, a son of Frederick Barbarossa, was born about 1170. He was elected emperor in 1198, but his title was contested by Otho IV., and a civil war ensued. The pope favoured Otho, and excommunicated Philip, but was afterwards reconciled to him. Philip was assassinated in 1208.

Philip [Sp. FELIPE, fā-lee'pā] **I.**, surnamed THE HANDSOME, King of Castile, a son of Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, was born at Bruges in 1478. His mother was Mary of Burgundy, from whom he inherited the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries. He was styled Archduke of Austria in his youth. In 1496 he married Joanna, a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, (of Castile and Aragon.) On the death of Isabella (1504) the crown of Castile was inherited by Joanna, but, in consequence of her mental imbecility, or insanity, Philip exercised the royal power. He died at Burgos in September, 1506, leaving two sons, who became emperors as Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

See MARIANA, "De Rebus Hispanicis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip [Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lĕp'] **I.**, King of France, a son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was born in 1052. He succeeded his father in 1060, when Baldwin, Count of Flanders, became regent. He abandoned himself to disgraceful sensuality. In 1092 he married Bertrade, the wife of Foulques, Count of Anjou, who was still living. Philip was excommunicated for this offence. He was involved in a war with William Rufus of England during the first crusade. He died in 1108, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VI.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip II. OF FRANCE. See PHILIP AUGUSTUS.

Philip (Philippe) III., surnamed THE BOLD, (LE HARDI, lẹh *hȧ*R'de'; Lat. PHILIP'PUS AU'DAX,] born in 1245, was the second son of Louis IX., whose eldest son died in infancy. He married Isabella of Aragon in 1262, and accompanied his father in the crusade to Tunis in 1269. At the death of Louis, in 1270, Philip became king. Having made a treaty of peace with the King of Tunis, he returned to Paris in 1271. Although he was a prince of little talent and of a weak character, the royal domain and power were increased during his reign. Among the chief events of his reign was a war against Peter of Aragon. With the sanction of the pope, who had offered the crown of Aragon to Charles, a son of Philip, the latter invaded Catalonia in 1285, but was soon forced to retreat. He died at Perpignan in October, 1285.

See GUILLAUME DE NANGIS, "Gesta Philippi Audacis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip IV., often called **Philip the Fair**, [Fr PHILIPPE LE BEL, fe'lĕp' lẹh bĕl; Ger. PHILIPP DER SCHÖNE, fil'ip dĕr shö'nẹh,] a son of Philip III. and Isabella of Aragon, was born in 1268. He succeeded his father in 1285, before which he had married Jeanne of Navarre and acquired Navarre as her dowry. He was ambitious to increase the royal power, and unscrupulous in the choice of means. His favourite advisers were lawyers, who taught him how to substitute despotism for the feudal system. In 1292 or 1293 he summoned Edward I. of England to appear at Paris and answer for the hostile acts of some of his subjects. Edward sent his brother Edmund, who offered reparation, and delivered to Philip six fortresses in Guienne, (1294.) Having occupied all Guienne by his troops, Philip condemned Edward as contumacious, and

declared his domains in France confiscated. In the war that ensued, Edward recovered part of Guienne. To raise funds for his wars, Philip debased the coin, and extorted money, by persecution, from the Jews. He invaded Flanders about 1300, but was successfully opposed by the Flemings. By a treaty of 1303 he restored all Guienne to Edward I. Some years before this date a quarrel arose between Philip and the pope, Boniface, whose person was outraged by the agents of Philip at Agnani in 1303. In consequence of Philip's audacious and successful efforts to humble the papacy, the court of the pope was transferred to Avignon in 1308. Among the last acts of his reign was his cruel persecution and suppression of the order of Templars. He died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son, Louis X.

See LESSMANN, "König Philipp der Schöne," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip (Philippe) V., surnamed LE LONG, (lẹh lôn,) the second son of Philip IV., was born about 1293. He became king at the death of Louis X., in 1316. Louis X. had left a daughter, who was excluded from the throne. The important question of succession was decided on this occasion, and the Salic law became thenceforth one of the bases of the French constitution. The events of his reign were not remarkable. He renewed the persecution of the Jews, many of whom were massacred. He died in 1322, leaving four daughters, but no son, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles IV.

Philip (Philippe) VI., or **Philippe de Valois**, fe'-lẹp' dẹh vă'lwâ', born in 1293, was a son of Charles de Valois, who was a brother of Philip IV. He succeeded his cousin, Charles IV. le Bel, in 1328, and became the founder of the royal house of Valois. He was an incapable and prodigal prince. His reign commenced a period of disasters and confusion. He became involved in war with Edward III. of England, who possessed Guienne and claimed to be the rightful heir of the French throne, through his mother Isabelle. Philip was defeated with great loss at Crécy in 1346, and lost Calais, an important strategic point, in 1347, soon after which a truce was concluded. He died in 1350, and was succeeded by his son John.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" DE CHOISY, "Histoire de Philippe de Valois," 1688; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Philip, [Fr. PHILIPPE,] King of Navarre, was a grandson of Philip III. of France. He married in 1318 Jeanne, a daughter of Louis X., who was heiress of the throne of Navarre. He died in 1343, leaving a son, Charles the Bad.

Philip I. OF SPAIN. See PHILIP I. OF CASTILE.

Philip [Sp. FELIPE, fâ-lee'pâ; It. FILIPPO, fe-lẹp'po] **II.**, King of Spain, was the son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal. He was born at Valladolid on the 21st of May, 1527. By education and character, as well as birth, he was a Spaniard, and a thorough-paced bigot. He married in 1543 Maria of Portugal, who died about three years later. In 1548 he visited Brussels, where Charles V. held his court. In 1554 he went to London to celebrate his marriage with Mary Tudor, Queen-Regnant of England, who was about eleven years older than he. Having parted from her in September, 1555, he went to Brussels to meet his father, who, on the 25th of October, 1555, abdicated in his favour the sovereignty of the Netherlands. Before the end of the year, Philip became King of Spain and the Indies by the abdication of his father, and master of an empire "on which the sun never set." His favourite minister, in the early part of his reign, was Ruy Gomez de Silva, Count of Melito and Prince of Eboli. Philip found himself, against his will, in a position of hostility to the pope, Paul IV., who in December, 1555, made a treaty with the King of France, in order to drive the Spaniards out of Italy. In 1557 his army gained a complete victory over the French at Saint-Quentin. This war was terminated by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, and Philip, having appointed Margaret of Parma Regent of the Netherlands, returned to Spain, which he never quitted again.

Soon after the death of Mary Tudor (1558) he married Elizabeth or Isabelle of France, a daughter of Henry II., who had been betrothed to his son, Don Carlos. He transferred his court from Toledo to Madrid, which became about 1560 the permanent capital of Spain. One of the first measures of his reign was to re-enact the atrocious edict of 1550, condemning to death every one who should print, write, copy, keep, buy, sell, or give any book made by Luther or Calvin, and all lay persons who should read or teach the Scriptures. His systematic efforts to suppress religious liberty by the torments of the Inquisition, in all his dominions, provoked a general revolt of the Flemings and Dutch in 1566. (See ORANGE, WILLIAM OF.) In August, 1567, the Duke of Alva arrived in Flanders with an army, and with unlimited power to subdue and punish the insurgents. Among the victims of his bloody régime were the Counts of Egmont and Horn, executed in June, 1568. "The execution of Egmont," says Motley, "remains an enduring monument not only of Philip's cruelty and perfidy, but of his dulness. The king had everything to hope from him, and nothing to fear." Alva defeated the insurgents in several battles, and massacred thousands of non-combatants of both sexes and all ages, but was baffled by the indomitable spirit of the people, and was recalled in 1573. "It was beyond the power of man's ingenuity to add any fresh features of horror to the religious persecution under which the provinces were groaning." (Motley.) In 1568 the king's eldest son, Don Carlos, died mysteriously in prison, where he had been confined for some months. According to De Thou and other writers, he was put to death by the order of Philip.

The effort to subdue the Netherlands was continued by Don John of Austria and Farnese, Duke of Parma, without success. This long war exhausted the finances of Philip and hindered his projects for the conquest of France and England. In 1580 he obtained the crown of Portugal as successor of his uncle Henrique, who died without issue. He instigated the French to rebel against Henry IV., and furnished subsidies to the factious League. For the invasion of England he equipped a fleet of one hundred and thirty or, according to some writers, one hundred and fifty vessels, which sailed in May, 1588, and was called "the Invincible Armada." After this fleet had passed through the Strait of Dover, it was damaged by English fire-ships, and attacked on the 8th of August by Admiral Howard, who sunk and captured many ships. The Spanish admiral retreated northward, and near the Orkneys encountered a violent storm, which dispersed his fleet. About fifty of his vessels were wrecked. (See ELIZABETH.) The war between Spain and England continued many years. Philip died on the 13th of September, 1598, and was succeeded by his son, Philip III.

In person, Philip was meagre and below the middle height. He had a fair complexion, blue eyes, aquiline nose, and a very prominent lower jaw. His temper was morose, his manners reserved and repulsive, but he had great ambition and indefatigable industry.

See WATSON, "History of Philip II.," 1777; MOTLEY, "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," 1846; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," 3 vols., 1855-58; CAMPANA, "Vita del Don Filippo," 1605; CABRERA, "Felipe II. Rey de España," 1619; CÓRDOVA, "Vida de Felipe II.," 1662; A. DUMESNIL, "Histoire de Philippe II.," 1822; G. LETI, "Vita del Re Filippo II.," 1679; SAN MIGUEL, "Historia del Rey Felipe II.," 4 vols., 1844-45; ANTONIO DE HERRERA, "Historia del Mundo en el Reynado del Rey Don Phelipe II.," 3 vols., 1606; CARDINAL GRANVELLE'S "State Papers."

Philip (Felipe) III. OF SPAIN, a son of Philip II., was born at Madrid in April, 1578. His mother was Anne of Austria. He began to reign in September, 1598. He was timid, indolent, and incapable, but devoted to the intolerant policy of his father. Passing his time chiefly in hunting, in acts of devotion, or formalities of etiquette, he abandoned the direction of affairs to his favourite, the Duke of Lerma. This minister prosecuted the war against the revolted provinces of the Netherlands until the exhaustion of his finances forced him, in 1609, to grant a truce of twelve years (see MAURICE OF NASSAU) and to recognize the independence of the Seven United Provinces. The issue of this long contest demonstrated that Spain was no longer the most powerful kingdom of Europe. The prosperity of Spain

was greatly impaired by the cruel expulsion of the Moors, in 1610. The number of these exiles is estimated at about one million. Philip had married Margaret of Austria. He died in March, 1621, leaving the throne to his son, Philip IV.

See WATSON, "History of the Reign of Philip III.," 1783; CESPEDES, "Historia de Don Felipe III.," 1631; AVILA, "Historia de la Vida de Don Felipe III.," 1660; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip (Felipe) IV., a son of the preceding, was born in April, 1605, and ascended the throne at the age of sixteen. He submitted himself to the control and ascendency of his favourite the Duke of Olivarez. He renewed the war against the Dutch United Provinces at the expiration of the truce, (1621,) and formed with the Emperor of Germany a league against the Protestants. His intrigues involved Europe in a long war, in which the Spaniards fought against the Dutch, Swedes, French, and English. In maritime war the Dutch obtained a decided superiority. On land the Spaniards were defeated by the French at Rocroy (1643) and other places. Portugal revolted in 1640, and was finally separated from the Spanish monarchy. By the treaty of Westphalia (1648) Spain made peace with her enemies, except the French, who continued the war until 1659. The results of these wars were disastrous to Spain, which lost several colonies, islands, and cities. Philip was twice married; in 1615 he espoused Elizabeth of France, and in 1649 Marie Anne of Austria. He died in September, 1665, and was succeeded by his son, Charles II.

See CESPEDES Y MENEZES, "Historia de Don Felipe IV.," 1631; MALVEZZI, "Successos de la Monarquia de España en el Tiempo de Felipe IV.," 1640; DUNLOP, "Memoirs of Spain during the Reign of Philip IV.," 2 vols., 1834.

Philip [Fr. PHILIPPE; Sp. FELIPE] **V.**, King of Spain, born at Versailles in December, 1683, was a grandson of Louis XIV., and the second son of Louis, Dauphin of France. In his youth he was styled the Duke of Anjou. He was appointed heir to the throne of Spain and the Indies by the will of Charles II., who died, without a direct heir, in November, 1700. His title was contested by the archduke Charles of Austria, whose claim was enforced by the armies of England, Holland, and Austria in the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702. Philip was supported by the French and the majority of the Spaniards, who gained a decisive victory at Almanza in 1707. By the treaty of Utrecht (1713) he was recognized as King of Spain; but he gave up Flanders and Naples to the Emperor of Germany. He married Elizabeth Farnese of Parma in 1714, and chose Cardinal Alberoni as prime minister. Under the influence of a religious melancholy, he abdicated in favour of his son Louis in 1724; but the death of Louis a few months later induced him to resume the royal power. He died in July, 1746, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI.

See W. COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 3 vols., 1813; CARVAJAL, "La España de los Borbones," 4 vols., 1844; F. X. CONDE, "Elogio de Felipe V.," 1779; A. VIOLLET, "Histoire des Bourbons en Espagne," 1843; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip, [Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip,] Landgrave of Hesse, surnamed DER GROSSMÜTHIGE, (dĕr gros-müt'iG-ẹh,) ("the Magnanimous,") born at Marburg in 1504, was an able prince, and a constant friend of the Protestant cause. He began to reign at the age of fourteen, and introduced the Lutheran religion into Hesse in 1526. In 1531 he formed with the Protestant princes the league of Schmalkalden, which waged war against Charles V.; but he was forced to submit in 1547 to Charles, who kept him a prisoner for five years. Philip was inclined to toleration in religion. Died in 1567.

See HOFFMEISTER, "Leben Philipp des Grossmüthigen," 1846; ROMMEL, "Philipp der Grossmüthige," 4 vols., 1828–35; RINCK, "Erinnerungen an Philipp den Grossmüthigen," 1852.

Philip, [It. FILIPPO, fe-lèp'po,] Duke of Parma, born at Madrid in 1720, was the second son of Philip V. of Spain. He invaded Italy with a Spanish army in 1742, and attempted to obtain a throne by conquest, but failed. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave him the duchy of Parma. Died in 1765.

Philip, a celebrated Indian chief, commonly called KING PHILIP. He began a war with the English in 1675, but was killed the following year.

Philip the Bold, [Fr. PHILIPPE LE HARDI, fe'lèp' lẹh *hȧ̈r*'de',] Duke of Burgundy, born in 1342, was a younger son of John, King of France. He was one of the most powerful French princes during the minority of Charles VI., and was a rival of the Duke of Orléans. He acted as regent while Charles VI. was disabled by insanity. He died in 1404, and left the dukedom to his son, Jean Sans Peur.

Philip the Deacon, one of the primitive Christian ministers, was one of seven men appointed to a special service, (Acts vi. 5.) He preached in Samaria, and instructed the treasurer of Queen Candace of Ethiopia. (See Acts viii. 5–40, and xxi. 8.)

See John i. 43–44, xiv. 8, 9; Matthew x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13.

Philip the Fair. See PHILIP IV. OF FRANCE.

Philip the Good, [Fr. PHILIPPE LE BON, fe'lèp' lẹh bôN,] Duke of Burgundy, a son of Jean Sans Peur, was born at Dijon in 1396. As a partisan or ally of Henry V. of England, he fought against Charles VII. of France from 1422 to 1435. At the latter date he entered into alliance with Charles. Some years before this event he had invaded the territory of Jacqueline, Countess of Hainault, and compelled her to recognize him as her heir in Holland, Zealand, and Hainault. He had inherited Flanders and Artois in addition to Burgundy. He instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. His wife was Isabella, a daughter of John I. of Portugal. He died in 1467 or 1457, and was succeeded by his son, Charles the Bold. Philip was one of the most powerful sovereigns of his time, but had little claim to the epithet of "Good." "He was certainly neither a good nor a great prince," says Motley: "he was an adroit dissembler, a practical politician."

See PERNEEL, "Épisodes du Règne de Philippe le Bon," 1847; COMINES, "Mémoires;" FROISSART, "Chronicles;" BARANTE, "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip of Orleans. See ORLÉANS.

Phil'ip Au-gus'tus, [Fr. PHILIPPE AUGUSTE, fe'lèp' ō'güst'; Lat. PHILIP'PUS AUGUS'TUS,] called **Philip II.**, King of France, born in 1165, was the son of Louis VII., whom he succeeded in 1180. He married Isabella of Hainault, a niece of the Count of Flanders. In the first part of his reign he banished the Jews and confiscated their property. He aided and abetted the sons of Henry II. of England in rebellion against their father. Having taken the cross in 1188, he raised an army and united with Richard I. of England in a crusade. They embarked at Genoa and Marseilles in 1190, passed the winter in Sicily, and arrived at Acre in the spring of 1191. Dissensions or jealousies having arisen between Philip and Richard, the former, on the pretext of ill health, abandoned the enterprise, and arrived at Paris in December, 1191. (See RICHARD I.) A war ensued between Philip and the English king for the possession of Normandy, and lasted until the death of Richard, in 1199. The crimes and incapacity of John of England afforded a favourable opportunity to the ambition of Philip, who extended his dominions by the conquest of Normandy, Anjou, and Touraine, (1204–06.)

In 1213, at the instigation of Pope Innocent III., who had deposed John, Philip prepared to invade England. He was forced to renounce this enterprise by the abject submission of John to the pope, and by the loss of his fleet, which was defeated by the English. He invaded Flanders, the chief towns of which surrendered to his army, and gained in 1214 a decisive victory over the emperor Otho IV. and the Flemings at Bouvines, where he commanded in person. He died in 1223, leaving his throne to his son, Louis VIII.

See RIGORD, "De Gestis Philippi Augusti;" BAUDOT DE JUILLY, "Histoire de Philippe Auguste," 1702; CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de Philippe Auguste," 4 vols., 1829; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" RYMER, "Fœdera;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philipon de la Madelaine, fe'lè'pôN' dẹh lȧ mȧd'lȧn', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1734. He published a "Dictionary of Homonyms," ("Dictionnaire des Homonymes," 1799,) a "Dictionary

of the French Language," (1809,) and other works, which were received with favour. Died in 1818.

Phil'ī-pọt, (John,) an English antiquary and herald, born in Kent. Among the works attributed to him is "Villare Cantianum, or Kent Surveyed." Died in 1645.

Phĭ-lip'pạ of Hainault, a daughter of William, Earl of Hainault, was married to Edward III. of England about 1326. She saved the lives of six citizens of Calais, whom Edward intended to put to death. Died in 1369.

Philippar, fe'le'pȧr', (François Aken,) a French writer on agriculture, born at Peuving, Austria, in 1801. He became director of the botanic garden at Versailles in 1841. Died in 1849.

Philippe, the French of Philippus, which see.

Philippe, (Kings of France.) See Philip.

Philippe de Mons, fe'lèp' dẹh mȯN, a Belgian composer, born at Mons about 1522. He composed masses, motets, etc., and was the most famous Belgian composer of his time, except Orlando de Lasso.

Philippe de Neri. See Neri.

Philippe de la Sainte-Trinité, fe'lèp' dẹh lă sănt tre'ne'tà', (Esprit Julien,) a French missionary, born in the Comtat in 1603. He preached in Syria, Persia, etc., and published "Itinerarium Orientale," (1649.) Died in 1671.

Philippe le Bon. See Philip the Good.

Philippe le Hardi. See Philip the Bold.

Philippeaux. See Phelippeaux.

Philippeaux, fe'le'pō', (Pierre,) a French revolutionist, born in the department of Orne in 1759. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king and an appeal to the people. He was proscribed by Saint-Just, arrested as an accomplice of Danton in March, 1794, and guillotined in the ensuing month.

Philippi, fe'le'pe', (Henri,) a French Jesuit, born at Saint-Hubert, in the Ardennes, about 1575. He wrote several works on Chronology. Died in 1636.

Phĭ-lip'pĭ-cus or **Phĭ-lep'ĭ-cus,** also called Bardanes, Emperor of Constantinople, was a son of Nicephorus Patricius. He began to reign in 711 A.D., and was deposed in 713. He was a partisan of Monothelism.

Philippide. See Philippides.

Phĭ-lip'pĭ-dēs, [Gr. Φιλιππίδης; Fr. Philippide, fe'le'pèd',] an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 300 or 330 B.C. His works are not extant. He was considered one of the best poets of the new comedy. He is said to have died of joy because one of his plays had gained the prize. His character is eulogized by Plutarch in the life of Demetrius.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Philippon. See Philipon.

Philippon, fe'le'pȯN', (Armand,) a French general, born at Rouen in 1761. He commanded at the siege of Badajos, in 1811 and 1812. Died in 1836.

Philippoteaux, fe'le'po'tō', (Félix Henri Emmanuel,) a French historical painter, born at Sedan in 1815. He obtained a first medal in 1840. Among his numerous works are the "Last Banquet of the Girondists," (1850,) "The Battle of the Alma," (1877,) etc. Died in 1884.

Philippson, fil'lip-sọn, (Ludwig,) a Jewish rabbi, born in Dessau, in Anhalt, December 27, 1811. He was chosen a rabbi in 1840, after seven years' service as an instructor. He published "Benedict Spinoza as a Man," "Sepphoris and Rome," (1866,) "Questions of Universal Interest in Politics and Religion," (1868–69,) and other works.

Philippus of Acarnania. See Philip of Acarnania.

Phĭ-lip'pus, an impostor, whose proper name was Andriscus, pretended to be a son of Perseus, King of Macedon. He obtained some success, but was expelled by the Roman general Q. Cæcilius Metellus.

Philippus, a son of Antiochus VIII., became King of Syria about 88 B.C., after fighting against Antiochus X.

Philippus of Thessaloni'ca, an epigrammatic poet, who is supposed to have lived about 100 A.D. He composed many epigrams, which are in the Greek Anthology, and compiled a "Greek Anthology."

Philippus, a physician, who lived about 150 A.D. and belonged to the sect of Empirici. He is mentioned by Galen, his contemporary.

Philippus, [Fr. Philippe, fe'lèp',] (L. Marcius,) a Roman general, who became consul in 186 B.C. and again in 169. At the latter date he obtained the conduct of the Macedonian war. He invaded the territory of Perseus, King of Macedonia, without important results. He was censor in 164 B.C.

Philippus, (L. Marcius,) a Roman orator, who belonged to the popular party. He was consul in 91 B.C. with Sextus Julius Cæsar, and was an enemy of M. Livius Drusus, the tribune of the people, by whose order Philippus was dragged to prison in the year just named. In 86 B.C. he was censor. He remained neutral in the war between Marius and Sulla, and was afterwards a friend of Pompey. He was one of the most eminent orators of his time, and was noted for his sarcastic wit. Horace refers to him in his Epistle i.: "Strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendis clarus." He died after 76 B.C.

Philippus, (L. Marcius,) a son of the preceding, was consul in 56 B.C. He married Atia, a niece of Julius Cæsar, and thus became the stepfather of the emperor Augustus. He was neutral in the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

Philippus, (M. Julius,) a Roman emperor, was a native of Trachonitis. He obtained the imperial power by the murder of Gordian, in 244 A.D. The senate confirmed the choice of the army. He made peace with Persia in 244. In 248 or 247 A.D. he celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the origin of Rome. He was killed at Verona in 249 A.D., in a battle against Decius, who had usurped the title of emperor. According to Eusebius and other writers, Philippus was a Christian.

His son, M. Julius Philippus, who had been associated with him in the empire, (247 A.D.,) was killed by the partisans of Decius, in 249 A.D.

Philippus Augustus. See Philip Augustus.

Phil'ips, (Ambrose,) an English poet and dramatist, born probably in Leicestershire about 1670. Among his early productions were six Pastorals, (about 1708,) and a "Letter from Copenhagen," in verse, (1709,) which was praised by Steele and others. His tragedy "The Distressed Mother" was performed with applause in 1712. It was highly commended in the "Spectator" by Addison and Steele, who were friends of the author. He was an adherent of the Whig party, and an object of Pope's ill-natured satire. He made a translation of Sappho's "Hymn to Venus," which Addison printed in the "Spectator," No. 223. His version of Sappho's "Ode to Lesbia" is praised by Addison, as "written in the very spirit of Sappho." (See "Spectator," No. 229.) He became secretary to Dr. Boulter, Primate of Ireland, in 1723, and for some time represented the county of Armagh in the Irish parliament. In 1733 he became a judge of the prerogative court in Ireland. Died in 1749. The term "namby-pamby" is said to have been first applied to his style.

See Johnson, "Lives of the English Poets."

Philips, (Catherine,) an English poetess, born in London in 1631. Her maiden name was Fowler. She translated Corneille's tragedy of "Pompey," and wrote poems, which were published in 1667. She was called by her admirers "the Matchless Orinda." Died in 1664.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by L. S. Costello.

Philips or **Philipps,** (Fabian,) an English political writer, born at Prestbury in 1601, was a lawyer and a partisan of Charles I. Died in 1690.

Philips, (John,) an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, in 1676. His first successful work was "The Splendid Shilling," a mock-heroic poem, (1703.) He produced in 1705 "Blenheim," a poem in imitation of the style of Milton. His principal work is a poem "On Cider," (1706,) in which he imitated Virgil's "Georgics" with some success. Died in 1708.

See Johnson, "Lives of the English Poets."

Phĭ-lis'cus, [*Φιλίσκος*,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, wrote probably about 400 B.C. The titles of some of his plays are given by Suidas.

Philiscus OF ÆGINA, a Cynic philosopher, who, according to Suidas, was a disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, and taught grammar to Alexander the Great.

Philiscus OF CORCYRA, lived about 290 B.C., and was one of the seven poets that formed the "Tragic Pleiad." His works are not extant.

Philiscus OF RHODES, a sculptor, who is believed to have flourished about 146 B.C.; though some suppose him to have lived in the reign of Augustus. His works were placed in the temple of Apollo at Rome, for which they were probably originally designed. Meyer identifies the statue at Florence called Apollino with the Apollo of Philiscus.

Phĭ-lis'tĭ-on, [*Φιλιστίων*,] a Greek physician, born in Sicily or Italy, lived in the fourth century B.C. He was the teacher of Eudoxus the physician and astronomer.

Phĭ-lis'tus, [Gr. *Φίλιστος*,] an eminent Syracusan historian and politician, born about 435 B.C. He aided Dionysius to obtain power in Syracuse about 405 B.C., soon after which he was keeper of the citadel. About 396 he was banished, because he married a niece of Dionysius without his consent. He was recalled from exile by Dionysius the Younger, over whom he acquired much influence. He used this influence against Plato and Dion, and "employed his talents," says Plutarch, "in defence of the despotic policy." Having been defeated in a naval battle by the party of Dion, in 356 B.C., he was killed, or killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of the victors. He wrote a "History of Sicily," which is lost. His style resembled that of Thucydides. Cicero characterizes him as "creber, acutus, brevis, pæne pusillus Thucydides."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GOELLER, "Vita Philisti," in his "De Situ et Origine Syracusarum."

Phil'ĭ-more, (JOHN GEORGE,) M.P., an English writer on law, born in 1809. He wrote a "History of the Law of Evidence," and other works. Died in 1865.

Phillimore, (Sir ROBERT JOSEPH,) BART., an English lawyer, born in London, November 5, 1810. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1831. He was appointed an advocate of doctors' commons, and was afterwards admitted as a barrister and Queen's counsel. He was chosen judge of the cinque ports, 1855, advocate-general in admiralty, 1862, and judge of the high court of admiralty, and of the arches court, in 1867. He was judge-advocate general, 1871–73, and in 1880 retired from the bench. His principal works are "Memoirs of George Lord Lyttleton," "Russia and Turkey," and "Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England." Died in 1885.

Phil'lip, (ARTHUR,) an English navigator, born in London in 1738, was the first governor of Botany Bay. Died in 1814.

Phil'lip, (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Aberdeen about 1815, became a resident of London. Having visited Spain about 1852, he painted numerous successful pictures of Spanish life. Among his works are a "Scotch Fair," "The Letter-Writer of Seville," "El Pasco," "The Spanish Contrabandistas," and "The House of Commons." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1859 or 1860. Died in 1867.

Phil'lips, (ADELAIDE,) a noted singer, born in Bristol, England, in 1833. When seven years old, she was taken to Boston, Massachusetts, which was her residence throughout the remainder of her life. Her voice was a fine contralto. Died October 4, 1882.

Phillips, (CATHARINE.) See PHILIPS.

Phil'lips, (CHARLES,) an Irish barrister, born at Sligo about 1788. He practised with success in criminal cases in London, and gained a wide reputation by his speeches, the style of which is rather florid. He was for many years a commissioner of the insolvent debtors' court in London. He published, besides other works, "Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries," (1818.) Died in 1859.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1817; "Monthly Review" for December, 1819.

Phil'lips or **Philipps**, (EDWARD,) a nephew and pupil of the poet Milton, was born in London in 1630. He wrote a "Life of Milton," (1694,) and published, besides other works, "Theatrum Poetarum," or a complete collection of the most eminent poets of all ages, with observations, etc., (1675.) It is supposed that he was assisted by Milton in this work, which is highly esteemed. Died about 1680.

See WILLIAM GODWIN, "Lives of Edward and John Phillips."

Phillips, fil'lips, (GEORG,) a Prussian historian, born at Königsberg in 1804. He was a Roman Catholic of the ultramontane party. In 1851 he became professor of the history of law at Vienna. Among his works are a "History of Germany," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Canon Law," (*Kirchenrecht,*) (5 vols., 1845–51.) Died in 1860.

Phillips, (JOHN,) a brother of Edward, noticed above, was a pupil of Milton. He wrote "Maronides," a paraphrase of part of Virgil's "Æneid," (1672,) a "Defence of Milton," ("Miltoni Defensio,") and a few other works.

See "Lives of Edward and John Phillips, Nephews and Pupils of John Milton," by WILLIAM GODWIN, London, 1815.

Phillips, (JOHN,) a nephew of William Smith the geologist, was born December 25, 1800. He assisted this uncle in the explorations and surveys which he made in order to prepare geological maps of England. He lectured on his favourite science with success at various places. In 1844 he obtained the chair of geology at Dublin. He wrote articles on geology, etc. for the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Among his works are a "Treatise on Geology," (2 vols., 1837,) and "Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset," (1841.) He became professor of geology at Oxford in 1853, and president of the Geological Society in 1858. Died April 25, 1874.

Phil'lips, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American merchant, born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1719, founded an academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, called by his name, and gave a large sum to Phillips Academy, at Andover. Died in 1795.

Phillips, (LAURENCE BARRETT,) an English etcher, born in London, January 29, 1842. He became a successful manufacturer of chronometers, and won distinction as an inventor and an author. His best-known work is a "Dictionary of Biographical Reference," (1873.) His etchings are highly commended.

Phillips, (MORGAN,) or **Philip Morgan**, a Welsh Catholic writer, graduated at Oxford in 1537. He was so skilful in disputation that he was called "Morgan the Sophister." He wrote in 1571 an answer to Knox's "Blast of the Trumpet against the Regiment of Women."

Phillips, (PHILIP,) an American singer, born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 13, 1834. His life has been mainly devoted to singing at religious meetings and to the publication of devotional music.

Phillips, (Sir RICHARD,) an English writer, born in London in 1767 or 1768. He published the "Monthly Magazine," which advocated liberal politics, and other works. Died about 1840.

See "Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips."

Phillips, (RICHARD,) F.R.S., an English chemist and pharmacist, born in 1778. He learned his profession with William Allen, of Plough Court, London, and acquired great skill as an analytic chemist. He wrote articles on chemistry and mineralogy for the "Penny Cyclopædia." He lectured on chemistry at the London Hospital, and became president of the Chemical Society about 1850. Died in 1851.

Phillips, (SAMUEL,) nephew of John Phillips, noticed above, (1719–95,) was born at North Andover in 1751, and rose through numerous offices to be Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He was the founder of Phillips Academy, Andover. Died in 1802.

Phillips, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born in London in 1815. He published "Caleb Stukely," a novel, and wrote tales for "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. He became an editor of the London "Times," for which he wrote able literary criticisms and reviews. In 1852 and 1854 he published two volumes of "Essays from the Times." Died in 1854.

Phillips, (THOMAS,) an English Catholic priest, born in Buckinghamshire in 1708. He published a "Life of Reginald Pole," (1764.) Died at Liege in 1774.

Phillips, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. He was professor of painting in the Royal Academy from 1824 to 1832. Among his works are portraits of Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Byron, the poets Scott, Coleridge, and Southey, Lord Brougham, Sir Francis Chantrey, and Major Denham. Died in 1845.

Phillips, (Sir THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in Worcestershire in 1792. He formed a great collection of manuscripts, and wrote antiquarian treatises. Died February 6, 1872.

Phillips, (WATTS,) an English dramatist, born in London in 1829. He began life as a writer and caricaturist on a comic weekly called "Diogenes." In 1856 his play of "Joseph Chavigny" was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, and it was quickly followed by a number of successful dramas, among which may be named "The Dead Heart," "The Poor Stroller," "Camilla's Husband," "Nobody's Child," "On the Jury," etc. Died in London, December 2, 1874.

Phillips, (WENDELL,) an American reformer, distinguished for his uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery and to oppression in every form, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. His sympathies were strongly aroused by the persecution of the early abolitionists, more particularly during the Boston mob, headed by "gentlemen of property and standing," in October, 1835, when Garrison narrowly escaped with his life. In 1836 he joined the abolitionists, relinquishing the practice of law because he was unwilling to act under an oath to the Constitution of the United States. In 1837 a meeting of the citizens of Massachusetts was called in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of expressing public condemnation of the murder of Lovejoy, who fell (November 7) at Alton, Illinois, in defence of the freedom of the press. The pro-slavery feeling in Boston was at that time very strong, and the object of the meeting was in imminent danger of being defeated through the influence of Attorney-General Austin, who asked how Mr. Lovejoy had merited the distinction of being thus commemorated, and whether he had not died "as the fool dieth." At the conclusion of his speech, Wendell Phillips arose, and, in a burst of indignant and powerful eloquence, rebuked the craven and sordid spirit of those who sought to defend or excuse that great crime against the liberty of the press and the rights of humanity. Dr. Channing, who had been chiefly instrumental in calling the meeting on that occasion, often referred to the speech of young Phillips before that vast assembly, many of whom were bitterly hostile to freedom, as "morally sublime." Believing that the Constitution of the United States was an unrighteous compact between freedom and slavery, Mr. Phillips refused to recognize its authority by voting or in any other manner, and maintained that a dissolution of the Union would be the most effectual mode of giving freedom to the slaves. In 1865 he succeeded Mr. Garrison as president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which position he held until the dissolution of the society, April 9, 1870. Mr. Phillips was for many years an advocate of woman suffrage, prohibition, prison reform, and a greenback currency, and he made many public utterances in support of these movements. He was an accomplished scholar, and one of the most eloquent of American orators. Collections of his letters, speeches, and addresses were made in 1863 and 1869, and it is understood that a third volume will be issued posthumously. He died February 2, 1884.

Phillips, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English mineralogist and geologist, born in London in 1773, was a brother of Richard, noticed above, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He distinguished himself by the accurate measurement of crystals by means of the reflective goniometer. He published "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology," (4th edition, 1826,) and an "Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy," (1816.) He aided Conybeare in an important work,—"The Geology of England and Wales," (1822.) Died in 1828.

Phill'pŏtts or **Phil'pŏtts,** (HENRY,) an English bishop, was born at Bridgewater in 1777 or 1778, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the living of Stanhope, became Dean of Chester in 1828, and Bishop of Exeter in 1830. He acted with the Tory party in the House of Lords, in opposing many measures of reform. He wrote many controversial works, among which is a "Letter on Catholic Emancipation," (1827.) He was regarded as the head of the extreme High-Church party in the House of Lords. Died in September, 1869.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1852; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1827.

Phī'lo or **Phī'lon,** [Φίλων,] a son of Antipater, a Greek statuary, who lived about 330 B.C. He made a statue of Zeus Ourios, which stood on the shore of the Black Sea, near Chalcedon.

Philo or **Philon,** an excellent Greek architect, worked at Athens about 320 B.C. He built the portico of twelve Doric columns of the great temple at Eleusis.

Philo, a physician of the sect of Methodici, is mentioned by Galen. The time in which he lived is unknown.

Philo or **Philon** THE ACADEMIC, a philosopher, born at Larissa, was a disciple of Clitomachus. He taught philosophy and rhetoric at Rome in the time of Cicero, who was one of his auditors or pupils.

Philo, (**Philon,**) [Φίλων,] an ancient Greek physician, born at Tarsus in Cilicia, lived probably about the time of Augustus. He wrote, in Greek verse, directions for compounding an antidote called *Philonium*, which are preserved by Galen.

Philo, (Q. PUBLILIUS,) a Roman general, who was consul in 339 B.C. He procured the passage in that year of the important Publilian laws, which increased the power of the plebeians. He was re-elected consul in 327 and in 320 B.C. In the latter year he defeated the Samnites.

Philo, (**Philon,**) [Gr. Φίλων,] called also **Philo Byzantius,** (be-zan'shē-ŭs,) a Greek mechanician, who lived in the second century B.C. He wrote a "Treatise on Military Machines and Missiles," part of which is extant,—*i.e.* the fourth and fifth books,—and a treatise on mechanics.

Philo [Fr. PHILON, fe'lôN'] OF BYBLOS, (HERENNIUS,) a Greek historian and grammarian, who lived between 50 and 125 A.D. Among his numerous works was an account of the reign, or part of the reign, of Hadrian. Suidas says he wrote *peri tês basileias Adrianou.* Philo made a translation of the History of Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician.

Phī'lo (or **Phī'lon**) **Judæ'us,** (ju-dee'us,) [Fr. PHILON LE JUIF, fe'lôN' lẹh zhü-ĕf',] ("Philo the Jew,") a Greek philosopher, born at Alexandria, lived between 20 B.C. and 50 A.D. He was a member of the sacerdotal family, and was distinguished for learning and eloquence. He was a man of mature age when he was sent by the Jews of Alexandria on an embassy to Caligula, (40 A.D.) It appears that he was a believer in the Platonic philosophy. He wrote many works on the Jewish religion, on the interpretation of the Pentateuch, and other subjects. He is partial to figurative or allegorical interpretations.

See J. BRYANT, "The Sentiments of Philo Judæus," 1798; JOSEPHUS, "Jewish Antiquities;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Phī'lo or **Phī'lon Thȳ-ą-nĕn'sis,** an able geometrician, whose period is unknown. He wrote on curved lines, and lived before 100 A.D.

Phĭ-lo-ch'ą-rē'ē, a Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny. He is supposed to be the same as the brother of Æschines, who lived about 340 B.C.

Phĭ-lo-ch'o-rus, [Φιλόχορος,] a distinguished Athenian writer, who states that he held an office at Athens in 306 B.C. He wrote a work on the antiquities, legends, and history of Athens, entitled "Atthis," of which many fragments are extant. Suidas says he was put to death by order of Antigonus. According to some writers, he flourished between 306 and 260 B.C.

Phīl'o-clēs, [Φιλοκλῆς,] an Athenian tragic poet, born about 468 B.C., was a nephew of the poet Æschylus, whom he imitated. In 429 he gained a victory over Sophocles, who on that occasion exhibited his much-admired "Œdipus Tyrannus." None of the works of Philocles have come down to us.

Philocles, an Athenian architect, (of Acharnæ,) designed the admirable Ionic temple of Athena Polias, built about 333 B.C.

Philocrate. See PHILOCRATES.

Phĭl-loc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Φιλοκράτης;* Fr. PHILOCRATE, fe'lo'krȧt',] an Athenian orator, who was one of the chief negotiators of the peace with Philip of Macedon in 346 B.C. He was an opponent of Demosthenes, and favoured the Macedonian party. Having been accused of treason, he went into exile about 342 B.C.

Philoctète. See PHILOCTETES.

Phĭl-oc-te'tēs, [Gr. *Φιλοκτήτης;* Fr. PHILOCTÈTE, fe'lok'tȧt',] a celebrated Greek archer, who, during the Trojan war, was left on the island of Lemnos, because he was wounded in the foot by a serpent or a poisoned arrow. He is the subject of many legends, one of which ascribes the death of Paris to a shaft from his bow. He was said to have been a friend of Hercules, who bequeathed to him his bow and his poisoned arrows.

See SOPHOCLES, "Philoctetes," a tragedy.

Philodème. See PHILODEMUS.

Phĭl-o-de'mus, [Gr. *Φιλόδημος;* Fr. PHILODÈME, fe'lo'dȧm',] a Greek Epicurean philosopher and poet, born in Palestine. He lived at Rome in the time of Cicero, who mentions him in a speech against Piso. Cicero condemns his conduct, but recognizes his literary merit. He wrote epigrams, fragments of which are extant in the Greek Anthology.

Phĭl-o-lā'us, [Gr. *Φιλόλαος,*] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Crotona or Tarentum, was a disciple of Archytas. He flourished about 375 or, according to some authorities, 450 B.C., and wrote on physics. Plato, it is said, purchased some of his writings at a high price, and derived from them materials for his "Timæus."

See AUGUST BÖCKH, "Philolaos des Pythagoräers Leben," 1819; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Phĭl'o-me'la, [Gr. *Φιλομήλα;* Fr. PHILOMÈLE, fe'lo'mȧl',] a daughter of Pandi'on, and a sister of Procne. The poets related that she was ravished by Tereus, and afterwards metamorphosed into a nightingale.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

Philomèle. See PHILOMELA.

Philon. See PHILO.

Phĭ-lon'ĭ-dēs, [*Φιλωνίδης,*] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C. He is chiefly distinguished as one of the persons in whose name the early plays of Aristophanes were produced. In the opinion of some critics, he was one of the actors to whom Aristophanes committed his chief characters.

Philopémen. See PHILOPŒMEN.

Philopœmen, fil-o-pee'mĕn, [Gr. *Φιλοποίμην;* Fr. PHILOPÉMEN, fe'lo'pȧ'mŏN',] an eminent Greek general and statesman, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 252 B.C., was a son of Craugis. He was instructed by Demophanes and Ecdemus, and chose Epaminondas for his model. His favourite study was the art of war. His name occurs in 222 B.C. as one of the few who resisted Cleomenes, the Spartan, when he attacked Megalopolis by night. The defeat of Cleomenes at Sellasia (221 B.C.) was ascribed to Philopœmen. He was appointed general of the cavalry about 210 B.C., and made reforms in discipline and tactics. In 208 he was elected *strategus* or general-in-chief of the Achæan League. His reputation was greatly exalted by a victory over the Spartan Machanidas at Mantinea. He defeated Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, in 201 B.C., and again about 192. In 188 B.C. he was appointed commander in a war against Sparta, which had seceded from the Achæan League. He made himself master of the Spartan capital, razed the walls, put to death the prominent men, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. For these acts of severity he was censured by the Roman senate. In an attempt to reduce Messene to allegiance by arms, he was taken prisoner by the Messenians, and compelled to drink poison, in 182 B.C. He has been styled the last of the Greeks His memory was cherished with great veneration. According to Pausanias, "Miltiades was the first, and Philopœmen the last, benefactor to the whole of Greece."

See PLUTARCH, "Lives:" POLYBIUS, "History."

Phĭ-lop'o-nus, (JOANNES,) [Gr. *Ἰωάννης ὁ Φιλόπονος,*] surnamed GRAMMAT'ICUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, whose reputation was greater than his merit. His name is chiefly memorable for his connection with the capture of Alexandria by Amroo, 639 A.D. It is reported that he requested the victor to grant him the great library of that city, and that his request was refused.

Philostorge. See PHILOSTORGIUS.

Phĭl-o-stor'gĭ-us, [Gr. *Φιλοστόργιος;* Fr. PHILOSTORGE, fe'lo'storzh',] a Arian writer, born in Cappadocia about 360 A.D. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of the period from 300 to 425 A.D., which is lost. An extract from it is preserved in a work of Photius.

Philostrat and **Philostra.** See PHILOSTRATUS.

Phĭ-los'tra-tus, [Gr. *Φιλόστρατος;* Fr. PHILOSTRATE, fe'lo'strȧt'; Ger. PHILOSTRAT, fee'los-trât,] (FLAVIUS,) a Greek biographer, born in Lemnos about 175 or 180 A.D. He became a resident of Rome, where he taught rhetoric in the reign of Septimius Severus. At the request of the empress, Julia Domna, he wrote a "Life of Apollonius of Tyana." This work, which has exercised the ingenuity of many commentators, was printed in 1502. Among his extant works are "The Lives of the Sophists," and a description of a collection of paintings, which displays richness of fancy and beauty of style. He was alive in the reign of Philip, (244–249 A.D.)

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" REHFUES, "Ueber den Jüngern Philostrat," etc., 1800; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philostratus THE LEMNIAN, a Sophist, born about 190 A.D. He is mentioned in the writings of the Philostratus noticed above, who was his friend and praises his rhetorical skill. Suidas ascribes to him a work called *Εἰκόνας.*

Phĭ-lo'tas, [Gr. *Φιλώτας,*] a general of Alexander the Great, was a son of Parmenio. He commanded the Macedonian cavalry, or royal guards, in the expedition against Persia, and stood high in the favour of the king. Plutarch extols his valour and generosity, but adds that "the loftiness of his port was altogether extravagant." He received information of a plot against Alexander, but neglected to mention it. His enemy Craterus used this circumstance to excite the suspicion of the king. Philotas was tortured until he confessed his complicity, and was put to death in 330 B.C. His guilt may reasonably be doubted.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis."

Philotas, a physician of Amphissa, in Locris, born about 50 or 60 B.C. He once supped with Antyllus, (a son of Antony,) who was so pleased with a syllogism of Philotas that he gave him a rich present, (30 B.C.)

Phĭ-lo'the-us, [*Φιλοθεός,*] (COCCINUS,) a Greek writer, was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1355. He had a high reputation, and wrote a number of works, some of which have been printed. Died about 1373.

Phĭl-o-tī'mus, [*Φιλότιμος,*] an eminent Greek physician, who lived probably about 300 B.C., was a contemporary of Herophilus. His works are mentioned by Galen.

Philoxène. See PHILOXENUS.

Phĭ-lox'e-nus, [Gr. *Φιλόξενος;* Fr. PHILOXÈNE, fe'loks'ȧn',] an eminent Greek dithyrambic poet, born at Cythera about 435 B.C. He passed some time at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who treated him with favour and afterwards sent him to prison. His chief poems were "Cyclops or Galatea," and "The Feast" or "Dinner," (*Δεῖπνον,*) which were much admired. Fragments of them are extant. He died in 380 B.C.

See BERGLEIN, "De Philoxeno Cytherio Poeta," 1843; KLINGENDER, "Dissertatio de Philoxeno Cytherio," 1845.

Philoxenus, an able Greek painter of Eretria, was a pupil of Nicomachus of Thebes. He was noted for rapidity of execution. His picture of a battle of Alexander with Darius is highly praised by Pliny. He lived about 325 B.C.

Philoxenus, an Egyptian surgeon, mentioned by Celsus as the author of several valuable works on surgery. He probably lived before the Christian era.

Phĭl'pot, (JOHN,) an English Protestant minister, born at Compton, was tried for heresy, and burned at Smithfield in 1555. He left several works on theology.

Philpotts, (HENRY.) See PHILLPOTTS.

Phinée. See PHINEUS.

Phī'neŭs or **Phin'e-us,** [Gr. *Φινεύς;* Fr. PHINÉE, fe'nā',] a blind soothsayer of classic mythology, supposed to be a son of Agenor, (or of Neptune.) According to the ancient fabulists, he treated his children with extreme severity, and the gods, to punish him, sent the Harpies, who annoyed him exceedingly, by snatching and soiling his food, until he was relieved by the Argonauts. In return for this service, he gave them prophetic counsel to direct them in their enterprise. The story of Phineus is related with much variation by different authors, some of whom call him King of Salmydessus in Thrace.

Phintias. See DAMON.

Phipps, (CONSTANTINE.) See MULGRAVE.

Phipps, (CONSTANTINE HENRY.) See NORMANBY.

Phipps or **Phips,** (Sir WILLIAM,) an American magistrate, born in Maine in 1651, became Governor of Massachusetts in 1692. His "Life," by Francis Bowen, is included in Sparks's "American Biography," vol. vii. He commanded an expedition against Port Royal, which he captured in 1690. Died in 1695.

See COTTON MATHER, "Life of Sir William Phipps."

Phle'gon, [Φλέγων,] a chronologer, born at Tralles, in Lydia, lived in the first half of the second century. He was a freedman of the emperor Hadrian. His most important work is called Ὀλυμπιονικῶν καὶ χρονικῶν συναγωγή. It is not extant. Saint Jerome cites him as a witness to confirm the gospel narrative in relation to the miraculous darkness which occurred at the death of Christ. Phlegon states that in the fourth year of the 202d Olympiad there was a great eclipse of the sun at the sixth hour, and an earthquake in Bithynia.

Phlegyas, flee'je-as, [Gr. Φλεγύας; Fr. PHLÉGYAS, flā'zhe'ā',] a fabulous personage, said to be a son of Mars, a king of the Lapithæ, and the father of Coronis. Having set fire to the temple of Apollo, he was killed and doomed to a severe punishment in Tartarus.

Pho'cas, [Gr. Φωκᾶς,] a native of Asia Minor, usurped the empire of Constantinople in 602 A.D. He waged war against Persia, in which he suffered great losses. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and was deposed and put to death by Heraclius in 610 A.D.

Phocion, fo'she-on, or **Phokion,** fō'ke-on, [Gr. Φωκίων,] an Athenian statesman and general, born about 402 B.C., was a pupil of Plato and Xenocrates. He contributed to the victory of Naxos, in 376. In 340 he commanded an army which operated with success against Philip at Byzantium. He opposed Demosthenes on the question of war against Philip of Macedon, and was the leader of the conservative or aristocratic party. According to Plutarch, he was elected general forty-five times. In his speeches he was remarkable for conciseness and sententious brevity. Demosthenes used to say, when Phocion arose to speak, "Here comes the pruner of my periods." Many of his witty sayings are recorded by Plutarch. He compared the speeches of a certain orator "to cypress-trees, which are high and stately, but bear no fruit." He opposed the war against Antipater in 323 B.C. Having been unjustly condemned on a charge of treason, he was put to death by the popular party in 317 B.C.

"The influence of Phokion as a public adviser," says Grote, "during the period embraced in this volume down to the battle of Chæronea, was eminently mischievous to Athens,—all the more mischievous, partly (like that of Nikias) from the respectability of his personal qualities, partly because he espoused and sanctioned the most dangerous infirmity of the Athenian mind." ("History of Greece," chap. lxxxvii.)

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Phocion;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Phocion;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xvi.-xviii.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" G. LESS, "Res a Phocione in Republica Atheniensi gestæ," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pho-çÿl'ĭ-dēs [Φωκυλίδης] OF MILETUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about 540 B.C. He wrote didactic and elegiac poems, of which small fragments are extant.

Phœbe, fee'be, [Gr. Φοίβη; Fr. PHÉBÉ, fā'bā',] a surname of ARTEMIS or DIANA, goddess of the moon. (See DIANA.)

Phœbidas, fēb'e-das, [Gr. Φοίβιδας,] a Spartan general, who commanded in the Olynthian war, (382 B.C.) He seized by treachery the Cadmeia of Thebes. He was killed in a battle against the Thebans about 378 B.C.

Phœbus, fee'bus, [Gr. Φοῖβος; Fr. PHÉBUS, fā'büs',] a name given by the Greeks to Apollo as god of the sun. (See APOLLO.)

Phœnix, fee'niks, [Gr. Φοίνιξ; Fr. PHÉNIX, fā'nèks',] a mythological personage, whom tradition represents as King of the Dolopes, and preceptor of Achilles, whom he accompanied to the siege of Troy. The invention of the alphabet was ascribed to him.

Phœnix, [Gr. Φοίνιξ,] a son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus. It was fabled that he went to Africa to search for his sister Europa, and settled in a country which was from him called Phœnicia.

Phœnix is also the name of a fabulous bird, celebrated among the ancient Greeks and Orientals. According to one tradition, it attained the age of five hundred years or more, and burned itself on a funeral pile, from the ashes of which another Phœnix arose.

Phokion. See PHOCION.

Phor'çÿs or **Phor'cus,** [Gr. Φόρκυς or Φόρκος,] the old man of the sea, in classic mythology, was said to be the father of the Gorgons, the Grææ, and the Hesperides. The first and second of these were called PHOR'CYDES or PHOR'CIDES, [Gr. Φορκίδες.]

Phor'mĭ-on, [Gr. Φορμίων,] an able Athenian general, who blockaded Potidæa in 432 B.C. He gained a decisive victory over the Peloponnesian fleet near Naupactus, in 429. Died in 428 B.C.

Phormion OF EPHESUS, a Peripatetic philosopher, who is said to have excited the disgust of Hannibal by discoursing in his presence for several hours on the military art.

Phoronée. See PHORONEUS.

Pho-ro'neŭs, [Gr. Φορωνεύς; Fr. PHORONÉE, fo'ro'nā',] a son of Inachus, and a king of Argolis, was the father of Agenor, Pelasgus, and Niobe. According to tradition, he discovered the use of fire.

Photius, fo'she-us, [Gr. Φώτιος,] an ambitious and highly-gifted Byzantine prelate and writer, was born of a noble family probably at Constantinople. He was a man of sound judgment and of profound and various erudition. After he had held several high civil offices, he was proto-secretarius under Michael III. He became in 857 or 858 A.D. Patriarch of Constantinople in place of Ignatius, who was deposed by Bardas. The cause of Ignatius was supported by Pope Nicholas, who anathematized Photius in 862 or 863. A council assembled by Photius excommunicated the pope, and thus originated the great schism between the Western and Eastern Churches. In 867 the emperor Basil I. banished Photius and restored Ignatius, whose rights were confirmed by an œcumenical council in 869. Photius gained the favour of Basil, and on the death of Ignatius, in 877, was restored to his see, and was recognized by the pope, John VIII. A dispute about the jurisdiction of Bulgaria, however, revived the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches. Photius was banished by the emperor Leo VI. in 886 A.D., and died in exile a few years later. He is treated with more favour by Protestant writers than by the Roman Catholics. He was a voluminous author. His most important work, "Myriobiblion, seu Bibliotheca," is a review or critical analysis of ancient Greek authors, and is considered one of the most precious monuments of ancient literature. He also left a Greek Lexicon, which was published in 1808.

See KLOSE, "Geschichte und Lehre des Marcellus und Photius," 1837; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" J. G. PHILIPPI, "Commentatio de Photio," 1699; CH. FAUCHER, "Histoire de Photius," 1762; MAULTROT, "Histoire dé Saint-Ignace et de Photius," 1791; FONTANI, "De Photio Novæ Romæ Episcopo."

Phraates. See ARSACES.

Phrą-ā'tēs, King of Parthia, a son of Orodes, began to reign in 37 B.C. He restored to Augustus in 20 B.C. the prisoners and ensigns taken from Crassus in 53 B.C.

Phrad'mon [Φράδμων] OF ARGOS, a Greek statuary, who lived about 425 B.C. He produced an Amazon for the temple of Diana at Ephesus, in competition with other eminent artists, several of whom were more successful than he in this trial of skill.

Phran'za or **Phran'zēs**, [Gr. Φραντζῆ or Φραντζης,] the last Byzantine historian, was born in 1401. He served the emperor Constantine XIII. as a diplomatist and soldier, and was captured by the Turks in 1453. He wrote a "Chronicon," or History, of the period from 1260 to 1477, which is highly prized.

Phra-or'tēs, [Gr. Φραόρτης,] King of Media, reigned from 656 to 634 B.C. He conquered Persia and other parts of Asia. He was killed at the siege of Nineveh, and was succeeded by his son Cyaxares.

Phreas or **Freas**, frees, ? (JOHN,) a learned Englishman, born in London, studied medicine under Guarini at Ferrara. He produced some translations and poems. Died at Rome in 1465.

Phrȳ-ġil'lus, a very ancient and celebrated engraver of precious stones, was probably a native or citizen of Syracuse.

Phrȳ'ne, [Φρύνη,] an Athenian courtesan, born at Thespiæ, in Bœotia, lived in the fourth century B.C. She was the model of the statues of Venus produced by Praxiteles.

Phrȳn'ī-ċhus, [Φρύνιχος,] an Athenian tragic poet, was a disciple of Thespis. He exhibited a play in 511 B.C., and made important improvements in the drama. He introduced masks representing females, but admitted only one actor. The chorus retained the principal place in his dramas. He gained a prize in 476 B.C. for his "Phœnician Women." His works are not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" J. G. DROYSEN, "Phrynichos, Æschylos und die Trilogie," 1841.

Phrynichus, a distinguished Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 430 B.C. His vigour and elegance are attested by the small fragments of his works which are extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MEINEKE, "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum."

Phrynichus, an Athenian general, had a high command in 412 B.C. He co-operated with Theramenes and Antiphon in the revolution by which the Four Hundred came into power, in 411 B.C.

Phrynichus, a Greek grammarian, (called ARRHABIUS by Photius,) lived about 180 A.D. He wrote "Eclogues of Attic Names and Verbs," ("Eclogæ Nominum et Verborum Atticorum,") in which he taught the use of words as sanctioned by writers of the pure Attic diction. This work has been printed.

Phrȳn'nis [Gr. Φρύννις] or **Phrȳ'nis**, an eminent dithyrambic poet, born at Mitylene, lived about 425 B.C.

Phtha, fthâ, or **Ptah**, ptâ, the great god of the people of ancient Memphis, in Egypt. He is said to have stood for the abstract idea of intellectual force. He is frequently identified with Hephæstos, or Vulcan, since he was the artificer of the gods.

Phul or **Pul**, King of Assyria, reigned from 759 to 742 B.C. Menahem, King of Israel, was tributary to him.

See II. Kings xv. 19.

Phull, fŏŏl, (KARL LUDWIG,) BARON, born in Würtemberg, became a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, and was the author of several military works. Died in 1826.

Phȳ-lar'ċhus, [Gr. Φύλαρχος; Fr. PHYLARQUE, fe'lårk',] a Greek historian, born at Athens or Naucratis, in Egypt, lived about 215 B.C. He wrote a History of Greece from 272 to 220 B.C., of which only fragments are extant. His style was graphic and animated. Plutarch's lives of Cleomenes and Agis are said to be copied, or taken without much change, from Phylarchus.

See J. F. THOMS, "Dissertatio de Phylarchi Vita et Scriptus," 1835; VOSS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Phylarque. See PHYLARCHUS.

Phȳ'lis, [Gr. Φυλλίς,] in classic mythology, a daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace, was betrothed to Demophoön, a son of Theseus. The poets feigned that she killed herself because he failed to come at the appointed time, and she was changed into an almond-tree.

Phȳ-rom'a-ċhus, [Φυρόμαχος,] an able Athenian sculptor, lived about 410 B.C. He made the bas-reliefs on the frieze of the temple Athena Polias. He is probably the same as the Pyromachus mentioned by Pliny.

Phȳs'ick, (PHILIP SYNG,) one of the most eminent of American surgeons, was born in Philadelphia in 1768. His father, Edmund Physick, was keeper of the great seal under the colonial government of Pennsylvania, and, after the Revolution, had charge of the estates of the Penn family. In 1785 he took the degree of A.B. in the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Adam Kuhn. It is said that the first time he witnessed the amputation of a limb he fainted, and was obliged to be taken out of the room; but he afterwards succeeded so completely in conquering this weakness of the nerves as to equal, if not surpass, any other surgeon of his time in steadiness of hand and perfect self-possession while performing an important operation. During his attendance at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, he had for his instructors Dr. Shippen and Dr. Rush, who, with Dr. Kuhn, were lecturers in that institution. Early in the year 1789 Mr. Edmund Physick, accompanied by his son, visited London, where the young student was placed under the care of the celebrated John Hunter, by whose recommendation he was subsequently appointed to the post of house-surgeon at Saint George's Hospital. In one of Hunter's papers he compliments Dr. Physick on the accuracy of some physiological experiments which he had performed while house-surgeon at the hospital; and such were the esteem and confidence which the great anatomist entertained for him that he actually invited him, we are told, to remain in London and take a share in his own extensive professional business. But this offer Dr. Physick thought proper to decline. Having in 1791 received his license from the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he attended the medical lectures of the University, and in May, 1792, took his degree of doctor of medicine. He returned to Philadelphia in September of the same year. He distinguished himself by his faithful attention to his professional duties during the frightful mortality caused by the yellow fever in 1793. The alarm was so great on that occasion that not only nearly all the citizens, who had it in their power to go away, fled from the city, but many of the physicians left also. Dr. Physick himself had an attack of fever; but it appears to have been comparatively light. In 1798 he received a flattering testimonial to his courage and faithfulness during the epidemic* of that and preceding years, from the managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, accompanied by a present of plate valued at more than a thousand dollars. In 1800 he commenced, in Philadelphia, a course of lectures on surgery, which were continued for several years. His success induced the trustees of the University to establish a professorship of surgery in the medical department of that institution, and to appoint Dr. Physick to the new chair. In 1819 he was transferred from the chair of surgery to that of anatomy, made vacant by the death of Dr. Dorsey. He resigned this position in 1831; and the trustees of the University, on accepting his resignation, unanimously elected him "Emeritus professor of surgery and anatomy." In 1825 he was elected a member of the French Royal Academy of Medicine, and was, it is said, the first American who received this honour. He closed his long and useful life on the 15th of December, 1837. He had married in 1800 Miss Emlen, of Burlington, by whom he had four children.

See GROSS, "Medical Biography," pp. 351–459; "Memoir of Dr. Physick," by his son-in-law, DR. JACOB RANDOLPH; "Necrological Notice of Dr. Physick," by DR. WM. E. HORNER; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Pia, pe'â', (PHILIPPE NICOLAS,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1721. He introduced reforms in public hygiene, and invented methods or apparatus for restoring the drowned. Died in 1799.

Piacentini, pe-â-chĕn-tee'nee, (DIONISIO GREGORIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Viterbo in 1684. He published an "Epitome of Greek Palæography," (1735.) Died in 1754.

Piacentino. See PLACENTINUS.

Piacenza, DUKE OF. See LEBRUN, (CHARLES FR.)

Piali Pasha, pe-â'lee pâ'shâ', an admiral, born in Hungary about 1520. He became capudan pasha in

* Yellow fever.

the service of the Sultan, who sent him in 1555 to aid Francis I. of France. He gained in 1560 a decisive victory over the fleet of Philip II. of Spain and his allies. In 1570 he commanded a fleet which Selim II. sent against Cyprus. Died in 1571.

Piankhi, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt at the close of the twenty-second dynasty, after a bloody contest. Thereafter he ruled Egypt with great clemency.

Piarron. See CHAMOUSSET, DE.

Pī'att, (JOHN JAMES,) an American poet, born at James's Mills, (now Milton,) Dearborn county, Indiana, March 1, 1835. He studied at Kenyon College and Capitol University, Ohio, and became a printer and journalist. He was librarian to the United States House of Representatives from 1870 to 1875, and in 1882 was appointed United States consul at Queenstown, Ireland. He has published "Poems of Two Friends," (1860, by himself and W. D. Howells,) "Nests at Washington," 1864, partly by Mrs. Piatt,) "Poems in Sunshine and Twilight," (1866,) "Western Windows," (1869,) "Poems of Heart and Home," (1878,) and "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," (1884.)

Piatt, (SARAH MORGAN BRYAN,) an American poet, wife of John J. Piatt, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, August 11, 1836, and graduated at Henry Female College, New Castle, Kentucky, in 1857. Among her works are "A Woman's Poems," (1871,) "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," (1874,) "That New World," etc., (1876,) "Poems in Company with Children," (1877,) "Dramatic Persons and Moods," (1879,) etc.

Piazza, pe-ât'sȧ, (ANDREA,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Castelfranco; died, at an advanced age, in 1670.

Piazza, (CALISTO,) a painter of the Venetian school, called CALISTO DA LODI, was born at Lodi. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Titian, and was a good colorist. His works are dated 1524–56. He excelled in fresco. Among his best works is "The Marriage at Cana," a fresco at Milan.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti."

Piazza, (GIROLAMO BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian Protestant, who taught French and Italian at Cambridge, England, and published "An Account of the Inquisition," (1722.) Died about 1745.

Piazza, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, born at Castelfranco in 1557. He was employed by the emperor Rudolph II. and by Pope Paul V. Having become a monk, he took the name of COSIMO. Died in 1621.

Piazza, (VINCENZO,) MARQUIS, an Italian poet, was born in the Romagna in 1670. Among his works is the "Capture of Bona," ("Bona espugnata," 1694.) Died at Parma in 1745.

Piazzetta, pe-ât-set'tȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a distinguished painter, born at Venice in 1682. He was skilful in chiaro-oscuro. His master-piece is "The Beheading of John the Baptist." The shades of his pictures have become too dark, from the effect of time. Died in 1754.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Piazzi, pe-ât'see, (JOSEPH,) an eminent astronomer, born at Ponte, in the Valtelline, Switzerland, in July, 1746. He entered the monastic order of Theatins, and studied under Tiraboschi and Lesueur. In 1780 he became professor of the higher mathematics at Palermo, where he founded an observatory. He visited Paris and London in 1787 and 1788. In 1803 he published a "Catalogue of Fixed Stars," which obtained for him a high reputation as an accurate observer. He discovered, on the 1st of January, 1801, the first of the asteroids, or small planets, whose orbit is between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. He gave it the name of Ceres. Among his works is a "Discourse on Astronomy," (1790.) He became director of an observatory at Naples in 1817. Died at Naples in 1826.

See SCROFANI, "Elogio del Piazzi," 1826; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," vol. i.

Pibrac, de, dẹh pe'brȧk', [Lat. PIBRA'CHIUS,] (**Gui du Faur**—dü fōr,) SEIGNEUR, a French poet, orator, and lawyer, was born at Toulouse in 1529. He was sent as ambassador to the Council of Trent by Charles IX. in 1562, and obtained the office of president *à mortier* in 1577. He wrote a popular poem called "Fifty Quatrains, containing Useful Precepts," etc., (1574,) and other works. Died in 1584.

See PASCHAL, "Vidi Fabricii Pibrachii Vita," 1584; LÉPINE DE GRAINVILLE and L'ABBÉ SEPHER, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Pibrac," 1761; MAYER, "Discours historique et critique sur Pibrac," 1778; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pibrachius. See PIBRAC.

Pic de la Mirandole. See PICO.

Picard, pe'kȧr', (ERNEST,) a French advocate and radical politician, born in Paris in 1821. He was elected to the legislative body by the voters of Paris in 1858, in 1863, and in 1869. He became minister of finance September 4, 1870. Died May 13, 1877.

Picard, (JEAN,) an eminent French astronomer, born at La Flèche, July 21, 1620. He was a priest and prior of Villé, in Anjou, when he observed with Gassendi the solar eclipse of August 25, 1645. He succeeded Gassendi as professor in the Collége de France in 1655. He was the first who applied the telescope to the measurement of angles, and was the inventor of the *lunette d'épreuve*. He is said to have invented the transit instrument. His most important work was the measurement of an arc of the meridian of Paris between Amiens and Malvoisine in 1669–70, of which he wrote an account, entitled "La Mesure de la Terre," (1671.) "When he had," says Delambre, "so good reason to regard himself as the first astronomer of France, and even of Europe, he used his influence with Colbert to attract to France Cassini, whose reputation was already established." Died in 1682.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Picard;" ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne."

Picard, (LOUIS BENOÎT,) a popular French dramatist, born in Paris in 1769. He produced in 1792 a comic opera called "Visitandines," which had great success. Among his popular comedies, in verse, are "The College Friends," ("Les Amis de Collége," 1795,) "Ordinary and Mean," ("Médiocre et Rampant," 1797,) and "The Ambitious Husband." He wrote dramas, in prose, entitled "The Small Town," ("La petite Ville," 1801,) and "The Puppets," ("Les Marionnettes," 1805.) In 1807 he was admitted into the French Academy. He delineates the manners of his time with much success, and displays a rich fund of witty sallies. Died in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Picart, pe'kȧr', (BENOÎT,) a French historical writer and monk, born at Toul in 1663. He wrote a "History of the City and Diocese of Toul," (1707,) and other works. Died in 1720.

Picart, (BERNARD,) a French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1673. He had a talent for the imitation of various masters, and obtained a high reputation. Having removed to Amsterdam in 1710, he worked for the booksellers, and lapsed into a degenerate manner. He engraved after his own designs, and after Poussin, Le Brun, and others. Died in 1733.

Picart, (ÉTIENNE,) an eminent engraver, called LE ROMAIN, born in Paris in 1631, was the father of the preceding. He worked some years at Rome, and settled at Amsterdam in 1710. His works, which consist of portraits and history, display more firmness than harmony. Died at Amsterdam in 1721.

Picart, pik'kȧrt, (MICHAEL,) a learned German philologist and philosopher, born at Nuremberg in 1574. He was professor of philosophy at Altdorf. He published, besides other works, a "Commentary on the Political Works of Aristotle," (1615,) which is commended. Died in 1620.

Picchena, pèk-kā'nȧ, (CURZIO,) an Italian philologist, born in Tuscany about 1550. He published a good edition of Tacitus, (1607.) Died in 1629.

Piccini, pèt-chee'nee, (LUIGI,) a musician and composer, born at Naples in 1766, was a son of Niccolò. He composed operas which obtained little success. He was chapel-master to the King of Sweden from 1796 to 1801. Died in 1827.

Piccini, pêt-chee'nee, or **Piccinni**, pêt-cheen'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a popular Italian composer, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1728. He studied under Leo and Durante at Naples. His serious opera "Zenobia" (1756) obtained a complete success. His reputation was widely extended by the comic opera "Good Little Daughter," ("La buona Figliuola," 1760,) which some consider his master-piece. In 1776 he removed to Paris, where he produced the operas of "Roland," (1778,) "Atys," etc. A great commotion and wordy warfare was raised by the rivalry between Piccini and Gluck. The French literati and the general public were divided into two parties, the Piccinists and the Gluckists. Piccini became singing-master to the queen Marie Antoinette about 1780. He returned to Naples in 1791. Among his most admired works are "Olimpiade," and the French opera of "Didon," (1783.) Died at Passy, near Paris, in 1800.

See GINGUENÉ, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Piccinni," 1800; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piccinino, pêt-che-nee'no, (NICCOLÒ,) an able Italian general, born at Perugia in 1375. He served some years under Braccio da Montone. In 1425 he entered the service of Filippo Maria Visconti, of Milan, to whom he remained loyal to his death. He defeated Carmagnola and the Venetians in 1431, and gained a decisive victory over the Florentines and Venetians near Imola in 1434. Died in 1444.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Piccinni. See PICCINI.

Piccinni, pêt-cheen'nee, ? (ALEXANDRE,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1779, was a grandson of Niccolò Piccini, noticed above.

Piccolomini. See PIUS II.

Piccolomini, pêk-ko-lom'e-nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian writer and prelate, eminent for learning, was born at Sienna in 1508. He was the first who wrote on philosophy in the Italian language. In 1574 he was appointed Archbishop of Patras. Among his works are a treatise "On the Sphere of the World," (1540,) and "Commentaries on Aristotle," (1575.) Died in 1578.

See FABIANI, "Vita di Piccolomini," 1749.

Piccolomini, (ALFONSO,) Duke of Monte Marciano, an Italian condottiere, born about 1550. He was the leader of an army of brigands. In 1581 he defeated the army of the pope. He was defeated by the Duke of Tuscany, and hung, in 1591.

Piccolomini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar, born at Sienna in 1520, was a professor of philosophy. He wrote "Universal Philosophy of Morals," etc., ("Universa Philosophia de Moribus," etc., 1583,) and other works. Died in 1604.

Piccolomini, (GIACOMO,) a cardinal, whose proper name was AMMANATI, was born near Lucca in 1422. He left "Commentaries and Epistles," ("Commentarii et Epistolæ," 1506.) Died in 1479.

Piccolomini, (MARIA,) an Italian operatic singer, born at Sienna about 1835. She performed in London about 1856, and in Paris. In 1861 she married and retired from the stage.

Piccolomini, (OTTAVIO,) an Austrian general, of Italian origin, was born in 1599. He led a regiment at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, and was one of the principal agents in the conspiracy which procured the ruin of Wallenstein. He contributed to the victory at Nordlingen, (1634,) and was defeated by Torstenson in Silesia in 1641 or 1642. In 1643 he entered the service of Spain, and obtained the chief command in Flanders. He became a field-marshal of the Austrian army in 1648. Died in Vienna in 1656.

See CRASSO, "Elogii di Capitani illustri;" SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War," and his tragedy of "Wallenstein."

Pichat, pe'shȧ', (LÉON LAURENT,) a French poet, critic, and novelist, born in Paris in 1823. He became in 1854 editor and proprietor of the "Revue de Paris," which was suppressed by government in 1858. Among his works are political verses entitled "Free Words," ("Libres Paroles," 1847,) and "La Païenne," a novel, (1857.)

Pichat, (MICHEL,) a French dramatic poet, born at Vienne in 1786. Among his works is "Léonidas," a drama, (1825.) Died in 1828.

Pichegru, pèsh'groo or pèsh'grü', (CHARLES,) a French general, born at Arbois (Jura) in 1761. He entered the army in 1783, and became a zealous partisan of the Revolution in 1789. He was raised to the rank of general of division in 1793, and obtained command of the army of the Rhine in October of that year. About the end of the same year he became general-in-chief of the united armies of the Rhine and the Moselle. He was a favourite of the Jacobins at this period. In February, 1794, he succeeded Jourdan as commander of the army of the North, with which, by rapid and skilful movements, he gained advantages at Cassel, Courtrai, and Menin. In the winter of 1794–95 he crossed the Waal on the ice and reduced Holland to submission. Having taken command of the army of the Rhine in 1795, he incurred suspicion of treason, and was superseded by Moreau in 1796. He continued to intrigue against the Directory, by which he was transported to Cayenne in September, 1797; but he escaped from that place in 1798. He conspired with Cadoudal and others against Bonaparte, and was arrested by the police in Paris in February, 1804. Before his trial was finished, he was found dead in prison, in April, 1804.

See COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire du Général Pichegru," 1801; FAUCHE-BOREL, "Notices sur Pichegru et Moreau," 1807; GASSIER, "Vie du Général Pichegru," 1814; SAVARY, DUC DE ROVIGO, "Mémoires sur la Mort de Pichegru," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pichler, pĭK'lẹr, (CAROLINE,) originally named VON GREINER, (fon grī'nẹr,) a popular German novelist, born in Vienna in 1769. She was married in 1796 to Andreas Pichler, and in 1802 produced "Idyllen." She illustrated the salutary influence of Christianity in "Agathocles," a novel, (1808,) which was much admired. In 1814 she published "The Count von Hohenburg," the first of numerous historical novels, the subjects of which are taken from the national history. Among her later works are "Pictures of the Times," ("Zeitbilder," 2 vols., 1840,) and "Memoirs of my Life," (4 vols., 1844.) Died in 1843.

See "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843.

Pichler or **Pikler**, (JOHANN,) a son of the following, was born at Naples in 1734, and was probably the most skilful engraver of gems of his time. He lived at Rome, and engraved several pictures after Raphael. Among his works are many portraits of modern persons, of which the resemblance was the least merit. He was also a painter. Died at Rome in 1791.

See JEAN GÉRARD DE ROSSI, "Histoire de la Vie de J. Pikler, Rome, 1792.

Pichler, (JOHANN ANTON,) a celebrated engraver of gems, born at Brixen, in the Tyrol, in 1697. He worked at Naples and Rome. Died in 1779.

Pichon, pe'shôN', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born at Sorrèze (Tarn) in 1805. He received a first medal (for history) in 1846.

Pichon, (THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vire in 1700. He was the second husband of Madame Le Prince de Beaumont. He published a work "On the Natural and Civil History of Cape Breton," (1760.) Died in 1781.

Pichon, (THOMAS JEAN,) a French writer and priest, born at Mans in 1731; died in 1812.

Pichot, pe'sho', (AMÉDÉE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Arles in 1796. He became in 1843 chief editor of the "Revue Britannique." Among his works are "Travels in England," (1825,) and a "Chronicle of Charles V.," (1853.) Died at Paris, February 12, 1877.

Pick'ẹn, (ANDREW,) a Scottish writer of fiction, born at Paisley in 1788. Among his works is "The Dominie's Legacy." Died in 1833.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Pick'ẹns, (ANDREW,) a distinguished American general, born at Paxton, Pennsylvania, in 1739. He co-operated with General Marion in his partisan warfare against the British, and commanded the militia at the

battle of Cowpens. He was elected to Congress in 1794. Died in 1817.

Pickens, (FRANCIS W.,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in Saint Paul's parish, South Carolina, in 1807. He was a member of Congress from 1834 to 1844. He was appointed in 1857 minister to Russia, and in December, 1860, was elected Governor of South Carolina for two years. Died January 25, 1869.

Pick'ęr-ing, (CHARLES,) M.D., an American naturalist, a grandson of Timothy Pickering, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1805. Having travelled in India and Eastern Africa, he published, after his return, the "Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution," (1848,) and "Geographical Distribution of Animals and Man," (1854.) Died in 1878.

Pickering, (HENRY,) an American poet, born at Newburgh, New York, in 1781; died May 8, 1838.

Pickering, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American jurist and scholar, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1777, was a son of Timothy Pickering. He was the founder and first president of the American Oriental Society, and president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published a "Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1826,) "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America," (1836,) and "Vocabulary of Americanisms." Died in 1846.

Pickering, (TIMOTHY,) an American statesman, born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1745. He graduated at Harvard College in 1763, studied law, and became a judge of the common pleas in 1775. In the autumn of 1776 he joined the army of Washington as colonel. He was appointed adjutant-general in 1777, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, October, 1777. He was elected a member of the board of war by Congress in November, 1777, and quartermaster-general in August, 1780, as successor to General Greene. He performed the arduous duties of this office until 1785. During the Revolution he kept a journal of public events. He was identified with the Federal party, and was appointed postmaster-general by Washington in August, 1791, and secretary of war in January, 1794. In December, 1795, he became secretary of state. He was continued in the department of state by President Adams, but did not obtain his confidence or approve his measures. He was removed from that office in May, 1800, and settled on a farm which was situated near Salem, and which he cultivated with his own hands. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1803, and continued to serve in the Senate until 1811. From 1814 to 1817 he was a member of the national House of Representatives. He had a fair reputation for ability and moral character. He died at Salem in January, 1829, leaving several sons.

See "Life and Correspondence of Timothy Pickering," by his son OCTAVIUS, 2 vols., 1867; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Pick'ęrs-gĭll, (FREDERICK RICHARD,) an eminent painter of history, born in London in 1820. He gained a prize of one hundred pounds for his "Death of King Lear," (1843,) and a prize of five hundred pounds for his "Burial of Harold," (1847,) which was purchased for the House of Lords. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1857. Among his best works is "Samson Betrayed," (1850.)

Pickersgill, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1782. He painted many eminent authors, statesmen, etc., and won a high reputation. He was elected Royal Academician in 1825. Died in 1875

Pick'ett, (ALBERT JAMES,) an American writer, born in Anson county, North Carolina, in 1810, was the author of a "History of Alabama," (1851.) Died in 1858.

Pickett, (GEORGE E.,) a Confederate general, born at Richmond, Virginia, January 25, 1825. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1846, and served with great credit in the Mexican war. In 1861 he left the United States service and entered that of the Confederates. He became a general of division, and was throughout the war of 1861–65 distinguished for bravery and activity. Died at Norfolk, Virginia, July 30, 1875.

Pico della Mirandola, pee'ko del'lâ me-rân'do-lâ, [Fr. PIC DE LA MIRANDOLE, pĕk deh lă me'rŏN'dol',] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian theologian and philosopher, born in 1463. He had a prodigious memory and great learning, but was rather superficial as a thinker. He offered to dispute at Rome with all comers on a great number of theses, "On all Things that may be known," ("De Omni Re Scibili,") to which Voltaire added "and Some Things besides," ("et de Quibusdam aliis.") Died in 1494. He left several works on theology, etc.

See a "Life of Pico della Mirandola," by his nephew, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO DELLA MIRANDOLA; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pico (or **Picus**) **della Mirandola,** (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) PRINCE, an Italian writer, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. He wrote several works on theology, and a "Life of Savonarola," (1530.) Died in 1533.

Picot, pe'ko', (FRANÇOIS ÉDOUARD,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1786. He gained a first medal in 1819. The palaces of the Louvre and of Versailles contain some of his works. Died March 15, 1868.

Picot, pe'ko', (JEAN,) a Swiss historian, born in 1777. He was for many years professor of history at Geneva. He published a "History of the Gauls," (3 vols., 1804,) and a "History of Geneva," (3 vols., 1811.)

Picot, (MICHEL JOSEPH PIERRE,) a French writer, born near Orléans in 1770. He published, besides other works, a "Memoir contributory to the Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1806.) Died in 1841. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle."

Picot, (PIERRE,) a Swiss writer, and professor of theology, born at Geneva in 1746, was the father of Jean, noticed above. He published "On the Manifold Utility of Mountains," ("De multiplici Montium Utilitate," 1790,) and Sermons, (1823.) Died in 1822.

Picou, pē'koo', (HENRI PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Nantes, February 27, 1824. He painted with much success, his specialty being historical, antique, and mythological pictures.

Pictet, pĕk'tā', (BENEDICT,) an eloquent Swiss Protestant minister, born at Geneva in 1655. He became professor of divinity at Geneva in 1702, and a member of the Academy of Berlin in 1714. His principal works are "Christian Morality," (8 vols., 1695–98,) "Theologia Christiana," (2 vols., 1696,) and a "History of the Church and the World in the Eleventh Century," (1712.) Died at Geneva in 1724.

Pictet, (FRANÇOIS JULES,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva about 1790. He became professor of anatomy and zoology in his native city. Among his works are "Itinerary to the Valleys around Mont Blanc," (1818; 3d edition, 1840,) and a "Treatise on Palæontology," (4 vols., 1845.) Died May 15, 1872.

Pictet, (JEAN LOUIS,) an astronomer, born at Geneva in 1739. He was employed by the Academy of Saint Petersburg to observe the transit of Venus in Siberia, and wrote "Observations on the Transit of Venus in 1769." Died at Geneva in 1781.

Pictet, (MARC AUGUSTE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1752, was a brother of Charles, (de Rochemont,) noticed below. He was a friend of Saussure, whom he succeeded as professor of philosophy in 1786. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on Fire, (or Heat,)" (1791,) and "Travels in England and Scotland," (1803.) He founded in 1796 a periodical entitled "Bibliothèque Britannique," and changed the name in 1816 to "Bibliothèque Universelle," which still exists. He gave special attention to meteorology. Died in 1825.

See VAUCHER, "Nécrologie de M. A. Pictet," 1825.

Pictet de Rochemont, pĕk'tā' deh rosh'mŏN', (CHARLES,) a Swiss rural economist, born at Geneva in 1755. As envoy-extraordinary, he attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and that of Paris in 1815. He wrote a "Picture of the Present Condition of the United States of America," (1796,) and a "Treatise on Agriculture." He was one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." Died in 1824.

Pic'tŏn, (Sir THOMAS,) a British general, born in Pembrokeshire about 1758. He served with distinction in Spain, at Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Vitoria. Having obtained command of a division, he was killed at Waterloo in 1815.

See H. B. ROBINSON, "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Picton," 1835.

Pictor. See FABIUS PICTOR.

Picumne. See PICUMNUS.

Pī-cum'nus and **Pī-lum'nus,** [Fr. PICUMNE, pe'-kümn', and PILUMNE, pe'lümn',] two Roman or Latin gods of matrimony, were regarded as brothers. To Picumnus was ascribed the discovery of the art of manuring land.

Pī'cus, [Gr. Πῖκος,] a fabulous king of Latium and prophetic divinity, was represented as a son of Saturn, the husband of Canens, and the father of Faunus. According to the fable, Circe was enamoured of him, and changed him into a woodpecker *(picus)* because her passion was not requited.

Picus della Mirandola. See PICO.

Pidou de Saint-Olon, pe'doo' dẹh sânt'o'lôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist and writer, born in Touraine in 1646. He wrote "An Account of the Empire of Morocco," (1694.) Died in 1720.

Pie, pē, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ ÉDOUARD,) a French cardinal, born at Pontgouin, September 26, 1815. In 1849 he became Bishop of Poitiers. In the Vatican Council of 1870 he was the most active of the French infalliblists. In 1879 he was made a cardinal-priest. Died at Angoulême, May 17, 1880. He was author of various theological works.

Piel, pe'ĕl', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French architect, born at Lisieux in 1808. He restored the church of Saint-Nicolas at Nantes, and other churches, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1841.

Piémont, pe'ä'môn', (NIKLAAS OPGANG,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659. He worked some years in Rome. Died in 1709.

Pierce, pẹrss or peerss, (BENJAMIN,) born in New Hampshire in 1757, was elected Governor of that State in 1827 and 1829. He was the father of President Franklin Pierce. Died in 1839.

Pierce, peerss, (EDWARD,) an English painter of history and portraits, lived in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. Died near the close of the seventeenth century.

Pierce, (FRANKLIN,) the fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. He was a son of General Benjamin Pierce, who was Governor of New Hampshire. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824, studied law under Levi Woodbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised first at Hillsborough. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats. Having been re-elected, he served in the House of Representatives until 1837, and in that year was chosen a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New Hampshire. He became a resident of Concord about 1838, and resigned his seat in the Senate in 1842, after which he devoted himself to the practice of law. He had married about 1834. He favoured the annexation of Texas to the United States, (1844–45,) and served in the Mexican war with the rank of brigadier-general, (1846–47.)

At the National Democratic Convention, June, 1852, the prominent candidates for the Presidency were Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas. After thirty-five ballots without decisive result, the name of General Pierce was proposed, and he was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot. His Whig competitor was General Winfield Scott. General Pierce was elected President, receiving two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-six, which was the whole number. He appointed W. L. Marcy secretary of state, James Guthrie secretary of the treasury, Jefferson Davis secretary of war, Robert McClelland secretary of the interior, J. Dobbin secretary of the navy, and Caleb Cushing attorney-general. In his inaugural address he denounced the agitation of slavery. Among the important events of his administration were the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which he approved and signed in 1854, and which produced great excitement in the Free States, and the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, in Central America, (July, 1854,) by Captain Hollins, acting under the instructions of the United States Government. In August, 1854, Mr. Pierce directed the American ambassadors, J. Buchanan, J. Y. Mason, and P. Soulé, to meet in some European city and confer on the best means of acquiring Cuba. They met at Ostend and issued a document called the "Ostend Manifesto," the purport of which was that if Spain would not sell Cuba the Americans would take it by force. He used his official influence to promote the designs of the pro-slavery party in Kansas. In the National Democratic Convention of 1856, J. Buchanan and President Pierce were the chief competitors. Pierce received one hundred and twenty-two votes on the first ballot, but failed to obtain the nomination. He retired to private life in March, 1857. In a letter to his friend Jefferson Davis, dated January 6, 1860, he says, "I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if, through the madness of Northern abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home." He delivered an oration at Concord in the summer of 1863, in which he opposed the coercion of the seceded States, and called Vallandigham "that noble martyr of free speech." Died in 1869.

Pierce, (GEORGE FOSTER,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Greene county, Georgia, in 1811. He was elected president of Emory College, Georgia, in 1848, and in 1854 was appointed a bishop. Died September 3, 1884.

Pierce, (HENRY NILES,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 19, 1820, graduated at Brown University in 1842, became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1849, held rectorships in Texas, Alabama, and Illinois, and in 1870 was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas. Among his works is "The Agnostic, and other Poems," (1883.)

Pierer, pee'rẹr, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German bookseller, born at Altenburg in 1794. His principal publication was the "Encyclopædic Dictionary," ("Encyklopädischen Wörterbuch," 26 vols., 1824,) begun by his father. A fourth edition appeared in 1857–65, in nineteen vols., under the title of "Universal-Lexikon." Died in 1850.

Pierer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Altenburg in 1767. He founded the "General Annals of Medicine." Died in 1832.

Pī-ĕr'ī-dēs, [Gr. Πιερίδες; Fr. PIÉRIDES, pe'ä'rèd',] a surname of the Muses, which they received because they were born in Pieria.

Pierino del Vaga. See PERINO.

Piermarini, pe-ĕr-mâ-ree'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Foligno in 1734. He became architect to the Archduke of Milan in 1769. He designed at Milan many grand public edifices, among which are the magnificent theatre Della Scala, the Monte di Pietà, the Porta Orientale, and the imposing façade of the Palazzo Belgiojoso. Died in 1808.

Piérola, de, dà pè-ā'ro-lā, (NICOLAS,) a Peruvian soldier, born at Arequipa, January 5, 1839. He became a lawyer and politician, and in 1869 was appointed minister of finance, but was impeached for malfeasance, and, though acquitted, went into exile. He led expeditions against his native country in 1874 and in 1877, but in the latter year was taken prisoner and then banished. After the downfall of Peru in the war with Chili, and the retirement of President Prado in 1879, Piérola assumed the presidency, and continued hostilities in a desultory way until 1881. In that year he abandoned Lima, and in 1882 left the country.

Piéron, pe'ä'rôn', (CHARLES PHILIPPE RENÉ,) a French judge, born at Arras in 1793, was a liberal

member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848. Died August 9, 1857.

Pierpont, peer'pŏnt, (JOHN,) an American poet and Unitarian divine, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in April, 1785. He graduated at Yale College in 1804, and afterwards studied law, which, however, he soon abandoned. He published in 1816 his "Airs of Palestine," which immediately established his reputation. In the same year he studied theology at Harvard, and in 1819 was ordained pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston. In 1835 he made the tour of Europe, also visiting Greece and Asia Minor. Mr. Pierpont was a prominent advocate of temperance, anti-slavery, and other reforms. In 1845 he became minister of the Unitarian church of Medford. "Many of his hymns, odes, and other brief poems," says Griswold, "are remarkably spirited and melodious." Died in 1866.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "North American Review" for October, 1840; "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1866.

Pierquin, pĕ-aiR'kăN', (JEAN,) a French priest and writer, was born at Charleville in 1672; died in 1742.

Pierquin de Gembloux, pĕ-aiR'kăN' dĕh zhŏN'-bloo', (CLAUDE CHARLES,) a French antiquary and miscellaneous writer, born at Brussels in 1798. He wrote many works on French antiquities, medicine, philology, and other subjects. Died in 1863.

Pierre, pĕ-aiR', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French painter, who was born in Paris in 1713. He became first painter to the king in 1770. He was remarkable for facility. Died in 1789.

Pierre, the French for PETER, which see.

Pierre, SAINT. See SAINT-PIERRE.

Pierre d'Auvergne. See AUVERGNE, D'.

Pierre de Montereau, pĕ-aiR dĕh mŏNT'rō', a French architect, was patronized by Louis IX., for whom he built La Sainte-Chapelle, (1248.) His works are mostly in the flamboyant ogival style. Died in 1266.

Pierre des Vignes. See PIETRO DELLE VIGNE.

Pierrepont, peer'pŏnt, (EDWARDS,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at North Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1817. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at the New Haven Law School in 1840. He was a judge in New York city, 1857–60, United States minister to Russia, 1873–75, attorney-general of the United States, 1875–76, minister to Great Britain, 1876–77, and for a time acted as British consul-general at New York.

Pierron, pĕ-ä'rŏN', (EUGÈNE ATHANASE,) a French actor and dramatist, born near Meulan in 1819; died 1865.

Pierron, (PIERRE ALEXIS,) a French Hellenist, born in Haute-Saône in 1814. He produced a version of Æschylus, (1841,) which was crowned by the Academy, and of Plutarch's "Lives," (1843.) Died in 1878.

Pierrot, pĕ-ä'ro', (JULES AMABLE,) a French classical scholar, was born in Paris in 1792. He published a "Course of French Eloquence," (2 vols., 1822.) Died in 1845.

Pierson, peer'sŏn, (ABRAHAM,) an American divine, and first president of Yale College, born about 1648. He preached at Killingworth and Saybrook. Died in 1707.

Pierson, peeR'son, (CHRISTOPH,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1631. He settled at Gouda in 1679. His design and colour are commended. He painted history, still life, dead game, etc. with success. Died in 1714.

Pierson, peer'sŏn, (HENRY HUGO,) an English musical composer, born at Oxford in 1815. His real name was PEARSON, but he changed it in 1845, when he went to Germany, which he virtually adopted as his residence. His best works are "Jerusalem," an oratorio, (1852,) and the music for the second part of "Faust," (1854.) Died at Leipsic, January 28, 1873.

Pierson, (JAN,) a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1631. He proposed corrections of the texts of Greek and Latin authors in "Verisimilium Libri duo," (1752.) Died in 1759.

Pieters, (BONAVENTURE.) See PETERS.

Pieters, pee'tĕrs, or **Peters**, pā'tĕrs, (GERAARD,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1580. He worked at Rome, and returned to his native city. He painted portraits, conversation-pieces, and interiors.

Pieters, pee'tĕrs, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He removed to England, and was employed by Kneller to paint draperies and accessories of portraits. It is said that he counterfeited some works of Rubens with skill.

Pietri, pe-ä'tREE, (PIETRO,) an Italian historical painter, born about 1665, worked in Rome, where he died in 1716.

Pietro da Cortona. See CORTONA.

Pietro della Francesca. See FRANCESCA.

Pietro delle Vigne, pe-ä'tRO del'lä vĕn'yä, [Lat. PE'TRUS DE VIN'EIS; Fr. PIERRE DES VIGNES, pe-aiR' dä vĕñ,] a distinguished Italian minister of state, was chancellor of the emperor Frederick II. Died in 1249. His "Letters," printed in 1566, have some historical value.

Pietro, di, de pè-ä'tro, (CAMILLO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, January 10, 1806, was created one of the cardinal-bishops in 1856, and was appointed Bishop of Ostia and of Velletri, becoming *ex officio* dean of the Sacred College, and camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, or head of the apostolic chamber. He was also prefect of the congregation of ceremonies. Died at Rome, March 7, 1884.

Pieyre, pe-aiR', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatist, born at Nîmes in 1752. He composed the "School for Fathers," ("École des Pères,") a comedy, (1782.) He was preceptor of the Duc de Chartres, (Louis Philippe.) Died in 1830.

Pigafetta, pe-gä-fet'tä, (ANTONIO,) an Italian voyager and geographer, born at Vicenza about 1492. He sailed as a volunteer with the expedition of Magellan, who departed from Seville in August, 1519. He witnessed the affray in which Magellan lost his life, and wrote a daily journal of this voyage. In company with Cano, he returned to Spain in 1522, having performed the first voyage around the world. A complete copy of his narrative, "First Voyage around the World," ("Primo Viaggio intorno al Globo,") was found by Amoretti at Milan, and was published in 1800. An abridgment, in French, had been published in the sixteenth century.

Pigafetta, (FILIPPO,) an Italian traveller and military engineer, born at Vicenza in 1533. He was sent by Sixtus V. to Persia to negotiate an alliance against the Turks. He wrote a "Treatise on the History and Use of the Compass," (1586,) and other works. Died in 1603.

Pigalle, pe'gäl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris in 1714, was a pupil of J. B. Lemoyne. He studied at Rome, and after his return to Paris produced a statue of Mercury, which opened to him the doors of the Academy in 1744. He was patronized by Louis XV., and received the title of sculptor to the king. His master-piece is a monumental group in honour of Marshal Saxe at Strasbourg. He imitated nature with fidelity, or, as some say, with servility, and had the sentiment of the true rather than of the beautiful. Died in 1785.

See P. TARBÉ, "La Vie et les Œuvres de J. B. Pigalle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piganiol de la Force, pe'gä'ne-ol' dĕh lä fORss, (JEAN AIMAR,) a French *littérateur*, born in Auvergne in 1673. He published a "Historical and Geographical Description of France," (5 vols., 1715,) which was the best work on that subject, and other works. Died in 1753.

Pigault-Lebrun, pe'gō' lĕh-brŭN', originally **Pigault de L'Épinoy**, (dĕh lä'pe'nwä',) (CHARLES ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) a popular French novelist, born at Calais in 1753. He wrote many successful novels, among which is "The Child of the Carnival," ("L'Enfant du Carnaval," 1792.) He held an office in the Custom-House, Paris, from 1806 to 1824. Parisot calls him "the most famous romancer of the imperial epoch." His works display much fertility of imagination and an abundant stock of gaiety. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pigeau, pe'zhō', (EUSTACHE NICOLAS,) a French

jurist, born near Senlis in 1750. He published "Introduction à la Procédure civile," (1784; 5th edition, 1833,) which is regarded as a classic work. Died in 1818.

Pighius, pee'ğe-ûs, (ALBERT,) a Dutch Catholic theologian, born at Kempen about 1490, was the author of several controversial works against the Protestants. He also wrote on mathematics. Died in 1542.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pighius, (STEPHANUS VINAND,) a Dutch historian and antiquary, born at Kempen in 1520, was a nephew of Albert. He was librarian to Cardinal Granvelle. He published a work of great research, entitled "Roman Annals," ("Annales Romanorum," 1599–1615,) in 3 vols., only one of which was published during his lifetime. Died in 1604.

Pigna, pèn'yâ, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historian and poet, born at Ferrara in 1530. He wrote "The Prince," ("Il Principe," 1560,) to refute the famous work of Machiavel, a "History of the Princes of Este," (1570,) and other works. Died in 1575.

Pignatelli. See INNOCENT XII.

Pignone, pèn-yō'nà, (SIMONE,) a Florentine painter, born about 1614. He was a good colorist. Among his works is a picture of "Saint Louis of France." Died in 1698.

Pignoria, pèn-yo're-â, (LORENZO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Padua in 1571. He wrote, besides other works, "Egyptian Characters," ("Characteres Ægyptii," 1608,) and "The Origin of Padua," (1655.) Died in 1631.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pignotti, pèn-yot'tee, (LORENZO,) an Italian historian, poet, and physician, born at Figlini, in Tuscany, in 1739. He became in 1774 professor of natural philosophy at Pisa, where he remained many years. He wrote Fables in verse, (1779,) which were received with much favour. His chief work is a "History of Tuscany, with Essays on Sciences, Letters, and Arts," (9 vols., 1813,) which has some merit. He was chosen rector of the University of Pisa in 1809. Died in 1812.

See ALDOBRANDO PAOLINI, "Elogio storico-filosofico di Pignotti," 1817; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Pigoreau, pe'go'rō', (ALEXANDRE NICOLAS,) born in Paris in 1765, published a "Dictionnaire des Romanciers," or a biographical and bibliographical dictionary of romance-writers of all ages and countries. Died in 1851.

Pig'ọtt, (Sir ARTHUR,) an English lawyer, born in 1750. He became attorney-general in 1805. He was a friend of Edmund Burke. Died in 1819.

Pigray, pe'grȧ', (PIERRE,) a French surgeon, who received the title of first surgeon to Henry IV. He was the author of several professional works. Died in 1613

Piis de, dẹh pe'èss', (ANTOINE PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French dramatist and song-writer, born in Paris in 1755. He wrote some popular vaudevilles, etc. Died in 1832.

Pike, (ALBERT,) an American poet and journalist, born at Boston in 1809. At an early age he removed to the Southwest, and in 1834 became editor of the "Arkansas Advocate" at Little Rock, Arkansas. He published "Prose Sketches and Poems," "Hymns to the Gods," etc. He commanded a body of Indians fighting against the Union at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and after the civil war was editor of the "Memphis Appeal." Died April 2, 1891.

Pike, (ZEBULON MONTGOMERY,) an American officer and traveller, born in New Jersey in 1779. He set out in 1805 to explore the sources of the Mississippi, and subsequently visited the interior of Louisiana. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and was killed during the attack upon York, (now Toronto,) in 1813.

See HENRY WHITING, "Life of Zebulon M. Pike," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. v., second series.

Pikler. See PICHLER.

Pilate, (LÉONCE.) See LEO PILATUS.

Pi'late, (PONTIUS, pon'she-us,) [Lat. PON'TIUS PI_A'TUS; Fr. PONCE PILATE, pônss pe'lât', a Roman governor of Judea, before whom Christ was arraigned by the Jews, and who, against his own convictions, consented to their iniquitous design. (See Matthew xxvii., Mark xv., Luke xxiii., John xviii. and xix.) According to Eusebius and others, Pilate was banished, and killed himself, about 38 A.D.

Pilati, pe-lâ'tee, (CARLO ANTONIO,) an Italian publicist, born at Tassulo, near Trent, in 1733. He wrote several treatises on natural and civil law, and a "History of the German Empire and Italy from the Time of Carolingi to the Peace of Westphalia," (2 vols., 1769–72.) Died in 1802.

Pilâtre de Rozier, pe'lâtr' dẹh ro'ze-ȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French aeronaut, born at Metz in 1756. He ascended in a balloon filled with heated air in November, 1783, and attempted to cross the Channel in a balloon of hydrogen gas surmounting a cylinder filled with heated air. This apparatus fell to the ground near Boulogne, and Pilâtre and his companion were killed, in June, 1785.

See TOURNON DE LA CHAPELLE, "Vie et Mémoires de Pilâtre de Rozier," 1786.

Pilatus. See PILATE, (PONTIUS.)

Piles, de, dẹh pèl, (ROGER,) a French painter, diplomatist, and writer on art, born at Clameci (Nièvre) in 1635. He went with Amelot de la Houssaye to Venice, as secretary of legation, in 1682, and was sent to the Hague by Louvois about 1692, to negotiate in secret while he seemed to be employed in painting. He wrote "The Lives of the Painters," (1699,) and several treatises on painting, which display good taste. He painted good portraits of Boileau and Madame Dacier. Died in 1709.

Pilk'ing-tọn, (JAMES,) born in Lancashire, England, in 1520, became Bishop of Durham in 1561, and published commentaries on Scripture. He was distinguished as a promoter of the study of the Greek language. Died in 1575.

Pilkington, (LETITIA VAN LEW'IN,) an authoress, born in Dublin in 1712, was the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, noticed below. She wrote poetry, and "Memoirs of her own Life," (1749.) Died in 1750.

Pilkington, (MARY,) an English authoress, born at Cambridge in 1766; died about 1840.

Pilkington, (MATTHEW,) an English biblical scholar, was prebendary of Lichfield. He published, besides other works, a "Rational Concordance; or, An Index to the Bible," (1749.) Died in 1765.

Pil'lạns, (JAMES,) a British scholar, born at Edinburgh in 1777. He became professor of humanity in the University of Edinburgh in 1820, and filled that chair about forty-three years. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on the Proper Objects and Methods of Education," (1836,) and "Rationale of Discipline," (1852.) Died in Edinburgh in 1864.

Pille, pèl, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Soissons in 1749; died in 1828.

Pillement, pe'yẹ-mŏn', (JEAN,) a French landscape-painter, born at Lyons in 1728; died in 1808. His son VICTOR, born at Vienna in 1767, was a skilful engraver and etcher. Died in Paris in 1814.

Pillet, pe'yȧ', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a learned French *littérateur*, born at Chambéry in 1771. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and acted as chief editor of that work from the sixth to the forty-fourth volume inclusive. He devoted fourteen years to this task. Died in 1826.

Pillet, (FABIEN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1772. He wrote dramatical critiques for the "Journal de Paris" for many years, articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and other works. Died in 1855.

Pilliard, pe'ye-ȧr', (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Vienne about 1815. He has worked in Rome for many years.

Pillon, pe'yôn', (ANNE ADRIEN FIRMIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1766, wrote comedies and poems. Died in 1844.

His son, ALEXANDRE JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Amiens in 1792. He became librarian of the Louvre in 1858. Among his works are a "Greek-and-French Dictionary," (1837,) and "Greek Synonyms," (1847,) which obtained the Volney prize. Died March 25, 1875.

Pil'lōw, (GIDEON JOHNSON,) an American general, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1806. As brigadier-general, he fought with distinction in the Mexican war, (1847,) and was promoted to be a major-general. He was second in command at Fort Donelson when it was taken by General Grant, in February, 1862. Died in 1878.

Pilon, pil'lǒn, ? (FREDERICK,) a mediocre dramatist, born in Cork, Ireland, about 1750; died in 1788.

Pilon, pe'lôN', (GERMAIN,) an excellent French sculptor, born about 1515, was patronized by Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis. His master-piece is a marble group (now in the museum of the Louvre) of three Graces clothed, and supporting on their heads a gilded bronze urn, which contained the heart of Henry II. He excelled in the execution of drapery. Died about 1590.

Pilot, pe'lo', (JEAN JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a French antiquary, born in Piedmont in 1806.

Piloty, von, fon pee'lo-tee, (KARL THEODOR,) a German painter, born at Munich, October 1, 1826. His father, Ferdinand Piloty, was an eminent designer. His first painting, "The Weeping Mother and the Nurse," attracted great attention. In 1858 he was chosen professor in the Munich Academy of Fine Arts. He soon acquired a world-wide fame as an instructor, and in 1874 he succeeded Kaulbach as president of the Academy. His most noted pictures are historical. Died in 1886.

Pilpay, pil'pī or pil'pā'e, **Pilpai**, or **Bidpai**, bid'pī, a famous Oriental fabulist, of whom little is known. He is supposed to have been a Brahman gymnosophist, and to have lived several centuries before our era. Bidpai's fables, originally written in Sanscrit, were translated into Arabic and afterwards into almost every other language. The Sanscrit collection entitled "Hitopadêsa" (*i.e.* "Friendly Counsel") was translated into English by Wilkins, (1787.) Several European fabulists, including La Fontaine, have drawn largely from the fables of Pilpay.

Pils, pēl, (ADRIEN AUGUSTE ISIDORE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1813. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1838. Among his works is "The Battle of Alma." Died September 2, 1875.

Pilumnus. See PICUMNUS.

Pim, (BEDFORD CLAPPERTON TREVELYAN,) an English author, born at Bideford, January 12, 1826. He entered the navy, and served with distinction till 1870. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and was in Parliament, 1874–80. He published "The Gate of the Pacific," (1863,) regarding the Nicaraguan railways, in which he was much interested, "Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito," (1869,) partly prepared by Berthold Seemann, "The War Chronicle," (1873,) etc. Died in 1886.

Pimentel, pe-mĕn-tĕl', (MANOEL,) a Portuguese geographer, born in Lisbon in 1650. He wrote on geography and navigation. Died in 1719.

Pin, pǎN, (ELZÉAR,) a French poet, born at Apt (Vaucluse) in 1813. He published a volume of poems in 1839.

Pina, de, dà pee'nâ, (RUY,) an eminent Portuguese historian, who held the office of historiographer in the reigns of Emmanuel and John III. He wrote "Chronicles of the Reigns of Six Kings, from Sancho I. to Alfonzo IV., inclusive," which were published after his death. Died about 1520.

Pinæus. See PINEAU, (SÉVERIN.)

Pinaigrier, pe'nā'gre-ā', (ROBERT,) a French painter on glass, was born in Touraine about 1490. He worked in several churches of Paris. Died about 1550.

Pinas, pee'nâs, (JAN,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and history, was born at Haarlem in 1596. He painted landscapes and figures with equal success. His colouring is remarkably vigorous. Among his works is "Joseph Sold by his Brethren." Died about 1660. His brother JAMES, or JACOB, was a skilful painter. Died in 1659.

Pinciano, pēn-the-ā'no, (ALONZO LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet, who lived about 1480–1530, was physician to Charles V. He wrote "El Pelayo," an epic poem, and "Ancient Poetical Philosophy," ("Philosophia antigua poetica.")

Pinck'ney, (CHARLES,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1758. His father was a first-cousin of Charles C. Pinckney. The subject of this article was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1789 to 1792, and again from 1796 to 1798. In the latter year he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina. He acted with the Republican party, and was an eloquent speaker. He was minister to Spain from 1802 to 1805. Died in 1824.

Pinckney, (CHARLES COTESWORTH,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in February, 1746, was a son of Chief Justice Pinckney. He graduated at Oxford, England, and studied law. He served as aide-de-camp to Washington at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September–October, 1777, and obtained the rank of colonel. In October, 1779, he took part in the battle of Savannah. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780, and detained until the end of the war. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, (1787,) advocated the adoption of the same in the Convention of South Carolina, and became a leader of the Federal party. General Washington offered him a place in his cabinet, in 1795, as secretary of war, and afterwards as secretary of state, both of which positions he declined. He was sent as minister to France in 1796, but the French Directory refused to receive him, and ordered him to leave the country in February, 1797. He afterwards returned to Paris with John Marshall and E. Gerry, who had been appointed his colleagues in an embassy. He was appointed a major-general about 1798. At the presidential election of 1800, General Pinckney and John Adams were the Federal candidates; but the Republicans were victorious. He died at Charleston in 1825.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iv.

Pinckney, (HENRY LAURENS,) son of Charles Pinckney, born at Charleston in 1794, distinguished himself as a lawyer and politician. He became in 1819 editor of the "Charleston Mercury," an organ of the "State rights" party. He published the "Life and Services of Andrew Jackson," and several political works. Died in February, 1863.

Pinckney, (THOMAS,) an American officer and statesman, brother of Charles Cotesworth, noticed above, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1750. As aide of General Lincoln, he distinguished himself at the assault on Savannah, and was severely wounded at Camden, August, 1780. He became Governor of South Carolina in 1787, and was appointed by Washington minister to London in 1792. Having been afterwards sent on a mission to Spain, he negotiated the treaty of Ildefonso, and returned in 1796. Died in 1828.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Pinçon, pǎN'sôN', (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born at Montauban in 1802. He published a "Manual of Universal Bibliography," (1857.) Died in 1873.

Pin'dar, [Gr. Πίνδαρος; Lat. PIN'DARUS; Fr. PINDARE, pǎN'dǎR'; Ger. PINDAR, pin'dâr, and PINDAROS, pin'dâ-ros; It. PINDARO, pēn'dâ-ro,] the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born near Thebes about 520 B.C. He was a son of Daiphantus, or, according to some writers, of Pagondas. It is stated that he studied poetry and music at Athens under Lasus, and that he was a pupil of the celebrated Corinna, who advised him to choose themes for his muse from mythology. He afterwards composed an ode in which all the mythical legends of Thebes were inwoven, and showed it to Corinna, who reminded him that he "ought to sow with the hand, and not with the whole sack." He became a professional composer of choral odes, and was employed by various states and princes of Greece to write odes for special occasions. Among his patrons were Hiero of Syracuse, Theron of Agrigentum, and Alexander of Macedon. About 473 B.C. he visited the court of Hiero, where he remained four years. His rival Simonides was at Syracuse at the same time. Pindar was a favourite of the Athenians, whose city he praised in an ode, and who presented to him ten thousand drachmæ. He appears to have taken no part in the Persian war and other great

events of his time. The only poems of Pindar which have come down to us entire are the "Epinicia," or triumphal odes composed in honour of victors at the public games. Fragments of his dithyrambs, pæans, encomia, and dirges are extant. Horace attributes to Pindar unrivalled skill in several forms of verse. The best translations of Pindar into English verse are those of H. F. Cary and Abraham Moore. Pindar excelled in energy, picturesque effect, and sublimity. He had a son Daiphantus, and two daughters. His death is variously dated at 439 or 442 B.C.

See J. G. SCHNEIDER, "Versuch über Pindar's Leben," 1774; MOMMSEN, "Pindaros, zur Geschichte des Dichters," etc., 1845; VILLEMAIN, "Essai sur le Génie de Pindare," 1857; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" W. CAMENZ, "Pindari Ingenium," 1804; CLAUSEN, "Pindaros der Lyriker," 1834; BIPPARD, "Pindar's Leben," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pindar, (PETER.) See WOLCOTT, (JOHN.)

Pindare. See PINDAR.

Pindaro. See PINDAR.

Pindarus or **Pindaros.** See PINDAR.

Pindemonte, pēn-dā-mon'tā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian dramatist, born at Verona in 1751, produced several tragedies. Died in 1812.

Pindemonte, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian poet of high reputation, born at Verona in November, 1753, was a brother of the preceding. He entered the order of Malta in his youth, but resigned his membership about the age of thirty. He described the delights of the country in poems entitled "Rural Poems," ("Poesie campestri," 1785,) which were received with favour. He exhibited a contemplative and ingenious philosophy in his "Rural Prose," ("Prose campestri," 1795.) About 1805 he published a volume of Horatian satires, entitled "Sermoni." His translation of the "Odyssey," in blank verse, (1809–22,) is commended. He was a friend of Foscolo and Monti. Among his works is "Eulogies of Literary Men," ("Elogj di Letterati," 2 vols., 1826,) which contains biographies of Italian authors. Died at Verona in 1828.

See MARIO PIERI, "Intorno alla Vita ed agli Scritti di Pindemonte," in his "Elogj di Letterati," 1826; B. MONTANARI, "Della Vita e delle Opere d'Ippolito Pindemonte," 1834; DEL BENE, "Elogio d'I. Pindemonte," 1829; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1825.

Pindemonte, (MARCO ANTONIO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Verona in 1694, was grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1744.

Pine, (JOHN,) a skilful English engraver, born in 1690. He published an edition of Horace, illustrated, (1737.) Among his works is "The Destruction of the Invincible Armada." Died in 1756.

Pine, (ROBERT EDGE,) a son of the preceding, was born in London about 1742, and was a painter of history and portraits. A picture of "Canute on the Sea-Shore" is one of his best works. Died at Philadelphia in 1790.

Pineau, pē'nō', [Lat. PINÆ'US,] (SÉVERIN,) a French surgeon, born at Chartres. He wrote some works on anatomy, which had a high reputation. Died in 1619.

Pineau, du, dü pē'nō', [Lat. PINEL'LUS,] (GABRIEL,) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1573. He was noted for integrity, and was called "the Cato of Anjou." Died in 1644.

Pineda, de, dā pe-nā'dā, (JUAN,) a Spanish theologian, born at Seville in 1557, was a monk or Jesuit. He was a counsellor to the court of the Inquisition, and was charged to search out dangerous or unsound books in the libraries of Spain. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and a "Universal History," (5 vols., 1620.) Died in 1637.

Pinel, pē'nĕl', (PHILIPPE,) a distinguished French physician, born in the department of Tarn in 1745. He published in 1791 a "Treatise on Mental Alienation," which promoted a reform in the treatment of the Insane. He became in 1793 chief physician of the Bicêtre of Paris, and was successful in the treatment of insanity by substituting kindness for harshness. His most remarkable work is "Philosophical Nosography," ("La Nosographie philosophique," 2 vols., 1798; 6th edition, 1818.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1803. Died in 1826.

Pinelli, pe-nel'lee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an eminent painter and engraver, born at Rome about 1780. He etched many plates representing scenery in the vicinity of Rome, events in the history of ancient Rome, and Roman costumes. He left designs which were highly prized. Among his publications is "Istoria degli Imperatori," (1829.) Died in 1835.

See F. GERARDI, "Biografia di B. Pinelli," 1835; C. FALCONIERI, "Memoria intorno alla Vita di B. Pinelli," 1835.

Pinelli, (GIAN VINCENZO,) an Italian patron of learning and bibliophile, born at Naples in 1535. His house at Padua was a rendezvous of the learned men of all countries. He was a diligent collector of books and manuscripts. Died in 1601.

See PAOLO GUALDO, "Vita J. V. Pinelli," Augsburg, 1607.

Pinelli, (LUCA,) an Italian theologian, born at Melfi. He wrote several religious works, which were popular. Died in 1607.

Pinelli, (MAFFEO,) an Italian bibliophile, born at Venice in 1736. He collected medals and pictures, and formed a rich library, of which Abbé Morelli made a catalogue, (in 6 vols., 1787.) His library was sold at auction in London in 1790. Died in 1785.

Pinellus. See PINEAU, (GABRIEL.)

Pinelo, y, e pe-nā'lo, (ANTONIO DE LEON,) a Spanish writer, born in Peru. He published, besides other works, "Epitome of the Eastern and Western Nautical and Geographical Library," ("Epitome de la Bibliotheca oriental y occidental nautica y geografica," 1629.) Died about 1675.

Pinet, Du. See DUPINET.

Pineton de Chambrun, pēn'tôn' dẹh shôn'brŭn', (JACQUES,) a French Protestant minister, born at Orange, was exiled about 1685. He died in London in 1689.

Pingel, ping'ẹl, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1793. He contributed many memoirs to the "Transactions" of the Academy of Sciences. Died December 22, 1852.

Pingeron, pănzh'rôn', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French translator, born at Lyons about 1730. He translated, from the Italian, Milizia's "Lives of the Architects," (1771,) and other works. Died in 1795.

Pingré, păn'grā', (ALEXANDRE GUI,) a distinguished French astronomer, born in Paris in 1711. He began to study astronomy about the age of thirty-eight. His observation of the transit of Mercury in 1753 procured his nomination as correspondent of the Academy. In 1760 he was sent to the island of Rodrigo to observe the transit of Venus, (1761.) His most important work is "Cometography, or a Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets," (1783.) Died in 1796.

See VENTENAT, "Notice sur la Vie d'A. G. Pingré," 1796.

Pinheiro-Ferreira, pen-yā'e-ro fĕr-rā'e-rā, (SILVESTRE,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon in 1769. He wrote, besides other works in French, "Principles of Public Law," (3 vols., 1834.) Died in 1847.

Pini, pee'nee, (ERMENEGILDO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Milan about 1740. He was professor of natural history at Milan, (1772–1812.) He wrote treatises on mineralogy, geology, and natural history. Died in 1825.

Pinkerton, (ALLAN,) a celebrated detective, born at Gorbals, near Glasgow, Scotland, August 25, 1819. He became a cooper, and was an active Chartist, but in 1842 came to America, and finally established himself at Dundee, Illinois. Here he became a deputy sheriff, and won distinction as a detective of counterfeiters. In 1852 he founded a detective agency at Chicago, which became an institution of great importance. Mr. Pinkerton was for some time at the head of the United States secret service during the war of 1861–65. He published a number of volumes containing narratives of his work as a detective. Died at Chicago, July 1, 1884.

Pink'ẹr-tọn, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, poet, and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1758. He became a resident of London about 1780, and published a volume of verses, entitled "Rimes," in 1781. In 1784 he produced an "Essay on Medals," which was well received. His reputation was increased by the publication of "Ancient Scottish Poems never before in Print," etc., (2 vols., 1786.) He published an ingenious "Dissertation

on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths" in 1787. Among his other works are a "History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary," (2 vols., 1797,) and "Modern Geography Digested after a New Plan," (2 vols., 1802,) both of which have some merit. He is censured for his arrogance and his enmity to religion. Died at Paris in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for May, 1797.

Pink'ney, (EDWARD COATE,) son of William Pinkney, noticed below, was born in London in 1802. He published in 1825 "Rodolph, and other Poems." Died in 1828.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Pinkney, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American lawyer and orator, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in March, 1764. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and represented a district of Maryland in Congress from 1789 to 1792. In 1796 he was sent to London as a commissioner under Jay's treaty. He remained in London about eight years, and was appointed minister to England in 1806. Having returned home in 1811, he settled in Baltimore. He was attorney-general of the United States from December, 1811, to February, 1814, was appointed minister to Russia in 1816, and was elected a member of the Senate of the United States in 1819. He advocated the Missouri Compromise in the Senate in 1820. He was a man of brilliant talents, and was generally considered the foremost American lawyer of his time. His wife was a sister of Commodore Rodgers. He died in February, 1822.

See HENRY WHEATON, "Life of William Pinkney," 1826; "Golden Age of American Oratory," by EDWARD G. PARKER, Boston, 1857; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "North American Review" for January, 1827.

Pinkney, (WILLIAM,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, a nephew of W. Pinkney the jurist, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, April 17, 1810, graduated at Saint John's College in 1827, and in 1836 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. He held rectorships in Bladensburg, and in Washington, D.C., and in 1870 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Maryland. In 1879 he succeeded Dr. Whittingham as diocesan. Died in 1883. He published a "Life of William Pinkney" the jurist.

Pino, pee'no, (DOMENICO,) COUNT, an Italian general, born at Milan in 1760. He served in the French army as general of division in Germany, Spain, and Russia, (1805–13.) Died in 1826.

Pino, da, dâ pee'no, (MARCO,) an able Italian painter, sometimes called MARCO DA SIENNA. He worked many years at Naples, where he settled about 1560. Among his chief works is a "Descent from the Cross."

Pinon, pe'nôn', (JACQUES,) a French lawyer and writer of Latin poetry, wrote "On the Roman Year," ("De Anno Romano,") and other poems. Died, at an advanced age, in 1641.

Pins, de, dẹh păN, [Lat. PI'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French diplomatist, born at Toulouse about 1470, became Bishop of Rieux in 1523. He wrote, in elegant Latin, a number of epigrams, and "On Court Life," ("De Vita aulica.") His style was praised by Erasmus, who said, "Potest inter Tullianæ dictionis competitores numerari Johannes Pinus." As ambassador to Venice and Rome, about 1520, he displayed superior diplomatic talents. Died in 1537.

See CHARDON, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Éloge de J. de Pins," 1748.

Pin'sker, (SIMCHA,) a Karaite Jew, born at Tarnopol, in Austrian Galicia, in 1801. He lived in Odessa until 1840, and afterwards at Vienna. His principal published works are a "History of Karaism" and "Mebó ha-Nikkud," (1863,) a treatise on vowel-points and singing-accents. Died October 29, 1864.

Pinson, păN'sôN', (NICOLAS,) a French painter and engraver, born at Valence about 1640, worked many years in Italy.

Pinsson, păN'sôN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Bourges about 1612; died in 1691.

Pinsuti, pèn-soo'tee, (CIRO,) an Italian composer of songs, operas, and choruses, was born at Sinalunga, May 9, 1829. His professional life was mostly spent in London, and in 1856 he became professor of singing in the Royal Academy of Music.

Pintelli, pèn-tel'lee, (BACCIO,) an Italian architect, born probably at Florence. He was employed by Pope Sixtus IV., who reigned from 1471 till 1484. Among his great works in Rome are the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, the Sistine Chapel, (in which Michael Angelo painted the fresco of the "Last Judgment,") the church of Saint Augustine, and a bridge called the Ponte Sisto. Died about 1492.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Pinto, pèn'to, (FERNÃO MENDEZ,) a Portuguese traveller, born near Coimbra about 1510. He wrote a marvellous book of travels in India, etc., (1614,) which was translated into many languages. His veracity has often been questioned. Died in 1583.

Pinto, (HECTOR,) a Portuguese monk or priest, became professor at Coimbra about 1570. He wrote "Picture of Christian Life," ("Imagem da Vida Christam," 1565.) Died in 1584.

Pinto, (ISAAC,) a Portuguese Jew, born about 1715. He wrote an "Essay on Luxury," (1762,) and an "Apology for the Jews," (1762.) He died at the Hague in 1787.

Pintor, pèn-tor', (PEDRO,) a Spanish physician, born at Valencia in 1423; died in Rome in 1503.

Pinturicchio, pèn-too-rêk'ke-o, (BERNARDINO BETTI,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1454, was a pupil or assistant of Perugino. He worked in the Vatican for Alexander VI. Among his best works are "Jesus before the Doctors," a portrait of Isabella of Castile, and "The History of Pius II.," in the cathedral of Sienna. It is said that Raphael assisted him in the latter work. He painted portraits and landscapes with success. Died in 1513.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pinus. See PINS.

Pinzon, pèn-thôn', (MARTIN ALONZO,) a Spanish navigator, who commanded the Pinta in the first voyage of Columbus to America. He is said to have been envious towards his chief. Died in 1493.

Pinzon, (VINCENCIO YANEZ,) a younger brother of the preceding, commanded the Niña in the voyage of Columbus, (1492.) He conducted an expedition in 1499, and explored part of the coast of Brazil. He was living in 1523.

Pio. See PIUS, POPE.

Pio, pee'o, (ALBERTO,) Prince of Carpi, an Italian scholar, born about 1475, was a nephew of Pico della Mirándola. He was a patron of literary men, and author of a treatise against Luther. Died in Paris in 1531.

Pio, (BATTISTA,) an Italian philologist, born at Bologna. He wrote notes on Horace, Lucretius, Ovid, and other classic authors. Died at Rome about 1540.

Piobert, pe'o'bair', (GUILLAUME,) a French general and mathematician, born in 1793. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1840, in place of De Prony. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Artillery," (2 vols.) Died at Paris, June 9, 1871.

Piola, pe-o'lâ, (DOMENICO,) a Genoese painter, born in 1628. He painted infants with especial skill. Among his works is a "Repose of the Holy Family." Died in 1703.

Piola, (P.,) a painter, born at Genoa in 1617, was a brother of the preceding. He was an artist of high promise, but died young, in 1640.

Piombino. See BONAPARTE, (MARIE ANNE ÉLISA.)

Piombo, del, dêl pe-om'bo, (SEBASTIANO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Venice in 1485, was also called LUCIANO or VENEZIANO. He was a pupil of Giorgione. In the early part of his life he went to Rome, and painted in the Farnese palace a fresco in competition with Raphael, and received instruction from Michael Angelo. He painted in San Pietro in Montorio a fresco of the "Transfiguration," which is remarkable for beauty of colour. Among his master-pieces is a "Raising of Lazarus," which now adorns the British National Gallery. He excelled in portraits. About 1531 he obtained from Clement VII. the office of keeper

of the seal, *(uffizio del piombo,)* and assumed the name of Fra Sebastiano del Piombo. Died in 1547.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" BIAGI, "Memorie storiche di F. Sebastiano del Piombo," 1826; RIDOLFI, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Piorry, pe'o're', (PIERRE ADOLPHE,) a French medical writer, born at Poitiers in 1794. He gained distinction by a treatise "On Mediate Percussion," ("De la Percussion médiate," 1828.) He obtained in 1840 a chair of internal pathology at Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on Diagnostics and Semeiology," (3 vols., 1836.) Died at Paris, May 29, 1879.

Piozzi, pe-oz'ze, [It. pron. pe-ot'see,] MRS., an English authoress, whose maiden name was ESTHER LYNCH SALUSBURY, was born in Carnarvonshire in 1739. She became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a brewer of London, in 1763, and was intimate with Dr. Johnson. Having lost her husband, she was married in 1784 to an Italian teacher of music, named Piozzi. She published in 1786 "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the Last Twenty Years of his Life," and in 1788 "Letters to and from Dr. Samuel Johnson," (2 vols.) Among her other works is a short poem, called "The Three Warnings." Died at Clifton in 1821.

See "Piozziana; or, Recollections of the Late Mrs. Piozzi;" "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1861; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., (1843.) "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1861; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1861; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1862.

Pī'pẹr, [Sw. pron. pee'pẹr,] (CARL,) COUNT, a Swedish minister of state, was a man of superior talents. He was councillor of state in the reign of Charles XI., and became the principal minister of Charles XII., whom he accompanied in his campaigns. He was taken prisoner at Pultowa (Poltava) in 1709, and kept in prison until his death, in 1716.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Pī'pẹr, Le, (FRANCIS,) an English comic painter, noted for his skill in portraits of ugly and deformed persons. Died about 1740.

Pippi. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Pipping, pip'ping, (HEINRICH,) a German theologian and biographer, born at Leipsic in 1670; died in 1722.

Piquer, pe-kair', (ANDRES,) a Spanish medical writer, born in Aragon in 1711. He received the title of first physician of the kingdom in 1752. Among his works is "Medicine Old and New," ("Medicina vetus et nova," 1735.) Died in 1772.

Piranesi, pe-rā-nā'see, (FRANCESCO,) an engraver, born at Rome in 1748, was a son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below. He succeeded his father as a dealer in prints. About 1800 he removed to Paris, where he published a large number of plates of Roman antiquities, partly executed by his father. Died in 1810.

Piranesi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an excellent Italian engraver and designer, born at Venice in 1720. He studied architecture in his youth at Rome, where he passed the greater part of his life. He was unrivalled as an architectural draftsman and an engraver of architecture and ruins, and had great facility of execution. He etched nearly two thousand plates, which represent the edifices of ancient and modern Rome, antique basreliefs, vases, monuments, etc. Among the titles of his works are "Architectura Romana," (208 plates,) and "Magnificence of the Romans," ("Magnificenza dei Romani," 44 plates.) Died at Rome in 1778. His daughter LAURA was an engraver. She died in 1785.

See BIANCONI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere G. B. Piranesi," 1779; P. BIAGI, "Sull'Incisione e sul Piranesi," 1820.

Pirckheimer. See PIRKHEIMER.

Piré, de, dẹh pe'rà', (HIPPOLYTE MARC GUILLAUME de Rosnyvinen—dẹh ros'ne've'nôN',) COMTE, a French general, born at Rennes in 1778. He commanded the light cavalry of the left wing at Waterloo. Died in 1850.

Pirie, pīr'e, (WILLIAM ROBINSON,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Slains, July 26, 1804. He was educated at Aberdeen, where in 1843 he was appointed professor of divinity. In 1877 he became principal of the University of Aberdeen. Died November 3, 1885.

Piringer, pee'ring-ẹr, (BENEDICT,) a German engraver, born at Vienna in 1780. He went with Count A. de Laborde to Paris in 1809. Among his works are landscapes after Claude Lorrain and Poussin. Died at Paris in 1826.

Pī-rith'o-us or **Peī-rith'o-us**, [Gr. Πειρίθοος,] a son of Ixi'on, and a chief of the Lapithæ. The celebrated fight of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs originated at the marriage of Pirithous and Hippodami'a. He was a friend of Theseus, whom he aided in the abduction of Helen from Sparta. Theseus, in return, abetted him in an attempt to carry off Proserpine from the palace of Pluto; but in this they failed, and Pirithous was killed by Cerberus.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 393–397.

Pirkheimer or **Pirckheimer**, pĕĕrk'hī'mẹr, (WILIBALD,) a German historian and philologist, born at Nuremberg in 1470. He learned the Greek language, and translated into Latin some writings of Plato, Xenophon, and others. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was distinguished for his efforts to diffuse learning in Germany. Among his works is "Germaniæ perbrevis Explicatio," (1530.) Died in 1530 or 1531.

See PANZER, "W. Pirckheimer und Charitas Pirckheimer," etc., 1802; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" F. CAMPE, "Zum Andenken W. Pirckheimer's," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pirogof, Pirogov, or **Pirogow**, pee'ro-gof', (NICHOLAS,) a Russian surgeon, born about 1810, celebrated as the inventor of a new method of amputating the foot by dividing the os calcis. He was for several years surgeon in a military hospital at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1868.

Piroli, pee'ro-lee or pe-ro'lee, (PROSPERO,) an Italian painter, born in 1761, worked several years in Russia, and was patronized by the Czar. Died at Milan in 1831.

Piroli, (TOMMASO,) a skilful designer and engraver, born at Rome in 1750, engraved the Prophets and Sibyls of the Sistine Chapel, after Michael Angelo, "Cupid and Psyche," after Raphael, etc. Died in 1824.

Piromalli, pe-ro-mål'lee, (PAOLO,) a learned Italian missionary, born in 1592, laboured in Asia. He compiled a "Latin-Persian Lexicon." Died in 1667.

Piron, pe'rôN', (AIMÉ,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1640; died in 1727.

See AUGUSTE DE MASTAING, "Les Piron," 1844.

Piron, (ALEXIS,) a French dramatist and poet, born at Dijon in 1689, was a son of the preceding. He had a talent for bon-mots and epigrams. In his youth he wrote comedies and licentious odes. Among his works are several unsuccessful tragedies. He produced in 1738 a drama entitled "The Mania for Writing Verse," ("La Métromanie,") which is considered a master-piece of intrigue, of style, and of comic genius. He married Marie Thérèse Quenaudon when she had passed the age of fifty. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1753, but was rejected by the king. Died in 1773.

See RIGOLEY DE JUVIGNY, "Vie de Piron," 1776; AUGUSTE DE MASTAING, "Les Piron," 1844; COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Pironiana, ou Recueil des Aventures plaisantes, Bon-mots, etc. d'A. Piron," 1800; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piron, (BERNARD,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1718, was a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1812.

Piron, (MARIE THÉRÈSE **Quenaudon**—kẹh-nō'dôN',) called MADEMOISELLE DE BAR, born in 1688, was a literary and witty lady. She was married in 1741 to Alexis Piron. Died in 1751.

Pirro, pèr'ro, (ROCCO,) a historian, born in Sicily in 1577, was chaplain to the king. He published a history of the churches of Sicily, entitled "Sicilia Sacra," (3 vols., 1644–47,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in 1651.

Pisa, (LEONARD OF.) See LEONARDO DA PISA.

Pisan, (CHRISTINA.) See CHRISTINE DE PISAN.

Pī-san'dẹr or **Pei-san'dẹr**, [Πείσανδρος,] a Greek poet of Rhodes, flourished about 650 B.C. He wrote an epic poem on the exploits of Hercules, which is lost. He was received into the epic canon with Homer by the critics of Alexandria.

Pisander or **Peisander**, an Athenian demagogue, who was archon eponymus in 414 B.C. He was a prominent agent in the revolution which subverted the de-

mocracy and raised the Four Hundred to power in 412 B.C.

Pisander, a Spartan, who was a brother-in-law of Agesilaus II. He became admiral of the fleet in 395, and was defeated and killed by the Athenians under Conon in 394 B.C.

Pisanello, pe-sȧ-nel'lo, or **Pisano**, pe-sȧ'no, (VITTORE,) a celebrated painter of the Venetian school, flourished about 1450. He surpassed the artists of his time in painting horses and other animals, and was an excellent engraver of medals.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Pisani, pe-sȧ'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian admiral, who acquired celebrity in the war against the Genoese which began about 1350. He commanded in an indecisive battle against Paganino Doria at the outlet of the Bosphorus in 1352.

Pisani, (VETTORE or VETTOR,) a famous admiral, a son or nephew of the preceding, obtained command of the fleet in 1378. He displayed skill in the defence of Venice against the Genoese, whose fleet he captured at Chiozza in 1380. He died in the same year.

See GIOVANNI MOLIN, "Memorie per servire alla Storia di Vettor Pisani;" GRASSI, "Vita di Vettor Pisani," 1837.

Pisano, (ANDREA.) See ANDREA PISANO.

Pisano, pe-sȧ'no, (GIOVANNI,) called also GIOVANNI DA PISA, an eminent sculptor and architect, born at Pisa about 1238, was a son of the sculptor Niccolò. He was architect of the famous Campo Santo (cemetery) of Pisa, completed in 1283. It is a cloister of sixty-two arcades or arches. He built the Castel Nuovo at Naples. Among his master-pieces of sculpture are the high altar in the cathedral of Arezzo, and a statue of the Virgin which adorns the exterior of the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1320.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Pisano, (GIUNTA,) an old Tuscan painter, was born in the twelfth century. He was one of the most skilful artists of his time. About 1235 he painted some works in a church of Assisi. His works present the meagre forms of the Byzantine style. A figure of Christ painted on wood by Giunta still exists.

Pisano, (NICCOLÒ.) See NICCOLÒ DA PISA.

Pisano, (VITTORE.) See PISANELLO.

Pisari, pe-sȧ'ree, (PASQUALE,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1725; died in 1778. He was called a "second Palestrina."

Piscator. See FISCHER.

Piscinus. See MARSO.

Pīse, (CHARLES CONSTANTINE,) D.D., a distinguished Catholic clergyman, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1802. He was for some time chaplain of the United States Senate, and in 1849 became pastor of the church of Saint Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, New York. He published a "History of the Church from its Establishment to the Reformation," (1830,) "Aletheia, or Letters on the Truth of the Catholic Doctrines," "Lives of Saint Ignatius and his First Companions," and numerous hymns and poems. Died at Brooklyn, May 26, 1866.

Pishdadian. See PESHDADIAN.

Pisistrate. See PISISTRATUS.

Pisistratidæ, pis-is-trat'ę-de, an appellation given to the sons of Pisistratus. (See HIPPIAS and HIPPARCHUS.)

Pī-sis'trą-tus or **Peī-sis'trą-tus**, [Gr. Πεισίστρατος; Fr. PISISTRATE, pe'ze'strȧt',] a tyrant or ruler of Athens, born about 612 B.C., was a son of Hippocrates, and a relative of Solon. He courted popularity by various means, and obtained power by the following artifice. Having inflicted wounds on himself, he presented himself to the people, pretended that he had been attacked by his political enemies, and persuaded them to grant him a guard of fifty men, by whose aid he seized the citadel, 560 B.C. He was the head of the party of the highlands, which was the more popular or democratic party. He was twice expelled by a coalition of the party of the coast with that of the plain, but was restored as often. He made little or no change in the constitution, and left the reputation of an able and rather liberal ruler. He patronized literature, formed a library, and erected fine public buildings. It is commonly supposed that we owe to him the first written text of the whole of the poems of Homer. Died in 527 B.C.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" JAN MEURSIUS, "Pisistratus, seu de ejus Vita Liber singularis," 1632; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Pī'so, [Fr. PISON, pe'zȯN',] (CAIUS CALPURNIUS,) a Roman orator, who became consul in 67 B.C., and commanded in Gallia Narbonensis in 66. He was defended by Cicero, in 63 B.C., against a charge of extortion preferred by Cæsar, and urged the former to accuse Cæsar as one of the conspirators with Catiline. He probably died before the civil war began, (49 B.C.)

See DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Piso, (CAIUS CALPURNIUS,) the leader of a conspiracy against Nero in 65 A.D. He was a patrician, and very popular. Having been betrayed by one of his accomplices, he killed himself.

Piso, (CNEIUS CALPURNIUS,) was consul in 7 B.C., with Tiberius, who, after his accession, used him as an instrument to impair the influence of Germanicus. He obtained command of Syria in 18 A.D., and was suspected of having poisoned Germanicus. He was found dead in his room in 20 A.D.

Piso, (LUCIUS CALPURNIUS,) was the father of Calpurnia, the wife of Julius Cæsar. He was consul in 58 B.C., and promoted the banishment of Cicero. He misgoverned Macedonia from 57 to 55 B.C. His public conduct and private character were denounced by Cicero in a very vituperative speech, "Oratio in Pisonem," in 55 or 54 B.C. After the death of Cæsar (44 B.C.) Piso made a speech which was applauded by Cicero, (Philippic I.)

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Piso, (L. CALPURNIUS,) a son of the preceding, was consul in 15 B.C. He was appointed prefect of Rome by Tiberius. He was one of the persons to whom Horace addressed his Epistle "De Arte Poetica," according to Porphyrion. Died in 32 A.D., at the age of eighty. His virtue and integrity are attested by several writers.

Piso, (LUCIUS CALPURNIUS FRUGI,) a Roman historian and consul, belonged to the aristocratic party. He became consul in 133 B.C., and opposed the measures of Caius Gracchus. He wrote "Annals of Rome," which are not extant.

Piso, (LUCIUS CALPURNIUS LICINIANUS,) a Roman whom Galba adopted as heir to the throne in 69 A.D. He was killed by the partisans of Otho in the same year.

Pison. See PISO.

Pi'son, (JAKOB,) a Latin poet, born in Transylvania; died in 1527.

Pison, pee'son, (WILLEM,) a Dutch naturalist and physician, accompanied the Prince of Nassau in a voyage to Brazil in 1637. The researches of Pison and his companion Marcgraf were published, under the title of "Natural History of Brazil," ("Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ," 1648,) a work of some merit.

Pistoia, da, (CINO.) See CINO.

Pistoia, da, dȧ pès-to'yȧ, (LEONARDO **Grazia**—grȧt'se-ȧ,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia, lived about 1550. He was a pupil of F. Penni, with whom he worked at the Vatican and at Naples. He was skilful in portraits.

Pistorius, pis-to're-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German historian, born at Nidda (Hesse) about 1544. He was converted from the Protestant faith to that of the Roman Church, and was confessor to the emperor Rudolph II. He wrote "German Historical Writers," ("Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores," 3 vols., 1582–1607.) Died in 1608.

Pitagora. See PYTHAGORAS.

Pitaro, pe-tȧ'ro, (ANTONIO,) an Italian natural philosopher and writer, born at Borgia in 1774; died in Paris after 1830.

Pitau, pe'tō', (NICOLAS,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1633. He worked at Paris, and engraved after Raphael, Guercino, and L. Caracci. His master-piece is a "Holy Family," after Raphael. Died in 1676. His son NICOLAS was also an engraver. Died at Paris in 1724.

Pitaval, de. See GAYOT.

Pitcairne, pit'kārn, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1652. Having finished his education in Paris, he practised with great distinction in his native city. His medical system was based partly

on mathematics. He was a zealous Jacobite. He was professor of medicine at Leyden about one year, (1692,) and was one of the teachers of Boerhaave. His principal work is "Elementa Medicinæ physico-mathematica." He also wrote Latin verses. Died in 1713.

See CHARLES WEBSTER, "Life of A. Pitcairne," 1781; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Pitho. See PITHON.

Pi'thon or **Pi'tho**, [Πίθων,] a Macedonian officer, who had a high command under Alexander in India. He was appointed satrap of Babylon by Antigonus in 316 B.C., and was killed fighting for Demetrius at Gaza, in 312 B.C.

Pithon, [Πίθων,] an officer of Alexander the Great, whose person he attended as a guard. He was the leader of the mutineers who killed Perdiccas in 321 B.C., after which he was joint regent with Arrhidæus for a short time. He was second in command in the army of Antigonus, to whom he rendered important services in the war against Eumenes. He was put to death, by order of Antigonus, in 316 B.C.

Pithou, pē'too', (FRANÇOIS,) a learned French jurist, born at Troyes in 1543, was a brother of Pierre, noticed below. He wrote "Traité de la Grandeur, des Droits, Pré-éminences des Rois et du Royaume de France," (1587.) Died in 1621.

Pithou, (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist and scholar, was born at Troyes in 1539. He was educated as a Protestant, but became a Roman Catholic in 1573, after a narrow escape from the massacre of 1572. He supported the cause of Henry IV., and was one of the authors of the "Satire Ménippée," which had an important influence in the political affairs of the time. Among his works are "The Liberties of the Gallican Church," (1594,) and "Body of Canon Law," ("Corpus Juris canonici," 1687.) Died in 1596.

See GROSLEY, "Vie de Pierre Pithou," 1756; LOISEL, "Vie de Pierre Pithou;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pitiscus, pe-tis'kŭs, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German geometer, born near Grünberg in 1561; died at Heidelberg in 1613.

Pitiscus, pe-tis'kus, (SAMUEL,) a Dutch philologist, born at Zutphen in 1637. He published a "Lexicon Latino-Belgicum," (1704,) a "Lexicon of Roman Antiquities," (1713,) and good editions of Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, and Aurelius Victor. Died in 1727.

Pit'kin, (TIMOTHY,) an American lawyer and historical writer, born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1765, published a "Political and Civil History of the United States, from 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration," (1828.) Died in 1847.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1830.

Pitman, (BENN,) an author, a brother of Isaac Pitman, was born at Trowbridge, in England, June 24, 1822. He learned the business of an architect, taught and lectured on his brother's system of phonography in England, 1843–53, came in 1853 to the United States, and became the compiler and publisher of various textbooks of phonography at Cincinnati. He was a government reporter of state trials, 1862–65, and in 1873 became an instructor in the School of Design connected with the University of Cincinnati.

Pitman, (ISAAC,) an English stenographer, born at Trowbridge, in Wilts, January 4, 1813. He published "Stenographic Sound Hand," (1837,) "Phonography," (8th edition, 1840,) and "Phonographic Reporter's Companion," (1853.) He is the inventor of the admirable system of modern phonographic short-hand writing, as well as of one of the best systems of phonotypy.

Pitoni, pe-to'nee, (GIUSEPPE OTTAVIO,) an Italian composer of sacred music, born at Rieti in 1657; died at Rome in 1743.

Pitot, pe'to', (HENRI,) a French geometer, born at Aramon in 1695. He contributed several memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, and published a good work on naval tactics, entitled "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," (1731.) Died in 1771.

Pitra, pē'trȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French cardinal, born at Champforgeuil, August 31, 1812. He became a Benedictine, and was appointed librarian of the Vatican in 1862, and a cardinal in 1863. In 1879 he was promoted to be a cardinal-bishop, was consecrated Bishop of Frascati, and was given the offices of prefect of the state of the regular clergy, and head of the congregation for the examination of bishops, both in theology and in the canons. Among his works are an excellent "History of Saint Léger," (1846,) a "Life of R. P. Liebermann," (1859,) the magnificent "Spicilegium Solesmense," ("Gleanings from the Abbey of Solesme," 5 vols., 1852–60,) "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," (1864,) "Triodion Katanacticon," (1879, a continuation of the previous work,) and "Hymnography of the Greek Church," (1867.) In 1884 he became Bishop of Porto. Died in 1889.

Pĭt'rĭ, [a Sanscrit word signifying "father,"] a title applied in the Hindoo mythology to the deified progenitors of mankind, supposed to inhabit the orbit of the moon.

Pits, [Lat. PIT'SEUS,] (JOHN,) an English biographer, born at Alton in 1560, was a Roman Catholic. He became canon of Verdun, in Lorraine, and dean of Liverdun. He wrote "The Lives of the Kings, Bishops, and Writers of England," (4 vols.) The last volume was published in 1619. Died in 1616.

Pitseus. See PITS.

Pitt, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English poet, born at Blandford in 1699. He became rector of Pimpern, in Dorsetshire, and published a volume of poems in 1727. He produced a translation of Virgil's "Æneid," (1740,) which was received with favour. Died in 1748.

Pitt, (THOMAS,) a grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, was born at Blandford in 1653. He was for some years Governor of Madras. He purchased in India for £24,000 a large diamond, (called the Pitt diamond,) which he sold to the Regent of France for £135,000. Died in 1726.

Pitt, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, remembered only as the author of a popular song entitled "The Sailor's Consolation," which is often attributed to Dibdin. Pitt was master attendant at Jamaica dock-yard, and afterwards at Malta, where he died in 1840.

Pitt, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Chatham, an illustrious English statesman and orator, was born November 15, 1708. He was the second son of Robert Pitt, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and a grandson of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, who brought from India the Pitt diamond, which is now esteemed the most precious of the crown-jewels of France. His mother was Harriet Villiers. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford, which he entered at the age of seventeen. The torments of the gout, to which he was subject nearly all his life, induced him to leave college without taking a degree, and to travel in France and Italy for his health. On his return home he accepted a cornet's commission in the army, and in 1735 was chosen a member of Parliament for Old Sarum. He began his political life as an opponent of the Walpole ministry, and addressed the House for the first time in April, 1736, on the subject of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Soon after this date he was appointed a groom of the bed-chamber to that prince, and he continued to declaim against Walpole with increasing power. His figure was remarkably graceful and commanding, and his manner highly imposing. "His play of countenance," says Macaulay, "was wonderful: he frequently disconcerted a hostile orator by a single glance of indignation or scorn. Every tone, from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside, was perfectly at his command. . . . Yet he was not a great debater. His merit was almost entirely rhetorical. He did not succeed either in exposition or refutation; but his speeches abounded with lively illustrations, happy allusions, passionate appeals. His invective and sarcasm were tremendous."

Having been excluded from the new cabinet which was formed on the resignation of Walpole, in 1742, he continued to act with the opposition, and fiercely denounced Carteret for the favour shown to the German dominions of George II. The offence which he thus gave to the king retarded his own promotion when, in 1744, the Pelhams came into power. By tendering their

resignations in the critical period of the Jacobite rebellion, the ministers at last prevailed over the king, and Pitt was appointed paymaster of the forces in 1746. The rare disinterestedness which he showed in this lucrative office convinced the public that he was proof against all sordid temptations. He married Hester Grenville, a sister of the Earl of Temple and of George Grenville, in 1754. In this year the premier, Henry Pelham, died, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Newcastle. Pitt, who was perhaps offended because his rival Henry Fox was chosen secretary of state, became the leader of the opposition in November, 1755, soon after which date war broke out between England and France. Newcastle having been forced to resign, Pitt was premier about five months, ending in April, 1757. The king, who disliked Pitt and his colleague Temple, dismissed them, but found great difficulty in forming a new ministry, as Pitt was the most popular statesman in England. After the nation had remained eleven weeks without a ministry, a coalition was formed between Pitt and Newcastle, the former of whom became secretary of state, with the supreme direction of the war and of foreign affairs. He infused new energy and ardour into every branch of the service, and his fame was raised to the highest point by a succession of victories in Canada, India, and Europe. About 1760 he was almost idolized by the people, who called him "the Great Commoner" and regarded him as the foremost Englishman of his time.

On the accession of George III., Pitt was supplanted by Lord Bute, the royal favourite, the success of whose intrigues was promoted by dissensions and jealousies among the ministers, some of whom were offended by the imperious demeanour of the premier. Pitt resigned in October, 1761, and received an annual pension of £3000 for three lives, (*i.e.* his own, his wife's, and his eldest son's.) In 1765 the king requested Pitt to resume the direction of affairs; but the latter declined the offer because his friend the Earl of Temple refused to take office with him. During the next session of Parliament he condemned the Stamp Act in an eloquent speech, and argued that England had no right to tax the colonies. The renewed overtures and insidious smiles of the court prevailed on him, in 1766, to form a new administration, in which he took the office of privy seal. At the same time he sacrificed his popularity by accepting a peerage, with the title of Earl of Chatham. This was the cabinet that Burke described as a "piece of joinery so whimsically dovetailed; a tesselated pavement without cement," etc. His mental and physical maladies soon became so aggravated that he ceased to take any part in the government, and he resigned in October, 1768. With improved health, he returned to public life about 1771, and spoke often against the ministers. In 1775 he made a brilliant speech on the American war. Alluding to the Boston Port bill, etc., he exclaimed, "You must repeal these acts, and you WILL repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." In 1777 he made a memorable speech against employing Indians to fight in the United States. As he rose to speak in the House of Lords, in 1778, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. He lingered a few weeks, and died in May, 1778, leaving three sons, the second of whom was the celebrated statesman William Pitt the Younger.

"His eloquence," says Brougham, "was of the very highest order: vehement, fiery, close to the subject, concise, sometimes eminently, even boldly, figurative: it was original and surprising, yet quite natural. The fine passages or felicitous *hits* in which all popular assemblies take boundless delight . . . form the grand charm of Lord Chatham's oratory. . . . A noble statement of enlarged views, a generous avowal of dignified sentiments, a manly and somewhat severe contempt for all petty and mean views, always pervaded his whole discourse; and, more than any orator since Demosthenes, he was distinguished by the grandeur of feeling with which he regarded, and the amplitude of survey which he cast upon, the subject-matters of debate. He is the person to whom every one would at once point if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Some fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us; but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us." Several volumes, entitled "Chatham Papers: Correspondence from the Original MSS.," were published in 1838–40, 4 vols.

See "History of W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham," by FRANCIS THACKERAY, 2 vols., 1827; JOHN ALMON, "Anecdotes of W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham," 2 vols., 1792; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" MACAULAY'S Review of Thackeray's "Life of Chatham," 1834; MACAULAY, "Essay on the Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844; LOUIS DE VIELCASTEL, "Essai historique sur les deux Pitt," 2 vols., 1846.

Pitt, (The Right Honourable WILLIAM,) a celebrated statesman and debater, was the second son of the preceding, and was born at Hayes, in Kent, in May, 1759. At the age of seven, when he heard that his father was raised to the peerage, he said, "I am glad that I am not the eldest son. I want to speak in the House of Commons, like papa." He received the rudiments of education at home, under the diligent supervision of his father, and acquired great proficiency in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, before he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1773. Having chosen the profession of the law, he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1780. In 1781 he entered Parliament for Appleby, as an opponent of the ministry, and before the end of the second session assumed his place in the first rank of debaters. His talents and conduct amply justified and responded to the partiality with which the public regarded the son of the Great Commoner. He acquired a new claim to public favour by a motion (in May, 1782) for a reform in the representation, which was rejected by a small majority. His principles at that time were the same with those of the Whigs. On the formation of the ministry of Lord Shelburne, in July, 1782, Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. By a coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, this ministry was forced to resign in March, 1783, and Pitt became the leader of the opposition in the House. The king, after procuring the defeat of Fox's India bill, dismissed Fox and Lord North, whose coalition was very unpopular, and appointed Pitt first lord of the treasury (prime minister) in December, 1783. He had to contend against a large majority in the House, led by Fox, Burke, North, and Sheridan, who triumphed in sixteen divisions. This important contest lasted until March, 1784, when Parliament was dissolved. His appeal to the people resulted in a great triumph of the minister, who, thus sustained by the favour of the court and by that of the nation, became at the age of twenty-five the most powerful subject of Europe.

The first eight years of his administration were peaceful and prosperous. A new constitution for the East India Company was framed in 1784, and a new sinking-fund established in 1786. He changed his course on the question of parliamentary reform, which he opposed at several periods after 1792. He supported with his eloquence and his vote the motions of Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade. "All authorities agree," says Brougham, "in placing his speech on the slave-trade, in 1791, before any other effort of his genius." Yet he permitted, for many years, every one of his colleagues to vote against the abolition, and thus furnished the ground of the gravest charge to which his memory is exposed. His ascendency was confirmed by the excesses of the French Revolution, and by the division which that subject produced in the Whig party; but the tide of his success began to ebb when he involved England in a war with the French republic in 1793,—a war which, according to Alison, added three hundred millions to the national debt. (See BONAPARTE, and GEORGE III.) "His conduct of the war," says Brougham, "betrayed no extent of views, no commanding notions of policy. To form one coalition after another in Germany, and subsidize them with millions of free gift, or aid with profuse loans, until all the powers in our pay were defeated in succession, and most of them either destroyed or converted into allies of the enemy,—such were all the resources of his diplomatic policy." In 1800 an act for

the union of Ireland with Great Britain was passed in the Parliament of the latter. He resigned office in March, 1801, and was succeeded by Addington. The ostensible cause of his resignation was that the king objected to the measures which Pitt proposed for the relief of the Roman Catholics. Alison intimates that he retired to make way for a pacific administration.

A combination of Whigs and Tories having been formed against Addington, he resigned, and Pitt was again appointed prime minister, in May, 1804. The new ministry was formed exclusively of Tories. The premature death of Pitt appears to have been hastened by the vexation which he suffered from the failure of the new coalition, and the victories of Bonaparte at Ulm and Austerlitz. He died on the 23d of January, 1806, having never been married.

"Unequalled in the ability with which he overcame the jealousies and awakened the activity of cabinets," says Alison, "he was by no means equally felicitous in the warlike measures which he recommended for their adoption. Napoleon has observed that he had no turn for military combinations; and a retrospect of the campaigns which he had a share in directing, must confirm the justice of the opinion. By not engaging England as a principal in the contest, and trusting for land operations to the continental armies put in motion by British subsidies, he prolonged the war for an indefinite period." ("History of Europe.") He is admitted by all parties to have been a consummate debater, and almost unequalled as a master of sarcasm. His declamation was copious, polished, and impressive. He poured forth a long succession of round and stately periods, with a full and sonorous voice and with an unbending dignity of manner. "Yet, with all this excellence," says Brougham, "the last effect of the highest eloquence was for the most part wanting: we seldom forgot the speaker, or lost the artist in the work." His private character is described as amiable. Pride appears to have been his principal fault.

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" "Memoirs of W. Pitt," by GEORGE TOMLINE, 1821; MACAULAY, article "William Pitt," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "Life of William Pitt," 1862; JOHN GIFFORD, "History of the Political Life of William Pitt," 3 vols., 1809; PIERRE CHANIN, "Vie de M. Pitt," 1805; AUGUSTE VIDALIN, "Etude sur la Carrière de W. Pitt," 1851; ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1856, and "The Addington and Pitt Administrations," in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1858.

Pit'ta-cus, [Πιττακός,] a celebrated Greek statesman, philosopher, and poet, called one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He distinguished himself in a battle against the Athenians (whose leader, Phrynon, he killed) in 606 B.C. About 590 he was chosen supreme ruler by the popular party, which had expelled the aristocratic party. The poet Alcæus belonged to the latter, and was exiled in the time of Pittacus. Having governed the state wisely for ten years, he resigned his office in 580 B.C. He was famous as an elegiac poet; but only a few of his lines are extant. Died in 569 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SUIDAS, "Pittacus."

Pitthée. See PITTHEUS.

Pit'theŭs, [Gr. Πιτθεύς; Fr. PITTHÉE, pe'tā',] a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, was a king of Trœzene, the father of Æthra, and grandfather of Theseus. Pausanias ascribes to him a work on the art of speaking.

Pit'tis, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in the Isle of Wight, entered Trinity College, Oxford, about 1652. Died in 1687.

Pittoni, pēt-to'nee, (BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Vicenza about 1520; died after 1585.

Pittoni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1687. Among his best works is "The Miracle of the Loaves." Died in 1767.

Pittorio, pēt-to're-o, or **Pittori**, pēt-to'ree, [Lat. PICTO'RIUS,] (LODOVICO BIGI,) a Latin poet, born at Ferrara in 1454. He wrote "Candida," (1491,) "Moral Epigrams," ("Epigrammata moralia," 1516,) and other poems. Died about 1524.

Pitts, (WILLIAM,) an English sculptor, called "the British Cellini," was born in London in 1790. He learned the trade of gold-chaser. He displayed a fine fancy for design, and remarkable executive skill. Among his works are "The Creation of Eve," (1824,) "The Shield of Æneas," (1828,) "The Shield of Hercules," (1834,) and the "Apotheoses of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton," in bas-relief. He committed suicide in 1840.

Pi'us [It. PIO, pee'o; Fr. PIE, pee] **I.**, Pope or Bishop of Rome, was born at Aquileia. He succeeded Hyginus in 142 A.D., and died in 157. His successor was Anicetus.

Pius (or **Pio**) **II.**, POPE, (ÆNE'AS SYL'VIUS **Piccolomini**—pēk-ko-lom'e-nee,) was born at Corsignano, Tuscany, in 1405. He was liberally educated, and was familiar with the ancient classics. In 1535 he produced a history of the Council of Bâle. He was a partisan of this council in its contest against Pope Eugenius IV., and became the secretary of Felix V., who was elected pope in place of Eugenius, whom the council deposed. About 1442 he entered the service of the emperor Frederick III., of whom he wrote a history, "Historia Rerum Friderici III." In the pontificate of Nicholas V., Æneas Sylvius was sent as nuncio to Germany. He distinguished himself as a negotiator and orator on various occasions. He became a cardinal in 1456, and was elected pope in 1458, in place of Calixtus III. In 1459 he procured the meeting of a European congress on the subject of a crusade against the Turks; but the jealousies and dissensions among the Christian powers rendered his efforts abortive. He issued a bull in which he retracted and condemned what he had formerly written in favour of the supremacy of councils. He died in August, 1464, and was succeeded by Paul II. Pius II. was an eminent historian and scholar. Among his numerous works are "Epistolæ," (1473,) and a "History of Bohemia," (1475,) which are highly prized.

See "Pii II. Commentarii Rerum memorabilium," an autobiography, published by his secretary, GOBELINUS, 1477 and 1614; CAMPANUS or CAMPMANUS, "Vita Pii II.;" PLATINA, "Vita Pontificum;" HELWING, "De Pii II. Rebus gestis," 1825; VOIGT, "Eneas Piccolomini," Berlin, 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pius III., POPE, (FRANCESCO **Todeschini Piccolomini**—to-dĕs-kee'nee pēk-ko-lom'e-nee,) born at Sienna in 1439, was a nephew of Pius II. He succeeded Alexander VI. in September, 1503, and died in October of the same year. His successor was Julius II.

Pius IV., POPE, (GIOVANNI ANGELO **de' Medici**—dā mĕd'e-chee,) was born at Milan in 1499, and was an uncle of the eminent Carlo Borromeo. He was elected pope, in place of Paul IV., about the end of 1559. He convoked the Council of Trent which reassembled in 1561 and finished its labours in 1563. The decrees of this council in relation to discipline, etc. were rejected by the French. He is represented by some historians as an able but rather unscrupulous pontiff. He died in December, 1565, and was succeeded by Pius V.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes."

Pius V., POPE, (MICHELE **Ghislieri**—gēs-le-ā'ree,) was born at or near Alessandria in 1504. He became a cardinal in 1557, and Inquisitor-General of Christendom. In 1566 he was elected pope. He was a rigorist in discipline, and a violent persecutor of dissenters. Palearius, Zanetti, and other learned men were put to death by his inquisitors. He published in 1568 the bull "In Cœna Domini," which asserts the extreme ultramontane doctrines in relation to the papal supremacy. The publication of this bull was forbidden by the Kings of France and Spain and the Emperor of Germany. Pius V. was one of the allies whose fleet gained the victory of Lepanto over the Turks, in 1571. He died in 1572, and was succeeded by Gregory XIII.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" AGATIO DI SOMMA, "Vida di Pio Quinto;" J. B. FEUILLET, "Vie du Pape Pie V," 1674; DE FALLOUX, "Histoire de Saint Pie V," 2 vols., 1844; "Life and Pontificate of Saint Pius V.," by REV. JOSEPH MENDHAM, 1832.

Pius VI., POPE, (Cardinal ANGELO **Braschi**—brås-kee,) was born at Cesena in 1717. He succeeded Clement XIV. in February, 1775. He drained the Pontine marshes, and enriched the Museum of the Vatican. In 1782 he went in person to Vienna to treat with the emperor Joseph, who had suppressed convents and meddled with spiritual affairs in a manner which dis-

pleased the pope. He failed in his effort to change the purpose of the emperor. The French Revolution involved him in a still greater trouble. He entered into alliance with Austria and other powers against the French republic. After his states had been invaded by Bonaparte, he sued for peace, which he obtained by the treaty of Tolentino, in 1797. To avenge the death of General Duphot, (who was killed by a Roman mob,) the French army entered Rome in February, 1798, and deposed the pope, who was conveyed to Valence, in France, where he died in August, 1799.

See FERRARI, "Vita Pii VI.," 1802; TAVANTI, "Fasti del Papa Pio VI.," 3 vols., 1804; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Pie VI," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pius VII., POPE, (GREGORIO BARNABA LUIGI **Chiaramonti**—ke-â-râ-mon'tee,) was born at Cesena in August, 1742. He became a cardinal, and Bishop of Imola, in 1785. After the French had become masters of Imola, he exhorted his people to submit to the new régime. He was elected pope by a conclave of cardinals assembled at Venice in March, 1800, and appointed Cardinal Consalvi secretary of state. The first important event of his reign was a treaty with Bonaparte, by which the Roman Catholic religion was re-established in France. This treaty, called the Concordat, was signed on the 15th of July, 1801. In compliance with the request of Bonaparte, Pius went to Paris and crowned or anointed him as emperor in December, 1804. He refused to comply with the will of Napoleon when the latter required him to banish the English, Russians, and Swedes from the Papal States, (1806,) and resisted him in other designs. The French army occupied Rome in February, 1808, but permitted the pope to retain some temporal power. In May, 1809, Napoleon issued a decree that the Papal States were united to the French empire. The pope, having resorted to a bull of excommunication against his adversaries, was seized and abducted from Rome in July, 1809. He was detained at Savona, near Genoa, until 1812, and was then removed to Fontainebleau. In his captivity the pope firmly resisted the will of the emperor, who probably wished him to transfer his court from Rome to Avignon. Pius refused to give canonical institution to the bishops appointed by Napoleon. In January, 1813, he was persuaded to sign a new concordat and to make concessions, which, however, by the advice of his cardinals, he soon retracted. In January, 1814, he received an order or permission to return to Rome, which he entered in May. He afterwards made some laudable reforms. He died in August, 1823, and was succeeded by Leo XII. Pius VII. left a fair reputation for moderation and other virtues.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Pie VII," 2 vols., 1836; COHEN, "Précis historique sur Pie VII," 1823; A. DE BEAUCHAMP, "Histoire des Malheurs de Pie VII," 1814; GUADET, "Esquisses historiques et politiques sur Pie VII," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858; "Recollections of the Last Four Popes," by CARDINAL WISEMAN, London, 1858.

Pius VIII., POPE, (Cardinal FRANCESCO **Castiglioni**—kâs-têl-yo'nee,) was born at Cingoli in 1761. He succeeded Leo XII. in March, 1829, and issued an encyclical letter in which he denounced religious toleration, the freedom of the press, and civil marriage, as impious. He died in November, 1830. His successor was Gregory XVI.

Pius IX., [Ital. PIO NONO, pee'o no'no,] POPE, (GIOVANNI MARIA **Mastai Ferretti**—mâs'tî fêr-ret'tee,) was born, of a noble family, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on the 13th of May, 1792. He visited South America in 1823 on a religious mission, and was made Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827. In 1840 he obtained the dignity of cardinal. He was elected by acclamation the successor of Pope Gregory XVI. in June, 1846. He granted an amnesty to political transgressors, and acquired great popularity by various measures of reform which he commenced soon after his election. His first secretary of state, Cardinal Gizzi, was a friend of progress and a liberal policy. The expenses of the papal court were reduced, the censorship of the press was modified, and the Jews were relieved from some oppressive regulations. His reforms were partly frustrated by the ill will of many of his functionaries, who opposed innovation. His popularity began to decline before the end of 1847. Excited and elated by the French revolution, the Italian liberals required greater concessions than the pope was willing to grant. After several violent demonstrations of the populace, Pius IX. escaped from Rome in disguise in November, 1848, and retired to Gaëta. A republic was organized at Rome in February, 1849, but was subverted by a French army which took the city in July of that year and restored the pope. Among the later events of his pontificate was the formal definition and recognition of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as a part of the Roman Catholic creed, (1854.) During the war which Austria waged against the French and Sardinians in 1859, the people of the Romagna and the legations revolted against the pope, and the Papal States were annexed to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. In January, 1860, the pope issued an anathema, or bull, against those who abetted the invasion of his dominions. This was probably aimed at Napoleon III., who suppressed the journal in which it was published. Rome was declared the capital of the new kingdom of Italy in 1860, after which the question of the pope's temporal power remained for some time one of the great problems of European diplomacy. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the French court (1861) was accompanied by the reservation that "French troops shall continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees." The pope was the only power that recognized the "Confederate States of North America." The results of the war between the Emperor of Austria and the allied Kings of Prussia and Italy in 1866 were unfavourable to papal domination. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army departed from Rome, and Italy was relieved from the presence of foreign soldiery, for the first time probably in a thousand years. He convoked by an encyclical letter an œcumenical council which met at Rome in December, 1869, to assert or define the dogma of the pope's infallibility, which, after a long deliberation, was finally established in July, 1870. The Italian army took Rome on the 20th of September, without serious resistance, and the temporal power of the pope was then abolished, but Pius remained in Rome until his death, February 7, 1878.

See A. BALLEYDIER, "Rome et Pie IX," 1847; G. B. NICCOLINI, "History of the Pontificate of Pius IX.," London, 1851; BRETONNEAU, "Notice sur Pie IX," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1847.

Pivati, pe-vâ'tee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1689. He published "Scientific Dictionary," etc., ("Dizionario scientifico e curioso," 10 vols., 1750.) Died in 1764.

Pix, (MARY,) originally GRIFFITH, an English dramatist, born in Oxfordshire about 1665; died about 1720.

Pix'is, (JOHANN PETER,) a German pianist and composer, born in 1788 at Mannheim, where his father, Friedrich Wilhelm, was a musician of some local repute. The son's chief fame was won as a teacher of the piano, both in Paris and in Baden-Baden, at which latter place he died, December 21, 1874.

Pizarre. See PIZARRO.

Pizarro, pe-zâr'ro, [Sp. pron. pe-thâr'ro; Fr. PIZARRE, pe'zăr',] (FRANCISCO,) the conqueror of Peru, was born at Truxillo, in Spain, about 1475. He was the natural son of Gonzalo Pizarro, who was a colonel in the Spanish army. He was employed as a swineherd in his youth, and never learned to read or write. The date of his emigration to the New World has not been preserved; but in 1510 he took part in the expedition of Ojeda from Hispaniola to Terra Firma. He afterwards served under Balboa, with whom he performed an arduous march across the mountains from Darien to the Pacific Ocean. In 1522 Pizarro, who had risen to the rank of captain, associated himself, at Panamá, with Almagro and a rich priest named De Luque, in an enterprise to explore and conquer the region which lies south of the Isthmus of Darien. Having enlisted in his service about one hundred desperadoes, he sailed from Panamá with one small vessel in November, 1524. His first expedition was unsuccessful and attended with great hardships. He renewed the enterprise in 1526, but made slow progress and lost many men. He landed at the

city of Tumbez without opposition, and was stimulated to pursue his project by the sight of the gold trinkets and utensils which the natives displayed in great profusion. Having explored the coast as far as Truxillo, about 9° south latitude, he found it inexpedient to proceed with his reduced force, and returned to Panamá in 1528. With the consent of Almagro and De Luque, Pizarro went to Spain to solicit aid from the king. In this mission he was successful. He procured for himself an appointment as governor and captain-general of the region which he might conquer for a distance of two hundred leagues south of Santiago; but he neglected to obtain any high office for Almagro, who was disgusted with this perfidious conduct. In January, 1531, Pizarro sailed from Panamá with one hundred and eighty men and about thirty horses, leaving Almagro behind to muster reinforcements. A civil war which raged in Peru between Atahualpa and Huascar presented a favourable opportunity for his design. Having marched across the sierra of the Andes to Caxamarca, he met the Inca Atahualpa in November, 1532. The treacherous and audacious Spaniard seized the Inca, who had come to the Spanish camp for a friendly interview. To obtain his liberty, the Inca offered to fill a room twenty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide with golden vessels and utensils, etc. up to a line as high as he could reach. Pizarro assented to this proposal, and obtained about 1,326,000 *pesos* of gold, the value of which Prescott estimates at over fifteen millions of dollars; but he caused Atahualpa to be put to death by the garote. "The blood-stained annals of the conquest," says Prescott, "afford no such example of cold-hearted and systematic persecution, not of an enemy, but of one whose whole deportment had been that of a friend and benefactor." In November, 1533, Pizarro entered Cuzco, the capital, and the conquest of Peru was virtually effected. Civil war broke out in 1537 between Pizarro and Almagro, who was defeated and executed in 1538. (See ALMAGRO.) To avenge his death, a conspiracy was formed by Almagro the Younger, and Pizarro was assassinated at Lima in June, 1541. "The name of Pizarro became a by-word of perfidy," says Prescott, who, however, praises his invincible constancy.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru;" ROBERTSON, "History of America;" ZARATE, "Historia de la Conquista de Peru;" HERRERA, "Novus Orbis;" GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, "Comentarios Reales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pizarro, (GONZALO,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1506. He went to the New World in 1530, and served under Francisco Pizarro in Peru. According to Prescott, he was inferior in talent to his brother, but quite as unscrupulous. He was appointed governor of Quito in 1540, and discovered the river Napo. In 1544 he became the leader of malcontents who revolted against the viceroy Nuñez. About the end of 1545 the latter was defeated and killed in battle by Pizarro, who remained master of Peru. He in turn was defeated near Cuzco by the viceroy Gasca in April, 1548, and beheaded in the same month.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru;" HERRERA, "Novus Orbis."

Pizarro, (HERNANDO,) was a half-brother of the preceding. He left Spain in 1530, and took a prominent part in the conquest of Peru. With a force of about seven hundred men he defeated Almagro at Las Salinas in April, 1538. He returned to Spain in 1539, and was imprisoned twenty years, probably for the execution of Almagro. Died about 1566.

Pizarro, (JUAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Truxillo about 1505. He assisted in the conquest of Peru, and became governor of Cuzco. He was killed in battle at Cuzco in 1535.

Pizarro, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian and soldier of the sixteenth century, born at Toledo, was a relative of the celebrated commander Francisco Pizarro. He wrote a work entitled "Account of the Discovery and Conquest of the Kingdoms of Peru," ("Relaciones del Descubrimiento y Conquista de los Reynos del Peru,") published about 1847.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book iii.

Pizzi, pĕt'see or pit'see, (GIOACCHINO,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1716. Among his poems is "The Vision of Eden," (1778.) Died in 1790.

Plaas, van der, vän der plăss, written also **Plas**, (DAVID,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1647. He passed some years at Venice. Died at Amsterdam in 1704.

Placæus. See LA PLACE, DE, (JOSUÉ.)

Placcius, plăt'se-ŭs, (VINCENZ,) a German writer, born at Hamburg in 1642. He published, besides other works, "Atlantis Retecta," a poem, (1659,) and "Treatise on Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works and Writers," ("De Scriptis et Scriptoribus anonymis et pseudonymis Syntagma," 1674.) Died in 1699.

Plāce, (FRANCIS,) an English engraver and painter, born in Durham. His etchings are highly commended. Died in 1728.

Place, de la, (JOSUÉ.) See LA PLACE, DE.

Place, de la, deh lă plăss, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant jurist, born at Angoulême about 1520. He wrote a journal or history of public events in France from 1556 to 1561, (1565,) and other works. He became president of the *cour des aides*, Paris, in the reign of Henry II. He was a victim of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

Place, de la, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a mediocre French writer of fiction and dramas, born at Calais in 1707; died in 1793.

Place, La, (PIERRE SIMON.) See LAPLACE.

Pla-cen-ti'nus, [It. PIACENTINO, pe-ä-chĕn-tee'no,] an Italian jurist of the twelfth century, born at Piacenza; died in 1192.

Placentius, plăt-sĕn'se-ŭs, (PETER,) or **Johann Leo**, a German writer, who lived about 1530, and wrote a Latin poem entitled "The Battle of the Pigs," ("Pugna Porcorum,") in which every word begins with P.

Placette, La. See LA PLACETTE.

Pla-cid'ĭ-a, [Fr. PLACIDIE, plă'se'de',] a Roman princess, born about 390 A.D., was a daughter of Theodosius the Great. She was taken captive by the Goths, and became the wife of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, (414.) Died in 450 A.D.

Plac'ĭ-tus Pa-pȳr-ĭ-en'sis, (SEXTUS,) sometimes called SEXTUS PLATON'ICUS or SEXTUS EMPIR'ICUS, a physician, who is supposed to have lived about the fourth century. He wrote a work "On Medicaments made from Animals," ("De Medicamentis ex Animalibus.")

Plaidy, pla'dee, (LOUIS,) a German musician, born at Wermsdorf, in Saxony, November 28, 1810. He began life as a performer on the violin, but forsook that instrument for the piano, and earned a great reputation as a teacher at the Leipsic Conservatorium. Died at Grimma, March 3, 1874.

Plaisance, de, DUC. See LEBRUN.

Plana, plä'nä, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO AMEDEO,) BARON, an Italian savant, born in 1781. He became director of the observatory at Turin, professor of analysis, and senator. He published, besides other works, a "Theory of the Motion of the Moon," (1832.) Died in 1864.

Planard, de, deh plä'närʹ, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE EUGÈNE,) a French dramatist, born in Aveyron in 1783. He produced successful comedies and comic operas. Died in 1855.

Planché, plon'shāʹ, (JAMES ROBINSON,) an English dramatist, born in London in 1796. He published about 1827 "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "The Descent of the Danube." He composed numerous successful dramas and operas, among which were "Oberon" and "Charles XII.," (1828.) He also wrote a "History of British Costume," (1834.) Died at Chelsea, May 29, 1880.

Planche, plŏNsh, (JEAN BAPTISTE GUSTAVE,) a French *littératcur* and critic, born in Paris in 1808. He wrote many able criticisms on art and literature for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and published "Literary Portraits," (4 vols., 1836–49.) Died in 1857.

Planche, (JOSEPH,) a French Hellenist, born at Ladinhac (Cantal) in 1762, was professor at the Collége Bourbon, at Paris. He published, besides other books for students, a "Greek-French Dictionary," (1809,) which

was successful and was adopted in the university. Died in 1853.

Plancher, plôN'shā', (URBAIN,) a French monk and historian, born in Anjou in 1667. He wrote a "History of Burgundy," (3 vols., 1739–48.) Died in 1750.

Planciades. See FULGENTIUS.

Plancius, plän'se-us, (PIETER,) a Dutch theologian, born in Flanders in 1552, was a zealous Calvinist. He preached at Brussels and Amsterdam. By his astronomical and nautical science he rendered good service to the commerce of Holland. Died in 1622.

Planck, plänk, (GOTTLIEB JAKOB,) an eminent German theologian and church historian, born at Nürtingen, in Würtemberg, in 1751. He was professor of theology at Göttingen from 1784 to 1833. His principal works are a "History of the Protestant Doctrinal System," ("Geschichte der Bildung des Protestantischen Lehrbegriffs," 6 vols., 1781–1800,) and a "History of the Origin and Development of the Organization of the Christian Church," (5 vols., 1803–05.) Died in 1833.

See LUECKE, "Dr. G. J. Planck; biographischer Versuch."

Planck, (HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a son of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1785. He wrote several theological and exegetical works, and was professor of theology at Göttingen. Died in 1831.

Plançon, plôN'sôN', (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Javron, in Maine. He translated Galen's "Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates,"(1551.) Died in 1611.

Plan'cus, (LUCIUS MUNATIUS,) a profligate Roman politician, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. He took arms for the senate in 43 B.C., but soon deserted to Antony, and was consul in 42 B.C. In 32 B.C. he abandoned Antony and became a partisan of Octavius. He was the person to whom Horace addressed the seventh ode of his first book.

His brother, TITUS MUNATIUS PLANCUS BURSA, was tribune of the people in 52 B.C. He was a violent enemy of Milo, and caused a popular riot at the funeral of Clodius, for which he was prosecuted by Cicero, and condemned about 50 B.C.

Planer, plä'nẹr, (JOHANN JACOB,) a German botanist and physician, born at Erfurt in 1743. He translated Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ" into German, (1774,) and wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1789.

Planque, plôNk, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Amiens in 1696. He published a good manual of surgery, "Chirurgie complète," (2 vols., 1744,) and "Select Library of Medicine," ("Bibliothèque choisie de Médecine," 10 vols., 1748–70.) Died in 1765.

Planquette, plôN'kĕt', (ROBERT,) a French musical composer, born in Paris, July 31, 1850. He has produced songs, chansonnettes, and operettas. Of the latter, "Les Cloches de Corneville," (1877,) generally known in this country as "The Chimes of Normandy," is the most popular.

Plant, plänt, (JOHANN TRAUGOTT,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1756. He wrote a "Biographical and Critical Treatise on the History of German Poetry," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1794.

Planta, plän'tä, (JOSEPH,) a Swiss historian and philologist, born in the Grisons in 1744. He became in 1799 principal librarian of the British Museum. He was secretary of the Royal Society of London for twenty years or more. He published a "History of the Helvetic Confederacy," (2 vols., 1800,) and other works. Died December 3, 1827.

See the "Monthly Review" for June, 1800.

Planta, de, dẹh plän'tä, (MARTIN,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born in 1727. He is said to have been the inventor of electrical machines with plates, *(à plateaux.)* Died in 1772.

Plantade, plôN'tăd', (CHARLES HENRI,) a French musician and composer, born at Pontoise in 1764. He produced songs, operas, and sacred compositions which were popular in their day, but have now fallen into oblivion. Died in Paris, December 18, 1839.

Plantade, de, dẹh plôN'tăd', (FRANÇOIS,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1670. He wrote "Observations on the Aurora Borealis," (1730.) He made some good maps of Languedoc. Died in 1741.

Plantagenet. See EDMUND PLANTAGENET.

Plantagenet. See HENRY II. OF ENGLAND.

Plantin, plôN'tăN', (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent printer, born near Tours, in France, in 1514. He became the proprietor of a printing-office in Antwerp about 1550. His publications were renowned for correctness and beauty. He employed Kilian, Pulmann, (or Poelmann,) and other learned men as correctors of the press. His most remarkable performance was an edition of a Polyglot Bible, superintended by Arias Montanus, (1568–72.) Died in 1589.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Plantin, plôN'tăN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Swiss historian, born at Lausanne about 1625. He wrote a "History of Switzerland," ("Helvetia antiqua et nova," 1656,) and other works. Died about 1680.

Planude. See PLANUDES.

Pla-nū'dēs, [Gr. Πλανούδης; Fr. PLANUDE, plä'nüd',] (MAXIMUS,) a Byzantine monk, born at Nicomedia, was sent by Andronicus II. on a mission to Venice in 1327. He is chiefly noted as an editor of a Greek Anthology, a collection of Greek epigrams, some of which he extracted from an Anthology compiled by Constantinus Cephalas in the tenth century. Planudes was very deficient in the judgment and taste required to edit such a work, and is accused of literary forgeries. His Anthology was printed at Florence in 1494.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Plas, van der, văn dẹr pläs, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1578; died at Brussels in 1634.

Platão. See PLATO.

Platea, plä-tā'ä, (FRANCESCO PIAZZA,) an Italian canonist, born at Bologna about 1390; died in 1460.

Plateau, plä'tō', (JOSEPH ANTOINE FERDINAND,) a Belgian natural philosopher, born at Brussels in 1801. He wrote on optics and on the statics of liquids removed from the effects of gravity. Died September 19, 1883.

Platen, von, fon plä'tẹn, (DUBISLAV FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian general, born in 1714. He served with distinction against the Russians and Swedes in the Seven Years' war, and became a lieutenant-general about 1758. Died in 1787.

Platen-Hallermünde, plä'tẹn hăl'lẽr-mün'dẹh, (AUGUST,) COUNT, a German *littérateur*, born at Anspach in 1796. Among his works are a "History of the Kingdom of Naples from 1414 to 1443," and a satirical poem entitled "The Romantic Œdipus." Died in 1835.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MINCKWITZ, "Graf von Platen als Mench und Dichter," 1838.

Plater, plä'tẹr, (EMILIE,) a Polish heroine, born at Wilna in 1806. She fought, with the rank of captain, against the Russians in the insurrection of 1830. Died in 1831.

See "Emilie Plater, sa Vie et sa Mort," Paris, 1834, and "Life of Countess E. Plater," New York, 1842; "Democratic Review" for July, 1842.

Plater, plä'tẹr, (FÉLIX,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1536. He lectured and practised with success in that place. He wrote "Medical Practice," ("Praxis Medica," 1602,) often reprinted, and other medical works. Died in 1614.

Plater, (FÉLIX,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1605, and became a physician of Bâle. Died in 1671.

Plater, (STANISLAS,) COUNT, a Polish soldier, historian, and antiquary, born in Lithuania in 1782. He published, in French, a "Historical Atlas of Poland," and several other works. Died in 1851.

Plath, plät, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German scholar, born at Munich in 1807. He was, after 1848, state librarian of Bavaria. Among his works are "Lives and Teachings of Confucius and his Disciples," (1867; 2d vol., 1872,) "China Four Thousand Years Ago," (1869,) "Sources of Chinese History," (1870,) and "History of the People of Manchooria," (1874 *et seq.*) Died at Munich, November 16, 1874.

Platina. See PAUL II.

Platina, plä-tee'nä, (BARTOLOMMEO DE SACCHIS,) an able Italian historian, born at Piadena, near Cremona, in 1421. He wrote, besides other works, "The Lives of the Popes," ("In Vitas Summorum Pontificum Opus," 1479,) a work of much merit, often reprinted,

and a "History of Mantua," (1675.) He became librarian of the Vatican about 1472. Died in 1481. He was a member of the Academy founded at Rome by Pomponius Lætus, and as such was persecuted by Pope Paul II.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Platner, plät'ner, (EDUARD,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1786. He wrote, besides many literary essays, a treatise "On the Attic Races," ("De Gentibus Atticis," 1811,) and "Questions on the Roman Criminal Law," (1842.) Died in 1860.

Platner, (ERNST,) a German philosopher and physician, born at Leipsic in 1744, was the father of the preceding. He became professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1770. He had a high reputation as a lecturer and a writer. Among his works are "Anthropology for Physicians and Philosophers," (2 vols., 1774,) and "Philosophic Aphorisms," (2 vols., 1776–82.) His style is commended for precision and elegance. Died in 1818.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Platner, (ERNST ZACHARIAS,) a writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1773. He published a "Description of Rome," (1830–43.) Died in 1855.

Platner, (JOHANN ZACHARIAS,) a surgeon, born at Chemnitz in 1694, was the father of Ernst, noticed above. He taught at Leipsic, and was a skilful oculist. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "Surgical Institutes," ("Institutiones Chirurgiæ rationales," 1745,) and other works. Died in 1747.

Plā'to,* [Gr. Πλάτων; Lat. PLA'TO; Fr. PLATON, plȧ'tôN'; Ger. the same as the Latin; It. PLATONE, plȧ-to'nȧ; Sp. PLATON, plȧ-tôn'; Port. PLATÃO, plȧ-tõwN'; Arab. and Persian, AFLÂTOON, ą-flȧ'tōōn',] one of the most illustrious philosophers of all time, was born about 429 B.C. He belonged to one of the highest families of Athens, being descended on the side of his father, Aris'to, (or Aris'ton,) from Codrus, and on that of his mother, Pericti'one, he was related to the celebrated lawgiver Solon. As to the place of his birth there is some dispute. Some writers say that he was born at Athens; others, in the island of Ægina. His original name was Aris'tocles, after his grandfather: he was surnamed PLATO, (from πλατύς, "broad,") on account of the breadth of his forehead, or, as some say, of his shoulders. Very little is certainly known of the history of his life, and, as is usual in such cases, the absence of positive information is liberally supplied by what is legendary or fabulous. It is related that while an infant, as he was one day sleeping in a bower on Mount Hymettus, a number of bees dropping honey settled upon his lips, thus foreshadowing the extraordinary sweetness of his eloquence. According to another story, his future greatness was foreshown by a dream of Socrates, who saw in his sleep a young swan coming from the grove of Academus; after nestling in his bosom, it soared aloft, singing sweetly as it rose. The next morning, just as Socrates had finished relating his dream, Aristo presented himself, leading by the hand young Plato, whom he wished to place under the instruction of that distinguished sage.

Plato was a remarkable example of that universal culture which characterized the best period of ancient Greece. He appears to have neglected no branch of science or art which was considered to form any part of a liberal education. He studied music, rhetoric, and painting, and, after the manner of his countrymen, paid great attention to gymnastics, in which he was so expert, we are told, that he contended at the Isthmian and Pythian games. In early life he is said to have turned his attention to poetry, and to have written an epic poem, which, however, on comparing it with the "Iliad," he burned in despair. He also composed some lyrics and several tragedies. But "having once," as Ælian expresses it, "been captivated by the siren of Socrates," he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy. He was in his twentieth year, as it appears, when he began to attend the school of Socrates, where he continued until his master's death, (399 B.C.) After this event, in order to escape the persecutions which threatened them, he, with several other Socratic disciples, withdrew to Megara, where they were received by the philosopher Euclid, who had also been a pupil of Socrates. Plato is said subsequently to have travelled extensively, visiting Egypt, Sicily, and Magna Græcia, where he became acquainted with the doctrines of Pythagoras. Some writers speak of his having journeyed into the interior of Asia for the purpose of enriching his mind with the wisdom of the Persians, Babylonians, and other nations of the East; but of this there is not a particle of trustworthy evidence. While in Sicily he became acquainted with Dion, (or Dio,) who introduced him to Dionysius the Elder. But the philosopher, as might well be supposed, was not likely to find much favour in the eyes of an unscrupulous and reckless tyrant. They soon quarrelled, and on one occasion Dionysius, it is said, was so deeply offended with the freedom of some of Plato's remarks, that, had not Dion interposed, he would have punished him with death. Although the tyrant was prevailed on to spare his life, he caused him to be sold as a slave. He was, however, ransomed and set at liberty,—some say by Dion, others, by Anniceris of Cyrene. Having returned to Athens, he opened a school, called the Academy, (*Academia,*) in a grove, which had formerly belonged to a citizen named Academus or Hecademus. His school was numerously attended by young men of the most distinguished families of Athens and of all Greece. Even women were numbered, it is said, among his disciples. After having taught in Athens more than twenty years, he again visited Sicily, at the solicitation of Dion, who hoped that Plato's influence might be successful in winning to philosophy the younger Dionysius, and in establishing, through him, a model government in Syracuse. (For a most interesting account of this experiment and its failure, see Grote's "History of Greece," vols. x. and xi.) He afterwards visited Syracuse for the third time, in order to effect a reconciliation between Dionysius and Dion; but in this attempt he was wholly unsuccessful. He returned to Athens, where he continued to write and teach until his death, which occurred 347 B.C., in his eighty-fourth year. According to some writers, however, he died in his eighty-first year. He was, as Cicero informs us, occupied in writing at the very moment of his death. There is perhaps in the history of the human intellect no example of any one having dedicated himself with a more absolute devotion to philosophy (the "love or study of wisdom") than Plato. He was never married; and, from the time when he first became acquainted with Socrates, (about his twentieth year,) every moment of his long life appears to have been spent in the interest of his favourite pursuit.

This entire dedication of all his powers to one grand object has not been without results of the highest importance to mankind. Probably no other philosopher, of whatever age or nation, has contributed so much as Plato towards the moral and intellectual culture of the human race. This pre-eminence is to be ascribed not solely to his transcendent intellect or to the marvellous depth and comprehensiveness of his philosophic views, but also in no small measure to his poetic power, and to that unrivalled grace and beauty of style which led the ancients to say that if Jove should speak Greek he would speak like Plato. Macaulay, alluding to Plato's wonderful power as a writer, speaks of him as "the finest of human intellects, exercising boundless dominion over the finest of human languages." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.") The charms of his style, indeed, by awakening the interest and admiration of all lovers of literature, have doubtless been one of the chief causes of that state of excellent preservation in which his works have come down to us. For, by a singular good fortune, all his philosophical writings, there is reason to believe, have been preserved, not only unmutilated with respect to the different parts, but with the text, comparatively speaking, uncorrupted and unimpaired.

With respect to Plato's character as a man we know scarcely anything except what is revealed in his works. "Despite the disposition of the Greeks for calumny," says Ritter, "there are but few evil rumours against

* Chaucer gives the name PLATON, or PLATONE, and PLATO.

which we have to vindicate the purity of his moral conduct." The same writer not only rejects as unfounded the charges against the purity of Plato's private character, but regards as either wholly unjust or greatly exaggerated the imputation against him of malice or ill feeling towards certain other disciples of Socrates, such as Xenophon, Euclid, Aristippus, and others, whose views on many points differed widely from his own. Plato has been accused by some modern writers of being wanting in patriotism and in a sympathy for humanity. Both of these charges seem to us unjust. The state of political morals in his time was such that he could scarcely hope to effect any good by taking an active part in public affairs. By doing so, there is every reason to believe, he would have only embroiled himself in an endless conflict with men with whom his standard of right would not permit him to co-operate. Besides, his talents do not appear to have fitted him for politics; and he is certainly not to be censured for confining himself to that field of labour for which nature had best qualified him. The charge that he was wanting in a sympathy for human nature appears to have no other foundation than the fact that he had no sympathy with vice and ignorance, two most conspicuous features in the human nature which he saw around him. Yet the great object, and, we may add, the tendency, of nearly all his teachings was to make mankind happier by making them wiser and better.*

With respect to Plato's philosophic system, it is impossible to say with any precision how much of it was properly his own, and how much was derived from his great master. (See SOCRATES.) It is a fine saying of Mr. Emerson, that "Socrates and Plato are the double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate."† The plan and limits of the present work will permit us only to glance at some of the most striking characteristics of Plato's philosophy as we find it unfolded in his writings. His system may be considered from two points of view,—the one having reference to the *method*, the other to the *results*, of his philosophic investigations. His method, which appears to be scarcely more than an extension of that of Socrates, was undoubtedly a great improvement on the methods of previous philosophers.

But the admirable lessons of his great teacher, respecting the manner and spirit with which the search after truth should be conducted, would in all probability have been quickly forgotten and lost to the world, had not Plato made them immortal by his writings. Referring the reader to the article on SOCRATES for a brief notice of the Socratic method, we shall here limit ourselves to simply calling attention to some of the most remarkable points in Plato's philosophic creed, without attempting, in our narrow space, to give even a complete outline of his system. He taught that God was the supreme Idea or Essence of the universe, comprising within himself all other beings, and was the Cause of all things, celestial and terrestrial. He alone is good, without envy, willing good to all so far as each is capable of receiving it: God alone is unchangeable. Plato strongly condemned the views, then prevalent, which represented the gods as having human passions and as influenced by selfish human motives. While he taught the existence of one supreme God, the source and upholder of all things, he appears to have recognized, at the same time, a class of inferior deities, or beings with godlike attributes, far superior to man. One of the most remarkable features of Plato's philosophy is his theory of ideas. With him, an idea is not simply an image or conception formed by the human mind: it is rather an eternal thought of the Divine mind. He held that the human soul is not only immortal, but that it has always existed.‡ In its pre-existent state it has had a perception of the eternal ideas (*i.e.* the perfect forms or patterns of things) as they exist in the mind of God. A dim, shadowy remembrance of those celestial patterns is what sometimes enables us to form a conception of loveliness, virtue, etc. far more perfect, more divine, than anything our mortal eyes have ever beheld. It is thus that the gifted painter is enabled to give us forms of beauty more exquisite than any that can be found in this world. It is thus, also, that on hearing of a generous action we are enabled to form an idea of generosity; for it is obvious that such an action could have no significance to one who had never known the feeling of generosity in his soul: in a perfectly selfish man, if such a one could be found, it would not awaken admiration, but simply contempt. Xenophon tells us, in the second book of his "Anabasis," that Menon the Thessalian considered honesty and truth to be nothing else than stupidity or folly. A Platonist would explain this by saying that all traces of the Divine ideas of truth and justice had, through the love of gain or love of power, become obliterated from his soul. Plato taught that the only way in which men can rise in wisdom and virtue is by striving to restore the lost ideas and to make their minds approximate the mind of God.

Plato appears to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the previous philosophic systems which had appeared in Greece. He had not only diligently studied the doctrines of Heracli'tus, Pythagoras, and Socrates, but also those of Anaxagoras, Parmenides, and others of less note. "He reduced," says Ritter, "into a beautiful whole the scattered results of the earlier Greek philosophy, reconciling their seeming differences and conflicting tendencies. . . . When, indeed, we compare the barrenness of the earlier philosophers with the fertility of Plato, that love, which he knows so well how to inspire in us, warms almost to veneration, so rich, so varied, and so abundant are his observations, and so profound his knowledge of man and of the world. . . . To such richness of materials Plato united the rarest skill of language and composition to a degree which has never since been equalled."

Respecting Plato's intellectual power as a philosopher, Mr. Emerson grandly observes that "his strength is like the momentum of a falling planet, and his discretion the return of its due and perfect curve." Again he says, "The way to know him [Plato] is to compare him, not with nature, but with other men. How many ages have gone by, and he remains unapproached!" ("Representative Men.")

The philosophic writings of Plato are, with some slight exceptions, in the form of dialogues, in all of which, save one, ("The Laws,") Socrates is one of the chief interlocutors. The different dialogues have been distributed by Schleiermacher into three divisions.

The first division, in which the development of the dialogistic method is the chief object, includes the "Phædrus," "Lysis," "Protagoras," "Laches," "Charmides," "Euthyphro," and "Parmenides," to which are added, by way of appendix or supplement, the "Apology of Socrates," "Critos," "Ion," "Hippias Minor," "Hipparchus," "Minos," and "Alcibiades II." The second division, in which the predominant subject is the explanation of knowledge, including the difference between philosophical and common knowledge, comprises the

* We need scarcely say that we utterly and totally dissent from Macaulay's estimate of Plato's philosophic writings, (see "Essay on Lord Bacon," second part,) which he compares to a magnificent tree, full of beautiful leaves and flowers, but producing no fruit. Writings which have inspired the souls of so many thousands with loftier aspirations and with a more earnest love of virtue, may be truly said to have borne fruit of the most precious kind, compared with which the boasted products of the Baconian philosophy are little better than the apples of the Dead Sea. That Plato's writings have often produced the results which we have ascribed to them will scarcely be denied, we think, by any one familiar with those writings or with the history of antiquity. To cite one example out of many, Cato the Younger, confessedly one of the noblest and most virtuous of all the Romans, when surrounded with misfortunes on every hand, and amid the ruins of his country, sought and found consolation and hope in the sublime teachings of Plato's "Phædo."

† See "Representative Men," article "Plato," the whole of which is well worthy of perusal by those who would have a vivid conception of Plato's power as a philosopher. This essay, it seems to us, is one of Mr. Emerson's happiest efforts; and, if he sometimes exaggerates the greatness and worth of his hero, the fault is more than atoned for by a thorough and vivid appreciation of his subject,—perhaps the most important, as it is the rarest, qualification of a good critic.

‡ He appears to have believed not that the soul has always existed in its present form or condition, or anything like it, but that as God is the source of all things, and as His thoughts and purposes are eternal, the soul may therefore be said to have always had an existence in that infinite Being of whom it is an emanation.

"Gorgias," "Theætetus," "Meno," "Euthydemus," "Cratylus," "Sophistes," "Politicus," ("Statesman,") "Symposium," ("Banquet,") "Phædo," (or "Phædon,") and "Philebus," with an appendix containing the "Theages," "Erastæ," "Alcibiades I.," "Menexenus," "Hippias Major," and "Clitophon." The third division consists of such as contain an objective scientific exposition,—in other words, combine practical science with speculative philosophy: these are the "Republic," "Timæus," and "Critias," to which may be added "The Laws." The first edition of Plato's entire works was that published in Venice by Aldus in 1513; the best are perhaps—first, that of Ast, published at Leipsic, in 9 vols. 8vo, 1819–27, and, second, that of G. Stallbaum, in 8 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1821–25, (and the same text in 8 vols. 12mo, 1826.) Jowett's "Dialogues of Plato," in 5 vols., is the best English translation of Plato.

See FRIEDRICH AST, "Plato's Leben und Schriften," Leipsic, 1816; STALLBAUM, "Disputatio de Platonis Vita, Ingenio et Scriptis," prefixed to his edition of Plato's works; RITTER, "History of Ancient Philosophy," translated by A. J. W. MORISON, 4 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1838; SCHLEIERMACHER, "Introductions to the Dialogues of Plato," translated by WM. DOBSON, 1 vol. 8vo, Cambridge, 1836; CONRAD LAGUS, "Oratio de Vita Platonis," 1538; "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Plato," Edinburgh, 1660; COUSIN, "Essai historique sur Platon," etc., 2 vols., 1809; A. FOLKER, "Dissertatio de Vita Platonis," 1797; ANDRÉ DACIER, "Plato's Leben, mit einer nähern Angabe seiner philosophischen Lehrsätze, aus dem Französischen," 1829; J. OGIENSKI, "Pericles et Plato: Inquisitio historica et philosophica," 1838; T. VAN SWINDEREN, "Oratio de Platone optimo in Legibus condendis Principe magistro," 1807; also the articles on "Plato" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in SMITH'S "Greek and Roman Biography," etc., and in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," from the pen of DR. HOEFER.

Plato, [Gr. Πλάτων,] an eminent Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 428–390 B.C., and was contemporary with Aristophanes. He attacked Cleon and other demagogues in his plays, which displayed keen wit, vigour, and purity of style. Many fragments of them have come down to us. According to some critics, he was a writer of the middle comedy.

Platof, Platov, or **Platow**, plä'tof, Hetman of the Cossacks, was born on the Don about 1760. He served as general in the Russian army which marched to the aid of Prussia in 1806. He harassed the retreating French army in 1812, and entered Paris with a troop of Cossacks in 1814. Died in 1818.

Platon. See PLATO.

Platon, plä'ton, (LEFSHIN or LEFFSCHIN,) an eminent Russian prelate, born near Moscow in 1737. He distinguished himself as an eloquent pulpit orator, and became court preacher to Catherine II. He was appointed Archbishop of Moscow in 1775, and Metropolitan of the Russian Church in 1787. He published many sermons and theological works, which are highly commended. Died in November, 1812.

Platone. See PLATO.

Platte-Montagne, plät'mŏN'tän', (MATTHEW VAN PLATHEN-BERCH or PLATTENBERG,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1606. He removed to Paris, where he painted portraits and engraved landscapes. Died in 1660. His son NICOLAS (1631–1706) was also a painter and engraver.

Plaute. See PLAUTUS.

Plauto. See PLAUTUS.

Plau'tus, [Fr. PLAUTE, plōt; It. PLAUTO, plŏw'to,] (TITUS MACCIUS,) the most celebrated of the Roman comic poets, was a native of Sarsina, in Umbria. It is supposed that he was born about 254, or, as some say, in 224 B.C. In his youth he served a baker by grinding corn with a hand-mill. Little is known of his history. According to Cicero, he died in 184 B.C. His plays were very popular in his own time, and are generally admired by modern critics. His elegance, refinement, and wit are commended by Cicero and other ancient critics. Horace censures his coarse jests and his versification. The titles of his extant plays are "Amphitruo," "Asinaria," "Aulularia," "Bacchides," "Captivi," "Curculio," "Casina," "Cistellaria," "Epidicus," "Menæchmi," "Mercator," "Miles Gloriosus," "Mostellaria," "Persa," "Pœnulus," "Pseudolus," "Rudens," "Stichus," "Trinummus," and "Truculentus." There is a good English version of Plautus by Bonnel Thornton. The "Captivi" was pronounced the most perfect of comedies by Lessing, who, as a critic, had scarcely any superior.

See GRONOVIUS, "Lectiones Plautinæ," 1740; LOMAN, "Specimen critico-literarium in Plautum et Terentium," 1845; ANDESEN, "De Vita Plauti," 1843; LESSING, "Von dem Leben und den Werken des Plautus," in the third volume of his works, Berlin, 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Play'fair, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish mathematician and astronomer, born at Benvie, Forfarshire, on the 10th of March, 1748, was educated at the University of Saint Andrew's. He became minister of the parishes of Liff and Benvie in 1773, and professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in 1785. In 1805 he succeeded Professor Robison as professor of natural philosophy in the same university. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" many articles, among which is a review of La Place's "Traité de Mécanique céleste," (1808.) He published "Elements of Geometry," (1795,) which was extensively used in schools, "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," (1802,) and "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," (2 vols., 1812.) Among his contributions to the "Transactions" of the Edinburgh Royal Society are "Remarks on the Astronomy of the Brahmins." and "On the Solids of Greatest Attraction." Died in 1819. "He possessed in the highest degree," says Jeffrey, "all the characteristics both of a fine and powerful understanding, at once penetrating and vigilant, but more distinguished perhaps for the caution and sureness (or success) of its march than for the brilliancy or rapidity of its movements."

See a "Life of J. Playfair," prefixed to his collected works, 4 vols., 1822; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" JEFFREY, "Miscellanies."

Play'fair, (LYON,) an English chemist, born in Bengal, in India, in 1819. He studied at Saint Andrew's, and at Giessen under Liebig. He became in 1843 professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution in Manchester. For his services as a commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851 he was made a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh in 1858. He was for a time postmaster-general and then Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons.

Playfair, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish political writer and ingenious inventor, born near Dundee in 1759, was a brother of Professor John Playfair. He made several useful mechanical inventions. About 1814 he became editor of Galignani's "Messenger," in Paris. He afterwards resided in London. Among his numerous works are a "History of Jacobinism," (1795,) and "British Family Antiquity," (9 vols., 1809–12.) Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Play'ford, (JOHN,) an English writer on music, born in 1613; died in 1693. His son HENRY published "Orpheus Britannicus."

Plĕas'on-ton, (ALFRED,) an American general, born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1844. He gained the rank of captain in 1855, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He commanded a body of cavalry at Antietam, September, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and had the chief command of the Union cavalry at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served in Missouri when that State was invaded by General Price in October, 1864.

Plĕas'ants, (JAMES,) an American Senator, born in Virginia in 1769. He was a Senator of the United States from 1819 to 1822, and Governor of Virginia from 1822 to 1825. Died in 1836.

Pleg'mund, an English prelate under the reign of Alfred the Great, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 890 A.D. He was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and was honoured with the friendship of the king. He is supposed to have had a part in the compilation of the "Saxon Chronicle."

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. vi., 1860.

Pleiades, plee'ya-dēz, [Gr. Πλειάδες or Πελειάδες; Fr. PLÉIADES, plā'e-ăd'; Eng. PLEIADS, plee'yads,] the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, were seven in number, and were said to be sisters of the Hyades. Their names were ELECTRA, MAIA, TAYGETE, ALCYONE, CELÆNO,

STEROPE, and MEROPE. According to one legend, they were attendants of Diana, and, to protect them from the amorous pursuit of Orion, were changed into doves and placed among the stars. They were sometimes called ATLANTIDES.

Plemp, plĕmp, (CORNELIS,) a writer of Latin poetry, was born at Amsterdam in 1574; died in 1638.

Plemp, [Lat. PLEM'PIUS,] (VOPISCUS FORTUNATUS,) a physician and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1601, became professor at Louvain in 1633. Died in 1671.

Plempius. See PLEMP.

Plenck, von, fon plĕnk, (JOSEPH JAKOB,) a German surgeon and botanist, born at Vienna in 1738. He published, besides other works, one "On Diseases of the Eyes," ("De Morbis Oculorum," 1777,) and "Figures of Medicinal Plants," ("Icones Plantarum medicinalium," 7 vols., 1788–1804.) Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Plessing, plĕs'sing, (FRIEDRICH VICTOR LEBRECHT,) a German philosopher, born near Magdeburg in 1752. He was professor of philosophy at Duisburg, and wrote two works on the philosophy of the ancients, entitled "Osiris and Socrates," (1783,) and "Memnonium, or an Essay to Unveil the Mysteries of Antiquity," (1787.) Died in 1806.

Plessis. See DUPLESSIS and RICHELIEU.

Plessis, plĕs'see', (JOSEPH OCTAVE,) a Canadian archbishop, born at Montreal, March 3, 1762. In 1801 he was consecrated Bishop of Canata *in partibus*, and made coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec. This act gave rise to a long controversy with the British government, for the crown had hitherto claimed and exercised the right of presentation to the Roman Catholic bishoprics of Canada. In 1806 he succeeded as Bishop of Quebec, and in 1819 his see was made archiepiscopal. Died at Quebec, December 4, 1825.

Plessis d'Argentré. See ARGENTRÉ, D'.

Plessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.

Plessis-Praslin. See CHOISEUL.

Pletho or **Plethon.** See GEMISTUS.

Pléville le Pelley, plā'vēl' lẹh pĕ'lĕ', (GEORGE RENÉ,) a French admiral, born at Granville in 1726. He fought with distinction for the United States, (1778–83.) He was minister of the marine in 1797. Died in 1805.

Pleyel, plĕ'ĕl', (JOSEPH ÉTIENNE CAMILLE,) a composer and pianist, was born at Strasburg about 1790. He became a partner of Kalkbrenner in the fabrication of pianos in Paris. Died in 1855.

Pleyel, (Madame MARIE FÉLICITÉ DENISE MOKE,) a French pianist, wife of the preceding, was born in Paris, July 4, 1811. From an early age her extraordinary gifts attracted the attention of musicians. She made the tour of the principal European cities, and in 1848 went to Berlin as teacher at the Conservatorium, a position which she retained until 1872. Died March 30, 1875.

Pleyl, plīl, or **Pleyel**, plī'ẹl, (IGNAZ,) a celebrated composer, father of J. E. C. Pleyel, born at Ruppersthal, near Vienna, in 1756 or 1757. Having studied under Haydn and subsequently visited Italy, he was appointed, after his return, chapel-master at Strasburg. In 1795 he settled in Paris, where he established a piano-manufactory and published the "Bibliothèque Musicale." His works are chiefly pieces of instrumental music, which were very popular in his time. Died in 1831.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Pline. See PLINY.

Plinio. See PLINY.

Plinius. See PLINY.

Plin'ĭ-us Va-le-rĭ-ā'nus, the reputed author of a medical work called "Medicinæ Plinianæ Libri quinque." It is supposed to have been compiled several centuries after the Christian era.

Plĭn'ў [Fr. PLINE, plĕn; It. PLINIO, plec'ne-o] THE ELDER, (or, more fully, **Ca'ius Plin'ius Secun'dus**,) a celebrated Roman naturalist, was born at Verona, or, according to some authorities, Novum Comum, (the modern Como,) in 23 A.D. He served in the army in Germany, under Lucius Pomponius, and returned to Rome about the age of thirty. He studied law, and practised as a pleader for a few years. He was afterwards procurator in Spain in the reign of Nero, and became a friend and favoured officer of Vespasian. We possess but little other information of his public life, except that at the time of his death he had command of a fleet stationed at Misenum. In August, 79 A.D., occurred a great eruption of Vesuvius. Observing the immense cloud of smoke which arose in the form of a tree from the volcano, he embarked at Misenum on a vessel and approached nearer to the scene of danger. He calmly noted the variations of the portentous phenomenon, amidst the shower of cinders and pumice-stones which fell around his vessel, and landed at Stabia. In the ensuing night he attempted to return to the vessel, but he perished on land, suffocated by ashes or sulphurous exhalations. This was probably the eruption which destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

He left historical and grammatical works, which are lost. The only work of Pliny that has come down to us is his "Natural History," ("Naturæ Historiarum Libri XXXVII.,") which is thus characterized by Cuvier, (in the "Biographie Universelle:") "It is at the same time one of the most precious monuments that antiquity has left for us, and the evidence of an erudition very wonderful in a warrior and statesman. In order to appreciate justly this vast and celebrated composition, it is necessary to direct our attention to the plan, the facts, and the style. The plan is immense. . . . He includes astronomy, natural philosophy, geography, agriculture, commerce, medicine, and the arts, as well as natural history properly so called. . . . Pliny was not an observer like Aristotle; still less was he a man of genius, capable, like that great philosopher, of tracing the laws and relations in accordance with which the works of nature are formed and arranged, *(co-ordonnée.)* In general, he is only a compiler. . . . A comparison of his extracts with the originals which are extant, especially with Aristotle, convinces us that Pliny did not prefer to take from the authors he consulted that which was most important or most exact. In general, he prefers the singular and marvellous. . . . If Pliny has for us little merit as a naturalist and critic, it is far otherwise in respect to his talent as a writer, and the vast treasury of Latin terms and locutions which have made his work one of the richest depositories of the language of the Romans." He was a decided pantheist, and had no faith in the future existence of the human soul. His style is vigorous, condensed, pointed, and abounds in antithesis. Among the best editions of Pliny is that published by Sillig, Hamburg. "His profound erudition," says Buffon, "is enhanced by elevation of ideas and nobleness of style. He not only knew all that could be known in his time, but he had that large faculty of thinking which multiplies science, he had that delicacy *(finesse)* of reflection on which depend elegance and taste, and he imparts to his reader a certain freedom of spirit and boldness of thought, which is the germ of philosophy."

See SALMASIUS, "Exercitationes Plinianæ," 1629; A. JOS. A TURRE REZZONICO, "Disquisitiones Plinianæ," 2 vols., 1763–67; PAUL EBER, "Dissertatio de Vita C. Plinii," 1556; A. L. A. FÉE, "Éloge de Pline le Naturaliste," 1821; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pliny THE YOUNGER, [Fr. PLINE LE JEUNE, plĕn lẹh zhŭn,] (or, more fully, **Cai'us Plin'ius Cæcil'ius Secun'dus**,) a Latin author and orator, born at Comum, (now Como,) on Lake Larius, (Lake Como,) in 61 or 62 A.D., was a nephew and adopted son of the preceding. He was a son of Caius Cæcilius and Plinia, a sister of Pliny the Elder. At the age of fourteen he wrote a Greek tragedy. He studied rhetoric under Quintilian, and practised law at Rome. After he had held other high offices, he became, in 103, governor or proconsul of Bithynia. He wrote to Trajan a famous letter, in which he bore testimony to the good morality of the Christians and requested directions in relation to their treatment. Although he was a man of humane disposition, he enforced the law which condemned to death those who refused to abjure their religion. He was a friend of the historian Tacitus. Pliny wrote, besides several works which are lost, a "Panegyric on Trajan," which is greatly admired, and left a collection of Letters, in ten books, which, after those of Cicero, are perhaps the most precious relics of Roman epistolary correspondence that have come down to us. They have

been translated into English by Lord Orrery and Mr. Melmoth.

See MASSON, "Vita Plinii junioris," Amsterdam, 1709; CELLARIUS, "Vita Plinii;" "Life of Pliny the Younger," prefixed to E. THIERFELD'S German version of his Epistles, etc., 1828; OLPE, "Commentatio de C. Plinio Secundo," etc., 1784; JULES JANIN, "Pline le Jeune et Quintilien," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Plitt, (GUSTAV LEOPOLD,) a German divine, born at Genin, March 27, 1836. He studied at Erlangen and Berlin, and in 1867 became professor of church history at Erlangen. He published "Einleitung in die Augustana," (1867–68,) a "Life of Luther," (1883,) and other works. Died at Erlangen, September 10, 1880.

Ploos van Amstel, plōs văn ăm'stęl, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch amateur engraver and designer, born at Amsterdam in 1726. He imitated many drawings of old Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and German masters, and made a rich collection of the engravings of those artists. Died about 1800. A collection of his imitations was published in 1821.

Plot, (ROBERT,) an English naturalist and antiquary, born in Kent in 1641. He became professor of chemistry at Oxford about 1684, and historiographer-royal in 1688. He published a "Natural History of Oxfordshire," (1677,) and a "Natural History of Staffordshire," (1686.) Died in 1696.

Plotin. See PLOTINUS.

Plo-tī'nạ, (POMPEIA,) the wife of the emperor Trajan, is represented as a woman of excellent character. She died in the reign of Hadrian, who erected a temple in her honour.

Plo-tī'nus, [Gr. Πλωτῖνος; Fr. PLOTIN, plo'tăN'; Ger. PLOTIN, plo-teen',] an eminent Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, in 204 A.D. He was a pupil of Ammonius Saccas. In order to become versed in the doctrines of the Oriental sages, he accompanied the expedition of Gordian against Parthia in 243. He taught philosophy at Rome from 245 A.D. until his death, and enjoyed the favour of the emperor Gallienus. He had many disciples. He died about 270 A.D., leaving fifty-four books on abstract subjects of philosophy and metaphysics, which are extant and have exerted an important influence in modern times. His life was written by Porphyry, who was his disciple. Plotinus was preferred by Longinus, who knew him well, to all other philosophers of that time. "He was intensely religious," says Hallam, "and if he had come a century later would, instead of a heathen philosopher, have been one of the first names among the saints of the Church."

See PORPHYRY, "Life of Plotinus," (in Greek;) KIRCHNER, "Die Philosophie des Plotin," 1854; DAUNAS, "Plotin et sa Doctrine," 1848.

Ploucquet, ploo'kȧ', (GODEFROI,) a metaphysician, born at Stuttgart in 1716. He obtained in 1750 the chair of logic, etc. at Tübingen. Among his numerous works is "Ground-Work of Speculative Philosophy," ("Fundamenta Philosophiæ speculativæ," 1759,) in which he expounds the system of Leibnitz. Died in 1790.

See J. L. HUBER, "Ploucquet's Denkmal," 1790.

Plougoulm, ploo'goolm', (PIERRE AMBROISE,) a French judge, born at Rouen in 1796. He was for many years procureur-général, and became a counsellor to the court of cassation in 1854. Died March 17, 1863.

Plŏw'dęn, (EDMUND,) an eminent English lawyer, born in Shropshire about 1517, was a zealous Roman Catholic. He became a serjeant-at-law in the reign of Queen Mary, and left "Reports or Commentaries" of cases tried in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth,—a work of high reputation. Died in 1585.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Plowden, (FRANCIS,) an Irish historian and barrister, wrote, besides other works, a "History of Ireland," (1812.) Having been prosecuted for libel, he retired to France, where he died in 1829.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1804; "Monthly Review" for May and January, 1796.

Pluche, plüsh, (NOËL ANTOINE,) an ingenious French writer and naturalist, born at Rheims in 1688. He became a priest or abbé, and lectured on history and geography at Paris. In 1732 he published a description of the outward creation, entitled "Spectacle of Nature," ("Spectacle de la Nature," 9 vols.,) which had great success and was often reprinted. He also wrote a work on cosmogony, entitled "History of the Heavens," ("Histoire du Ciel," 2 vols., 1739,) and other works, and produced a version of the Psalms, which is commended. Died in 1761.

See R. ÉTIENNE, "Éloge de Pluche."

Pluk'ę-net, (LEONARD,) an English botanist, born in 1642. Little is known of the events of his life, except that in his old age he was appointed by Queen Mary director of the garden at Hampton Court. He published a work of some merit, entitled "Phytographia," (1691–96,) also "Almagestum Botanicum," (1696,) and "Amaltheum Botanicum," (1705.)

Plum'ęr, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, in June, 1759. He studied law, and was elected a member of the legislature of New Hampshire eight times, was a Senator of the United States from 1802 to 1807, and was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1812. He was re-elected in 1816, 1817, and 1818. His latter years were devoted to literary pursuits. Died at Epping, New Hampshire, in 1850.

See a "Life of William Plumer," by his son WILLIAM, 1856.

Plumer, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, was born at Epping, New Hampshire, in 1790. He was a member of Congress from 1819 to 1825. He published two volumes of Poems. Died in 1854.

Plum'ęr, (WILLIAM SWAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1802. He graduated at Washington College, in Virginia, in 1825, and took his theological course at Princeton. Most of his pastoral work was done in the Southern cities. In 1854 he was called to a theological professorship in Western Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 he accepted a similar professorship in the seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. He published a number of books, exegetical, devotional, etc. Died October 22, 1880.

Plumier, plü'mę-ā', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French botanist, born at Marseilles in 1646, was a pupil of Tournefort. He explored the West Indies with Surian in 1689, and, soon after his return, published a "Description of the Plants of America," (1693, with 108 good plates,) which was very favourably received. By the order of the king, he revisited America in 1693 and 1695. In 1703 he produced "New Genera of American Plants,"("Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera.") He was about to sail for Peru, to make researches on the subject of quinquina, (Peruvian bark,) when he died near Cadiz in 1704. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Ferns of America," (1705, with 172 plates, exquisitely engraved.) "This magnificent collection," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is one of the most admirable monuments of skill and patience that can be named."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Plŭm'męr, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in London in 1831, removed to Northamptonshire. He published a volume entitled "Songs of Labour," (1860,) and is author of numerous essays.

Plum'męr, (JOSEPH B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1852, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1861. He served in several actions in Missouri. Died at Corinth, Mississippi, in October, 1862.

Plŭmp'tre, (EDWARD HAYES,) D.D., an English theologian, born August 6, 1821. He studied at King's College, London, and graduated in 1844 at University College, Oxford, becoming also a Fellow of Brasenose College, and theological lecturer at King's College, London, in which (1853) he was appointed professor of pastoral theology, and (1863) of New Testament exegesis, besides holding professorships in Queen's College, London. In 1881 he was appointed Dean of Wells. He wrote various theological and exegetical works, volumes of poems, sermons, etc. Died in 1891.

Plŭmp'tre, (JAMES,) an English clergyman and dramatist, born in 1770. He obtained the living of Great

Gransden in 1812. He wrote "Osway," (1795,) and other dramas, and "Discourses on the Amusements of the Stage," (1810.) Died in 1832.

Plŭm'ridge, (Sir James Hanway,) an English admiral, born in London in 1787. He served as rear-admiral in the Baltic during the Russian war, (1854–55.) Died in 1863.

Plŭnk'et, (Oliver,) a Catholic prelate, born in the county of Meath, Ireland, about 1630. He received from the pope the title of Primate of Ireland in 1669. He was executed at Tyburn, on a charge of treason, in 1681; but his innocence was afterwards proved.

Plŭnk'ett or **Plunket**, (William Conyngham,) first Lord Plunkett, an eminent Irish orator and judge, was born at Enniskillen in July, 1764. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1787. Having been elected to the Irish Parliament, he acquired distinction by his impassioned speeches against the union with England, in 1800. He acted as consul for the insurgents who were engaged in the rebellion of 1798. He became solicitor-general for Ireland in 1803, and attorney-general in 1805, but retired from office with the Whigs in 1807. In the same year he was elected to the British House of Commons, in which he voted with the Whigs and made a few speeches that were greatly applauded. He was returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin in 1812, and again in 1818. He was a zealous advocate of Catholic emancipation. He was lord chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland for three years, (1827–30.) About 1827 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He was lord chancellor of Ireland from 1830 to 1841, excepting an interval of some months in 1834–35. He died in 1854, leaving the title to his son.

See the "Life, Letters, etc. of Lord Plunkett," London, 1867; "Edinburgh Review" for July and October, 1867; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1867.

Plunkett, (William Conyngham,) Lord, an Irish archbishop, born in 1828. He succeeded his father, the third Lord Plunkett, in 1871. In 1876 he became Bishop of Meath, (Anglican,) and in 1885 he succeeded Dr. R. C. Trench as Archbishop of Dublin.

Pluquet, plü'kȧ', (François André Adrien,) a learned and judicious French writer, born at Bayeux in 1716. He published in 1757 an "Inquiry into Fatalism," (3 vols.,) which is commended. His best or most popular work is a "Dictionary of Heresies," (2 vols., 1762.) He obtained in 1776 a chair of moral philosophy in the Collége de France, Paris. He published a transiation of the classic books of the Chinese, collected by Père Noël, (7 vols., 1786.) Died in 1790.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pluquet, (Frédéric,) an antiquary, born at Bayeux in 1781, was a nephew of the preceding. He wrote many works on French antiquities. Died in 1834.

Plū'tarch, [Gr. Πλούταρχος; Lat. Plutar'chus; Fr. Plutarque, plü'tȧrk'; It. Plutarco, ploo-tar'ko,] an eminent Greek philosopher or moralist, and the greatest biographer of antiquity, was a native of Chæronea, in Bœotia. He was born probably about 50 A.D., as, according to his own statement, he studied philosophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, in 66 A.D. He passed some time at Rome, where he lectured on philosophy, in the reign of Vespasian or of one of his sons. "When I was in Rome and other parts of Italy," says Plutarch, "I had not leisure to study the Latin tongue, on account of the public commissions with which I was charged, and the number of people that came to be instructed by me in philosophy. It was not, therefore, until a late period in life that I began to read the Roman authors." ("Life of Demosthenes.") Plutarch resided at his native place in the latter part of his life, and filled several municipal offices. "As to myself," says he, "I live in a little town, and I choose to live there, lest it should become still less." He had a wife named Timoxena, and several children. On the death of his infant daughter he wrote to his wife a consolatory letter, in which he commemorated her conjugal and maternal virtues, with an infusion of the antique sentiments and poetic allusions which render his writings so attractive. He was an admirer of the philosophy of Plato, and a decided opponent of Epicureanism. The date of his death is not known; but it is supposed that he attained the age of seventy or more.

Plutarch was a very prolific writer. His works, by their extent and variety, constitute perhaps the most copious treasury of facts, ideas, and traditions which we have inherited from antiquity. There is no uninspired Greek prose author whose works have found in modern times so many readers and admirers. His principal work is his "Parallel Lives" (Βίοι Παράλληλοι) of eminent Greeks and Romans, arranged in pairs. The biography of each Greek is accompanied by the life of some Roman as a pendant, and the latter is followed by a rather minute comparison, in which the two persons are measured together, trait for trait. The best English versions of Plutarch's "Lives" are those of Sir Thomas North, (1612,) of Langhorne, (1771,) and of Arthur Hugh Clough, (1859.) Among the extant works of Plutarch are many moral essays, which were translated into French by Amyot. His morality, less rigid than that of the Stoics and less speculative than that of Plato, is generally pure and practical. Among his lost works are a "Commentary on Homer," and biographies of Pindar, Hesiod, Scipio, Epaminondas, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.

Respecting Plutarch's merits as a writer, we extract the following passage from an article in the "Biographie Universelle," by M. Villemain. Alluding to Plutarch's truthful and naïve minuteness in the delineation of his characters, that great critic remarks, "Perhaps this merit, which all recognize in Plutarch, has diverted attention from the picturesque beauty of his style; but it is this double character of eloquence and truth which has rendered him so powerful over all vivid imaginations. . . . This immortal vivacity of the style of Plutarch, seconded by a happy choice of the noblest subjects that can occupy the imagination and the thoughts, explains the prodigious interest excited by his historical works. He has painted man as he is; he has worthily recorded the greatest characters and most admirable actions of the human species. The attraction of such reading will never pass away; it appeals to all ages and conditions of life; it kindles the enthusiasm of youth, and commends itself to the sober wisdom of age."

See Heeren, "De Fontibus et Auctoritate Plutarchi," 1810; Nitzsch, "Disputatio de Plutarcho," 1849; Ritter, "History of Philosophy;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Schoell, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" also the "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861.

Plutarchus. See Plutarch.

Plutarco. See Plutarch.

Plutarque. See Plutarch.

Pluto, the Italian of Plutus, which see.

Plu'to, [Gr. Πλούτων; Fr. Pluton, plü'tôN'; It. Plutone, ploo-to'nȧ,] the god of the infernal regions, was also called Hades, Orcus, Dis, and Aïdoneus. He was said to be a son of Saturn (Cronus or Kronos) and Rhea, and a brother of Jupiter and Neptune. According to the fable, these three brothers agreed to a division of the world, and Pluto obtained as his portion the subterranean region, the realm of shades, which was called Erebus or Hades, and the entrance of which was guarded by Cerberus, a dog with three heads. Some poets imagined that the realm of Pluto was divided into two regions,—namely, Tartarus, in which the wicked were confined and punished, and Elysium, or the Elysian Fields, the abode of the good.

The most remarkable features in the geography of the infernal world were five rivers,—namely, Ach'eron, Cocy'tus, Styx, Phleg'ethon, and Le'the, (Gr. Λήθη,) the river of Oblivion. Departed souls about to enter Elysium drank of the river Lethe and forgot all their troubles, or, as some say, forgot all the past:

"Securos latices et longa oblivia potant."*
Virgil: *Æneid*, book vi. 715.

The Styx was said to encompass the kingdom of Pluto seven or nine times with its circumvolutions, and was described as a sluggish stream, for which reason it was sometimes called the Stygian pool or lake. The souls

* "They quaff profound oblivion, secure from pain and woe."

of the dead were carried across the Styx in a boat by Charon. The gods usually swore by the river Styx. Phlegethon was described as a river of fire, and Cocytus as a branch or affluent of the STYX, which see.

Among the most celebrated adventures of Pluto was the abduction of Proserpine, whom he married. The poets feigned that he possessed a helmet which rendered the wearer invisible. (See an ample and admirable description of Pluto's dominions in Virgil's "Æneid," book vi. *passim*.)

Pluton. See PLUTO.

Plutone. See PLUTO.

Plu'tus, [Gr. Πλοῦτος; It. PLUTO, ploo'to,] in the Greek mythology, the god of riches, was said to be a son of Iasion and Ceres. The poets relate that Jupiter deprived him of sight in order that he might distribute riches blindly and bestow his favours indiscriminately on the evil and the good. He was represented as lame, because he generally comes so slowly to those who seek him; yet he had wings, to indicate how swiftly he often forsakes those whom he seems most to favour. (See KUVĒRA.)

Pluvinel, de, dẹh plü've'nĕl', (ANTOINE,) a Frenchman, noted for his skill in horsemanship, was born in Dauphiné in 1555. He was under-governor *(sous-gouverneur)* of the dauphin, (Louis XIII.,) and wrote a work called "Manége Royal," (1623.) Died in 1620.

Plū'vĭ-us, (*i.e.* "the rainy,") a surname of Jupiter among the Romans, who invoked him during long droughts.

Pluymer, ploi'mẹr, (JAN,) a mediocre Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, wrote during the reign of William III. of England, and published a volume of verses in 1691.

Po, del, dĕl po, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Palermo in 1610, was a pupil of Domenichino. Died at Naples in 1692. His son GIACOMO, born at Rome in 1654, was a painter. He worked at Naples with success. Died in 1726.

Po-ca-hon'tas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, is celebrated for her heroism in interceding for the life of Captain Smith, who was condemned to death by her father. She was afterwards converted to Christianity, and married to John Rolfe, an English gentleman. Among her descendants in Virginia was the celebrated John Randolph. Died in 1617.

Poccetti, pot-chet'tee, properly BERNARDINO **Barbatelli,** (bar-bâ-tel'lee,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence about 1542. He painted figures, landscapes, flowers, and draperies with success, and displayed a great fertility of invention. Among his works is "The Mission of the Apostles." "He was considered," says Périès, "the Paul Veronese of his school." Died at Florence in 1612.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pocci, pot'chee, (FRANZ,) COUNT, a poet and designer, of Italian origin, was born at Munich in 1807. He wrote verses and tales. Died May 7, 1876.

Pochard, po'shȧr', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Pontarlier in 1715. He wrote "Method for the Guidance of Souls," ("Méthode pour la Direction des Ames," 1772.) Died in 1786.

Pocholle, po'shol', (PIERRE POMPONNE AMÉDÉE,) a French revolutionist, born at Dieppe in 1764, was a member of the Convention of 1792. Died in 1832.

Pockels, pok'kẹls, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German moralist, born near Halle in 1757. He wrote, besides other works, "An Essay on the Character of Women," (5 vols., 1799–1802,) and "Man," ("Der Mann," 4 vols., 1805–08.) Died in 1814.

Po'cock, (EDWARD,) an eminent English divine and Orientalist, born at Oxford in 1604, studied in Corpus Christi College. He passed about six years at Aleppo as chaplain to the English merchants, (1630–36,) and learned Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, etc. In 1636 he became the first professor of Arabic at Oxford. Pocock is said to have been the best Arabic scholar of his time in England. He was presented to the rectory of Childrey in 1643, and obtained the chair of Hebrew at Oxford in 1648. He published in 1648–50 "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," consisting of extracts from the History of Aboolfaraj, (Abulpharagius,) with a Latin version and notes. His most important work is a Latin translation of the entire History of the same author, which was published (with the original text) in 1663, in two volumes. Died at Oxford in 1691.

See a "Life of E. Pocock," prefixed to his theological works, by LEONARD TWELLS, 1740.

Pocock, (EDWARD,) an Oriental scholar, a son of the preceding, was born about 1646. He published in 1671 the Arabic text, with a Latin version, of a work of Ibn-Tofayl, "Self-Taught Philosopher," ("Philosophus autodidactos.")

Pocock, (ISAAC,) an English painter and dramatist, born at Bristol in 1782; died in 1835.

Pococke, po'kok, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, born at Southampton in 1704. He travelled in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc. in 1734–41, and published a "Description of the East and of Some Other Countries," (3 vols., 1743–45,) which was highly esteemed. He became Bishop of Ossory in 1756, and Bishop of Meath in 1765. Among his other works is a "Description of the Giants' Causeway." Died in 1765.

Poczobut, de, dẹh potch'o-boot, (MARTIN,) a Polish astronomer, born near Grodno in 1729; died in 1810.

Podestà, po-dĕs-tȧ', (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italiar Orientalist, born in Istria. He became professor of Arabic at Vienna in 1674, and published "Grammatical Course of Oriental Languages," ("Cursus grammaticalis Linguarum Orientalium," 3 vols., 1687–1703.)

Podiebrad, pod-yā'brȧd, (GEORGE,) King of Bohemia, born in 1420. He commanded an army of Hussites in the civil war about 1450, and was elected king in 1458, with the concurrence of the Catholic nobles. In 1466 he was excommunicated by Pope Paul II., because he maintained the right of communion under two forms. The pope also caused a crusade to be preached against him. In 1467 he was involved in a war against Matthias Corvinus, whom he defeated. He is said to have been an able and patriotic ruler. He died in 1471, and was succeeded by Ladislaus of Poland.

See M. JORDAN, "Das Königthum Georgs Podiebrad," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poe, po, (EDGAR ALLAN,) a distinguished American poet, born in Boston in 1811. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1826, and, having spent a year in Europe, became successively editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger" at Charleston, and the "Gentleman's Magazine" and "Graham's Magazine" at Philadelphia. In 1844 he took charge of the "Broadway Journal," New York. He died at Baltimore, in 1849, of delirium tremens. Among his principal prose works are "The Fall of the House of Usher," "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," and "The Gold Bug." His "Raven" and other small poems have been much admired. He also wrote a collection of critical essays. "His poems," says R. W. Griswold, "are constructed with wonderful ingenuity and finished with consummate art. They illustrate a morbid sensitiveness of feeling, a shadowy and gloomy imagination, and a taste almost faultless in the apprehension of that sort of beauty most agreeable to his temper."

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and a "Memoir of Poe," prefixed to a collection of his works published by R. W. GRISWOLD, in 3 vols.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1858; "North American Review" for October, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1857.

Poel, van der, vȧn dẹr pool, (EGBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam about 1620. He painted landscapes, interiors, and nocturnal conflagrations with success. Died about 1690.

Poelemburg, poo'lẹm-bŭrg', (CORNELIS,) surnamed IL BRUSCO and IL SATIRO, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1586, was a pupil of Abraham Bloemaert. After spending many years at Rome and Florence, he was invited to England by Charles I., for whom he painted some works. He excelled in landscape-painting, and also produced several historical pictures. Died at Utrecht in 1660.

See CHARLES BLANC, "La Vie des Peintres."

Poelitz. See PÖLITZ.

Poellnitz. See PÖLLNITZ.

Poeppig. See PÖPPIG.

Poerio, po-ā're-o, (CARLO,) a liberal Italian politician, born at Naples in 1803. He was minister of public instruction at Naples for a short time in 1848. He was arrested by order of the Neapolitan government in July, 1849, and condemned to twenty-four years' imprisonment and hard labour. The cruel treatment inflicted on him and others was denounced by Mr. Gladstone in a famous letter to Lord Aberdeen. He escaped, or was released, about 1858, after which he was a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1867.

Poerio, (GIUSEPPE,) an eloquent Italian advocate, born at Catanzaro, was the father of the preceding. He was an active supporter of the republic formed at Naples in 1799. In 1808 he was appointed procureur-général by Murat. Died at Florence in 1843.

Poerner. See PÖRNER.

Poërson, po'ĕr'sôn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French painter of history, born in Paris about 1652; died at Rome in 1725.

Poey, pō'à, (ANDRÉS,) a Cuban scientist, a son of Felipe Poey, was born at Havana in 1827. He wrote many works on meteorology. He published and edited a series of works called "La Bibliothèque positiviste," (1875 *et seq.*)

Poey, (FELIPE,) a Cuban zoologist, born in Havana in 1802. While a law-student in Madrid he had to escape to Paris, being involved in some political conspiracy. After 1830 he went to Havana, where he became professor of natural history in the university. He published "La Centurie des Lépidoptères," (1828,) works on Cuba, (1840, 1842,) "Geografía universal," (1842,) "Memorias sobre la Historia de la Isla de Cuba," (1864,) etc. He published accounts of more than two hundred and thirty species of fishes before undescribed, and has attained distinction in general literature.

Pogge, Le. See POGGIO.

Poggendorf, pog'gẹn-dorf', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German savant and professor of natural philosophy at Berlin, was born at Hamburg in 1796. He became in 1824 editor of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry." Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Magnetism of the Voltaic Pile," in which he was the first to explain the principles of the multiplicator and its application. Died January 24, 1877.

Poggi, de', dà pod'jee, (GIUSEPPE,) CHEVALIER, an Italian writer, born near Piacenza in 1761. He was a member of the French legislative body from 1811 to 1814. He wrote "On Sincere Reformation," ("Delle Emende sincere," 3 vols., 1791,) and other works. Died in France in 1842.

Poggiani, pod-jâ'nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian scholar, born at Suna, on Lake Maggiore, in 1522. He was secretary of Carlo Borromeo. He left "Epistles and Orations," in Latin, (4 vols., 1756–62,) which are said to be elegant. Died in 1568.

Poggio Bracciolini, pod'jo brât-cho-lee'nee, [FR. LE POGGE, lẹh pozh,] (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian scholar and reviver of learning, was born near Florence in 1380. He was a pupil of John of Ravenna, was appointed apostolic secretary about 1413, and served several successive popes in that capacity. He rendered important services to literature by the discovery of ancient manuscripts, for which he searched in monasteries. He discovered seven orations of Cicero, twelve plays of Plautus, the commentaries of Asconius Pedianus, the history of Ammianus Marcellinus, and other classic works. He wrote satires against the monks and clergy, and against Filelfo, with whom he was involved in a long and acrimonious controversy. In 1435 he married a young lady named Selvaggia Buondelmonti. After this event he resided many years at Florence, and published in 1437 a collection of letters, which were greatly admired. Having passed several years in Rome, he returned to Florence about 1450, and was appointed chancellor there in 1453. Among his works, which are all in Latin, are a "Dialogue on Nobility," ("De Nobilitate Dialogus,") a "History of Florence from 1350 to 1455," ("Historia Florentina," etc., 1476,) and "On the Mutability of Fortune," ("De Varietate Fortunæ.") He died in Florence in October, 1459.

See WILLIAM SHEPHERD, "Life of Poggio Bracciolini," 1802. THORSCHMIDT, "Dissertatio de F. Poggii Bracciolini Vita," 1713; J. LENFANT, "Poggiana," etc., 2 vols., 1720; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. NISARD, "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1836.

Pogodin, pọ-gọ-deen', (MIKHAIL PETROVITCH,) a Russian historical writer, born at Moscow in 1800. In 1833 he was appointed a professor in the Moscow University, and ten years later devoted himself to archæological studies. His "Isledovania, Zamietchaniya i Lektzie" (7 vols., 1846–54) is highly valued as an authority on Old Russian history. He also wrote novels and dramas, and a celebrated series of panslavistic letters. Died in 1875.

Pohl, pōl, (CARL FERDINAND,) a German musician, composer, and writer on music, born at Darmstadt, September 6, 1819. He published "Mozart and Haydn in London," (1867,) and other works, and prepared a biography of Haydn, (vol. i., 1875.)

Pohl, pōl, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German physician, born near Liegnitz in 1706; died in 1780.

Pohl, (JOHANN EMANUEL,) a German botanist, born at Vienna in 1784. He published, in Latin, "Descriptions and Figures of Brazilian Plants," (2 vols., 1827–31,) and, in German, "Travels in Brazil," (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1834.

Poilly, de, dẹh pwâ'ye', (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1622. He worked in Rome and Paris, and engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and Poussin. In 1664 he received the title of engraver to the king. Died in Paris in 1693.

Poilly, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a skilful engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1669; died in Paris in 1728.

Poilly, de, (NICOLAS,) an engraver, born at Abbeville in 1626, was the father of the preceding. He was not equal to his brother François. Died in 1696.

Poin'dex-tẹr, (GEORGE,) an able American statesman and jurist, born in Louisa county, Virginia. Having removed to Mississippi, he was appointed in 1813 United States judge for that district, and was elected to Congress in 1817. He there distinguished himself by his eloquent defence of the course of General Jackson in the Seminole war. He was afterwards elected Governor of the State, and in 1831 a Senator of the United States. He became an opponent of President Jackson, and ceased to be a Senator in 1835. Died in 1853.

Poin'sett, (JOEL ROBERTS,) a distinguished American statesman and diplomatist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1779. Having been several times elected to Congress, he was sent in 1825 as minister to Mexico by President Adams. In the contest between the Nullification and Union parties he became the leader of the latter. He was appointed secretary of war by President Van Buren in March, 1837. He retired from that office in March, 1841, after which he was not employed in the public service. He wrote "Notes on Mexico." Died in December, 1851.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "Democratic Review" for February and March, 1838, (with a portrait.)

Poinsinet, pwân'se'nȧ', (ANTOINE ALEXANDRE HENRI,) a French dramatist, born at Fontainebleau in 1735. He wrote several successful comedies and comic operas, among which is "The Circle, or Soirée à la Mode," (1771.) He was accidentally drowned at Córdova, in Spain, in 1769.

Poinsinet de Sivry, pwân'se'nȧ' dẹh se'vre', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Versailles in 1733. He produced a popular tragedy, named "Briséis," (1759,) and various other works of little merit. He translated Pliny's "Natural History," (1771–81.) He was a brother-in-law of Palissot. Died in 1804.

Poinsot, pwân'so', (LOUIS,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1777. He published in 1803 "Elements of Statics," which presents new and ingenious ideas. Among his other works is a "Memoir on the Application of Algebra to the Theory of Numbers," (1820.)

He was elected to the Institute, in place of La Grange, in 1813. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in December, 1859.

Poiret, pwȧ'rȧ', (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French naturalist, born at Saint-Quentin about 1755. He published "Travels in Barbary," (2 vols., 1789,) a work of merit, a "Botanical Dictionary," (20 vols., 1789–1823,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and "The Philosophical, Literary, and Economical History of the Useful Plants of Europe," (7 vols., 1825–29.) Died in 1834.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire.'

Poiret, (PIERRE,) a French philosopher and mystical writer, born at Metz in 1646. He became a Protestant minister, and preached at Hamburg and Amsterdam. It is stated that he rejected the light and guidance of reason. He wrote, in Latin, besides many other works, "The Divine Economy," (7 vols., 1687.) Died in 1719.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poirier, pwȧ're-ȧ', (GERMAIN,) a French monk, was born in Paris in 1724. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Henry I. of France." Died in 1803.

Poirson, pwȧr'sôN', (AUGUSTE SIMON JEAN CHRYSOSTOME,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1795. He was principal of the Collége Charlemagne from 1837 to 1853. His chief works are a "History of Rome," (2 vols., 1824–26,) and a "History of Henry IV.," (2 vols., 1857.) Died at Versailles, July 19, 1871.

Poirson, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French geographer, born in the Vosges in 1760. He excelled in the construction of terrestrial globes. Died in 1831.

Pois, Le, lẹh pwȧ, (ANTOINE,) a French numismatist, born at Nancy in 1525; died in 1578.

Pois, Le, (CHARLES,) [Lat. CARO'LUS PI'SO,] a distinguished physician, born at Nancy, France, in 1563. He published a work entitled "Book of Select Observations and Counsels," ("Selectiorum Observationum et Consiliorum Liber," 1618,) which, says Weiss, "assures to him the reputation of a great physician." Died in 1633.

Pois, Le, (NICOLAS,) the father of the preceding born at Nancy in 1527, was a skilful physician. He published a good work "On the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases," ("De Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis," 1580.) Died in 1587.

Poise, pwȧz, (FERDINAND,) a French musical composer, born at Nîmes in 1828. He has produced a number of sparkling operettas, chief among which are "La Surprise de l'Amour" (1878) and "L'Amour Médecin," (1880.)

Poiseuille, pwȧ'zuI' or pwȧ'zuh'yę, (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French physician and physiologist, born in Paris in 1799. He wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Course of the Blood in the Veins," (1831.) Died December 26, 1869.

Poissant, pwȧ'sôN', (THIBAUT,) a French sculptor, born near Crécy in 1605; died in 1660.

Poisson, pwȧ'sôN', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1637, was a disciple of Descartes. He published "Delectus Actorum Ecclesiæ Universalis," (2 vols., 1706.) Died in 1710.

Poisson, (RAYMOND,) a popular French comedian, born in Paris in 1633; died in 1690. His grandson, FRANÇOIS ARNOUL, (1696–1753,) was a favourite comic actor of the Parisian stage.

Poisson, (SIMÉON DENIS,) an excellent and profound French geometer, born at Pithiviers (Loiret) on the 21st of June, 1781. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1798, and attracted the notice of La Grange and La Place. He became professor in the same school in 1802, a member of the Bureau of Longitudes in 1808, a member of the Institute in 1812, and counsellor of the University in 1820. In 1811 he published an excellent treatise on mechanics, "Traité de Mécanique," (2 vols.) In his "New Theory of Capillary Action" (1831) he completes the researches of La Place by superadding the consideration of the variation of density. He published a "Mathematical Theory of Heat," (2 vols., 1835,) and a treatise on the theory of probabilities applied to judicial trials, "Recherches sur la Probabilité des Jugements," etc., (1837.) He also contributed more than three hundred memoirs to various journals and periodicals. Among these is a remarkable treatise "On the Invariability of the Mean Movements of the Grand Planetary Axes." It was in the domain of mathematical physics that the genius of Poisson was most signally displayed. He brought this science to great perfection, especially in its application to static electricity and magnetism. In 1837 he was raised to the dignity of a peer of France, although he never was a politician Died in April, 1840.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome ii.; "Notice sur Poisson," Orléans, 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poissonnier, pwȧ'so'ne-ȧ', (PIERRE,) a French chemist and physician, born at Dijon in 1720. He was sent by the king about 1760 on a secret mission to Elizabeth of Russia, and, on his return, received the title of councillor of state. He invented an apparatus or process to convert sea-water into fresh water. In 1764 he became inspector and director of medicine for all the hospitals and maritime arsenals of France. Died in 1798.

Poitevin, pwȧt'vȧN', (JACQUES,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1742. He published "An Essay on the Climate of Montpellier," (1803.) Died in 1807.

Poitevin, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French architect, born at Bordeaux in 1782; died in 1859.

Poitevin, (ROBERT,) a French physician, born probably in Poitou about 1390. He was employed by the queen, and by Agnes Sorel. Died in 1474.

Poitevin de Maureillan, pwȧt'vȧN' dẹh mō'rȧ'yôN', (CASIMIR,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Montpellier in 1772. He distinguished himself at Austerlitz, in 1805, and at Borodino, in 1812. Died in 1829.

Poitiers, de, (DIANE.) See DIANE.

Poivre, pwȧvR, (PIERRE,) a French traveller, born at Lyons in 1719. He visited China in 1740, after which he became an agent of the French East India Company, and went to the Moluccas, from which he transplanted the nutmeg-tree and other spices to the Isle of France. He was *intendant* of the Isles of France and Bourbon from 1767 to 1773. He is said to have exhibited there an almost perfect model of an administrator and public benefactor. Died in 1786.

See DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Poivre,' 1786; A. BOULLÉE, "Notice sur Poivre," 1835.

Poivre, Le, lẹh pwȧvR, a geometer, born at Mons Belgium, lived about 1700. He wrote a "Treatise on Sections of a Cylinder and Cone," (1704.)

Poix, pwȧ, (ANTOINE CLAUDE DOMINIQUE JUST,) Comte de Noailles and Prince de Poix, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1777; died in 1846.

Poix, de, dẹh pwȧ, (LOUIS,) a learned French monk, born in the diocese of Amiens in 1714. He published a new version of the Psalms, (1762,) and "Principles discussed to facilitate the Study of the Prophetic Books," (16 vols., 1755–64.) Died in 1782.

Pojarski. See POZHARSKI.

Polain, po'lȧN', (MATHIEU LAMBERT,) a Belgian historian, born at Liege in 1808. His chief work is a "History of Liege," ("Histoire de l'ancien Pays de Liége," 2 vols., 1844–48.) Died April 4, 1872.

Polanco, po-lȧn'ko, the name of three good Spanish painters, who were brothers and natives of Seville. The latest work of Carlos Polanco is dated 1686.

Po'land, (LUKE POTTER,) LL.D., an American judge, born at Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1848 he was made a judge of the Vermont supreme court, and in 1860 became chief justice. He was United States Senator, 1865–66, and a Representative to Congress, 1866–72, and again, 1883–84. Died July 2, 1887.

Pole. See SUFFOLK.

Pōle, [Lat. PO'LUS,] (REGINALD,) a celebrated English cardinal and scholar, was born in Staffordshire in 1500. His mother, Margaret Plantagenet, was a niece of Edward IV., a daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth who was the mother of Henry VIII. He was educated at Oxford, and became Dean of Exeter at the age of nineteen. He pursued his studies at Padua, where he formed friendships with Erasmus, Bembo, and Sadolet, and returned to England in 1525. About 1531 he lost the favour of

Henry VIII. by his opposition to the divorce of Queen Catherine. Having retired to the continent for safety, he wrote a famous treatise "For the Unity of the Church," ("Pro Unitate Ecclesiæ,") printed at Rome without date, in which he controverted the pretensions of Henry to be the head of the Church. His mother and brother were executed by order of the king, and he was attainted. On the accession of Queen Mary (1553) he was sent by the pope as legate to England. He succeeded Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1555 or 1556. Historians are divided in opinion in relation to his complicity in the persecutions of this reign; and his character is commonly represented as mild and humane. Died in 1558.

See BECCADELLI, "Vita Poli Cardinalis," 1553; an English version of the same, published by PYE in 1766; FROUDE, "History of England;" THOMAS PHILLIPPS, "Life of R. Pole," 1764; HUME, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pole, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a versatile English author, born in 1814. He was a professor of civil engineering in Elphinstone College, Bombay, from 1844 to 1847, and in University College, London, from 1859 to 1867, and in the latter year graduated as doctor of music at Saint John's College, Oxford. Among his works are a "Treatise of the Steam-Engine," (1844,) "Life of Sir William Fairbairn," (1877,) "Philosophy of Music," (1879,) and a celebrated treatise on whist.

Polemburg. See POELEMBURG.

Pol'e-mo or **Pol'e-mon**, [Gr. Πολέμων; Fr. POLÉMON, po'là'môN',] a Greek philosopher, born at Athens, or in Attica. He succeeded Xenocrates as the head of the old Academy about 315 B.C., and wrote several works, which are not extant. Among his disciples were Zeno the Stoic, and Arcesilaus. Died about 272 B.C.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Polemo, a Greek writer, who is supposed to have lived between 100 and 250 A.D. He left a work on Physiognomy, which is extant. He is quoted by Origen.

Polemo or **Polemon**, surnamed PERIEGE'TES, [Fr. POLÉMON LE PÉRIÉGÈTE, po'là'môN' lẹh pà're'à'zhàt',] a Greek geographer, born at Samos or Sicyon, obtained the citizenship of Athens, and lived about 200 B.C. He wrote many works on geography, etc., of which fragments are extant.

Polemo, or **Polemo the Sophist**, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Laodicea, flourished about 130 A.D. He taught rhetoric at Smyrna, and obtained the favour of Trajan and Hadrian. He wrote several works, which are lost, except two orations. He died at the age of fifty-six.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Polémon. See POLEMO.

Poleni, po-lā'nee, (GIOVANNI,) MARQUIS, an Italian natural philosopher, born at Venice in 1683. He became professor of physics at Padua in 1715, and succeeded N. Bernoulli as professor of mathematics in 1719. Among his numerous works are a "Dialogue on Celestial Vortices," (1712,) and "On the Mixed Motion of Water," ("De Motu Aquæ mixto," 1717.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1761.

See P. COSSALI, "Elogio del Professor Poleni," 1813; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" G. GENNARI, "Elogio del Marchese G. Poleni," 1839.

Polenta, da, dâ po-lên'tâ, (GUIDO NOVELLO,) became Lord of Ravenna in 1275. He befriended the exiled Dante, who came to his court in 1319 and remained there until his death in 1321. Died in 1323.

Polentone, po-lên-to'nà, [Lat. POLENTO'NUS,] (SECCO or XICCO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Padua about 1390. Among his works are a "Life of Seneca," and a comedy called "Catinia," (1842.) Died about 1462.

See J. E. KAPP, "Dissertatio de X. Polentono," 1733.

Polevoi, po'lêh-voi', (NIKOLAI ALEXIEVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur* and journalist, born in Siberia in 1796, became in 1825 editor of the "Moscow Telegraph," a periodical of great ability and influence, which was afterwards suppressed by the government on account of its liberal views. Among his works, which are very numerous, we may name a "Life of Soovórof," (Suwarow,) a "Life of Peter the Great," (4 vols., 1843,) regarded as the best life of that sovereign that has been written, the dramas of "Parasha the Siberian Girl" and "The Grandfather of the Russian Fleet," and a "History of the Russian People," a part of which only has been published. He also translated "Hamlet," and wrote a number of valuable critical essays on Russian literature. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polhem, pol'hêm, or **Polhelm**, pol'hêlm, (KRISTOFER,) a Swedish engineer and mechanician, born in Gothland in 1661. He invented several useful machines, constructed the docks at Carlscrona, and obtained a title of nobility. Died in 1751.

Poli, po'lee, (GIUSEPPE SAVERIO,) an Italian naturalist and physiologist, born at Molfetta, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1746. He became professor of geography and history in a military school at Naples about 1776, after which he was sent by the king to France and England to examine educational institutions and procure scientific apparatus. He was the preceptor of the prince who reigned as Francis I. His reputation is chiefly founded on an excellent work on testaceous mollusca, "History and Anatomy of the Testacea of the Two Sicilies," ("Testacea utriusque Siciliæ eorumque Historia et Anatome," 2 vols., 1791–95.) The third volume was published in 1826. "This magnificent work," says Cuvier, "represents their anatomy with much accuracy, and throws new light on their physiology." Died in 1825.

See P. N. GIAMPAOLO, "Elogio di S. Poli," 1825; SERAPINO GATTI, "Biografia di G. S. Poli," 1825; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Poli, (MARTINO,) an Italian chemist, born at Lucca in 1662; died at Paris in 1714.

Po'lĭ-as, [Gr. Πολιάς, from πόλις, a "city,"] (the "protectress of cities,") a surname of Athena, (Minerva.) There was at Athens a celebrated temple of Athena Polias.

Polibio See POLYBIUS.

Polidoro. See CARAVAGGIO.

Polier, po'le-à', (ANTOINE NOÉ,) a Swiss writer, born in 1713, was a friend of Voltaire. He became pastor of Lausanne in 1754, and wrote articles for the "Encyclopédie." Died in 1783.

Polignac, de, dẹh po'lèn'yăk', (AUGUSTE JULES ARMAND MARIE,) PRINCE, a French minister of state, born at Versailles in 1780. His mother, the Duchess of Polignac, was a favourite of Marie Antoinette. He became minister of foreign affairs in August, 1829, and the chief minister before the end of the year. His ultramontane and absolutist policy rendered him very unpopular. In consequence of the victory of the liberals and insurgents over Charles X. in 1830, he was arrested, tried for treason, and condemned to imprisonment for life. He was released in 1836, and retired to England. Died in 1847.

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1832, (by SOUTHEY.)

Polignac, de, (MELCHIOR,) a French diplomatist and Latin poet, born at Puy-en-Velay (Upper Loire) in 1661. He was sent in 1695 as ambassador to Poland, where by his address he induced a majority of the electors to choose the French prince De Conti as king in 1697. He succeeded Bossuet in the French Academy in 1704. In 1712 he was sent as plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht. He became a cardinal in 1713. He acquired a high literary reputation by his Latin poem (in refutation of Lucretius) entitled "Anti-Lucretius, sive de Deo et Natura Libri novem," (1745.) Died in 1742. Voltaire, in his "Temple du Goût," praises Polignac as a successful opponent of Lucretius, and as one who combined the qualities of Virgil and Plato:

"Réunissant Virgile avec Platon,
Vengeur du Ciel et vainqueur de Lucrèce."

See CHRYSOSTOME FAUCHER, "Histoire du Cardinal de Polignac," 2 vols., 1777; DORTOUS DE MAIRAN, "Éloge du Cardinal de Polignac," 1742; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polinière, po'le'ne-a'iR', (PIERRE,) a French natural philosopher, born near Vire in 1671. He gained distinction at the College of Harcourt as a teacher of natural philosophy by the experimental method, and published "Experiments in Physics," (1709.) Died in 1734.

Poliorcetes. See DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.

Polit, po'le', **Polite**, po'lèt', or **Le Poli**, lẹh po'le',

[Lat. POLI'TUS,] (JEAN,) a Flemish poet, born at or near Liege about 1554; died after 1601.

Politi, po-lee'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1679. He became professor of eloquence at Pisa in 1733. He published, besides other works, an edition of Eustathius's "Commentary on Homer," with a Latin version and notes, (3 vols., 1730–35.) Died in 1752.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Politi, (LANCELOT.) See CATHARINUS.

Politian, po-lish'e-an, [It. POLIZIANO, po-lêt-se-â'no; Lat. POLITIA'NUS; Fr. POLITIEN, po'le'se-ĀN',] (ANGELO,) a celebrated Italian classical scholar and poet, born at Montepulciano, (Mons Politianus,) in Tuscany, in July, 1454. His family name was AMBROGINI. He studied Latin under Cristoforo Landino, and Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica. About 1468 he wrote stanzas, in Italian, in honour of Giuliano de' Medici, which were much admired. He was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, who employed him as preceptor of his sons and treated him as a friend as long as he lived. As professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, he acquired a high reputation. He produced elegant Latin versions of the History of Herodian, of the Manual of Epictetus, and of the "Charmides" of Plato. He wrote notes on Ovid, Catullus, Pliny the Younger, and other Latin authors. Among his works are Latin odes and epigrams, and a Latin poem called "Rusticus." "In his Latin poems," says Ginguené, "we find the fire of an imagination truly poetic, and that taste and elegance which were the natural attributes of his mind." Died at Florence in 1494.

"In 1480 or 1483," says Hallam, "Politian was placed in the chair of Greek and Latin eloquence at Florence, a station perhaps the most conspicuous and the most honourable which any scholar could occupy. It is beyond controversy that he stands at the head of that class in the fifteenth century. The envy of some of his contemporaries attested his superiority. In 1489 he published his once celebrated 'Miscellanea,' consisting of one hundred observations illustrating passages of Latin authors." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was characterized by Erasmus as "rarum naturæ miraculum," ("a rare miracle of nature.")

See SERASSI, "Vita di A. Poliziano;" F. OTTO MENCKEN, "Historia Vitæ A. Politiani," 1736; WILLIAM P. GRESWELL, "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus," etc., 1801; FABRONI, "Elogj di Dante, di A. Poliziano," etc., 1800; D. MOLLER, "De Politiano," 1698; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. A. BONAFOUS, "De A. Politiani Vita et Operibus," 1845; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT.)

Politianus or **Politiano**. See POLITIAN.

Politien. See POLITIAN.

Politus. See POLIT.

Pölitz or **Poelitz**, pö'lits, (KARL HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Ernstthal in 1772. He became professor of history and statistics at Leipsic in 1815. Among his numerous works are a "History of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw," (3 vols., 1808–10,) and "Political Sciences according to the Ideas of our Epoch," (5 vols., 1823–28.) Died in 1838.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Poliziano. See POLITIAN.

Polk, pōk, (JAMES KNOX,) the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the 2d of November, 1795, and removed with his father to Middle Tennessee in 1806. He graduated in the University of North Carolina about 1816, and studied law. He was elected a member of Congress from Tennessee in 1825 and at several succeeding elections. In 1835 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats. He was also Speaker of the twenty-fifth Congress, (1837–38.) In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tennessee for two years. At the election of 1841 he was defeated by the Whig candidate for Governor. In 1844 Polk and Dallas were nominated for the offices of President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention, which on the first ballot had not given Mr. Polk a single vote. His competitor was Henry Clay. The principal issue in this election was the annexation of Texas, which Mr. Polk was pledged to promote. He was elected, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes out of two hundred and seventy-five, which was the whole number. He appointed James Buchanan secretary of state, and afterwards the formal annexation of Texas to the Union (1845) involved the country in an aggressive war against Mexico, which began in May, 1846. The army of the United States, commanded by General Scott, after several victories, took the city of Mexico in September, 1847. The Mexicans obtained peace by the cession of Upper California and New Mexico. A dispute with the British government about the boundary of Oregon was settled during his administration, by an agreement that the parallel of 49° should be the dividing line. He retired from office in March, and died at Nashville in June, 1849.

See L. CHASE, "History of the Administration of James K. Polk," 1850; LEVI WOODBURY, "Eulogy on James K. Polk," 1850.

Polk, (LEONIDAS,) an American who became famous for his twofold character of bishop and general, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1806, and graduated at West Point in 1827. He was ordained an Episcopal clergyman about 1831, and was chosen Bishop of Louisiana in 1841. In 1861 he took arms against the Union, with the rank of major-general, and distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in the Confederate service. He occupied Columbus, Kentucky, in September, 1861, and evacuated it about the 1st of March, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, and served as lieutenant-general at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He led a corps at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863. He was killed near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, in June, 1864.

See a notice of General Bishop Polk in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Pol'ko, (ELISE,) a German novelist, a sister of Eduard Vogel, (q. v.) She was born at Minden, January 31, 1823. Among her works are "Musical Sketches," (1852 *et seq.*,) "A Woman's Life," (1854,) "From the Artist-World," (1858–63,) "New Novels," (1861 *et seq.*,) "Fair Women," (1865–69,) etc.

Pollajuolo, pol-lâ-yoo-o'lo, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter and sculptor, born at Florence in 1426 or 1431, was also a skilful goldsmith. His master-piece of painting is "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian." He was invited to Rome by Innocent VIII., for whom (with the aid of his brother Pietro) he made a monument to Sixtus IV. He excelled in composition and in knowledge of anatomy. Died in 1498.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Pollajuolo, (PIETRO,) a painter and sculptor, born at Florence about 1434, was a brother of the preceding, whom he aided in many of his paintings and sculptures, but was less eminent than he. Died in 1498.

Pollajuolo, (SIMONE.) See CRONACA.

Pollet, po'lā', (JOSEPH MICHEL ANGE,) a French sculptor, born at Palermo in 1814. He became a resident of Paris about 1844, and obtained a first medal in 1850. His works adorn the Tuileries and other imperial palaces. Died December 31, 1870.

Pollet, (VICTOR FLORENCE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris about 1810. He gained by his engravings the prize of Rome in 1838, and a medal of the first class in 1849.

Pol'lex-fen, (Sir HENRY,) an English judge, born probably in Devonshire. He was counsel for the bishops in their famous trial, (1688.) He was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in 1689. Died in 1692.

See FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Pollich, pol'lik, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German naturalist, born at Lautern in 1740. He published a good Flora of the Palatinate, "Historia Plantarum in Palatinatu Electorali sponte nascentium," (1776.) Died in 1780.

Pollich, [Lat. POLLICH'IUS,] (MARTIN,) a German physician, eminent for learning, born at Mellerstadt, was an ancestor of the preceding. He became in 1503 professor of theology in the University of Wittenberg, of which he was the first rector. He published "Laconismi," (1504,) and other works. Died in 1513.

Pollichius. See POLLICH.

Pol'lĭ-o, (ASINIUS,) a sophist or philosopher, born at Tralles, in Asia Minor. He taught at Rome about 50 B.C., and, according to Suidas, wrote a commentary on Aristotle's treatise "On Animals."

Pol'lĭ-o, [Fr. POLLION, po'le'ôN',] (CAIUS ASINIUS,) an eminent Roman orator, author, and patron of literature, was born at Rome in 76 B.C. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C., and crossed the Rubicon with that chief. He took part in the battle of Pharsalia, in 48, and commanded in Spain against Sextus Pompey at the time of Cæsar's death, 44 B.C. Having taken arms for Antony and Octavius, he obtained the office of consul by their influence in 40 B.C. and saved the patrimony of Virgil from confiscation. Virgil addressed to him the fourth eclogue in 40 B.C., and the eighth eclogue soon after that date. Pollio retired from the public service about the year 38, and remained neutral in the war between Octavius and Antony. He founded the first public library at Rome, and patronized Virgil, Horace, and other poets. He wrote a valuable history of the civil wars of Rome, and several poems, which were praised by Virgil. None of these works are extant. His excellence as an orator is attested by Quintilian and other ancient writers. He was also distinguished as a critic. He had a son named C. Asinius Gallus. (See GALLUS.) Died in 4 A.D.

See THORBECKE, "Commentatio de C. A. Pollionis Vita et Studiis," 1820; EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de C. A. Pollione," 1745; APPIAN, "De Bello Civili;" DE BUGNY, "Pollion, ou le Siècle d'Auguste," 4 vols., 1808; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pollio, (TREBELLIUS,) a Roman historian who lived in the reign of Constantine I. He was one of the authors of the "Historia Augusta," to which he contributed the lives of the two Valerians, of the two Gallieni, of the Thirty Tyrants, and of Claudius.

Pollion. See POLLIO.

Pöllnitz or **Poellnitz,** pöl'nits, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German adventurer and historical writer, born at Issoudun (Prussia) in 1692. He sought fortune at several courts of Europe, and was appointed grand master of ceremonies by Frederick the Great. He wrote, besides other works, "Saxe galante," (1737,) which narrates the amours of King Augustus, and Memoirs of his own life and times, ("Mémoires du Baron de Poellnitz," 3 vols., 1734.) Died in 1775.

Pol'lŏck, (Sir FREDERICK,) an English judge, born in London in 1783. He became attorney-general in 1834, and lord chief baron of the exchequer in 1844, which position he held until 1866. Died in 1870.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. i. chaps. iii.-iv.

Pollock, (Sir GEORGE,) an English general, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1786. He commanded an army which defeated the Affghans in 1841. Died October 6, 1872.

Pol'lŏck, (JAMES,) an American Governor, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at Princeton College in 1831. He represented a district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1843 to 1849, and was elected Governor of that State by the People's party, or Republicans, for three years, (1855–58.) Died April 19, 1890.

Pol'lŏk, (ROBERT,) a British poet, born at Muirhouse, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1798 or 1799. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and chose the profession of minister of the gospel. He obtained a license as minister in the United Secession Church in 1827, but his health was already fatally impaired by excessive study. His reputation is founded on "The Course of Time," (1827,) a didactic poem, which found many admirers, especially among those who take an interest in religious poetry. It contains some beautiful and many powerful passages, but it has great defects, and is not considered very attractive as a poem, apart from its religious and moral doctrines. "The Course of Time," says Moir, "is a very extraordinary poem, vast in its conception, vast in its plan, vast in its materials, and vast, if very far from perfect, in its achievement." "The Course of Time," says Professor Wilson, "for so young a man, was a vast achievement. . . . He had much to learn in composition. . . . But the soul of poetry is there, though often dimly enveloped; and many passages there are, and long ones too, that heave and hurry and glow along in a divine enthusiasm." He wrote, in prose, "Tales of the Covenanters." Died near Southampton in September, 1827.

See "Life of R. Pollok," by his brother, 1842; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1827.

Polluche, po'lüsh', (DANIEL,) a French antiquary, born at Orléans in 1689. He wrote a "Description of Orléans," (1736.) Died in 1768.

Pol'lux, a demi-god of classic mythology, and a brother of Castor. See CASTOR and POLLUX.

Pol'lux, (JULIUS,) a Greek grammarian, whose proper name was POLYDEUCES, was born at Naucratis, in Egypt, about 130 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and taught rhetoric at Athens in the reign of the latter. His works are all lost, except his "Onomasticon," a kind of dictionary of Greek words, (not in alphabetical order,) which is highly prized. He died at the age of fifty-eight.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Pol'lux, (JULIUS,) a Byzantine writer, who lived in the tenth or eleventh century. He wrote a "Chronicle, or Universal History from the Creation to the Time of Valens," which is extant.

Po'lo, (GASPAR GIL,) a Spanish poet and novelist, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a lawyer and a professor of Greek. He gained celebrity by a poetical romance, entitled "Diana in Love," ("Diana enamorada,") which was translated into English, French, and Latin.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Polo, (JAYME,) called THE ELDER, a Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1560, was a good colorist. Died in 1600.

Polo, (JAYME,) THE YOUNGER, a painter, born at Burgos in 1620; died at Madrid in 1655.

Po'lo, (MARCO,) [Fr. MARC POL, märk pol, (or PAUL, pōl,)] a famous Venetian traveller, born about 1252, was a son of Niccolò Polo, a merchant of noble rank. About 1255 Niccolò and his brother Matteo, or Maffeo, commenced an extensive expedition, with a stock of precious stones, which they sold to a Tartar chief on the Volga. They arrived in 1261 at Bokhara, where they learned the Mongol language. Accepting the invitation of a Persian envoy whom they met at Bokhara, they accompanied him to the court of Kooblai Khan, the Great Mogul, who ruled over China and Tartary. This prince received them favourably, and accredited them as his ambassadors to the pope, whom he desired to send to him a hundred learned men to teach his Mongol subjects. They returned home in 1269, and found that the pope had died in 1268. His successor, who was not elected until 1271 or 1272, gave them letters to Kooblai Khan, to whom they returned accompanied by young Marco. They arrived at the court of Kooblai in 1275. Marco learned several Asiatic languages, and obtained the favour of the Khan, who sent him on important missions to China and other provinces. He was the first European that entered China, in which he passed several years. Having obtained the consent of Kooblai Khan, the three Venetians quitted his service about 1292, and, embarking on the coast of China, came to Ormuz by water, and reached Venice in 1295, with many diamonds, rubies, etc. of great value. Marco commanded a galley in a battle against the Genoese, by whom he was taken prisoner. During his long captivity he composed a narrative of his adventures, by the aid of notes which he had written previously. It is said that a French version of his book was made under his direction. His narrative produced a great sensation, and was translated into many languages, but for several ages was regarded as a tissue of fictions or gross exaggerations. The researches and revelations of successive centuries have more and more confirmed his veracity; and it is now recognized that his services had great influence on the progress of navigation and commerce. "When in the long series of ages," says M. Walckenaer, "we search for three men who by the grandeur and influence of their discoveries have con-

tributed most to the progress of geography or of our knowledge of the globe, the modest name of the Venetian traveller presents itself in the same line with the names of Alexander the Great and Christopher Columbus." He died about 1324. Among the best editions of his book is that of Baldelli, "Il Milione di Messer Marco Polo," (4 vols., 1827.) An English version, by Marsden, was published in 1818.

See Placido Zurla, "Di M. Polo e degli altri antichi Viaggiatori," etc., 1818; Stein, "Ueber den Venetianer M. Polo," 1821; G. B. Baldelli, "Vita di M. Polo," 1827; G. Pauthier, article "Polo," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polonceau, po'lôN'sō', (Antoine Rémi,) a French engineer, born at Rheims in 1778. As engineer-in-chief of the department of Mont Blanc, he constructed a road over Mont Cenis about 1812. Among his works is the Pont du Carrousel at Paris, (1834.) He wrote several professional works. Died in 1847. His son, Jean Barthélemy Camille, (1813–59,) was distinguished as a railway engineer and director.

Poltrot de Meré, pol'trō' dẹh mẹh-rà', (Jean,) a French fanatic, who assassinated Francis, Duke de Guise, in 1563. He was executed the same year.

Polus. See Pole.

Pō'lus, a Sophist of Agrigentum, lived about 400 B.C., and was a disciple of Gorgias. He wrote a work on rhetoric.

Polus, (Matthew.) See Poole.

Polwhele, pol'wheel, (Rev. Richard,) an English antiquary and poet, born at Truro in 1759 or 1760. Among his works is a "History of Cornwall." Died in 1838.

Polyænus, pol-e-ee'nus, [Πολύαινος,] of Lampsacus, was an eminent mathematician; but, having become a friend and disciple of Epicurus, he renounced geometry, as unworthy of his notice.

Polyænus, a Macedonian writer, who lived about 150 A.D. He wrote a work on "Stratagems in War," which he dedicated to Marcus Aurelius and Verus. It is extant, and is prized for the numerous anecdotes and facts which he has collected, and which are not found elsewhere.

Polybe. See Polybius.

Polybius. See Polybus.

Po-lyb'ĭ-us, [Gr. Πολύβιος; Fr. Polybe, po'lèb'; It. Polibio, po-lee'be-o,] a celebrated Greek historian, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 206 B.C. He was a son of Lycortas, who succeeded his friend Philopœmen as general of the Achæan League in 182 B.C. Polybius obtained in 169 B.C. command of the cavalry raised to fight for the Romans against Perseus; but his services were declined by the Roman general. In 167 the Romans transported to Italy, as hostages or exiles, one thousand Achæans, among whom was Polybius. He found a home in the house of Paulus Æmilius, and became the preceptor of his son Scipio, afterwards the famous Scipio Africanus the younger. A warm friendship was formed between this pupil and Polybius, who accompanied him in all his campaigns. He witnessed the conquest and destruction of Carthage, (146 B.C.,) soon after which he went to Greece and exerted his influence with some success to procure favourable terms for the conquered Achæans. He afterwards devoted himself to the completion of a general history, for which he had been preparing himself for some years by studies and by journeys to Egypt, Spain, Gaul, etc. The exact date of his death is unknown. Lucian states that he died at the age of eighty-two. His great work, entitled *Καθολικὴ, κοινὴ ἱστορία*, ("Universal History,") comprised the period from 220 to 146 B.C., and consisted of forty books, the greater part of which are lost. We have the first five books entire, and many fragments and extracts of several other books. His impartiality, his love of truth, his sound judgment and experience in military and civil affairs, render this one of the most valuable and reliable histories that have ever been written by an uninspired writer. He is thus briefly characterized by Cicero: "Polybius bonus auctor in primis." Livy's account of events after the second Punic war appears to be much like a translation from Polybius. The latter despised or neglected rhetorical ornaments, and was deficient in imagination. His style, consequently, is not attractive. He aimed only to instruct, and, according to some critics, carried too far his didactic and moralizing tendency. He wrote, also, a "Life of Philopœmen," and a "Treatise on Tactics." "Polybius and Arrian," says Macaulay, "have given us authentic accounts of facts; and here their merit ends. They were not men of comprehensive minds; they had not the art of telling a story in an interesting manner." ("Essay on History," 1828.) An English version of Polybius, by Hampton, (1772,) is commended.

See K. W. Nitzsch, "Polybius zur Geschichte antiker Politik," etc., 1842; L. F. Hevd, "Vita Polybii," 1812; Van Heusde, "School van Polybius of Geschiedkunde voor the negentiende eeuw," 1841; F. H. Bothe, "Polybiana," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pol'ў-bus, [Gr. Πόλυβος; Fr. Polybe, po'lèb',] a king of Corinth, who was said to have educated or adopted Œdipus.

Polybus [Πόλυβος] or **Polybius**, a pupil and son-in-law of Hippocrates, lived in the island of Cos about 400 B.C. He was one of the founders of the sect of Dogmatici. Several treatises usually printed with the works of Hippocrates are ascribed to Polybus by many critics.

Pol'ў-carp, [Gr. Πολύκαρπος; Lat. Polycar'pus; Fr. Polycarpe, po'le'kȧ̈rp',] an eminent martyr and Father of the Christian Church, of whose early history we have no authentic record. Irenæus states that Polycarp had intercourse with John and others of the apostles, and was appointed Bishop of Smyrna by the apostles. According to some writers, he was ordained by Saint John. He was Bishop of Smyrna when Ignatius of Antioch passed through that city on his way to Rome, which occurred between 107 and 116 A.D. Polycarp visited Rome in his old age, and had a conference with Anicetus, the Bishop of Rome, who differed from the Eastern churches in relation to the time or the observance of Easter. He suffered martyrdom by fire at Smyrna about 166 A.D. A letter from the church of Smyrna on the subject of his death is still extant. The only work of Polycarp that remains is a short Epistle to the Philippians, which is prized because numerous passages of the New Testament are quoted in it.

See Tillemont, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" Cruciger, "Oratio de Polycarpi Vita," 1543; "Life of Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna," London, 1847; Comte de Coëtlosquet, "Vie de S. Ignace et de S. Polycarpe," 1852.

Polycarpe or **Polycarpus.** See Polycarp.

Pol-ў-char'mus, [Πολύχαρμος,] a Greek sculptor of unknown date. Pliny mentions his statue of "Venus washing herself," which was at Rome in his time.

Polycleitus. See Polycletus.

Pol'ў-clēs, [Πολυκλῆς,] a Greek sculptor, who lived about 370 B.C., was probably an Athenian. He is mentioned by Pliny, who says he made a celebrated statue of a hermaphrodite.

Another sculptor named Polycles is mentioned by Pliny as flourishing about 155 B.C. Pausanias notices some works of Polycles; but it is doubtful which of these two he refers to.

Polyclète. See Polycletus.

Pol-ў-cle'tus or **Pol-y-clī'tus**, [Gr. Πολύκλειτος; Fr. Polyclète, po'le'klȧ̈t',] a Greek statuary of great celebrity, was also a sculptor and architect. He was a native of Sicyon or Argos, and was a pupil of Ageladas, the Argive statuary, who was at the same time the master of Phidias. The works of Polycletus were probably executed between 452 and 412 B.C. He surpassed all statuaries of his time except Phidias, and equalled the latter in beauty if not in sublimity. He once gained the first prize for a statue of an Amazon, in competition with Phidias and other artists. His master-pieces in bronze were a statue of a young man called "Diadumenos" binding his head with a fillet, "Doryphorus the Spear-Bearer," the Amazon noticed above, and a statue called the *Κανών*, ("Canon,") because it was recognized as a perfect model of the human figure. Some critics maintain that this last statue was the "Doryphorus." None of his works was more celebrated than a colossal ivory and gold statue of Juno, which adorned a temple near Argos. He was architect of a theatre at Epidaurus, which was, according to Pausanias, the most beautiful in the world. Cicero and Pliny agree in the opinion

that Polycletus brought the art of statuary to perfection. Among his pupils were Aristides, Canachus, Athenodorus, and Phrynon.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" ÉMERIC DAVID, "Vies des Artistes anciens et modernes;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst."

Polycletus, another statuary of Argos, is mentioned by Pausanias as a different person from him "who made the statue of Juno," and as a pupil of Naucydes, (who flourished about 410 B.C.) Several works are variously attributed to this Polycletus and to his more celebrated namesake.

Polycletus OF LARISSA, a Greek historian of unknown date. He wrote a history of Alexander the Great, which is not extant.

Polycrate. See POLYCRATES

Po-lȳc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Πολυκράτης*; Fr. POLYCRATE, po'le'kRât',] tyrant of Samos, usurped the royal power about 532 B.C. He formed a powerful navy, and conquered some other islands. He patronized literature and the arts, and constructed some grand public works. His court was the resort of eminent artists and poets, among whom was Anacreon. He defended Samos with success against an attack of the Spartans and Corinthians. In 522 B.C. he was induced to go to Sardis by the satrap Orœtes, who treacherously put him to death.

See HERODOTUS, "History," book iii.; VEEGENS, "Dissertatio historica de Polycrate Samio," 1839. For a popular legend respecting Polycrates, see SCHILLER'S poem entitled "Der Ring des Polykrates."

Polycrates, an Athenian orator and Sophist, who was a contemporary of Socrates. He taught at Athens and Cyprus.

Pol-ȳ-dec'tēs, [*Πολυδέκτης*,] a Greek sculptor, who worked at Rome in the first century after Christ.

Polydeuces. See POLLUX.

Polydore. See POLYDORUS.

Polydore Vergil. See VERGIL.

Pol-ȳ-do'rus, [Gr. *Πολύδωρος*; Fr. POLYDORE, po'le'dor',] a son of Cadmus and Harmonia, was King of Thebes, and the father of Labdacus.

Polydorus, [Eng. POLYDORE, pol'ę-dōr,] the youngest son of Priam, was, according to the ancient poets, committed to the care of Polymestor, King of Thrace, by his father, who sent with him a large sum of money. Polymestor killed the young prince and appropriated the money.

Polydorus, a king of Sparta, was a son of Alcamenes, and the father of Eurycrates. He lived about 725 B.C.

Polydorus, a sculptor of Rhodes, aided Agesander (who is supposed to have been his father) in the execution of the famous group of Laocoon. He is mentioned by Pliny.

Pol-ȳ-ēū'tus, [Gr. *Πολύευκτος*; Fr. POLYEUCTE, po'le'ukt',] an Athenian orator, lived about 325 B.C. He was a political friend of Demosthenes, and an adversary of Phocion.

Polygnote. See POLYGNOTUS.

Pol-ȳg-no'tus, [Gr. *Πολύγνωτος*; Fr. POLYGNOTE, po'lèg'not'; Ger. POLYGNOTOS, po-lig-no'tos,] an excellent Greek painter, born in the island of Thasos, was a son and pupil of Aglaophon. He flourished from about 460 to 430 B.C., was a contemporary of Phidias, and was a brother of the painter Aristophon. He became a citizen of Athens and a friend of Cimon, who employed him to ornament the temple of Theseus. He painted gratuitously the Pœcile or portico of Athens. After the death of Cimon (449 B.C.) Polygnotus probably retired from Athens, and applied himself to the decoration of the great temple at Delphi. He is styled "the Homer of painting," because he treated his subjects in an epic rather than a dramatic spirit. Pliny represents him as the first who painted women with transparent or shining drapery, *(lucida veste,)* and the first who contributed much to the progress of the art. He had imagination in the highest degree. In allusion to the ideal character and moral expression of his works, Aristotle calls him an *ethic* painter. The same critic says, in another passage, Polygnotus represented men better than they are, (or superior to nature.) Died about 426 B.C. Among his works were the "Marriage of the Daughters of Leucippus," the "Capture of Troy," and the "Visit of Ulysses to the Lower World."

See PLINY, "Natural History;" PAUSANIAS, i., ix., and x.; SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum;" SUIDAS, "Polygnotus;" OTTO JAHN, "Die Gemälde des Polygnotos in der Lesche zu Delphi," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pol-ȳ-his'tor, [*Πολυίστωρ*,] (ALEXANDER, or ALEXANDER CORNELIUS,) a Greek geographer and historian, born in Phrygia or Miletus, lived at Rome about 80 B.C. He was surnamed POLYHISTOR on account of his great learning, and is often quoted by Pliny the Elder. He wrote a description of many countries, in forty books. None of his works are extant.

Polyide. See POLYIDUS.

Pol-ȳ-hȳm'nĭ-ą or **Po-lȳm'nĭ-ą**, [from *πολύς*, "much," or "many," and *ὕμνος*, a "hymn," or "song,"] the name of the muse who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was supposed to be the inventress of harmony.

Pol-ȳ-ī'dus, [Gr. *Πολύϊδος*; Fr. POLYIDE, po'le'ėd',] a soothsayer of classic mythology, who was fabled to have restored to life Glaucus, a son of Minos. This story was a favourite subject of ancient poets and artists.

Polyidus, [*Πολύϊδος*,] an Athenian poet, musician, and painter, lived about 400 B.C. His productions (dithyrambs) were very popular.

Pol-ȳ-mes'tor or **Pol-ym-nes'tor**, a fabulous king of Thrace, was said to have been a son-in-law of Priam. He murdered POLYDORUS, which see. His story is related with much variation by different writers, some of whom say that he killed his own son by mistake instead of Polydorus.

Pol-ȳm-nes'tus [*Πολύμνηστος*] or **Pol-ȳm-nas'tus** OF COLOPHON, an epic and lyric poet, and musician, lived about 660 B.C.

Polynice. See POLYNICES.

Pol-ȳ-nī'cēs or **Pol-ȳ-nei'cēs**, [Gr. *Πολυνείκης*; Fr. POLYNICE, po'le'nèss',] a son of Œdipus, King of Thebes, and Jocasta. He made an agreement with his brother Eteocles that they should each reign one year alternately. Eteocles, having reigned the first year, refused to resign the throne. The cause of Polynices was espoused by Adrastus, King of Argos, who led the famous expedition against Thebes. Polynices and Eteocles killed each other in single combat.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus et Colonus;" EURIPIDES, "Phœnissæ."

Polyphème. See POLYPHEMUS.

Pol-ȳ-phe'mus, [Gr. *Πολύφημος*; Fr. POLYPHÈME, po'le'fąm',] a Cyclops or giant of Sicily, who was said to have one eye in his forehead, and was called a son of Neptune. Homer relates in the "Odyssey" a famous adventure of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus. (See, also, Virgil's "Æneid," book iii. 617–676.)

Pol-ȳs-pęr'chon, [Gr. *Πολυσπέρχων*,] a Macedonian general, who in 332 B.C. obtained command of a division in the phalanx of Alexander. He served in the campaign of India, and was second in command of a body of veterans which Craterus conducted home in 323 B.C. During the absence of the regent Antipater in 321, he had the chief command in Macedonia and Greece. He became regent in 319 B.C., at the death of Antipater, who designated him as his successor. A coalition was formed against him by Antigonus and Cassander, who expelled him from Macedonia in 316 B.C. In 310 he raised an army to obtain the crown for Heracles, (a son of Alexander and Barsina,) but, having been corrupted by Cassander, he procured the assassination of that youth. Died after 303 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xviii.–xx.; DROYSEN, "Geschichte der Nachfolger Alexanders."

Polystrate. See POLYSTRATUS.

Po-lȳs'trą-tus, [Gr. *Πολύστρατος*; Fr. POLYSTRATE, po'lè'stRât',] a Greek Epicurean philosopher, who succeeded Hermarchus as the head of the school. He lived probably about 250 B.C.

Po-lȳx'e-nę, [Gr. *Πολυξένη*; Fr. POLYXÈNE, po'lèk'sąn',] a daughter of Priam, King of Troy, was beloved by Achilles. According to one tradition, she was sacrificed by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

Polyxène. See POLYXENA.

Pomarancio, po-mâ-rân'cho, the surname of NICCOLÒ CIRCIGNANI, (chèR-chèn-yâ'nee,) an Italian painter, born

at Pomarancio, near Volterra. He worked in Rome, and aided Titian in the Belvedere of the Vatican. One of his latest works is dated 1591.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pomare, po-mâ'rà, (AIMATA,) Queen of Tahiti, was born about 1822. Several chiefs having in 1842 placed the island under the protection of France, she protested against the act. The French admiral Du Petit-Thouars attempted to depose her by force, but his act was disavowed by the French court. She abdicated in favour of her son, Tamatoa, in 1852.

Pomarius, po-mâ're-ŭs, the Latin name of SAMUEL BAUMGARTEN, (bŏwm'gar'tĕn,) a German Protestant minister and writer, born in 1624; died in 1683.

Pombal, de, dà pom-bâl' or pôn-bâl', (Dom SEBASTIÃO JOZÉ **de Carvalho**—dà kar-vâl'yo,) MARQUIS, Count of Oeyras, an eminent Portuguese statesman, born at Soura, near Coimbra, in 1699. He studied law at Coimbra, and was sent as envoy-extraordinary to London in 1739. He married a niece of the Austrian general Daun, who gained the favour of the Queen of Portugal. By her influence Carvalho became minister of foreign affairs in 1750. He greatly increased the prosperity of Portugal, by the promotion of education, manufactures, commerce, etc. He reduced the power of the Inquisition, and banished the Jesuits in 1759. His administrative talents appear to have been of a high order. In 1770 he received the title of Marquis de Pombal. His reforms and his severity towards some of the nobility, who were suspected of complicity in a plot against the king's life, rendered him unpopular. He was deprived of power at the death of Joseph I., in 1777. Died in 1782.

See "Life of Pombal," by J. SMITH, 1843; GUSTA, "Vita di Sebastiano Giuseppe di Carvalho," 4 vols., 1781; "Mémoires du Marquis de Pombal," 4 vols., 1784; "Administration du Marquis de Pombal," 4 vols., 1787; OPPERMANN, "Pombal und die Jesuiten," 1845; CHAMPROBERT, "Choiseul et Pombal," 1836.

Pomerancio. See RONCALLI.

Pomeranus. See BUGENHAGEN.

Pomet, po'mȧ', (PIERRE,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1658. He published a "Description of Drugs," etc., (1694,) which was then the best French work on materia medica. Died in 1699.

Pomey, po'mȧ', (FRANÇOIS ANNE,) a French Jesuit and classical teacher, born at Pernes in 1619. He published a work on mythology, "Mythological Pantheon," (1659,) and other works. Died in 1673.

Pŏm'fret, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in Bedfordshire in 1667, became rector of Malden. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Choice," which was once popular. "He pleases many," says Dr. Johnson; "and he who pleases many must have merit." Died in 1703.

Pommayrac, de, dẹh po'mȧ'răk', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French painter of miniatures, was born in Porto-Rico about 1818. He worked in Paris, and obtained a medal of the first class in 1842. Died July 10, 1880.

Pommer, pom'mẹr, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born in 1787; died in 1841.

Pommeraye, pom'rȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French monk, born at Rouen in 1617. He wrote a "History of the Archbishops of Rouen," (1667.) Died in 1687.

Pommereul, de, dẹh pom'rul', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ JEAN,) BARON, a French general and politician, born in Bretagne in 1745; died in 1823.

Pommier, po'mẹ-à', (VICTOR LOUIS AMÉDÉE,) a French poet, was born at Lyons in 1804. He obtained several prizes of the French Academy for poems on the "Discovery of Steam Power," (1828,) and other subjects. He published "Poésies," (1832,) "Océanides et Fantaisies," (1839,) and other collections. Died at Paris, April 15, 1877.

Po-mo'nạ, [Fr. POMONE, po'mon'; from *pomum*, an "apple,"] a Roman divinity supposed to preside over the fruit which grows on trees.

Pomone. See POMONA.

Pompadour, de, dẹh pôn'pȧ'door', (Madame JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON,) MARQUISE, was born in Paris in 1721. She was married in 1741 to M. d'Étioles, a publican. About 1744 her beauty and accomplishments attracted the favour of Louis XV., who gave her the title of Marquise de Pompadour in 1745. She retained a dominant influence over him until her death, in 1764. She appointed ministers and generals, received ambassadors, and maintained correspondence with foreign courts. Among her diplomatic acts was the coalition of France with Austria against Frederick the Great, in 1756.

See "History of the Marchioness de Pompadour," London, 2 vols., 1758; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires de la Cour de France pendant la Faveur de Madame de Pompadour," 1802; CAPEFIGUE, "Madame de Pompadour," 1858; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" L. DE CARNÉ, "Le Gouvernement de Madame de Pompadour," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," January 15, 1859.

Pompée, the French for POMPEY, which see.

Pompei, pom-pā'ee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian Hellenist and translator, born at Verona in 1731. He produced some successful verses, entitled "Pastoral Songs," ("Canzoni pastorali," 1766,) and several tragedies. His reputation is founded chiefly on an Italian translation of Plutarch's "Lives," (1772,) which is the best in that language, and probably equal to the best version in any language. Died at Verona in 1788.

See FONTANA, "De Vita et Scriptis Hier. Pompei," 1790; PINDEMONTE, "Elogio storico di G. Pompei," 1789; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Pompeius, (CNEIUS.) See POMPEY THE GREAT.

Pom-pe'ius, (QUINTUS,) a Roman general and orator was consul in 141 B.C. He commanded in Spain in 140, and was defeated. In 131 B.C. he was elected censor.

Pompeius, (RUFUS Q.,) a son or grandson of the preceding, was tribune of the people in 100 B.C., and prætor in 91. He became consul with L. Sulla in 88 B.C., and was a partisan of Sulla in the civil war. He was killed by his mutinous soldiers in 88 or 87 B.C.

Pompeius Festus. See FESTUS.

Pompeius Magnus. See POMPEY THE GREAT.

Pom-pe'ius Strā'bo, (CNEIUS,) an able Roman general, was the father of Pompey the triumvir. He gained several victories in the Social war, and was a partisan of the aristocracy in the civil war between Sulla and Marius. His avarice and cruelty rendered him odious. He was killed by lightning in 87 B.C.

Pompeius Trogus. See TROGUS.

Pompeo. See POMPEY.

Pom'pey, [Lat. POMPE'IUS; Fr. POMPÉE, pôn'pà'; It. POMPEO, pom-pā'o,] (CNEIUS,) the eldest son of Pompey the Great, was born about 78 B.C. His mother was Mucia. He commanded a fleet for his father in 48 B.C., and after the death of the latter sailed to Spain, where he raised an army of thirteen legions. In 45 B.C. this army encountered at Munda another, commanded by Cæsar in person, who gained a complete but not an easy victory. Pompey was overtaken in his retreat and killed.

Pompey, (Pompeius,) (SEXTUS,) a son of the triumvir, was born in 75 B.C. He waged war with some success against Cæsar in Spain after the battle of Munda. Soon after the death of Cæsar (44 B.C.) he was appointed chief admiral of the fleet by the senate; but he was proscribed as an outlaw by Antony and Octavius. He made himself master of Sicily, and, by means of his formidable fleet, obstructed the supply of corn which the Romans received by sea. The officers of Sextus gained several victories over the fleet of Octavius. In 36 B.C. Agrippa defeated Pompey, who fled to Asia and was put to death in 35 B.C. by the officers of Antony.

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Pompey the Great, [Lat. POMPE'IUS MAG'NUS, Fr. POMPÉE LE GRAND, pôn'pà' lẹh grôn,] (CNEIUS,) a famous Roman general and triumvir, was born on the 30th of September, 106 B.C., in the same year as Cicero. He fought under his father in the Social war, (89 B.C.,) and saved his father's life when Cinna attempted to assassinate him in 87 B.C. He raised, without a commission, three legions to fight for Sulla against the party of Marius in 83 B.C., and began to display his great military talents in the defeat of a hostile force under Brutus. For this success Sulla saluted him with the title of *imperator*. He gained another victory over the legates of Carbo in 82 B.C., reduced Numidia in 81, and obtained the honour of a triumph, although he was but a simple *eques*.

In 76 B.C. he obtained command of an army sent to Spain against Sertorius, who defeated Pompey in two battles, but was assassinated in the year 72, soon after

which Spain was reduced to subjection. With a high degree of popularity, Pompey returned to Italy in 71 B.C., and was elected consul (with Crassus) for the year 70, although he had not held any of the lower civil offices and was not legally eligible for other reasons. Among the important acts of his administration was the restoration of the power of the tribunes, by which he signalized his defection from the aristocratic party. He remained at Rome inactive during 69 and 68 B.C. In the next year his friends procured the passage of a law by which he was selected to conduct a war against the pirates (who infested the Mediterranean in great numbers) and was invested with irresponsible power for three years. He performed this service with complete success in less than one year, and, it is said, took 20,000 prisoners.

The next enterprise to which he was called by his own ambition and the favour of the people was the termination of the Mithridatic war, which had been protracted for years. His claims having been advocated by Cicero in a long oration, ("Pro Lege Manilia,") he superseded Lucullus in 66 B.C. He defeated Mithridates in Lesser Armenia in the same year, and after that king had escaped to the Crimea, which was difficult of access to the Roman army, Pompey turned southward, and reduced Syria to a Roman province in 64 B.C. After a siege of three months, he captured Jerusalem in 63, and entered the sanctuary of the Temple. Having received intelligence of the death of Mithridates, and having reduced Pontus and Bithynia to subjection, he returned to Italy in 62 B.C., and was received with general enthusiasm. The triumph which he obtained on this occasion was the most brilliant which the Romans had ever witnessed. Offended by the refusal of the senate to sanction his public acts in Asia, he identified himself with the popular party, and formed with Cæsar and Crassus a coalition or triumvirate, (59 B.C.) Pompey, having divorced Mucia, his third wife, married Julia, a daughter of Cæsar. He made no effort to prevent the banishment of Cicero, but he supported the bill for his restoration, in 57 B.C. His popularity was now on the decline. He had lost the confidence of the senate by his coalition with Cæsar, who was his successful rival in respect to the favour of the people. Pompey could only obtain the consulship in 55 B.C. by the aid of Cæsar, with whom he and Crassus had formed another secret treaty or bargain.

Anticipating the open hostility of Cæsar to his ambitious projects, Pompey renewed his connection with the aristocracy, who accepted him as their leader in 51 B.C. About the end of the next year the friends of Pompey obtained a decree of the senate that Cæsar should disband his army. In defiance of this decree, Cæsar marched to Rome with a force which Pompey was unable to resist. His self-confidence was such that he had neglected to levy troops, and he was compelled to retreat to Epirus, where he collected an army. (See CÆSAR.) Urged on by the civilians and nobles of his camp, against his own judgment he offered battle to Cæsar in the plain of Pharsalia in August, 48 B.C. and was completely defeated. He escaped by sea, with his wife Cornelia, and sought refuge in Egypt, but was murdered in the act of landing, by order of Theodotus and Achillas, the chief ministers, in September, 48 B.C. His moral character is represented as better than that of the majority of Roman generals in his time. He was deficient in political abilities, and was guided by no fixed principles as a statesman.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pompey;" G. LONG, "The Decline of the Roman Republic;" DION CASSIUS, "History;" CICERO, "Oratio pro Lege Manilia;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" J. UPMARCK, "Dissertatio de Pompejo Magno," 1709; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pompignan, de, dẹh pôN'pẽn'yôN', (JEAN GEORGES LE FRANC,) a French prelate, born at Montauban in 1715. He became Archbishop of Vienne in 1774, and a member of the States-General in 1789. He was the head of that party of the clergy which united with the Tiers-État. Died in 1790.

Pompignan, de, (JEAN JACQUES LE FRANC,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born at Montauban in 1709, was a brother of the preceding. He produced in 1734 a successful tragedy of "Dido," ("Didon,") and in 1740 a poem entitled "Voyage de Languedoc et de Provence." His "Sacred Poems" ("Poésies sacrées sur divers Sujets," 1751) were admired. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1759, and pronounced a discourse against the skeptical philosophers which provoked the satire of Voltaire. He wrote various other poems, among which is a beautiful "Ode on the Death of J. B. Rousseau." Died in 1784.

See BERTRAND BARÈRE, "Éloge de Le Franc de Pompignan," 1785; GABET, "Notice de Le Franc de Pompignan," prefixed to his Select Works, 2 vols., 1822; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE "Cours de Littérature;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pomponace. See POMPONAZZI.

Pomponatius. See POMPONAZZI.

Pomponazzi, pom-po-nät'see, [Lat. POMPONA'TIUS; Fr. POMPONACE, pôN'po'nâss',] (PIETRO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Mantua in 1462. He taught the philosophy of Aristotle at Padua, Ferrara, and Bologna. In his treatise "On the Immortality of the Soul" (1516) he gave offence by affirming that Aristotle did not teach that doctrine. Among his works is a "Treatise on Fate, Free Will," etc., (1567.) Died about 1524.

Pompone. See POMPONNE.

Pomponio Leto. See POMPONIUS LÆTUS.

Pom-po'nĭ-us, (SEXTUS,) a Roman jurist, who is supposed to have lived in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. Many extracts from his works are found in the Digest.

Pomponius Atticus. See ATTICUS.

Pom-po'nĭ-us Læ'tus, (lee'tus,) [It. POMPONIO LETO, pom-po'ne-o lā'to,] (JULIUS,) an Italian antiquary and scholar, born in Upper Calabria in 1425, was sometimes called PIETRO DI CALABRIA. He succeeded Professor Lorenzo Valla at Rome in 1457, and founded there an academy for the cultivation of Roman antiquities and classic learning, which was suppressed by Paul II. in 1468. He and other members of this academy were persecuted by Paul II. on a charge of treason and heresy. Pope Sixtus IV. permitted him to resume his chair in the Roman College in 1471. He wrote a "Compendium of Roman History from the Death of Gordian to Justinus III.," (1498,) and other works. Died in 1497.

See M. A. SABELLICUS, "Vita Pomponii Læti," 1510; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Pomponius Mela. See MELA.

Pomponne, de, dẹh pôN'pon', (SIMON ARNAULD,) MARQUIS, a French minister of state, born in 1618, was a son of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly. He became minister-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1671, and was removed in 1679. He was recalled at the death of Louvois, in 1691. He left a high reputation for probity and for skill in diplomacy. Died in 1699.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Pona, po'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Verona in 1594. He gained distinction as a writer of numerous works, among which were some romances, dramas, scientific treatises, etc. He received the title of historiographer from the emperor Ferdinand III. Died after 1652.

Ponce, pôNss, (NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1746. He wrote notices of several artists for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1831.

Ponce, pôn'thâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Benedictine monk, born at Valladolid about 1525. He is the reputed inventor of the art of teaching the dumb to converse. According to Ambrosio Morales, he was very successful, and trained his pupils to speak *viva voce*. No account of his method is extant. Died in 1584.

Ponce de Leon, pôn'thâ dà là-ôn', [sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as pônss de le'on,] (JUAN,) a Spanish discoverer of Florida, was born in Leon. He accompanied Columbus in his second voyage, (1493,) and served in Hispaniola under Ovando. In 1508 he commanded an expedition to Porto Rico, which he conquered. Having heard an Indian tradition of a fountain of rejuvenescence in one of the Bahama isles, he searched for that fountain in 1512 without success, but he discovered Florida the same year. He was mortally wounded in a fight with some natives of Florida in 1521, and died in Cuba.

See HERRERA, "Novus Orbis;" OVIEDO, "Historia general."

Ponce de Leon, (Luis,) a Spanish lyric poet, born at Granada in 1528. He became professor of theology at Salamanca about 1562. He translated Virgil's "Eclogues," two books of the "Georgics," and many odes of Horace. He wrote odes remarkable for beauty of style and elevation of thought, which are highly praised by Mr. Ticknor. He is called by a critic in the "Edinburgh Review" "the greatest of the Spanish poets of this age, and perhaps one of the noblest lyric poets that ever existed." Died in 1591.

See Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lyric Poetry of Spain," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Ponce de Leon, (Rodrigo,) Marquis de Cadiz, a famous Spanish general, born in 1443. He served in many campaigns against the Moors, surprised the fortress of Alhama in 1482, and took a prominent part in the conquest of Granada, which was effected in 1492. Died in 1492.

Ponce Pilate. See Pilate.

Poncelet, pôNss'lȧ', (François Frédéric,) a French jurist, born at Mouzay (Meuse) in 1790. He published several works on Roman law. Died in Paris in 1843.

Poncelet, (Jean Victor,) an eminent French geometer and engineer, born at Metz in 1788. He served in the army in Russia, (1812.) He became a member of the Institute, and, about 1834, professor of mechanics at the Faculty of Sciences, Paris. In 1848 he obtained the rank of general of engineers, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. Among his works are "Traité des Propriétés projectives des Figures," (1820,) and a "Course of Mechanics applied to Machines," (1826.) He rendered great service to the industrial arts by his improvements in hydraulics and practical mechanics. Died at Paris, December 27, 1867.

Poncelet, (Polycarpe,) a French rural economist, born at Verdun, lived in the second half of the eighteenth century. He wrote a "Natural History of Wheat," (1779,) and other works.

Poncelin, pôNss'lăN', (Jean Charles,) a French editor and compiler, born in Poitou in 1746; died in 1828.

Poncet de la Grave, pôN'sȧ' dẹh lă grȧv, (Guillaume,) a French writer, born at Carcassonne in 1725, wrote a "History of the Royal Navy," (2 vols., 1780,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Poncher, pôN'shȧ', (Étienne,) a French prelate, born at Tours in 1446. He became Bishop of Paris in 1503, and keeper of the seals of France in 1512. He was employed as a diplomatist by Francis I. Died in 1524.

Ponchielli, pôn-kė-ĕl'lee, (Amilcare,) an Italian musical composer, born near Cremona, September 1, 1834. Among his numerous operas the most popular were "I promessi Sposi," (first produced in 1856, but entirely rewritten in 1872,) "Gioconda," (1876,) and "Il Figliuol prodigo," (1880.) Died January 19, 1886.

Ponchino, pon-kee'no, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian painter, sometimes called Bozzatto or Bazzacco, was born at Castel-Franco about 1500. He was a pupil of Titian. Died in 1570.

Ponçol, de, dẹh pôN'sol', (Henri Simon Joseph Ansquer,) a French writer, born at Kemper in 1730; died in 1783.

Poncy, pôN'se', (Louis Charles,) a French poet, born at Toulon in 1821. He worked at the trade of stone-mason, and published "Les Marines," (1842.)

Pond, (Enoch,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, in 1791. In 1828 he edited the "Spirit of the Pilgrims," a religious journal, in which he engaged in a controversy with the Unitarians. He became in 1856 president and professor of ecclesiastical history, etc. at Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine. He published a "Memoir of Count Zinzendorf," (1839,) "Memoir of John Wickliffe," (1841,) "The Morning of the Reformation," (1842,) "Plato, his Life, Works, Opinions, and Influence," (1846,) and numerous other works. Died January 21, 1882.

Pond, (John,) an English astronomer, born in London about 1767, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. After he left college he passed several years at Westbury, near Bristol, where he made observations. He was the first astronomer who depended on masses of observations for the determination of all fundamental data. He succeeded Maskelyne as astronomer-royal in 1811, and directed his attention chiefly to a determination of the places of fixed stars. In 1833 he completed a standard catalogue of 1113 fixed stars. He has a high reputation as an observer. Died in 1836.

Pongerville, de, dẹh pôN'zhĕR'vèl', (Jean Baptiste Aimé Sanson,) a French poet, born at Abbeville in 1792. He produced in 1823 an excellent translation of Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" into verse, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1830. Among his other publications are prose versions of Lucretius, (1829,) Milton's "Paradise Lost," (1838,) and Virgil's "Æneid," (1846,) which are commended. Died in 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poniatowski, po-ne-ȧ-tov'skee, (Joseph Antony,) Prince, an able Polish general, born at Warsaw in 1762, was a nephew of Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland. His father, Andreas, was a general in the Austrian service. He commanded the Polish army in the war against Russia in 1792, and served under Kosciusko in 1794. In 1806 he raised an army of Poles to fight for Napoleon, who had persuaded him that he intended to restore the independence of Poland. He and his army of Poles fought against the Russians in 1807, and opposed the Austrians with success in 1809. He commanded a corps of the grand army which invaded Russia in 1812, and rendered important services in that campaign. In October, 1813, he became a marshal of France. He was wounded at Leipsic, and, in the retreat from that battle, was drowned in the Elster, (1813.)

See Boguslawski, "Biographie de Poniatowski," 1831; L. Chodzko, "La Pologne illustrée;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poniatowski, (Joseph Michael Xavier Francis John,) Prince of Monte Rotondo, a musical composer, born in Rome, of Polish parentage, February 20, 1816. He was a nephew of Prince Joseph Antony Poniatowski. He produced a number of operas, among which are "Giovanni da Procida," (1838,) "Ruy Blas," (1842,) "Pierre de Médicis," (1860,) "L'Aventurier," (1865,) etc. Died July 3, 1873.

Poniatowski, (Stanislas,) Count, a celebrated Polish statesman, born in 1677. He espoused the cause of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Stanislas Leszczynski, against Augustus II. of Poland, and accompanied Charles in his Russian campaign. After the defeat at Poltava he was sent on a mission to Constantinople, where he promoted the interests of the Swedish king by inducing the Sultan to make war upon Russia. He was subsequently appointed to several high offices by Augustus III. of Poland. Died in 1762.

See Voltaire, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Poniatowski, (Stanislas Augustus.) See Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland.

Poninski, po-nĕn'skee, (A. L.,) a Polish poet, born in the seventeenth century. He wrote Latin poems, "Opera Heroica," (1739.) Died in 1742.

Ponroy, pôN'rwȧ', (Pierre Gabriel Arthur,) a French *littérateur*, born at Issoudun in 1816. He produced several poems, dramas, etc. Died March 13, 1876.

Pons, pôN, (André,) Comte de Rio, a French historical writer, born at Cette in 1772. He was prefect of Lyons in 1815. Among his works is a "History of the Residence of Napoleon at Elba." Died in 1853.

Pons, (Jean Louis,) a French astronomer, born at Peyres (Hautes-Alpes) in 1761. He became director of the Observatory of Marseilles, where (according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale") he discovered twenty-three comets. In 1825 he was appointed director of an observatory at Florence. Died in 1831.

Pons, de, dẹh pôN, (Jean François,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Marly-le-Roi in 1683; died in 1732.

Pons de Verdun, pôN dẹh vĕr'dŭN', (Robert,) a French revolutionist, born at Verdun in 1749, acquired some distinction as a poet. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1844.

Ponsard, pôn'sȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic poet, born at Vienne (Isère) in 1814. He produced a successful tragedy of "Lucrèce," (1843,) and another called "Charlotte Corday," (1850,) which is admired. Among his most popular works is a comedy of "Honour and Money," ("L'Honneur et l'Argent," 1853,) which opened to him the French Academy. Died in 1867.

Ponsludon, de, deh pôn'lü'dôn', (JOSEPH ANTOINE HÉDOUIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1739; died in 1817.

Pon'son-bȳ, (Sir FREDERICK CAVENDISH,) an English officer, born in 1783, was a brother of the Earl of Besborough. He distinguished himself in Spain, and led a regiment of dragoons at Waterloo, where he was wounded. Died in 1837.

Ponsonby, (GEORGE,) a lawyer, born in Ireland in 1755. He became leader of the opposition in the Irish House of Commons, and in 1806 was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland. About 1807 he entered the British House of Commons, in which he was the leader of the Whig party. Died in 1817.

Ponsonby, (JOHN,) BARON, a diplomatist, born in 1770. He entered the British House of Lords in 1806, and acted with the Whig party. He performed diplomatic missions to Brazil, Belgium, and Naples between 1828 and 1832, and negotiated a treaty of commerce with Turkey about 1838. He was minister at Vienna from 1846 to 1851. Died in 1855.

Ponsonby, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British general, born in 1782, was a younger brother of the preceding. He was aide-de-camp of Wellington, and commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo, where he was killed in 1815.

Ponson du Terrail, de, deh pôn'sôn' dü tȧ'rȧl', (PIERRE ALEXIS,) VISCOUNT, a French novelist, born at Montmaur, July 8, 1829. He produced sensational and very popular stories in immense numbers, besides dramas, etc. Died at Bordeaux, January 30, 1871.

Pontano, pon-tȧ'no, [Lat. PONTA'NUS,] (GIOVANNI GIOVIANO,) an eminent Italian author and statesman, born at Cereto, in Umbria, in 1426. He became secretary of Ferdinand I. of Naples about 1458, and prime minister about 1487. He had the reputation of an able negotiator, and an elegant writer in prose and verse. His "History of the War between Ferdinand I. and the Duke of Anjou" (1519) is called a master-piece. He wrote, in Latin, moral essays, elegies, odes, and other poems, among which is "Urania," an astronomical poem. Died in Naples in 1503. "A far superior name," says Hallam, "is that of Pontanus, to whom, if we attend to some critics, we must award the palm above all the Latin poets of the fifteenth century." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See ROBERTO DA SARNO, "Vita J. J. Pontani," 1761; F. COLANGELO, "Vita di G. G. Pontano," 1820; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pontanus. See DUPONT, PONTE, and PONTANO.

Pontanus, pon-tȧ'nus, (JAKOB,) a Jesuit and philologist, born in Bohemia in 1542. He published "Progymnasmata Latinitatis," (4 vols., 1588,) "Poetic Institutes," ("Institutiones Poeticæ," 1594,) and other works. Died in 1626.

Pontanus, pon-tȧ'nŭs, (JOHAN ISAAC,) a Danish philologist and historian, born at Elsinore about 1570, became professor of physics and mathematics at Harderwyk in 1604. He wrote a "History of Denmark," (in Latin, 1631,) and several criticisms on the classics. Died in 1639.

See "Vita Pontani," anonymous, 1640; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pontas, pôn'tȧ', (JEAN,) a French casuist, born in the diocese of Avranches in 1638. His principal work is a "Dictionary of Cases of Conscience," (3 vols., 1715,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1728.

Pontault, de. See BEAULIEU, DE, (SÉBASTIEN.)

Pontchartrain, de, deh pôn'shȧr'trȧn', (LOUIS PHÉLYPEAUX,) COMTE, a French minister of state, born in 1643. He was appointed controller-general of the finances about 1690, and chancellor of France in 1699. His talents and virtues are eulogized by Saint-Simon, who says "he performed more than he promised." He was grandfather of the prime minister Maurepas. Died in 1727.

Pontchartrain, de, (PAUL PHÉLYPEAUX,) SEIGNEUR, born at Blois, France, in 1569, was grandfather of the preceding. He became secretary of state in 1610, and wrote memoirs of events from 1610 to 1620, (1720.) Died in 1621.

Pont de Veyle, de, deh pôn deh vȧl, (ANTOINE DE **Ferriol**—fêr're'ol',) COMTE, a French dramatist, born in 1697, was a brother of the Count of Argental. He wrote three successful comedies, one of which is called "The Somnambulist," ("La Somnambule," 1739.) He was a member of the literary council of Voltaire. Died in 1774.

Ponte, da. See BASSANO, (FRANCESCO and JACOPO.)

Ponte, da, dȧ pon'tȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian architect, born in Venice in 1512. He built the famous bridge of the Rialto across the Grand Canal, the church of Santa Croce, and other fine edifices in Venice. Died in 1597.

Ponte, da, [Lat. PON'TICO VIRU'NIO,] (LODOVICO,) an Italian scholar, born at Belluno in 1467. He wrote a "Secret History of Italy," and other works. Died in 1520.

Ponte, da, (LORENZO.) See DA PONTE.

Ponte, de, dȧ pon'tȧ, (LUIS,) a Spanish religious writer, born at Valladolid in 1554. He wrote several popular works, among which is "Meditations on the Mysteries of the Faith," (1605.) Died in 1624.

Ponte, de, deh pôNt, [Lat. PONTA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a Flemish philologist, born at Bruges about 1480, was blind from infancy. He published several works. Died after 1529.

Pontécoulant, de, deh pôn'tȧ'koo'lôn', (GUSTAVE **Doulcet**—dool'sȧ',) COMTE, a French astronomer, born about 1795. He served as an officer in the army, from which he retired about 1830. He published "Analytic Theory of the System of the World," (4 vols., 1829–46,) and other works on astronomy, etc. Died in 1874.

Pontécoulant, de, (LOUIS GUSTAVE **Doulcet,**) COMTE, a French Girondist, born at Caen in 1766, was the father of the preceding. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, was proscribed and outlawed in 1793, became a member of the senate in 1805, and a liberal member of the Chamber of Peers in 1819. He left "Mémoires," which were published in 1862. Died in 1853.

Pontedera, pon-tȧ-dā'rȧ, (GIULIO,) an Italian botanist, born at Vicenza in 1688. He became in 1719 director of the botanic garden and professor of botany at Padua. He published a "Compendium of Botanical Plates," ("Compendium Tabularum botanicarum," 1718,) and "Anthology, or, On the Nature of the Flower," ("Anthologia, sive De Floris Natura," 1720.) The genus Pontederia was named in his honour by Linnæus. Died in 1757.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" GENNARI, "Lettera intorno la Vita del fù G. Pontedera," 1758.

Pon'tĭ-ac, a North American Indian chief, of the Ottawa tribe, born about 1712, was an ally of the French. In 1762 he formed a coalition of many western tribes, which, at his instigation, attacked various English garrisons and frontier settlements. He besieged Detroit without success in 1763. He was killed in Illinois in 1769.

See PARKMAN, "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," 1851.

Pontianus, pon-she-ā'nus, [Fr. PONTIEN, pôn'se'ȧn',] became Bishop of Rome in 230 A.D. He was banished by Maximin in 235, and died in exile soon after that date.

Pontico Virunio. See PONTE, DA, (LODOVICO.)

Pontien. See PONTIANUS.

Pontier, pôn'te-ȧ', (PIERRE,) an able French surgeon, born at Aix (Provence) in 1711; died at Aix in 1789. His son, PIERRE HENRI, was a chemist, and wrote several scientific treatises. Died at Aix in 1826.

Pontin, de, deh pon-teen', (MAGNUS MARTIN,) a Swedish physician, born at Askeryd in 1781. He became first physician to the king in 1825. He published several works in prose and verse. Died in 1858.

Pontis, de, deh pôn'tess', (LOUIS,) a French gentleman, born in Provence in 1583, was an officer in the army. He left interesting Memoirs, (2 vols., 1676,) often reprinted. Died in Paris in 1670.

Pontius, pon'she-us, a deacon of the church of Carthage, lived about 250 A.D. He was the author of a "Life of Cyprian."

Pontius, pon'te-us, or **Du Pont**, (dü pôn,) (PAUL,) an eminent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596 or 1603, was a pupil of Vosterman. He engraved many works after Rubens, among which is the "Massacre of the Innocents," and many portraits after Van Dyck. These prints are greatly admired.

Pontius de la Fuente, pon'te-oos' dà là fwĕn'tà, [Lat. PON'TIUS FON'TIUS,] (CONSTANTINE,) a Spanish Protestant, who wrote in defence of the reformed doctrines, and was sentenced to death, but died in prison (before the sentence was executed) in 1559.

Pontius Pilate. See PILATE.

Pontmartin, de, dẹh pôn'măR'tăn', (ARMAND AUGUSTIN JOSEPH MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Avignon in 1811. He published several novels, and "Causeries littéraires," (1854.)

Pontoppidan, pon-top'pe-dân, (ERIC,) a Danish poet and prelate, born in Funen about 1620. He wrote many Latin poems, among which are "Aucupium Selandiæ," (1636,) "Sacred Pastorals," ("Bucolica Sacra," 1643,) and "Florilegium Cimbricum," (1646.) He became Bishop of Drontheim in 1673. Died in 1678.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Pontoppidan, (ERIK,) THE YOUNGER, a celebrated Danish prelate, historian, and antiquary, born at Aarhuus, in Jutland, in 1698. He was successively appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1738, Bishop of Bergen in 1748, and chancellor of the University at Copenhagen. Among his principal works are his "Annals of the Danish Church," "Theatre of Denmark, Ancient and Modern," (1730,) "Achievements of the Danes out of Denmark," (1740,) and a "Description of Copenhagen," (all in Latin,) also a treatise on the natural history of Norway, and a "Danish Atlas," ("Danske Atlas," in 7 vols.,) in the Danish language. Died in 1764.

See "Dänische Bibliothek," vol. vi., (autobiography;) "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., (1826;) "Monthly Review" for July, 1755: KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Pontormo, da, dà pon-toR'mo, (JACOPO CARUCCI or CARRUCCI,) an eminent Florentine painter, born at Pontormo about 1498, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci and Andrea del Sarto. He imitated Michael Angelo. He had three manners, the last of which was an imitation of that of Albert Dürer. Among his works are a "Descent from the Cross," a "Holy Family," and "The Deluge," a fresco at Florence. Died in 1558.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Pontoux, de, dẹh pôn'too', (CLAUDE,) a French poet, born at Châlons-sur-Saône about 1530; died in 1579.

Ponz, pônth, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, distinguished as a writer on the fine arts, was born in Valencia in 1725. He passed about ten years at Rome (1751–60) in the study of art and antiquities. Having returned to Madrid, he was commissioned by Charles III. to paint portraits of Spanish authors for the Escurial. He published a valuable work entitled "Viage de España," (18 vols., 1771–94,) which treats of Spanish works of art, topography, etc. Died in 1792.

See MADOZ, "Diccionario geografico."

Ponzio, pon'ze-o, a Tuscan sculptor, called by the French MAÎTRE PONCE, worked in France from 1530 to 1571.

Ponzio, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian architect, born about 1575. He designed the Capella Borghese at Rome, and the Palazzo Sciara on the Corso. He was employed by Pope Paul V. to continue the works of the Quirinal, in which he constructed the double staircase. Died about 1620.

Poogatchef, Pougatchef, Pugatschew, or **Pugatschev**, poo-gà-chĕf', (YEMELIAN,) a Cossack rebel and impostor, born in 1726. Having been told that he resembled Peter III., he undertook to pass himself off for that Czar, and incited the Cossacks to revolt in 1773. He raised a large army, took several towns, gained some victories, and massacred thousands of people. He was taken prisoner and executed in 1775.

See POOSHKIN, "History of the Rebellion of Poogatchef," 1835.

Poole, pool, (ELIZABETH,) an English concert- and opera-singer, born in London in 1820. She retired from the stage in 1870.

Poole, (JOHN,) an English dramatist and author, born about 1786. Among his numerous farces and plays are "Hamlet Travestie," (1810,) "Who is Who?" (1815,) "Paul Pry," (1825,) "Patrician and Parvenu," (1835,) etc. He also wrote a "Comic Sketch-Book," (1835,) "Oddities of London Life," (1838,) "Little Peddlington and the Peddlingtonians," (1839,) "Phineas Quiddy," (a novel, 1842,) "Christmas Festivities," (1845,) and other works. Died near London, February 5, 1872.

Poole, pool, [Lat. PO'LUS,] (MATTHEW,) a learned English nonconformist divine, born at York about 1624. He was rector of the church of Saint Michael-le-Querne, London, from which he was ejected in 1662. His principal work is "Synopsis Criticorum Bibliicorum," (5 vols., 1669–76,) in which he designed to present a synopsis or abridgment of the writings and labours of former biblical critics of all ages and countries. It is esteemed a valuable work. He also left "Annotations on the Holy Bible," (2 vols., 1685.) He died at Amsterdam in 1679.

See A. WOOD, "Fasti Oxoniensis;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Poole, (PAUL FALCONER,) an English historical painter, born at Bristol in 1810. He is accounted one of the most original and successful English artists of the present time. Among his works are "The Beleaguered Moors," (1844,) "The Suppression of Sion Monastery," (1846,) "Job receiving Tidings of his Losses," (1850,) and "The Goths in Italy," (1852.) He received in 1847 a prize of three hundred pounds for his picture of "King Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1861. Died in 1879.

Poole, van, văn pōl, (JURIAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666; died in 1745. His wife, RACHEL, born in 1664, was an excellent painter of flowers, fruits, etc. She was a daughter of Ruysch the anatomist. Died in 1750.

Poor, (DANIEL,) an American missionary, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1789, spent many years in Hindostan and Ceylon, where he established schools. Died in 1855.

Poore, (BENJAMIN PERLEY,) an American journalist, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 2, 1820, became a printer, and was connected with various journals, either as proprietor or editor, but especially as foreign and Washington correspondent. He was for a time major of volunteers in the war of 1861–65, and for many years was clerk of printing records in Washington. Among his works are "Materials for American History in the French Archives," (1848,) "The Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe," (1848,) "Early Life of Napoleon," (1851,) "Federal and State Charters," (2 vols., 1877,) "Life of General Burnside," (1882,) and several novels. He edited the annual Abridgment of the United States Public Documents for many years, and prepared and published an annual "Congressional Directory," (1864 *et seq.*) Died May 29, 1887.

Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin, or **Pouschkin**, poosh'kin or poosh'kĕn, (ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born at Saint Petersburg in 1799. Having published several poems of a too liberal tendency, he was banished to Odessa, where he held an office under the governor-general, Count Vorontsof. During his presence in Southern Russia he studied the Spanish and Italian languages, and the works of Byron, upon whose model he may be said to have formed himself. His first considerable poem, entitled "Ruslan and Liudmila," (1821,) was very well received; it was followed by the "Prisoner of the Caucasus," ("Plennik Kavkaskoi," 1822,) "The Fountain of Bakhtchisarai," (1824,) which brought him three thousand rubles, "Eugene Onegin," a metrical romance, the "Gypsies," ("Tsigani,") and the narrative poem of "Poltava." After the accession of Nicholas, Pooshkin was recalled to Moscow and appointed historiographer.

His only historical production is an account of Poogatchef's rebellion. Besides the above, he published "Boris Godoonof," a dramatic poem, esteemed one of his master-pieces, and a "History of the Iron Mask." He was mortally wounded in a duel in 1837. A critic in "Blackwood's Magazine" calls him "one of that small but illustrious band whose writings have become part of the very household language of their native land, and whose expressions may be said, like those of Shakspeare, of Molière, and of Cervantes, to have become the natural forms embodying the ideas which they have expressed, and, in expressing, consecrated. In a word, Pooshkin is undeniably and essentially the great national poet of Russia."

See GALATHOF, "Chrestomathie Russe:" PRINCE E. METCHERSKI, "Les Poëtes Russes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Sketch of Pushkin's Life and Works," by T. B. SHAW, 1845; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June and July, 1845.

Poost or **Post**, pōst, (FRANS,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1615. He passed some years in Brazil, the scenery of which he painted. Died in 1680.

Poot, pōt, (HUBERT,) an eminent Dutch poet, born near Delft in 1689, was a cultivator of the soil. He published a volume of poems in 1716. He excelled in Anacreontic poetry. Died in 1733.

See PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Pōpe, (ALEXANDER,) a popular English poet and critic, born in London on the 22d of May, 1688, was a son of a linen-draper. His parents were Roman Catholics. In consequence of his sickly constitution and deformed person, he was unfitted for active life. During his childhood he resolved to be a poet. His precocity was remarkable. He says himself that he began to write verses farther back than he could well remember. At the age of eight he read with interest Ogilby's translation of Homer. He wrote his "Pastorals" at the age of sixteen; but they were not published until 1709. Among his early productions are the "Essay on Criticism," (1710,) which was praised by Addison, and "The Rape of the Lock," (1711,) a mock-heroic poem, which was much admired. His "Messiah," an exquisite poem in imitation of Virgil's fourth eclogue, appeared in Addison's "Spectator" in 1712. In 1713 he issued proposals for a subscription to a translation of Homer's "Iliad," which was completed in 1718–20 and obtained a great popularity. It is, however, far from being a faithful translation. "It is a fine poem," says Bentley, "but not Homer." About 1715 he became estranged from Addison, whom he accused of conspiring with Tickell, who had produced (in part) a rival translation of the "Iliad." Pope revenged himself by writing the keen, not to say malicious, satire on "Atticus." "He was," says Macaulay, "a great master of invective and sarcasm. He could dissect a character in terse and sonorous couplets brilliant with antithesis." ("Essay on the Life and Writings of Addison.") His talent for satire is conspicuous in the "Dunciad," (1728,) a poetical work of much critical merit. He published in 1733 his "Essay on Man," a philosophic poem, which has enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, and which Bulwer pronounces "unequalled in didactic solemnity and splendour since Lucretius set to music the false creed of Epicurus." With the aid of Broome and Fenton, he translated the "Odyssey," (1725.) He also produced admirable "Imitations of Horace." He wrote, in prose, a number of essays and letters, the style of which is considered excellent. "Pope's epistolary excellence," says Dr. Johnson, "had an open field: he had no English rival, living or dead." In the latter part of his life he lived at Twickenham, where he had purchased a house. He favoured the Tory party and the Roman Catholic Church. Among his intimate friends were Swift, Atterbury, and Lord Bolingbroke. Died in May, 1744. He possessed little originality or creative imagination; but he had a vivid sense of the beautiful, and an exquisite taste. He owed much of his popularity to the easy harmony of his verse, the keenness of his satire, and the brilliancy of his antithesis.

"The Essay on Man," says Dr. Johnson, "affords an egregious instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. Never was penury of knowledge and vulgarity of sentiment so happily disguised. The reader feels his mind full, though he learns nothing, and, when he meets it in its new array, no longer knows the talk of his mother and his nurse." The same critic pronounces the "Rape of the Lock" "the most airy, ingenious, and delightful of his compositions, and the most exquisite example of ludicrous poetry. . . . He was sometimes wanton in his attacks, and before Chandos, Lady Wortley, and Hill, was mean in his retreat. His malignity to Philips, whom he had first made ridiculous and then hated for being angry, continued too long." He was extremely addicted to artifice and insidious designs. It has been said that "he hardly drank tea without a stratagem." An edition of his works, with a commentary, was published by Warburton, (9 vols., 1751–60.)

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets:" a "Memoir of Pope," by BOWLES, 1807; a "Memoir" prefixed to W. ROSCOE's edition of Pope's Works, 1824; R. CARUTHERS, "Life of Alexander Pope," 1857; "Life of Pope," by OWEN RUFFHEAD, 1767; WILLIAM AYRE, "Memoirs of the Life of A. Pope," 2 vols., 1745; JOSEPH WARTON, "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," 2 vols., 1756–82; M. MENDELSSOHN, "Pope ein Metaphysiker," 1757; LORD BYRON, "Letter to Murray on Bowles's Strictures," 1821; THACKERAY, "The English Humourists;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Pope," (by DE QUINCEY,) also "Biographical Essays," by the same; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Works and Character of Pope," in the "Quarterly Review" for October, 1825; "Pope and his Contemporaries," in the "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1847; SPENCE, "Anecdotes, Observations," etc., 1820.

Pōpe, (JOHN,) an American general, born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in March, 1823. He graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and commanded an expedition sent to survey the route of the Pacific Railroad in 1854–59. He obtained the rank of captain in 1856, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1861. He captured New Madrid in March, and Island No. 10 in April, 1862, with several thousand prisoners. In June, 1862, he was appointed commander of the Army of Virginia, composed of three corps. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army in July, 1862. His army was defeated by Stonewall Jackson at Manassas, or Bull Run, on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862. He retreated to Washington, and resigned the command about September 3, after which he was employed against the Indians in Minnesota. He commanded in the third military district, comprising Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, from March or April to December, 1867.

Pope, (Sir THOMAS,) an English politician, born at Dedington about 1506, was a patron of learning. He held several offices in the reign of Henry VIII., and had the care or custody of the princess Elizabeth in the reign of Mary. He founded Trinity College, Oxford. Died in 1559.

See WARTON, "Life of Sir Thomas Pope."

Pope, (WALTER,) an English physician, born in Northamptonshire about 1630. He was professor of astronomy at Oxford from 1660 to 1687, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "The Old Man's Wish," a poem, (1693,) a "Life of Seth Ward," (1697,) and other works. Died in 1714.

Popelinière, de la, dẹh lȧ pop'le'ne-air', (LANCELOT **Voisin**—vwȧ'zȧn',) SIEUR, a French historian, born in Poitou about 1540. He was an officer in the Huguenot army, and wrote a "History of the Civil War which began in 1562," (1571,) a work of some merit. Died in 1608.

Popham, pop'ạm, (Sir HOME RIGGS,) a British naval officer, born in 1762. He commanded the naval forces employed in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres in 1806. He became a rear-admiral in 1814. Died in 1820.

Popham, (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in Somersetshire in 1531, became chief justice of the king's bench about 1592. He had a high reputation as a lawyer. Died in 1607.

Popma, pop'mȧ, (AUSONIUS,) a Dutch philologist and jurist, born in Friesland in 1563. He published a good work on Latin synonyms, ("De Differentiis Verborum," 1635,) and other works. Died in 1613.

Poppæ'a (pop-pee'ạ) **Sa-bī'na**, a Roman empress, the wife of Nero, was more remarkable for beauty than modesty. Died in 65 A.D.

Poppe, von, fon pop'pẹh, (JOHANN HEINRICH MORITZ,) a German scientific writer, born at Göttingen in 1776. He published numerous works, among which are a "Technological Lexicon," (5 vols., 1816–20,) and "Neueste Handwerks- und Fabrikschule," (9 vols., 1827–36.) Died in 1852.

Poppi, Il. See MORANDINI.

Pöppig or **Poeppig**, pöp'pig, (EDUARD,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1797. He visited the West Indies and North and South America, where he made valuable zoological and botanical collections. He published in 1835 his "Travels in Chili, Peru, and on the Amazon." In 1845 he became professor of zoology at Leipsic. Died in December, 1868. Pöppig and Endlicher published a work on the plants of Chili and Peru, "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," etc., (3 vols., 1835–45.)

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1836.

Poppo, pop'po, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born in Lower Lusatia in 1794, published editions of Thucydides and other classics, and several critical works. Died November 6, 1866.

Poquelin. See MOLIÈRE.

Porbus, por'bus, (FRANS,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1540. He painted portraits, history, and genre with success. Died about 1582.

His father, PETER, born at Gouda about 1510, was a painter of history and portraits. Died in 1584.

Porbus, (FRANS,) THE YOUNGER, a skilful painter of portraits and history, a son of Frans, noticed above, was born at Antwerp in 1570. He worked mostly in Paris. "His picture of the Last Supper," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is one of the finest productions of the Flemish school." Died in Paris in 1622.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur la Vie des Peintres."

Porcacchi, por-kâk'kee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Tuscany about 1530. Among his works are "The Most Famous Islands of the World," (1572,) and "Ancient Funerals of Divers Nations," (1574.) Died at Venice in 1585.

Porcellio, por-chel'le-o, (PIETRO,) an Italian poet and historian, was secretary of Alfonso, King of Naples, in 1452.

Porchat, por'shȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss writer and translator, born near Geneva in 1800. He wrote "The Mission of Joan of Arc," a drama, in verse, (1844,) and translated the complete works of Goethe into French. Died March 2, 1864.

Porcher, por'shā', (FRANCIS PEYRE,) M.D., an American physician, born in Saint John's Berkeley, South Carolina, December 14, 1825, of a family of Huguenot descent, graduated with honours at the South Carolina College in 1845, and in 1847 took the degree of M.D. at the medical college at Charleston. He studied also in France and Italy, and served in the Confederate hospitals, 1861–65. His principal work is the interesting "Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests," (1863.) He also wrote "Medical Botany of South Carolina," (1849,) "Illustrations of Disease," (1860,) "Clinical Investigations," (1861,) etc.

Porcheron, porsh'rŏn', (Dom PLACIDE,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Châteauroux in 1652. He edited a few old works. Died in 1694.

Porcia or **Portia**, pōr'she-a, [Fr. PORCIE, por'se',] a Roman matron, eminent for her magnanimity, prudence, and fortitude, was the daughter of Cato, and the wife of Marcus Brutus. Plutarch relates that she inflicted a wound on herself to prove that she was worthy to be the confidante of her husband in respect to affairs of state. Died in 42 B.C.

Porden, (ELEANOR ANNA.) See FRANKLIN.

Pordenone, Il, ēl por-dā-no'nā, an excellent Italian painter, whose proper name was GIOVANNI ANTONIO **Licinio** (le-chee'ne-o) or **Licino**, (le-chee'no,) born at Pordenone, in Friuli, in 1483. He assumed the name of REGILLO. He was an imitator of Giorgione, and a rival of Titian. It is not known who was his master. He was a good colorist, and had great skill in design. He painted frescos in Venice, Mantua, Cremona, and Piacenza. His frescos (which represent subjects from the New Testament) in the cathedral of Cremona are highly praised. Among his best oil-paintings is his "San Lorenzo Giustiniani with John the Baptist," etc., at Venice. He died at Ferrara in 1540.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti."

Pordenone, (GIULIO LICINIO,) a skilful painter, a nephew and pupil of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1500. He painted some frescos at Augsburg, where he died in 1561.

Porée, po'rā', (CHARLES,) a French Jesuit, born near Caen in 1675, was professor of rhetoric at Paris for thirty years. Voltaire was his pupil. He published Latin tragedies and orations. Died in 1741.

Porée, (CHARLES GABRIEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Caen in 1685. He wrote "Histoire de Don Ranuccio d'Alétès," (1736,) and other works Died in 1770.

Porfirio. See PORPHYRY.

Porlier, por-le-air', (Don JUAN DIAZ,) Marquis de Matarosa, a Spanish general, born in 1775. He fought for the Cortes against the absolutists, by whom he was taken prisoner and shot in 1815.

Pörner or **Poerner**, pör'nẹr, (KARL WILHELM,) a German chemist, born at Leipsic in 1732. He published several works on chemistry and the art of dyeing. Died in 1796.

Porphyre. See PORPHYRY.

Porphyrius. See PORPHYRY.

Porphyry, por'fe-re, [Gr. Πορφύριος; Lat. PORPHYR'IUS; Fr. PORPHYRE, por'fēr'; It. PORFIRIO, por-fee're-o,] a celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher, born at Batanæa, (Bashan,) in Syria, in 233 A.D. His original name was MALCHUS or MELECH, the Hebrew and Syriac for "king." Porphyrius signifies "purple," or "wearer of purple." He was a pupil of Longinus, and perhaps of Origen. About the age of thirty he went to Rome, where he became a disciple and friend of Plotinus, whose doctrines and mysticism he adopted. He edited (or corrected) and arranged the works of Plotinus, at his request. He wrote (in Greek) a famous work, in fifteen books, against the Christians, which is not extant, the emperor Theodosius having ordered it to be burnt in the fourth century. Among his extant works are a "Life of Plotinus" and a "Life of Pythagoras." Died at Rome about 304 A.D.

See HOLSTENIUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Porphyrii," 1711; RITTER "History of Philosophy;" VALÉRIEN PARISOT, "Dissertatio historica de Porphyrio," 1845; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porpora, por'po-rȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) a distinguished Italian musician and composer, born at Naples about 1686. He composed successful operas, among which is "Ariana e Teseo," (1717,) also oratorios, masses, symphonies, and cantatas. About 1730 he went to London to direct the Italian Opera, and became a competitor of Handel. He obtained much success in England, where he remained several years. Died at Naples in 1767.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" BURNEY, "History of Music;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porporati, por-po-rȧ'tee, (CARLO ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver of high reputation, born near Turin in 1740 or 1741. He was admitted into the Academy at Paris in 1773. He engraved some of the works of Raphael, Correggio, and other masters. Died at Turin in 1816.

Porquet, por'kȧ', (PIERRE CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French poet, born at Vire in 1728; died in 1796.

Porro, por'ro, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian engraver, born at Padua about 1520, worked at Venice.

Porro, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian engineer, born at Pignerol in 1795. He settled in Paris about 1850. He published a "Traité de Tachométrie," (1847.)

Por'se-na or **Por-sen'na**, (LARS,) a famous prince of Clusium, in Etruria. According to tradition, he marched against Rome to restore the Tarquins about 508 B.C., but was checked by Horatius Cocles, who defended a bridge over the Tiber. It is the opinion of the best historians that Porsena actually made himself master of Rome.

Porsenna. See PORSENA.

Por'son, (RICHARD,) a pre-eminent Greek scholar and critic, born in Norfolk, England, December 25, 1759. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1782. He became regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1790 or 1792, with a salary of forty pounds per annum. His scruples against subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles induced him to decline holy orders, and he was compelled to resign his Fellowship in 1791. He had a prodigious memory and great critical acumen, and was remarkable for probity and love of truth. About 1795 he married Mrs. Lunan, a widow. He edited "Seven Tragedies of Æschylus," (1795,) and the "Hecuba," "Orestes," "Phœnissæ," and "Medea" of Euripides, (1797–1801.) In 1805 he was appointed librarian of the London Institution. Among his works are "Letters to Archdeacon Travis," (1790,) in which he maintained that the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of John's First Epistle is an interpolation, "Notes and Emendations on the Greek Poets," ("Adversaria Notæ et Emendationes in Poetas Græcos," 1812,) and an edition of the "Lexicon" of Photius, (1822.) Died in London in September, 1808. He is considered by the English scholars, and perhaps by foreigners, the greatest verbal critic of modern times. "It may safely be conceded to common fame and partial friendship," says Dr. Thomas Young, "that he was one of the greatest men, and the very greatest critic, of his own or any other age." Porson was, according to several authorities, addicted to intemperance in drink. Like Dr. Johnson, he could practise abstinence more easily than a moderate use of wine or ardent spirits. Wonderful stories are told of his powers of memory. He could repeat several pages of a book after he had read them once.

See "Life of Porson," by J. S. WATSON, 1861; article on Porson in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by DR. THOMAS YOUNG; "A Vindication of the Literary Character of Porson," by CRITO CANTABRIGIENSIS, 1827; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1811, and July, 1861; "Porsoniana," London, 1814; STEPHEN WESTON, "Short Account of the Late R. Porson," 1808.

Porta, por'tă, (BERARDO or BERNARDO,) an Italian composer of operas, was born at Rome about 1755; died in Paris in 1829.

Porta, (CARLO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1776, wrote several popular poems. Died in 1821.

Porta, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Porlizza in 1542; died at Rome in 1597. He is said to have been a son of Guglielmo, noticed below.

Porta, (GIUSEPPE SALVIATI,) an Italian painter, born at Castel-Nuovo about 1530, was a pupil of F. Salviati, whose name he assumed. He settled at Venice, where he painted frescos with success. He was employed by Titian to decorate the library of Saint Mark. Among his best oil-paintings is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1570, or, as some say, in 1585.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Porta, (SIMONE.) See PORZIO.

Porta, della. See BACCIO.

Porta, della, dĕl'lă por'tă, (GIACOMO,) a distinguished Italian architect and sculptor, born at Milan about 1525. He built in Rome the portal of Saint John Lateran, (about 1574,) the College della Sapienza, and the façade of Santa Maria de' Monti, (1579.) He was subsequently employed to finish the basilica of Saint Peter's, and, with the aid of Domenico Fontana, constructed the vault (or roof) of the dome, after the plans of Michael Angelo, (1588–90.) He died in the pontificate of Clement VIII., (1592–1605,) aged about seventy-five.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Porta, della, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian natural philosopher, was born at Naples about 1540. He promoted the progress of physical science by founding schools, and by experiments in optics, etc. He was versed in the ancient languages. His house was the seat of an academy called "I Segreti," which he founded for the promotion of physical science. He invented the camera obscura, and made improvements in lenses. His principal works are "Perspectiva," (1555,) "Natural Magic," ("Magiæ Naturalis Libri XX.," 1558–89,) "Physiognomonica," (1583, a treatise on plants,) an able "Treatise on Physiognomy," (1586, often reprinted,) "Villæ Libri XII.," (on rural economy, 1592,) and "On Refraction a Part of Optics," ("De Refractione Optices Parte," 1593.) Died at Naples in 1615.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" G. H. DUCHESNE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. B. Porta," 1801; COLANGELO, "Vita di G. B. Porta," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porta, della, (GUGLIELMO,) an able sculptor, born near Como about 1512, was a nephew of Giacomo, noticed above. He worked at Rome about 1550, and made the mausoleum of Paul III. He was a favourite pupil of Michael Angelo. Died about 1577.

Portaels, por-tăls', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian painter, born at Vilvorde (Brabant) in 1820. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1843.

Portal, por'tăl', (ANTOINE,) BARON, a distinguished French physician and anatomist, born at Gaillac (Tarn) in 1742. He began to practise in Paris about 1765, and obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France in 1770. He published an important work on the "History of Anatomy and Surgery," (7 vols., 1770–73,) and became professor of anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1775. He was first physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Among his chief works is "Course of Medical Anatomy," ("Cours d'Anatomie médicale," 5 vols., 1803.) Died in 1832.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Portal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Portal, (PIERRE BARTHÉLEMI,) BARON, a French administrator, born near Montauban in 1765. He was minister of the marine from December, 1818, to December, 1821. Died in 1845.

Portalis, por'tă'lèss', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and liberal legislator, born at La Ciotat in 1801, was a nephew of Jean Étienne Marie. He wrote "Essays in favour of Liberty of Worship." Died in 1855.

Portalis, (JEAN ÉTIENNE MARIE,) a distinguished French jurist and minister of state, was born at Bausset (Var) in 1745. He was an eloquent advocate before the Revolution, and was imprisoned for his moderation in the reign of terror. In 1795 he became a member of the Council of Elders, in which he advocated humane measures. He was one of the committee charged with the *rédaction* of the Civil Code in 1800, and became minister of worship in 1804. Before this date he had acquitted himself with credit in the task of reorganizing the Roman Catholic Church in France. He published several able political and legal works, and was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1807.

See BLESSIG, "Gedächtnissrede auf den Minister Portalis," 1807; F. HACQUIN, "Éloge historique de Portalis," 1845; LOUIS LALLEMANT, "Éloge de J. E. M. Portalis," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RENÉ LAVOLLÉE, "Portalis et ses Œuvres."

Portalis, (JOSEPH MARIE,) COUNT, an eminent statesman and judge, a son of the preceding, was born at Aix in February, 1778. He became councillor of state in 1808, and director-general of the press and book-trade *(librairie)* in 1810. In 1819 he was raised to the peerage. In the moderate ministry of Martignac he was keeper of the seals from January, 1828, to May, 1829. He was minister of foreign affairs from that date to August 7, 1829, and then became first president of the court of cassation. He retained until 1852 this office, (the highest judicial position in France,) for which he was qualified by profound knowledge of public law and a union of dignity in manner with suavity of temper. Died in 1858.

See MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Comte de Portalis," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porte, de la, dĕh lă port, (PIERRE,) a French courtier, born in 1603, was a favourite agent of Anne of Austria, and a valet-de-chambre of Louis XIV. He wrote "Mémoires," which were printed in 1736. Died in 1680.

Porte, La. See LAPORTE and LA PORTE.

Pōr'tẹr, (ALEXANDER,) born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1786, settled in Louisiana, where he acquired a

high reputation as a lawyer. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1821, and in 1833 was elected to the United States Senate. Died in 1844.

Pōr'tẹr, (ANDREW,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1810. He served as colonel at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and a few days later was appointed provost-marshal of Washington. Died January 3, 1872.

Pōr'tẹr, (ANNA MARIA,) an English novelist, born at Durham about 1781, was a sister of R. Ker Porter. She resided successively in London, at Thames Ditton, and at Esher. She wrote many popular novels, among which are "The Hungarian Brothers," (1807,) "Don Sebastian," (1809,) "The Recluse of Norway," (1814,) "The Fast of Saint Magdalene," and "The Barony." Died in 1832.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843.

Porter, (BENJAMIN F.,) an American jurist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1808, translated the "Elements of the Institutes" of Heineccius, and published a collection of poems.

Porter, (DAVID,) an American commodore, born at Boston in 1780. He became captain of the frigate Essex in July, 1812, and in the same year captured the vessel-of-war Alert and a number of British trading-vessels. He performed a cruise in the Pacific Ocean with the Essex in 1813, and took many prizes. In March, 1814, the Essex was attacked near Valparaiso by two British vessels, and, after a long and desperate resistance, was captured. Porter served as a naval commissioner from 1815 to 1823, was sent as chargé-d'affaires to Turkey in 1831, and became minister resident at Constantinople in 1839. He died at Pera in 1843. He was the father of Admiral D. D. Porter and Commodore William D. Porter.

See the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1815.

Porter, (DAVID D.,) an admiral, a son of the preceding, was born in or near Philadelphia in June, 1813. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1829, and became a lieutenant about 1841. He served in the naval operations against the Mexicans in 1846–47. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of commander. He commanded the mortar-boats, twenty-one in number, which bombarded Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans, April 18–24, 1862. These forts were surrendered to him on the 28th. In September or October, 1862, he took command of a flotilla of gunboats on the Mississippi River. He aided the land army in the capture of Arkansas Post, January, 1863, and co-operated with General Grant in his operations against Vicksburg. For his services in the reduction of the last-named place he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral by a commission dated July 4, 1863. Co-operating with General Banks in an expedition against Shreveport, he ascended Red River with a fleet of iron-clad gunboats to a point many miles above Grand Ecore, in April, 1864. He commanded the naval forces in the attack on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and bombarded the same fort with success on the 14th and 15th of January, 1865. According to General Grant, this was "the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point." He was appointed vice-admiral July 25, 1866, and admiral in August, 1870, a higher rank than was held by any other officer in the navy. Died Feb. 13, 1891.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867; GREELEY, "American Conflict."

Porter, (EBENEZER,) an American Congregational divine, born at Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1772, was appointed in 1812 professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, of which he was afterwards president. He wrote an "Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery," (1827,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Porter, (FITZ-JOHN,) an American general, born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1856, and a colonel in 1861. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and for his bravery in these engagements, in which he had to sustain the brunt of the enemy's attack, was appointed a major-general of volunteers the same month. His corps took no part in the battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862, although it was "within sight and sound of the battle." For this delinquency he was censured by General Pope, tried by a court-martial, cashiered in January, 1863, and dismissed from the service. In 1870 he appealed to President Grant for a reversal of the decision of the court-martial: the grounds for this appeal are succinctly stated in "Old and New" for June, 1870, pp. 816–820.

Porter, (FRANCIS,) an Irish Catholic priest and writer, became a resident of Rome, where he died in 1702.

Porter, (GEORGE RICHARDSON,) an English writer on trade, manufactures, etc., was born in London in 1792. He wrote a valuable work on "The Progress of the Nation in its Social and Commercial Relations," (3 vols., 1836–39.) In 1841 he became a secretary to the board of trade. He was the author or compiler of statistical tables issued annually by that board, and wrote a treatise "On the Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass," (1842.) Died in 1852 or 1855.

Porter, (JANE,) an English novelist, born at Durham in 1776, was a sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter. She lived with her mother and her sister Anna Maria until the death of the former, in 1831. She published in 1803 her first novel, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," which was very successful. Her historical novel of "The Scottish Chiefs" (1809) also found many admirers, although it is very defective as a delineation of character and manners. She succeeded in mystifying the public by her anonymous story "Sir Edward Seaward's Diary," (1831.) Died in 1850.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1835, (with a portrait.)

Porter, (JOSIAS LESLIE,) D.D., an Irish divine, born at Burt, county of Donegal, October 4, 1823. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at the Free Church College, was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1846, and went in 1849 as a missionary to Syria. He was afterwards professor of biblical criticism in Assembly's College, Belfast. In 1879 he was appointed president of Queen's College, Belfast. Among his numerous books are "Five Years in Damascus," (1855,) "Giant Cities of Bashan," (1865,) "Life of Henry Cook," (1871,) etc. Died March 16, 1889.

Porter, (NOAH,) D.D., an able American writer on psychology, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, and in 1846 became professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in that institution, and in 1871 its president. He published, besides other works, "The Human Intellect: with an Introduction upon Psychology and the Soul," (1 vol. 8vo, 1868; 2d edition, 1869,) which has been highly praised by competent critics, "Books and Reading," (1870,) "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," (1871,) and "The Science of Nature *versus* the Science of Man," (1871.)

Porter, (PETER BUEL,) an American general, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1773. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was appointed quartermaster-general of New York. He distinguished himself in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the other principal actions of the war, and obtained a gold medal from Congress for his services. He was appointed secretary of war in May, 1828. General Porter was one of the commissioners who explored a route for the Erie Canal. Died in 1844.

Porter, (Sir ROBERT KER,) an English painter and traveller, born at Durham about 1775, was a brother of Anna Maria and Jane Porter. He became a student of the Royal Academy, London, in 1790, and acquired distinction as a painter of battles. Among his works are "The Siege of Acre" and "The Battle of Agincourt," and an "Ecce Homo." He went to Russia in 1804, and received the title of historical painter to the emperor. Having traversed several countries of Asia from 1817 to 1820, he published "Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia," etc., with engravings, (2 vols., 1822.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1842.

See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1842: "Monthly Review" for September, 1821, and January and February, 1823.

Porter, (THOMAS CONRAD,) D.D., LL.D., an American botanist, was born at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1822. He graduated at Lafayette College in

1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843, and entered first the Presbyterian and then the German Reformed ministry. In 1849 he became professor of natural science in Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1853 took the corresponding chair in Franklin College at Lancaster, and in 1866 became professor of botany and zoology in Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania. He has published various biographies, hymns, poems, etc., chiefly from the German, but is best known by his botanical labours and writings.

Porter, (WILLIAM D.,) an American naval officer, born in New Orleans in 1809, was a son of Commodore David Porter, noticed above. He entered the navy in 1823. In 1861 he took command of the iron-clad Essex on the Mississippi River. He fought at Fort Henry, where the Essex was disabled and Captain Porter was severely scalded, in February, 1862. In August, 1862, having repaired the Essex, he destroyed the strong iron-clad ram Arkansas, between Baton Rouge and Vicksburg. He was promoted to the rank of commodore. Died in 1864.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Portes, Des. See DESPORTES.

Pōr'te-ŭs, (BEILBY,) an English prelate of high reputation, was born at York in 1731. He was educated at Cambridge, where he gained the Seaton's prize for an English poem "On Death." He was successively rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of Lambeth, (1767.) In 1769 he was appointed chaplain to George III. He became Bishop of Chester in 1776, and Bishop of London in 1787. His principal work is a series of "Lectures on the Gospel of Matthew," which are highly esteemed. His works were published in five volumes (1811) by his nephew, Robert Hodgson. Died in 1808.

See "Life of Bishop Porteus," by R. HODGSON, 1811.

Portia. See PORCIA.

Portier, por'ṭę-ā', (MICHAEL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Montbrison, France, September 7, 1795, was educated at Lyons. In 1817 he came to the United States, and in 1818 became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1826 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Oleno and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Florida. In 1830 he was named Bishop of Mobile, where he died, May 14, 1859.

Portland, DUKE OF. See BENTINCK.

Portland, EARL OF. See WESTON, (RICHARD.)

Pōrt'lock, (JOSEPH ELLISON,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, an English engineer and geologist, born about 1795. He assisted Colby in the trigonometrical survey of Ireland commenced about 1824, and produced an able "Report on the Geology of the County of Londonderry and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh," (1843.) He also wrote on Geognosy and Palæontology. He was elected president of the Geological Society in 1856. Died in 1864.

Porto-Alegre, por'to â-lā'grȧ, (MANOEL DE ARAUJO,) a Brazilian lyric poet, known also as an artist and architect. He was born at Rio Pardo, November 29, 1806. He wrote popular comedies, "Colombo," an epic, and "Brasilianas," a collection of songs and short pieces.

Portogallo, por-to-gâl'lo, (MARCO ANTONIO SIMÃO,) a Portuguese composer, born at Lisbon in 1763. He lived many years in Italy, and composed successful operas. "Fernando in Messico" is called his masterpiece. Died in 1829.

Port-Royalists, a name popularly given to the members of the celebrated convent or society of Port-Royal-des-Champs, near Versailles. It fills a prominent place in the history of the Jansenist controversy. The nuns were removed to Paris about 1638, (or 1644, according to Hallam,) after which the old convent of Port-Royal-des-Champs became the residence of a community of religious and learned men, who practised some monastic austerities and were called "Les Solitaires de Port-Royal." Among these recluses were Claude Lancelot, Antoine Arnauld, Le Maistre de Sacy, Pierre Nicole, and Blaise Pascal. They were leaders of the Jansenist party. They opened a boarding-school which became celebrated, and published several good works on grammar. The convent of nuns was suppressed by Louis XIV. in 1709. The history of Port-Royal has been written by Racine, Reuchlin, Sainte-Beuve, and others.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal," 4 vols., 1840–62; MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK, "History of Port-Royal;" BEARD, "Port-Royal, a Contribution to the History of Religion," 1861.

Portsmouth, DUCHESS OF. See KEROUAL.

Portugal, de, dȧ por-too-gâl', (FRANCISCO,) Count of Vimioso, a Portuguese nobleman and poet, born at Ev'ora about 1490; died in 1549.

Portumne. See PORTUMNUS.

Por-tum'nus or **Por-tu'nus,** [Fr. PORTUMNE, por'tümn',] a marine deity or genius among the Romans, was regarded as the protector of ports and harbours, and was identified with the PALÆMON of the Greek mythology.

Portunus. See PORTUMNUS.

Portus, por'toos, (ÆMILIUS,) an eminent critic and editor, born at Ferrara in 1550. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne from 1581 to 1591, soon after which date he obtained the chair of Greek at Heidelberg. He produced good editions (with Latin versions) of Thucydides, Aristotle on Rhetoric, Xenophon, Euripides, and other Greek authors. Among his works is "Lexicon Doricum-Græco-Latinum," (1603.) Died in 1610.

Portus, (FRANCIS,) an eminent philologist, father of the preceding, was born in Candia (Crete) in 1511. He became professor of Greek at Módena in 1536, and teacher of the sons of Renée, Duchess of Ferrara, in 1542. Having been converted to the Protestant faith, he removed to Geneva in 1561, and obtained there a chair of Greek in 1562. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, Pindar, Longinus, Thucydides, and other Greeks. Died at Geneva in 1581.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Po'rus, [Gr. Πῶρος,] a king of India, who reigned between the Hydaspes and Acesines when that country was invaded by Alexander the Great, 326 B.C. He opposed the Macedonians with an army composed partly of elephants, was defeated in a great battle, and taken prisoner. When asked by the victor how he wished to be treated, he answered, "Like a king." (Plutarch.) He was restored to his kingdom by Alexander. He was killed by Eudamus (or Eudemus) in 317 B.C. Another Porus reigned at the same time east of the Acesines, (Chenâb.)

Pory, por're, ? (JOHN,) an English geographer born about 1570. He published a "Geographical History of Africa, translated from Leo Africanus," (1600.) In 1616 he went to Virginia and became secretary to that colony. Died after 1623.

Porzio, porṭ'se-o, (LUC ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born near Amalfi in 1639. He taught in Rome, and published a work on the diseases and treatment of soldiers, (1685, often reprinted.) Died in 1723.

Porzio or **Porta,** por'tȧ, [Lat. POR'TIUS,] (SIMONE,) an Italian philosopher, born at Naples in 1497. He published a treatise "On the Human Mind," ("De Humana Mente," 1551,) and other works. Died in 1554.

Posadas, de las, dȧ lâs po-sâ'dȧs, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born at Segorbe in 1711; died in 1753.

Po-sei'don or **Po-si'don,** [Gr. Ποσειδῶν,] the Greek name of the god of the sea. (See NEPTUNE.)

Poseidonius. See POSIDONIUS.

Po'sey, (THOMAS,) an American general, born on the banks of the Potomac, in Virginia, in 1750. He became a captain in 1775, and served with distinction at the battles near Saratoga and Stiliwater, September 19 and October 7, 1777. He took part in the capture of Stony Point, July, 1779, and commanded a brigade of the army which General Wayne led against the Indians in 1792. He was Governor of Indiana from 1813 to 1816. Died in 1818.

See JAMES HALL, "Memoir of Thomas Posey," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ix. of new series.

Posidippe. See POSIDIPPUS.

Pos-i-dip'pus, [Gr. Ποσίδιππος; Fr. POSIDIPPE, po'ze'dėp',] a Greek comic writer, born at Cassandria, in Macedonia. He began to write about 290 B.C. His works are lost.

Pos-ĭ-do'nĭ-us or **Pos-eĭ-do'nĭ-us**, [Ποσειδώνιος,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, born at Apamea, in Syria, about 135 B.C., was a disciple of Panætius, whom he succeeded as head of the school. He taught at Rhodes, had a high reputation, and wrote works on astronomy, history, geography, moral philosophy, etc., all of which are lost. He was visited at Rhodes by Pompey about 68 B.C. Cicero, who was one of his pupils, expresses a very favourable opinion of him. Like many other Stoics, Posidonius held that pain is not an evil. According to Suidas, he removed to Rome in the consulship of M. Marcellus, (52 B.C.) "Was it not a fine acknowledgment of the inherent supremacy of wisdom, when the imperatorial fasces were lowered, by command of Pompey, before the person of Posidonius?" (Arthur H. Hallam.)

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Posidonius OF ALEXANDRIA, a mathematician, often confounded with the preceding. He is said to have been a pupil of Zeno.

Possel, pos'sęl, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Parchim in 1528. He published "Syntaxis Græca," (1560,) and other works. Died at Rostock in 1591.

Posselt, pos'sĕlt, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Durlach, in Baden, in 1763. He began to issue in 1795 "The European Annals," a periodical, which he edited until 1804, and which, says Depping, "was the best German periodical work on history and politics." He also published several works on German and French history. Died in 1804.

See SCHUBART, "Leben Posselt's," 1805; GEHRES, "Lebenbeschreibung Posselts," 2 vols., 1827.

Possevin. See POSSEVINO.

Possevino, pos-sȧ-vee'no, [Lat. POSSEVI'NUS; Fr. POSSEVIN, pos'văN' or pos'sęh-văN',] (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit, negotiator, and writer, was born at Mantua in 1534. He was sent by the pope on important missions to Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. Among his chief works are "Select Library on the Method of Study," ("Bibliotheca selecta de Ratione Studiorum," 2 vols., 1593,) and "Apparatus sacer," (3 vols., 1603–06,) in which he gives a list and review of the works of all ecclesiastical writers. Died in 1611.

See JEAN D'ORIGNY, "Vie de Possevin," 1712; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Possevinus. See POSSEVINO.

Post, (FRANCIS.) See POOST.

Postel, pos'tĕl', [Lat. POSTEL'LUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French visionary, born in Normandy in 1510, is said to have been one of the most learned men of his time. He became professor of Oriental languages at Paris in 1539, but soon resigned, and led a wandering life. It appears that he asserted the power of reason to be sufficient to demonstrate the dogmas of religion and to convert all nations. His book "On the Harmony of the World" ("De Orbis Terræ Concordia," 1544) is called his best work. Died in Paris in 1581.

See DESBILLONS, "Nouveaux Éclaircissemens sur la Vie de Postel," 1773; CHAUFEPIÉ, "Remarques sur Postel;" A. PÉRICAUD, "F. Wilson, G. Postel et Louis Castelvetro," 1850; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Postellus. See POSTEL.

Postlethwayt, pos's'l-thwāt, (MALACHI,) an English writer on commerce, of whom little is known. It is supposed that he was born about 1707. He published, besides other books, "The Merchant's Public Counting House," (1750,) and "Great Britain's True System," (1757,) which are works of merit. Died in 1767.

Pos'tu-mus or **Post'hu-mus**, a Roman general, whom Valerian appointed governor of Gaul. He was proclaimed emperor by his army in 257 A.D. He waged war against Gallienus, and continued to rule Gaul until he was murdered by his mutinous soldiers, in 267 A.D. He is represented as an able and virtuous ruler.

See MERMET, "Notice sur Posthumus," 1827.

Pot'ą-mo or **Pot'ą-mon**, [Ποτάμων,] a Platonic or Eclectic philosopher of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the second or third century after Christ. He is sometimes called the founder of the Eclectic school. His works are not extant.

Potamon. See POTAMO.

Pōte, (JOSEPH,) an English printer of Eton, wrote a "History of Windsor Castle." Died in 1787.

Po-tĕm'kin, [Russ. pron. pot-yom'kin,] (GREGOR ALEXANDROVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal and favourite of the empress Catherine II., was born near Smolensk in 1736. He rose rapidly to the highest offices and honours of the empire, and exercised almost unbounded influence in political affairs. He induced the empress to engage in the Turkish war of 1771, and in the campaign of 1787 was appointed to the chief command of the Russian army. As a reward for his services in taking several provinces from the Turks, Catherine bestowed upon him a superb palace at Saint Petersburg, which she called Taurida, the name previously given to the conquered provinces. Died in 1791.

See MADAME DE CÉRENVILLE, "Vie de Potemkin," 1807–08; "Privatleben des Fürsten von Potemkin," Grätz, 1793; "Memoirs of Prince Potemkin," London, 1814; "Monthly Review" for January, 1813.

Pot'ęn-ġęr or **Pot'tin-ġęr**, (JOHN,) an English poet and barrister, born at Winchester in 1647; died in 1733.

Potgieter, pot'ġee-tęr, (EVERHARD JOHANNES,) a Dutch mystical philosopher and lyric poet, born at Zwolle, June 27, 1808. His genius and influence were very considerable, and he was one of the originators of the romantic movement in Dutch letters. Died February 3, 1875.

Pothier, po'tę-ȧ', (ROBERT JOSEPH,) a celebrated French jurist, born at Orléans in 1699. He was appointed professor of French law at Orléans in 1749, before which he had served as *conseiller au châtelet*. He published a great work on Roman law, entitled "Pandects of Justinian digested into New Order," ("Pandectæ Justinianæ in Novum Ordinem digestæ," 3 vols., 1748–52,) and several treatises on contracts. The compilers of the Napoleonic Civil Code availed themselves of the works of Pothier to a large extent. Died at Orléans in 1772.

See JOUSSE, "Éloge de Pothier," 1772: P. BERNADEAU, "Vies de Domat, Furgole et Pothier," 1789; DUPIN, "Dissertation sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Pothier," 1827; FRÉMONT, "Recherches biographiques sur Pothier," 1859.

Pothoven, pot'ho'vęn, (HENRI,) a Dutch painter of portraits and cabinet-pictures, born at Amsterdam in 1725; died about 1795.

Potier, po'tę-ȧ', (CHARLES GABRIEL,) a French comedian, was born in Paris in 1774; died in 1838.

Potocki, po-tots'kee, (CLAUDIA,) COUNTESS, a patriotic Polish lady, born in Posen in 1802, was noted for her benefactions to the sick and wounded during the war in 1830–33. Died in 1836.

Potocki, (IGNATIUS,) COUNT, a Polish patriot, born about 1750. He was a coadjutor of Kosciusko in 1794. Died in 1809.

Potocki, (JAN,) COUNT, a Polish historian, born in 1761, was the author of a "Primitive History of the Russian People," "Chronicles, Memoirs, and Researches towards the History of all the Slavic Nations," and other works of the kind, in French. Died in 1815.

Potocki, (STANISLAS FELIX,) COUNT, a Polish nobleman, born in 1750, took sides with Russia in the Polish revolution of 1791, and was made a field-marshal by Catherine II. Died in 1803.

Potocki, (STANISLAS KOSTKA,) COUNT, a Polish patriot and statesman, born in 1757. As a member of the Diet of 1788–92, he was celebrated for his eloquence. He was appointed in 1815 minister of public instruction. He wrote an admired treatise "On Eloquence and Style." Died in 1821.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne," 1844.

Pott, pot, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born near Minden, in Hanover, in 1802. He became professor of philology at Halle in 1833. Among his works are "Researches in the Etymology of the Indo-Germanic Languages," (2 vols., 1833–36,) and "Personen-Namen," (a treatise on proper names, 1853.) D. 1887.

Pott, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German chemist, born at Halberstadt in 1692. He was professor of chemistry in Berlin, and was chiefly noted for his successful experiments in search of clay for the manufacture of porcelain. Died in 1777.

Pott, (PERCIVAL,) F.R.S., an eminent English surgeon, born in London in 1713. He was surgeon of Bartholomew's Hospital from 1749 to 1787, and made important improvements in the practice of surgery. He wrote many able works, among which are a "Treatise on Ruptures," (1756,) "Observations on Injuries of the Head," (1760,) "Remarks on Fistula in Ano," (1765,) and "Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations," (1768.) The style of his writings is much admired. Died in 1788.

See JOHN EARLE, "Short Account of the Life of P. Pott," 1790.

Pot'ter, (ALONZO,) D.D., LL.D., an American Episcopal bishop, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1800. He graduated at Union College, where he was elected in 1821 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Having been ordained the same year, he became rector of Saint Paul's Church, Boston, in 1826, and in 1831 vice-president and professor of moral philosophy at Union College. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. He published "Political Economy, its Objects, Uses, and Principles considered," (1841,) "Hand-Book for Readers and Students," (1847,) and other works. Died in San Francisco, July 4, 1865.

Pot'ter, (BARNABAS or BARNABY,) an English prelate, born in Westmoreland in 1578. He was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in 1628. He was an eloquent preacher, but was regarded by the high-church party as a Puritan. Died in 1642.

Potter, (CHRISTOPHER,) a nephew of the preceding, was born near Kendal in 1591. He became Dean of Worcester in 1635, and vice-chancellor of Oxford University in 1640. He was a partisan of Charles I. in the civil war. He translated Sarpi's "History of the Quarrels of Pope Paul V. with the State of Venice," (1626.) Died in 1646.

Potter, (CIPRIANI,) an eminent English musician and composer, born in London in 1792. He was principal of the Royal Academy of Music in London for many years. He composed overtures, symphonies, duets, trios, and sonatas for the piano, on which he was a skilful performer. His style is represented as purely classical. He became professor of composition in the Royal Academy soon after it was founded. Died in 1871.

Potter, (DIRK,) a Dutch poet and diplomatist, Lord of Waddinxveen and Hubrechtsambacht. He lived at Rome from 1409 to 1412, where he fell in with the works of Boccaccio, after whom he composed a wonderfully quaint and clever poem on the course of love, ("Der Minnen Loep.")

Potter, (FRANCIS,) an English mechanician and clergyman, born in 1594; died in 1678.

Potter, (HAZARD ARNOLD,) an American physician and surgeon, born in Yates county, New York, in 1811. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835. He subsequently settled at Geneva, New York, where he acquired a high reputation as a surgeon. Died December 2, 1869.

Potter, (HENRY CODMAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, already noticed, was born at Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1835. He graduated at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, in 1857, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and held various rectorships, of which the most noteworthy was that of Grace Church, New York, (1858–83.) In 1883 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of New York. Among his works are "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses," (1872,) "The Gates of the East," (travels, 1876,) and "Sermons of the City," (1880.)

Potter, (HORATIO,) D.D., LL.D., brother of Alonzo Potter, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1802. He graduated at Union College, and in 1828 was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Trinity College, Hartford. He became Bishop of the diocese of New York in 1861. Died January 2, 1887.

Potter, (JOHN,) Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1674. While a student at Oxford he published "Antiquities of Greece," ("Archæologia Græca," 2 vols., 1698,) often reprinted. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1715, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1737. He was author of some works on theology, and editor of a good edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, (1715.) Died in 1747.

Potter, pot'ter, (PAUL,) a celebrated Dutch painter of animals, was born at Enkhuysen in 1625. Among his master-pieces are a "Herdsman with Cattle," in the gallery of the Louvre, a "Bear-Hunt," in the Amsterdam Museum, and a landscape with cattle and figures, in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster. His pictures are generally of cabinet size, and are remarkable for accuracy of design and exquisite finish. He also produced a number of excellent engravings. Died in 1654.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands;" LECARPENTIER, "Paul Potter," 1818; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Potter, (ROBERT,) an English poet and translator, born in 1721. He became vicar of Scarning, prebendary of Norwich, and vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland. He published a volume of poems in 1774, and a translation of Æschylus in 1777, which is commended. He also translated Euripides (1782) and Sophocles, (1788.) Died in 1804.

Potter, de, deh pot'ter, (LOUIS JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a Belgian historian and liberal politician, born at Bruges in 1786. He published a rationalistic history of the Church, entitled "Esprit de l'Église," (6 vols., 1821,) which produced a great sensation. He was a chief promoter of the union of Catholics with Liberals which secured the success of the revolt against the King of Holland in 1830. Among his works is a "Philosophical, Political, and Critical History of Christianity," (8 vols., 1836.) Died in 1859.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pottier, po'te-ā', (ANDRÉ ARIODANT,) a French antiquary and savant, born in Paris in 1799, lived many years at Rouen. Died April 26, 1867.

Pottier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French missionary, born at Loches in 1718, laboured in China. Died in 1792.

Pot'tin-ger, (Sir HENRY,) Bart., G.C.B., a British administrator, born in Down county, Ireland, in 1789. He entered the service of the East India Company in his youth. About 1840 he was sent to China as ambassador and superintendent of the British trade. He negotiated in 1842 a treaty which ended the opium war in China. In 1846 he became Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1847 Governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. He returned to England in 1854, and died at Malta in 1856.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1856.

Pottinger, (JOHN.) See POTENGER.

Potvin, po'văn', (CHARLES,) a Belgian author and poet, one of the leaders of the liberal movement in Belgian letters, was born at Mons, December 2, 1818. He was educated at Louvain, and became professor of national literature at Brussels. He wrote "Poëmes historiques et romantiques," (1840,) "Satires et Poésies diverses," (1851,) "L'Église et la Morale," (1858,) "Le faux Miracle du saint Sacrement de Bruxelles," (1876,) "Les Tablettes d'un Libre-Penseur," (1879,) "Contes de Madame Rose," (1879,) "Du Théâtre en Belgique," (1880,) and many other works.

Pouchard, poo'shȧr', (JULIEN,) a French classical scholar, born near Domfront in 1656. He was chief editor of the "Journal des Savants." Died in 1705.

Pouchet, poo'shȧ', (FÉLIX ARCHIMÈDE,) an eminent French naturalist and physiologist, born at Rouen in 1800. He acquired distinction by his numerous works, among which are an "Elementary Treatise on Botany," (1835,) a "Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," (2 vols., 1841,) and a "Theory of Spontaneous Ovulation and Fecundation of Mammifera," (1847.) He was an advocate of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, on which he wrote "Traité de la Génération spontanée," (1859,) and "Nouvelles Expériences sur la Génération spontanée et la Résistance vitale," (1863.) "His works," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "are distinguished for scrupulous accuracy, extent of views, and an excellent method. To him belongs the honour of having formulated in a neat and precise manner the fundamental laws of fecundation among the mammifera. His experiments on spontaneous generation, in opposition to those of M. Pasteur, had a great celebrity *(retentissement)* in the scientific world." One of his works has been trans-

lated into English, with the title "The Universe: the Infinitely Great and Infinitely Little," (1870.) Died December 6, 1872.

Pouchkin or **Pouschkin.** See POOSHKIN.

Pougatchef or **Pougatchev.** See POOGATCHEF.

Pougens, de, dẹh poo'zhôN', (MARIE CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1755. He became blind at the age of twenty-four. He wrote, besides other works, "The Four Ages," a poem, (1819,) and "Philosophical Letters," (1826.) He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1833.

See T. LORIN, "Notice sur Charles de Pougens," 1836; SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie de M. le Chevalier de Pougens," 1837.

Pouget, poo'zhȧ', (FRANÇOIS AIMÉ,) a French priest, born at Montpellier in 1666, was vicar of Saint-Roch, in Paris. He published a "Catéchisme de Montpellier," (1702,) which was adopted in all France. Died in 1723.

Pougin, poo'zhȧN', (ARTHUR,) a French musician and writer on music, born at Châteauroux, August 6, 1834. He has written a number of biographies of musicians, etc., and contributed articles to the "Dictionnaire universelle" of Larousse and to Fetis's "Biographie universelle des Musiciens."

Pouillet, poo'yȧ', (CLAUDE SERVAIS MATTHIAS,) a French natural philosopher and elegant writer, born in the department of Doubs in 1791. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1837, and obtained the chair of physics at the Sorbonne in 1838. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Experimental Physics and Meteorology," (2 vols., 1827; 7th edition. 1856,) which is said to be the most complete and best written treatise on that subject in French. Died in Paris, June 15, 1868.

Pouilly, de. See LÉVESQUE DE POUILLY.

Poujoulat, poo'zhoo'lȧ', (JEAN JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Fare (Bouches du Rhône) in 1800. He accompanied Michaud on a visit to the Levant, (1830,) and wrote, in partnership with him, "Oriental Correspondence," ("La Correspondance d'Orient," 7 vols., 1832–35.) He received prizes from the French Academy for his "History of Jerusalem" (1840) and "History of Saint Augustine," (1844.) Died in 1880.

Poullain-Duparc, poo'lȧN' dü'pȧR', (AUGUSTIN MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1703, was a brother of Poullain de Saint-Foix. He wrote on the laws of Bretagne. Died in 1782.

Poullain de Grandprey, poo'lȧN' dẹh gRôN'pRȧ', (JOSEPH CLÉMENT,) a French politician, born near Mirecourt in 1744. He was a moderate republican member of the Convention, 1792–95. Died in 1826.

Poullain de Saint-Foix. See SAINT-FOIX.

Poulle, pool, (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French pulpit orator, born at Avignon in 1703. He obtained the title of preacher to the king. Died in 1781.

Poulletier de la Salle, pool'te-ȧ' dẹh lȧ sȧl, (FRANÇOIS PAUL LYON,) a French physician and chemist, born in Lyons in 1719. He founded three hospitals in Paris, and aided Macquer in a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1766.) Died in 1788.

Poultier-Delmotte, pool'te-ȧ' dĕl'mot', (FRANÇOIS MARTIN,) a French revolutionist, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer in 1753. He voted for the death of the king in the Convention, and edited the "Ami des Lois," a journal, (1795–1800.) Died in 1826.

Pounds, (JOHN,) an English philanthropist, born at Portsmouth in 1766, was a shoemaker, and the founder of ragged schools. He collected a number of poor children in his workshop and taught them gratis. Died in 1839.

Poupart, poo'pȧR', (FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Mans in 1661; died in 1709.

Pouqueville, pook'vèl', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES HUGUES LAURENT,) a French writer of travels, was born in Orne in 1770. He published a work entitled "Travels in the Morea," etc., ("Voyage en Morée, à Constantinople et en Albanie," 1805,) and "Travels in Greece," ("Voyage en Grèce," 5 vols., 1820–22.) Died in 1838.

Pourchot, poor'sho', (EDME,) a French philosopher, born at Poilly, near Sens, in 1651. He became about 1678 professor of philosophy in the University of Paris, of which he was chosen rector seven times. He was a friend of Boileau and Racine. He published "Philosophical Institutes," ("Institutiones Philosophicæ," 1695,) which was highly esteemed. It is said that he was one of the first who taught philosophy by a rational method. Died in 1734.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Pourbus. See PORBUS.

Pourfour. See PETIT, DU.

Poussin, (GASPRE.) See DUGHET.

Poussin, poo'sȧN', (NICOLAS,) an excellent French painter of history and landscapes, called "the Raphael of France," was born at or near Andelys, on the Seine, in Normandy, in 1594. He studied design with Quentin Varin, of Amiens, and at the age of eighteen went to Paris, where he received lessons from Ferdinand Elle. His early efforts were embarrassed by poverty. He made several attempts to visit Rome, which failed for want of funds. His long-cherished desire to see that metropolis of art was gratified in 1624. He there formed an intimacy with the sculptor F. Duquesnoy, and studied the works of Raphael with ardent admiration. He also made designs or models of antique statues and bas-reliefs. For Cardinal Barberini, who became his patron, he painted "The Death of Germanicus," and "The Capture of Jerusalem by Titus."

Poussin married in 1630 Anne Marie Dughet, a sister of the eminent painter Gaspard Dughet surnamed Poussin. Among the works which he painted (in oil) at Rome are a series of "The Seven Sacraments," "The Rape of the Sabine Women," "The Triumph of Flora," and "The Passage of the Red Sea." He had acquired a wide celebrity when, about the end of 1640, he returned to France at the request of the king, who appointed him his first painter. He painted for the king a beautiful altar-piece of "The Last Supper," but soon became disgusted with the intrigues of the court and the jealousy of rival artists. In 1642 he returned to Rome, where he remained until his death, November, 1665.

"With a laborious and mighty grasp," says Hazlitt, "he put Nature into the mould of the ideal and antique, and was among painters (more than any one else) what Milton was among poets. There is in both something of the same pedantry, the same stiffness, the same elevation, the same grandeur, the same mixture of art and nature, the same richness of borrowed materials, the same unity of character." ("Table-Talk.")

"His life," says Delacroix, "was reflected in his works, and accorded with the beauty and nobleness of his inventions." He is considered the greatest historical painter that France has produced. "Poussin has a far greater power," says Ruskin, "and his landscapes, though more limited in material, are incomparably nobler, than Claude's." The same critic calls him "the principal master of the classical landscape." ("Modern Painters.")

See CHARLES BLANC, "Études sur N. Poussin;" MARIA GRAHAM, "Memoirs of N. Poussin," 1820; CASTELLAN, "Vie de N. Poussin," 1811; ÉMERIC-DAVID, "Discours sur la Vie de Poussin," 1812; RAOUL-ROCHETTE, "Discours sur N. Poussin," 1843; PASSERI, "Le Vite de' Pittori," 1772; BOUCHITTÉ, "Le Poussin, sa Vie et son Œuvre;" GANDAR, "Les Andelys et N. Poussin;" FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur la Vie des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poussines, poo'sèn', (PIERRE,) a French Jesuit, born at Laurac in 1609. He edited and translated several Greek works, among which was Anna Comnena's "Alexias." Died in 1686.

Pouteau, poo'tō', (CLAUDE,) a French surgeon, born at Lyons in 1724. He published several volumes on surgery. Died in 1775.

Pŏw'ell, (The Rev. BADEN,) F.R.S., an English philosopher and geometer, born in or near London about 1798. He became in 1827 Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, of which he was a graduate. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" and "Philosophical Magazine" able memoirs on optics and other sciences. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824. Among his principal works are "A Historical View of the Progress of Physical and Mathematical Sciences," (1 vol., 1834,) "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth," (1838,) a "View of the Undulatory Theory as applied to the Dispersion of Light," (1841,) "The Unity

of Worlds and of Nature: Three Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Plurality of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation," (1856,) "Christianity without Judaism," (1857,) and "The Order of Nature considered with Reference to the Claims of Revelation," (1859.) Died in 1860.

See the "North British Review" for November, 1859.

Pŏw'ell, (DAVID,) a Welsh historian, born in Denbighshire about 1552, was vicar of Ruabon and rector of Llanfyllin. He published Caradoc's "History of Cambria," with notes, (1584.) Died in 1598.

Powell, (EDWARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, wrote against the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine, and was hung in 1540 for that offence.

Powell, (GABRIEL,) a son of David, noticed above, was born in 1575. He was distinguished for learning, and was author of some polemical works on theology. Died in 1611.

Powell, (GEORGE,) an English actor and dramatist, wrote "Alphonso," a tragedy. Died in 1714.

Pŏw'ell, (GEORGE,) an American historical painter, born in New York in 1823. Among his works is "The Discovery of the Mississippi." Died October 6, 1879.

Powell, (GRIFFITH,) was born in Wales in 1561. He became principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Died in 1620.

Powell, (JOHN WESLEY,) LL.D., an American ethnologist, born at Mount Morris, New York, March 24, 1834. He removed to Wisconsin in 1842, was educated at Oberlin and Wheaton Colleges, and served with distinction in the war of 1861-65, losing his right arm at Shiloh. He was afterwards professor of geology in Illinois Wesleyan University, and in the Illinois Normal University. He conducted the perilous survey of the river Colorado and its cañons, and was afterwards made director of the United States geological survey and of the bureau of ethnology. He wrote "The Exploration of the Colorado River," (1875,) "Geology of the Uintah Mountains," (1876,) "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," (1877,) "Lands of the Arid Region," (1879,) etc., besides a number of pamphlets on philosophy, Indian sociology, evolution, etc.

Powell, (Sir JOHN,) a British judge, noted for his honesty, was born in Carmarthenshire. He was deprived of office by James II. about 1688 for his conduct in the trial of the seven bishops. Died in 1696.

Powell, (WILLIAM,) an English actor, who performed with success at Drury Lane from 1763 until 1767. Died in 1769.

Powell, (WILLIAM SAMUEL,) an English parson, born at Colchester in 1717, became archdeacon of that place about 1766. Died in 1775.

Pŏw'er, (TYRONE,) an Irish comic actor, born in the county of Waterford in 1795. He performed in the United States in 1840, and took passage in the steamer President, which left New York in March, 1841, and was never heard of afterwards.

Pŏw'ĕrs, (HIRAM,) an eminent American sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1805. Having removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, he employed himself for a time in modelling busts in plaster, and subsequently engaged in the same occupation at Washington. In 1837 he was enabled to visit Italy, where he has resided many years. His statue of "Eve" was exhibited in 1838, and was at once acknowledged as a master-piece. It was followed soon after by his "Greek Slave," which became widely celebrated and has placed the artist in the first rank of living sculptors. Among his other works may be named "Il Penseroso," "The Fisher-Boy," "California," "America," statues of Washington and Calhoun, and busts of Chief-Justice Marshall, Adams, Webster, and Van Buren. Died at Florence, June 27, 1873.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Powers, (HORATIO NELSON,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine and *littérateur*, born at Amenia, New York, April 30, 1826. He graduated at Union College in 1850. He published "Through the Year," (1875,) and "Poems Early and Late," (1876,) and was a contributor to leading American periodicals. Died in 1890.

Pŏw'hat-an', an Indian sachem who ruled over a tract of country in the vicinity of James River Virginia. Died in 1618. (See POCAHONTAS.)

Pŏw'is, (WILLIAM HERBERT,) EARL OF, an English peer, who in his youth fought for Charles I. against the Parliament. He was regarded as the chief of the Roman Catholic aristocracy. He was sworn of the privy council in 1686, and, according to Macaulay, gave James II. judicious and patriotic advice.

Powlett. See PAWLETT and PAULET.

Pŏw'nall, (THOMAS,) an English governor and antiquary, born at Lincoln in 1722. He became Governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1757, and of New Jersey in 1759. He returned to England in 1761. Among his works is a "Description of the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul," (1788.) Died at Bath in 1805.

Poyet, pwâ'yȧ', (BERNARD,) a French architect, born at Dijon in 1742; died at Paris in 1824.

Poy'net or **Po'net**, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born in Kent about 1516, was a zealous advocate of the Reformation. He became Bishop of Rochester in 1549, and Bishop of Winchester in 1551. He wrote, besides other works, a book called "King Edward's Catechism," (1553.) Having gone into exile on the accession of Mary, in 1553, he died at Strasburg in 1556.

Poyn'ings, (Sir EDWARD,) an English gentleman, who in the reign of Henry VII. performed an important part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion of which Desmond and Kildare were the leaders. Died in 1512.

Poyn'ter, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English painter, born in Paris, March 20, 1836. In 1876 he was made a full Academician, and in 1871 became professor of art in University College, London. Many of his best pictures are classical in their subjects.

Pozharski or **Pojarski**, po-zhar'skee, (DMITRI,) PRINCE, a Russian general, born in 1578, drove out the Poles from Moscow in 1612. He is called by Prince A. Gallitsin "one of the most popular heroes of Russia." Died in 1642.

See MALINOWSKY, "Life of Pozharski," (in Russian,) 1817.

Pozzetti, pot-set'tee, (POMPILIO,) a Florentine writer of biography, etc., born in 1769; died in 1816.

Pozzi, pot'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Milan, flourished about 1585. Died at the age of twenty-eight.

Pozzi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Bologna about 1695; died in 1752.

Pozzo, pot'so, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Trent in 1642, was a Jesuit. He excelled in colouring and perspective, and adorned the ceiling of Sant' Ignazio, Rome, with pictures, which are commended. He published a "Treatise on Perspective," (2 vols., 1693-1702.) Died at Vienna in 1709.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MILIZIA, "Memorie degl. Architetti."

Pozzo, (MODESTA.) See FONTE, (MODERATA.)

Pozzo, dal, dâl pot'so, (CASSIANO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Turin in 1584. He formed at Rome a rich cabinet of antiquities, and was a friend and patron of N. Poussin. Died in 1657.

Pozzo, dal, (FERDINANDO,) COUNT, an Italian lawyer and political writer, born in Piedmont in 1768. He was elected to the French legislative body in 1803, and became first president of the imperial court at Genoa in 1809. Died at Turin in 1843.

Pozzo, dal, (GIROLAMO,) COUNT, an Italian architect, born at Verona in 1718, was a skilful amateur.

Pozzo di Borgo, pot'so de bor'go, (CARLO ANDREA,) an eminent diplomatist, born at or near Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1764. He entered the service of Paoli about 1790, and was elected to the French Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was secretary of state in the new government formed by Paoli in 1793. In 1803 he entered the service of Russia, and devoted himself to diplomacy, for which he was qualified by his penetration and address. He performed a mission to Vienna in 1804 or 1805, and another to Turkey in 1807. He regarded Napoleon as a personal enemy, and contributed to his overthrow. In 1813 he took a prominent part at the Congress of Frankfort, and composed the famous declaration of the allies. He acted as Russian commissioner with the army of the allies in 1815, and signed

the treaty of Paris. He was Russian ambassador at Paris from 1815 to 1835. Died in 1842.

See VUHRER, "Notice biographique sur Pozzo di Borgo," 1842; CAPEFIGUE, "Notice sur la Vie du Comte Pozzo di Borgo," 1844; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pradel, de, dẹh prȧ′dĕl′, (PIERRE MARIE MICHEL COUTRAY,) a French poet and improvisateur, born in Paris in 1787. He produced many short poems. Died at Brussels in 1857.

Pradier, prȧ′de-ā′, (JACQUES,) a French sculptor of high reputation, was born at Geneva in 1792. He gained the grand prize of Rome (at Paris) in 1813, and studied at Rome for five years. He became a member of the Institute in 1827. His works are remarkable for softness and grace. His imagination was vivid, his design correct, his execution good; and with more elevation of style he would have raised himself to the highest rank of French sculptors. Among his best works are a "Psyche," (1824,) "The Three Graces," (1831,) a marble group of "Venus and Cupid," (1836,) and a marble statue of Sappho, (1852.) Died near Paris in 1852.

See GEORGE BELL, "Pradier," Paris, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prado, prȧ′do, (MARIANO IGNACIO,) a Peruvian president, born at Huánuco in 1826, took part in the insurrection of 1854 which overthrew President Echenique, and in 1865 headed the revolution which deposed President Pezet. Prado was proclaimed dictator, and gained great renown by the repulse of the Spanish fleet from Callao, May 2, 1866. He was chosen president for six years, but was expelled by Balta in 1868, and retired to Chili, where he was made a general of division, and was subsequently Peruvian minister. Elected president a second time in 1876, he was in 1879 director of the Peruvian and Bolivian armies in the war against Chili. After severe reverses and the loss of the province of Tarapacá, he went to Europe in December, 1879, to seek aid, and in his absence was deposed from the presidency.

Prado, del, dĕl prȧ′do, (BLAS,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo in 1544, was patronized by Philip II. Died about 1605.

Pradon, prȧ′dôn′, (NICOLAS,) a mediocre French tragic poet, born at Rouen in 1632. He produced in 1674 "Pyramus and Thisbe," and attempted to rival Racine in "Phèdre et Hippolyte," (1677,) which was applauded by a certain party or *cabale.* Died in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pradt, de, dẹh prȧt, (Abbé DOMINIQUE DUFOUR,) a French diplomatist and political writer, born in Auvergne in 1759. He became almoner of Napoleon about 1804, Bishop of Poitiers in 1805, and Archbishop of Malines in 1808. In 1812 he was sent as ambassador to Warsaw, and, according to some writers, incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, with whom he had a curious conversation during his retreat from Moscow. He published many political and historical works, among which is a "History of the Embassy to Warsaw," (1815.) Died in 1837.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Praed, prād, (WINTHROP MACKWORTH,) an English poet and lawyer, born in London in 1802. He was the chief contributor to "The Etonian," a monthly paper issued in 1820; after which he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He gained prizes for the Greek ode and epigram, and for English poems, entitled "Australia," (1823,) and "Athens," (1824.) In 1829 he was called to the bar. He was returned to Parliament about 1830, opposed the Reform bill, and was re-elected in 1835. He became a successful debater and a zealous conservative. Died in 1839. His poems are highly commended for wit and elegance.

Praet, van, văn prȧt, (JOSEPH BASILE BERNARD,) a Belgian bibliographer, born at Bruges in 1754. He became in 1784 an assistant in the Royal Library at Paris. About 1795 Van Praet and Capperonnier were appointed keepers of the same. He published a "Catalogue of the Books printed on Vellum in the Royal Library," (5 vols., 1822–28.) Died in 1837.

See DAUNOU, "Notice sur Van Praet;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prājâpătĭ, prạ-jā′pạ-tĭ, [from the Sanscrit *prājā,* "people," or the "world," and *pătĭ,* "master,"] in the Hindoo mythology, a title given to certain divine personages, called also BRAHMÂDIKAS, among whom are Marichi, Bhrigu, Daksha, and Nârada.

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Pram, prām, (CHRISTIAN HENRIKSEN,) a distinguished *littérateur* and journalist, born in Guldbrandsdal, in Norway, in 1756. He founded at Copenhagen, conjointly with Rahbek, the periodical entitled "The Minerva," and in 1811 became president of the Scandinavian Literary Society. Among his principal works, which are written in Danish, are "Emilias Kilde," a poem, (1782,) a heroic poem entitled "Stärkodder," (1785,) and the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." He also published several treatises on political economy and statistics. His genius and character are eulogized by Oehlenschläger. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" J. K. HOEST, "C. H. Pram: biografisk Omrids," 1820; HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

Pram'zĭ-mas, a great divinity of the old Lithuanians. He sent out the giants Wandu (wind) and Wejas (water) to destroy mankind with a flood. But, seeing a few people on a mountain-top, he took pity on them and sheltered them in a nut-shell, and thus preserved the human race.

Prarond, prȧ′rôn′, (ERNEST,) a French writer of verses, fiction, etc., born at Abbeville in 1821.

Praslin, de, dẹh prȧ′lăn′, (CÉSAR GABRIEL **de Choiseul**—dẹh shwâ′zŭl′,) DUC, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1712, was a cousin of the Duc de Choiseul. He obtained in 1748 the rank of lieutenant-general, became minister of foreign affairs in 1760, and minister of the marine in 1766. He was removed in 1770. Died in 1785.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge du Duc de Praslin."

Praslin de Choiseul, prȧ′lăn′ dẹh shwâ′zŭl′, (CHARLES RAYNARD LAURE FÉLIX,) DUC, a French peer, born in Paris in 1778; died in 1841.

See NESTOR ARONSSOHN, "Notice sur M. le Duc de Praslin," 1844.

Prat, du. See DUPRAT.

Prati, prȧ′tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian lyric poet, born at Dascindo, in the province of Trent, in 1815. He composed "Edmenegarda," a poem, (1841,) which was received with favour. Among his other popular poems are "A Hymn to Italy," "The Song of the Future," "Rodolfo," and "Count Riga," ("Il Conte Riga," 1856.) In 1861 he published a poem called "Ariberto," (2 vols.) He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1862, and created senator in 1876. Died May 10, 1884.

Prăt'ĭ-nas, [*Πρατίνας,*] an Athenian dramatic and lyric poet, lived about 500 B.C., and made an improvement in the tragic art. He is regarded by some as the inventor of the satiric drama.

Prätorius, or **Praetorius,** prȧ-to′re-ŏŏs, (MICHAEL,) a German musical composer and writer on music, born at Creutzburg, in Thuringia, in 1571. His "Syntagma Musicum" ("Musical Treatise," in 3 vols.) is prized for its rarity and historical value. Died in 1621.

Pratt, (BENJAMIN,) an American judge, born at Boston in 1709. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and became chief justice of New York. Died in 1763.

Pratt, (CALVIN E.,) an American lawyer and soldier, born near Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1828. He practised law for a time in New York City, and in 1861 commanded the Thirty-first regiment of New York volunteers at the battle of Bull Run. He became brigadier-general of volunteers soon after the battle of Antietam.

Pratt, (CHARLES.) See CAMDEN, EARL OF.

Pratt, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, born in 1771, served in the Peninsular war at Vitoria, Nivelles, Orthes, etc. Died in 1839.

Pratt, (SAMUEL JACKSON,) an English poet and novelist, born in Huntingdonshire in 1749. He published, under the assumed name of COURTNEY MELMOTH, "Sympathy," and other poems, and several successful novels, among which are "The Pupil of Pleasure," (1779,) and "Emma Corbett," (1781.) Died in 1814.

Praun, von, fon prŏwn, (GEORG ANDREAS SEPTI-

MUS,) BARON, a German numismatist, born in Vienna in 1701. He published a "Treatise on Coins or Numismatics," (1739.) Died in 1786.

Prax-ag'o-ras, [Πραξαγόρας,] an eminent Greek physician of Cos, lived about 300 B.C. He was noted for his skill in anatomy, and appears to have been the first who explained the difference between veins and arteries. He wrote several works, of which only a few fragments are extant. Among his pupils was Herophilus.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Prax-il'la, [Πράξιλλα,] a Greek lyric poetess, born at Sicyon, lived about 450 B.C. Her works are lost.

Praxiphane. See PRAXIPHANES.

Prax-iph'a-nēs, [Gr. Πραξιφάνης; Fr. PRAXIPHANE, prăks'e'făn',] a Greek philosopher, born at Mitylene, was a pupil of Theophrastus, and a teacher of Epicurus.

See PRELLER, "De Praxiphane," 1842.

Praxitèle. See PRAXITELES.

Prax-it'e-lēz, [Gr. Πραξιτέλης; Fr. PRAXITÈLE, prăks'e'tăl',] one of the greatest of Grecian sculptors, flourished about 360 B.C. The time and place of his birth are unknown. He was probably a contemporary of Apelles, and an Athenian. According to Pausanias, he lived three generations after Alcamenes. The name of his master has not been preserved. Praxiteles is regarded as the founder of a school, or the author of a new style of art. Ancient writers represent him as celebrated for refinement and softness of contour, grace in attitude, and delicacy in the expression of tender affections. Cicero considered the expression which animated the heads of Praxiteles as one of the most admirable and difficult results which human skill could attain. Among his best works in bronze were a statue of Bacchus, a Satyr or Faun, and a statue of Apollo, called "Sauroctonos." An ancient copy (in marble) of the last work is preserved in the Vatican. His master-piece was a marble statue of Venus (of Cnidos) without drapery, which was destroyed by fire at Constantinople about 475 A.D. No work of Grecian sculptors, except the Jupiter of Phidias, appears to have been so celebrated as this Venus of Cnidos. He produced also a statue of Venus draped, and a marble statue of Cupid, which was praised by Pliny. His statue of Hermes was in 1878 recovered from the ruins at Olympia. Of this statue the right arm is lost. It is justly regarded as one of the most precious relics of ancient art.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Archäologie der Kunst;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pray, proi, (GEORGE,) a Hungarian historian, born at Presburg in 1723 or 1724. He published "Annals of the Ancient Huns," ("Annales veterum Hunnorum," 1761,) and a "History of Hungary from 997 to 1564," (5 vols., 1764–70.) Died in 1801.

Pray, (ISAAC CLARK,) an American author, born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 15, 1813. He studied at Harvard and Amherst Colleges, graduating in 1833. For many years he was a journalist in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He wrote lives of J. G. Bennett, Gustavus Brooke, Theresa Parodi, Catharine Hayes, and Madame Ristori, and published five dramas, besides poems, etc. He was also a successful stage-manager and actor. Died in New York, November 28, 1869.

Préau. See DUPRÉAU.

Préault, prā'ō', (AUGUSTE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1809. Among his works are a bust of N. Poussin in the Louvre, Charlemagne, (1836,) and "Ophelia," a bas-relief, (1849.) Died January 11, 1879.

Preble, prĕb'l, (EDWARD,) a celebrated American commodore, born in Maine in 1761. Having been made a captain in 1799, he sailed in the Essex to Batavia, whence he convoyed home a fleet of fourteen merchant-vessels. In 1803 he was appointed to command a squadron sent against Tripoli, having for his flag-ship the Constitution. He attacked the batteries and gun-boats which defended Tripoli several times in August and September, 1804. He captured three gun-boats, and sunk four others. For these services he received a gold medal from Congress. Died in 1807.

See SPARKS, "American Biography;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Precipiano, di, de prā-che-pe-ā'no, (HUMBERT GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a prelate, born at Besançon in 1626. He became Archbishop of Malines in 1690, and was an opponent of Quesnel. Died in 1711.

Précy, de, dĕh prā'se', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS **Perrin**—pă'rĂN',) COMTE, an able French general, born near Semur in 1742. He was chosen general-in-chief by the insurgents of Lyons who revolted against the Convention in 1793. He defended Lyons for about sixty days against the besieging army, and escaped to Switzerland. Died in 1820.

Preisler or **Preissler**, prīs'lẹr, (GEORG MARTIN,) a German engraver and painter, born at Nuremberg in 1700; died in 1754.

Preisler or **Preissler**, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German painter and designer, the father of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1665. Died in 1737.

Preisler or **Preissler**, (JOHANN GEORG,) an engraver, born at Copenhagen in 1757, was a son of Johann Justin, noticed below. Died in 1808.

Preisler or **Preissler**, (JOHANN JUSTIN,) an engraver and painter, born at Nuremberg in 1698, was a brother of Georg Martin, noticed above. He etched some works of Rubens. Died in 1771.

Preisler or **Preissler**, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a skilful engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Nuremberg in 1715. He was appointed court engraver at Copenhagen, to which he removed in 1744. His engraving of "Frederick V. on Horseback" is esteemed a master-piece. He executed some works of Raphael and other masters. Died in 1794.

Preissler. See PREISLER.

Preller, prel'lẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German artist, born at Eisenach in 1804. In 1831 he became professor of painting at Weimar. His principal works are on classical subjects, of which the most noted are his frescos and cartoons at Weimar and Leipsic, representing scenes from the Odyssey. Died April 23, 1878.

Preller, prel'lẹr, (LUDWIG,) a German classical scholar and antiquary, born at Hamburg in 1809. He became professor at Jena in 1846. Among his works are a "History of Greek and Roman Philosophy," (1838,) and a "Greek Mythology," (2 vols., 1854.) Died in 1861.

Prémare, prā'măr', (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French missionary, born about 1670. He went to China in 1698, and studied Chinese literature with success. He wrote "Account of the Chinese Language," ("Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ,") and "Letters on China." Died at Peking about 1735.

Prémontval, prā'mŏn'văl', the assumed name of ANDRÉ PIERRE LE GUAY, (gā,) a French writer, born at Charenton in 1716. He removed to Berlin in 1752, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He wrote "Monogamy," ("La Monogamie," 3 vols., 1751,) and other works. Died in 1764.

Prenner, von, fon prĕn'nẹr, (ANTON JOSEPH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Wallerstein in 1683. He engraved the pictures of the Belvedere gallery of Vienna. Died in 1743.

Prenner, von, (GEORG CASPAR,) a painter and engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in 1708. He worked at Rome, where he died in 1766.

Prentice, prĕn'tiss, (GEORGE DENISON,) an American poet and journalist, born at Preston, Connecticut, in 1802, graduated at Brown University in 1823. He founded in 1828 "The New England Review," and, having removed to Kentucky, became in 1831 editor of the "Louisville Journal," which soon acquired the reputation of one of the ablest and most brilliant journals in the country. He published a number of small poems of great beauty. A collection of his witticisms, entitled "Prenticeana," appeared in 1860. Died in 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Pren'tiss, (BENJAMIN M.,) an American general, born in Wood county, Virginia, in 1819. He became a citizen of Illinois about 1842, and was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. About July 3, 1863, he defeated Generals Holmes and Price, who attacked him at Helena, Arkansas.

Prentiss, (ELIZABETH,) an American author, born at Portland, Maine, October 26, 1818, a daughter of Edward Payson, already noticed. In 1845 she was married to

Rev. G. L. Prentiss, a Congregationalist clergyman and a brother of Seargent S. Prentiss. Among her numerous works are "The Flower of the Family," (1856,) "Tales of Early Childhood," "The Little Preacher," (1869,) "Stepping Heavenward," (1869,) etc., mostly religious tales for the young. Died at Dorset, Vermont, August 13, 1878. "Stepping Heavenward" is the work by which she is best known.

Prentiss, (SEARGENT SMITH,) an American orator, born at Portland, Maine, in 1808. He studied law, and became about 1832 a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he practised with success. He was elected a member of Congress by the Whigs in 1837. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison by several public speeches. He had a high reputation as an orator, and as an advocate in jury-trials was equal or superior to any lawyer in the Southwestern States. Died near Natchez in 1850.

Pres'cott, (GEORGE,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1829. He served as colonel at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and at the great battles in Virginia in May, 1864. He was killed near Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Prescott, (OLIVER,) M.D., an American physician and patriot of the Revolution, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1731. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1804.

Prescott, (OLIVER,) an American physician, a son of the preceding, was born in 1762. He practised at Groton, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1827.

Prescott, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American officer of the Revolution, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1725, was a brother of Oliver noticed above. He fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he appears to have had the chief command, and in other important engagements. Died in 1795.

Prescott, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American jurist, son of the preceding, was born at Pepperell in 1762. He was appointed in 1818 a judge of the court of common pleas. He enjoyed a high reputation for legal attainments. He was the father of William H. Prescott, the historian. Died in 1844.

Prescott, (WILLIAM HICKLING,) an eminent American historian, a son of the preceding, and grandson of Colonel Prescott who commanded at Bunker Hill, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of May, 1796. Both his parents were remarkable for their high moral qualities. His father was distinguished for his manly beauty, as well as for the dignity and gentleness of his character. His mother, originally Miss Catherine Greene Hickling, was a woman of great energy, vivacity, and active benevolence; and to her influence her son appears to have owed not only much of the happiness of his life, but also some of those admirable moral traits which formed the crowning ornament to his rare intellectual endowments. In the summer of 1808 his father removed to Boston, and the following autumn sent his son to what was then regarded as the best classical school in New England. It was kept by Dr. Gardiner, an excellent scholar, who had been educated in England under the celebrated Dr. Parr. In 1811 young Prescott entered the Sophomore class at Harvard College. In his knowledge of Greek and Latin he was far in advance of most of the members of his class; but he had no fondness for mathematics, and never attained any proficiency in mathematical studies. During his Junior year at college an accident befell him which was destined to influence the whole of his subsequent life. One day in the Commons Hall, while the students—as too often happened after the professors had left the table—were indulging in a rude frolic, Prescott rose to go out of the room, but, attracted by the tumult behind him, suddenly turned his head to see what it was. At that instant a hard piece of bread, thrown at random, struck him on his left eye, which, under the peculiar circumstances, having no warning, was open, so that nothing—not even the eyelid—was interposed to mitigate the blow. He instantly fell prostrate and powerless, as if the brain itself had received a severe concussion. After some weeks he was able to resume his studies; but the sight of his left eye—though this was to appearance unchanged—was gone forever.

This early misfortune, while it tended to check his somewhat exuberant vivacity, far from discouraging him in the pursuit of his studies, seemed to excite in him a more earnest and determined resolution to become a respectable scholar. He graduated in August, 1814, and soon after commenced the study of law. But the excessive use of his remaining eye induced a severe inflammation in the organ, followed by opacity of the cornea, so that for some weeks the power of vision was completely lost.

Among the many interesting and admirable traits in Mr. Prescott's character, perhaps none is more remarkable than the invincible cheerfulness and heroic resignation with which he bore the frequent and severe suffering and the life-long privations to which he was subjected in consequence of the injury of his sight.

In the hope of improving his general health, which had been seriously impaired by confinement, and also of indirectly benefiting his eyes, he was induced to undertake a voyage to Europe. He set out in the autumn of 1815. He remained abroad nearly two years, visiting England, France, and Italy. His sight, though not strong enough to permit him to read much, seems to have been sufficient to give him a vivid enjoyment of the various scenes and places through which he travelled; but his health appears not to have been benefited by his foreign tour, and in the summer of 1817 he returned to his native country. He now decided to abandon the law and devote himself wholly to literature. His eye, however, was so irritable and feeble that he was obliged to pass much of his time in a darkened room, with barely light enough to admit of some one reading to him,—this being now his only means of cultivating an acquaintance with his favourite authors.

In May, 1820, Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Susan Amory; and the union appears to have been a singularly happy one. About 1821 he commenced a systematic course of reading, (by the ear,) which was to embrace the works of the best English prose writers from Roger Ascham to the present day, and afterwards the best productions of the literatures of France and Italy. He appears to have enjoyed with a peculiar zest the great works of Italian genius, and especially the "Divina Commedia" of Dante. He seems to have taken less delight in the celebrated authors of France, though he admired Montaigne and Pascal, and, above all, La Fontaine and Molière. In the autumn of 1824 he commenced in earnest the study of that magnificent language and literature which have been immortalized by the genius of Lope de Vega and Cervantes. "This," says Mr. Ticknor, "was the opening of the Spanish campaign, which ended only with his life." He had at one time entertained the design of writing a sort of general history of Italian literature; but this was now abandoned for labour in a different field. After "long choosing," to adopt the words of Milton, "and beginning late," he at last decided, in January, 1826, to write the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," which, eleven years later, was published, in three 8vo volumes, simultaneously in Boston and in London. The success of the work was of the most flattering kind, and at once placed him in the very highest rank of contemporary historians. After six years of additional labour, appeared his "Conquest of Mexico," (3 vols. 8vo, 1843.) Four years afterwards he gave the world his "Conquest of Peru," (2 vols. 8vo.) In 1845 appeared a volume of his "Miscellanies," consisting of contributions to the "North American Review." In 1850 he made a short visit to Europe. Soon after his return he commenced the "History of the Reign of Philip II. of Spain," a work which he did not live to complete, although the first three volumes were published in his lifetime, the first two having appeared in 1855, the third in 1858. The entire work was designed to be included in 6 vols. 8vo. The third volume was published in the summer of 1858, after the occurrence of his first slight apoplectic attack, (February 4, 1858,) from which he seemed speedily to recover. He resumed his literary labours, but was forced to limit himself to the lightest kind of work; and he never afterwards had that enjoyment in his studies which he had experienced in previous years. On the 28th of January, 1859, he was

seized with a second attack of apoplexy, of which he died in about three hours.

In person Mr. Prescott was tall and well formed, with light-brown hair, a fine clear complexion, and an expression of countenance singularly bright, genial, and attractive. "His smile," says Mr. Ticknor, "was absolutely the most contagious I ever looked upon." His disposition was in the highest degree social, generous, and kindly. "Indeed, take him for all in all," says Mr. Ticknor, "I think no man ever walked our streets, as he did day by day, that attracted such regard and good will from so many; for, however few he might know, there were very many that knew him, and watched him with unspoken welcomes as he passed along."

Mr. Prescott's merits as a historian are of the very highest order. In vigour of thought and in grandeur of style he has undoubtedly been surpassed by many of the great masters of historical composition; but he possessed other qualities, which, if less imposing, are far more essential to the character of a perfect historian. In that spirit of thorough research which never rests satisfied until every field has been explored and every accessible source of information consulted and exhausted, he has had few if any superiors; while in that impartiality which proceeds from a high and scrupulous sense of justice and unswerving devotion to truth, he has perhaps never been equalled—certainly never surpassed—by any historian, of whatever age or country. His style, moreover, is for the most part remarkable for its animation, clearness, and grace; and in the general treatment of his subject he exhibits in an eminent degree the "eloquence" and "lucid order" which the great poet-critic of ancient Rome tells us will not be wanting to him who knows how to choose his subject wisely.*

(For the opinions of various eminent critics on the works of Mr. Prescott, the reader is particularly referred to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors.")

See, also, the admirable "Life of William Hickling Prescott," by George Ticknor, Boston, 1864; R. W. Griswold, "Prose Writers of America;" Duyckinck, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol ii.; "American Cyclopædia;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1843, and September, 1847; "North American Review" for January, 1864.

Presl, prĕsl, (Jan Swatopluk,) a Bohemian botanist, born at Prague in 1791. He wrote "Symbolæ Botanicæ," (1832,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Presle, de, dẹh prĕl, (Charles Marie Wladimir Brunet,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1809. He published, besides other works, a "Critical Inquiry into the Succession of Egyptian Dynasties," (1850,) and "Greece since the Roman Conquest," ("La Grèce depuis la Conquête Romaine," 1859.) Died Sept. 12, 1875.

Pressensé, de, dẹh prȧ'sȯn'sȧ', (Edmond,) an eminent French Protestant divine and pulpit orator of the present age. Among his works are a "History of the First Three Centuries of the Church," "The Religions before Christ: being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church," (1862,) and "Jesus Christ: his Times, Life, and Work," (1866.) He sat in the national assembly, 1871–75, and in 1883 was chosen senator for life. Died April 8, 1891.

Prestel, prĕs'tẹl, (Johann Gottlieb,) a German engraver and portrait-painter, born at Grünbach, in Suabia, in 1739. He worked at Nuremberg for some years. Died in 1808.

Pres'ṭẹr John or **João**, [Fr. Le Prêtre Jean, lẹh prȧtr zhȯn,] ("the Priest John,") the title of an imaginary personage whom the Europeans of the middle ages supposed to reign in the interior of Asia and to have been converted to Christianity. Rubruquis, a friar, was sent by Louis IX. of France to search for Prester John, in 1253, and explored Central Tartary, but did not find him. The general belief in his existence originated perhaps in a report of some Nestorian missionaries that Oong, (or Oungh,) a Khan of Tartary, had been converted by them.

See S. Baring-Gould, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages."

Prestet, prȧ'tȧ', (Jean,) a French mathematician, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1648; died in 1690.

* "Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Non facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo."
Horace: *De Arte Poetica.*

Pres'ṭon, (Harriet W.,) an American *littérateur*, born at Danvers, Massachusetts. She has contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines, and published "Aspendale," "Love in the Nineteenth Century," "Merèio," a translation from Frederick Mistral, (1872,) and "Troubadours and Trouvères New and Old," (1876.)

Pres'ṭon, (John,) an eminent English divine and Puritan, born at Heyford, in Northamptonshire, in 1587, adopted Calvinistic opinions. He was chosen master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, about 1622. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Covenant," and other works. By the favour of the Duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lectureship of Trinity Church, Cambridge. According to Fuller, he was "an excellent preacher, a celebrated disputant, and a perfect politician." Died in 1628.

Pres'ṭon, (John S.,) an American politician, brother of W. C. Preston, was born near Abingdon, Virginia, in 1809. He removed to South Carolina, where he was elected to the State legislature. Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he joined the secessionists. Died at Columbia, South Carolina, May 1, 1881.

Preston, (Margaret Junkin,) an American poetess, daughter of George Junkin, D.D., was born at Lexington, Virginia, in 1838. She has contributed to the leading magazines, and published the following books: "Silverwood," (a tale, 1856,) "Beechenbrook," (1868,) "Old Song and New," (1870.) and "Cartoons," (1876.)

Preston, (Thomas,) an English dramatist, was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He wrote about 1564 "A Lamentable Tragedy, mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containing the Life of Cambyses, King of Persia." Died in 1598.

Preston, (Thomas Scott,) LL.D., Monsignor, an American clergyman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 23, 1825. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1843, entered the Episcopalian ministry in 1846, became a Romanist in 1849, and in 1850 was ordained a priest. He was chosen vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York, and in 1881 was appointed a domestic prelate of the papal court. Among his very numerous books are "Reason and Revelation," (1868,) "Protestantism and the Church," (1882,) and "God and Reason," (1884.)

Preston, (William,) an American general, born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1816. He practised law in Louisville, and was sent as minister to Spain in 1858. He joined the disunionists in 1861, and was appointed a brigadier-general. Died September 21, 1887.

Preston, (William C.,) an American Senator and orator, born in Philadelphia in 1794. His grandmother was a sister of Patrick Henry. He studied in Edinburgh. About 1822 he removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where he practised law and gained much distinction. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina in 1832. He opposed the policy of John C. Calhoun, and resigned his seat about 1842. He was afterwards president of the South Carolina College. Died at Columbia in 1860.

Preston-Grange, Lord. See Grant, (Patrick.)

Prest'wich, (Joseph,) an English geologist, born at Pensbury, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at University College, London, and became a business-man and an amateur geologist, publishing important papers on scientific questions. In 1874 he became professor of geology at Oxford.

Pretender, The First. See James Francis Edward.

Pretender, The Second. See Charles Edward Stuart.

Preti, prā'tee, (Girolamo,) an Italian poet, born in Tuscany in 1582; died in 1626.

Preti, (Mattia,) called Il Calabrese, an Italian painter, born in Calabria in 1613, was a pupil of Lanfranc and Guercino. He worked in Rome, Naples, and other places, preferring scriptural and tragical subjects. Among his works are frescos of the life of Saint Andrew, at Rome. His design was vigorous rather than graceful, and his colouring sombre. Died in 1699.

See Pascoli, "Vite de' Pittori moderni;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Preuschen, prOi'shẹn, (A. T.,) a German *littérateur* and theologian, born in Hesse in 1734. Among his works is "Monuments of Ancient Physical and Political Revolutions in Germany," (1787.) He invented *typométrie*, or the art of printing plans and maps with movable types. Died in 1803.

Preuss, proiss, (JOHANN DAVID ERDMANN,) a German historian, born at Landsberg, on the Warthe, in 1785. He published several works relating to Frederick the Great and his times, among which is a "Biography of Frederick the Great," (1832–34.) Died in 1868.

Préval, de, dẹh prȧ'vȧl', (CLAUDE ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Salins (Jura) in 1776. He became a lieutenant-general in 1814, and president of the committee of war in the council of state in 1837. He gained distinction as a writer on military affairs. Died in 1853.

See DU HAILLAN, "Biographie du Général Préval," 1842; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Préville, prȧ'vėl', (PIERRE LOUIS DUBUS,) a popular French comic actor, born in Paris in 1721. He performed in Paris from 1753 to 1786. Died in 1799.

Previtale, prȧ-ve-tȧ'lȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Bérgamo, was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He painted Madonnas, which are highly commended. Died about 1528.

Prévost, prȧ'vō', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1674; died in 1753.

Prevost, prẽv'ost, ? (Sir GEORGE,) an English general, born in 1767. He distinguished himself at the attack on Martinique in 1809, and became Governor-General of the British possessions in North America in 1812. He was defeated at Plattsburg in 1814, soon after which he was recalled. Died in London in 1816.

See "Some Account of the Public Life of General Sir George Prevost," London, 1823.

Prévost, prȧ'vō', (ISAAC BENOÎT,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1755. He became professor of philosophy at Montauban in 1810. His chief work is a "Memoir on the Cause of the Caries of Wheat, and of other Diseases of Plants," (1807.) Died in 1819.

See P. PRÉVOST, "Notice sur I. B. Prévost," 1820.

Prévost, (JEAN,) a Swiss medical writer, born near Bâle in 1585. He succeeded Alpini as professor of botany at Padua in 1617, and wrote many works, which were often reprinted. Died at Padua in 1631.

Prévost, (LOUIS CONSTANT,) an eminent French geologist, born in Paris in 1787. He published in 1820 an important work "On the Geological Constitution of the Basin of Vienna," (in Austria,) and became professor of geology at the Sorbonne in 1831. Among his works are "Chronology of Rocks and Synchronism of Formations," (1845,) and "Bearing of Ancient Fossils in the Basin of the Gironde." Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prévost, (PIERRE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1751, was eminent for the variety and profoundness of his learning. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1780, and professor of belles-lettres at Geneva about 1784. In 1788 he published a work "On the Origin of Magnetic Forces." He obtained the chair of philosophy at Geneva in 1793, and that of general physics in 1810. He published, besides other works, "Researches on Heat," (1792,) "Radiant Caloric," (1809,) and an "Exposition of the Principles of Radiant Heat," (1832,) which were highly esteemed. Died in 1839.

See A. P. DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur P. Prévost," in the "Bibliothèque universelle de Genève," 1839.

Prévost, (PIERRE,) a French painter of landscapes and panoramas, born near Châteaudun in 1764. He designed or painted from nature panoramas of Rome, Naples, Jerusalem, Athens, etc. "He would perhaps have obtained," says Périès, "only the second rank of landscape-painters, if a new discovery had not induced him to adopt a kind of painting in which he remains unrivalled." The invention of the panorama is ascribed both to Prévost and to Robert Fulton. Died in 1823.

Prévost, (ZACHÉE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1797. He obtained a medal in 1827 for "Corinne at Cape Misenum," after Gerard, and a medal of the first class in 1839. He engraved "The Wedding at Cana," after Paul Veronese, (1852.) Died in 1861.

Prévost d'Exiles, prȧ'vō' dẽk'sẽl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Artois in 1697. He took the monastic vows in his youth, but soon became disgusted with that life, and fled to Holland. He wrote nearly two hundred volumes, including many works of fiction, among which his novel entitled "Manon Lescaut" (1733) was especially celebrated. He published a "General History of Voyages," (20 vols., 1745–70.) Died in 1763.

See LE BLANC, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de l'Abbé Prévost," 1810; J. JANIN, "Notice sur Prévost," prefixed to an edition of "Manon Lescaut," 1838; P. BERNARD, "Essai sur la Vie de l'Abbé Prévost," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prévost d'Exmes, Le, lẹh prȧ'vō' dẽksm, (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born near Argentan in 1720 died in 1793.

Prévost-Paradol, prȧ'vō' pȧ'rȧ'dol', (LUCIEN ANATOLE,) a French *littérateur* and orator of great eminence, born in Paris in 1829. He obtained from the French Academy in 1851 the prize of eloquence for an "Éloge de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre." In 1856 he began to write for the "Journal des Débats," of which he was for many years one of the ablest editors. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1865, in place of Ampère. On this occasion Guizot addressed him in a very complimentary speech. He published a volume of "Essais de Politique et de Littérature," (1859,) "Essais de Politique et de Morale," (1862,) and "Études sur les Moralistes Français," (1864.) He had a great talent for irony and raillery. In June, 1870, he was appointed minister to the United States. He committed suicide at Washington, July 20 of the same year.

Preyer, prī'ẹr, (JOHANN WILHELM,) an eminent German painter, born at Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia, in 1803. He was educated at Dusseldorf, where he lived for many years. Among his earlier pictures was the "Bock Bier," in the New Pinakothek at Munich. His chief reputation was won as a painter of still life, in which department he was almost unrivalled. Died in 1889. His son Paul and daughter Emilie also won distinction as artists. The elder Preyer was a dwarf.

Pri'am, [Gr. Πρίαμος; Lat. PRI'AMUS; Fr. PRIAM, prẽ'ôN',] a famous king of Troy, in whose reign occurred the siege of Troy, which is the theme of Homer's "Iliad." He was a son of Laomedon, and the father of Hector, Paris, and other heroes. According to Virgil, he was killed by Pyrrhus at the capture of Troy.

See the "Æneid," book ii. 506–558.

Priamus. See PRIAM.

Priape. See PRIAPUS.

Pri-ā'pus, [Gr. Πρίαπος; Fr. PRIAPE, prẽ'ȧp',] an obscene idol of the Greek and Roman mythology, represented as a son of Bacchus and Venus, and worshipped as the protector of flocks of sheep and goats, of grapevines and gardens, and as the god of fertility.

Price, (BARTHOLOMEW,) an English clergyman and mathematician, born in 1818 at Coln Saint Dennis. He graduated in 1840 at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1853 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in his university. His most noted work is a "Treatise on the Infinitesimal Calculus," (5 vols., 1857–65.)

Price, (BONAMY,) an English economist, born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807. In 1829 he graduated at Worcester College, Oxford, in which university he became in 1868 professor of political economy. Among his works are "The Principles of Currency," (1869,) "Of Currency and Banking," (1876,) "Practical Political Economy," (1878,) etc. Died January 8, 1888.

Price, (DAVID,) an English Orientalist, born in 1762. He served as a major in the army of the East India Company, and published a "Chronological Retrospect; or, Memoirs of the Principal Events in Mohammedan History from the Death of the Arabian Legislator to the Accession of the Emperor Akbar," (4 vols., 1811–21.) Died in 1835.

Price, (ELI K.,) an American lawyer, born in Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1797. He was admitted to the bar in 1822. He published "Liens and Limitations," (1857,) a book on the law of real

estate, (1874,) and various other works. Died at Philadelphia, November 15, 1884.

Price, (JAMES,) an English chemist or alchemist, born in 1752. He committed suicide in 1783.

Price, (Sir JOHN,) an English or Welsh antiquary, wrote a "Defence of British History," in answer to Polydore Vergil, (1573.) Died about 1553.

Price, (JOHN,) an English critic, born in London in 1600. He published commentaries on Scripture. Died in a convent at Rome in 1676.

Price, (JOHN,) an English divine, who was chaplain to General Monk, and became rector of Petworth, in Sussex, under the reign of Charles II. He published "The Mystery and Method of his Majesty's Happy Restauration," etc., (London, 1660.) Died in 1691.

See "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT.

Price, (RICHARD,) an eminent English dissenting minister and speculative philosopher, was born at Tynton, in Glamorganshire, in 1723. He was chaplain to Mr. Streathfield, or Streatfield, from 1743 to 1756, after which he preached at Newington Green Chapel and the Gravel-Pit Meeting-House, at Hackney. He married in 1757 a Miss Blundell. He advocated the cause of American liberty in his "Observations on Civil Liberty and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," (1776,) which was a popular work. In 1778 he was invited by Congress to become a citizen of the United States; but he declined. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Priestley. Among his chief works are a "Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," (1758,) "Four Dissertations, on Providence, Prayer, the State of Virtuous Men after Death, and Christianity," (1766–68,) and Sermons. Died in London in 1791.

See "Life of R. Price," by W. MORGAN, 1815.

Price, (STERLING,) an American general, born in Virginia. He emigrated to Missouri, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1845 to 1847. He was Governor of Missouri from 1853 to 1857, and joined the disunionists in 1861. He served as major-general at Wilson's Creek in August, 1861, took Lexington, September 20, and retired to Springfield. He commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and at Corinth, in October of that year. In September, 1864, he entered Southeastern Missouri with an army, made a successful raid to Lexington, and, after several fights, returned by a different route to Arkansas about the end of October. Died in 1867.

See a notice of Sterling Price in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Price, (Rev. THOMAS,) a distinguished Welsh scholar, born at Pencaerelin, near Builth, in 1787. He became vicar of Cwmdu in 1825. He wrote, besides other works, "A Critical Essay on the Language and Literature of Wales," and (in Welsh) a "History of Wales and the Welsh Nation from the Early Ages to the Death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd," (1836–42,) which is said to be the best work on the subject. Died in 1848.

Price, (Sir UVEDALE,) an English gentleman, born in Herefordshire in 1747. He made some improvements in landscape-gardening, and wrote a work on that subject, entitled "An Essay on the Picturesque as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful; and on the Use of Studying Pictures for the Purpose of Improving Real Landscape," (1794.) An enlarged edition was published in 2 vols., 1797. Died in 1829.

Price, (WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist, born in 1780. He went to Persia in 1810 as secretary of the British embassy. He published a "Grammar of the Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic Languages," (1823,) and other works. Died in 1830.

Prichard, prĭtch'ard, (JAMES COWLES,) an eminent English ethnologist and physiologist, born at Ross, Herefordshire, in 1785. He graduated as a physician at Edinburgh, and began to practise at Bristol about 1810. In 1813 he published "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," (1 vol.; 3d edition, 5 vols., 1849,) a work of high reputation. He wrote a more popular treatise on the same subject, entitled "The Natural History of Man," (1843.) Among his important works are "The Diseases of the Nervous System," (1822,) "The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations," (1831,) and a "Treatise on Insanity," (1834.) He removed from Bristol to London in 1845. Died in December, 1848.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1836; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1844.

Prichard, prĭtch'ard, (Rev. REES,) a Welsh poet, born in Carmarthenshire; died in 1644.

Prideaux, prĭd'o or prĭd'ŭx, (HUMPHREY,) a learned English divine and historian, born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Oxford, where he published the inscriptions of the Arundel marbles in 1676. He became prebendary of Norwich in 1681, rector of Bladen in 1683, rector of Saham in 1686, archdeacon of Suffolk in 1688, vicar of Trowse in 1696, and Dean of Norwich in 1702. He opposed the acts of James II. which caused the revolution of 1688. His principal works are "A Life of Mahomet," (1697,) once held in high esteem, but now admitted to be very deficient in impartiality as well as in true historical research, and a "History of the Connection of the Old and New Testament," (6 vols., 1715–17,) which was much esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1724.

See "Life of H. Prideaux," anonymous, 1748; "Biographia Britannica."

Prideaux, (JOHN,) an English divine of great learning, was born at Stowford, in Devonshire, in 1578. He became in 1615 regius professor of divinity at Oxford, canon of Christ Church, and rector of Ewelme. In 1641 he was appointed Bishop of Worcester. He suffered much loss in consequence of his adherence to the royalist party in the civil war. He left many works on theology, logic, and other subjects. Died in 1650.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Prierias. See MAZOLINI.

Priessnitz, prees'nits, (VINCENZ,) celebrated as the founder of the system of hydropathy, (*Kaltwassercur*, "cold-water cure,") was born at Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia, in 1799. Having been severely injured by a loaded cart passing over his body, he was enabled to effect a cure by the application of cold water, which he subsequently made use of as a healing agent in various diseases when consulted by his neighbours. In 1826 he opened a hydropathic institution at Gräfenberg, which was soon resorted to by invalids from different parts of Germany and other countries of Europe. The fame of his successes became at length so great that the number of his annual guests exceeded one thousand. His system excluded all medicine and stimulants of whatever kind, as well as blistering and depletion in any form, relying only on the various applications of water, abundant out-door exercise, wholesome diet, etc. He died in 1851. The water-cure has been received with favour in the principal countries of Europe, and in the United States.

See DECKEN-HIMMELREICH, "V. Priessnitz und die Wassercur." 1845; SELINGER, "Vincenz Priessnitz," 1852.

Priestley, preest'le, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English philosopher, chemist, and theologian, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, on the 13th of March, 1733. He studied at a dissenting academy at Daventry about three years, (1752–55,) and became versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. At an early age he admitted doubts respecting some doctrines of the orthodox creed, though he had been educated as a Calvinist. He preached to a small company of dissenters at Needham-Market from 1755 to 1758, and then removed to Nantwich, Cheshire. In 1761 he became tutor of languages and belles-lettres in the academy of Warrington, and published "The Scripture Doctrine of Remission," in which he rejects the dogma of the atonement.

During a visit to London he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Franklin, who encouraged him to write a "History of Electricity." He published in 1767 a work with this title, which was favourably received. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1766. In 1767 he took charge of a dissenting congregation at Leeds, where he wrote several works on theology and found recreation in experiments on pneumatic chemistry. He obtained in 1773 the Copley medal for his "Observations on Different Kinds of Air." He discovered the effect of respi-

ration on the blood, and the tendency of vegetation to restore to vitiated air its vivifying principle. He also discovered nitrous gas, muriatic gas, and oxygen, which he called "dephlogisticated air." He obtained the last in 1774 from red precipitate of mercury. "As a physicist and chemist," says Cuvier, "the talents of Priestley were of the first order. His researches and writings have contributed much to the progress of the science."

He published in 1772–74 "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion." He was librarian and literary companion of the Earl of Shelburne from 1773 to 1780, during which period he published "Experiments and Observations on Air," (5 vols., 1774–80,) a "Defence of Socinianism," and other works. In 1780 he settled at Birmingham as minister of the principal dissenting congregation. He incurred public odium by the heterodox and liberal opinions expressed in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," (1782,) "Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," (1790,) and "Reply to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution," (1791.) In July, 1791, his house was attacked and set on fire by a mob, who inflicted great damage on his library, apparatus, etc., while he and his family escaped by flight. For the sake of a more tranquil life, he emigrated with his wife and children in 1794 to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was coldly received, especially by the Anti-Gallican party. Died in February, 1804.

See JOHN CORRY, "Life of Priestley," 1805; "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1806; CUVIER, "Éloge de Priestley," 1805; THOMSON, "Annals of Philosophy," vol. i., 1813; J. P. SMITH, "Discourse on the Death of J. Priestley," 1805; English translation of CUVIER'S eulogy, in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1858, page 138; DR. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" T. BELSHAM, "Discourse on the Death of Joseph Priestley;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1806, (by JEFFREY;) "Monthly Review" for August, October, and December, 1767, *et seq.*

Prieur, pre'ŭr', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French sculptor and Huguenot. His chief work was a monument to Constable Anne de Montmorency. Died in 1611.

Prieur de la Marne, pre'ŭr' dẹh lȧ mȧrn, a French revolutionist and lawyer, born in Champagne about 1760. He was an active democratic member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. In June, 1794, he became a member of the committee of public safety. Died at Brussels in 1827.

Prieur-Duvernois, pre'ŭr' dü'vĕr'nwȧ', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French republican, born at Auxonne in 1763. He was chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, and of the committee of public safety in 1793. He is said to have shared with his friend Carnot the honour of having *organized victory*. The reform which rendered weights and measures uniform in France is ascribed mostly to him. Died in 1832.

Prieur, Le, lẹh pre'ŭr', (PHILIPPE,) a French scholar, born at Saint-Vaast, published a work "On Canonical Letters," ("De Literis canonicis," 1675.) Died in 1680.

Priezac, de, dẹh pre'zȧk', (DANIEL,) a French advocate and writer on law, politics, etc., was born in Bas-Limousin in 1590. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1662. His son SOLOMON was author of numerous works, among which is a "History of Elephants," (1650.)

Prilesky, pre-lĕs'kee, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Jesuit, born in Hungary in 1709. He wrote several works, among which is "Account of the Holy Fathers who flourished in the Two First Centuries," ("Notitia SS. Patrum qui duobus primis Seculis floruerunt," 1753.)

Prim, prēm, (JUAN,) Count de Reus and Marquis de los Castillejos, a Spanish general, born in Catalonia about 1814. He took arms against Espartero in 1843, and acted with the party of Progresistas. In 1859 or 1860 he obtained command of a division of the army sent against Morocco, and was rewarded for his services at Marabout with the title of Marquis de los Castillejos. He commanded the Spanish army which co-operated with the French and British in the invasion of Mexico in 1861, and returned to Spain in 1862. He was a leader of the insurgents who deposed Queen Isabel in September, 1868, and he became in the next November minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army of Spain. Prim and Serrano were the most powerful and prominent members of the provisional government formed by the insurgents; and the former was the virtual dictator of Spain in 1869–70. He was assassinated, December, 1870.

Primaticcio, pre-mȧ-tèt'cho, [Fr. LE PRIMATICE, lẹh pre'mȧ'tèss',] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Bologna in 1490. He studied design under Innocenzio da Imola, Bagnacavallo, and Giulio Romano. In 1531 he went to France, and was employed by Francis I. to adorn the château of Fontainebleau, in which he painted a number of large frescos. Among these were pictures of scenes from the "Odyssey," which were much admired. He was patronized by Henry II. and Francis II. Died at Paris in 1570.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BOLOGNINI-AMORINI, "Vita del Pittore F. Primaticcio," 1838; FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Primatice, Le. See PRIMATICCIO.

Prime, (EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN,) an American author, a brother of S. I. Prime, was born in Cambridge, New York, November 2, 1814. He graduated at Union College in 1832, and in 1838 at Princeton Theological Seminary. He afterwards became one of the editors and proprietors of the "New York Observer." Among his works are "Around the World," and "Forty Years in the Turkish Empire: Memoirs of W. Goodell, D.D.," (1875.) Died April 7, 1891.

Prime, (SAMUEL IRENÆUS,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1812. He became editor of the "New York Observer" in 1840. He published "Travels in Europe and the East," (2 vols., 1855,) "The Power of Prayer," (1859,) and various other works. Died July 18, 1885.

Prime, (WILLIAM COWPER,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1825. He has published, among other works, "The Old House by the River," (1853,) "Boat-Life in Egypt and Nubia," (1857,) and "Tent-Life in the Holy Land," (1857.)

Primerose or **Primrose**, prĭm'rōz, (GILBERT,) an ecclesiastic, born in Scotland. He became chaplain to the king, and canon of Windsor. Died in 1643.

Primerose, (JAMES,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Bordeaux. He practised in Yorkshire, and wrote several medical works, which are commended. Died about 1660.

Prī'mus, (MARCUS ANTONIUS,) a Roman general, born at Tolosa, (Toulouse,) in Gaul. He raised an army for Vespasian in 69 A.D., and gained victories over the troops of Vitellius at Verona, Bedriacum, and Rome.

Prince, (HENRY,) an American officer, born at Eastport, Maine, in 1811, fought with distinction in the Mexican war, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States army in 1862.

Prince, (JOHN,) an English biographer, born at Axminster in 1643, was vicar of Totness. He wrote "The Worthies of Devon," (1710.) Died in 1723.

Prince, (OLIVER H.,) an American jurist and United States Senator from Georgia, perished in the wreck of the steamboat Home in 1837.

Prince, (THOMAS,) an American divine, born in New England in 1687, was the author of several historical and religious works. Died in 1758.

Prince de Beaumont. See LE PRINCE.

Prince, Le. See LE PRINCE.

Pringle, pring'g'l, (Sir JOHN,) a British physician, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1707. He studied at Leyden and in Paris, settled in Edinburgh about 1734, and became physician to the Earl of Stair, who was commander of the army on the continent, in 1742. In 1743 he was appointed chief physician to the army in Flanders. He held this office until the peace of 1748, after which he resided in London. He gained a European reputation by a valuable work "On the Diseases of the Army," (1752.) In 1763 he was appointed physician to the queen. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1772, and became physician-extraordinary to George III. in 1774. In 1778 he succeeded Linnæus as member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He corresponded with the most eminent scientific men of Europe. Among his works was a treatise entitled "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Sub-

stances," (1750,) which obtained the Copley medal Died in 1782.

See A. KIPPIS, "Life of Sir John Pringle," 1783; CONDORCET, "Éloge de Pringle;" VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de J. Pringle," 1787; "Biographie Médicale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Pringle, (THOMAS,) a meritorious Scottish poet, born at Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, in January, 1789. During his infancy an accident occurred which compelled him to use crutches for life. He wrote in 1816 "The Autumnal Excursion," a poem, which procured for him the friendship of Sir Walter Scott. In 1817 he united with Lockhart, Wilson, and others in founding the "Edinburgh Monthly Magazine," of which for a short time he was the editor. During his connection with it the name was changed to "Blackwood's Magazine." He emigrated in 1820 to the Cape of Good Hope, where he edited the "South African Journal" and founded an academy. His success having been hindered by the enmity of the governor, he returned to England in 1826, and published a very interesting "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa." He wrote a number of poems, which are admired for elegance. Died in 1834.

See L. RITCHIE, "Life of Thomas Pringle," prefixed to his Poems; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) J. COLDER, "Biographical Sketch of T. Pringle," 1835.

Pringsheim, prĭngs'hīm, (NATHANAEL,) a German (Jewish) botanist, born near Landsberg, in Silesia, November 30, 1823. He was from 1864 to 1868 botanical professor in Jena. He has published many books and papers setting forth his discoveries, chiefly in the minute anatomy and reproduction of cryptogamous plants.

Prins, prĭns, (J. H.,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1758 or 1759. He painted views of the interiors of cities. Died about 1805.

Prin'sep, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an English political economist, born about 1788, published an "Essay on Money," (1818,) and translated Say's "Political Economy" from the French. Died in 1864.

Prinsep, (HENRY THOBY,) an English Orientalist, born in 1792, was a son of John Prinsep, M.P. He entered the civil service of the East India Company, and became a director in 1849. Died February 11, 1878.

Prinsep, (JAMES,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in 1800. He entered the service of the East India Company in his youth, passed some years at Benares as assay-master, and wrote "Sketches of Benares." Having removed to Calcutta, he became in 1832 editor of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," for which he wrote valuable articles on chemistry, Indian coins, and Indian antiquities. He succeeded H. H. Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society in 1832. He made some important discoveries in the history of India by the aid of inscriptions, which he deciphered, and which had baffled other antiquaries. He died at sea, during a voyage to England, in 1840.

Prinsep, (VALENTINE C.,) an English painter, born in India, February 14, 1838. He was trained for the India service in the Haileybury College, but devoted himself with great success to art. His paintings exhibit marked power and originality and great beauty of colouring. His most famous picture is "The Assemblage of Delhi." He is author of "Imperial India," a book of travels.

Printz, prĭnts, (WOLFGANG CASPAR,) a German composer, born in the Palatinate in 1641. He published a "Historical Description of Song and Music," (1690,) and other works. Died at Soran in 1717.

Priolo, pre'o'lo', or **Prioli,** pre'o'le', (BENJAMIN,) a French historian, of Italian extraction, was born in Saintonge in 1602. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of France from the Death of Louis XIII.," (1662,) which is praised by Bayle. Died in 1667.

See J. RHODIUS, "De Vita B. Prioli," 1672.

Prī'ọr, (Sir JAMES,) an English biographer and surgeon, born in 1790, served many years in the navy. He wrote a "Life of Edmund Burke," (1824,) regarded as the best life of that great statesman that has yet appeared, and a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," (1836.) Died in 1869

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Prior, (MATTHEW,) an English poet and diplomatist, was born in Dorsetshire on the 21st of July, 1664. He was educated, at the expense of the Earl of Dorset, in Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted to his bachelor's degree in 1686, and obtained a Fellowship. To ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther," Prior and Charles Montague wrote a poem entitled "The City Mouse and Country Mouse," (1687.) About 1690 he was initiated into public business as secretary to the embassy which was sent to the Congress of the Hague. He was secretary to the embassy which negotiated the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, and under-secretary of state for a short time in 1699. In 1700 he produced "Carmen Seculare," a poetical panegyric on William III., which Johnson calls "one of his most splendid compositions." He entered Parliament in 1701, and, deserting the Whigs, joined the Tory party, which, having attained power, sent Prior to Paris privately with propositions of peace in July, 1711. He was accredited as ambassador at Paris in August, 1713, and obtained the reputation of a skilful diplomatist. The Whigs, having come into power, recalled him in August, 1714, and charged him with treason. He was imprisoned about two years, (during which he wrote "Alma," a poem,) and was then released without trial. He died at Wimpole in September, 1721. Among his poems are "Solomon," an "Ode on the Battle of Ramillies," (1706,) and several tales. "Prior has written with great variety," says Dr. Johnson, "and his variety has made him popular. . . . If his poetry be generally considered, his praise will be that of correctness and industry rather than of compass of comprehension or activity of fancy. He never made any effort of invention."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Biographia Britannica;" THACKERAY, "The English Humourists;" "North British Review" for November, 1857.

Prī'ọr, (THOMAS,) an Irishman, noted for public spirit, was born at Rathdowney, Queens county, in 1679. He founded the Royal Dublin Society, and published "A List of Absentees, with Observations on Trade," etc., (1729.) Died in 1751.

Priscian, prish'e-an, [Lat. PRISCIA'NUS; Fr. PRISCIEN, pre'se-ăN',] a distinguished Roman grammarian, is supposed to have been a Christian, and native of Cæsarea. He taught grammar at Constantinople about 525 A.D., and left several works, which are extant. His work "De Arte Grammatica," or "Commentaria Grammatica," is the most complete and philosophic treatise on that subject that has come down to us from antiquity. Its value is enhanced by many quotations from works which are lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur."

Priscianus. See PRISCIAN.

Priscien. See PRISCIAN.

Pris-cil'lĭ-an, [Lat. PRISCILLIA'NUS; Fr. PRISCILLIEN, pre'se'le-ăN',] a Spanish ecclesiastic, born near Corduba, (Córdova,) is said to have professed the doctrines of the Gnostics and Manicheans. He was charged with heresy and beheaded by Maximus about 385 A.D.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Priscillianus. See PRISCILLIAN.

Priscillien. See PRISCILLIAN.

Pris'cus, [Gr. Πρίσκος,] an able Byzantine historian, born at Panium, in Thrace. He was sent by Theodosius on an embassy to Attila in 445 A.D. He wrote an account of this embassy, and of the life of Attila, fragments of which are extant. His style is commended, and his history is esteemed for veracity. Died about 470 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Priscus, (C. LUTORIUS,) a Roman poet, composed a poem on the death of Germanicus, which was very popular. Died about 21 A.D.

Priscus, (HELVIDIUS,) a Roman senator, distinguished for his love of liberty and his boldness of speech. He was banished by Nero in 66 A.D., and became prætor in 70, soon after which he was put to death by Vespasian.

Priscus, (TARQUINIUS.) See TARQUINIUS.

Pritch'ard, (ANDREW,) an English naturalist and microscopist of the present century. He published a

number of valuable works, among which are "The Microscopic Cabinet," (1832,) a "Natural History of Animalcules," (1834,) "Micrographia: Essays on Microscopes," (1837,) and a "History of Infusoria, Living and Fossil," (1841; 4th edition, 1861.) Died Nov. 24, 1882.

Pritchard, (CHARLES,) D.D., an English divine and astronomer, born about 1808. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1830, took orders in the Established Church, and in 1870 was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. He is author of important astronomical and mathematical papers.

Prittwitz und Gaffron, von, fon prĭt'ŵits ŏond gåf'frōn, (KONRAD,) a German poet, known as KONRAD VON KRECKWITZ, was born near Nimptsch, in Silesia, August 1, 1826. He was educated at Breslau. His lyric poems (1865, 1875, 1881) are thoughtful and well-finished productions, which attracted much attention. He also ublished some works of biography and criticism.

Pritz, prits, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Leipsic in 1662. He preached at Leipsic, Zerbst, and Frankfort, and published several works Died in 1732.

Proæresius, pro-ē-ree'shę-us, [Gr. Προαιρέσιος,] a teacher of rhetoric, born in Armenia about 275 A.D. He taught at Athens with a high reputation. Died about 365 A.D.

Pro'bus, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) an excellent Roman emperor, born at Sirmium about 235 A.D. He served with distinction in the armies of Valerian and succeeding emperors, in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and Germany. He received the command of all the legions in the East from Tacitus, at whose death, in 276 A.D., Probus was proclaimed emperor by his army. The senate confirmed their choice. He defeated the Germans in Gaul, and his rivals Saturninus, Proculus, and Bonosus. He was killed by mutinous soldiers in 282 A.D., and left a very high reputation for virtue and ability. It is said that he had offended his troops by the expression of a hope that the time was near when armies would be no longer necessary.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus" and "Epitome."

Probus, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a Roman grammarian, born at Berytus, (Beyroot,) lived in the first century of our era. He is identified by some with the Probus of the next article.

Probus, (VALERIUS,) an eminent Roman grammarian, who flourished probably about 100 A.D. He wrote a commentary on Virgil, often cited by Servius, and other works.

Procaccini, pro-kåt-chee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born in Rome about 1675. He became painter to the King of Spain in 1720. Died in Spain in 1734.

Procaccini, (CAMILLO,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1545 or 1546, was a son and pupil of Ercole the Elder. He was remarkable for facility and for fecundity of invention. "He had," says Lanzi, "a simplicity, grace, and spirit which charm the eye, if they do not always satisfy the judgment." Among his works are a fresco of "The Last Judgment," at Reggio, and an oil-picture of "Saint Rocco curing the Sick." Died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizzonario."

Procaccini, (CARLO ANTONIO,) a painter, was a younger brother of the preceding. He painted landscapes, fruits, and flowers with success. Some of his works are dated 1605.

Procaccini, (ERCOLE,) THE ELDER, a painter, born at Bologna in 1520, was the father of the preceding. His style was accurate and free from mannerism, but his design was rather minute. Among his disciples were Sabbatini, Bertoja, his three sons, and other eminent artists. He was living in 1591.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Procaccini, (ERCOLE,) THE YOUNGER, a son of Carlo Antonio, was born at Milan in 1596. He was an able painter of flowers and history. Died in 1676.

Procaccini, (GIULIO CESARE,) a brother of Camillo, noticed above, was born at Bologna in 1548, and was the ablest painter of the family. He was one of the best imitators of the style of Correggio. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child" and "The Passage of the Red Sea." His design was correct, his composition ingenious, and his style noble, or grandiose. He worked mostly at Milan, where he died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Procida, di, de PRO'che-dā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian conspirator, born at Salerno about 1225, was a partisan of the house of Hohenstaufen. He entered the service of Pedro of Aragon, and was engaged in intrigues or conspiracies against Charles of Anjou, who had made himself master of Sicily. He is said to have been the master-spirit of that massacre of the French called the Sicilian Vespers, (March 30, 1282.) Died after 1302.

See N. BUSCEMI, "Saggio della Vita di Giovanni di Procida," 1836; AMARI, "La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pro-cil'lĭ-us, a Roman historian, was a contemporary of Cicero. His works are not extant.

Pro'clēs, [Προκλῆς,] a skilful Greek engraver of medals, whose period is unknown. His name is found on coins of Naxos and Catana.

Pro'clus, [Gr. Πρόκλος; Ger. PRO'KLUS,] an eminent Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Constantinople in 412 A.D., and was surnamed DIADOCHUS, ("the Successor.") He studied under Hero and Olympiodorus at Alexandria, and under Plutarchus at Athens, where he afterwards succeeded Syrianus as the head of the Neo-Platonic school. He was very deficient in judgment. Among his numerous works are a treatise "On the Sphere," commentaries on the "Parmenides" and "Timæus" of Plato, a treatise against the Christians, and "Institutio Theologica," (Στοιχείωσις Θεολογική,) all of which are extant, (except part of the commentary on the "Timæus.") He died in 485 A.D. According to the extravagant estimate of M. Cousin, all the philosophic rays which emanated from Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, etc. were concentrated in Proclus.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" RITTER, "History o Philosophy;" TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Proclus, SAINT, was Patriarch of Constantinople from 434 A.D. until his death, in 446. He left homilies and epistles, which are extant.

Proc'ne, [Gr. Πρόκνη; Fr. PROGNÉ, prog'nā',] a daughter of Pandi'on, King of Athens, a sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus. She was said to have been changed into a swallow.

Procope. See PROCOPIUS.

Procope-Couteau, pro'kop' koo'tō', a French physician and comic author, born in Paris in 1684. His real name was MICHEL COLTELLI. Died in 1753.

Pro-co'pĭ-us, a Roman general, born in Cilicia. He aspired to supreme power in the East in 363 A.D., and waged war against Valens, by whom he was put to death in 366.

Pro-co'pĭ-us, [Gr. Προκόπιος; Fr. PROCOPE, pro'kop',] an eminent Byzantine historian, born at Cæsarea, in Palestine, about 495 A.D. He became in 527 A.D. secretary to Belisarius, whom he attended in his campaigns against the Persians, the Vandals, (in Africa,) and the Goths. In the Gothic war he had a high command in the navy. He returned to Constantinople about 541 A.D., and obtained the favour of Justinian, who appointed him a senator and in 562 prefect of the capital. The question whether he was a Christian or a Pagan has been disputed by many modern writers. His principal work is a "History of his Own Times," in eight books, which is highly esteemed for veracity. His style is commended for vigour and elegance. There is extant a secret and scandalous history of the Byzantine court, entitled Ἀνέκδοτα, which is ascribed to him; but his authorship is doubted. Died about 565 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" HANKIUS, "Scriptores Byzantini;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Procopius, (ANTHEMIUS.) See ANTHEMIUS.

Procopius, (DEMETRIUS,) a biographer, born at Moscopolis, in Macedonia, lived about 1730. He wrote, in Greek, a series of biographies of Greek scholars of the seventeenth century, which is commended. It was published by Fabricius in 1722 in his "Bibliotheca Græca."

Procopius OF GAZA, a biblical commentator, flourished about 550 A.D.

Pro-co'pĭ-us Ra'sa, an able Bohemian general, succeeded Ziska in 1424 as the leader of the Hussites or Taborites. He defeated the Austrians in a number of battles, and ravaged Moravia, Austria, and Saxony. In 1431 he routed an imperial army which had invaded Bohemia. He was killed in battle in 1434.

Pro-crŭs'tēs, [Gr. Προκρούστης; Fr. PROCRUSTE, pro'krüst',] (*i.e.* "the Stretcher,") a surname of DAMASTES or POLYPEMON, a famous robber, who compelled his captives to lie on a bed, and made them coincide with it in length by cutting off their legs or stretching them in case they were too long or too short. He was killed by Theseus.

Proc'tẹr, (ADELAIDE ANNE,) an English poetess, born in London in 1825, was a daughter of Bryan Waller Procter. She became in 1853 a contributor to "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," and published in 1858 "Legends and Lyrics." A second volume of "Legends and Lyrics" came out in 1861. Died in 1864.

See an article, by CHARLES DICKENS, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1865.

Procter, (BRYAN WALLER,) an English poet, who wrote under the assumed name of BARRY CORNWALL, was born about 1790. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1831. He acquired distinction by a volume entitled "Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems," (1819.) His tragedy of "Mirandola" (1821) was performed with success. Among his other works are "The Flood of Thessaly," "English Songs, and other Small Poems," (1832,) "Essays and Tales in Prose," (1851,) and "Charles Lamb: a Memoir," (1866.) His songs have obtained much popularity. Died October 4, 1874.

Proc'tọr, (RICHARD ANTHONY), a distinguished English astronomer, born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Saint John's, Cambridge, graduating in 1860. He published a great number of astronomical works and books of popular science, including "Saturn and its System," (1865,) "Gnomonic Star Atlas," (1866,) "Half-Hours with the Telescope," (1868,) "Half-Hours with the Stars," (1869,) "Other Worlds than Ours," (1870,) "A Treatise on the Cycloid," (1878,) "Chance and Luck," (1887,) and others, mostly on scientific subjects. Died in New York, of yellow fever, September 12, 1888.

Proc-u-le'ius, (CAIUS,) a Roman knight, was an intimate friend of Octavian, (Augustus.) After the battle of Actium he was sent by the victor to Antony and Cleopatra. He is mentioned favourably by Horace, (Carm. ii. 2.)

Proc'u-lus, an eminent Roman jurist, was a contemporary of Nerva. He gave his name to a school or sect, (Proculiani or Proculani.) Among the jurists cited in the Digest he is the second in order of time.

Proculus, a Roman officer, who attempted to usurp imperial power in Gaul in 280 A.D. He was defeated by Probus, and put to death.

Prod'ĭ-cus, [Πρόδικος,] an eloquent Greek Sophist or philosopher, born in Ceos, lived about 430 B.C. He lectured at Athens and other places. Among his pupils or auditors were Isocrates, Euripides, and perhaps Socrates. He was accused of atheism without sufficient evidence. He wrote a beautiful apologue entitled "The Choice of Hercules," an outline or abridgment of which nas been preserved by Xenophon.

See XENOPHON, "Memorabilia:" HUMMEL, "Dissertatio historica de Prodico Sophista," 1847: PLATO, "Protagoras."

Progné. See PROCNE.

Prœtides, prēt'e-dēz, the daughters of Prœtus, King of Argolis or Argos, were named Lysippe, Iphinoë, and Iphianassa. According to the fable, they became insane and imagined that they were cows.

Prœtus, pree'tus, [Gr. Προῖτος,] a king of Argos, was a twin-brother of Acrisius, by whom he was defeated in a contest for the throne. He afterwards recovered a share of the kingdom, by the aid of Jobates. He is said to have given Melampus a part of his kingdom for curing his daughter of insanity.

Prokesch-Osten, von, fon PRO'KĒSH OS'TẹN, (ANTON,) BARON, an Austrian diplomatist, general, and able writer, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1795. He was sent as ambassador to Athens in 1834, to Berlin in 1849, and to Constantinople in 1855. He published "Memoirs and Souvenirs of the Orient," (1836,) and "History of the Decline of the Greeks in Turkey," (1876.) Died in 1876.

Proklus. See PROCLUS.

Prokne. See PROCNE.

Prokofief or **Prokophief**, pro-ko'fe-ĕf, (IVAN PROKOFIEVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in Saint Petersburg in 1758, was a pupil of Julien, of Paris. He worked with success at his native place. Died in 1828.

Pro-ko'po-vitch, (THEOPHANES,) a Russian prelate, born at Kiev in 1681. He became Bishop of Pskof in 1715, and composed, at the request of Peter the Great, an ecclesiastical code, in which priests are treated as employees of the civil power. Died in 1736.

See TCHISTOVITCH, "Théophane Prokopovitch et Théophilacte Lopatinski," 1861.

Prométhée. See PROMETHEUS.

Pro-me'the-us, [Gr. Προμηθεύς; Fr. PROMÉTHÉE, pro'mà'tà',] a personage of the Greek mythology, was a son of Iapetus. According to one tradition, he stole fire from heaven, for which offence Jupiter chained him to a rock or pillar, and an eagle daily devoured his liver, which was nightly restored. Æschylus represents him as an immortal being, a benefactor of men, the giver of fire, and a heroic sufferer, who was oppressed by the power of Jupiter, but maintained an inflexible spirit until he was liberated by Hercules. His name signifies "forethought." Some authors relate that he created a man out of clay and animated him with fire which he stole from heaven, and that he was the husband of Pandora. (See Æschylus, "Prometheus Bound.")

See, also, LASSAULX, "Prometheus; die Sage und ihr Sinn," 1843.

Pro-mo'tus, (ÆLIUS,) a physician of Alexandria, whose period is unknown. It is supposed that he lived before the Christian era. Some of his works are extant in manuscript.

Prompsault, PRÔN'SŌ', (JEAN HENRI ROMAIN,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Montélimart in 1798. He published a "Dictionary of Canon Law," and several works on grammar. Died in 1858.

Prony, de, dẹh PRO'NE', (GASPARD CLAIR FRANÇOIS MARIE RICHE,) a French mathematician and engineer, born at Chamelet (Rhône) in July, 1755. He was appointed in 1791 director of the *Cadastre*, and received an order to compose logarithms or mathematical tables adapted to the decimal division of the circle, a work of great labour and utility. In 1791 he was appointed chief engineer of bridges and causeways. He became about 1794 professor of mechanics in the Polytechnic School, a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, and a member of the Institute. In 1798 he was invited by Bonaparte to join the expedition to Egypt, but declined. He received the title of baron in 1828, and became a peer of France in 1835. Among his principal works are "Hydraulic Architecture," (2 vols., 1790–96,) "Philosophical Mechanics," (1800,) "Lectures on Analytical Mechanics," (1810,) and a "Hydrographic and Statistical Description of the Pontine Marshes," (1823,) which is a work of much merit. He wrote a number of articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.: "Éloge de Prony," by C. DUPIN; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Properce. See PROPERTIUS.

Propertius, pro-pẹr'she-us, [Fr. PROPERCE, pro'pêrss'; It. PROPERZIO, pro-pêrt'se-o,] (SEXTUS AURELIUS,) an eminent Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria about 50 B.C. He informs us that he was born in Umbria, on the border of Etruria. His paternal estate was confiscated by Octavius because his father had been a partisan of Antony. He began early to write poetry, became a resident of Rome, and obtained the patronage of Mæcenas. His life appears to have been that of "a man of wit and pleasure about town." His career as a poet was influenced by a passion for Cynthia, a poetess and lady of superior talents, who furnished a theme for his early elegies. He chose Callimachus as his model, and be-

came a rather pedantic imitator of the Greeks. His style is censured as too artificial. Both ancient and modern critics, however, assign to him a high rank as a poet. He enjoyed the friendship of Ovid. The time of his death is unknown. Four books of elegies are the only works of Propertius that are now extant. A correct English version of his first book was published anonymously in 1781. Among the best editions of the text is that of Lachmann, (Leipsic, 1816.)

See "Vita Propertii," in LACHMANN'S edition, 1816; GILLET DE MOIVRE, "La Vie et les Amours de Properce," 1744; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1854.

Properzio. See PROPERTIUS.

Propiac, de, dẹh pro'pe'ăk', (CATHERINE JOSEPH FERDINAND GIRARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1759; died in 1823.

Pros'er-pīne, [Gr. Περσεφόνη, *(Perseph'one;)* Fr. PROSERPINE, pro'zĕr'pĕn'; Lat. PROSERPI'NA,] the goddess and queen of the infernal regions, was said to have been a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and the wife of Pluto. The poets feigned that as she was gathering flowers near Enna she was abducted by Pluto; that Ceres, not knowing what had become of her, searched for her with torches in all parts of the earth for nine days; that Helios revealed the secret of her abduction; that Jupiter, induced by the importunity of Ceres, requested Pluto to restore her, and that Pluto consented that she should spend two-thirds of the year with the gods above, and the other third in the lower world. Later writers say that she was to pass the half of her time in Hades and the other half in the regions of light. She is supposed to be a symbol of vegetation, and of the creative and destructive power of heat.

Proske, pros'kẹh, (KARL,) a German musical archæologist, born at Gröbing, in Upper Silesia, in 1794. He edited a celebrated collection of ancient church music, called "Musica Divina." Died December 20, 1861.

Prosper, pros'pair', surnamed AQUITA'NUS, ("of Aquitaine,") a theologian, born at Bordeaux, in Gaul, about 404 A.D. He was a zealous opponent of the Semi-Pelagians, and wrote in defence of the doctrines of Saint Augustine. His works, among which are some poems, are still extant. Died after 463 A.D.

Pros'per Tī'ro or **Tȳ'ro,** a poet, who is often confounded with Prosper Aquitanus, was born in Gaul, and lived about 400 A.D. He wrote a "Poem of a Husband to his Wife," ("Poema Conjugis ad Uxorem.")

Prost, pro, (CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born at Auxonne in 1764; died in 1834.

Prost de Royer, pro dẹh rwâ'yà', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Lyons in 1729; died in 1784.

Pro-tag'o-ras, [Gr. Πρωταγόρας; Fr. PROTAGORE, pro'tă'gor',] an eminent Greek philosopher and Sophist, born at Abdera, in Thrace, flourished about 440 B.C. He is said to have been a pupil of Democritus; but this is doubted by some, because Protagoras was probably older than his supposed master. According to Plato and Diogenes, he was the first who adopted the name of Sophist and taught for pay. He taught oratory at Athens and other cities. He was banished from Athens because he said that he did not know whether the gods existed or not. His works, which treated on ethics, physics, etc., are lost, but his peculiar doctrines are explained in the "Theætetus" of Plato. He reached the age of seventy or more, and died about 410 B.C. It was a maxim of Protagoras that "man is the measure of the universe or of all things, and that whatever he judges to be true is true." Cicero says, "Putet id cuique verum esse quod cuique videatur." ("Quæstiones Academicæ.")

See PLATO'S dialogue entitled "Protagoras;" GROTE, "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," 3 vols., 1865; HERBST, "Des Protagoras Leben und Sophistik," etc., 1832; J. FREI, "Quæstiones Protagoreæ," Bonn, 1845; VITRINGA, "Disquisitio de Protagoræ Vita et Philosophia," 1853; C. MALLET, "Études philosophiques," tome ii.; GROTE, "History of Greece," chap. lxvii.

Protagore. See PROTAGORAS.

Protain, pro'tăn', (JEAN CONSTANTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1769. He was employed in Egypt in 1798–99 as architect to the commission of arts and sciences, and became a member of the Institute of Cairo in 1801. Died in 1837.

Protais, pro'tà', (PAUL ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1826. He followed the French armies in the Crimean war and in the Italian campaign of 1859, and from the first his art was almost entirely devoted to military subjects. Died January 27, 1890.

Protee. See PROTEUS.

Protet, pro'tà', (AUGUSTE LÉOPOLD,) a French rear-admiral, born at Saint-Servan about 1810. He was Governor of Senegal from 1850 to 1855, during which period he made an exploration of that region. He was killed in a battle against the Taepings of China, in 1862.

Pro'te-us, [Gr. Πρωτεύς; Fr. PROTÉE, pro'tà',] a divinity of the Greek mythology, was sometimes called a son of Neptune and a king of Egypt. He was represented as a prophetic old man, who lived in the sea and could foretell future events, but eluded those who seized and importuned him to prophesy, by transforming himself into a great variety of shapes. If his efforts to escape were baffled, he resumed his original or usual form and revealed his secret knowledge. His occupation was to tend the flocks of seals or sea-calves belonging to Neptune.

See HOMER, "Odyssey," book iv.; VIRGIL, "Georgics," book iv. 387–529.

Protogène. See PROTOGENES.

Pro-tog'e-nēs, [Gr. Πρωτογένης; Fr. PROTOGÈNE, pro'to'zhȧn',] a Greek painter of great celebrity, was a native of Caunus, in Caria. He flourished about 332 B.C., was a contemporary of Apelles, and lived mostly at Rhodes. The name of his master is not known. His advancement in fame and fortune was retarded by his modesty, until Apelles visited Rhodes and purchased, at the enormous price of fifty talents each, several of his pictures, which he proposed to sell as his own works. (See APELLES.) In the opinion of some, Protogenes carried the elaboration of his works to a fault; but Cicero speaks of his works as perfect in every respect. His master-piece was a picture of Ialysus, on which he is said to have expended seven years. One of the admirable parts of this picture was the foam at the mouth of a hound, "which," says Pliny, "he produced, after many vain efforts, by throwing a sponge at the place, under the impulse of vexation or despair."

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxv.; SUIDAS, "Protogenes;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Archäologie der Kunst."

Proudhon, proo'dôn', sometimes written **Prudhon,** (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR,) a French jurist, born in Franche-Comté in 1758. He was for many years professor of law at Dijon. He published, besides other works, an excellent treatise on the laws of Usufruct, etc., "Traité des Droits d'Usufruit, d'Usage, d'Habitation et de Superficie," (9 vols., 1823–25,) said to be the best work on that subject. Died in 1838.

See LORAIN, "Éloge historique de M. Proudhon," 1839.

Proudhon, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French socialist and political writer, born at Besançon in 1809. In 1848 he became editor of "The Representative of the People," and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He made a motion which a large majority of the Assembly rejected as "an odious attack on public morality and subversive of the rights of property." He published several works on social and political economy. In his essay entitled "What is Property?" ("Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?") he affirms that "property is robbery," ("La propriété, c'est le vol.") Died in 1865.

See J. VRAU, "Proudhon et son Économie politique," 1853; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Proust, proo, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French chemist, born at Angers about 1760. He was admitted into the Institute in 1816. He contributed many memoirs on chemistry to various periodicals, and distinguished himself as a supporter of the theory of equivalents or definite proportions. Died in 1826.

Prousteau, proo'tō', (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, born at Tours in 1628. He founded a public library at Orléans, and wrote legal works. Died in 1715.

Prout, prŏwt, (EBENEZER,) an English musical composer and critic, born at Oundle, Northamptonshire, in 1835. From 1871 to 1874 he was editor of the "Monthly Musical Record," and afterwards was musical critic of the "Athenæum."

Prout, FATHER, the assumed name of FRANCIS MAHONY. (See MAHONY.)

Prout, prowt, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of architecture, scenery, etc., was born at Plymouth in 1783. He published about 1816 "Views in the North and West of England," "Rudiments of Landscape," and other successful works. He acquired distinction as a painter in water-colours, a delineator of mediæval architecture, and a lithographer. After a tour on the continent, he published lithographic "Fac-Similes of Sketches made in Flanders and Germany," and "Sketches in France, Switzerland, and Italy," (1839.) Died in 1852. Ruskin pronounces him "a very great man, who, though, partly by chance and partly by choice, limited in range of subject, possessed for that subject the profoundest and noblest sympathy. . . . In reality he is to be numbered among the true masters of the nobler picturesque." ("Modern Painters.")

See J. RUSKIN, "Memoir of S. Prout," in the "Art Journal," 1849.

Prout, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English chemist and physician, was born in 1786. He practised in London, and was probably the first physician who applied the doctrines of chemistry to the explanation of the phenomena of disease. Among his important works are one "On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an Inquiry into the Connection of Diabetes, Calculus, etc. with Indigestion," and "Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with Reference to Natural Theology." The latter is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." Died in London in 1850.

Provana, PRO-vȧ'nȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian admiral, born in Piedmont in 1511; died in 1592.

Provenzale, PRO-vĕn-zȧ'lȧ, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter in mosaic, born at Cento in 1575. Among his works is a portrait of Paul V. Died in 1639.

Provoost, PRO'vōst, ? (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1742, was chaplain to the Continental Congress and subsequently to the United States Senate. He was elected Bishop of New York in 1786. Died in 1815.

Provostaye, de la, dĕh lȧ PRO'vo'stȧ', (FERDINAND HERVÉ,) a French natural philosopher, born at Redon in 1812. He wrote on optics, heat, etc. Died in 1863.

Proyart, PRWȧ'yȧR', (Abbé LIÉVIN BONAVENTURE,) a French historian, born at Arras in 1743, published, besides other works, a "History of Stanislas, King of Poland," (2 vols., 1782,) which is commended. Died in 1808.

Prudence. See PRUDENTIUS.

Prudent, prü'dôN', (ÉMILE,) a French composer and pianist, born at Angoulême in 1817. Among his works is "Fantaisie sur Lucie," (1842.) Died May 14, 1863.

Prudentius, pru-dĕn'shę-us, or **Pru'dence,** SAINT, a learned bishop, born in Spain. He became Bishop of Troyes about 846. He wrote against Erigena on predestination. Died in 861.

See LE CLERC, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1689; BREVER, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1725.

Pruden'tius (pru-dĕn'shę-us) [Fr. PRUDENCE, PRÜ-DÔNSS'] **Clem'ens.** (AURELIUS,) a Latin Christian poet, was born in Spain in 348 A.D. He practised law, and became a judge of a civil and criminal court. He wrote, in barbarous or unclassical Latin, hymns, and other religious poems, which procured for him a high reputation in the middle ages and are admired by some modern critics. He visited Rome about 405, and passed his latter years in Spain. Erasmus thought that his piety and learning entitled him to a place among the doctors of the Church.

See LUDEWIG, "Dissertatio de Vita A. Prudentii Clementis," 1692; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Prudhomme, prü'dom', (LOUIS MARIE,) a French revolutionist, born at Lyons in 1752. He issued an ultra-republican journal in Paris in 1789. Among his works is a "History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1796,) which is of little value. Died in 1830.

Prudhomme, or **Sully-Prudhomme,** sü'lē' prü'dom', (RENÉ FRANÇOIS ARMAND,) a French poet, born in Paris, March 16, 1839. He was one of the original "Parnassiens," or "*impassibles*," a set of young authors who professed a peculiar devotion to art for art's sake. His "Stances et Poëmes" include that *chef-d'œuvre*, "Le Vase fêlé." He published several volumes of philosophic verse, including a translation of a part of Lucretius's "De Natura," with a very able preface. His "Expression in the Fine Arts" (1884) has a high value. He has been chosen to the Academy.

Prudhon, (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR.) See PROUDHON.

Prud'hon, prü'dôN', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French historical painter, was born at Cluny (Saône-et-Loire) in 1758. Having studied in Rome, he settled in Paris in 1789, and obtained a high reputation. Among his works are "Venus and Adonis," "The Abduction of Psyche," and "Justice and Divine Vengeance pursuing Crime." The gracefulness of his style has procured for him the surname of "the French Correggio." Died in 1823.

See ARSÈNE HOUSSAYE, "Philosophers and Actresses," vol. ii.; VOIART, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Prud'hon," 1824; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur P. P. Prud'hon," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prunelle, prü'nĕl', (CLÉMENT FRANÇOIS VICTOR GABRIEL,) a French physician, born at La Tour du Pin (Isère) in 1777. He lectured at Montpellier from 1807 to 1819, and published several medical works. Died in 1853.

Pruner, PROO'nęr, (FRANZ,) a German physician and ethnologist, born in Bavaria in 1808. He became chief physician of Abbas Pasha of Egypt in 1847, before which he had visited Syria and other parts of the Levant. He afterwards returned to Europe. Among his works are "Man in Space and Time," (1859,) and "The Carthaginians in France," (1870.)

Prusias, prŭ'shę-as, [Gr. Προυσίας,] I., King of Bithynia, was a grandson of Nicomedes I. He began to reign about 228 B.C., and gained a great victory over the Gauls in 216. He aided Philip of Macedon in his first war against the Romans, but became the ally of the latter about 190 B.C. The power and prosperity of the kingdom were increased by his ability as a ruler. He lacked the virtue or courage to refuse when the Romans demanded the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge in his dominions.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Syriaca."

Prusias II. OF BITHYNIA was the son and successor of the preceding. He began to reign about 180 B.C. He was neutral in the war between the Romans and Perseus, his brother-in-law. In 156–154 he waged war against Attalus of Pergamus. Having rendered himself odious by his cruelty, he was killed by his subjects in 149 B.C.

Prutz, PROOts, (ROBERT ERNST,) a German poet and prose writer, born at Stettin in 1816. He became professor of literary history at Halle in 1849. Among his works are "Poems," (1841,) "Political and Literary Essays," (2 vols., 1847,) and "Dramatic Works," (4 vols., 1847–49.) Died June 21, 1872.

Prynne, prĭn, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan politician and antiquary, was born near Bath in 1600. He published in 1632 a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled "Histrio-Mastix, or a Scourge for Stage-Players," for which the court of the Star-Chamber sentenced him to pay a large fine, to be exposed in a pillory, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was released by a warrant from the Speaker of the Commons in 1641, and elected to the Long Parliament. He was an opponent of Cromwell's, and was ejected from the House of Commons by the army in 1648. He compiled several volumes of Records. Died in 1669.

See ANTHONY WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Pr$\bar{y}$'or, (ROGER A.,) an American Confederate general, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, July 19, 1828. He was editor of several papers issued at Petersburg and Richmond, and was elected to Congress in 1859. He challenged John F. Potter, M.C., in 1860, but refused to fight with the weapons which the latter selected. He fought against the Union, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the civil war.

Przhevalski, or **Prjevalski,** pzhȧ-vȧl'skę, (Colonel N——,) a Russian traveller, born in 1839. He became

an army officer, and was sent on numerous and important government exploring expeditions, accompanied in most cases by an armed force. The results of Przhevalski's explorations are of the highest value. D. 1888.

Przipcovius, pzhĭp-ko've-us, (SAMUEL,) a Polish Socinian writer, born about 1592; died in 1670.

Przybylski, pzhĭp-bĭl'skee, (HYACINTH,) a Polish writer and translator, born at Cracow in 1756. He produced versions of Homer, Milton, Virgil, Horace, etc. Died in 1819.

Psalmanazar, sal-mą-nā'zar, (GEORGE,) the assumed name of a literary impostor, born about 1679, probably in the south of France. He passed his youth as a vagabond, pretended to be a native of Formosa, and published in England a fictitious account of that island, (1704.) About the age of thirty-two he renounced his evil habits, became religious, and applied himself diligently to study. He obtained considerable success as an English author. He wrote for a work entitled "Universal History" nearly all of the ancient history except that of Rome, and left memoirs of his own life, (1765.) His proper name remains a secret. Died in London in 1753 or 1763.

See "Memoirs of * * *, commonly known by the name of George Psalmanazar," 1765; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1764.

Psammenitus, sam-me-nī'tus, [Gr. *Ψαμμήνιτος;* Fr. PSAMMÉNITE, psă'mà'nēt',] King of Egypt, succeeded his father, Amasis, in 526 B.C. He was conquered and deposed in 525 B.C. by Cambyses. Soon after this event he was accused of inciting the Egyptians to revolt, and was put to death.

Psammetichus or **Psametik**. See PSAMMITICHUS.

Psammis, sam'mis, [Gr. *Ψάμμις,*] King of Egypt, a son of Psammitichus, reigned from 601 to 595 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Apries.

Psammitichus, sam-mit'e-kus, or **Psammetichus**, sam-met'e-kus, [Gr. *Ψαμμίτιχος* or *Ψαμμήτιχος;* Fr. PSAMMITIQUE, psă'me'tēk'; Egyptian, PSAMETIK,] a king of Egypt, and founder of the Saitic dynasty, began to reign about 670 B.C. According to Herodotus, he reigned fifty-four years. During his reign, which was an important epoch, the Greeks were first introduced into Egypt.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Psammitique. See PSAMMITICHUS.

Psellus, sel'lus, [*Ψέλλος,*] (MICHAEL,) a Greek scholar of the ninth century, was a native of Andros, and eminent for learning.

Psellus, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINUS,) a celebrated Greek writer, born at Constantinople in 1020 A.D. He is said to have been the most excellent scholar of his time. He wrote in prose and verse on various subjects, and received from several emperors the title of "Prince of Philosophers." He was living in 1105.

Psyche, sī'ke, [Gr. *Ψυχή;* Fr. PSYCHÉ, pse'kà',] the name given by ancient Greek poets and fabulists to a personification of the human soul. Having gained the affections of the god of Love, (Amor,) she lived happily with him until her curiosity to know who he was deprived her of his presence. Wandering in search of Amor, she entered the palace of Venus, who reduced her to slavery, from which she was finally liberated by the return of her first love. According to a beautiful allegory of Apuleius, Psyche was a daughter of a king, and her beauty excited the jealousy of Venus, who persecuted her. She was represented in works of art as a maiden with the wings of a butterfly.

See THORLACIUS, "Disquisitio mythologica de Psyche et Cupidine," 1801.

Psychristus, sī-kris'tus, or **Psycochristus**, sī-ko-kris'tus, (JACOBUS,) an eminent physician of the fifth century, was a native of Alexandria. He became physician to Leo the Great, who reigned at Constantinople from 457 to 474 A.D.

Ptolemæus. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemäus and **Ptolemäer**. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolémée. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemy, tol'e-me, [Gr. *Πτολεμαῖος;* Lat. PTOLEMÆ'US; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE, pto'là'mà'; Ger. PTOLEMÄUS, pto-lẹh-mā'ŭs, plural PTOLEMÄER, pto-lẹh-mā'ẹr; It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-mā'o, plural TOLOMEI, to-lo-mā'ee,] **I.**, surnamed SOTER, or "Saviour," the son of Lagus, was the founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt. It is supposed that he was a son of Philip II. of Macedon, as his mother was a concubine of that king. He had a high command in the army of Alexander, and displayed great abilities as a general in India. He was one of the personal attendants of Alexander, who appears to have regarded him with great favour. At the distribution of provinces which followed the death of the king, (323 B.C.,) Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt. He raised a large army, and formed a secret alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, who invaded Egypt in 321 and was defeated. As the ally of Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, he waged by sea and land a long war against Antigonus. This war began in 315, and was ended by the defeat of Antigonus at Ipsus, in 301 B.C. By his able administration Ptolemy rendered the kingdom prosperous and powerful. He promoted commerce, science, and literature, and invited many Greek philosophers and authors to his court. Historians generally represent him as eminent for political wisdom. He died in 283 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus.

See GEIER, "De Ptolemæi Lagidæ Vita et Scriptis;" ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books ii.–vii.; DIODORUS SICULUS, "History," books xvii.–xx.; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) II., commonly called **Ptolemy Philadelphus**,* [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE PHILADELPHE, pto'là'mà' fe'lă'dĕl',] a son of the preceding, was born at Cos in 309 B.C. His mother was Bereni'ce. The partial favour of his father secured the throne for him in preference to the eldest son, P. Ceraunus. He pursued a pacific policy, promoted foreign commerce, and employed his vast resources in the patronage of literature and science and the construction of public works. He founded a great library at Alexandria, and a museum which was the resort of eminent philosophers. He had received a learned education, and manifested a special interest in natural history. Among the celebrated men whom he attracted to his court were the poet Theocritus, Hegesias the philosopher, Euclid the geometer, and Aratus the astronomer. According to a tradition which is credited by many, the Holy Scriptures were translated into Greek by his command. His dominions included Cyprus, Lycia, Caria, Cœle-Syria, and parts of Arabia and of Libya. During his reign Egypt was raised to a high degree of power and prosperity. He died in 247 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xvii. and xviii.; DROYSEN, "Hellenismus;" GEORG GREEN, "Dissertatio de Ptolemæo (II.) Philadelpho," 1676; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) III., surnamed EUER'GETES, (the "Benefactor,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE EVERGÈTE, pto'là'mà' à'vĕr'zhăt',] was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 247 B.C. To avenge the death of his sister Bereni'ce, he invaded Syria about 245 B.C., defeated Seleucus Callini'cus, took Babylon, and subjected many large provinces of his enemy. His victorious career was interrupted by a sedition in Egypt, to which he returned about 243 B.C. He was distinguished as a patron of literature, and made large additions to the library of Alexandria. His reign was eminently prosperous. He died in 222 B.C. According to Justin, he was poisoned by his son, Ptolemy Philopator.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxvii.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) IV., surnamed PHILOP'ATOR,† the eldest son of the preceding, began to reign in 222 B.C. He was greatly inferior to his predecessors in ability, and was notorious for cruelty and sensual vices. He put to death his mother and his brother Magas. His army defeated Antiochus the Great at Raphia, near Gaza, in 217 B.C. He died in 205 B.C., leaving one son, Ptolemy V.

* *I.e.* "brother-loving," so called in irony, because he had excluded his brother Ceraunus from the throne and put to death two other of his brothers. Some writers, however, suppose that he received the surname (which may also mean "loving one's sister") from his having married his sister Arsinoë, to whom he appears to have been tenderly attached, and to whose memory he caused a temple to be erected after her death.

† *I.e.* "father-loving," so styled ironically because he was suspected (though probably without sufficient grounds) of having poisoned his father.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) V., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, (the "Illustrious,") succeeded his father in 205 B.C., when he was only five years old. During his minority Antiochus the Great conquered Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, and Judea, but was checked in his encroachments by the intervention of the Romans. At his coronation, in 196 B.C., a decree was issued which has been preserved in the famous inscription of the Rosetta Stone. In his reign the power of the Egyptian monarchy declined rapidly. He died (it is said, by poison) in 181 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xv., xvi., xvii., etc.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VI., surnamed PHILOME'TOR, was an infant when he succeeded his father, Ptolemy V., in 181 B.C. His mother, Cleopatra, was regent until her death, in 173. Antiochus of Syria invaded Egypt in 171 B.C., reduced several cities, and took the young king prisoner. The title of king was then assumed by a younger brother, Ptolemy Euergetes or Physcon. Philometor was soon released, and reigned jointly with his brother for several years. Dissensions having arisen between them, about 164 B.C. Philometor invoked the mediation of the Roman senate, who restored him to the sole sovereignty of Egypt. As an ally of Demetrius II., he led an army into Syria, took Antioch, and defeated Alexander Balas, in 146 B.C. At this battle he was fatally injured by a fall from his horse.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xxvii.–xxxiii.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VII., surnamed EUER'GETES or PHYS'CON, obtained the throne in 146 B.C., and put to death Ptolemy Eu'pator, the infant heir of the late king. Provoked by his cruelty and vices, the people revolted, burnt his palace, and drove him out of Egypt in 130 B.C. He recovered the throne in 127, and died in 117 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xxxviii. and xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VIII., surnamed SO'TER II., and more frequently called LATH'YRUS, [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE LATHYRE, pto'lā'mā' lă'tĭr',] succeeded his father, Ptolemy VII., in 117 B.C. He reigned jointly with his mother, Cleopatra, until 107, when she procured his expulsion in order to raise to the throne her favourite son, Alexander. Ptolemy reigned in Cyprus until the death of his mother, (89 B.C.,) and was then restored to the throne of Egypt. He died in 81 B.C., leaving a daughter, Berenice, who succeeded him, and a natural son, Ptolemy Auletes.

The ALEXANDER mentioned in the preceding paragraph is styled Ptolemy IX. by some writers.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) X., (sometimes called **Alexander II.**,) the son of Ptolemy VIII., was killed by the Alexandrians on account of his cruelty.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XI., surnamed AULE'TES (*i.e.* the "Piper,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE AULÈTE, pto'lā'mā' ō'lăt',] also surnamed NE'US DIONY'SUS, was a son of Ptolemy VIII. He began to reign in 80 B.C. He was one of the worst kings of the race of Ptolemies, and was dethroned by his subjects in 58 B.C. In 55 he was restored by the Roman proconsul Gabinius. He had two sons named Ptolemy, and a daughter, the famous Cleopatra. Died in 51 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XII. of Egypt was the eldest son of the preceding. According to his father's will, he reigned jointly with Cleopatra from 51 to 48 B.C. Dissensions between the minister Pothinus and the young queen resulted in her expulsion. Ptolemy was involved in war with Cæsar, who entered Egypt in 48 B.C., and he was drowned in a retreat from a fight with the Romans about the end of that year.

His brother PTOLEMY received from Cæsar the title of king in conjunction with Cleopatra; but his reign was nominal. He was put to death by Cleopatra in 43 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile."

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus,) a nephew of Antigonus, King of Asia. He obtained in 315 B.C. command of one of the armies of Antigonus, and defeated the generals of Cassander in Asia Minor and Greece. He was put to death by Ptolemy Soter in 309 B.C.

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus,) a son of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, born in 295 B.C., was a prince of great promise. He was left in charge of Epirus when his father led the expedition against Italy, in 280. He was slain in a combat against the Spartans, in 272 B.C.

Ptol'e-mў (Ptolemæ'us) Çe-rau'nus, [Gr. ὁ Κεραυνός,] King of Macedonia, was a son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt by his wife Eurydice. Having been disinherited by his father, he retired to Thrace. He murdered Seleucus of Macedonia, and usurped his throne, in 280 B.C. About a year later he was killed in battle by the Gauls, who had invaded Macedonia.

Ptol'e-mў (Ptolemæ'us) Clau'dĭ-us, [Gr. Πτολεμαῖος Κλαύδιος; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE CLAUDE, pto'lā'mā' klōd,] a celebrated Greek astronomer and geographer, was a native of Egypt, and lived at Alexandria. His mature life probably extended from 125 to about 160 A.D. Of his personal history we know nothing. He was the most celebrated, but not the greatest, astronomer of antiquity. His contemporaries and commentators usually added to his name the epithet "admirable" or "divine." He was also a great mathematician. His principal work is a treatise on astronomy, entitled Μεγάλη Σύνταξις της Ἀστρονομίας, to which the Arabian translators gave the name of "Almagest," composed of the Arabic article *al* and the Greek *μεγίστη, i.e.* "greatest." In this work he availed himself of the observations and discoveries of Hipparchus, to whom he gives the credit with commendable candour. Indeed, it is chiefly through the medium of the "Almagest" that the merit of Hipparchus has been recognized by the moderns. Ptolemy maintained that the earth is a sphere, and that the sun and stars revolve daily around the earth, which is fixed in the centre of the universe. "We find in the Almagest," says Delambre, "a clear exposition of the system of the world, of the arrangement of the celestial bodies and their revolutions, a complete treatise of rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, and all the phenomena of diurnal motion explained and calculated with remarkable precision. . . . Such was the 'Syntaxis,' ('Almagest,') a monument of great value at the present day, since it alone contains the verified *(avéré)* history of the science, and the whole astronomical knowledge of his times." His astronomical theory is called the Ptolemaic system. He also wrote a work on general geography, (Γεωγραφικὴ Ὑφήγησις,) which for many ages was the chief authority on that subject, and did not become obsolete until the fifteenth century. He gave special attention to the determination of the latitudes and longitudes of places by mathematical processes, but neglected the descriptive part of geography.

See SCHAUBACH, "Ueber den Griechischen Astronomen C. Ptolemæus," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HEEREN, "Commentatio de Fontibus Geographicorum Ptolemæi," etc., 1828; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ptolemy Lagi, (or the son of Lagus.) See PTOLEMY I. SOTER.

Pub-lic'o-lą, (L. GELLIUS,) a Roman general, was elected consul in 72 B.C., and was defeated in battle by Spartacus. He supported Cicero in opposition to Catiline. Died soon after 55 B.C.

Publicola, (PUBLIUS VALERIUS,) one of the founders of the Roman republic, was consul with Brutus in 509 B.C., and was author of laws which protected the liberties of the common people, who gave him the surname of PUBLICOLA, "the people's friend." He was re-elected consul in 508 and 507 B.C., and fought against Porsena, who attempted to restore the Tarquins. It is supposed that he was killed at the battle of Regillus, (496 B.C.)

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "De Republica."

Pub-lil'ĭ-us, (VOL'ERO,) a Roman, who effected a change in the constitution. He was tribune of the people in 472 B.C., and procured for the plebeians greater freedom in the election of tribunes.

Pub'lĭ-us Sў'rus, an eminent mimographer, born in Syria, lived at Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar. He was a slave in his youth. At games exhibited by Cæsar in 45 B.C. Publius excelled all competitors as a composer of mimes. There is extant a collection of proverbs or moral sayings ascribed to him.

Pucci, poot'chee, (ANTONIO,) a comic poet of Italy in the fourteenth century. He wrote a chronicle ("Centi-

loquio") in triplets, many historical poems, ("Serventesi,") legendary poems, ("Reina d'Oriente," "Apollonia di Tiro," "Bel Gherardino,") etc.

Pucci, poot'chee, [Lat. PUC'CIUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born at Florence; died in 1600.

Puccinelli, poot-che-nel'lee, (PLACIDO,) an Italian biographer, born in Tuscany about 1609; died in 1685.

Puccius. See PUCCI.

Pucelle, pü'sĕl', (RENÉ,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1655, was a nephew of Marshal Catinat. Died in 1745.

Pucelle d'Orléans. See JOAN OF ARC.

Puchta, pōōk'tä, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Cadolzburg in 1798. He published an excellent work on Roman law, "Cursus der Institutionen," (3 vols., 1841–47,) and a "Manual of the Pandects," (5th edition, 1854.) Died at Berlin in 1846.

Puchta, (WOLFGANG HEINRICH,) a German jurist, father of the preceding, was born near Erlangen in 1769; died in 1845.

Pucitta, poo-chĕt'tä, (VINCENZO,) an Italian musical composer, born in Rome in 1778. He produced twenty-three operas, and other compositions. Died at Milan in 1861.

Pückler-Muskau, pük'lẹr mōōs'kŏw, (HERMANN LUDWIG HEINRICH,) PRINCE OF, a German writer of travels, born at Muskau, in Lusatia, in 1785. He visited England, France, Northern Africa, and Asia, and gave an account of those countries in a work entitled "Letters of a Defunct," ("Briefe eines Verstorbenen," 1830.) This was followed by "Semilasso in Africa," (1836,) and other sketches of travel. Died in 1871.

See "Quarterly Review" for June, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832, May, 1834, and July, 1836.

Puech-Dupont, püsh dü'pŏN', (LÉONARD,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Bayeux in 1795; died in 1828.

Pufendorf, poo'fẹn-dorf', written also **Puffendorf**, (ESAIAS,) a German writer, born in 1628, was a brother of Samuel. He is supposed to be the author of a satirical work entitled "Anecdotes of Sweden." Died in 1689.

Pufendorf, (SAMUEL.) See PUFFENDORF.

Pŭf'fẹn-dorf, [Ger. PUFENDORF, poo'fẹn-dorf'; Lat. PUFENDOR'FIUS,] (SAMUEL,) BARON, an eminent German jurist and publicist, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1632. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, giving his attention chiefly to the political works of Grotius and Hobbes. He published in 1660 his "Elements of Universal Jurisprudence," (in Latin,) which was received with general favour. Puffendorf was soon after appointed by the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, that chair having been created expressly for him. He exposed the absurdities of the constitution of the Germanic empire in his work "De Statu Imperii Germanici," published under the name of "Severini de Mozambano," (1667,) which attracted great attention. On the invitation of Charles XI. of Sweden, he accepted a similar professorship at Lund in 1670. He brought out in 1672 his greatest work, entitled "On the Law of Nature and of Nations," ("De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.") This treatise is regarded as superior in some respects to that of Grotius. The new principles which he advocated were violently opposed by some of his contemporaries; but the work procured for him a durable European reputation. He was subsequently appointed historiographer to the King of Sweden, and made a baron. Died at Berlin in 1694.

See JENISCH, "Vita Pufendorfii," 1802; DANIEL MULLER, "Laudes Pufendorfii," 1723.

Pugatchef. See POOGATCHEF.

Pugatschev. See POOGATCHEF.

Puget, pü'zhä', (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter and architect, was a son of Pierre, noticed below. He excelled in portraits. Died in 1707.

Puget, (HILARION PAUL FRANÇOIS BIENVENU,) a French general, born in Paris in 1754. He had a high command in the campaign against Spain in 1793. Died in 1828.

Puget, (LOISA,) a French musical composer, born in Paris about 1810. She has produced songs that had a great vogue in their day, and a couple of operettas.

Puget, (LOUIS,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1629. He gained distinction by researches on magnetism. Died in 1709.

Puget, (PIERRE,) an eminent French sculptor, architect, and painter, born at Marseilles in 1622, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, with whom he worked at Rome. He worked as architect at Marseilles, where he also painted some historical pieces. About 1655 he renounced painting, on account of ill health, and devoted himself to sculpture, on which his celebrity is founded. At Genoa, where he passed some years, he executed an admirable statue of Saint Sebastian, a bas-relief of the Assumption, and other works. Having been invited by Colbert, he returned to France in 1669, after which he produced, as sculptor, "Alexander and Diogenes," and "Milo of Crotona," which is regarded as his master-piece. He has been called "the Michael Angelo of France." Died at Marseilles in 1694.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" ÉMERIC-DAVID, "Vie de P. Puget, Peintre," etc., 1849; FÉRAUD, "Éloge historique de P. Puget," 1807; A. RABBE, "Éloge de P. Puget," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pughe, pū, (WILLIAM OWEN,) a Welsh philologist and antiquary, born in Merionethshire in 1759. He published a "Welsh-and-English Dictionary," (1793–1803,) a collection of old Welsh poetry and chronicles, entitled "Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales," (1801–07,) and "Cambrian Biography," (1803.) Died in 1835.

Pugin, pü'zhăn', (AUGUSTUS,) an eminent architectural draftsman, born in Normandy about 1765, emigrated to London in his youth. He published, besides other works, "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from Various Ancient Edifices of England," (2 vols., 1821–23,) and "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1825–28.) Died in 1832.

Pu'gin, (AUGUSTUS NORTHMORE WELBY,) an able English architect, born in London in 1811, was a son of the preceding. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and an admirer of the mediæval Gothic style of architecture. He designed the Cathedral of Saint Marie at Derby, and a great number of Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, Newcastle, and other places. It appears that his zeal would not permit him to build a Protestant church. His writings, one of which is entitled "The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," (1841,) contributed much to the prevalence of the Gothic style of churches. He ruined his constitution by excessive labour, was sent to a lunatic-asylum, and died in 1852.

See B. FERREY, "Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and Augustus Pugin;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1861.

Pugin, (EDWARD WELBY,) an architect, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1834. He designed several large churches of Liverpool, and completed some works which his father had commenced. Died June 5, 1875.

Puglio. See PULIGO.

Pugnani, poon-yä'nee, (GAETANO,) an Italian composer, born at Turin in 1728; died in 1798.

Pugnet, pün'yä', (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1765, was chief physician of a hospital at Dunkirk from 1805 to 1821. Died in 1846.

Puibusque, de, dẹh pü-e'büsk', (ADOLPHE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1801. He obtained a prize of the French Academy for his "Comparative History of the Spanish and French Literatures," (2 vols., 1843.) Died May 31, 1863.

Puisaye, de, dẹh pü-e'zä', (JOSEPH GENEVIÈVE,) COUNT, a French royalist general, born in 1754. He commanded the army of emigrants and Chouans which was completely defeated at Quiberon in 1794. He died in England in 1827.

Puiseux, pü-e'zuh', (VICTOR ALEXANDRE,) a French mathematician, born at Argenteuil in 1820. He became in 1857 professor of astronomy at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. Died September 17, 1883.

Puisieux, de, dẹh pü-e'zẹ-uh', (MADELEINE D'ARSANT,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1720, wrote "Les Caractères," and other works. Died in 1798.

Puisieux, de, (PIERRE BRULART,) VICOMTE, Marquis de Sillery, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1583. He was employed in important missions in the reign

of Louis XIII., with whom he had much influence. Died in 1640.

Puissant, pü-e'sŏn', (LOUIS,) a French mathematician, born near Châtelet (Seine-et-Marne) in 1769. He devoted himself chiefly to geodesy, in which he acquired eminence, and succeeded La Place in the Academy of Sciences in 1828. Among his works is a "Treatise on Geodesy," (1805.) Died in 1843.

Pujati, poo-yâ'tee, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born in Friuli in 1701. He became professor at Padua in 1754. Died in 1760.

Pujol, pü'zhol', (ALEXANDRE DENIS ABEL,) called ABEL DE PUJOL, a French historical painter, born at Valenciennes in 1785, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in 1811, and went to Rome with a pension. Among his best works are "Saint Stephen preaching the Gospel," "Cæsar on the Ides of March," and a large picture of the "Renaissance of the Arts," painted on a ceiling in the Louvre. He was chosen a member of the Academy in 1835. Died in 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pujol, (ALEXIS,) a French medical writer, born near Béziers in 1739. His best work is an "Essay on Chronic Inflammations of the Viscera," (1791.) Died in 1804.

Pujoulx, pü'zhoo', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Gironde in 1762; died in 1821.

Pulaski, pū-las'ke, [Polish pron. poo-lâs'kee,] (Count CASIMIR,) a celebrated Polish officer, was born in 1747. He was a son of the patriotic Count Pulaski who formed the Confederation of Barr in 1768. Casimir took arms in that year against the Russian invaders, commanded in many battles and sieges, and performed many daring exploits. "Never was there a warrior," says Rulhière, "who possessed greater dexterity in every kind of service." He went into exile in 1772, and entered the service of the United States in 1777. Four days after the battle of Brandywine he was appointed commander of the cavalry, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned this command in March, 1778, and raised a body called Pulaski's Legion, which was ordered to South Carolina in February, 1779. He was killed in the autumn of that year, at the siege of Savannah.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. iv. of second series.

Pul-che'rĭ-ą, [Gr. Πουλχερία; Fr. PULCHÉRIE, pül'shà're',] Empress of the East, born in 399 A.D., was a daughter of Arcadius. She governed the empire in the name of her brother Theodosius from 414 until his death, in 450 A.D., and in her own name from that event until her death, in 453 A.D. She was canonized as a saint by the Greek Church.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" CONTUCCI, "Vita dell'Imperatrice Pulcheria," 1754.

Pulci, pool'chee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1425, was a brother of Luigi, noticed below. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics," (1481,) and wrote several elegies. He was living in 1494.

Pulci, (LUCA,) an Italian poet, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Il Ciriffo Calvaneo," and other poems.

Pulci, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1431. He lived on familiar terms with Lorenzo de' Medici, to whom his wit rendered him an agreeable companion. His principal work is "Morgante Maggiore," (1481,) a romantic poem, in which the serious and ludicrous are blended, and which contains some beautiful passages. It is sometimes styled a heroico-comic poem. He employed the idioms and niceties of the Tuscan language with much skill. His style was commended as a model by Machiavel. Died about 1487.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; "North American Review" for October, 1824, article "Italian Narrative Poetry," (by PRESCOTT.)

Pulgar, del, dĕl pool-gâr', (HERNANDO,) a Spanish historian of high reputation, was born at Pulgar, near Toledo, about 1436. He was appointed in 1482 historiographer of Castile by Queen Isabella, whom he served as secretary and attended in various journeys and campaigns. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," (1565,) which, however, does not extend quite to the capture of Granada. Among his works is a collection of biographies, entitled "Claros Varones de España," ("Illustrious Men of Spain," 1524.) He died about 1490.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.; N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Puligo, poo-lee'go, or **Puglio**, pool'yo, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1475; died in 1527.

Pul'lus or **Pul'len**, (ROBERT,) an English cardinal, noted as a promoter of learning. Died about 1150.

Pulmann, pōōl'mân, [written in Dutch POELMANN,] (THEODOR,) a German philologist, born in the duchy of Cleves about 1510; died about 1580.

Pulszky, pool'ske, (FRANCIS AURELIUS,) a Hungarian writer and patriot, born at Eperies in 1814. Having made the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, he published in 1837 "Extracts from the Journal of a Hungarian travelling in Great Britain," (in German.) He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and was appointed under-secretary of state for Hungary. After the defeat of the Hungarians he accompanied Kossuth as an intimate friend to America, and published in 1851 an account of the journey, entitled "Red, White, and Black," (in English,) in which his wife had a part. She was also a contributor to his "Tales and Traditions of Hungary," (3 vols., 1851.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1851.

Pulszky, (THERESA,) an authoress, the wife of the preceding, was born in Vienna in 1815. She was married about 1845. She published "Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady," (in English, 2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1866.

Pulteney, pŭlt'ne, (RICHARD,) an English botanist and physician, born in Leicestershire in 1730. He wrote a "General View of the Writings of Linnæus," (1782,) and "Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England," (2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1801.

Pulteney, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Bath, an English statesman and orator, born in 1682, descended from an old family of Leicestershire. He began his public life as a Whig, entered Parliament about 1705, was appointed secretary at war on the accession of George I., in 1715, and became a brilliant debater in Parliament. He ceased to act with the ministry in 1725, after which he was a determined opponent of Walpole. As the leader of the opposition, or the "patriots," he enjoyed great popularity for a number of years. He contributed to "The Craftsman," edited by Lord Bolingbroke. "He became," says Lord Macaulay, "the greatest leader of opposition that the House of Commons had ever seen." (Review of Thackeray's "Life of Chatham.") When Walpole was removed from power, in 1742, Pulteney might have been his successor. The formation of a new ministry was intrusted to him, but, from timidity or some other reason, he declined the office of prime minister, and recommended the incompetent Lord Wilmington. At the same time he sacrificed his own popularity by accepting the title of Earl of Bath. The composition of the new cabinet was unsatisfactory to his party and to the public. His rival, Walpole, meeting him in the House of Lords, said, "Here we are, my lord, the two most insignificant fellows in England." "He was," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840, "one of the most accomplished debaters, perhaps one of the finest speakers, that ever appeared in our senate. . . . His style was correct and classical beyond that of all other men, and his unpremeditated compositions were as correct and elegant as his most prepared." He died in 1764, and left no issue.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pul'tock, (ROBERT,) an English author of the eighteenth century. Very little is known of his life. He published in 1750 "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins," a romance, which was praised by Southey.

Pulzone, pool-zo'nà, (SCIPIONE,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Gaëta in 1550; died about 1590.

Pum-pel'lў, (RAPHAEL,) an American geologist, born at Owego, New York, September 8, 1837. He studied in France and in the German universities, and was employed by the Japanese and Chinese governments to

examine the mineral resources of their respective countries. In 1866 he became professor of mining engineering in Harvard University. He was employed in the geological survey of Michigan, 1870–71, and was state geologist of Missouri, 1871–73. Among his works are "Across America and Asia," (1870,) and several geological reports.

Pŭn'shon, (WILLIAM MORLEY,) LL.D., an English Wesleyan minister, born at Doncaster in 1824. At the age of twenty-one he had earned a reputation as an eloquent orator. In 1868 he left England for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister, but shortly after her death, in 1871, he returned to England, and in 1874 was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures were very popular. Died at Buxton, April 14, 1881.

Pu-pī-e'nus Max'ĭ-mus, (CLODIUS,) a Roman officer, who was elected (238 A.D.) emperor with Balbinus. He was killed in 239 by his mutinous soldiers.

Purâṇă, pōō-rā'ṇą, a Sanscrit word, signifying "ancient," and applied to certain sacred books of the Hindoos, treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, and of the history of gods and heroes. There are eighteen recognized as eminently sacred. The purânas are very voluminous, comprising, according to Professor Wilson, four hundred thousand stanzas.

See WILSON'S Preface to his translation of the Vishnu Purâna.

Purbach, poor'bȧĸ, or **Peurbach,** poir'bȧĸ, (GEORG,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Peurbach, in Austria, in 1423. He studied at Vienna and subsequently in Italy, and, after his return, succeeded Gmunden as professor of astronomy at Vienna. He wrote an explanation of the first six books of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, and a work entitled "New Theories of the Planets," ("Theoriæ novæ Planetarum,") which had a high reputation in his time. The celebrated Müller (Regiomontanus) was his pupil. Died in 1461.

Pŭr'cell, (HENRY,) an eminent English musician and composer, born, probably in Westminster, in 1658, was a pupil of Captain Cook. He became organist of Westminster Abbey in 1676, and one of the organists of the chapel royal in 1682. His first compositions were anthems, which were greatly admired. He displayed greater genius in dramatic music and other secular music. In 1690 he produced the music of Lee's "Theodosius; or, The Force of Love," and that of the "Tempest" as altered by Dryden. He composed many songs, cantatas, sonatas, duets, glees, etc. Among his popular works are the song "Genius of England," "Britons, strike Home," (in "Bonduca,") the cantata of "Mad Bess," and several songs in Dryden's "King Arthur." He is considered by some critics the most excellent composer that England has produced. Died in November, 1695.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Pur-cell', (JOHN BAPTIST,) D.D., an archbishop, born in Mallow, Ireland, February 26, 1800. He was educated in Maryland, and in the Sulpitian Seminary of Paris, and in 1826 was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood. He became president of the college at Emmittsburg, and in 1833 was consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati. In 1850 he was promoted to be archbishop and metropolitan. The latter years of his life were rendered burdensome by great financial difficulties, caused by his system of receiving money on deposit. In 1880 he retired from the active duties of his position. Died at Saint Martin's, Ohio, July 4, 1883.

Purcell, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, was an uncle of the preceding. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1660. Died in 1682.

Pŭr'chas, (SAMUEL,) an English compiler of travels, was born at Thaxted, in Essex, in 1577. He became rector of Saint Martin's, Ludgate, in London, and chaplain to Archbishop Abbott. He published "Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places," etc., (1613,) and "Purchas his Pilgrimes," (1625,) which are collections of great research and some value. Died in 1628.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Puri, poo'ree or pü're', (DAVID,) a Swiss philanthropist, born at Neufchâtel in 1709. He founded a hospital at his native town, to which he bequeathed about five million francs for charitable objects. Died in 1786.

Puricelli, poo-re-chel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan about 1657; died in 1738.

Puricelli, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an Italian scholar and priest, born in the Milanese in 1589. He published "Ambrosianæ Mediolanæ Basilicæ Monumenta," (1645.) Died in 1659.

Purkinje, poor'kĕn-yȧ, (JAN EVANGELISTA,) an eminent Bohemian physiologist, born at Leitmeritz, December 17, 1787. He became a priest, but took a degree in medicine at Prague in 1819. He held professorships of physiology at Prague and Breslau, and in 1852 returned to Prague. He was famous as a skilful teacher, and was the instructor of many excellent physicians. His discoveries in physiology were of great importance. He published, besides valuable professional papers, Czech translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (1835) and of Schiller's lyrics, (1841,) and translated many Czech songs into the Polish. Died July 28, 1869.

Pŭrsh, (FREDERICK,) a distinguished botanist, born at Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1774. He resided in the United States from 1799 to 1811, and in the latter year went to England. He published a valuable work on the plants of North America, entitled "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis," (London, 1814.) Died at Montreal in 1820.

Pur'vẹr, (ANTHONY,) an English linguist, born in Hampshire about 1702, was a minister of the Society of Friends. He studied Greek and Hebrew, and produced a new version of the Old and New Testament, which he published (1764) by the aid of Dr. Fothergill. Died in 1777. Purver's translation of the Bible has been pronounced superior to all others for "closeness to the original." (For an interesting account of Purver's life, see "Social Hours with Friends," New York, 1867, pp. 75–77.)

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Puschkin. See POOSHKIN.

Pū'sey, (EDWARD BOUVERIE,) D.D., the founder of Puseyism, was born in 1800. His father, Philip Bouverie, was a brother of the Earl of Radnor, and assumed the name of PUSEY. He graduated at Oxford in 1822, became Fellow of Oriel College, canon of Christ Church, and Regius professor of Hebrew in 1828. In conjunction with John Henry Newman, he wrote "Tracts for the Times," (1833,) which produced great excitement. He was suspended from his pastoral functions on account of a sermon on the eucharist, which he preached in 1843. He favours auricular confession and several doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. Died September 16, 1882.

Pusey, (PHILIP,) an agriculturist, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1799. He inherited an estate in Berkshire, which county he represented in Parliament from 1834 to 1852. His political principles were conservative. He wrote several essays on agriculture, and edited the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." Died in 1855.

Pushkin. See POOSHKIN.

Puteanus. See DUPUY.

Puteanus, pü-tȧ-ā'nus, (ERYCIUS,) originally **HENDRIK van der Putten,** (vȧn dẹr püt'tẹn,) a Flemish antiquary and historian, born at Venloo in 1574. He became in 1606 professor of ancient literature at Louvain. Died in 1646.

Puthod, pü'tod', (JACQUES PIERRE MARIE LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Bresse in 1769; died in 1837.

Putlitz, pōōt'lits, (GUSTAV HEINRICH GANS,) a German nobleman and *littérateur,* born in 1821, has published several dramas, and a collection of charming tales, entitled "What the Forest tells Itself," ("Was sich der Wald erzählt.")

Pŭt'nąm, (FREDERICK WARD,) an American naturalist and archæologist, born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 16, 1839, studied under L. Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was an assistant to Agassiz in the Zoological Museum, 1856–64, director of the museum of the Essex Institute, 1864–74, and in

1874 was made curator of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. He is author of a large number of papers upon zoology, and especially upon American ethnology and archæology.

Putnam, (GEORGE PALMER,) an American publisher, born at Brunswick, Maine, February 21, 1814. He became a bookseller and publisher of New York, and founded "Putnam's Magazine." He published a "Chronology," (1833,) called in the editions later than 1850 "The World's Progress, a Dictionary of Dates," "The Tourist in Europe," (1838,) "American Facts," (1845,) and other works. Died in New York, December 20, 1872.

Pŭt'nam, (ISRAEL,) a celebrated American general of the Revolution, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718. He distinguished himself in the French war by his reckless courage and adventurous spirit, and, being captured by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Ticonderoga in 1758, was only saved from being burned alive by the interposition of a French officer. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and was conspicuous for his skill and bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was made a major-general in 1775. In May, 1777, he was appointed commander of the army of the Highlands in New York. He superintended the construction of the fortifications at West Point. Died in 1790. Among his exploits was a fight with a wolf, which he followed into a dark cavern with a torch and killed with a gun. The aperture of the cavern being very small, he crept in head-foremost, and had a rope fastened to his legs, by which his companions drew him out. This occurred at Pomfret, Connecticut, where he resided. According to President Dwight, he was a "man whose generosity was singular, whose honesty was proverbial, who raised himself to universal esteem and offices of eminent distinction by personal worth and a useful life."

See "Essay on the Life of General Putnam," by D. HUMPHREYS; O. W. PEABODY, "Life of Israel Putnam," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. vii.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Putnam, (MARY LOWELL,) an American writer, a daughter of Charles Lowell, (q. v.,) sister of J. R. Lowell, (q. v.,) and mother of W. L. Putnam, (q. v.) She was born in Boston, December 3, 1810, and married Mr. S. R. Putnam in 1832. Among her books are "Record of an Obscure Man," (1861,) "Tragedy of Errors," 1862,) "Tragedy of Success," (1862,) a "Life" of W. L. Putnam, etc. She is distinguished as a polyglot linguist.

Putnam, (RUFUS,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1738, was one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio. In 1788, in company with a considerable number of colonists from New England, he founded the city of Marietta. He was appointed in 1796 surveyor-general of United States lands. Died in 1824.

Putnam, (WILLIAM LOWELL,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1840, was a nephew of the poet James R. Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College, and gave promise of extraordinary genius. Having enlisted as a lieutenant, he was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, October, 1861.

Putschius, pŭt'sĸe-us, (ELIAS,) a Flemish philologist, born at Antwerp about 1580. He published a valuable work on the ancient grammarians, entitled "Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores antiqui," (1605.) Died at Stade in 1606.

Putte, van, (HENRY.) See DUPUY, (HENRY.)

Puttenham, pŭt'tẹn-ạm, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born about 1533. He wrote "Partheniades," and "The Art of Poesie," (1589.) Died about 1600.

Pütter or **Puetter,** pŭt'tẹr, (JOHANN STEPHAN,) celebrated German publicist, born at Iserlohn, in Westphalia, in 1725. He became in 1757 professor of public law at Göttingen, where he lectured more than forty years. Among his numerous works are "Institutes of German Public Law," ("Institutiones Juris publici Germanici," 1770,) and a "Historical Development of the Constitution of the German Empire," (3 vols., 1786.) Died at Göttingen in 1807.

See "Pütters Selbstbiographie," 1798.

Puvis, pü'vèss', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French agriculturist, born at Cuiseaux (Saône-et-Loire) in 1776. He rendered important services by his experiments and writings on agriculture. Died in 1851.

Puy, du. See DUPUY.

Puymaurin, de, dẹh pü-e'mō'rȧN', (NICOLAS JOSEPH DE MARCASSUS,) a French administrator and painter, born at Toulouse in 1718; died in 1791. His son, JEAN PIERRE CASIMIR, (1757–1841,) was a useful member of the Chamber of Deputies, and wrote some scientific treatises.

Puységur, de, dẹh pü-e'zȧ'gür', (ANTOINE HYACINTHE ANNE,) a French naval officer, born in 1752; died in 1809.

Puységur, de, (ARMAND MARIE JACQUES **de Chastenet**—dẹh shȧt'nȧ',) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1751. He was a zealous advocate of animal magnetism, on which he wrote several works. Died in 1825.

Puységur, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS DE CHASTENET,) MARQUIS, an able French general, born in Paris in 1656. He was sent to Spain in 1703, with the title of director-general of the troops, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1704. In 1734 he received a marshal's bâton. Died in 1743. He left a "Treatise on the Art of War." His father, JACQUES, born in 1602, was a general of some distinction. Died in 1682.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Puzos, pü'zo', (NICOLAS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1686, excelled in obstetrics. Died in 1753.

Pyat, pe'ȧ', (FÉLIX,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vierzon (Cher) in 1810, composed several dramas and contributed to various journals. He was a radical in politics, and joined Ledru-Rollin in a seditious plot in June, 1849, after which he lived in exile until 1869. He was a Communist leader in 1871. Died August 3, 1889.

Pye, pī, (HENRY JAMES,) an English poet, born in London in 1745. He translated Aristotle's "Poetics," and wrote many poems, among which are "The Progress of Refinement," (1783,) and "Alfred," an epic poem, (1802.) He became poet-laureate in 1790, and was a member of Parliament. Died in 1813.

Pye, (JOHN,) an English engraver of landscapes, was born at Birmingham in 1782. He engraved with success some pictures of Turner, among which are "Pope's Villa," and "The Temple of Jupiter." He published "Patronage of British Art," (1845.) Died in 1874.

Pyg-mā'lĭ-on, [*Πυγμαλίων,*] in Greek mythology, a king of Cyprus, who is said to have fallen in love with an ivory image of a young woman which he had formed, and which Venus at his request endowed with life.

Pygmalion, (called **Pümelion** in some inscriptions,) King of Tyre, and a son of Belus, (Mathan,) is supposed to have lived about 800 B.C., and to have been the brother of Dido, or Elissa, who founded Carthage.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book i.

Pygmées or **Pygmæi.** See PYGMIES.

Pĭg'mies, [Gr. *Πυγμαῖοι;* Lat. PYGMÆI, pig-mee'i; Fr. PYGMÉES, pĕg'mā',] a fabulous nation of dwarfs, whom the ancients supposed to live near the sources of the Nile, or in India. According to Homer, they waged against the cranes a warfare which was annually renewed. Some writers relate that an army of pygmies once assailed Hercules when he was asleep.

Pylade. See PYLADES.

Pĭl'ạ-dēs, [Gr. *Πυλάδης;* Fr. PYLADE, pe'lȧd',] a son of Strophius, King of Phocis, was a cousin and intimate friend of Orestes, whose sister Electra he married. The friendship of Pylades and Orestes was proverbial. (See ORESTES.)

Pyle, pīl, (HOWARD,) an American artist and writer, born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 5, 1853. He has devoted himself chiefly to art, and especially to the illustration of books. He has published "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," (1883,) and many illustrated articles in periodicals.

Pyle, pīl, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in Norfolk in 1674. He was prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Saint Margaret, at Lynn. He wrote paraphrases on the Acts, Epistles, and some other books of the Bible. Died in 1756.

Pym, (JOHN,) an eminent British statesman and orator, born at Brymore, in Somersetshire, in 1584. He

entered Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1599, and was elected to Parliament in 1614, after he had acquired financial skill by a service of some years in the Exchequer. He became a leader of the country party, and so strenuously opposed the measures of the court that King James I. stigmatized him as "a very ill-tempered spirit." He represented Tavistock in all the Parliaments held in the reign of Charles I. In 1626 he was one of the managers of an impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, and made a speech for which he was imprisoned by the court. He was released on his election to the third Parliament. He was once a friend of Wentworth, who, having resolved to desert the popular cause, obtained a private interview with Pym and began to sound him in a set speech. Pym, understanding his drift, stopped him short with these words: "You need not use all this art to tell me that you have a mind to leave us; but, remember what I tell you, I will never leave you while your head is on your shoulders!" In the Parliament which met in April, 1640, Pym made a long and celebrated speech on grievances. "A more massive document," says Forster, "was never given to history." Pym and Hampden were the most eminent leaders of the popular party when the Long Parliament met, in November, 1640. He attacked Wentworth (now Earl of Strafford) in a powerful speech, which had such an effect that he was unanimously, and without delay, impeached of high treason. "The result," says Forster, "proved this to have been, what Pym anticipated, the master-stroke of the time. It struck instant terror into every quarter of the court, and left the king, for a time, powerless and alone." At the trial of Strafford he appeared as accuser. His influence is thus estimated by Clarendon: "I think Mr. Pym was at this time [1641] the most popular man, and the most able to do hurt, that hath lived in any time." On the 22d of November, 1641, he presented to the House the Grand Remonstrance, a final appeal to the people. In January, 1642, the king attempted to arrest Pym and four other members of the House; but they escaped. (See CHARLES I., and HAMPDEN.) Pym had received, through Lady Carlisle, timely notice of this attempt. At a conference of the two Houses on the subject of grievances, in the same month, Pym made a celebrated speech. He was nicknamed "King Pym" by the royalists. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance of the kingdom in November, 1643. He died in December of that year, leaving several children. Pym was a consummate master of parliamentary science and political tactics. He was not extreme in his opinions, and did not partake of the Puritanic formality and rigorism which prevailed among the members of his party. "There is nothing more remarkable in the speeches of Pym," says Forster, "than what may be emphatically termed their *wisdom*. . . . The wisdom I have spoken of was, as it always is with the greatest men, a junction of the plain and practical with the profound and contemplative; to such an extent, however, in his case, and in such perfection, as may not be equalled in that of any other speaker of ancient or modern times, with the single exception of Burke."

See FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England."

Pym, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in Edinburgh or in Warwickshire about 1775. He served as surgeon in the army, and was appointed inspector-general of the army hospitals about 1816. He wrote a "Treatise on the Yellow Fever," (1815.) Died in 1861.

Pynacker. See PYNAKER.

Pynaker or **Pynacker**, pī'nä'kẹr, (ADAM,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Pynaker, between Delft and Schiedam, in 1621. He studied at Rome, and returned to Holland. "In his small compositions," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he shows himself a skilful artist. We distinguish the form and aspect of the different species of trees; his colour is always beautiful and true; his distances and skies are vapory," etc. Died about 1676.

Pyn'chọn, (THOMAS RUGGLES,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 19, 1823. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, held rectorships in the Episcopal Church, and was a professor in Trinity College, 1855–74, and its president, 1874–83.

Pyn'chọn, (WILLIAM,) an Anglo-American writer on theology, born about 1591. He emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Died in Buckinghamshire in 1662.

Pyne, pīn, (JAMES B.,) an able English landscape-painter, born at Bristol in 1800. He became a resident of London about 1835, and visited Italy and Switzerland in 1846. In 1853 he published some beautiful landscapes in a volume entitled "The English Lake District." His style is vigorous and brilliant, but not free from mannerism. He was vice-president of the Society of British Artists for many years. Died in 1870.

Pyne, (LOUISA FANNY,) an English soprano-singer, born in 1832. With her elder sister, Mrs. Galton, she visited the United States in 1854, and was received with favor. In 1868 she married Frank Bodda, a singer, and shortly after retired from the stage.

Pyne, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English painter and writer, born in London in 1770. He painted portraits and landscapes with some success, but gained more distinction by his publications, viz., "The Microcosm, or a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Manufactures, etc. of Great Britain," (1803,) a "History of the Royal Residences," (3 vols., 1819,) and "Wine and Walnuts," (1823.) Died in 1843.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. vii.

Pyn'sọn, (RICHARD,) an early printer, who was born in Normandy, and lived in England about 1500. He was king's printer in the reign of Henry VII.

Pyot, pe'o', (JEAN JACQUES RICHARD,) a French physician, born at Isomes (Haute-Marne) in 1792; died in 1841.

Pypers, pī'pẹrs, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Amersfoort in 1749. He wrote several short poems, and produced many dramas, some of which were translated or imitated from the French. Died in 1805.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Pyra, pee'rȧ, (JACOB EMANUEL,) a German poet, born in Lusatia in 1715. He wrote "The Temple of True Poetry," and other poems. Died in 1744.

Pyr'ạ-mus, [Fr. PYRAME, pe'rȧm'.] See THISBE.

Pyrard, pe'rȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French voyager, born at Laval about 1570. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the East Indies," (1611,) which is highly commended. Died in 1621.

Pȳ-re'ĭ-cus, a Greek painter of unknown period, is supposed to have lived after Alexander the Great. He painted low subjects with success.

Pyr-got'e-lēs, [*Πυργοτέλης*,] an excellent Greek engraver of gems, lived about 330 B.C. An edict of Alexander the Great designated him as the only artist who was permitted to engrave the royal seal-rings or gems The extant works ascribed to him are probably forgeries.

Pyrker, pēr'kẹr, (JOHANN LADISLAW,) a German poet, born at Langh, in Hungary, in 1772. He became Archbishop of Erlau in 1821. Among his poems is one entitled "Pearls of the Good Old Time," ("Perlen der heiligen Vorzeit," 1823.) Died in 1847.

Pȳ-rom'ạ-chus, [*Πυρόμαχος*,] sometimes written **Phyromachus** or **Philomachus**, a Greek statuary, who is supposed to have flourished about 300 or 250 B.C. A famous statue of Asclepius is ascribed to him.

Pȳr'rha, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, was the wife of Deucalion. According to tradition, she and her husband were saved in an ark when mankind were generally drowned by a deluge. (See DEUCALION.)

Pȳr'rho or **Pȳr'rhon**, [*Πύρρων*,] a Greek philosopher and skeptic, was a native of Elis, and was born about 380 B.C. He was a pupil of Anaxarchus or Anaxandrus. It is said that he accompanied Alexander the Great to India. His writings, if he left any, are not extant. He had numerous disciples, and is regarded as the founder of a skeptical school, the doctrines of which are called Pyrrhonism. He recommended a suspension of judgment, and cultivated a habitual composure or

tranquillity of mind, (*ἀπαθεία.*) After his return from India he became high-priest at Elis. Died about the age of ninety.

See C. MALLET, "Études philosophiques," tome ii.; DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MÜNCH, "De Notione et Indole Scepticismi nominatim Pyrrhonismi," 1797; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pyrrhon. See PYRRHO.

Pyrrhus. See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyr'rhus, [*Πύρρος,*] King of Epirus, a son of King Æacides and Phthia, was born about 318 B.C. His father was killed in battle while Pyrrhus was a child. The young prince himself was expelled by the Epirotes at the age of seventeen, and then joined the army of Demetrius, who was his brother-in-law. He signalized his courage at the battle of Ipsus, (301 B.C.) Having raised a small army, he entered Epirus, and obtained the throne in 295 B.C. His courage and generosity rendered him very popular. Ambition appears to have been his ruling passion. In 291 B.C he was involved in a war against Demetrius, his brother-in-law, for the possession of Macedonia, which he invaded in 287 B.C. The army which Demetrius led against him, impelled by admiration of the character of Pyrrhus, deserted to him in a body, and Demetrius fled from the kingdom. Pyrrhus divided his conquest with his ally Lysimachus, who soon made himself master of all Macedonia. An irresistible temptation was presented to the ambition of Pyrrhus by the Tarentines, who in 281 B.C. solicited his aid in a war against the Romans. His wise minister Cineas could not prevail on him to renounce his vast projects of foreign conquest. In 280 B.C. he crossed over to Italy with about 25,000 men and a number of elephants. The frivolous and unwarlike Tarentines failed to support him with the large army which they had promised. He encountered the superior numbers of the Romans on the river Siris, and defeated them after a long and obstinate contest. His victory was so dearly bought that he is reported to have said, "Another such victory, and I must return to Epirus alone." He made overtures of peace, which were rejected by the Roman senate.

In 279 B.C. another battle was fought, near Asculum where the Romans lost 6000 and Pyrrhus 3500 men. Pyrrhus was unable to improve his victory, and, having received an invitation to aid the Greeks of Sicily against the Carthaginians, he concluded a truce with the Romans in 278 B.C. He remained two years in Sicily, and gained some victories, but failed to conquer the island. Having returned to Tarentum to renew the war against the Romans, he was defeated by M. Curius Dentatus near Beneventum. He retired from Italy to Epirus in 274 B.C., and invaded Macedonia, of which he soon became master in consequence of the desertion of the Macedonian army from Antigonus Gonatas. At the request of Cleonymus, he engaged in a new enterprise, a war against the Spartans, who repulsed his attack on their capital. He was killed in Argos, in battle, in 272 B.C., after having been stunned by a tile thrown from a house by a woman. He was the greatest general of his time, and Hannibal is reported to have said that he was the greatest of any age. "He was reputed," says Plutarch, "to excel in military experience and personal prowess all the princes of his time. But what he gained by his achievements he lost by vain hopes; his desire of something absent never suffered him effectually to persevere in a present pursuit."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pyrrhus;" J. B. JOURDAN, "Histoire de Pyrrhus," 2 vols., 1749, and English version of the same; LIVY, "History of Rome," book xxxv.; JACOB ABBOTT, "History of Pyrrhus," 1853.

Pȳ-thag'o-ras, [Gr. *Πυθαγόρας;* Fr. PYTHAGORE, pe'-tȧ'gor'; It. PITAGORA, pe-tȧ'go-rȧ,] one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, was born in Samos about 600 B.C. Very little is known with certainty respecting his personal history. His father was Mnesarchus, a merchant, and generally believed to have been a foreigner, (not a native of Samos,) but whether a Phœnician or Pelasgian is uncertain. He is said to have been first instructed in his own country by Creophilus, and afterwards by Pherecydes in Syros. There was a prevailing belief among the ancients that Pythagoras travelled very extensively, visiting Egypt, Babylon, and even India. That he visited Egypt seems very probable, and it is perhaps not improbable that he journeyed as far as Babylonia. The notion that he included India in his travels would seem to have no other ground than the circumstance that certain doctrines of his bear a striking resemblance to some of those held by the Indian Brahmans or Booddhists. He not only taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, (or transmigration of souls,) but, like the Hindoos, made this the ground for inculcating the duty of kindness and tenderness towards animals, and of abstinence from their flesh. It is related that on a certain occasion he interceded to prevent a dog from being beaten, saying that he recognized in its cries the voice of one of his friends who had died. Pythagoras attached a great importance to the study of mathematics. He is regarded as the inventor of several important geometrical theorems, among which may be named the following: that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles, and that in any right-angled triangle the square formed on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides. He is said also to have been the inventor of stringed musical instruments.

It is said that Pythagoras first made use of the word philosopher, (*Φιλόσοφος,*) applying it to himself. He had, we are told, witnessed the various public games of Greece, and came at length to Phlius, in Achaia. Leon, the king of that country, was delighted with his ingenuity and eloquence, and asked him what art or profession he followed. He replied that he was a philosopher. Leon asked him wherein philosophers differed from other men. Pythagoras answered that as at the public games some were contending for glory and others were buying and selling for the sake of gain, but there was one class who came simply as spectators, so in human life there were those who, regarding as unworthy of a wise man the desire of fame or of gain, sought above all to become wise: those he called philosophers, or lovers of wisdom.

Pythagoras differed essentially from the other celebrated teachers of wisdom among the ancient Greeks, in that he combined the character of priest with that of philosopher. He appears to have given great attention to the means of acquiring influence over the minds of men, and for this purpose established a secret brotherhood among his disciples and followers. He had certain doctrines of which he spoke only to his chosen disciples, which, as being strictly limited to those *within* the favoured circle, were called *esoter'ic,* (*ἐσωτερικά.*) Other doctrines were freely communicated to those *without,* or to the people at large: these were called *exoter'ic,* (*ἐξωτερικά.*) One of the necessary parts of the discipline of his pupils was the practice of absolute silence. According to some authorities, they were required to maintain silence for five years, and during that period were not allowed once to behold the face of Pythagoras; but this is probably an exaggeration.

So great was his authority with his disciples that when any one asked why they believed this or practised that, they were wont to answer, *αὐτὸς ἔφη,* (or *ἔφα,*) *i.e.* "he himself said so," (in Latin, *ipse dixit,*) which was regarded as the most efficient mode of silencing all cavils or doubts.

Pythagoras, on returning from his travels, settled at Crotona, in Italy, where for a time he seems to have possessed an almost boundless influence over the minds of the people. Many of the most wealthy and influential among the citizens of Crotona joined the brotherhood, which soon became the controlling power in the state. Its extraordinary success appears to have rendered its members so arrogant that they became objects of jealousy and bitter hatred to those who were not admitted to the favoured circle,—that is, to the large majority of the populace. An attack was made upon them while assembled in one of their general meetings. The building in which they met was set on fire, so that a great number of them perished in the flames: only the younger and more active, it is said, were able to escape. According to one account, Pythagoras himself perished with the others on this occasion, though some writers state that he died at Metapontum soon after the expulsion of his disciples from Crotona. A similar reaction took place

in other parts of Italy; many of the Pythagoreans were killed, and many others were driven into exile. The brotherhood as an organization was completely suppressed. Amid the uncertainty which prevails in regard to the history of Pythagoras and his doctrines, we can form only an imperfect conjecture respecting the greater number of his religious and philosophic tenets. None of his writings are extant; and what we know of his philosophy is derived mainly from writers who understood it very imperfectly.

See ANDRÉ DACIER, "Vie de Pythagore," 1706; A. POSTELMAN, 'Leven van Pythagoras," 1724; HAMBERGER, "Dissertatio de Vita et Symbolis Pythagoræ," 1678; EILSTOCK, "Historisch-kritisches Leben des weltweisen Pythagoras," 1756; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben des Orpheus, Pythagoras," etc., 1780; HEINRICH RITTER, "Geschichte der Pythagoräischen Philosophie," 1826; REINHOLD, "Beitrag zur Erläuterung der Pythagoräischen Metaphysik," 1827; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Pyth'e-as [Gr. Πυθέας; Fr. PYTHÉE, pe'tà'] of Massilia, in Gaul, an ancient Greek navigator of unknown period. He probably lived between 350 and 200 B.C. He sailed to the western and northern parts of Europe, and wrote an account of his discoveries, which is not extant. He described a place called Thule, composed of a mixture of earth, sea, and air. His statements were credited by Hipparchus, but discredited by Strabo and others. He is believed to have circumnavigated Britain.

Pyth'ī-a, the name of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, where she uttered oracles.

Pythias. See DAMON.

Pyth'ī-us, [Πύθιος,] a surname of Apollo, applied to him because he was worshipped at Delphi, the ancient name of which was Pytho.

Pythius. See PHILEUS.

Pȳ'thon, [Πύθων,] the name of a fabulous dragon of Delphi, killed by Apollo.

Q.

Quack'en-bos, (GEORGE PAYNE,) an American teacher and educational writer, born in New York in 1826, published an "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," (1854,) "Primary History of the United States," (1860,) "English Grammar," (1862,) and other works. Died December 24, 1881.

Quade, kwā'dę̇h, (MICHAEL FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in Pomerania in 1628. He wrote much of what the Germans call *micrologie*,—*i.e.* treatises on minute or unimportant subjects. Died in 1757.

See OELRICHS, "Memoria M. F. Quade," 1758.

Quaden, kwā'dęn, (MATTHIAS,) a German geographer, born at Kilkenbach; died at Cologne in 1609.

Quad-rā'tus, [Gr. Κοδράτος,] an early Christian minister, who, according to Saint Jerome, was chosen Bishop of Athens in 125 A.D. He presented an Apology for the Christian religion to Adrian in 126 A.D.

Quadri, kwā'dree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer on statistics and political economy, was born at Vicenza in 1777. He obtained in 1815 the office of secretary of the government at Venice.

Quadri, (GIOVANNI LODOVICO,) an Italian architect and engraver, born at Bologna in 1700; died in 1748.

Quad-rī-gā'rĭ-us, (QUINTUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman historian, lived about 80 B.C. He wrote Roman Annals, some extracts from which are preserved by Aulus Gellius.

Quadrio, kwā'dre-o, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and critic, born in Valtellina in 1695. He was employed as professor at Padua, Bologna, Venice, etc. He published, besides other works, a general history of poetry of all nations, ("Storia e Ragione d'ogni Poesia," 7 vols., 1739–59,) a work of great labour and some value. It contains extracts from a great number of poets. Died in 1756.

Quaglio, kwäl'yo, (ANGELO,) an able scene-painter, was a brother of the following. Died in 1815.

Quaglio, (DOMENICO,) a painter, born at Munich in 1786, was surnamed THE GERMAN CANALETTO. He acquired a wide reputation as a painter of architecture. Among his works is a picture of the Ratisbon Cathedral. He contributed much to revive a taste for the architecture of the middle ages. Died in 1837. His father, GIUSEPPE, born in 1747, was a skilful scene-painter. Died at Munich in 1828.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quaglio, (GIULIO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Laino, was the ancestor of several artists, noticed above and below. Died in 1800.

Quaglio, (LORENZO,) an architect, born at Laino in 1730, was a son of Giovanni Maria, an architect, who worked at Vienna. Lorenzo designed theatres at Manheim and Frankfort. He died at Munich in 1804. He was an uncle of Giuseppe, noticed above, and father of GIOVANNI MARIA, a painter of architecture and dramatic scenery, who was born in 1772.

Quain, kwān, (JONES,) a skilful anatomist, born at Mallow, Ireland, studied in Paris. He distinguished himself as professor of anatomy and physiology in the London University, now called University College, and resigned this position in 1836. His chief work is "Elements of Anatomy," (6th edition, 1856,) which is said to be better than any English work previously published on systematic anatomy. Died in 1865.

Quain, (RICHARD,) a younger brother of the preceding, and a distinguished anatomist and surgeon, was born at Mallow. He became professor of anatomy at University College, London, about 1836. He was appointed professor of clinical surgery at the University College Hospital in 1848. He published an excellent work entitled "The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body," (1845.) Died September 17, 1887.

Quain, (RICHARD,) a cousin of the preceding, became a physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and invented an instrument called the Stethometer.

Quaini, kwī'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1611, was particularly successful in painting architectural views. Died about 1680.

Quaini, (LODOVICO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1643, and was a pupil of Carlo Cignani, whom he imitated. He is said to have painted the landscapes and architecture of some of Cignani's great works. He worked in partnership with Franceschini at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted some historical pictures composed by himself. Died in 1717.

Quandt, kwânt, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German writer on fine arts, born at Leipsic in 1787, became distinguished as an amateur and collector of pictures. Among his works are "Excursions in the Domain of Art," and "Lectures on Æsthetics." Died in 1859.

Quanz, kwânts, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German composer, born near Göttingen in 1697; died in 1773.

Quarenghi, kwä-rĕn'gee, (GIACOMO IL CAVALIERE,) an Italian architect, born at Bérgamo in 1744. Invited by the empress Catherine, he went to Saint Petersburg, and acquired a high reputation by works erected in that city. Among these are the Exchange, and the Theatre of the Hermitage. Died in 1817.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quarin, kwä-reen', (JOSEPH,) a German physician, born at Vienna in 1733. He gained distinction by his writings on Fevers and Inflammations, (1774,) and became first physician to the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1814.

Quarles, kwôrlz, (FRANCIS,) a quaint but popular English poet, born in Essex in 1592. He was secretary to Archbishop Usher before 1641, and was then deprived of his situation by the Irish rebellion. In the civil war he favoured the royalist party. His most popular poem is entitled "Emblems," (1635,) and has been often reprinted. Among his other works are "Divine Poems," "Hadassa," and a "History of Samson." "We find in Quarles," says Headley, "original imagery, striking

sentiment, fertility of expression, and happy combinations." Died in 1644.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. v., (1822;) WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Quarles, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, was born in Essex in 1624. He wrote several poems. Died in 1665.

Quarré, kȧ'rȧ', (ANTOINETTE SUZANNE,) a French poetess, born at Recey-sur-Ource in 1813; died at Dijon in 1847.

Quâr'ter, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a bishop, born at Killurine, Ireland, January 24, 1806. He studied at Tullamore, went to Quebec in 1822, and in that year, though only sixteen years old, was chosen professor of Latin and Greek in Mount Saint Mary's College, at Emmittsburg, Maryland, where he was a divinity student. In 1829 he was ordained in New York, and in 1843 he was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, where he died, April 10, 1848.

Quart'ley, (ARTHUR,) an American artist, born at Paris, France, in 1839. He lived in Baltimore, and taught himself the art of painting. In 1875 he removed to New York, where he was chosen an associate of the National Academy of Design. His principal pictures are marine and coast views. "A Storm off the Isles of Shoals" has been called his best picture. Died in 1886.

Quatrefages de Breau, de, dẹh kȧtR'fȧzh' dẹh brō, (JEAN LOUIS ARMAND,) a French naturalist, born in the department of Gard in 1810. He became professor of anatomy and ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, Paris. His favourite science is zoology. He has written numerous works, among which are "Souvenirs of a Naturalist," (2 vols., 1854,) "Anatomical and Zoological Researches made during a Voyage to Sicily," "The Prussian Race Ethnologically considered," (1871,) and "L'Espèce humaine," (1877.)

Quatremère, kȧtR'maiR', (ÉTIENNE MARC,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris, July 12, 1782. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1815, and became professor of Hebrew, Syriac, etc. at the College of France in 1819. Among his principal works are "Researches on the Language and Literature of Egypt," (1808,) "Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Egypt," (2 vols., 1810,) and a "History of the Mongols of Persia," (1836.) Died in 1857. He had a library of about 50,000 volumes. His father was first-cousin to Quatremère de Quincy. "Few savants," says Ernest Renan, "can be compared to him for extent and accuracy of erudition."

Quatremère de Quincy, kȧtR'maiR' dẹh kȧN'se', (ANTOINE CHRYSOSTOME,) a French archæologist and art-critic, was born in Paris in October, 1755. He published the first volume of his "Dictionary of Architecture" in 1788. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and in 1797 was condemned to deportation as a royalist; but he escaped. He was appointed intendant of arts and public monuments in 1815, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1816. Among his works are "Letters to Canova on the Elgin Marbles," (1818,) an "Essay on the Nature, Object, and Means of Imitation in the Fine Arts," (1823,) and a "History of the Life and Works of Raphael," (1824.) Died in 1849.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quatremère-Disjonval, kȧtR'maiR' de'zhôN'vȧl', (DENIS BERNARD,) a naturalist, born in Paris about 1754, was a brother of Quatremère de Quincy. He was very eccentric, and was confined for some years in an asylum for the insane. Died in 1830.

Quatremère-Roissy, kȧtR'maiR' RWȧ'se', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French writer of biography and tales, born in Paris in 1754, was an uncle of Étienne Marc, above noticed. Died in 1834.

Quattromani, kwȧt-tRO-mȧ'nee, (SERTORIO,) an Italian writer, born at Cosenza in 1541; died in 1611.

Queens'bẹr-ry, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) fourth DUKE OF, and Earl of March, a Scottish peer, born about 1724, was notorious for his vices. He became Duke of Queensberry about 1778, and inherited a large fortune. Died, without issue, in 1810.

Queiros, de, dȧ kā'e-rôs, or **Quiros, de**, dȧ kee'rôs, (PEDRO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, born about 1560, commanded an exploring expedition sent from Callao in 1605. He discovered Tahiti, the New Hebrides, and other small islands of the Pacific, and wrote a narrative of his voyage. Died at Panama in 1614.

Quekett, kwĕk'et, (JOHN,) an English microscopist, born in Somersetshire in 1815. He published a "Treatise on the Use of the Microscope," and "Lectures on Histology," (1854.) He succeeded Professor Owen as conservator of the Hunterian Museum in London. Died in 1861.

Quelen, de, dẹh kẹh'lôN', (HYACINTHE LOUIS,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1778. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1821, and a member of the French Academy in 1824. Died in 1839.

See HENRION, "Vie et Travaux de M. de Quelen," 1840; BELLEMARE, "M. de Quelen pendant dix Ans," 1840.

Quellinus. See QUELLYN.

Quellyn, kwĕl-lĭn', (ARTUS,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1630, was a nephew of Erasmus, noticed below. Died in 1715.

Quellyn, [Lat. QUELLI'NUS,] (ERASMUS,) an eminent Flemish painter of history and landscapes, born at Antwerp in 1607. His design, colour, and distribution of light and shade are commended. Among his works are a "Repose in Egypt," a "Last Supper," and "The Guardian Angel." Died in 1678.

Quellyn, (JAN ERASMUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1629 or 1630, and was a good painter of history. He worked in his native city and other towns of Flanders. A picture of "Christ healing the Sick" is called his master-piece. "Some of his works," says Descamps, "may be compared to those of Paul Veronese." Died in 1715.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Quenstedt, kwĕn'stĕt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1617. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg, and published several works. Died in 1688.

Quental, do, do kĕN-tȧl', (BARTHOLOMEU,) a Portuguese theologian, born in one of the Azores in 1626. He was the author of works which are said to be well written. Died in 1698.

Quentel or **Quentell**, kwĕn'tẹl, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated printer of Cologne, flourished in the fifteenth century.

Quentin, kôN'tȧN', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born at Dijon, where he died in 1636.

Quer y Martinez, kaiR e maR-tee'nĕth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan in 1695. He published a Flora of Spain according to the system of Tournefort,—"Flora Española, o Historia de las Plantas que se crian en España," (6 vols., 1762–84.) He is said to have been the first Spaniard who published a work on Spanish plants. Died in 1764.

Quérard, kȧ'rȧR', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French bibliographer, born at Rennes in 1797. He published an important work on French bibliography, entitled "La France Littéraire, ou Dictionnaire bibliographique," (10 vols., 1826–42.) He left several unfinished works. Died about December 1, 1865.

See "Life and Works of J. M. Quérard," by O. HAMST, London, 1867; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," tome xi.

Querbeuf, de, dẹh kĕR'bŭf', (YVES MATHURIN MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Landerneau in 1726; died about 1799.

Quercetanus, the Latin of DUCHESNE, which see

Quercia, della, dĕl'lȧ kwĕR'chȧ, (JACOPO,) an able Italian sculptor, born near Sienna about 1378. He decorated the Duomo or Cathedral of Florence with some bas-reliefs, and sculptured the ornaments of the door-way of San Petronio at Bologna. Died in 1442.

Querenghi, kwȧ-rĕn'gee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1546. He was secretary of the Sacred College at Rome under five popes. He wrote verses in Latin and Italian. Died in 1633.

Querini, kwȧ-ree'nee, or **Quirini**, kwe-ree'nee, [Lat. QUERI'NUS,] (ANGELO MARIA,) CARDINAL, an eminent Italian writer, born of a noble family at Venice in 1680.

He published on the liturgy of the Greek Church a work entitled "Officium Quadrigesimale Græcorum," (1721.) About 1722 he was made Archbishop of Corfù. He was translated to the see of Brescia in 1728, soon after which he became librarian of the Vatican. Among his works are "Specimen of Brescian Literature," ("Specimen Literaturæ Brixianæ," 1739,) and many Latin Epistles, (1742–49.) Voltaire dedicated his "Sémiramis" to Querini, who was remarkable for his amiable virtues. Died in 1755.

See his autobiography, "Commentarius de Rebus pertinentibus ad A. M. Querinum," 2 vols., 1749; BREITHAUPT, "Geschichte des Cardinal Querini," 1752; C. F. HOFFMAN, "Programma de Quirino glorioso," 1753; SAMBUCA, "Lettera intorno alla Morte del Cardinal Quirini," 1757; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Querlon, de, dẹh kĕr'lôn', (ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER,) a French editor and compiler, born at Nantes in 1702. He edited the works of many ancient and modern authors, and was for twenty years editor of a journal entitled "Les Petites Affiches." Died in 1780.

Querno, kwĕr'no, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Monopoli about 1470. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Alexias." Died at Naples in 1528.

Querouaille. See KEROUAL, DE, (LOUISE.)

Quesnay, kȧ'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, distinguished as a political economist, was born at Mérei, near Montfort l'Amaury, in 1694. He was self-educated, and settled in Paris about 1737. He purchased the office of physician-in-ordinary to the king about 1745. He advocated the abolition of *corvées*, free trade in grain, and other reforms, which have been since adopted. Among his works was one entitled "Economic Picture," ("Tableau économique," 1758.) He was called the chief of the sect of *économistes*, whose favourite maxim was "Laissez faire et laissez passer," ("Let things take care of themselves.") Died in 1774. Turgot was one of his disciples.

See "Vie de Quesnay," prefixed to his works; GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Quesnay;" ALBON, "Éloge historique de M. Quesnay," 1775; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesné, kȧ'nȧ', (JACQUES SALBIGOTON,) a French *littérateur*, born at Pavilly in 1778; died in 1859.

See "Confessions de J. S. Quesné," 3 vols., 1828–35.

Quesne, du. See DUQUESNE.

Quesnel, kȧ'nĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, of French origin, born at Edinburgh about 1544; died in Paris in 1619.

Quesnel, (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1765; died in 1819.

Quesnel, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1773. He distinguished himself in Spain, (1808–11.) Died in 1815.

Quesnel, (PASQUIER,) a French Jansenist writer, born in Paris in 1634. He became a priest of the Oratory, from which he was expelled in 1684 because he refused to sign a formulary which condemned Jansenism. To escape persecution, he retired to Brussels in 1685, and published his work on the New Testament, called "Réflexions morales," etc., (1694,) which was condemned by the spiritual and temporal powers and anathematized by the pope in the famous bull "Unigenitus," (1713.) Quesnel wrote other works, and, after the death of Arnauld, was regarded as the chief of the Jansenists. He died at Amsterdam in 1719.

See "Causa Quesnelliana," Brussels, 1704; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesnel, (PIERRE,) a French writer, born at Dieppe about 1699. He wrote a "History of the Jesuits," (4 vols., 1740,) in which he shows himself hostile to that society. Died about 1774.

Quesnoy, du. See DUQUESNOY.

Questel, kȧ'tĕl', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1807. He obtained medals of the first class in 1852 and 1855. Died in 1888.

Quetant, kẹh-tôn', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1733; died in 1823.

Quetelet, kẹt-lȧ', (LAMBERT ADOLPHE JACQUES,) a Belgian astronomer, born at Ghent in 1796. He became director of the Royal Observatory of Brussels in 1828, and perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his numerous works are "Criminal Statistics of Belgium," (1832,) "Elements of Astronomy," (4th edition, 1848,) and "Annals of the Royal Observatory," (14 vols., 1843–59.) He contributed many scientific articles to various journals. Died February 17, 1874.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quetif, kẹh-tĕf', (JACQUES), a learned French Dominican monk, born in Paris in 1618. He wrote "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti," (2 vols., 1719–21,) which contains notices of many Dominicans who were authors. Died in 1698.

Quevedo. See MAUZINHO.

Quevedo y Villegas, de, dȧ kȧ-vā'do e vĕl-yā'gȧs, usually called simply **Quevedo,** (FRANCISCO **Gomez**—go'mĕth,) an eminent and original Spanish author and satirist, born in Madrid in September, 1580. He was brought up in the royal palace by his mother, who was a lady of the bed-chamber, and learned the ancient languages at Alcalá. He was distinguished for his gallantry, was an expert swordsman, and fought several duels. In the prime of life he was employed in important affairs at Naples by the viceroy, the Duke of Ossuña. He wrote in prose and verse a variety of works, which were very popular. Among his prose works are "Sueños," ("Visions," or "Dreams," 1649,) which are greatly admired for their wit and humour, and "Life of the Great Knave," ("Vida del gran Tacano,") a romance. He wrote dramas, (which are lost,) odes, sonnets, satires, etc. He is said to have resembled Voltaire in his talent for ridicule, his versatility, and the skill with which he arraigned abuses before the tribunal of public opinion. He suffered much political persecution, and was imprisoned several years. Died in 1645.

See DON PABLO ANTONIO DE TARSIA, "Vida de Don Fr. de Quevedo y Villegas," Madrid, 1663; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. ii.; BAENA, "Hijos de Madrid," vol. ii.

Queverdo, kẹh-vĕr'do', (FRANÇOIS MARIE ISIDORE,) a French designer and etcher, born in Bretagne in 1740; died in 1808.

Quicherat, kèsh'rȧ', (JULES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1814. He wrote several works on French antiquities and on the history of Joan of Arc. Died in April, 1882.

Quicherat, (LOUIS,) a lexicographer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1799. He published an excellent "Poetical Treasury of the Latin Language," ("Thesaurus poeticus Linguæ Latinæ," 1836,) a Latin-French Dictionary, (1844,) and a French-Latin Dictionary, (1858.) Died in 1884.

Quick, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Plymouth in 1636. He wrote, besides other works, "Synodicon in Gallia reformata," (1692.) He preached in London for many years. Died in 1706.

Quick, (JOHN,) an English comedian, born in London in 1748; died in 1831.

Quien. See LEQUIEN.

Qui-e'tus, a Roman, who in 260 A.D. was supported by part of the army as emperor or partner of his brother Macrianus in imperial power. He was put to death in Asia by Odenatus in 262 A.D.

Quignonez. See QUIÑONES.

Quillet, ke'yȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French writer of Latin poetry, sometimes called CALVIDUS LÆTUS, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1602. He wrote a poem entitled "On the Method of having Beautiful Offspring," ("Callipædia, seu de pulchræ Prolis habendæ Ratione," 1655,) which was generally admired. Died in 1661.

Quilliard, ke'e-yȧ̈r', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French painter and etcher, born in Paris in 1711; died in Lisbon in 1733.

Quil'lĭ-nan, (EDWARD,) a British poet, born at Oporto, of Irish parents, August 12, 1791. He entered the British army as an officer. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, and his second was Dora, a daughter of the poet Wordsworth. His death occurred at Grasmere, July 8, 1851. Among his works are "Dunluce Castle," (1814,) "The Sacrifice of Isabel," (1816,) "Elegiac Verses," (1817,) "The Conspirators," (a romance, 1846,) "Poems," (1853,) and a translation of the "Lusiad," (1853.) Much of his work shows great refinement and a true poetic spirit.

Quin, (JAMES,) an eminent English actor, born in London in 1693, was a grandson of Mark Quin, a lord mayor of Dublin. He began to perform at Drury Lane about 1716, obtained great success in the *rôle* of "Falstaff" in 1720, and was the most popular actor of England until he was surpassed by Garrick. He taught elocution to Prince George, (afterwards George III.) On hearing that king's first speech from the throne, Quin exclaimed, "I taught the boy to speak." He once released the poet Thomson from prison by payment of the debt for which he was confined. He retired from the stage in 1748. Died at Bath in 1766.

See a "Life of Quin," anonymous, 1766.

Quinault, ke'nō', (JEAN BAPTISTE MAURICE,) a French comic actor, born in Paris about 1690; died in 1744.

Quinault, (JEANNE FRANÇOISE,) a comic actress, a sister of the preceding, was born about 1700; died in 1783.

Quinault, (PHILIPPE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1635. He produced in his youth several tragedies and comedies, among which is "La Mère Coquette," (1664,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1670. His reputation is founded chiefly on his operas, the music of which was composed by Lulli. Between 1672 and 1686 Quinault and Lulli produced fourteen operas, among which "Armide" (1686) is the master-piece. Others are entitled "Cadmus," "Alceste," "Isis," "Persée," "Roland," etc. He is called by some the first writer of French operas. "What can be more beautiful, and even sublime," says Voltaire, "than this chorus in 'Alceste,' 'Tout mortel doit ici paraître'?" etc. Died in 1688.

Quinault-Dufresne, ke'nō' dü'frĕn', (ABRAHAM ALEXIS,) a popular French actor, born at Verdun-sur-le-Doubs in 1693. He performed in tragedy and high comedy. He was a brother of Jean B. M. Quinault, noticed above. Died in 1767.

Quin'by, (ISAAC F.,) an American general, born in New Jersey, graduated at West Point about 1843. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division of General Grant's army in the operations against Vicksburg in 1863.

Quincey, De. See DE QUINCEY.

Quinctilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quin'cy, (EDMUND,) an American writer and opponent of slavery, a son of Josiah Quincy, noticed below, was born in Boston in 1808. He contributed to several newspapers and periodicals, and wrote "Wensley, a Story without a Moral," (1854.) Died in 1877.

Quin'cy, (JOHN,) an English medical writer, practised medicine in London. Among his works is "Lexicon Physico-Medicum." Died in 1723.

Quincy, (JOSIAH,) an American orator and patriot, born in Massachusetts in 1744, was a son of Josiah Quincy, a merchant of Boston. He became a lawyer, and began about 1767 to write political essays against the measures of the British ministry. He also rendered important services to the popular cause by his fervid and powerful eloquence. His chief political work is "Observations on the Boston Port Bill, with Thoughts on Civil Government," etc., (1774.) He gave proof of moral courage by defending Captain Preston and several soldiers in their trial for killing certain citizens in the Boston massacre of March, 1770. To promote the public welfare and the cause of liberty, he made a voyage to England in October, 1774. He heard and reported a celebrated speech made by Lord Chatham in defence of the Americans, January 20, 1775. He conferred with Dr. Franklin and other friends of the cause in England, and hastened to return with counsels and plans which it was not prudent to commit to writing; but before the end of his voyage he died at sea, April, 1775. He was deeply lamented by the public.

See a "Life of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," by his son JOSIAH, 1825.

Quincy, (JOSIAH,) an eminent statesman and scholar, born in Boston on the 4th of February, 1772, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at Harvard College in 1790, and studied law. He joined the Federalist party, and represented Boston in Congress from 1804 to 1813. During this period he opposed the measures of the dominant party with great energy and decision. He made a celebrated speech against the bill for the admission of Louisiana in 1811, and opposed the war of 1812. "He was equal to the emergency," says R. W. Griswold, "and sustained himself on all occasions with manly independence, sound argument, and fervid declamation." He was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts from 1814 to 1820, became a judge of the municipal court of Boston in 1822, and served as mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1829. In 1829 he was elected president of Harvard University. He published, besides other works, a "Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," (1825,) a "History of Harvard University," (2 vols., 1840,) "Speeches in Congress and Orations," and a "Life of John Q. Adams," (1858.) He resigned the presidency of Harvard in 1845. In 1856 he publicly advocated the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency. He died in July, 1864, aged ninety-two.

See "Life of Josiah Quincy," by his son, EDMUND QUINCY; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Quincy, de, deh kăn'se', (CHARLES Sevin—sĕh-văn',) MARQUIS, a French general and military writer, born near Meaux in 1666. He wrote a "Military History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (8 vols., 1726.) Died in 1736.

Quincy, de, (QUATREMÈRE.) See QUATREMÈRE.

Quinet, ke'nā', (EDGAR,) a French writer and philosopher, born at Bourg (Ain) in 1803, became a friend of Michelet. He obtained in 1842 in the College of France a chair of southern literatures, *(littératures méridionales.)* He acted with the republicans *(extrême gauche)* in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848–9. Among his various works are "Prometheus," a poem, (1838,) "Germany and Italy: Philosophy and Poetry," (1839,) "The Genius of Religions," (1843,) and "The Revolutions of Italy," (3 vols., 1852.) He was banished from France in 1852. Died March 27, 1875.

See CHASSIN, "E. Quinet, sa Vie et son Œuvre," 1859; G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" BATAILLARD, "Œuvre philosophique et sociale d'E. Quinet," 1845; QUINET, "Histoire de mes Idées," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quinette, ke'nĕt', (NICOLAS MARIE,) a French revolutionist, born at Soissons in 1762. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was one of the four commissaries sent to arrest Dumouriez, who seized and delivered them to the Austrians, (April, 1793.) He was minister of the interior for a short time in 1799. Died in 1821.

Quin'lan, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cloyne, in Ireland, came to the United States when eighteen years old, studied at Emmittsburg, Maryland, was a Roman Catholic priest of Ohio, and in 1859 was consecrated Bishop of Mobile. Died March 9, 1883.

Quiñones, de, dā kēn-yo'nĕs, sometimes written **Quignonez,** (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish cardinal, born in the kingdom of Leon, became confessor to Charles V. He negotiated the release of Pope Clement VII., detained or besieged by the Spanish army, in 1527. He published "Breviarium Romanum," (1535.) Died in 1540.

Quinsonas, de, deh kăn'so'năs', (FRANÇOIS DUGAS,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1719, wrote epigrams against Voltaire. Died in 1768.

Quint, (ALONZO HALL,) D.D., a Congregationalist divine, born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 22, 1828. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846. He held pastorships in Massachusetts, and acquired fame as a writer chiefly on genealogical and denominational subjects.

Quintana, kēn-tä'nä, (MANUEL JOSÉ,) an eminent Spanish poet and patriot, was born in Madrid in April, 1772. He studied law at Salamanca, where he formed a friendship with Melendez and Cienfuegos. He began to write verses about 1790. His "Ode to the Sea" (1798) is one of the most beautiful in the Spanish language. He wrote other excellent odes, one of which is "On the Battle of Trafalgar." In 1807 he published the first volume of the "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards," (3 vols., 1807–34,) which is highly commended. Between 1808 and 1814 he employed his talents and influence against the French invaders, and wrote several eloquent

manifestoes for the national party. These services were rewarded with rigorous imprisonment for six years (1814–20) by Ferdinand VII., who was offended because Quintana advocated liberal principles. He propitiated the king by an ode in honour of his marriage in 1828, and was permitted to return to Madrid. In 1835 he was appointed director-general of public instruction, and became a senator. He directed the education of the young queen in 1840–43. He was publicly crowned with laurel by the queen in 1855. Died in March, 1857.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets of Spain;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quin-tard', (CHARLES TODD,) S.T.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 22, 1824. He graduated M.D. at the New York University in 1846. In 1851 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the Medical College of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1856 he was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Tennessee.

Quinte-Curce. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin-til'ĭ-ạn, [Lat. QUINTILIA'NUS or QUINCTILIA'NUS; Fr. QUINTILIEN, kăN'te'le-ăN',] (MARCUS FABIUS,) a celebrated Roman critic and teacher of rhetoric, was born probably between 40 and 50 A.D. Jerome states that he was a native of Calagurris, (Calahorra,) in the northern part of Spain; but some modern writers think he was born in Rome. He obtained a high reputation as a pleader, and was the first public instructor who received from the imperial treasury a regular salary. Among his pupils was the Younger Pliny. He taught rhetoric for twenty years, and retired from that profession in the reign of Domitian, who appointed him preceptor of his grand-nephews. His chief work is a treatise on the education of an orator, "Institutio Oratoria," divided into twelve books. This is the most complete and methodical treatise on rhetoric that has come down to us from antiquity. An entire copy of it was found by Poggio at Saint Gall in 1417. His style is clear, elegant, and highly polished. His practical ideas are good, but his criticisms are rather superficial. He gives judicious precepts for students, and interesting details of the education and classic studies of the ancients. His merit consists in sound judgment, propriety, and good taste, rather than in originality or elevation of mind. He is supposed to have died about 118 A.D. He wrote a work on the corruption or decadence of eloquence, "De Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ," which is not extant. His "Institutio" has been translated into English by Guthrie (1756) and Patsall, (1774.)

See RÜDIGER, "De Quintiliano Pædagogo," 1850; V. OTTO, "Quintilian und Rousseau," 1836; J. JANIN, "Pline le Jeune et Quintilien," 1838; HUMMEL, "Quintiliani Vita," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quintilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintilien. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintinie, de la, dẹh lă kăN'te'ne', (JEAN,) an eminent French gardener and writer on gardening, was born at Chabanais (Angoumois) in 1626. He was appointed intendant of the fruit-gardens of the king at Versailles in 1673. He made much improvement in the cultivation of fruit-trees, and left a work which was for a long time the guide of French cultivators. It is entitled "Directions for Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," ("Instructions pour les Jardins fruitiers et potagers," 1690.) Died in 1688.

Quinto Curzio. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin'tus Cal'ạ-ber or **Q. Smyr-næ'us**, (smir nee'us,) [Fr. QUINTUS DE CALABRE, kăN'tüss' dẹh kă'lăbR', or QUINTUS DE SMYRNE, kăN'tüss' dẹh smèRn,] a Greek poet, known only as the author of one poem, is supposed to have lived about 500 A.D. He is called CALABER because a manuscript of his work was found in Calabria. According to his own statement, he was a native of Smyrna. He wrote a continuation of Homer's "Iliad," (Ὁμήρου Παραλιπόμενα,) which contains some beautiful passages. The subjects of it are those events of the Trojan war which are not related by Homer.

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius. See QUADRIGARIUS.

Quin'tus Cur'tius (kur'she-us) **Rū'fus**, [Fr. QUINTE-CURCE, kăNt kürss; It. QUINTO CURZIO, kwĕn'to koort'se-o,] a Roman historian of uncertain period, is supposed to have lived after the Augustan age. Nothing is known of his birthplace or personal history. We find in ancient writers no passage which certainly refers to him. He is the author of a "History of Alexander the Great," ("De Rebus Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum,") in ten books, of which the first and second are lost. The merit of this history is variously estimated. His style is easy, clear, and rhetorical. He is deficient in critical judgment and in a knowledge of geography and military tactics. Among his modern admirers are Vossius, Bayle, Rapin, Tiraboschi, and La Harpe. His work has been translated into English by Brende and Digby.

See BUTTMANN, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Quintus Curtius Rufus," 1820; J. E. MÜLLER, "Programma de Q. Curtio Rufo," 1695; ADOLPH HIRT, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Q. Curtius Rufus," 1820; NIEBUHR, "Kleine Schriften," i.

Quintus de Calabre or **de Smyrne.** See QUINTUS CALABER.

Quintus Icilius. See GUICHARD.

Quiot du Passage, ke'o' dü pă'săzh', (JÉRÔME JOACHIM,) a French general, born at Alixan (Drome) in 1775; died in 1849.

Quirini. See QUERINI.

Quirinus, a surname of ROMULUS, (which see.)

Quiroga, ke-ro'gȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Galicia in 1707. About 1745 he was sent by the King of Spain to explore Patagonia. He wrote a journal of his voyage, which was inserted by Charlevoix in his "History of Paraguay." Died in 1784.

Quiros, kee'rŏs, (LORENZO,) a Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1717. He worked at Seville, and imitated Murillo with success. Died in 1789.

Quiros, (PEDRO.) See QUEIROS.

Quirot, ke'ro', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French advocate, born in Franche-Comté about 1760, was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792–95.) In the trial of the king he voted for imprisonment. Died in 1830.

Quistorp, kwis'torp, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine and biblical commentator, born at Rostock in 1584. He became professor of divinity in his native city in 1614. Died in 1648.

Quistorp, von, fon kwis'torp, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Rostock in 1737, became professor of law at Bützow. Died in 1795.

Quita, kee'tȧ, (DOMINGOS DOS REIS,) a Portuguese poet, born in 1728. He wrote "Inez de Castro," and other tragedies. Died in 1770.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Quit'man, (JOHN ANTHONY,) an American general and Democratic politician, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1799. Appointed to the command of a brigade in 1846, he fought with distinction in the principal engagements of the Mexican war, and was subsequently elected Governor of Mississippi. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1855 and in 1857. Died in 1858.

See CLAIBORNE, "Life of J. A. Quitman," 1860.

R.

Ra, rä, the great sun-god of the ancient Egyptians, sometimes confounded (or, more correctly, compounded) with AMMON, (q. v.,) or Amen, whence the name Amun-Ra. Ra was more extensively worshipped than any other Egyptian deity except Osiris.

Raaff, räf, (ANTON,) a German tenor-singer, born in 1714, at Holzem, near Bonn. He was destined for the priesthood, but his fine voice attracted the attention of the Elector Clement Augustus, who had him trained for the operatic stage. He sang with great success in the principal German cities, and also in Naples, whither he accompanied Farinelli in 1759. Died in Munich, May 27, 1797.

Rabanis, rȧ′bȧ′nèss′, (JEAN,) a French historian, born about 1800. He wrote a "History of Bordeaux," (1st vol., 1837.)

Raban Maur. See RABANUS.

Rabanus Maurus Magnentius, rȧ-bȧ′nŭs mŏw′-rŭs mȧg-nĕn′se-ŭs, [Fr. RABAN MAUR, rȧ′bôN′ mōR,] a German theologian, born at or near Mentz about 786 or 776 A.D. He became Archbishop of Mentz in 847. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and was regarded as one of the greatest scholars and writers of his time. Died in 856 A.D.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabaut, rȧ′bō′, (PAUL,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at Bédarieux in 1718. He preached many years at Nîmes, and was much persecuted. Died at Nîmes in 1794.

See J. PONS, "Notice sur P. Rabaut," 1808.

Rabaut-Pommier, rȧ′bō′ po′me-ȧ′, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French Girondist, born at Nîmes in 1744, was a son of the preceding. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, was proscribed in 1793, and imprisoned until the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1801 he became pastor of the Protestant Church of Paris. Some French writers claim for him the honour of the discovery of vaccination. Died in 1820.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rabaut-Saint-Étienne, rȧ′bō′ sȧN′tȧ′te-ĕn′, (JEAN PAUL,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Nîmes in 1743, and was a Protestant minister before the Revolution. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Constituent Assembly, (1789–92,) and voted against the death of the king in the Convention. Having taken side with the Girondists, he was outlawed in July, and executed in December, 1793. He left several able historical and political works.

See COLLIN DE PLANCY, "Notice de Rabaut-Saint-Étienne," prefixed to his works, 1826; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabbe, răb, (ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Riez, in Provence, in 1786. He was one of the editors of the "Biographie universelle des Contemporains," by Rabbe, Boisjolin, and Saint-Preuve. Died in 1830.

Rabel, rȧ′bĕl′, (DANIEL,) a French painter of portraits and flowers, was born about 1578; died after 1630.

Rabel, (JEAN,) a painter and engraver, born at Beauvais, was the father of the preceding. He painted portraits of several kings and queens. Died in Paris in 1603.

Rabelæsius. See RABELAIS.

Rabelais, rȧ′bẹh-lȧ′ or răb′lȧ′, [Lat. RABELÆ′SIUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a famous and humorous French satirist, born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1495, or, as some say, in 1483. At an early age he joined the order of Franciscans, but, finding the monastic life incompatible with his genial disposition, he quitted the convent without the consent of his superiors. He had made himself master of Greek, Latin, and other languages. He was also versed in several sciences. It is difficult or impossible to distinguish the real events of his life amidst the multitude of strange adventures and ludicrous anecdotes which are told respecting him. He began to study medicine at Montpellier about 1530, after which he practised at Lyons. In 1536 he accompanied to Rome the ambassador Cardinal Du Bellay, who had been his friend in early life. He obtained absolution from the pope for his neglect of the monastic vows, and took his degree in medicine at Montpellier in 1537. His chief work is a humorous romance, entitled "The Pleasant Story of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel," ("Les Faits et Dicts du Géant Gargantua et de son Fils Pantagruel,") in which he satirizes all classes of society, especially the monks. He obtained from Francis I. in 1545 a privilege to print the third part of this work. The first part had been published anonymously in 1535. The work was denounced as heretical by the clergy and monks, but the author was protected by Francis I. He became curate of Meudon about 1545. Died about 1553.

"The most celebrated," says Hallam, "and certainly the most brilliant performance in the path of fiction that belongs to this age is that of Rabelais. Few books are less likely to obtain the praise of a rigorous critic; but few have more the stamp of originality, or show a more redundant fertility always of language and sometimes of imagination." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "Beyond a doubt," says Coleridge, "he was among the deepest as well as boldest thinkers of his age. . . . I class Rabelais with the great creative minds, Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc."

A good edition of his chief work was published by Burgaud des Marets and Rathery, (2 vols., 1858.)

See DELÉCLUSE, "F. Rabelais," 1841; P. LACROIX, "Vie de Rabelais," 1859; E. NOËL, "Légendes Françaises; Rabelais," 1859; ALMQUIST, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis F. Rabelæsii," 1838; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1839.

Rabener, rȧ′bẹh-nẹr, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) a popular German writer, born near Leipsic in 1714, was an intimate friend of Gellert. He published a collection of satires in the form of letters, (1751,) also "Friendly Letters." He was employed many years at Dresden as counsellor in the department of customs. Died in 1771.

See MURR, "An Rabeners Schatten," 1771; GERVINUS, "Nationalliteratur."

Ra-bĭr′ĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman poet, was a contemporary of Virgil. He wrote a poem on the battle of Actium, fragments of which are extant.

Rabirius, (CAIUS,) a Roman, who was accused of complicity in the death of Saturninus. He was defended by Cicero (63 B.C.) in a speech, part of which is extant.

Raboteau, rȧ′bo′tō′, (PIERRE PAUL,) a French poet, born at La Rochelle in 1765; died in 1825.

Rabou, rȧ′boo′, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and journalist, born in Paris in 1803; died Feb. 1, 1871.

Rabuel, rȧ′bü-ĕl′, (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician born at Ponte-de-Vesle in 1669; died at Lyons in 1728.

Rabus, rȧ′bus, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1660. He wrote "Britain Delivered," ("Verlost Britannie," 1689,) and some prose works. Died in 1702.

Rabutin. See BUSSY-RABUTIN.

Rabutin, de, dẹh rȧ′bü′tȧN′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, was a grandfather of Bussy-Rabutin. He wrote a "History of the War between Henry II. and Charles V.," (1555.) Died in 1582.

Racagni, rȧ-kȧn′yee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian professor of physical sciences, born near Voghera in 1741. He wrote "Theory of Fluids," ("Teorica de' Fluidi," 1779.) Died at Milan in 1822.

Racan, de, dẹh rȧ′kôN′, (HONORAT **de Bueil**—dẹh bŭĭ or bŭh′yẹ,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born in Touraine in 1589, was a friend of Malherbe. He wrote "Les Bergeries," ("Pastorals," 1628,) and other poems. "Racan had more genius than Malherbe," says Boileau, "but he was more negligent." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1670.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Racchetti, rȧk-ket'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1639; died in 1702.

Rā'chel, [Heb. רָחֵל; It. RACHELE, rȧ-kā'lȧ,] a Hebrew matron, was a daughter of Laban, and the favourite wife of the patriarch Jacob.

See Genesis xxix., xxx., xxxi., and xxxv.

Rachel, rȧ'shĕl', (ÉLISABETH RACHEL FÉLIX,) a French tragic actress, born in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, in 1820, was a daughter of a Jewish pedlar. She made her début at the Théâtre Français of Paris in 1838, and performed parts in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine with great success. Her gait, attitudes, gestures, and voice concurred to produce powerful effects with a great simplicity of means. She was much applauded in the *rôles* of "Marie Stuart" and "Joan of Arc." In 1855 she performed in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. She died near Cannes (Var) in 1858.

See EUGÈNE DE MIRECOURT, "Mademoiselle Rachel;" L. BEAUVALLET, "Rachel et le Nouveau-Monde," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rachel, rȧK'ẹl, (JOACHIM,) a German satirical poet, born at Lunden, Holstein, in 1618. He was rector of colleges at Norden and Sleswick, and wrote ten satires, (1664,) in which he imitated Juvenal and Persius with some success. Died in 1669.

See GERVINUS, "Nationalliteratur."

Rachetti, rȧ-ket'tee, or **Racchetti**, rȧk-ket'tee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian physician, born at Crema in 1777. He wrote a "Theory of the Physical Prosperity of Nations," (1802.) Died in 1819.

Racine, rȧ'sèn', (BONAVENTURE,) a French Jansenist ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Noyon in 1708, was a relative of the poet Racine. He published an "Ecclesiastical History," (13 vols., 1748–56.) Died in 1755.

Racine, ras'seen' or rȧ'sèn', (JEAN,) an excellent French dramatic poet, born at Ferté-Milon (Aisne) December 21, 1639. His parents, who were *bourgeois*, died before he was four years old. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and afterwards at the famous school of Port-Royal, in which he passed three years, (1655–58.) He became a good Latin and Greek scholar. He began his poetical career by "La Nymphe de la Seine," (1660,) an ode on occasion of the marriage of Louis XIV., which procured for him a small pension. Having become disgusted with the study of theology, which an uncle had persuaded him to pursue, he went to Paris, and formed friendships with Boileau and Molière. He produced in 1664 the tragedy of "La Thébaïde, ou les Frères ennemis," which had some success. The first work which revealed the power and peculiar character of his genius was "Andromaque," (1667.) In 1668 he surprised the public by a comedy called "The Litigants," ("Les Plaideurs,") which was very successful. He afterwards produced the tragedies of "Britannicus," (1669,) "Bérénice," (1670,) "Bajazet," (1672,) "Mithridate," (1673,) "Iphigénie," (1674,) and "Phèdre," (1677.) "I avow," says Voltaire, "that I regard 'Iphigénie' as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the stage." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1673.

At the age of thirty-eight he resolved to renounce dramatic composition. This resolution is variously ascribed to religious scruples, wounded sensibilities, or disgust excited by envious intrigues and malicious criticisms. He married in 1677 a pious young woman of Amiens, named Catherine Romanet, and was appointed historiographer by Louis XIV. In compliance with the wish of Madame de Maintenon, Racine wrote "Esther," a drama, (1689,) and "Athalie," (1691,) which was his last, and, in the opinion of Boileau, his best, drama. In the latter part of his life he was gentleman-in-ordinary to the king, who often conversed with him, and treated him with favour. Among his intimate friends were Boileau, La Fontaine, and La Bruyère. Racine wrote about 1695 a "History of Port-Royal," the style of which is so neat and perspicuous that it entitles him to rank in the list of those authors who have succeeded both in verse and prose. His natural disposition was rather melancholy and tender. During the last twenty years of his life he was a devout member of the Church. He died on the 21st of April, 1699.

It is usual to compare Racine with Corneille as a rival poet. "Voltaire, La Harpe, and in general the later French critics," says Hallam, "have given the preference to Racine. I presume to join my suffrage to theirs. Racine appears to me the superior tragedian; and I must add that I think him next to Shakspeare among all the moderns. The comparison with Euripides is so natural that it can hardly be avoided. Certainly no tragedy of the Greek poet is so skilful or perfect as 'Athalie' or 'Britannicus.' . . . The style of Racine is exquisite. Perhaps he is second only to Virgil among all poets. But I will give the praise of this in the words of a native critic: 'If we consider that his perfection in these respects may be opposed to that of Virgil, and that he spoke a language less flexible, less poetical, and less harmonious, we shall readily believe that Racine is, of all mankind, the one to whom nature has given the greatest talent for versification.' (La Harpe.)"

See "Memoirs of J. Racine," by his son LOUIS, 1747; LA HARPE, "Éloge de Racine," 1772; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. A. C. BEYLE, "Racine et Shakspeare," 2 vols., 1823-25; NAIGEON, "Notice sur la Vie de Racine," 1783; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Racine, (LOUIS,) the second son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1692, and was a poet and critic of considerable merit. Boileau advised him not to write verse; for, said he, "since the world began there has been no instance of two great poets related to each other as father and son." He wrote a poem entitled "La Grâce," (1720,) and another entitled "La Religion," (1742,) which was highly praised by J. B. Rousseau, and passed through sixty editions. He was employed for many years as clerk or collector of taxes, *(directeur des fermes.)* In 1755 his son was drowned at Cadiz by the earthquake which nearly destroyed Lisbon. Died in 1763.

See LE BEAU, "Éloge de Louis Racine," 1763; ADRIEN DE LA ROQUE, "Vie de L. Racine," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rack, (EDMUND,) an English poet, born in Norfolk in 1735; died in 1787.

Racle, rȧkl, (LÉONARD,) a French architect, born in Dijon in 1736. He was employed at Ferney by Voltaire, who recommended him to the prime minister Choiseul. Died in 1791.

Raczynski, rȧ-chin'skee, (ATHANASIUS,) a Polish writer on art, born in 1788. He was Prussian minister at Copenhagen, Lisbon, and Madrid from 1840 to 1853. He wrote (in French) a "History of Modern Art in Germany," (3 vols., 1836–42,) which is a work of some merit.

Raczynski, (EDUARD,) a Polish count and writer, born at Posen in 1786, was a brother of the preceding. He presented to his native city a library of twenty thousand volumes. Among his publications are "Travels in the Ottoman Empire," (1821,) and a "Cabinet of Polish Medals," (4 vols., 1841–45.) He committed suicide in 1845.

Rad'bẹrt, [Fr. pron. rȧd'bair',] (PASCHASE,) a French monk, born near Soissons. He wrote several works, one of which is "On the Eucharist." He advocated the dogma of transubstantiation. Died in 865 A.D.

Radcliffe or **Radclyffe**, rad'klif, (ANN,) a popular English novelist, born in London in 1764. Her maiden name was WARD. She was married about 1786 to William Radcliffe, editor of the "English Chronicle." Her most successful works are "The Romance of the Forest," (1791,) and "The Mysteries of Udolpho," (1794.) The terrible, sombre, mysterious, and marvellous predominate in her compositions. Died in 1823.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1834; "Monthly Review" for May, 1792, and March, 1797.

Radcliffe, (JAMES.) See DERWENTWATER.

Radcliffe, (JOHN,) a successful English physician, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1650, was educated at Oxford. He settled in London in 1684, and soon obtained a large practice, to which his talent for pleasantry and witticisms is said to have contributed. He became

chief physician to the princess Anne in 1686, after which date he was employed professionally by King William, whom he once offended by his rudeness or freedom of speech. He died in November, 1714. He bequeathed £40,000 to build or found a library at Oxford which bears his name, and other large sums for charitable uses.

See W. PITTIS, "Radcliffe's Life and Letters," 1715; "Biographia Britannica."

Radcliffe or **Ratcliffe,** (THOMAS,) Earl of Sussex, an English statesman, born about 1526, was a son of Henry, Earl of Sussex. He was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip II., and on his return became lord deputy of Ireland. In 1569 he was appointed president of the North. He rendered important services in the suppression of the northern rebellion. He became lord chamberlain about 1572. Died in 1583.

Raddi, rȧd'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian botanist, born at Florence in 1770. He was associated in 1828 with Rosellini and Champollion in a mission to Egypt. When about to return home, he died at Rhodes in 1829.

See G. SAVI, "Alla Memoria di G. Raddi," 1830.

Radegast, rȧ'dẹ-gȧst', the many-headed war-god of the ancient Slavic races.

Radegunde, rȧ'dẹh-gōōn'dẹh, or **Radegonde,** rȧ'dẹh-gōNd', a Thuringian princess, whom Clothaire I. made captive and forced to become his wife. She was noted for piety, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. She escaped from Clothaire about 544 A.D., became a nun, and founded a large convent at Poitiers. Died in 587 A.D.

See ED. DE FLEURY, "Vie de Sainte-Radegonde," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rademacher, rȧ'dẹh-mȧK'ẹr, or **Radermacher,** rȧ'dẹr-mȧK'ẹr, (J. C. M.,) a Dutch geographer, born in 1741. He founded the Society of Sciences at Batavia in 1778. Died at sea in 1783.

Rademacher, rȧ'dẹh-mȧK'ẹr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German physician, born at Hamm in 1772; died in 1849.

Rademacher, rȧ'dẹh-mȧ'kẹr, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Westphalia, Michigan, December 3, 1840. He was educated at the Benedictine College at Beatty, Pennsylvania, and at Saint Michael's Seminary, Pittsburg, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1863, and in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee.

Rademacker. See RADEMAKER.

Rademaker, rȧ'dẹh-mak'ẹr, written also **Rademacker,** (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He painted in oil and in water-colours. His landscapes are adorned with figures, ruins, and buildings. He produced after his own designs many engravings, which are highly prized. Died in 1735.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Rademaker or **Rademacker,** (GERARD,) an eminent painter of history and architecture, born at Amsterdam in 1673, is supposed to have been a brother of the preceding. He studied in Rome, and returned to Holland. He excelled in invention, in facility of execution, and in perspective. Died in 1711.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Rader, rȧ'dẹr, [Lat. RADE'RUS,] (MATTHÄUS,) a learned Jesuit, born in the Tyrol in 1561. He wrote notes on Quintus Curtius and Martial, and several original works, among which is "Bavaria Sancta," (3 vols., 1625–27.) Died at Munich in 1634.

Räder or **Raeder,** rā'dẹr, (JACOB TODE,) a military writer, born in Norway in 1798. He wrote a "Military and Political History of Denmark," (1845–52.) Died 1853.

Raderus. See RADER.

Radet, rȧ'dȧ', (ETIENNE,) a French general, born at Stenay in 1762. He was made a general of brigade in 1800 by Bonaparte, who gave him the chief command of all the *gendarmerie,* (armed police.) In 1809 he was ordered to Rome. In July of that year he arrested the pope in his palace and conducted him to Florence. He received the title of baron, (1809,) and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Radet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Dijon in 1752. He wrote vaudevilles. Died in 1830.

Radetzky, rȧ-dĕt'skee, (JOSEPH WENZEL,) a celebrated field-marshal in the Austrian service, born in Bohemia in 1766. He served in the Turkish campaigns of 1788–89, and subsequently against the French on the Rhine and in Italy. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram he was made lieutenant-field-marshal, and he took an active part in the campaigns from 1813 to 1815. In the revolution of 1848 he effected a masterly retreat from Milan, then in open revolt against Austria, and, having soon after gained several advantages over the Sardinians under Charles Albert, signally defeated them at Novara in March, 1849. He next took possession of Venice, after an obstinate siege, and was appointed governor-general and military commander of Upper Italy. He had been created a field-marshal in 1836, and had received the order of Maria Theresa and the principal military orders of Europe. Died in 1858.

See GRAF RADETZKY, "Biographische Skizze nach den eigenen Diciaten," etc., Stuttgart, 1858; PRINCE TRUBETZKOI, "Les Campagnes de Radetzky," 1861; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1860.

Rad'ford, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia. He entered the navy in 1825, and commanded the Ironsides in the attack on Fort Fisher in December, 1864. He was appointed rear-admiral in July, 1866. Died January 8, 1890.

Radier, du. See DREUX DU RADIER.

Rad'nor, (WILLIAM PLEYDELL BOUVERIE,) **EARL OF,** an English peer, born in 1779. He acted with the Liberal party. Died April 9, 1869.

Radonvilliers, de, dẹh rȧ'dôN've'ye-ȧ', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LYSARDE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1709. He became sub-preceptor of the princes in 1757, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1763. Among his works is a "Treatise on Grammar," (1768.) Died in 1789.

Radowitz, von, fon rȧ'do-vits', (JOSEPH,) a Prussian statesman and general, born at Blankenburg in 1797, became professor of mathematics at the military school at Cassel, and was subsequently appointed teacher to Prince Albert. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort in 1836. He published several works on mathematics and military affairs. Died in 1853.

Radziwill, rȧd'ze-vil, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1585. He commanded a Polish army which held Gustavus Adolphus in check in Livonia and Courland. Died in 1640.

Radziwill, (GEORGE,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1480. He gained a number of victories over the Muscovites and Tartars, and in 1533 obtained the rank of grand general. Died in 1541.

Radziwill, (NICOLAS,) a Lithuanian nobleman, born about 1515. He was palatin of Wilna, and a zealous supporter of the Reformation. Died about 1565.

Rae, rā, (JOHN,) M.D., a British traveller, born in the Orkney Islands in 1786. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, 1829–33, went to the Hudson Bay forts as a ship's surgeon, lived as surgeon at Moose Fort, 1835–45, and led the Arctic survey expedition to Repulse Bay in 1846–47, and the Franklin search expeditions of 1849–50, 1851–52, and 1853–54. He also took charge of a telegraph survey, *via* Faroe, Iceland, and Greenland, in 1860, and of another across the Rocky Mountains in 1864. He published a work on Political Economy, (1834,) a "Narrative of the Expedition of 1846–47," (8 vols., 1850,) etc. Died April 8, 1873.

Rae, rā, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1772, was a son of Sir David Rae, a judge. He became a conservative member of Parliament, and lord advocate of Scotland. Died in 1842.

Raeburn, rā'burn, (Sir HENRY,) a British portrait-painter, born at or near Edinburgh in 1756. He studied in Italy, from which he returned to Edinburgh in 1787. He was afterwards the most eminent portrait-painter of that city or of all Scotland. In 1815 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of London. Among his works are portraits of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and James Watt. The heads of his portraits are especially admired. Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen"

Raeder. See RÄDER.

Ræmond. See RÉMOND.

Raepsaet, rāp'sāt, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a Belgian historian, born in 1750. He sat in the *corps législatif* of France from 1803 to 1813. His chief work is "An Analysis of the Origin and Progress of the Civil, Political, and Religious Laws of the Belgians and Gauls." Died in 1832.

See CORNELISSEN, "Notice sur M. Raepsaet," 1836.

Raethel. See RÄTHEL.

Raff, rāf, (JOSEPH JOACHIM,) a Swiss musical composer, born at Lachen, May 27, 1822. His compositions are numerous and embrace a great variety of forms.

Raffaelle or **Raffaello.** See RAPHAEL.

Raffaelli, rāf-fā-el'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian advocate and jurist, born in Calabria in 1750. He succeeded Beccaria in the chair of public law at Milan in 1801. His chief work is "Nomotesia Penale," (5 vols., 1820–25.) Died at Naples in 1826.

Raffaellino dal Colle. See COLLE, DAL.

Raffaellino del Garbo, rāf-fā-ēl-lee'no del gar'bo, a painter, born at Florence in 1466. His style is said to have degenerated in consequence of the haste with which he worked after he began to be pressed with the care of a family. Died in 1524.

Raffei, rāf-fā'ee, (STEFANO,) an Italian antiquary, born in Tuscany in 1712; died in 1788.

Raffeneau-Delile, rāf'nō' dẹh-lēl', (ALIRE,) a French botanist, born at Versailles in 1778. He was associated with the savants who accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and performed a scientific mission to the United States in 1803. He wrote a "Flora of Egypt," and other works. Died at Montpellier in 1850.

Raffenel, rāf'nēl', (ANNE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller, born at Versailles in 1809. He published "Travels in Western Africa, comprising the Exploration of the Senegal," (1846,) and a description of Soodan, entitled "New Journey in the Country of the Negroes," ("Nouveau Voyage dans le Pays des Nègres," 2 vols., 1856.) Died in Madagascar in 1858.

Raffenel, (CLAUDE DENIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1797; died at Athens in 1827.

Raffet, rā'fā', (DENIS AUGUSTE MARIE,) a French designer and painter, born in Paris in 1804. He published many lithographs of battles and other martial scenes. Died in 1860.

Raffles, raf'fẹlz, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1788, was a cousin of Sir Stamford Raffles. He became minister of a Congregational church in Great George Street, Liverpool, about 1812, and acquired a wide reputation as a preacher. He continued to occupy that pulpit about fifty years. He published a number of sermons and lectures. Died in Liverpool in 1863.

Raffles, (Sir THOMAS STAMFORD,) an English naturalist and administrator, born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He was appointed secretary of the government of the East India Company at Pulo-Penang about 1806, and became in 1811 lieutenant-governor of Java, to the capture of which he had greatly contributed. He made researches into the geography and natural history of that island, and published a "History of Java," (2 vols., 1817.) In 1818 he was appointed lieutenant-governor at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, in the zoology of which he made some discoveries. He made a large collection of animals, plants, etc., many of which, with his papers and drawings, were destroyed by fire on board of a ship, (1824.) His loss was estimated at £20,000. He resigned in 1824, and died in England in 1826.

See "Memoir of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles," by his wife, 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1830; "Monthly Review" for August, 1818.

Rafinesque, rā'fe'nĕsk', (CONSTANTINE SMALTZ,) born near Constantinople, of French parents, in 1784, became professor of botany and natural history at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia. He published a book of travels and several botanical works. Died September 18, 1842.

Raffort, rā'for', (ETIENNE,) a French painter, born at Châlons-sur-Saône about 1805. He painted landscapes, sea-ports, etc.

Rafn, rāfn, (CARL CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary, distinguished as a lover of Icelandic literature, was born in the island of Fünen in 1796. He published "Heroic Traditions of the North," (3 vols., 1825–30,) "Nordlanda," (3 vols., 1829–30,) and "American Antiquities," ("Antiquitates Americanæ," 1837,) which contains evidence that the Icelanders or Scandinavians discovered America in the tenth century. He resided at Copenhagen. Died in 1865.

See ERSLEW, "Udsigt over C. Rafn's Levnet," 1840, and "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Raggi, rād'jee, (NICOLAS BERNARD,) a sculptor, born at Carrara in 1791, worked at Paris. Among his works are statues of Henry IV., "Bayard dying," and "Metabus, King of the Volsci." Died in 1862.

Rag'lan, (JAMES HENRY FITZROY SOMERSET,) BARON, an English general, born in 1788, was a younger son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. His mother was a daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, and at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. In 1819 he became military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to the Congress of Vienna and that of Verona, (1822.) He was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1852, and raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan. Before this promotion he was styled Lord Fitzroy Somerset. He commanded the British army in the Crimean war, which began in 1854, and co-operated with the French at Alma in September. His army suffered great disasters during the long siege of Sebastopol, (1854–55,) for want of provisions, etc. He was painfully affected by the repulses and losses of the allies, and died in the camp in June, 1855, leaving his title to his son, Richard Henry Fitzroy.

See E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Lord Raglan," 1854; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Ragnar, rāg'nar, (or **Ragnar Lodbrok**—lōd'brōk,) written also **Reg'ner,** a famous legendary hero of the Northmen, is supposed to have been the son of King Sigurd of Sweden, and to have lived about 800 A.D. Matthew Arnold calls him*

> "No god, but of the hero troop the chief,—
> Regner, who swept the northern sea with fleets,
> And ruled o'er Denmark and the heathy isles;
> * * * * * * *
> A king whose fame then filled the vast of Heaven;
> Now time obscures it, and men's later deeds."

He is regarded as the most striking type of the ancient vikings of the North. There is a legendary history of him, entitled "History of King Ragnar Lodbrok and his Sons," ("Saga af Ragnari Konungi Loðbrok ok Sonum hans,") which is supposed to have been written in the fourteenth century, although it contains many poems of an older date, belonging to the golden age of Skaldic literature,—that is, about the tenth century. (For an account of some of the principal events of the life of Ragnar, the reader is referred to Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 108–113; see, also, the Introduction to Keyser's "Religion of the Northmen.")

Ragnaröck. See LOKI.

Ragon, rā'gôN', (FÉLIX,) a French historian, born in 1795. He published a "General History of Modern Times," (3 vols., 1846,) etc. Died June 27, 1872.

Ragotzky. See RÁKÓCZY.

Ragueau, rā'gō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Bourges; died in 1605.

Raguenet, rāg'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and *littérateur*, born at Rouen about 1660. He published a "Life of Cromwell," (1691,) "The Monuments of Rome," (1700,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1738.) Died in 1722.

Raguet, rā'gȧ', ? (CONDY,) an American diplomatist and writer, born at Philadelphia in 1784, was appointed in 1822 consul at Rio Janeiro. He was the author of a treatise "On Currency and Banking," "Principles of Free Trade," and other works. Died in 1842.

Ragusa, DUKE OF. See MARMONT.

Ragusa, rā-goo'sȧ, (GERONIMO,) a learned Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1655; died about 1715.

Rahbek, rā'bĕk, (KNUD LYNE,) a Danish author and critic, born at Copenhagen in 1760. He became pro-

* In the poem entitled "Balder Dead."

fessor of æsthetics in his native city in 1790. He wrote dramas. tales, and lyric poems, and translated many English works. Among his best works is "The Danish Spectator," a periodical, (1791–1806.) He was a judicious and candid critic. His writings are said to have exerted a happy influence on Danish literature and the public taste. He resigned the chair of æsthetics in 1825. Died in 1830.

See his Souvenirs, "Erindringer af mit Liv," 4 vols., 1824–29; J. P. MYNSTER, "Ved Etatsraad Professor K. L. Rahbek's Jordefaerd," etc., 1830; BERKEN, "Etatsraad Professor og Ridder K. L. Rahbek's," etc., 1838; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii.; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1830, article "Danish and Norwegian Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rahl, rål, (KARL,) a historical painter, son of the following, was born at Vienna in 1812; died in 1865.

Rahl, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German engraver, born near Heidelberg in 1779, was a member of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Among his master-pieces are prints after Raphael's "Saint Margaret," Correggio's "Night," and the "Madonna" of Perugino. Died in 1843.

Rahn, rân, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss physician, born at Zurich in 1749, was noted for his beneficence. He published numerous works. Died in 1812.

See USTERI, "Denkrede auf Rahn," 1812.

Rahn, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss historian, born at Zurich in 1646. He wrote in German, besides other works, a "History of Switzerland," (1690.) Died in 1708.

Râhu, râ'hoo, in the Hindoo mythology, a mighty giant, the son of Kasyapa and Diti, (or, according to some authorities, the son of Sinhikâ,) was supposed to cause eclipses by swallowing the sun or moon. This fable is doubtless astronomical in its origin: *râhu* signifies also the "ascending node."

Raibolini. See FRANCIA.

Raidel, rī'dĕl, [Lat. RAIDE'LIUS,] (GEORG MARTIN,) a German savant, born at Nuremberg in 1702, wrote a work "On the Geography of Ptolemy," etc., ("De Ptolemæi Geographia ejusque Codicibus," 1737.) Died in 1741.

See A. GOTZ, "Vita Raidelii," 1741.

Raikes, rāks, (ROBERT,) an English philanthropist, born at Gloucester in 1735 or 1736, was a printer, and the editor of the "Gloucester Journal." He is noted as the founder of Sunday-schools. In 1781 he employed several women to teach a number of ragged children found in the streets of Gloucester. Died in 1811.

Rāim'bach, (ABRAHAM,) an English line-engraver, born in London in 1776, was a pupil of J. Hall. He became an intimate friend of Wilkie, who employed him to engrave a number of his paintings, among which are "The Village Politicians," "The Rent-Day," (1816,) and "Blindman's Buff." These engravings are highly prized. Died in 1843. He left an autobiography, published in 1843, entitled "Memoirs and Recollections."

Raimond. See RAYMOND.

Raimondi, rī-mon'dee, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian mathematician, born at Verona in 1505. He published a "Treatise on the Flow and Ebb of the Sea," ("Trattato del Flusso e Reflusso del Mare," 1589.)

Raimondi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Cremona about 1540. He was director of an establishment of Oriental typography at Rome, and printed in Arabic the Gospels (1591) and Euclid. (1594.) Died about 1610.

Raimondi, (MARCANTONIO,) an excellent Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1475, or, as some say, in 1488. He studied design under Raibolini called Francia. He went to Rome about 1510, and formed a friendship or acquaintance with Raphael, who employed him to engrave some of his paintings. He engraved for that master "The Death of Lucretia," "The Judgment of Paris," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "Saint Cecilia," "The Last Supper," "Parnassus," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other works. He was the first Italian engraver who acquired great celebrity. He was a correct designer, and rendered the outlines with fidelity. When Rome was taken and pillaged by the army of Constable Bourbon, in 1527, Raimondi lost his property and removed to Bologna, where he continued until his death, which is variously dated 1534 and 1546. One of his prints is dated 1539.

Raimondi, (PIETRO,) an Italian musical composer, born at Rome in 1786. He produced operas, ballets, oratorios, and an immense variety of minor pieces, etc. Died October 30, 1853.

Raimund, (FERDINAND,) a German *littérateur*, born at Vienna in 1791, published a number of dramatic works and poems. Died in 1836.

Raimund, (GOLO.) See DANNENBERG.

Rainaldi, rī-nâl'dee, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1611. He designed the old Académie de France at Rome, the church of Saint Agnes, the church of Santa Maria di Miracoli, and that of Santa Maria del Monte Santo. The last two are on the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. Died in 1691.

Rainaldi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the march of Ancona in 1600. He published "Food for the Soul," ("Cibo dell'Anima," 1637,) and other works. Died in 1677.

Rainaldi, (GIROLAMO,) an architect, born at Rome in 1570, was the father of Carlo, noticed above. Among his works were the ducal palace of Parma, and the Palazzo Pamfili (or Pamphili) at Rome. Died in 1655.

Rainaldi, (ODERIC.) See RINALDI, (ODERICO.)

Rainaud. See RAYNAUD.

Raine, rān, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born at Ovington, Yorkshire, in 1791, became rector of Meldon in 1822. He published a "History of North Durham," (1830–52.) Died in 1858.

Raine, (MATTHEW,) an English scholar, born in 1760, became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1809. Died in 1810.

Rainer, rī'nẹr, (JOSEPH JOHANN MICHAEL FRANZ HIERONYMUS,) Archduke of Austria, and seventh son of the emperor Leopold II., was born in 1783. He became Viceroy of Austrian Italy in 1818. On the breaking out of the insurrection at Milan in 1848, he left Lombardy for the Southern Tyrol, where he died in 1853. He had married in 1820 Elizabeth, sister of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia.

Rāin'forth, (ELIZABETH,) an English soprano-singer, born in 1814. She retired in 1856, and died in 1877.

Rainolds, rĕn'ọldz, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Exeter in 1549. He was professor of divinity at Oxford, and favoured the Puritan doctrines. He was one of the persons who assisted in translating the Bible into English by order of James I. Died in 1607.

Rainolds, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1562. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Rheims, France. Died in 1594.

Rāins, rainz, (GABRIEL JAMES,) an American general, born in North Carolina in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1827. He served in the Mexican war and against the Indians, but in 1861 joined the Confederate army as brigadier-general. Died September 6, 1881.

Rainssant, rĕn'sŏn', (PIERRE,) a French numismatist, born at Rheims about 1640. He became keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. Died in 1689.

Rais or **Retz, de**, dẹh rȧss, (GILLES **de Laval**—dẹh lȧ'vȧl',) LORD, a French baron, notorious for his prodigality and crimes, was born about 1406, and inherited a great estate. He entered the army, and became a marshal of France about the age of twenty-three. He was accused of sorcery and of sacrificing children in diabolical rites. He was executed in 1440.

Raisson, rȧ'sŏn', (HORACE NAPOLÉON,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798. He published a "History of Napoleon," (10 vols., 1830,) and other works on recent French history. Died in 1854.

Raïtch, râ'itch or rītch, a Servian historian, born at Karlovitz in 1726. He published a "History of the Slavonians and Servians," (4 vols., 1795.) Died in 1801.

Rákóczy, râ'kōt-se, written also **Racoczi** and **Ragotzky**, (FRANZ LEOPOLD,) Prince of Transylvania, born near Patak in 1676. He commanded the Hungarian insurgents who revolted against Austria in 1703. He was defeated in a decisive action in 1708. Died in exile at Rodosto in 1735.

Râk'sha, or **Râk'sha-sa**, in Hindoo mythology a name given to certain evil spirits, hideous, cruel, and mischievous, who often attend on Kuvera, the god of riches. They are often of monstrous shape, but can assume any form. They are regarded as the enemies of everything good. The name may be allied to the the Sanscrit *raksh*, to "spare," (compare PARCÆ,) or to the root of *rish*, to "destroy." (See YAKSHA.)

Râle or **Rasle**, râl, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born in Franche-Comté in 1658. He was sent on a mission to the Indians of Canada in 1689, and laboured nearly thirty years at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec River. He gained great influence over the Indians, and, according to some authorities, instigated them to hostile acts against the English colonists of Massachusetts, who regarded him as their worst enemy. He was killed by a party of English soldiers who surprised the village at Norridgewock in 1724.

See CONVERS FRANCIS, "Life of Sebastian Rale."

Raleigh, raw'le, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a British divine, born near Castle Douglas, Scotland, January 3, 1817. He was educated at the Lancashire Independent College, and held various Congregational pastorates in Scotland and in London. He published "The Story of Jonah," "The Little Sanctuary," "Quiet Resting-Places," etc. Died April 19, 1880.

Raleigh, raw'le, (CAREW,) a son of Sir Walter, was born in the Tower of London in 1604. He was educated at Oxford. After the accession of Charles I. an act was passed to "restore him in blood;" but he failed to obtain the paternal estate. He wrote a vindication of his father, (1645,) and a "Brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Troubles." In 1659 he was appointed Governor of Jersey. Died in 1666.

Raleigh or **Ralegh**, (Sir WALTER,) a famous English navigator, author, courtier, and commander, was born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552. He was a son of Walter Raleigh, Esq., and Catherine Champernon, who by a former marriage was the mother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He studied for a short time at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1569 joined a company of volunteers, with whom he fought for the Huguenots in France for five years. He took part in several great battles of that war. In 1580, as commander of a company, he served with distinction against the Irish insurgents. He is supposed to have gained the favour of Queen Elizabeth by an act of gallantry, of which we have no evidence but tradition. According to this tradition, the queen, in her progress from the royal barge to the palace, came to a spot where the ground was so wet that she hesitated. Raleigh immediately covered the place with his richly-embroidered cloak, on which she stepped with much complacency. It is stated that he received a grant of twelve thousand acres of forfeited land in Ireland soon after he attracted the notice of the queen. One of his biographers observes that "all the more important and interesting transactions and occurrences of his life are involved in obscurity or perplexed with doubt."

In 1584 he obtained a royal patent investing him with ample powers to colonize and govern any territories he might acquire in the unoccupied parts of North America. An exploring party in his service discovered in 1584 a region to which the queen gave the name of Virginia. He sent out in 1585 a body of colonists who attempted to settle on or near Roanoke Island, but failed, and returned before the end of 1586. He renewed the enterprise in 1587; but this colony did not prosper, and those colonists who escaped disease and famine were killed by the natives. In 1589 he transferred his patent and colonial privileges to a company of merchants. According to some writers, he distinguished himself in several contests with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and rendered important services to the queen as a member of Parliament. The introduction of the potato and tobacco into Europe is generally attributed to him.

About 1590 he became intimate with the poet Spenser, and married privately a daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. She was a maid of honour to the queen, who showed her resentment by confining Raleigh in the Tower for several weeks. Being excluded from the royal favour through his marriage, his ambitious and adventurous spirit was attracted by a project for the discovery and conquest of El Dorado, a fabled paradise of gold-seekers, which was supposed to exist in South America. He sailed from Plymouth with five vessels in February, 1595, and ascended the Orinoco in boats about sixty leagues, but his farther progress is said to have been prevented by the sudden rise of the water. Having returned to England before the end of 1595, he published a rather fabulous narrative, entitled "The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana."

Raleigh was restored to the royal favour soon after his return, and served as rear-admiral at the capture of Cadiz, in 1596, to which his skill greatly contributed. He had the chief command of the fleet which took Fayal in 1597. He was appointed Captain of the Guard and Governor of Jersey about 1597. It is stated by some of his biographers that he received large sums of money from the condemned partisans of the Earl of Essex, who bribed him to intercede for them with the queen. The death of Elizabeth terminated the prosperity of Raleigh, who had rendered himself very unpopular by his enmity to Essex and perhaps by his habitual haughty demeanour. It appears that James I. was prejudiced against him by the insinuations of his rival Cecil. Accused of complicity in Lord Cobham's treason, Sir Walter was arrested in July, 1602, and convicted, without sufficient proof, in 1603. During his trial the public sentiment was converted from hostility to warm sympathy and admiration.

In expectation of a speedy death, he wrote to his wife an affecting letter, which is praised by William Penn. Near the close of it he writes thus: "I can say no more: Time and Death call me away. The everlasting God, powerful, infinite, and inscrutable, God Almighty, who is goodness itself, the true light and life, keep thee and thine, have mercy on me, and send us to meet in his glorious kingdom." He was, however, reprieved, and confined in the Tower, where he remained thirteen years and wrote his chief work, "The History of the World," (from the creation to the year 150 B.C.) "The Greek and Roman story," says Hallam, "is told more fully and exactly than by any earlier English writer, and with a plain eloquence which has given this book a classical reputation in our language." Another eminent critic (Hume) pronounces Raleigh "the best model of our ancient style." He wrote several short poems, which are admired.

In 1615 he obtained his release by bribery and by an offer to open a mine of gold in Guiana. He conducted a fleet of thirteen vessels to Guiana in 1617, and sent an exploring party up the Orinoco. They encountered at Saint Thomas a body of Spaniards, in a fight with whom Raleigh's son Walter was killed; but their search for the gold-mine was unsuccessful. Raleigh sailed for Newfoundland, intending to refit and to obtain provisions; but he was forced by his mutinous crew to return to England, where he arrived in July, 1618. He was soon after arrested, and a demand was made by the Spanish court that he should be punished for the attack on Saint Thomas. The king at that time courted the alliance of the Spanish monarch, and sacrificed the required victim to promote his policy. He resolved to execute the sentence which had been passed on him in 1603, and for which pardon had never been granted. Raleigh was beheaded in October, 1618. His stature was tall, his features handsome, and his presence imposing. His moral character seems to have been deformed by several vices. Impartial writers agree that truth and probity were not always his guiding principles.

"The name of Sir Walter Raleigh," says the "Edinburgh Review," "is unquestionably one of the most renowned and attractive, and, in some respects, the most remarkable, in English story. . . . His mind presents a surprising union of strength and versatility, of intellectual and practical power, and of an observing, reflective, and philosophical with a highly imaginative or poetical temperament."

An able French critic and geographer, M. Walckenaer, defends Raleigh from the charge of falsehood and exaggeration: "The details which he has published on his voyage [to Guiana in 1595] include nothing which

has not been confirmed by subsequent explorers: they are definite, exact, important, and do honour to his sagacity as well as his truthfulness."

See MACVEY NAPIER, "Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh," 1853; EDWARD EDWARDS, "Life of Raleigh," 1868; ARTHUR CAYLEY, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1805; W. OLDYS, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1740; MRS. A. T. THOMSON, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1830; P. FRASER TYTLER, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," etc., 1833; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" HUME, "History of England," particularly chaps. xlv. and xlviii.; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1832.

Ralph OF ESCURES, an English prelate, who was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1114. He had a high reputation for learning and virtue. Died in 1122.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. iv.

Ralph, (JAMES,) an English pamphleteer and poetaster, born at Philadelphia. He emigrated to England in 1725 in company with Benjamin Franklin, and published a poem on "Night" in 1728, which was ridiculed by Pope in these lines of the "Dunciad:"

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls
And makes night hideous: answer him, ye owls!"

He afterwards wrote several dramas and political pamphlets. His continuation of Guthrie's "History of England" (2 vols., 1744–46) is a work of some value. Died in 1762.

Ralston, rawl'stŏn, (WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN,) an English author, born in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was an assistant librarian in the British Museum, 1853–75, and devoted himself largely to Russian literature. He published "Kriloff and his Fables," (1869,) "Liza," (1869, a translation of his friend Turgeneff's novel "Dvoryanskoe Gnyezdo,") "Songs of the Russian People," "Russian Folk-Tales," and "Early History of Russia." Died August 8, 1889.

Râm. See RÂMA.

Ram, de, dẽh rôN, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Louvain in 1804, published "Synodicon Belgicum," (1828–58,) etc. Died in 1865.

Râmă, rä'mą, often called **Râm** (răm) by the modern Hindoos, [a Sanscrit word signifying "pleasing," "dear," "beloved," from the verb *răm*, to "play,] called also **Râma Chăndră**, (chŭn'drą,) in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the seventh avatar of Vishnu, who on this occasion appeared as a great hero and warrior. It is generally supposed that, with the exception of Krishna, this is the most glorious of all the manifestations of the preserving deity. The great Hindoo epic entitled Râmâyăn̆ă (rä-mä'yą-ną) is chiefly occupied with the adventures and exploits of Rama and his famous minister Hânumân, the monkey king. The consort of Rama was Sîtâ, (see'tä,) eminent for her purity and other virtues. Her deliverance from the power of the great giant Râvana, and the triumphant issue of the ordeal by fire, by which her perfect virtue was completely established, form perhaps the most interesting portion of the great poem or romance above named. They are also among the most popular subjects for pictures among the Hindoos.

Ramage, ram'ej, (ADAM,) a distinguished mechanician, born in Scotland in 1770, settled in America. He was the inventor of a printing-press called by his name. Died in 1850.

Ramage, (CRAUFURD TAIT,) D.D., a Scottish *littérateur*, born near Newhaven, September 10, 1803. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh. He compiled and edited various works. Died November 29, 1878.

Ramann, rä'mân, (LINA,) a German musician, born at Mainstockham, in Bavaria, June 24, 1833. She has earned considerable reputation as a teacher of music and as a voluminous writer on musical subjects.

Ramanuja or **Ramanoudja**, rä-mą-noo'ją, a Hindoo philosopher, a votary of Vishnu and adversary of Boodhism. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century.

Râmâyana. See RÂMA, and VÂLMIKI.

Ramazzini, rä-mät-see'nee, (BERNARDO or BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Carpi in 1633. He became professor of medicine at Módena about 1680, and removed to Padua in 1700. He obtained the first chair of medicine at Padua in 1708. He wrote, besides other works, a popular treatise "On the Diseases of Artisans," ("De Morbis Artificum," 1701,) which was often reprinted, and was translated into French by Fourcroy. Died in 1714.

See ETTMÜLLER, "Vie de B. Ramazzini," 1711; a "Memoir of Ramazzini," prefixed to his collected works ("Opera Omnia") by his nephew, BART. RAMAZZINI, London, 1716; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Rambaldi, râm-bâl'dee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Bologna in 1680; died in 1717.

Ramberg, râm'bĕrg, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Hanover in 1763, studied in London under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was afterwards appointed court painter at Hanover. He excelled in caricature, and produced, among other works, illustrations of "Reineke Fuchs." Died in 1840.

Răm'bhâ' or **Rem'bhâ'**, [modern Hindoo pron. rŭmb'hâ',] sometimes incorrectly written **Rhemba**, [etymology obscure,] the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of a famous Apsarâ, produced by the churning of the ocean. (See APSARÂ and KÛRMA.) Rambhâ is sometimes identified with Lakshmî.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Rambouillet, de, dẽh rôN'boo'yą', (CATHERINE de **Vivonne**—dẽh ve'voN',) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in 1588, became mistress of the Hôtel Rambouillet, in which she presided over a celebrated reunion of the *élite* of Paris, the first which in France united the aristocracy of rank and of genius in one circle. Her house was frequented by Malherbe, La Rochefoucauld, Voiture, Balzac, Corneille, and many other literati of successive generations. The court over which she presided was recognized as the arbiter of taste and propriety in language, manners, etc. Died in 1665. Her daughter, JULIA D'ANGENNES, (dôN'zhĕn',) was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. She was married to the Duke of Montausier. (See MONTAUSIER.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rambour, rôN'boor', (ABRAHAM,) a French Protestant minister, born at Sedan about 1590. He became professor of Hebrew at Sedan in 1620, and published several works. Died in 1651.

Rambuteau, de, dẽh rôN'bü'tō', (CLAUDE PHILIBERT **Barthelot**—bärt'lo',) COUNT, a French administrator, born at Charnay in 1781. He was prefect of the department of Seine from 1833 to 1848. Died April 23, 1869.

Rameau, rä'mō', (JEAN PHILIPPE,) a celebrated French composer and writer on music, was born at Dijon in October, 1683. He received his first lessons in music from his father, and visited Milan in 1701. Having joined a company of itinerant actors or singers, he performed on the violin in various cities of France. He became organist of the cathedral of Clermont (Auvergne) about 1718, and settled in Paris in 1722. He established his reputation as a theorist by a "Treatise on Harmony," (1722,) and "New System of Theoretic Music," (1726,) in which he developed his theory of *basse fondamentale*. In 1733 he composed the music of the opera "Hippolyte et Aricie," which was very successful and produced a great excitement in the musical world. The partisans of Lulli were indignant at the innovations of Rameau. He produced in 1737 the opera of "Castor and Pollux," which is called his master-piece. Among his numerous operas are "Dardanus," (1739,) and "Zoroaster," (1749.) Died in 1764.

See MARET, "Éloge historique de Rameau," 1766; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramée, rä'mà', (DANIEL,) an architect, born at Hamburg in 1806, was a son of Joseph Jacques, noticed below. He restored the cathedrals of Noyon, Senlis, and Beauvais. He published a "Manual of the History of Architecture," (2 vols., 1843,) and other works. Died 1887.

Ramée, (JOSEPH JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Charlemont in 1764. He designed the Exchange of Hamburg, and Union College, at Schenectady, in the United States. Died near Noyon in 1842.

Ramée, La. See RAMUS.

Ramel. See NOGARET, DE, (JACQUES.)

Ramel, rä'mĕl', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Cahors in 1768, was assassinated in August, 1815, at Toulouse, of which he was then the commandant.

Ramelli, rä-mel'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian mechanician, born at Milan about 1530, served as engineer in the army of Charles V. Died in 1590.

Ramelli, (FELICE,) an Italian priest and painter in miniature, born in Piedmont in 1666. He worked at Rome. Died in 1740.

Ramenghi. See BAGNACAVALLO.

Ram'e-sēs, **Ram'sēs**, or **Ra-mes'sēs**, (*i.e.*, "rising sun.") The name of thirteen Egyptian monarchs. RAMESES I., the first king of the nineteenth dynasty, lived, according to Lepsius and Mariette, in the fifteenth century B.C. RAMESES II., his grandson, was the greatest of the Egyptian kings. He conquered Ethiopia, defeated the Hittite confederates, captured Jerusalem, and reigned sixty-six years at Thebes, where his mummy was discovered in 1881. RAMESES III., the second king of the twentieth dynasty, was also a ruler of great magnificence and a far-conquering soldier. The other kings of this name were comparatively unimportant. Rameses XIII., the last of them, died about 1000 B.C.

Ramey, rȧ'mȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1754. He gained the grand prize in 1782. Among his works are statues of Napoleon and Richelieu. Died in Paris in 1838. His son, ÉTIENNE JULES, born in 1796, was also a successful sculptor. He adorned the Louvre with several works, and was admitted into the Institute in 1829. Died in 1852.

Ramirez, rä-mee'rĕth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1624; died in 1692.

Ramiro (rä-mee'ro) **I.**, King of Asturias, was a son of Bermudez. He began to reign in 842 A.D., and defeated the Normans in 843. Died in 850.

Ramiro II., King of Asturias and Leon, began to reign about 930 A.D. He defeated a large army of the caliph Abderrahman III. in 939 A.D. on the plain of Simancas. Died in 950 A.D.

Ramler, räm'lęr, (KARL WILHELM,) a German poet, born at Kolberg, on the Baltic Sea, in 1725. He was for many years professor of belles-lettres at Berlin. His works are chiefly lyrics, and are remarkable for elegance of language. His "Death of Jesus," one of his most esteemed pieces, was set to music by Graun. He also translated Horace, Martial, Catullus, and Sappho's odes. Died in Berlin in 1798.

See HEINSIUS, "Biographische Skizze Ramlers," 1798; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ram'mo-hŭn' Roy, (RAJAH,) also called RÁJÁ **Rám Mohan Rái**, a Hindoo reformer and linguist, was born near Burdwan, in Bengal, in 1772. His parents were Brahmans of high rank. He was master of Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindostanee, and English. At an early age he renounced the Brahmanical religion. He believed in Christ as a divine teacher, but held Arian or Unitarian views. He wrote several works against the prevailing superstitions of India, and published in 1820 "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," which consists of selections from the New Testament. In 1830 he founded a society which was afterwards developed into the famous Brahmo Somâj, (or Bráhma Samáj.) In the same year he was sent by the King of Delhi as ambassador to London. Died near Bristol in 1833.

See LANT CARPENTER, "Review of the Labours, Opinions, and Character of Rammohun Roy;" "Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy," edited by MARY CARPENTER, London, 1867; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1818.

Ramond de Carbonnières, rä'môN' dęh kȧr'bo'-ne-aiR', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a distinguished French savant and politician, born at Strasburg in 1755. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and sat in the *corps législatif* from 1800 to 1806. He wrote several able scientific and descriptive works, among which is "Travels in the Pyrenees," (1801,) which treats of geology, etc. Died in 1827. Cuvier wrote a eulogy on him.

Ramondini, rä-mon-dee'nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Messina in 1758, was professor at Naples. Died in 1811.

Ramorino. See REMORINO.

Ramos, rä'mos, (ENRIQUE,) a Spanish writer, born at Alicante in 1738, was an officer of the army. He wrote successful tragedies, named "Guzman," (1780,) and "Pelagius" or "Pelayo," (1784.) Died in 1801.

Rampalle, rôN'pȧl', (N.,) a French poet, whom Boileau, in his "Art Poétique," mentions among authors who were no longer read in his time. Died about 1660.

Rampen, räm'pęn, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish theologian, born at Hui in 1572; died at Louvain in 1641.

Rampinelli, räm-pe-nel'lee, (RAMIRO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia in 1697; died at Milan in 1759.

Rampon, rôN'pôN', (ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a French general, born at Saint-Fortunat (Ardèche) in 1759. He distinguished himself as general of brigade at Montenotte, Roveredo, and Arcola, (1796.) For his services at the battle of the Pyramids and in Syria he was made general of division in 1800. Died in 1842.

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALEXANDER,) born in England about 1760, emigrated to America, where he died in 1824. He published an "Anatomy of the Heart, Brain, etc.," (1813.)

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALLAN,) a distinguished Scottish poet, born of poor parents in Lanarkshire in 1685. He was successively a barber and bookseller in Edinburgh. He published in 1721 a volume of poems, which were well received. His principal work is a pastoral poem called "The Gentle Shepherd," (1729,) which has been greatly admired. Died in 1758.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1762.

Ramsay, (ALLAN,) a portrait-painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1713. He became principal painter to George III. in 1767, and surpassed most of his British contemporaries in his art. He wrote several political tracts, and visited Rome four times. On his return from his last journey he died at Dover, in 1784, leaving a son, who became a general in the army.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ramsay, (Sir ANDREW CROMBIE,) a Scottish geologist, born at Glasgow, January 31, 1814. In 1841 he went upon the British geological survey, of which he was made director in 1845 and director-general in 1872. In 1848 he became professor of geology in University College, London, and in 1851 took the geological chair in the School of Mines. He is author of several works, chiefly on British geography.

Ramsay, [Fr. pron. rôN'zȧ',] (ANDREW MICHAEL,) called CHEVALIER RAMSAY, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He was converted by Fénelon from skepticism to Roman Catholicism about 1709, and became tutor to the Prince de Turenne. He acquired distinction by his writings, which are in French and are admired for purity of style. His chief works are "Travels of Cyrus," ("Voyages de Cyrus," 1727,) which is an imitation of Fénelon's "Telemachus," a valuable "Life of Fénelon," (1723,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1735.) Died in France in 1743.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen:" "Biographia Britannica."

Ramsay, ram'ze, (DAVID,) an American historian and physician, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1749. Having graduated in 1765 at Princeton College, he studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush. He soon after removed to Charleston, and became a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and in 1782 was elected to the Continental Congress. He published in 1785 his "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," which was followed in 1790 by the "History of the American Revolution." His "Life of Washington" appeared in 1801. He also wrote a "Eulogium on Dr. Rush," and other works on various subjects. He was mortally wounded by a lunatic in the streets of Charleston in 1815. His work entitled "Universal History Americanized" was published after his death. He wrote "Memoirs of Martha Laurens Ramsay."

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ramsay, (EDWARD BANNERMAN,) a Scottish writer, born about 1793. He became an Episcopal minister in Edinburgh in 1830. Among his works are "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," (1857,) and

"Thomas Chalmers, D.D., a Biographical Notice," (1867.) Died December 27, 1872.

Ramsay, (GEORGE and JAMES.) See DALHOUSIE.

Ramsay, (JAMES,) a clergyman, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1733. He published Sermons, and other works. Died in 1789.

Ramsay, (WILLIAM,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He became professor of humanity in the University of Glasgow in 1831, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of Roman Antiquities," (1851.) He was one of the principal contributors to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography." Died in 1865.

Ramsden, (JESSE,) an eminent English optician and maker of astronomical instruments, was born near Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1735. He settled in London about 1755, married a daughter of Mr. Dollond, and became master of a manufactory of instruments about 1764. He improved the sextant, and invented a dividing machine for the graduation of instruments, for which he received a premium of six hundred and fifteen pounds from the board of longitude in 1777. Among his remarkable productions were telescopes erected at the Observatories of Blenheim, Paris, Gotha, and Dublin. He improved the theodolite, equatorial, micrometer, barometer, etc. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. Died at Brighton in 1800.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramses. See RAMESES.

Ramus, rȧ′müs′, (JOSEPH MARIUS,) a French sculptor, born at Aix in 1805. He obtained a first medal in 1839. His works are praised for elevation of style.

Ramus, rȧ′müs′, (PETER,) or **Pierre de la Ramée,** pe-aiR′ dẹh lǡ rȧ′mȧ′, a French philosopher and classical scholar, born in Vermandois in 1515, or, as others say, in 1502. He was a son of poor parents, who employed him to tend sheep in his boyhood. Prompted by a thirst of knowledge, he ran away from home and entered the College of Navarre, in Paris, as a servant. He showed his independence of mind at college by writing a thesis to prove that Aristotle was not infallible. He incurred much persecution from the partisans of Aristotle, and was accused of impiety. In 1543 he published a "Treatise on Logic," which obtained great success. He was appointed by the king professor of philosophy and eloquence in the College of France in 1551. About 1562 he avowed his attachment to the Reformed religion. He published many works on grammar, mathematics, philosophy, theology, etc., among which is "Dialectique," (1555.) His disciples, called Ramists, were numerous in France and England. He perished in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, at Paris, in 1572. He is called the precursor of Descartes.

See WADDINGTON, "Ramus, sa Vie, ses Écrits et ses Opinions," 1855; LENTZ, "Historia P. Rami," 1713; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" BREITHAUPT, "Dissertatio de tribus Logicæ Restauratoribus, Ramo, Verulamio et Cartesio," 1712; E. SAISSET, "Les Précurseurs de Descartes," 1862; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramusio, rȧ-moo′se-o, or **Rannusio,** rȧn-noo′se-o, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian compiler and translator, was born at Treviso in 1485. He was for many years secretary to the Venetian Council of Ten. He published a valuable collection of narratives of voyages and discoveries made in ancient and modern times, entitled "Collection of Navigations and Journeys," ("Raccolta di Navigazioni e Viaggi," 3 vols., 1550–59.) He translated into Italian those narratives which were written in other languages, and inserted some prefaces and discourses written by himself. Died in 1557.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" DE THOU, "Éloges."

Ran. See ŒGIR.

Ranc, rôN, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1674. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain. Died at Madrid in 1735.

Rancé, de, dẹh rôN′sȧ′, (ARMAND JEAN **le Bouthillier**—lẹh boo′te′ye-ȧ′,) a French abbé, born in Paris in 1627, was noted as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe. He subjected them to the practice of great austerities and the endurance of extreme privations. His followers are called "Trappists of the Rancé reform." Died in 1700.

See LE NAIN DE TILLEMONT, "Vie de Rancé," 1719; MARSOLLIER, "Vie de l'Abbé de Rancé," 1703; CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Vie de Rancé," 1844; CHARLES BUTLER, "Lives of A. J. le Bouthillier, Thomas a Kempis," etc.

Ranchin, rôN′shȧN′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1564; died in 1641.

Ranconet, de, dẹh rôN′ko′nȧ′, (AIMAR,) a learned French jurist, born at Périgueux about 1498, was a Greek and Latin scholar. He wrote "Treasure of the French Language," ("Trésor de la Langue Française," 1606.) Died at Paris in 1559.

Rand, (EDWARD SPRAGUE,) an American lawyer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the Dane Law School in 1857. Besides a volume of poems, (1859,) he published "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden," "Garden Flowers," "Greenhouse Plants," "Orchids," etc.

Randa, rȧn′dȧ̊, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, painted sacred history. Died in 1650.

Randall, (GEORGE MAXWELL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Warren, Rhode Island, November 23, 1810, graduated at Brown University in 1835, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1838. In 1839 he was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1865 was consecrated Bishop of Colorado. Died at Denver, September 28, 1873.

Randall, (JAMES RYDER,) an American journalist and poet, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 1, 1839. His spirited lyric "My Maryland," written in 1861, was very popular during the civil war.

Randall, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Bucks. He was chosen a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1587, after which he preached in London. He published Sermons and other works. Died in 1622.

Randall, (SAMUEL JACKSON,) an American Democratic statesman, born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. He enlisted in the Federal army in the civil war, and was chosen to Congress in 1862, after which time he was constantly re-elected until his death, He was Speaker of the House from 1876 to 1882. Died April 13, 1890.

Randall, (SAMUEL S.,) an American lawyer and author, born at Norwich, New York, May 27, 1809. He was educated at Hamilton College. He was for many years a prominent officer of the public school systems of New York city, of Brooklyn, and of the State of New York. Among his works are "Mental and Moral Culture," (1844,) "Digest and Code of the Educational Laws of New York," (1851,) "Popular Education," (1868,) "History of the School System of New York," (1871,) "Conduct and Character," a series of school reading-books, etc. Died in New York, June 3, 1881.

Randi, rȧn′dee, (LORENZO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bagnacavallo, June 12, 1818, in 1875 was created a cardinal-deacon.

Randolph, (ALFRED MAGILL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Winchester, Virginia, August 31, 1836. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1855, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1858. He took orders as a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1860. In 1883 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

Randolph, (EDMUND,) a son of John Randolph, (who left the country with Lord Dunmore at the breaking out of the Revolution,) was elected Governor of Virginia in 1786, and was a member of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed attorney-general. He was a political friend of Jefferson, whom he succeeded as secretary of state in January, 1794. Having been accused of bribery and a corrupt intrigue on the evidence of an intercepted despatch from Fauchet, the French envoy, he resigned in August, 1795, and published a vindication of his course. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (GEORGE W.,) an American politician, born in King George county, Virginia, March 10, 1818, was a son of Governor Thomas M. Randolph. He was a lawyer before the civil war, took arms against the Union in 1861, and became a brigadier-general. He was secretary of war of the Confederate States from March to November, 1862. Died April 10, 1878.

Ran'dolph, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in 1749, was a son of Thomas, (1701–83.) He became Bishop of Oxford in 1799, of Bangor in 1807, and of London (or York) in 1809. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (JOHN,) OF ROANOKE, an American orator, born at Cawsons, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in June, 1773, was a son of John Randolph. He claimed to be a descendant of Pocahontas the Indian princess. He studied at Princeton and Columbia College, New York, for short periods. In 1799 he was elected a member of Congress to represent the Charlotte district. He was a Democrat, a partisan of State rights, and a political friend of Jefferson. He was re-elected many times to Congress, and gained a high reputation as a debater. About the end of 1804 he was appointed chief manager to conduct the trial of Judge Chase, who was impeached before the Senate. He became estranged from Jefferson about 1806, separated from his political associates, tried to defeat the election of Madison, and opposed the war of 1812. He was defeated at the next election, (1813,) but was again elected in 1814 or 1815. He opposed the charter of the United States Bank in 1816. In a letter dated September, 1818, he says, "When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia." He spoke against the Missouri Compromise bill of 1820, because it prohibited the extension of slavery north of the line 36° 30′. At the same time he stigmatized the Northern members who voted for it as "dough-faces," a term which has since come into general use in the United States. He was elected a Senator of the United States in December, 1824, to fill a vacancy for two years. In a speech against the President in 1826, he insulted Mr. Clay by allusion to a "combination of the Puritan with the blackleg." His apologist Garland admits that "he indulged in language of the grossest personal insult." He was challenged by Mr. Clay, and a duel ensued. Randolph's pistol went off before the word, Clay fired without effect, and his adversary then threw away his fire. He was defeated in the election of Senator in 1827. In a letter dated May 27, 1828, he wrote, "The country is ruined, thanks to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Ritchie." He supported General Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was appointed minister to Russia in 1830. He returned home, in very feeble health, in the autumn of 1831. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina, and in December, 1832, denounced the proclamation of President Jackson, which he called "the ferocious and bloodthirsty proclamation of our Djezzar Pacha." He died, in 1833, in Philadelphia, to which he went to take passage for Europe. He was never married. He owned about three hundred slaves, whom he manumitted by his last will. In 1803, as chairman of a committee of Congress, he reported against the introduction of slaves into Indiana, as not calculated to promote the prosperity of the territory. He was a man of decided genius, and was distinguished for his ready wit, which, joined to his mastery of the weapons of sarcasm and invective, rendered him a formidable opponent in debate. "He was like an Ishmaelite," says Garland,—"his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him."

See HUGH A. GARLAND, "Life of John Randolph," 2 vols., 1850; JAMES PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1807; "North American Review" for July, 1866.

Randolph, (PEYTON,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Virginia in 1723, was first president of the American Congress which met in 1774. He was re-elected president of that body in May, 1775. Died in Philadelphia, October, 1775.

Randolph, (Sir THOMAS,) an able British diplomatist, born in Kent about 1525. He performed many missions to Scotland, France, and Russia in the reign of Elizabeth, and was an adept in political intrigues. He married a sister of Walsingham. Died in 1590. His Letters, which are of great historical importance, are preserved in the British Museum, and are largely quoted by Froude in his "History of England."

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1605. On leaving college he became a resident of London and a friend or protégé of Ben Jonson. He wrote, besides other poems, several dramas, among which is "The Muses' Looking-Glass," (1638.) His habits were dissipated. Died in 1634.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., (1822.)

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Canterbury in 1701. He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1768. He published several works on theology, among which is "Christian Faith," (1744.) Died in 1783.

Randon, rôn'dôn', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) Comte de Pully, a French general, born in Paris in 1751; died in 1832.

Randon, (JACQUES LOUIS CÉSAR ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1795. He became a colonel in 1838, served in Algeria, and obtained the rank of general of division in 1847. He was appointed minister of war in January, 1851, and Governor-General of Algeria in December of that year. In 1856 he was made a marshal of France. He was minister of war from 1859 to 1867. Died in 1871.

Randon-Dulauloy, rôn'dôn' dü'lō'lwâ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Laon in 1764. As general of division, he distinguished himself at Eylau, Friedland, Lutzen, and Dresden. Died in 1832.

Rangabé. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Ranieri, râ-ne-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Naples in 1806. He wrote "Ginevra," a tale, (1838,) and a "History of Italy from Theodosius to Charlemagne," (1841.) Died in 1888.

Ranieri-Biscia, râ-ne-ā'ree bee'shâ, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, born in Tuscany in 1744. He wrote a poem "On the Cultivation of Anise," (1772,) and other works. Died about 1824.

Ranjit Sinh. See RUNJEET SINGH.

Rank, rânk, (JOSEPH,) a German writer of tales, born near Neumark, Bohemia, in 1815. He wrote, besides other works, "Aus dem Boehmerwalde," (3 vols., 1851,) and "Florian," (1853.)

Ranke, rânk'ẹh, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a distinguished Protestant theologian and preacher, brother of the historian Leopold, was born in 1797. He became professor at Erlangen in 1840. Died September 4, 1876.

Ranke, (KARL FERDINAND,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1802. He published several educational and philological works. Died March 30, 1876.

Ranke, (LEOPOLD,) one of the most eminent German historians of recent times, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, in 1795. He published in 1824 a "History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535," and was appointed the following year professor-extraordinary of history at Berlin. To this succeeded his "Princes and Nations of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (1827,) "The Servian Revolution," (1829,) and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," (1831.) His "Popes of Rome, their Church and State in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (3 vols., 1834,) and "German History during the Reformation," (5 vols., 1839–43,) are among his most popular works, and have become widely known by the admirable translations of Mrs. Austin. Besides the above-named, he published "Nine Books of Prussian History," (3 vols., 1847,) which has been translated by Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon, a "History of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (1852,) "History of Wallenstein," (1869,) "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790," (vol. i., 1871,) "A History of England, principally in the Seventeenth Century," (English translation, 6 vols., 1875,) and "Friedrich der Grosse: Friedrich Wilhelm der Vierte," (1878.) Died May 23, 1886.

Ran'kin, (ARTHUR MCKEE,) an actor, born at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, February 6, 1844. He was educated at a college in Toronto, but went very early upon the stage at Rochester, New York. In 1869 he married Miss Kitty Blanchard, a talented actress.

Rankine, rank'in, (WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN,) F.R.S., a British civil engineer, distinguished as a writer on heat, elasticity, mechanics, etc. He became professor of civil engineering and mechanics at Glasgow about 1855, and wrote a "Manual of Applied Mechanics," (1858,) "On Energetics," etc. Died December 24, 1872.

Rank'ing, (BOYD MONTGOMERIE MAURICE,) an English author, born in Sussex, January 19, 1841. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1866. He has written "Fair Rosamond," (1868,) a volume of poems, "Old Prose Stories," (1870,) "Streams from Hidden Sources," "Stories from Italian History," (1876,) "Bjorn and Bera," (1876,) etc.

Rannequin, răn'nẹh-kin, **Ren'kin,** or **Rennequin** (SWALM,) a hydraulic engineer, born at Liege in 1644 He constructed the machine of Marly, near Versailles in France. Died in 1708.

Rans'fȯrd, (EDWIN,) an English barytone-singer, song-writer, and musical composer, born in Gloucestershire in 1805. Died July 11, 1876.

Ran'sȯm, (THOMAS EDWARD GREENFIELD,) a brave and skilful American general, born at Norwich, Vermont, in November, 1834. He was a civil engineer in Illinois before the civil war. In July, 1861, he became a lieutenant-colonel, and in February, 1862, he was severely wounded at Fort Donelson. He commanded a regiment at Shiloh in April, 1862, obtained the rank of brigadier-general in January, 1863, and served under General Banks in the Red River expedition. He was disabled by a wound at Sabine Cross-Roads, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He joined the army of Sherman after his wound had healed, and took command of a division or corps just before the capture of Atlanta, (September 2.) He died at Rome, Georgia, in October, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 793. "Sherman and his Campaigns," by COLONELS BOWMAN and IRWIN.

Ransonnette, rȯN'sȯ'nĕt', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1797. He engraved plates for several books of travel.

Rantoul, ran'tool, (ROBERT,) a distinguished statesman of the Democratic party, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1805. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was elected in 1834 to the legislature, in which he advocated the abolition of capital punishment. In 1845 he was appointed a district attorney of the United States by the President, and in 1851 succeeded Daniel Webster as Senator of the United States for a short term. Having avowed himself a decided opponent of the extension of slavery, he was elected to Congress by the united votes of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. Died in August, 1852.

See "Memoir" prefixed to a volume of his speeches, published by L. HAMILTON in 1854; "Democratic Review" for October, 1850, (with a portrait.)

Rantzau, de, dẹh rȯNt'sō', (JOSIAS,) COUNT, a marshal of France, born in Denmark in 1609. He commanded a French army with success in Flanders from 1642 to 1649. Died in 1650.

Rantzau, von, fon rănt'sŏw, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in 1492. He entered the service of the Duke of Holstein, (afterwards Frederick I. of Denmark,) for whom he conquered Denmark about 1525. Died in 1565.

Ranzani, răn-zä'nee, (CAMILLO ABBATE,) an eminent Italian naturalist, born at Bologna in 1775. He was appointed professor of natural history in the university of his native city in 1803. About 1810 he visited Paris, where he was treated with much attention by Cuvier. He began in 1819 to publish a great work entitled "Elements of Zoology," which he was not able to finish. About twelve volumes of it have been published. Died in 1841.

See CORRADO POLITI, "Elogio di C. Ranzani," 1842; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Raoul, rä'ool', or **Rodolphe,** ro'dolf', [Lat. RADUL'FUS,] Duke of Burgundy, married Emma, a daughter of Robert, Duke of France. In 923 he was chosen king by the barons who deposed Charles III. He waged war against the Normans under Rollo. Died in 936.

Raoul. See ROLLO.

Raoul de Houdenc, rä'ool' dẹh oo'dȯNk', a French poet and herald, who flourished about 1225. Among his extant works are "Roman des Eles," ("Romance of the Wings,") "Mérangis de Portlesguez," and, perhaps, the "Vengeance de Raguidel." He was one of the first poets of his time.

Raoul-Rochette. See ROCHETTE.

Raoux, rä'oo', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1677. He obtained some vogue as a portrait-painter. Died in 1734.

Raoux, (SCIPION ÉDOUARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Mens (Isère) in 1817, became professor at Lausanne.

Rapetti, rä-pet'tee, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) a distinguished jurist and biographer, born at Bérgamo in 1812. He wrote for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" a notice of Napoleon I., and other articles. He lectured on Roman law in the College of France from 1841 to 1848.

Raphael (rā'fȧ-el or răf'ȧ-el) [It. RAFFAELLE, răf-fȧ-el'lȧ] **Sanzio,** sȧn'ze-o, (RAFFAELLO,) the most illustrious of modern painters, was born at Urbino, in the Papal States, April 6, 1483. He was the only son of Giovanni di Santi (or Sanzio) and Magia Ciarla. After he had received the first lessons in design from his father, who was a painter of moderate talents, he became about 1495 a pupil of Perugino, whom he imitated so well that when that master and Raphael worked on the same canvas the result seemed to be the product of one hand. Among his earliest works are a "Holy Family," (1500,) the "Adoration of the Magi," "The Coronation of the Virgin," (now in the Vatican,) and "The Marriage of the Virgin," ("Sposalizio,") dated 1504, which is now at Milan. "The Virgin," says Lanzi, "is a model of celestial beauty." In the autumn of 1504 he visited Florence, where he painted several works and formed friendships with Fra Bartolommeo and Ridolfo Ghirlandaio. During the period from 1505 to 1508, which he passed at Perugia and Florence, he produced a Christ in glory, the "Madonna del Gran Duca," and other Madonnas. These works show that his style had been modified by his studies in Florence.

Having received from Julius II. an invitation to ornament the Vatican, he went to Rome in 1508. Here he studied the remains of Grecian genius, associated with eminent scholars, among whom were Bembo, Ariosto, and Sadoleto, and entered into a rivalry with Michael Angelo. Raphael painted in the Vatican (in fresco) the large and noble composition called "Disputa del Sacramento," the admirable "School of Athens," "Parnassus," (1511,) "The Miracle of Bolsena," "Attila repelled from Rome," and other frescos. "In the composition and execution of the 'School of Athens,'" says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael had recovered, so to speak, the long-lost thread of the manner and taste of antiquity, and had at length connected with the eternal models of the true and beautiful the chain of modern inventions." He also painted in oil numerous works, among which are the "Madonna di Foligno," (1511,) and a portrait of Julius II. Soon after his arrival at Rome he adopted what is called his third style.

Like all great painters of the sixteenth century, Raphael was a skilful architect. In 1515 the pope appointed him chief architect of Saint Peter's Church, in compliance with the dying request of Bramante. Raphael made a model or design for this edifice; but it was not executed. He designed the Pandolfini palace at Florence, of which an able critic remarks, "There is not in architecture a palatial design more noble, of a purer style, of a more judicious distribution." About 1515 he produced the celebrated Cartoons, ten designs for the tapestry of the pope's chapel, seven of which are now at Hampton Court, England. They represent "The Charge to Peter," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other scenes from sacred history.

Among his later oil-paintings are "Saint Cecilia," (at Bologna,) the "Madonna del Pesce," (or "del Pez,") (at the Escurial,) the "Madonna di San Sisto," (the glory of the gallery of Dresden,) and the "Transfiguration," which some consider his master-piece, and which is now in the Vatican. His great power was in the expression of passion and character. He also excelled in composition, invention, and design; but as a colorist he was inferior to Titian and others. It is asserted that in all his endless inventions a single repetition of himself is not to be found. He died at Rome on the 6th of April, 1520, at the age of thirty-seven. He was never married. He had a delicate constitution, brown hair and eyes, and handsome features. His amiable and noble character rendered him a general favourite.

"The bent of his genius," says Lanzi, "led him to that ideal beauty, grace, and expression, the most refined and difficult province of painting. . . . Raffaelle is by common consent placed at the head of his art." "Raffaelle was solely a painter," says Hazlitt; "but in that one art he seemed to pour out all the treasures and various excellence of nature,—grandeur and scope of design, exquisite finishing, force, grace, delicacy, the strength of man, the softness of woman, the playfulness of infancy, thought, feeling, invention, etc. He received his inspiration from without, and his genius caught the lambent flames of peace, of truth and grandeur, which are reflected in his works with a light clear, transparent, and unfading." "If Michael Angelo is the first of draughtsmen," says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael is the first of painters. . . . His 'Galatea' is a work which explains, far better than any language of ours, the diversity between Michael Angelo and Raphael, manifesting the exquisite refinement of the latter, and his tendency towards that pure, noble, graceful manner which constituted the beau-ideal of the ancient Greeks." Among the numerous eminent pupils of Raphael were Giulio Romano, Penni called Il Fattore, Perino del Vaga, Pellegrino da Módena, Garófalo, and Polidoro da Caravaggio.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Duppa, "Life of Raphael," 1815; Passavant, "Raphael d'Urbino," 1839; G. C. Braun, "Raphael Sanzio's Leben," 1815; Quatremère de Quincy, "Vie de Raphael," 1824, (translated into English by Hazlitt, 1846;) Von Wolzogen, "Raphael Santis Leben," (an English version of which was published in 1866;) Nagler, "Raphael als Mensch und Künstler;" Landon, "Vie et Œuvres de Raphael:" C. F. von Rumohr, "Ueber Raphael von Urbino;" Pungileoni, "Elogio storico di Raffaello," 1829; Baldinucci, "Notizie;" Adolph Siret, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849; Carlo Fea, "Notizie intorno Raffaello Sanzio," 1822; F. Rehberg, "Raphael Sanzio aus Urbino," 2 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Raphael and his Times," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Raphael of Volterra. See Maffei, (Raffaello.)

Raphall, rȧ'fȧl, (Morris Jacob,) a learned Jewish rabbi, born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1798. He studied at Copenhagen, in England, and at Giessen, and in 1825 removed to England, where he founded the "Hebrew Review" and took an active part in the literary, political, and educational work of his time. He was pastor of a synagogue in New York from 1849 to 1868. He published a "Post-Biblical History of the Jews," (1856,) "Literature of the Jews in Spain," "Social Condition of the Jews," and other works. Died June 23, 1868.

Rapheleng, rȧ'fẹh-lĕng', **Rapheling**, rȧ'fẹh-ling', written also **Raulengien**, (Francis,) a learned printer, born near Lille in 1539, was a son-in-law of Plantin. He worked at Antwerp, taught Hebrew at Leyden, and published an Arabic Lexicon. Died in 1597.

Rapheling. See Rapheleng.

Rapin, rȧ'pȧn', (Nicolas,) a French poet, born at Fontenay-le-Comte about 1540. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and wrote part of the famous "Satire Ménippée." (See Leroy, (Pierre,) and Durant.) He produced, in Latin and French, a number of odes, epigrams, elegies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1608.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapin, (René,) a French Jesuit, distinguished as a Latin poet, was born at Tours in 1621. He composed, besides many other works, a series of "Parallels of Great Men of Antiquity," (Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, Cicero, Plato, and Aristotle,) (1669–71.) His chief production is an ingenious Latin poem "On Gardens," ("Hortorum Libri IV.," 1665,) which was translated into English by Evelyn. "For skill in varying and adorning his subjects," says Hallam, "for a truly Virgilian spirit of expression, for the exclusion of feeble, prosaic, or awkward lines, he may perhaps be equal to any poet,—to Sannazarius himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in Paris in 1687.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Bouhours, "Vie de Rapin," in his "Poemata," 1723; Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Rapin, de, deh rap'in or rȧ'pȧn', (Paul,) Sieur de Thoyras, a French historian, born of a Protestant family at Castres in 1661. He entered the service of William, Prince of Orange, with whom he went to England in 1688. He served as captain in the war in Ireland about 1690. In 1724 he published, in French, a "History of England from the Roman Conquest to the Death of Charles I.," (8 vols.,) a work of considerable merit. According to Voltaire, it was the best history of England that had then appeared. It was translated into English by Tindal, who also wrote a continuation of Rapin's work. (See Tindal.) Died at Wesel in 1725.

See Haag, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapoport, rȧ'po-port', (Solomon Jehudah,) a Jewish scholar and rabbi, born at Lemberg, in Germany, in 1790. He published, in Hebrew, a number of historical and antiquarian treatises, and translated Racine's "Esther" into Hebrew. Died at Prague, October 16 1867. He was regarded as the ablest Hebrew scholar of his time.

Rapp, (George,) the founder of the sect of Harmonists or Rappites, born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1770. He emigrated in 1803 to the United States, and founded a community at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Died in 1847.

Rapp, rȧp, (Jean,) Count, an able French general, born at Colmar in 1772. He was aide-de-camp of Desaix at Marengo, and on his death became an aide to Bonaparte, whose confidence he acquired. For his services at Austerlitz (1805) he was raised to the rank of a general of division. He received his ninth wound at Golymin, (1806,) obtained the chief command at Dantzic in 1807, and distinguished himself at Essling in 1809. He received four wounds at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.) In 1815 he was appointed by Napoleon commander of the army of the Rhine, and fought several actions against the allies. He is said to have been noted for his humanity and moderation. Died in Paris in 1821.

See "Memoirs of General Count Rapp, First Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon, by himself;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rappaport. See Rapoport.

Rappe, rap, (Louis Amadéus,) D.D., a bishop, born at Andrehem, Pas-de-Calais, France, February 2, 1801, of a peasant family, was educated at Boulogne and Arras, and became a Roman Catholic priest in 1829, was chaplain of the Ursulines at Boulogne, 1834–40, came to the United States in 1840, was employed on missions in the Northwest of Ohio, 1841–47, and in 1847 was consecrated Bishop of Cleveland, the first of that title. In 1870 he resigned the diocese. Died at Burlington, Vermont, September 8, 1877. Bishop Rappe was a very laborious man, distinguished as a friend of total abstinence.

Rappoldi, rȧp-pol'dee, (Eduard,) an Austrian musician and composer, born in Vienna, February 21, 1839. He has produced symphonies, quartets, sonatas, and songs, but is best known as a violinist. In 1874 he married Miss Laura Kahrer, a famous pianiste, (born in Vienna in 1853.) Rappoldi has been since 1876 concertmeister at Dresden and chief teacher in the Conservatorium.

Rā'rey, (John S.,) a celebrated American horse-tamer, born at Madison, Franklin county, Ohio, about 1825. He was very successful in subduing the most vicious animals by substituting kindness and scientific skill for the harshness usually employed on such occasions. Died in 1866.

Rasario, rȧ-sȧ're-o, [Lat. Rasa'rius,] (Giambattista,) an Italian physician, born in the province of Novara in 1517. He was professor of Greek and rhetoric at Venice for twenty-two years. He translated from Greek into Latin some works of Pachymeres, Oribasius, and Galen. Died at Pavía in 1578.

Rasarius. See Rasario.

Rascas, rȧs'kȧs', (Pierre Antoine,) Sieur de Bagarris, a French antiquary, born at Aix about 1567. He was keeper of the cabinet of Henry IV., and wrote a treatise on medals. Died in 1620.

Rasche, rȧsh'ẹh, (Johann Christoph,) a German numismatist, born near Eisenach, in Saxony, in 1703. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon of the Monetary Affairs of the Ancients," ("Lexicon universæ Rei numariæ Veterum," 6 vols., 1785–94.) Died in 1805.

Raschi, (Rabbi Solomon.) See Jarchi.

Raschid, Al. See Haroun-al-Raschid.

Rasheed-Eddeen or **Raschid-Eddin**, râ-sheed' ed-deen', a Persian historian, born at Hamadan in the thirteenth century. Died about 1320.

Rashi. See JARCHI.

Rasis. See RAZES.

Rasis or **Rases.** See RAZEE.

Rask, râsk, (RAMUS or RASMUS CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish linguist, was born near Odense, in the isle of Fünen, in 1787. He gave much attention to comparative philology, in the prosecution of which study he visited Russia, Persia, India, etc., (1817–21.) He became professor of literary history at Copenhagen in 1825, and professor of Oriental languages at the same university in 1828. Among his works are an "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," (1817,) "Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language," (1818,) and "On the Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta," (1826.) He possessed a rare talent for linguistic researches. Died in 1832.

See P. L. MOELLER, "R. K. Rask;" ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rasmussen, râs'moos'sẹn, (JANUS LASSEN,) a Danish Orientalist, born at Vestenkov in 1785. He published a "History of the Kingdoms of the Arabs," ("Historia Arabum Regnorum," 1817,) "Annals of the Moslems," ("Annales Islamicæ," 1825,) and other works. Died about 1828.

Rasori, râ-so'ree, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Parma in 1766 or 1767. He became professor at Pavía about 1796, and settled at Milan in 1800. He was author of a new medical doctrine, called "theory of the Counter-Stimulus," and wrote several medical works. He died in 1837.

See G. PERINI, "Cenni sulla Mente di G. Rasori," 1837; CHIAPPA, "Della Vita di G. Rasori," 1838.

Raspail, râs'pâl' or râs'pâ'ye, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) an able French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras in 1794. He took arms against Charles X. in 1830, and became a leader of the republicans. In 1831 he published the first volume of his able "Course of Agriculture and Rural Economy." At the revolution of February, 1848, he proclaimed a republic at the Hôtel de Ville before the formation of a provisional government. In March, 1849, he was condemned to six years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the new régime. Among his works is a "New System of Organic Chemistry," (2d edition, 3 vols., 1838,) which has been translated into English, and "The Natural History of Health and Disease of Plants and Animals, especially Man," (3 vols., 1846.) He was elected to the *corps législatif* in 1869. Died February 8, 1878.

See CHARLES MARCHAL, "Biographie de F. V. Raspail," 1848; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raspe, râs'peh, (RODOLPH ERIC,) a German antiquary, born at Hanover in 1737; died in Ireland in 1794.

Rasponi, râs-po'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian cardinal and negotiator, born at Ravenna in 1615; died in 1675.

Rassam, râs-sâm', (HORMUZD,) a distinguished archæologist, born in 1826, at Mosul, in Mesopotamia, of a Chaldæan Christian family. He assisted Layard in his Assyrian researches, 1845–47 and 1849–51. Rassam conducted the important British Museum explorations of 1851–54, and was afterwards in the British government service at Aden and Muscat, and in Abyssinia, where he was imprisoned and kept nearly two years in chains by King Theodore. Rassam carried on, at his own expense, highly important and fruitful explorations in Mesopotamia, Armenia, etc., 1876–82. His principal published work is a "Narrative of the British Mission to Theodore," (1869.)

Rassoomovsky, râ-soo-mov'ske, (ANDREAS KYRILLOVITCH,) a Russian nobleman, born in the Ukraine, of humble parentage, in 1752. He served in the English and Russian navies, rose to the rank of admiral, and was Russian ambassador at various foreign courts. He is best known, however, as the friend and patron of Beethoven, who dedicated to him, among other works, the famous "Rassoomovsky Quartets."

Ras'tall or **Ras'tell**, (JOHN,) an English printer, was a native or citizen of London. One of the first books which he printed is dated 1517. He was converted to the Protestant religion by J. Frith. He was the reputed author of "Chronicle of the Kings of England," ("Anglorum Regum Chronicon," 1529.) Died in 1536.

His son WILLIAM, born in 1508, was a printer and lawyer. He emigrated to Louvain in 1558, and died there in 1565.

Rast-Maupas, râs-mō'pâ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French rural economist, born at La Voulte in 1731. He founded the *Condition des Soies*, and made several useful inventions. Died at Lyons in 1821.

Rastopchin. See ROSTOPTCHIN.

Rastrelli, râs-trel'lee, (JOSEPH,) a German composer and musician, born at Dresden in 1799. He composed "Salvator Rosa," (1832,) and other operas. Died 1842.

Rataller, râ-tâ'lẹr, (GEORGE,) a Dutch philologist and jurist, born at Leeuwarden in 1528. He translated into Latin verse Hesiod's great poem and the tragedies of Sophocles. He became president of the council at Utrecht about 1570. Died in 1581.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ratazzi. See RATTAZZI.

Ratcliffe, (THOMAS,) Earl of Sussex. See RADCLIFFE.

Ratdolt. See RATHOLD.

Räthel or **Raethel**, rā'tẹl, (WOLFGANG CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Selbitz in 1663; died in 1729.

Ratherius. See RATHIER.

Rathery, rât're', (EDME JACQUES BENOÎT,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1807. He became assistant keeper of the Imperial Library in 1859. He contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," the "Revue des Deux Mondes," etc. Died November 28, 1875.

Rathier, rā'te-à', [Lat. RATHE'RIUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Liege. He became Bishop of Verona in 931 A.D. Died about 974 A.D.

Rathold, rât'holt, written also **Ratdolt**, (ERHARD,) a German printer, born at Augsburg. He settled at Venice in 1475, where he published excellent editions of Appian, Euclid, and other classics. Died about 1516.

Rāt'ī, written also **Retī**, [modern Hindoo pron. rŭt'ĭ,] a Sanscrit word signifying "passion," "sexual desire," and forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the consort of Kâmadêva, or the Indian god of love.

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Ratier, rā'te-à', (FÉLIX SÉVERIN,) a French medical writer, was born in Paris in 1797. He published numerous works. Died February 8, 1866.

Ratramne, rā trăm', [Lat. RATRAM'NUS,] a learned French monk of the ninth century, belonged to the abbey of Corbie. He wrote a treatise "On the Body and Blood of the Lord," ("De Corpore et Sanguine Domini,") which was printed in 1532 and 1712. He is sometimes called BERTRAM. Died after 868 A.D.

Ratramnus. See RATRAMNE.

Ratschky, râtsh'kee, (JOSEPH FRANZ,) a German poet, born in Vienna in 1757. He published a volume of poems in 1785, which were somewhat popular. He became a councillor of state. Died in Vienna in 1810.

Rattazzi, rât-tât'see, (MARIE STUDOLMINE,) wife of Urbano Rattazzi, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1830. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Wyse, by Lætitia, a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. She was (1850–52) the wife of one F. Solms, from whom she was divorced. She married Rattazzi in 1860. She published many novels, and some poems and plays, partly under the name of Marie, Princess de Solms. Most of her writings are in French, a few in Italian.

Rattazzi, rât-tât'see, or **Ratazzi**, (URBANO,) an Italian minister of state, born at Alessandria about 1810. He gained distinction as an advocate, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin in 1848, and became a leader of the democratic party. About the end of 1848 he was intrusted with the formation of a new ministry, which was dissolved in consequence of the disastrous battle of Novara, March, 1849. He was appointed minister of justice in 1854, was prime minister a short time in 1859, and succeeded Ricasoli as prime minister about March 1, 1862. His opponents denounced him as subservient to the policy of the French emperor. He went out of power about December 1, 1862, and became prime minister again in April, 1867, but resigned in the following October. Died at Frosinone, June 5, 1873.

Ratte, de, dẹh rȧt, (ÉTIENNE HYACINTHE,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1722. He wrote scientific articles for the "Encyclopédie," and observed the transit of Venus in 1761. Died in 1805.

See J. POITEVIN, "Éloge d'É. H. de Ratte," 1805.

Ratti, rȧt'tee, (NICCOLA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome in 1759, published several biographies and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1833.

Rau, (CHRISTIAN.) See RAVIUS.

Rau, rŏw, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Baden, in Suabia, in 1668, was a successful lithotomist. He became professor of anatomy at Leyden in 1713. Died in 1719.

Rau, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German political economist, born at Erlangen in 1792, became in 1822 professor of political economy and financial science at Heidelberg. His principal work is a "Manual of Political Economy," (3 vols., 1826–32,) which is highly commended. Died in 1870.

Rau, (SEBALD,) a German Orientalist, born at Herborn in 1724. He obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1749. Died about 1810.

Rau, (SEBALD FOULQUES JAN,) an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1765. He became minister of a church at Leyden in 1788. Died in 1807.

Rauch, rŏwk, (CHRISTIAN,) one of the most eminent German sculptors, born at Arolsen, in the principality of Waldeck, in 1777. He studied for a time under Professor Ruhl, at Cassel, and in 1804 was enabled to visit Rome, where he was patronized by W. von Humboldt and acquired the friendship of Thorwaldsen. While at Rome he executed the bas-reliefs of "Hippolytus and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomed," also a colossal bust of the King of Prussia, a life-size bust of his queen Louise, and a portrait bust of Raphael Mengs. In 1813 he completed the monument of the Queen of Prussia, at Charlottenburg, which is esteemed one of the most admirable works of the kind. During a second visit to Rome he executed statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow, and a great number of busts of celebrated persons. After his return to Prussia he produced two colossal bronze statues of Marshal Blücher, a statue of Goethe, regarded as the most perfect resemblance to that great writer, a monument to Albert Dürer, and statues of Luther, Schiller, and other eminent Germans. In 1851 he finished his monument to Frederick the Great, with an equestrian statue, at Berlin, upon which he was employed more than ten years, and which is esteemed his greatest work. Died in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1859.

Rauch, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German-American divine, born at Kirchbracht, in Hesse, July 27, 1806. He graduated at Marburg in 1827, held professorships in Giessen and Heidelberg, came in 1831 to America, and became in 1835 president of Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he died, March 2, 1841. Among his works are "Psychology," (1840,) and "The Inner Life of the Christian," (1856.) He was a German Reformed minister.

Raulengien. See RAPHELENG.

Raulin, rō'lăn', (FÉLIX VICTOR,) a French geologist, born in Paris in 1815. He has written several treatises on geology.

Raulin, (JEAN,) a French professor of theology at Paris, born at Toul in 1443; died in 1514.

Raulin, (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born near Auch in 1708. He became physician to the king, and wrote several able medical works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in Paris in 1784.

Raumer, von, fon rŏw'mẹr, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG GEORG,) an eminent German historian, born near Dessau in 1781. He studied law and financial science at Halle and Göttingen, and in 1819 became professor of history and political economy at Berlin. He published in 1810 a treatise "On the British System of Taxation," and in 1813 a "Manual of Remarkable Passages from the Latin Historians of the Middle Ages." His "History of the Hohenstaufen and their Times" (6 vols., 1823) was very well received, and is esteemed a standard work. Among his other productions may be named a "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century," (1832,) "England in 1835," which was translated by Mrs. Austin, and "The United States of North America," (1845.) Died in 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829, and April, 1833.

Raumer, von, (GEORG WILHELM,) a German jurist and historical writer, born at Berlin about 1790; died in 1856.

Raumer, von, (KARL GEORG,) a German geologist, born at Wörlitz in 1783, became professor of natural history and mineralogy at Erlangen. He was a brother of the eminent historian. Died June 2, 1865.

Raumer, von, (RUDOLF,) son of the preceding, was born at Breslau in 1815. He became professor of philology at Erlangen in 1852. Died August 30, 1876.

Raupach, rŏw'pȧk, (ERNST BENJAMIN SOLOMON,) a popular dramatic poet, born near Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1784. After residing several years in Russia as a teacher, he became professor of German literature at Saint Petersburg in 1817. His works, which are very numerous and include both tragedy and comedy, were published in 18 vols., 1830–44. Died in 1852.

See PAULINE RAUPACH, "Raupach; biographische Skizze," 1854.

Rauscher, von, fon rŏw'shẹr, (JOSEPH OTHMAR,) an Austrian cardinal, born in Vienna, October 6, 1797. He was made Prince-Bishop of Seckau in 1849, Archbishop of Vienna in 1853, and a cardinal in 1855. He was an enemy of the dogma of papal infallibility, but after its formal promulgation submitted. Died November 24, 1875.

Rauter, rŏw'tẹr or rō'tair', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Strasburg in 1784. He was professor of law in his native city. Died in 1854.

Rauwolf, rŏw'ŵolf, (LEONHARD,) a German botanist, born at Augsburg. He visited the Levant in 1573, in order to study and identify the plants noticed by Pliny, Galen, Dioscorides, etc. After his return he published a valuable "Narrative of a Journey in Syria, Judea, Arabia, Mesopotamia," etc., (1582.) Died in 1596.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rauzzini, rŏwt-see'nee, (VENANZIO,) an Italian singer and musical composer, born in Rome in 1747. After singing successfully in Vienna and Munich, he settled in England, giving a number of brilliant concerts in London, and distinguishing himself also as a teacher of singing. He composed operas, sonatas, and songs. Died at Bath in 1810. His brother MATTEO, born in 1754, who followed him to England, was also known as a singer and teacher. Died in 1791.

Ravaillac, rȧ'vȧl'yȧk' or rȧ'vȧ'yȧk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French assassin and fanatic, born at Angoulême in 1578. He approached the royal carriage, which was stopped in the street by a number of wagons, and stabbed Henry IV. mortally, in May, 1610. At his examination he denied that he had any accomplice. He was executed in May, 1610.

Ravaisson, rȧ'vẹ'sŏn', (JEAN GASPARD FÉLIX,) a French philosopher, born at Namur in 1813. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1849, and became a member of the imperial council of public instruction in 1852. He wrote an "Essay on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (2 vols., 1837–46.)

Râvănă,* rȧ'vẹ-nẹ, or **Ravanen,** in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a famous many-headed giant, King of Ceylon, who was killed by Râma. (See RÂMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ravenel, rȧv'nêl', (JULES AMÉDÉE DÉSIRÉ,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1801. He became keeper of the printed works of the Royal Library in 1848.

Ravenet, rȧv'nẹ', (SIMON FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris about 1708, removed to England in 1750. Died in 1774.

Ravenet, (SIMON FRANÇOIS,) an engraver, born in London about 1755, was a son of the preceding. He went to Parma, and engraved the works of Correggio. Died about 1812.

Ravenna, da, dȧ rȧ-ven'nȧ, (MARCO,) an able Italian engraver, born at Ravenna about 1496, was a pupil of

* He is called RAVENEN in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama."

Raimondi. He engraved some works of Raphael. Died at Rome in 1527.

Ravenna, di, de rȧ-vĕn'nȧ, (GIOVANNI MALPAGHINO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Ravenna. He was employed by Petrarch as a copyist, and afterwards taught the classics at Florence. Died about 1420.

Rā'vens-croft, (JOHN STARK,) born in Prince George county, Virginia, in 1772, was elected in 1823 Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina. Died in 1830.

Rā'vens-croft, (THOMAS,) an English composer, born in 1592. He published in 1611 a collection of songs called "Melismata, Musical Phansies," etc., and in 1621 "The Whole Book of Psalms, composed into Four Parts by Sundry Authors to such Several Tunes as are usually sung in England," etc. He was the composer of some of these tunes.

Ravesteyn, van, vȧn rȧ'vẹh-stīn', (HUBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort about 1645, painted fairs, interiors of shops, etc.

Ravesteyn, van, (JAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague about 1575. His works are highly praised by Descamps and others. Died at the Hague in 1657. His son ARNOLD (1615–67) was a portrait-painter.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Ravesteyn, van, (NIKOLAAS,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Bommel in 1661. He painted portraits and history with success. Died at Bommel in 1750.

Ravignan, de, dẹh rȧ'vĕn'yŏN', (GUSTAVE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DELACROIX,) a French Jesuit, noted as a pulpit orator, was born at Bayonne in 1795. He preached in Notre-Dame, Paris, for ten years, (1837–48,) and wrote a book in defence of the Jesuits, (7th edition, 1855.) Died in 1858.

See P. DE PONLEVOY, "Le Père de Ravignan," 2 vols., 1850; H. DE SAINT-ALBIN, "Vie du Père de Ravignan."

Ra-vis'ĭ-us Tex'tor, the Latin name of JEAN TIXIER DE RAVISI, (te'se-ȧ' dẹh rȧ'vẹ'ze',) a French classical scholar, born in Nivernais about 1480. He published "Latin Epithets," ("Epitheta Latina," 1518,) and other works. Died in 1524.

Ravius, rȧ'vẹ-ŭs, **Rave,** rȧ'vẹh, or **Rau,** rŏw, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Orientalist, born at Berlin in 1603, or, as others say, in 1613. He went to the Levant in 1639, and studied the Turkish, Persian, Italian, Modern Greek, etc. at Smyrna. In 1644 he obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and in 1651 became professor of Arabic at Upsal. Among his works are a Latin version of part of the Koran, "Primæ tredecim Partium Alcorani," etc., (1646,) and a "Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Chaldaic Languages," (1650.) Died in 1677.

See BURMANN, "Trajectum eruditum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ravizza, rȧ-vĕt'sȧ or rȧ-vit'sȧ, (DOMENICO,) an Italian writer, born in the Abruzzi in 1707; died in 1767.

Rawdon, LORD. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

Rawle, rawl, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Philadelphia in 1759, was appointed by Washington district attorney of Pennsylvania. He drew up the new civil code of Pennsylvania, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1836.

Rawleigh. See RALEIGH.

Raw'ley, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born at Norwich about 1588. He became chaplain to Lord Bacon and to Charles I. He wrote a "Life of Bacon," which Hallam calls "the best authority we have," and edited the works of Bacon, (1657.) Died in 1667.

Raw'linŝ, (JOHN A.,) a distinguished American general, born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in 1831, was a lawyer before the civil war. He became assistant adjutant-general of General Grant in September, 1861, and served as such in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In March, 1865, he was appointed chief of General Grant's staff, with the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. He became secretary of war in March, 1869. Died in September, 1869.

Raw'lin-son, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English antiquary, born in Essex in 1677. He published an edition of King Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," (1698.) Died in 1733.

Rawlinson, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English scholar, born about 1815, was educated at Oxford, and was chosen a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He became professor of ancient history at Oxford in 1861. He published a translation of Herodotus, (4 vols., 1858–60,) in which he was assisted by his brother Sir Henry, and "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," (4 vols., 1862–68,) a "Manual of Ancient History," (1869,) "The Sixth Great Monarchy," (1873,) and "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy," (1876.)

Rawlinson, (Sir HENRY CRESWICK,) an English Orientalist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxfordshire in 1810. He entered the military service of the East India Company about 1826, and served in Persia some years, during which he studied the Persian cuneiform inscriptions with success. In 1843 he became political resident, or agent, at Bagdâd. He deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions at Nineveh, and wrote "An Outline of the History of Assyria as collected from the Inscriptions," etc., (1852.) He was sent as British ambassador to the court of Persia in 1859, and served in Parliament from 1865 to 1868.

Rawlinson, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born in London about 1690. He published a "Life of Anthony Wood," (1711,) and "The English Topographer," (1720.) Died in 1755.

Rawlinson, (THOMAS,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1680. He was noted as a collector of books, and is supposed to have been the original of Addison's character of "Tom Folio." (See the "Tatler," No. 158.) Died in 1725.

Raw'son, (ALBERT LAWSON,) LL.D., an American author, born at Chester, Vermont, October 15, 1829. He travelled extensively, and made a pilgrimage to Mecca in disguise. As an artist, he illustrated many books. He also wrote a large number of books, chiefly on Biblical and religious subjects.

Raw'son, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English surgeon and oculist, born in Cornwall. His family name was ADAMS, which he exchanged for Rawson when he became heir to a person of that name. He settled in London in 1810. Died in 1829.

Raxis, rȧk'sĕss', (GAËTAN,) Comte de Flassans, a French publicist, born at Bedouin in 1760. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Diplomacy," (6 vols., 1808.) Died in Paris in 1845.

Rāy, (ISAAC,) M.D., an American physician, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1807, was appointed in 1841 superintendent of the State Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine, and in 1845 of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island. He published "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," (1838.) In 1867 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died, March 31, 1881.

Rāy or **Wray,** (JOHN,) an eminent English botanist and zoologist, born near Braintree, in Essex, on the 29th of November, 1628, was the son of a blacksmith. He studied in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Greek lecturer at the age of twenty-three. In 1660 he published a "Catalogue of Plants growing around Cambridge." He was ordained as a priest, but declined to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, and never performed clerical functions. He found a friend and patron in Francis Willoughby, in company with whom he made scientific excursions in France, Germany, and Italy in 1663–66. In 1667 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Catalogue of the Plants of England," ("Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ," 1670 or 1677,) and in 1682 a "New Method of Plants," ("Methodus Plantarum Nova,") in which he proposed a new method of classification. Of this work Cuvier and Du Petit-Thouars ("Biographie Universelle") remark, "We find the natural families of plants better defined, and the grand division of monocotyledons and bicotyledons fully established; he gave the characters of many classes with much precision, and introduced several technical terms which are very useful; finally, he established many principles and general laws of classification which have since been adopted." His principal or largest botanical work is "Universal History of Plants," ("Historia Plantarum Universalis," 3 vols., 1686–1704.) Ray is said to have been the first modern zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy. He published in 1693 "Synopsis of Quadrupeds and Serpents," ("Synopsis Animalium Quadrupedum

et Serpentini Generis.") "His works on zoology," says Cuvier, "are even more important than those on botany, for their utility has been more durable. They may be considered as the foundation of all modern zoology. . . . His distribution of the classes of quadrupeds and birds has been followed by the English naturalists almost to our own days." He wrote other works. Died in 1705.

See Dr. Derham, "Select Remains of J. Ray," 1760; "Memorials of J. Ray," by Edwin Lankester, 8vo, 1844; "Biographia Britannica;" Dr. Hoefer's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ray, (Joseph,) an American mathematician, born in 1807. He was an eminent teacher, employed in various places, and published several works on algebra and arithmetic. Died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855.

Ray, (William,) an American poet, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1771; died in 1827.

Rayer, rā'yā', (Pierre François Olive,) a French physician, born at Saint-Sylvain (Calvados) in 1793. He practised in Paris, and in 1852 was comprised in the medical service of the household of the emperor. He published several works. Died September 10, 1867.

Rayleigh, rā'lę, (John William **Strutt,**) Lord, an English mathematician and physicist, born November 12, 1842. He was a near relative of the late Captain Hedley Vicars. He graduated, as senior wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1865, and succeeded to the peerage in 1873. In 1884 he was president of the British Association. He published scientific papers of high value, also "The Theory of Sound," (2 vols., 1877–78.) He was professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge, 1879–85.

Rāy'mọnd (or **Raimond**) **I.,** Count of Toulouse, succeeded his brother Fredelon in 852 A.D. Died in 864 or 865.

Raymond (or **Raimond**) **II.** succeeded his father, Eudes, in 918. He gained a victory over the Normans in 923 A.D. Died the same year.

Raymond III., called Raymond Pons, a son of the preceding, began to reign in 923. His dominions included the large territory extending from the Loire to the Pyrenees and eastward to the Rhone. Died about 950.

Raymond IV., called Raymond de Saint-Gilles, became Count of Toulouse about 1090, about the age of forty-five. He was one of the most powerful princes of Southern Europe, and was a famous leader in the first crusade. In 1096 he led a large army (about 100,000 men) by land to Asia. Jerusalem was taken in 1099 by the crusaders, who appreciated so highly the talents and merit of Raymond that they offered him the throne; but he declined it. He died at Tripoli in 1105, and was succeeded by his son Bertrand.

See Moline de Saint-Yon, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond V., a grandson of the preceding, born in 1134, became Count of Toulouse in 1148. He married Constance, a sister of Louis VII. of France. Henry II. of England invaded his dominions and besieged Toulouse about 1160, but Raymond, aided by Louis of France, made a successful resistance. Died in 1194.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, born in 1156, succeeded his father, Raymond V., in 1194. His reign was disturbed by wars and crusades instigated by the pope in order to exterminate the Albigenses, who were very numerous in Provence. Raymond was disposed to protect or tolerate these subjects, and was excommunicated several times. His dominions were invaded by a large army of crusaders under Simon de Montfort in 1210. Raymond opposed them bravely in several battles, but was decisively defeated in 1213, and lost his throne. He was restored in 1217. Died in 1222.

See Moline de Saint-Yon, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond, the last Count of Toulouse, a son of the preceding, made peace with the pope and became a persecutor of the Albigenses. Died in 1249.

Raymond, rą'môn', (George Marie,) a meritorious teacher and writer, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1769. He published a variety of works on education, morality, etc., and wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

Rāy'mọnd, (Henry Jarvis,) an able American journalist, born in Livingston county, New York, in 1820. He became associate editor of the "New York Courier and Enquirer" in 1843, and in 1851 founded the "New York Times." He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1854, and, as a leader of the Republican party, favoured the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The "New York Times," which he continued to edit until his death, was very successful. In 1864 he was elected a member of Congress by the Republican voters of New York City. He published "The Life, Public Services, and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln," (1865.) He took a prominent part in the National Convention of the friends of Andrew Johnson which met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1866 for the purpose of forming a new political party, and wrote the address to the people of the United States which that convention issued. This enterprise proved a complete failure. Died in June, 1869.

See "Henry J. Raymond and the New York Press for Thirty Years," by Augustus Maverick, 1870.

Raymond, rą'môn', (Jean Arnaud,) a French architect, born at Toulouse in 1742, was a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

Raymond, (Jean Michel,) a French chemist, born at Saint-Vallier (Drôme) in 1766. He was professor of chemistry at Lyons. About 1810 he discovered a colour called *bleu-Raymond*, for which he received a present of 8000 francs from the government. Died in 1837.

Raymond, (Michel Joachim Marie,) an able French general, born near Auch in 1755. He entered the service of the Nizâm of Deccan about 1786, and fought against the English and Mahrattas. Died at Hyderabad in 1798.

Raymond, (Miner,) D.D., a Methodist preacher and educator, born in New York city, August 29, 1811. He was principal of the Wilbraham Academy, 1848–54, and in 1864 became professor of systematic theology in the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois. His principal work is "Systematic Theology," (1879.)

Raymond, (Robert,) Lord, an English judge, born about 1673, was chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of George I., and a privy councillor. His "Reports" were published in 3 vols. Died in 1733.

See Lord Campbell, "Lives of the Chief Justices."

Raymond, (Rossiter Worthington,) Ph.D., an American author, born in Cincinnati, April 27, 1840, was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and at Heidelberg, Munich, and Freiberg, Germany, served in the United States army, 1862–64, and was United States commissioner of mining statistics, 1868–76, and lecturer on economic geology at Lafayette College, 1870–82. Among his works are "The Mines of the West," "Mines, Mills, and Furnaces," "United States Mining Industry," "Silver and Gold," etc., originally published in eight volumes of government reports, "A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms," (1881,) also "The Children's Week," (1871.) "Brave Hearts," a novel, (1873,) "The Man in the Moon, and Other People," (1874,) "The Book of Job," (1878,) etc.

Raymond, (Xavier,) a French journalist, born in Paris, June 20, 1812. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" about 1838, and published works entitled "L'Afghanistan," (1843,) "L'Inde," (1845,) "The Navies of France and of England," (1862,) etc.

Raymond-Bérenger. See Bérenger.

Raymond Lulli. See Lulli.

Raymond (**Raimond,** rī-mōnd', or **Ramon,** rą-mōn') **de Peñafort,** (**Pegnafort,**) dą pąn'yą-fort', a Spanish canonist and Dominican, born at Barcelona in 1175 or 1186. He compiled the "Decretals." Died in 1275.

Raymondi. See Raimondi.

Raynal, rą'nąl', (Guillaume Thomas François,) L'Abbé, a French philosopher and historian, born at Saint-Geniez, in Rouergue, in 1711. He was a priest in his youth, but renounced that profession soon after his removal to Paris, (1747.) He published several mediocre histories, and became intimate with Helvetius and Baron Holbach. He acquired temporary celebrity by a "History of the Colonies planted by Europeans in America and India, and of their Influence on the Political Con-

dition, Commerce, and Prosperity of Europe," ("Histoire philosophique et politique des Établissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes," 4 vols., 1770.) It is said that Diderot wrote some of the ablest passages of this work, which abounds in declamations against the political and religious institutions of France. The Parliament in 1781 ordered the book to be burnt and the author to be arrested; but he escaped, and passed about six years in exile. Died in Paris in 1796.

See A. Jay, "Notice biographique sur Raynal," 1821: Cherhal-Montréal, "Éloge philosophique de Raynal," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raynal, de, dẹh rȧ′nȧl′, (Louis Hector Chaudru,) a French historian of the present age. His chief work is a "History of Berri," (4 vols., 1844–47.)

Raynaud, rȧ′nō′, written also **Rainaud** and **Rainaudo,** (rī-nŏw′do,) (Théophile,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the county of Nice in 1583. He wrote many works on theology, which obtained success, though they are said to be trivial and prolix. Died in 1663.

See Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Rayneval, de, dẹh rȧn′vȧl′, (Alphonse Gérard,) a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1813. He was appointed to represent the French government at the court of Pius IX. after his flight to Gaëta, (1849,) and entered Rome with the army which restored the pope. He was raised to the rank of ambassador in 1851, and remained at Rome in that capacity six years. Died in 1858.

Rayneval, de, (François Maximilien Gérard,) the father of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1829, and to Madrid in 1832. Died at Madrid in 1836.

His father, Joseph, (1746–1812,) was author of a "Treatise on the Law of Nature and of Nations," (3d edition, 1832,) and "On the Liberty of the Seas," (2 vols., 1811.)

Raynolds. See Rainolds.

Raynouard, rȧ′noo-ȧr′, (François Juste Marie,) a French author and philologist, born at Brignoles (Provence) in 1761. He practised law in his youth, was imprisoned as a Girondist in 1793, and became a resident of Paris about 1800. He produced in 1805 a tragedy (in verse) entitled "The Templars," ("Les Templiers,") which was very successful, and opened to him the doors of the French Academy, (1807,) of which he became perpetual secretary in 1817. He was a member of the legislative body from 1806 to 1813. He wrote other dramas, and philological treatises, among which is a "Dictionary of the Language of the Troubadours," (6 vols., 1838–44.) Died in 1836.

See C. Labitte, notice of Raynouard in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February 1, 1837; Reiffenberg, "A la Mémoire de F. J. M. Raynouard," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razee or **Razî, Al,** ȧl-rȧ′zee or ar-rȧ′zee, [written in Latin Ra′zis, Ra′sis, or Ra′ses,] (**Ahmed-Ibn-Mohammed-Ibn-Moosa,** (or **-Mûsa,**) ȧh′med ĭb′n mo-hȧm′med ĭb′n moo′sạ,) an Arabian historian, born at Córdova, in Spain, about 866 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs." Only portions of his works are extant. There appears to have been another Arabian or Moorish historian bearing the same name.

See Al-Makkari, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by Gayangos, vol. i. p. 314.

Ra′zes, Rha′zes, or **Ra′sis,** Latin forms of the surname Râzee, rȧ′zee, (or, rather, Ar-Razee or Ar-Razî,) of a celebrated Arabian physician, whose proper name was Mohammed-Ibn-Zakaria-Aboo-Bekr, (mo-hȧm′med ĭb′n zȧ-kȧ-ree′ạ ȧ′bo͞o bĕkr′.) He was born in Irâk-Ajemee about the middle of the ninth century. He practised at Bagdâd, and travelled into several foreign countries. Among his numerous works are "Al-Hawi," or "Continens," and a treatise on the smallpox and measles. He is said to have been the first who described the smallpox accurately. Died about 930 A.D.

See Ibn-Khallikan, "Biographical Dictionary;" Sprengel, "Geschichte der Medicin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razis. See Râzee.

Razoomofski or **Razoumovski,** rȧ-zoo-mof′skee, written also **Razumowskij,** (Gregory,) a Russian savant, published in French several works on mineralogy, and "Coup-d'Œil géognostique sur le Nord de l'Europe," (1816.) Died in Moravia in 1837.

Razout, rȧ′zoo′, (Jean Nicolas,) a French general, born at Paris in 1772. He distinguished himself as general of division at Borodino (1812) and at Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1820.

Razzi, rȧt′see, or **Bazzi,** (Giovanni Antonio,) Cavaliere, surnamed il Sodoma, (ēl so-do′mȧ,) an able Italian painter, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, or at Vergelli, near Sienna, about 1479. He painted in the Vatican some works which were effaced by order of Julius II. to make room for those of Raphael. The palace called Farnesina, at Rome, contains his picture of "The Marriage of Roxana." He afterwards worked at Sienna. A picture of "The Scourging of Christ" (at Sienna) is called his master-piece. Died about 1550.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Razzi, (Girolamo,) afterwards called **Silvano,** sēl-vȧ′no, an Italian monk and writer, born at Florence about 1530. He produced several dramas and biographies. Died in 1611.

Re, rā, (Filippo,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Reggio in 1763. He published in 1798 an excellent work on agriculture, "Elementi d'Agricoltura," (2 vols.,) and became professor of agriculture at Bologna in 1803. He was author of other works on rural economy, etc. Died in 1817.

See A. Fappani, "Elogio del Conte F. Re," 1820.

Re, (Giovanni Francesco,) an Italian botanist and physician, born near Susa in 1773. He published a "Flora of Susa," (1805,) and a "Flora of Turin," (2 vols., 1825,) both in Latin. Died at Turin in 1833.

Rea, rā, (William,) an English musician, born in London, March 25, 1827. He is distinguished as a pianist and organist, and has published a few songs and anthems.

Reach, (Angus Bethune,) a Scottish author and journalist, born at Inverness in 1821. He wrote a novel entitled "Clement Lorimer," and contributed to various periodicals. Died in 1856.

Rēad, (Abner,) an American naval officer, born in Ohio about 1820. He served in the civil war with distinction, and gained the rank of commander. He was killed near Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in July, 1863.

See Tennev, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 763.

Rēad, (Alexander,) a Scottish medical writer, graduated at Oxford in 1620; died about 1680.

Read, (George,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maryland in 1733. He was elected to the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently a member of the Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Delaware. Died in 1798.

Read, (John Meredith,) an American lawyer, born in Philadelphia in 1797, was a grandson of the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1818, and became a district attorney of the United States. In 1851 he was associated with Thaddeus Stevens as counsel for the defence in the celebrated trial of C. Hanway for constructive treason. About 1854 he began to advocate the principles of the Republican party by his speeches and writings. About 1860 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Died Nov. 29, 1874.

Read, (John Meredith,) an American lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1837. He graduated at Brown University in 1858, and at the Albany Law School in 1859, afterwards studying law in Europe. He served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. In 1868 he was appointed consul-general at Paris, acting also as consul-general for Germany (in France) during the Franco-German war of 1870–71. He was United States minister to Greece, 1873–79.

Read, (Nathan,) an American mechanician, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1759. He invented a machine for cutting nails which formed heads on the nails by the same operation. In 1800 he was elected a member of Congress. He made some improvements in the steam-engine about 1790. Died in Maine in 1849.

Read, (THOMAS BUCHANAN,) a distinguished American poet and artist, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He visited Italy in 1850, and subsequently spent some time in England, where he published a collection of poems, which were very favourably received. He afterwards resided several years at Florence and Rome, whence he returned in 1858. Among his works may be named his prose romance "The Pilgrims of the Great Saint Bernard," and his poems of "The House by the Sea," "The New Pastoral," (1855,) "Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd," etc., (1857,) and "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies, a Poem," (1862.) Among his best pictures are his group of "Longfellow's Children," and "Sheridan's Ride," illustrating one of his most popular poems. He died May 11, 1872.

Reade, reed, (CHARLES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1814, graduated at Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1835. He established his reputation by "Peg Woffington" (1852) and "Christie Johnstone," (1853.) In 1856 he published "Never too Late to Mend." Among his other novels are "Love me Little, Love me Long," (1859,) "The Cloister and the Hearth," (1861,) "Very Hard Cash," (1863,) "Griffith Gaunt," (1866,) "Foul Play," (1868,) (written conjointly with Boucicault,) "Put Yourself in his Place," (1870,) "A Terrible Temptation," (1871,) etc. Died April 11, 1884.

Reade, (JOHN EDMUND,) an English poet and novelist, born in 1805; died in 1870.

Reade, (WILLIAM WINWOOD,) an English author and traveller, born at Ipsden, Oxfordshire, in 1839. He travelled in Africa, 1862-63, 1868-70, and 1873-74. Among his works are "Savage Africa," (1863,) "Martyrdom of Man," (1872,) "African Sketch-Book," (1873,) "Story of the Ashantee Campaign," (1875,) and several novels. Died at Wimbledon, April 24, 1875.

Reading, rĕd'ing, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in Buckinghamshire in 1588. He was chaplain to Charles I., and favoured the royalist cause in the civil war. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1667.

Reagan, ree'gan, ? (JOHN H.,) an American politician, born in Sevier county, Tennessee, in 1818. He emigrated to Texas, and became a member of Congress in 1857. He was re-elected in 1859. He was postmaster-general of the Confederate States from March, 1861, to April, 1865. He re-entered Congress in 1876.

Réal, de, dẹh rà'ăl', (GASPARD,) Seigneur de Curban, a French publicist, born at Sisteron in 1682. He wrote an able work "On the Science of Government," (8 vols., 1751–64.) Died at Paris in 1752.

Réal, de, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French politician and lawyer, born near Paris about 1760. He was a partisan of Danton in 1793, and contributed actively in 1799 to the success of Bonaparte, who appointed him a councillor of state and gave him in 1808 the title of count. Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Réal, Saint. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Realf, răl'f, (RICHARD,) a poet, born at Framfield, Sussex, England, June 14, 1834, in very humble life. He published "Guesses at the Beautiful" (poems) in 1852, and in 1854 came to the United States. In 1856 he went to Kansas, and was there an associate with John Brown. He served, 1862-66, in the United States volunteers, and was, 1868-70, in the United States civil service. He afterwards became a lecturer and journalist, and died by suicide at Oakland, California, October 28, 1878. Realf's poetry, like his personality, had strongly-marked and characteristic features, but it was the product of a true, though somewhat erratic and uncouth, genius. A remarkable succession of misfortunes followed him through life, partly, no doubt, as a result of his own peculiarities of temperament.

Realino, rà-ā-lee'no, (BERNARDINO,) a learned Italian Jesuit, born at Carpi in 1530. He wrote notes on Catullus and other ancient authors. Died in 1616.

Réaumur, de, dẹh rà'ō'mŭr', (RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT,) a celebrated French natural philosopher and entomologist, born at Rochelle in February, 1683. He inherited an easy or independent fortune, and became a resident of Paris in 1703. By some memoirs on geometry he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. His favourite studies were general physics, natural history, and the industrial arts. He made important discoveries or improvements in the fabrication of steel, and published in 1722 a "Treatise on the Art of Converting Iron into Steel," for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres. He made successful experiments on the artificial incubation of eggs and on the manufacture of tin wares. His most important contribution to general physics was the thermometer, which he invented in 1731. He divided the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into eighty degrees. "The most remarkable of the works of Réaumur," says Cuvier, "are his 'Memoirs Illustrating the History of Insects,' ('Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' 6 vols., 1734–42.) The author here exhibits the highest degree of sagacity in the observation and discovery of all those instincts, so complicated and so constant in each species, which maintain these feeble creatures. He constantly excites our curiosity by new and singular details. . . . Unfortunately, it is not quite finished." Died in 1757.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rebecque. See CONSTANT.

Rebecqui, rẹh-bà'ke', (FRANÇOIS TROPHIME,) a French Girondist, born at Marseilles about 1760. He was a member of the Convention, was proscribed in June, 1793, and escaped to Marseilles. Having learned the fate of his colleagues, he drowned himself in the sea in June, 1794.

Rebel, rẹh'bĕl', (JEAN FERRY,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1669. He is chiefly remembered for his violin-solos. Died in 1747. His son FRANÇOIS, born in 1701, produced in collaboration with François Francœur a number of operas that were successful in their day. Died in 1775.

Rebentisch, rā'bẹn-tish', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German botanist, born at Landsberg in 1772. He published a Catalogue of Plants growing near Berlin, (1805.) Died in 1810.

Réber, rà'bair', (NAPOLÉON HENRI,) a French musician and composer, born at Mulhouse in 1807. He composed melodies for a single voice, and comic operas, entitled "Christmas Eve," (1848,) "Le Père Gaillard," (1852,) etc. Died November 25, 1880.

Rebkow or **Repkow, von,** fon rĕp'ko, [Lat. REPKO'VIUS,] (EYKE,) a German jurist, born in Thuringia, flourished about 1210–40. He compiled a code or collection of laws, entitled "Speculum Saxonicum," which was extensively used in Germany. His German translation of it, called "Sachsenspiegel," was printed in the fifteenth century.

Rebolledo, de, dà rà-bol-yā'do, (BERNARDINO,) COUNT, a Spanish poet and commander, born at Leon in 1597. He distinguished himself at the capture of Nice, (1626,) commanded a corps of lancers in Flanders in 1632, and was the leader of a force sent in 1636 to aid the emperor Ferdinand II., who rewarded his services with the title of count of the empire. He was sent as ambassador to the court of Denmark about 1650 or 1648. He showed respectable talents as a poet in his "Military and Political Groves,"? ("Selvas militares y politicas," 1652,) "Selvas Danicas," (1655,) and "Selvas sagradas," (1657.) Died at Madrid in 1676.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Poesie."

Reboul, rẹh-bool', (HENRI PAUL IRÉNÉE,) a French savant, born at Pézénas in 1763. He assisted Lavoisier in his scientific labours, and wrote several treatises on geology and other sciences. He was appointed administrator of Lombardy by Bonaparte about 1798. Died in 1839.

Reboul, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1796. He produced in 1828 a poem called "The Angel and the Infant," which was much praised. He afterwards wrote other successful poems. Died in 1864.

See COLLOMBET, "Étude biographique sur Reboul," 1839.

Reboulet, rẹh-boo'là', (SIMON,) a French historian, born at Avignon in 1687. He wrote a mediocre "History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1742–44.) Died in 1752.

Rebuffi, ṛeh-bü'fe', (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist, born near Montpellier in 1487. He lectured on law at Bourges and Paris, and published several works. Died in Paris in 1557.

Récamier, rā'kăme-ā', (JEANNE FRANÇOISE JULIE ADÉLAÏDE BERNARD,) a beautiful and accomplished French lady, born at Lyons in 1777. She was married to M. Récamier, a rich banker, in 1793, after which she became an intimate friend of Madame de Staël. She was courted in vain by Napoleon in 1805. In consequence of the bankruptcy of her husband, (1806,) she went to reside with Madame de Staël at Coppet. There she captivated the heart of Prince August of Prussia, and gave him a promise of marriage; but her compassion for her first husband, who was living, prevailed on her to break the engagement. In 1811 she was banished from Paris by Napoleon, on account of her intimacy and sympathy with Madame de Staël and other enemies of the emperor. Having returned to Paris after the restoration, she lived in intimate relations with Châteaubriand until his death. Her salon at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois was the most celebrated of those which flourished between 1815 and 1840. There was a remarkable disproportion between the modesty of her life and the greatness of her fame. Died in 1849. "We think with infinite respect of one who, having an unequalled influence over the hearts and wills of men, scorned to ask a favour, and endured poverty . . . and exile, which fell with tenfold severity on one so beloved and admired, without the smallest sacrifice of dignity and independence." ("Edinburgh Review" for January, 1860.)

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Récamier," translated from the French and edited by MISS LUYSTER, Boston, 1867; an eloquently-written article on "Madame Récamier and her Friends," in the "Christian Examiner" for May, 1867; "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1864; W. H. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1849.

Récamier, (JOSEPH CLAUDE ANTHELME,) a French physician, born near Belley (Ain) in 1774. He was physician *(médecin ordinaire)* at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, for forty years, (1806–46,) and succeeded Laennec as professor at the College of France in 1827. He was deprived of this place by the revolution of 1830. Died in 1852.

Recchi, rek'kee, (NARDO ANTONIO,) an Italian botanist and physician, born at Montecorvo, lived about 1550–80. He prepared an abridgment of the manuscripts left by Hernandez. After the death of Recchi this work was published under the title of "Treasury of the Materia Medica of New Spain," ("Rerum medicinalium Novæ Hispaniæ Thesaurus," 1651.)

Receveur, ṛes-vUR', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH XAVIER,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Longueville (Doubs) in 1800. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Church from its Foundation until the Pontificate of Gregory XVI.," (8 vols., 1840–47.) Died in 1854.

Rechberger, rĕk'bĕrG'ẹr, (FRANZ,) an eminent German designer, landscape-painter, and etcher, born in Vienna in 1771. His etchings of landscapes are said to be beautiful and spirited. Died about 1842.

Recke, von der, fon dẹr rĕk'kẹh, (ELISABETH CHARLOTTE CONSTANTIA,) a German authoress, born in Courland in 1754. She was for a time a believer in Cagliostro's pretensions of holding intercourse with the dead, but subsequently wrote a work entitled "Cagliostro Unmasked," (1787.) She also published "Travels in Italy," and several poems. Died in 1833.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Reclam, rĕk'lâm, (FRIEDRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Magdeburg in 1734; died in 1774.

Reclam, (PIERRE CHRÉTIEN FRÉDÉRIC,) a Protestant minister, of French origin, born at Magdeburg in 1741. He became minister of a church in Berlin in 1767. Died in 1789.

Reclus, ṛeh-klü', (ÉLIE ARMAND EBENHEZER,) a brother of J. J. Élisée Reclus, was born at Orthez, March 13, 1843. He became a naval officer, and assisted in M. de Lesseps's Panama Canal surveys, and has published various reports on the same. PAUL, his younger brother, born in 1847, is a distinguished surgeon of Paris; and three sisters are actively engaged in literary work.

Reclus, (JEAN JACQUES ELISÉE,) a distinguished French geographer, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, of Protestant parents, March 15, 1830. Having travelled extensively, he in 1857 began to publish various books of travel. Among his works are "La Terre," (1867–68,) "Les Phénomènes terrestres," etc., (1872,) "Nouvelle Géographie universelle," (1875 *et seq.*,) etc. For bearing arms for the Paris Commune of 1871 he was sentenced to death, but was finally pardoned. In 1882 he became conspicuous for his anti-marriage agitation, and two of his daughters were made examples of his devotion to this new theory.

Reclus, (MICHEL ÉLIE,) a brother of the foregoing, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, June 16, 1827. He studied Protestant theology, but devoted himself to social reforms, and in 1871 was condemned for having been appointed director of the National Library under the Commune. He is distinguished as a writer under various pseudonyms.

Reclus, (ONÉSIME,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Orthez in 1837. He was a soldier and traveller, and published "La France et ses Colonies," (1873,) "La Terre à Vol d'Oiseau," (1879,) etc.

Recorde, rek'ọrd, ? (ROBERT,) an eminent British mathematician, born in Pembrokeshire about 1500. He studied at Oxford, and took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1545. He also taught mathematics at Oxford, and published several works, among which are "The Ground of Arts, teaching the Work and Practice of Arithmetic," (1540,) and "The Castle of Knowledge," (1556.) The latter treats on astronomy. He was physician to Edward VI. and to Queen Mary. He is said to have invented the sign of equality in algebra. Died in a debtor's prison in 1558.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary."

Recupero, rà-koo-pā'ro, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian numismatist, born at Catania about 1740; died in 1803.

Recupero, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mineralogist, born at Catania in 1720, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote a "Natural History of Etna," (1815.) Died in 1778 or 1787.

Recurt, ṛeh-kür', (ADRIEN BARNABÉ ATHANASE,) a French physician and republican, born at Lassalle (Hautes-Pyrénées) in 1797. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and became minister of the interior on the 11th of May. He was minister of public works in 1848. Died November 7, 1872.

Redak. See KIMCHI.

Red-Beard, (Barbarossa.) See FREDERICK I.

Red'ding, (CYRUS,) an English journalist and poet, born at Penryn about 1785. He was associated with the poet Campbell in the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine" from 1820 to 1830. He published, besides other works, a "History of Modern Wines," (1833,) "Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," (2 vols., 1859,) and "Past Celebrities whom I have known," (2 vols., 1865.) Died in 1870.

Reden, von, fon rā'dẹn, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM OTTO LUDWIG,) BARON, an eminent German writer on statistics, was born in Lippe-Detmold in 1804. Among his works are "General and Comparative Statistics of Finances," (2 vols., 1851–56,) and "Statistics of the Products and Commerce of Prussia," (3 vols., 1854.) Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Redern, von, fon rā'dẹrn, (SIGISMOND EHRENREICH,) COUNT, a Prussian diplomatist, born in Berlin in 1755. He became a partner of Saint-Simon, the French socialist, in speculations. Died in 1835.

Redesdale, BARON. See MITFORD, (JOHN FREEMAN.)

Redesdale, reedz'dāl, (JOHN THOMAS **Freeman-Mitford**,) EARL OF, a British nobleman, a son of the first Lord Redesdale, (see MITFORD.) He was born in Ireland, September 9, 1805, was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford, and in 1830 succeeded as baron. In 1851 he became deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, in which body he exercised great influence, especially in legislation upon private bills. His publications are chiefly on religious subjects. In 1876 he was advanced to the earldom. Died in 1886.

Red'field, (ISAAC FLETCHER,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Weathersfield, Vermont, April 10, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, was a judge of the Vermont supreme court, 1835–52, and its chief justice, 1852–60, professor of medical jurisprudence in Dartmouth College, 1858–62, and United States special (legal) commissioner in Europe, 1867–69. Among his works are "Law of Railways," (1857,) "Law of Wills," (1864,) "Law of Carriers," (1869,) etc. Died in Boston in March, 1876.

Red'field, (WILLIAM C.,) an American geologist and meteorologist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1789, became a resident of New York about 1825. He contributed articles on meteorology to several periodicals, and wrote on steam-navigation. Died in February, 1857. "The ingenious theories of Mr. Redfield and Mr. Espy," says Griswold, "have commanded the respect and admiration of scholars." ("Prose Writers of America," p. 27.)

Red'grave, (RICHARD,) an English painter of landscapes, domestic scenes, etc., was born in London in 1804. He exhibited in 1837 a successful picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table." His favourite subjects in a subsequent period were illustrations of the trials of the poor, such as "The Sempstress" and "The Poor Teacher." Among his other works are "The Country Cousins," "Ophelia," and "Little Red-Riding-Hood." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1851. Died December 14, 1888.

Redi, rā'dee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian naturalist and poet, born at Arezzo in 1626. He practised medicine at Florence with a high reputation, and wrote poetry with success. In philosophy he belonged to the school of Galileo. He is ranked among the greatest observers of his age. Among his works are "Experiments on the Generation of Insects," (1668,) a poem on the wine of Tuscany, called "Bacchus in Tuscany," ("Bacco in Toscana," 1685,) and "Letters on Philosophy, Natural History," etc., (2 vols., 1724–27.) "Few have done so much in any part of science," says Hallam, "who have also shone so brightly in the walks of taste. The sonnets of Redi are esteemed; but his famous dithyrambic 'Bacco in Toscana' is admitted to be the first poem of that kind in modern language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Pisa about 1695.

See GORANI, "Elogj di due illustri Scopritori, (Redi e Bandini,") 1786; A. FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum illustrium;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. V. M. FABRONI, "Elogio storico di F. Redi," 1796; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Redi, (TOMMASO or GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Florence in 1665, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died in 1726.

Reding, von, fon rā'ding, (ALOYS,) a Swiss officer, born in 1755. He commanded the Swiss troops that checked the French army at Morgarten in May, 1798, and was elected Landamman in 1801. He was the chief of the *confédérés*, the aristocratic and anti-Gallican party. Died in 1818.

Red Jack'et, or **Sa-go-ye-wat-ha,** ("Keeper-Awake,") a celebrated Indian chief of the Senecas, born in Western New York about 1759. He was noted for his eloquence, and earnestly opposed the treaty between the Six Nations and the United States for the cession of lands. General Washington bestowed upon him a silver medal. Died in 1830.

See the "Life and Times of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket," 1841, by WILLIAM L. STONE.

Red'man or **Red'māyne,** (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1499. He was chosen master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1547, and became archdeacon of Taunton. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1551.

Red'man, (JOHN,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia in 1722, graduated at Leyden. He acquired a high reputation in his profession, and was the first president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Died in 1808.

Redmayne. See REDMAN.

Redouté, rẹh-doo'tā', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter of flowers, born at Saint-Hubert, near Liege, in 1759. He worked mostly in Paris, and received the title of painter of the cabinet of Queen Marie Antoinette. He published an admirable "Monography of the Roses," ("Monographie des Roses," 3 vols., 1817–24.) In 1832 he became professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. Died in 1840.

Red'path, (JAMES,) an author and political agitator, born at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1833. He became a resident of Michigan in 1848, and was afterwards a journalist and printer. He was Kansas correspondent of the New York "Tribune," 1855–57, was still later Haytian consul in Philadelphia, and emigration agent for Hayti. After 1865 he was superintendent of schools at Charleston, South Carolina, where he founded schools for coloured people. In 1868 he established a lecture bureau at Boston, and later on he was connected with the home-rule movement in Ireland. Among his works are a "Life of John Brown," "Guide to Hayti," "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," etc. Died February 10, 1891.

Redschid. See RESHEED PASHA.

Redwitz, or **Redwitz-Schmeltz, von,** fon rēd'-wits-shmelts, (OSKAR,) BARON, also called BARON VON REDEVIZ, rā'dẹh-fits', a German poet, "the modern Minnesinger," born at Lichtenau, June 28, 1823. He studied at Munich, and in 1851 became professor of literary history at Vienna. Among his works are "Amaranth," (1849,) an extremely popular religious epic, "Tales of the Forest-Brook and the Pine," poems, tragedies, etc., "Hermann Stark," (1868,) and the remarkable "Lay of the New German Empire," (1871.)

Reed, (ANDREW,) D.D., an English dissenter and philanthropist, born in London in 1787. He was sent on a mission to the churches of the United States in 1834 by the Congregationalists. He preached at Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, for fifty years, and founded two orphan-asylums and a hospital for incurables. Died in 1862.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Andrew Reed," London, 1863.

Reed, (HENRY,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in Philadelphia in 1808. He graduated in 1825 at the University of Pennsylvania, became assistant professor of moral philosophy in 1831, and in 1835 professor of rhetoric and English literature, in that institution. In 1854 he visited Europe, and, having embarked in the steamship Arctic, was lost on the voyage home. He was the author of "Lectures on English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson," (1855,) "Lectures on the British Poets," (2 vols., 1857,) "Lectures on English History," etc., and the "Life of Joseph Reed" in Sparks's "American Biography." He also prepared editions of Graham's "English Synonymes," Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History," Lord Mahon's "History of England," and the "Poetical Works of Thomas Gray."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Reed, (ISAAC,) an English editor, critic, and biographer, born in London in 1742. He wrote biographical notices for Dodsley's "Collection," (6 vols., 1782,) contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and edited, among other works, "Biographia Dramatica," (1782,) and Shakspeare's Works, (10 vols., 1785.) Died in 1807.

Reed, (JOSEPH,) an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1723. Among his works are "Dido," a tragedy, (1767,) and "Tom Jones," an opera, (1769.) Died in 1787.

Reed, (JOSEPH,) an American officer of the Revolution, born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1741. He was president of the first provincial convention held in Pennsylvania, (1775,) and was subsequently aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. He was made adjutant-general in 1776, and in 1778 became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He died in 1785. His Life, written by his grandson, Professor Henry Reed, is included in Sparks's "American Biography."

Respecting President Reed's character as a man and a patriot, very different opinions have prevailed from his own time to the present day. See, on this subject, BANCROFT'S "History of the United States," vols. viii. and ix.; a pamphlet by WILLIAM B. REED, entitled "President Reed of Pennsylvania, a Reply to Mr. George Bancroft and Others," February, 1867, and MR. BANCROFT'S rejoinder,—"Joseph Reed, a Historical Essay," 1867. See, also, REED, (WILLIAM B.,) in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Reed, (THOMAS GERMAN,) an English musician and manager, born at Bristol in 1817. He has successfully directed the production of English opera at various London theatres. In 1844 he married Miss Priscilla Horton, a well-known vocalist, (born at Birmingham in 1818,) and in 1855 he started a class of performances known as "Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment," designed to afford amusement to the class of persons who object to theatrical representations. Died in 1888.

Reedtz, rāts, (HOLGER CHRISTIAN,) a Danish minister of state, born at Odense in 1800. He was minister of foreign affairs from August, 1850, to December, 1851. Died in 1857.

Rees, reess, (ABRAHAM,) an English encyclopædist, born in North Wales in 1743. He became minister of a dissenting congregation in London about 1768. He edited "Chambers's Cyclopædia," (4 vols., 1778–85,) and used that as the basis of a more extensive and extremely valuable work published under the title of "Rees's Cyclopædia," (45 vols., 1802–20.) Died in 1825.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1825.

Reeve, reev, (CLARA,) an English authoress, born at Ipswich in 1725. She produced in 1778 a romance called "The Old English Baron," which was often reprinted. Among her works is "The Progress of Romance through Times, Countries, and Manners," (2 vols., 1785.) Died in 1803.

Reeve, (LOVELL,) an English conchologist, born about 1814. He published "Conchologia Systematica, or a Complete System of Conchology," (London, 2 vols. 4to, 1842,) and "Conchologia Iconica, or Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of Molluscous Animals, with Critical Remarks," etc., (1856.) Died in 1865.

Reeve, reev, (TAPPING,) an eminent American lawyer, born on Long Island in 1744. He began to practise at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1772, and married a sister of Aaron Burr. In 1792 he opened a law school, which he taught for many years at Litchfield. He became a judge of the superior court in 1798. Died in 1823.

Reeve, (WILLIAM,) an English musician and composer, born in 1757. He produced a great number of dramatic compositions, many of them in collaboration with other musicians. Died June 22, 1815.

Reeves, reevz, (HELEN BUCKINGHAM, *née* **Math'erz**), an English novelist, born at Crewkerne in 1852. Among her tales are "Comin' through the Rye," (1875,) "Cherry Ripe," (1877,) "The Land of the Leal," (1878,) "My Lady Green Sleeves," (1879,) etc. Her husband is Henry Reeves, a surgeon and professional writer.

Reeves, reevz, (JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in London in 1752. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of English Laws," (1783.) He was a determined opponent of reform. Died in 1829.

Reeves, (JOHN SIMS,) an English tenor-singer, born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, in 1822. He appeared first as a barytone-singer in 1839, but, the true quality of his voice having asserted itself, he went abroad to prosecute his studies, and when he returned in 1847 he at once took his place as the first of English tenors. He has appeared in opera, both comic and serious, in oratorios, and in concerts. He married in 1850 Miss Emma Lucombe, a well-known soprano-singer.

Reeves, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in 1668. He was vicar of Saint Mary's, Reading. Several volumes of his sermons were published, (1704–29.) Died in 1726.

Rega, rā'gȧ or rā'hȧ, (HENRI JOSEPH,) a Flemish physician, born at Louvain in 1690. His reputation is founded on a work "On Sympathy," ("De Sympathia," 1721.) Died at Louvain in 1754.

See MARTENS, "Notice sur la Vie de H. J. Réga," 1840; MALCORPS, "Réga, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1846.

Régamey, rȧ'gȧ'mȧ', (ÉLIE FÉLIX,) a French artist, born at Grenelle, August 7, 1844. He very early acquired fame as an illustrator and caricaturist, chiefly working for journals. He several times visited the United States.

Régamey, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris, July 4, 1849. He is known as a painter, etcher, and illustrator.

Régamey, (GUILLAUME PIERRE URBAIN,) a French painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris, September 22, 1837. His chief works are military scenes. Died in Paris, January 3, 1875.

Reganhac, de, deh reh-gȧ'nȧk', (GÉRAUD VALET,) a French lyric poet, born at or near Cahors in 1719; died in 1784.

Reggio, DUKE OF. See OUDINOT.

Reggio, rĕd'jo, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Genoa in 1743. He wrote several mémoirs on astronomy, and aided in the triangulation of Northern Italy, finished in 1794. Died in 1804.

Reggio, da, (LUCA.) See FERRARI.

Regillo. See PORDENONE.

Re-ġī'no, [Fr. RÉGINON, rȧ'zhe'nôn',] a learned monk of the ninth century, was Abbot of Prum, in the diocese of Treves. He wrote a chronicle, which has been printed. Died in 915 A.D.

Regio, rā'jo, (RAFFAELLO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Bérgamo; died in 1520.

Regiomontan. See REGIOMONTANUS.

Re-ġī-o-mon-tā'nus or **Regiomontan,** rā'ġe-o-montȧn', a celebrated German astronomer, whose proper name was JOHANN MÜLLER, (mül'lẹr,) was born in June, 1436, probably near Königsberg, (Saxe-Hildburghausen.) The Latin name Regiomontanus is derived from Königsberg. Doppelmayer and others give Königshofen, in Franconia, as the place of his birth. He wrote his own name sometimes JOHANNES GERMANUS DE REGIOMONTE. About the age of fifteen he began to study astronomy under Purbach, in the University of Vienna. In 1462 he went to Rome, where he studied Greek and bought or copied Greek manuscripts on his favourite science. He passed several years in Rome, Padua, and Venice, whence he returned to Vienna and became professor of mathematics. About 1471 he removed to Nuremberg, where, by the liberal aid of a rich citizen, Bernard Walter, he was enabled to construct instruments, and made a series of observations. He published there, with his own press, his "Ephemerides" for thirty years, (1475–1506,) and other works, among which was a "New Calendar" ("Kalendarium Novum") for the years 1475, 1494, and 1513. This is supposed to have been the first almanac published in Europe. Pope Sixtus IV. invited him to Rome to reform the calendar, and offered him the bishopric of Ratisbon. About a year after his arrival in Rome he died there, in 1476. "He was a man of great sagacity and enterprise," says Delambre, "by whose premature death astronomy sustained a loss which for a long time was not repaired." A treatise "On Triangles, Plane and Spherical," ("De Triangulis Planis et Sphericis Libri V.,") composed about 1464, but not published until more than fifty years after his death, is pronounced by Delambre his most interesting work.

See E. RHEINHOLT, "Oratio de J. Regiomontano," 1549; PANZER, "Bruchstücke zu J. Regiomontan's Leben," 1796.

Regis, rā'jèss, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian professor of Greek, born near Mondovì. He produced a good Italian version of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," (1809.) Died at Turin in 1811.

Régis, rȧ'zhèss', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit, born about 1665, was a missionary to Peking, in China. He spent several years in executing a map of China for the emperor. Died in China in 1737.

Régis, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Narbonne in 1597. He gave to the poor large sums of money which he collected by begging. Died in 1640. He was canonized in 1737.

See D'AUBENTON, "Vie de Saint-François-Régis," 1716; A BONNET, "Vita J. F. Regis," 1692.

Régis, (PIERRE,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1656; died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Régis, (SYLVAIN, or JEAN SYLVAIN,) a French Cartesian philosopher, was born near Agen in 1632. He propagated the doctrines of Descartes by lectures at Toulouse and Paris. His chief work is a "System of Philosophy according to the Principles of Descartes," (3 vols., 1690.) Died in Paris in 1707. "No one has left," says Hallam, "so comprehensive a statement and defence of Cartesianism as Jean Sylvain Régis." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary:" NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Régis."

Regius. See LEROY.

Regnard, rẹh-nȧR′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a popular French comic poet, born in Paris in 1655, was a son of a merchant, who left him a handsome fortune. On a voyage between Civita Vecchia and Toulon, Regnard and a lady whom he loved were captured in 1678 by Algerine pirates, who sold them as slaves. They were ransomed after a captivity of two years. It is said he was on the point of marrying the lady when the fact transpired that her first husband was living. In 1681 and 1682 he performed a tour through Sweden and Lapland as far as the Frozen Ocean. Having returned to Paris, he purchased the office of treasurer, *(trésorier de France.)* He was much addicted to the vice of gambling. "Regnard," says Hallam, "is always placed next to Molière among the comic writers of France in this, and perhaps in any, age. The plays, indeed, which entitle him to such a rank are but few. Of these the best is acknowledged to be 'The Gambler,' ('Le Joueur,' 1696.) Regnard, taught by his own experience, has here admirably delineated the character of an inveterate gamester." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Among his most admired works are "The Absent-Minded," ("Le Distrait," 1697,) and "The Universal Legatee," (1708.) His comedies are characterized by an inexhaustible fund of humorous sallies. Died in September, 1709.

See GILBERT, "Éloge de Regnard," 1857; "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1865; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnaud, rẹh-nō′, (PIERRE ÉTIENNE,) a French political writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a constant adherent of the Bourbons. Died about 1820.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély,*** rẹh'nō′ dẹh sȧN zhŏN′zhȧ'le′, (AUGUSTE MICHEL ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1794. He served as a volunteer in the Morea in 1828, became general of brigade in 1841, and general of division in July, 1848. He commanded the imperial guard at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, and on the next day was made a marshal of France. Died February 2, 1870.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély,** (MICHEL LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, the father of the preceding, was born at Saint-Fargeau (Yonne) in 1762. He was a moderate member of the Assembly in 1790, and became a member of the council of state in 1800. He was employed in important affairs during the empire as procureur-général and secretary *de l'état* of the imperial family. In 1803 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Died in 1819.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnauldin or **Regnaudin,** rẹh'nō′dȧN′, (THOMAS,) a French sculptor, born at Moulins in 1627. He executed some works for Louis XIV. at Versailles. Died in 1706.

Regnault. See REGNAUD.

Regnault, rẹh-nō′, (ÉLIAS,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1802. He published, besides other works, a "History of Napoleon," (1847.) Died in 1868.

Regnault, (HENRI VICTOR,) a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1840, and obtained a chair of physics in the College of France in 1841. He wrote memoirs on the compressibility of elastic fluids, on the elastic forces of aqueous vapour at different temperatures, and on the laws and numerical data which enter into the calculations respecting the construction and power of steam-engines. He published a good "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," (4 vols., 1849,) which has been translated into English. Died January 19, 1878.

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1754. He gained the first prize in 1776. Among his best works are a "Descent from the Cross," and the "Education of Achilles,' (1783.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1829.

See C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born at Niort in 1759, was consulting physician to Louis XVIII. Died in 1836.

Regnault, (NOËL,) a French natural philosopher and Cartesian, born at Arras in 1683. He wrote a popular work entitled "Conversations of Ariste and Eudoxe on Philosophy," ("Entretiens physiques d'Ariste," etc., 3 vols., 1729.) Died in 1762.

Regnault-Warin, rẹh'nō′ vȧ′rȧN′, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born at Bar-le-Duc about 1772. He wrote "Memoirs of La Fayette," (1824,) and many other works. Died in 1844.

Regner. See RAGNAR.

Regner van Oosterga, reg′nẹr vȧn ōs-tẽR′gȧ, (or ŏs-tẽR′HȦ,) (CYPRIAN,) a Dutch jurist, born in Friesland in 1614; died at Utrecht in 1687.

Regnier, rẹh-ne-ȧ′, (CLAUDE AMBROISE,) Duc de Massa, (mȧ′sȧ′,) a French minister of state, born at Blamont, in Lorraine, in 1736. As a member of the Council of Elders, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. During the consulate he was one of the rédacteurs of the Civil Code. He was appointed *grand juge* (minister of justice) in 1802, and received the title of Duc de Massa in 1809. Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier, (EDME,) a French mechanician, born at Sémur-en-Auxois in 1751. He invented a number of machines or instruments. Died in Paris in 1825.

Regnier, GENERAL. See REYNIER.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTE ADOLPHE,) a French philologist, born at Mentz in 1804. He became in 1843 preceptor of the Count de Paris, whom he followed into exile in 1848. He was admitted into the Institute in 1855. Among his works are a "German Dictionary," (1841,) in which he was aided by Shuster, and the "Prâtiçâkya" of the "Rig-Veda," Sanscrit text, with French version, (3 vols., 1856–78.) Died in 1884.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1787; died in 1860.

Regnier, (LOUIS,) Sieur de la Planche, a French Huguenot, noted as a negotiator and writer. He wrote a "History of France in the Reign of Francis II.," (1576,) which is commended. Died about 1580.

Regnier, (MATHURIN,) a French satirical poet, born at Chartres in 1573, was a nephew of the poet P. Desportes. He obtained a canonicate at Chartres in 1604, but he was licentious in morals. His works consist of sixteen satires, and some elegies, odes, etc., the first edition of which was dated 1608. He imitated Horace, Juvenal, and Martial. His style is natural and remarkable for facility. "The satires of Regnier," says Hallam, "have been highly praised by Boileau,—a competent judge, no doubt, in such matters. Some have preferred Regnier even to himself, and found in this old Juvenal of France a certain stamp of satirical genius which the more polished critic wanted." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Rouen in 1613.

See BROSSETTE, "Notice sur Regnier," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1729; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique:" NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier-Desmarais, rẹh-ne-ȧ′ dȧ′mȧ′rȧ′, (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN,) a French poet and grammarian, born in Paris in 1632. He was appointed prior of Grammont by the king in 1668, and admitted into the French Academy in 1670. He was one of the principal authors or editors of the Dictionary of the French Academy. Among his works are a good "Treatise on French Grammar," (1705,) and "Poems in French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin," (1707.) Died in 1713.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Regnier-Destourbet, rẹh-ne-ȧ′ dȧ′toor′bȧ′, (HIPPOLYTE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1804, wrote dramas, tales, etc. Died in Paris in 1832.

Reg'u-lus, (MARCUS ATILLIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished in the first Punic war. He was consul

* Authorities are divided in regard to the proper mode of writing this name; formerly it was universally written ANGÉLY, but at present many respectable works systematically omit the accent, and some say that the *e* should be suppressed in pronunciation. (See note under PETION (or PÉTHION) DE VILLENEUVE.)

for the second time in 256 B.C., and gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. Having invaded Africa, he defeated the enemy and advanced nearly to Carthage. He was defeated in turn, and taken prisoner, in 255. The victors sent him with some ambassadors to Rome to negotiate a peace, on condition that he should return if the Roman senate should reject their terms. He advised the senate not to make peace, and returned to Carthage. This act of patriotism was much celebrated by ancient writers, according to whom Regulus died a victim to the cruelty of his captors.

See ERNESTI, "Dissertatio de M. A. Regulo," 1684; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" J. REY, "Dissertation sur Regulus," 1836; CICERO, "De Officiis."

Rehberg, rā'bĕRG, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German publicist, born at Hanover in 1757; died in 1836.

Rehfues, von, fon rā'fŭs, (PHILIPP JOSEPH,) a German writer and journalist, born at Tübingen in 1779. He was for a time associate editor of the "Morgenblatt." He published in 1813 his work on Spain, which was translated into French by Guizot. Died in 1843.

Rehm, rām, (FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Hesse in 1792. He wrote a "History of the Middle Ages," (8 vols., 1820–38.) Died in 1847.

Rehnskjöld, rān'chöld, (CARL GUSTAV,) COUNT OF, a Swedish general, born at Stralsund in 1651. He gained a victory over the King of Poland at Frauenstadt, (1703,) and accompanied Charles XII. in the invasion of Russia. After Charles was wounded at Pultowa, (1709,) Rehnskjöld took command of the army, and was made a prisoner. Died in 1722.

Re-ho-bo'am, [Heb. רחבעם; Fr. ROBOAM, rō'bō'ŏN',] King of Judah, succeeded his father Solomon in 975 B.C. By his rash and ungracious answer to a petition that he would lighten the yoke which his father had imposed, he provoked ten tribes to revolt. He waged a long war against Jeroboam, the leader of the ten tribes. His reign lasted seventeen years.

See I. Kings xii. and xiv.; II. Chronicles x., xi., and xii.

Reicha, rī'kȧ, (ANTON,) a German composer and eminent writer on music, was born at Prague in 1770. He produced a symphony which was performed with success at Paris in 1799. About 1802 he went to Vienna, where he became intimate with Haydn and Beethoven, and composed, besides other works, thirty-six fugues for the piano. He resided in Paris from 1808 until his death. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Treatise on Melody," ("Traité de Mélodie," 1814,) and his "System of Harmony," ("Traité complet et raisonné d'Harmonie pratique," 1818.) Died in 1836.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DELAIRE, "Notice sur Reicha, Musicien," 1837.

Reichard, rī'kȧRt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German geographer, born at Schleiz in 1758. He published a number of valuable maps and charts, among which we may name the "Chart of the World according to Mercator's Projection," and "Chart of Gaul" for the explanation of Cæsar's writings. Died in 1837.

Reichard, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gotha in 1751. He wrote dramas, political treatises, descriptive works, and a "Traveller's Guide" for Europe, (1793,) which was very successful. Died in 1828.

Reichard, (HEINRICH GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Schleiz in 1742. He produced a Latin version of the New Testament, (1799,) the style of which is praised for purity. Died in 1801.

Reichardt, rī'kȧrt, (ALEXANDER,) a Hungarian tenor-singer, born at Packs, April 17, 1825. He has made successful appearances in opera in the principal European cities, and is also known as a composer of songs.

Reichardt, rī'kȧRt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer and writer on music, was born at Königsberg in 1751. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, who appointed him chapel-master at Berlin on the death of Graun. Among his master-pieces is a funeral hymn (*Trauercantate*) for Frederick the Great. Died in 1814.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Reichenau, rī'kẹh-nŏw', (RUDOLF,) a popular German author, born at Marienwerder in 1817. His books, chiefly for family reading, give very pleasing, poetical, and truthful pictures of German domestic life. Died December 18, 1879.

Reichenbach, rī'kẹn-bȧK', (ANTON BENEDICT,) a German naturalist, a brother of the following, was born at Leipsic in 1807. He has published several works on animals, etc.

Reichenbach, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB LUDWIG,) professor of natural history in the Surgical Academy at Dresden, was born at Leipsic in 1793. He published a "Flora Germanica," (in 15 vols., 1853,) and a great work devoted to birds and mammalia. Died March 17, 1879. His son GUSTAV, born in 1822, aided in the composition of the "Flora Germanica."

Reichenbach, von, fon rī'kẹn-bȧK', (GEORG,) a German mechanician, born at Durlach in 1772. He established at Munich a great manufactory of telescopes and other optical and philosophical instruments of superior quality. Fraunhofer was his assistant or partner. Died in 1826.

Reichenbach, von, (KARL,) BARON, a German chemist, born at Stuttgart in 1788. He discovered paraffin and creosote, and wrote, besides other works, "Geological Researches in Moravia," (1834.) He maintained the existence of an imponderable agent, which he calls *Od*, and which he supposes to be widely diffused in nature. Died in 1869.

Reichstadt, rīK'stȧt, DUKE OF, (NAPOLÉON II.,) King of Rome, the only son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, was born in Paris on the 20th of March, 1811. His full name was NAPOLÉON FRANÇOIS CHARLES JOSEPH. In 1814 Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son; but Louis XVIII. was preferred by the senate, and the young Napoleon was taken to Austria by Maria Louisa. He received the title of Duke of Reichstadt from the Emperor of Austria in 1818. He entered the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1831. His physical organization was feeble, but his intellect was active, and he is said to have possessed a rare aptitude for the acquisition of languages. Died near Vienna in July, 1832.

See DE MONTBEL, "Le Duc de Reichstadt," 1832; FR. LECONTE, "Histoire de Napoléon II," 1842; J. DE SAINT-FÉLIX, "Histoire de Napoléon II," 1856.

Reid, reed, (DAVID BOSWELL,) M.D., a Scottish chemist and writer, born in Edinburgh in 1805. He began to lecture on chemistry in Edinburgh in 1833. He invented an improved method of ventilation, and was employed about five years in the ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book for Students of Chemistry," (1834.) About 1856 he removed to the United States. Died in Washington in April, 1863.

Reid, reed, (MAYNE,) a novelist, born in the north of Ireland in 1818. He began about 1838 a tour in Mexico, Texas, etc. In 1846 and 1847 he fought as captain in the army of the United States against the Mexicans. He wrote a large number of successful novels and juveniles, beginning with "The Rifle Rangers" in 1849, and ending with "Gwen Wynn" in 1877. Died October 21, 1883.

Reid, reed, (SAMUEL CHESTER,) CAPTAIN, an American naval officer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1783. He commanded the brig General Armstrong in a fight against three British vessels at Fayal in September, 1814. Died at New York in 1861.

Reid, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and eminent writer on mental philosophy, was born at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, in April, 1710. He studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and became minister of New Machar in 1737. In 1752 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. He succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1763, and published an "Inquiry into the Human Mind," (1764,) which was designed to neutralize the skeptical doctrines which Hume had advocated as deductions from the ideal system of Berkeley. His other principal works are "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man," (1785,) and "Essays on the Active Power of the Human Mind," (1788.) Died at Glasgow in October,

1796. In reply to some writers who are disposed to deny the name of philosopher to Reid, Mackintosh observes, "As there are too many who seem more wise than they are, so it was the more uncommon fault of Reid to appear less a philosopher than he really was." In another place he calls Reid "a patient, modest, and deep thinker." Hume himself appears to have entertained a similar estimate of Reid, although differing from him so widely in his philosophical views.

See a "Life of Dr. Reid," by DUGALD STEWART, prefixed to a posthumous edition of his "Essays;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," in his preliminary remarks on Dugald Stewart; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for May and July, 1764, and February, 1804; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1804; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1847.

Reid, (WHITELAW,) an American journalist, born near Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He graduated at Miami University in 1856. He was an editor before attaining the years of his majority, was correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," 1860–68, and librarian of the United States House of Representatives, 1863–66. In 1868 he went upon the staff of the New York "Tribune," of which in 1872 he became chief editor and principal proprietor. In 1878 he was chosen a regent (for life) of the University of the State of New York. His principal books are "After the War," (1866,) "Ohio in the War," (2 vols., 1868,) "Schools of Journalism," (1871,) "The Scholar in Politics," (1873,) "Some Newspaper Tendencies," (1879,) etc.

Reid, (Sir WILLIAM,) MAJOR-GENERAL, F.R.S., a British engineer and scientific writer, born in Fifeshire in 1791. He served as an officer of engineers in Spain, America, etc., became Governor of Bermuda in 1838, and commanding engineer at Woolwich in 1849. He published a work entitled "An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms by Means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time," (1838,) which attracted much attention. In 1849 he produced "The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms," etc. He was Governor of Malta from 1851 to 1858. Died in London in October, 1858.

Reiffenberg, de, dẹh rīf′fẹn-bêRG′, (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE FERDINAND THOMAS,) BARON, a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Mons in 1795. He wrote a "History of the Order of the Golden Fleece," (1830,) and several works on the history of Flanders. Died in 1850.

See LUTHEREAU, "Notice sur M. le Baron de Reiffenberg," 1850; QUETELET, "Notice sur F. A. F. T. Baron de Reiffenberg," 1852.

Reifferscheid, rīf′fẹr-shīd′, (KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) a German philologist, born at Bonn, October 3, 1835. He held professorships of classical philology and of eloquence at Bonn and at Breslau. He has published many texts, chiefly of late Roman and early Christian Latin authors, besides numerous papers upon historical, literary, and mythological subjects. Died in 1887.

Reigny, rạn′ye′, (LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI,) called COUSIN JACQUES, an eccentric French writer of plays and burlesque works, was born at Laon in 1757; died in 1810.

Reil, rīl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch or German physician, born at Rauden, in East Friesland, in 1758. He became professor of therapeutics at Halle in 1788. He published a number of esteemed medical works. Died in 1813.

Reille, rạ̀l or rạ′yẹ, (HONORÉ CHARLES MICHEL JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French general, born at Antibes (Var) in 1775. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Jena, (1806,) soon after which he became a general of division, and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. He contributed to the victory at Friedland, (1807,) distinguished himself at Wagram, (1809,) and obtained command of the army of Portugal in 1812. In 1815 he fought for Napoleon at Waterloo, where he commanded a corps-d'armée. He became a marshal of France in 1847. Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reily, rī′le, (WILLIAM MCCLELLAN,) an American clergyman, born at York, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837. He graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1856, studied at Princeton and Andover, and at Berlin and other German universities, became a pastor in the German Reformed Church, and for several years was professor of languages at Palatinate College, of which in 1883 he was appointed president. His principal work is "The Artist and his Mission," (1881.)

Reimar. See REIMARUS.

Reimarus, rī-mâ′rụs, [Fr. REIMAR, rạ̀′mâR′,] (HERMANN SAMUEL,) a German philologist, born at Hamburg in 1694, became professor of Hebrew and mathematics in his native city. He was the author of the celebrated "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," a series of essays published by Lessing in 1777. (See LESSING.) Reimarus was a son-in-law of J. A. Fabricius, whom he assisted in several of his philological works. He also wrote a treatise "On the Principal Truths of Natural Religion," (1754,) and "Observations on the Instinct of Animals," (1762.) Died in 1765 or 1768.

See J. G. BÜSCH, "Memoria Reimari," 1769; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Reimarus, (JOHANN ALBRECHT HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and economist, born at Hamburg in 1729, was a son of the preceding. He practised medicine at Hamburg, and wrote several works on commerce and political economy. Died in 1814.

See EBELING, "Memoria Reimari," 1815; and "Autobiography," 1814.

Reimer, rī′mẹr, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a German bookseller, born at Greifswalde in 1776, founded at Berlin, in 1800, a publishing-house which rose to be one of the most important in Germany. Among the works issued from this establishment were the writings of Jean Paul, Novalis, W. von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Ranke, Lachmann, and other Germans most eminent in literature and science, to which we may add Schlegel's translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1842.

Reimmann, rīm′mạn, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German bibliographer, born at Groningen in 1668. He became minister of a church at Hildesheim in 1717. Among his works are "An Essay of an Introduction to Literary History," (6 vols., 1703–13,) and "Idea of the Literary System of Antiquity," ("Idea Systematis Antiquitatis literariæ," 1718.) Died in 1743.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" REIMMANN, Autobiography, ("Eigene Lebensbeschreibung," etc.,) 1745.

Rein, rīn, (JOHANNES JUSTUS,) a German geographer, born at Rauenheim, in Hesse, January 27, 1835. He was educated at Giessen, travelled in Esthonia, Finland, Scandinavia, etc., visited Bermuda, the United States, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Morocco, and the Canaries, and lived for some years in Japan. In 1876 he became professor of geography in the Marburg University. His principal work is a treatise on Japan, (1880–83.)

Reina, rā͡′ẹ-nâ, ? (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in the province of Como in 1772. He edited the works of Ariosto, Zanotti, and other Italian authors. Died in 1826.

Reinagle, rīn′ạ-gẹ̄l, ? (GEORGE PHILIP,) an excellent English marine painter, born in London about 1802, was a son of R. Ramsay Reinagle. Among his works is "The Battle of Navarino." He witnessed this action. Died in 1833 or 1835.

Reinagle, (PHILIP,) an able English painter of landscapes, hunting-scenes, and animals, born about 1750, was a pupil of Allan Ramsay. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1811. Among his works is the "Sportsmen's Cabinet." Died in 1833 or 1834.

Reinagle, (RICHARD RAMSAY,) a son of the preceding, born about 1772, painted portraits and landscapes with success. He was elected Royal Academician in 1822.

Reinaud, rạ̀′nō′, (JOSEPH TOUSSAINT,) a French Orientalist, born at Lambesc (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1795. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1832, and succeeded Silvestre de Sacy as professor of Arabic at Paris in 1838. In 1854 he became keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the Imperial Library. Among his works is "The Invasions of the Saracens in France, Savoy, and Piedmont in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Centuries," (1836.) Died in June, 1867.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reinbeck, rīn′bẽk, (JOHANN GUSTAV,) a German

Lutheran divine, born at Zell in 1683. He became first minister of the church of Saint Peter, Berlin, (or at Cologne on the Spree,) in 1717. He wrote, besides other works, "Considerations on the Divine Truths contained in the Confession of Augsburg," (4 vols., 1731–41.) Died in 1742.

Reindel, rīn'dęl, (ALBRECHT,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1784, numbered among his pupils Wagner, Müller, and other distinguished artists. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Nuremberg. Died in 1853.

Reineccius. See REINECK.

Reineccius, rī-nĕt'se-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst in 1668. He wrote, in Latin, a "Hebrew Key *(Jamua)* to the Old Testament," (1733.) Died in 1752.

Reineck, rī'nĕk, [Lat. REINEC'CIUS,] (REINER,) a German historian, born at or near Paderborn in 1541. He taught belles-lettres at Frankfort and Helmstedt. Among his works is "Syntagma heroicum, continens Historiam Chaldæorum, Assyriorum," etc., (3 vols., 1594,) which treats of the history of the Chaldeans and Assyrians. Died in 1595.

See HÄBERLIN, "De Reineccii Meritis," etc., 1746; TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Reinecke, rī'nĕk-kę, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a noted German actor, born at Helmstedt in 1747; died in 1787.

Reinecke, (KARL,) a German musician, conductor, and composer, born at Altona in 1827. As a pianist he has made professional tours of the principal European cities. His best compositions are those for the piano.

Reineggs, rī'nĕgs or rī'nĕks, (JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Eisleben in 1744. He practised at Tiflis, in Georgia, and wrote a "Description of Caucasus." Died at Saint Petersburg in 1793.

Reiner, rī'nęr, (WENZEL LORENZ,) a German painter, born at Prague in 1686. He painted history and landscapes with success, both in oil and fresco. His design and colour are much praised. Died at Prague in 1743.

Reinesius, rī-nā'ze-ŭs, (THOMAS,) a German physician and scholar, born at Gotha in 1587, was styled by Haller "a miracle of learning." He was for several years public physician at Altenburg, and subsequently removed to Leipsic. About the same time he was made a councillor by the Elector of Saxony. Among his numerous works may be named "On the Syrian Gods," (1623,) "Syntagma of Ancient Inscriptions," (1682,) "Critical Dissertation on the Sibylline Oracles," (1702,) and "Observations on Suidas," (all in Latin.) He also wrote an account of his life, (in German.) Died in 1667.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Reinhard, rīn'hârt, (CHRISTIAN TOBIAS EPHRAIM,) a German physician, born at Camenz in 1719; died in 1792.

Reinhard, (FRANZ VOLKMAR,) a Protestant theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Vohenstrauss, in Bavaria, in 1753. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1782, and in 1792 chief court preacher at Dresden. He died in 1812, leaving a number of sermons and religious treatises. His "System of Christian Morality" (5 vols., 1788–1815) is regarded as a valuable and profound work.

See KARL AUGUST BÖTTIGER, "F. V. Reinhard," etc., 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PÖLITZ, "Reinhard nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1813.

Reinhard, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a diplomatist, born in Würtemberg in 1761. He became French minister of foreign affairs in July, 1799, and was employed in several missions by Bonaparte from 1800 to 1814. He owed his promotion to the favour of Talleyrand. Died in Paris in 1837.

Reinhard, von, fon rīn'hârt, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Strelitz in 1726. He wrote a treatise "On Optimism," (1755,) and other works. Died at Wetzlar in 1783.

Reinhart, rīn'hârt, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American artist, born near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in 1829. After taking up the profession of portrait-painting, he studied genre art in Europe, and lived in England, 1861–68, after which he settled in New York. D. 1885.

Reinhart, (CHARLES STANLEY,) an American artist, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1844. He studied art in Munich and Paris, and became distinguished as a very successful illustrator of books and periodicals.

Reinhart, rīn'hârt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, born at Hof in 1761. Some of his best pictures are to be seen in the Massimi palace at Rome. His "Landscape in a Storm," one of his master-pieces in engraving, was dedicated to Schiller. Died in 1847.

Reinhold, rīn'holt, (CHRISTIAN ERNST GOTTLIEB JENS,) a philosopher, a son of Karl Leonhard, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1793. He became professor of logic and metaphysics in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, a "History of Philosophy," (2 vols., 1828–29.) Died in 1855.

Reinhold, [Lat. REINHOL'DUS,] (ERASMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, in October, 1511. He taught astronomy and mathematics for some years at the University of Wittenberg, from which he removed in 1552. He published a "Commentary on Purbach's New Theory of Planets," ("Commentarius Theoricæ novæ Planetarum G. Purbachii," 1542,) and tables formed from the observations of Copernicus compared with those of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, "Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies," ("Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cœlestium Motuum," 1551,) in which he clearly explains the equation of time. Died in 1553. His son, ERASMUS, was a physician and astronomer.

See DELAMBRE, "Astronomie moderne."

Reinhold, (KARL LEONHARD,) a German philosopher, born at Vienna in 1758. Having married the daughter of Wieland, he became associated with him as editor of the "Deutschen Mercur." In 1794 he became professor of philosophy at Kiel. He was the author of "Letters on the Philosophy of Kant," and other works. Died in 1823.

See "K. L. Reinholds Leben," by his son, 1828; KUNO FISCHER, "Die neuere Philosophie seit Kant;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reinholdus. See REINHOLD, (ERASMUS.)

Reinick, rī'nik, (ROBERT,) a German painter and poet, born at Dantzic in 1805; died in 1852.

Reinkens, rīn'kęns, (JOSEPH HUBERT,) a German bishop, born at Burtscheid, March 1, 1821. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and divinity professor at Breslau, but in 1870 left the Romanists, joined the "Old Catholics," and in 1873 was consecrated bishop of that body, the consecrator being the Jansenist bishop of Deventer. He has published various controversial works.

Reinoso, rā-e-no'so, (ANTONIO GARCIA,) a Spanish painter, born at Cabral in 1623, was also an architect. He died at Córdova in 1677.

Reinsberg, von, fon rīns'bĕRG, (IDA **von Düringsfeld**—fon dü'rings-fĕlt',) BARONESS, a German authoress, born in Silesia in 1815. She wrote many tales and novels, which are said to display a rich imagination and much knowledge of human nature. Among them are "Sketches of the Great World," (1845,) "Antonio Foscarini," (1850,) and "Clotilda," (1855.) She died in 1876.

Reinwardt, rīn'wârt, (CASPAR GEORG CARL,) a naturalist, born at Lüttringhausen, in Germany, in 1772. He wrote "Observations on the Gold-Mines and Natural History of the Moluccas." Died at Leyden in 1854.

Reisch, rīsh, (GEORG,) a German savant and ecclesiastic, lived in the second half of the fifteenth century. He was confessor to the emperor Maximilian I. He wrote "Margarita philosophica," ("Philosophic Pearl," 1496,) often reprinted.

Reisen, rī'zęn, (CHARLES C.,) an able engraver of gems, born in London about 1695, was the son of a Danish artist. Died in London in 1725.

Reiser, (ANTON.) See MORITZ, (KARL PHILIPP.)

Reiset, de, dę rą'zą', (MARIE ANTOINE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Colmar in 1775. He distinguished himself at the battle of Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1836.

See "Notice sur Jacques et Antoine de Reiset," 1851.

Reisig, rī'zig, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Weissensee in 1792. He was professor of ancient literature at Halle. He wrote "Vorlesungen über Lateinische Sprachwissenschaft," ("Prælections on Latin Philology.") Died at Venice in 1829.

Reiske, rīs'ḳĕh, (JOHANN,) a German teacher and writer on various subjects, born at Gera in 1641; died in 1701.

Reiske, [Lat. REIS'KIUS,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician and Orientalist, born near Leipsic in 1716. At the University of Leipsic he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Arabic, and subsequently visited Leyden, where he was patronized by Burmann and other learned men. On his return to Leipsic he obtained the title of professor of Arabic, and became rector of the College of Saint Nicholas. Among his works are Latin translations of the "Geography" of Abulfeda, the "Moslem Annals" of the same writer, and a German translation of the poems of Mootenabbee, (Motenabbi,) (unpublished,) also editions of Theocritus, (1766,) "The Greek Orators," (12 vols., 1770–75,) Plutarch's Works, (12 vols., 1774–79,) Dionysius of Halicarnassus, (6 vols., 1774–77,) and other Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1774.

His wife, ERNESTINE CHRISTINE MÜLLER, born near Wittenberg, was distinguished for her love of learning, and rendered him important assistance in his literary labours. After his death she completed several of his works. She also published a work entitled "Hellas," (2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1798, aged about sixty-three.

See Reiske's Autobiography, Leipsic, 1783: S. F. N. MORUS, "Vita Reiskii," 1777; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Reiskius. See REISKE.

Reissiger, rī'sig-ẹr, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German musician and composer, born near Wittenberg in 1798. He was appointed first chapel-master at Dresden in 1827. He composed religious music, and a number of operas, among which are "Didone," (1823,) and "Turandot." Died in 1859.

Reissmann, rīs'mân, (AUGUST,) a German historian and musician, born at Frankenstein, in Silesia, November 14, 1825. His books include a "General History of Music," (3 vols., 1864,) 'Science of Musical Composition," (3 vols., 1866–70,) "History of German Song," (1874,) "Lectures on the History of Music," (1877,) many works of biography, etc. He also composed much music.

Reiz, rīts, (FRIEDRICH WOLFGANG,) a German philologist, born at Windsheim, Franconia, in 1733. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Leipsic in 1782 and edited some works of Aristotle, Persius, and other classics. Died in 1790.

Reiz or **Reitz**, rīts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Braunfels in 1695; died at Utrecht in 1778.

Reland, rā'lânt, [Lat. RELAN'DUS,] (ADRIAAN,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at Ryp, near Alkmaar, in 1676. He was versed in Greek and Roman antiquities, as well as in many Oriental languages. He became professor of Oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht in 1700. His principal works are an "Account of the Moslem Religion," ("De Religione Mohammedica Libri duo," 1705,) and "Palestine illustrated by Monuments," ("Palestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata," 2 vols., 1714,) which is highly commended. He died at Utrecht in February, 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SERRURIER, "Oratio in Obitum A Relandi," 1718.

Reland, (PIETER,) a brother of the preceding, was a magistrate of Haarlem. He wrote a work entitled "Consular Calendars," ("Fasti Consulares,") published in 1715. He died before that date.

Relandus. See RELAND.

Relhan, rēl'ạn, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born about 1755. He became rector of Hunningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1791. He wrote a "Flora Cantabrigensis," (1785.) Died in 1823.

Rellstab, rēl'stâp, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1799, published romances, dramas, and critical essays. Died at Berlin in 1860.

Remak, rēm'âk, (ROBERT,) a German physician, born at Posen, of Jewish parents, July 30, 1815. He graduated in medicine at Berlin in 1838, and in 1861 was called to a professorship in his university. His works include "Diagnostic and Pathogenic Researches," (1845,) "The Development of Vertebrates," 1851–55,) and "Galvano-Therapeutics," (1858.) The investigation and treatment of nerve-diseases was his specialty. Died at Kissingen, August 27, 1865.

Rem-ber'tus, [Ger. pron. rêm-bêr'tûs,] Archbishop of Hamburg, born in Flanders, was a disciple of Ansgar. He laboured as a missionary in Denmark. Died in 888.

Rembhâ. See RAMBHÂ.

Rembrandt van Ryn or **Rijn**, rēm'brânt văn rīn, or **Rembrandt Gerritz**, rēm'brânt hĕr'rits, (PAUL,) a celebrated Dutch painter of history and portraits, was born on the Rhine, near Leyden, June 15, 1606. He was a son of a miller named Hermann Gerritz. His masters in design were P. Lastmann and Jacob Pinus, to whom some add George Schooten. He became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1630, and soon acquired celebrity by the originality of his style, formed by the study of nature. In 1632 he painted "The Lecture on Anatomy of Dr. Tulp." He married in 1634. He became the master of a numerous school, and, it is said, sold the copies painted by his pupils as original works, after he had retouched them. His biographers represent him as avaricious, and some of them affirm that he contracted the habits of a miser; but this charge is not substantiated. He derived a very large income from the sale of his etchings, the fees of his pupils, and the sale of copies of his works made by his pupils; yet he became insolvent in 1656.

Rembrandt was a brilliant colorist, and a consummate master of chiaroscuro. He imitated the effects of light with great success, but was deficient in design and taste. He neglected or despised the antique. Among his celebrated pictures are "Tobit and the Angel Raphael," "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Round of the Night," "The Syndics of the Merchant Drapers," and a portrait of himself with his wife. His portraits are by some critics considered more admirable than his historical works. He produced a great number of etchings, some of which command enormous prices, (100 guineas each.) As an engraver in aquafortis he has never been surpassed. Among his engravings are a "Descent from the Cross," "Christ healing the Sick," "The Raising of Lazarus," and portraits of Van Coppenol and Van Thol. He died at Amsterdam in October, 1669.

See a "Life of Rembrandt," by J. BURNET, 1848; P. SCHELTEMA, "Redevoering over het Leven en de Verdiensten van Rembrandt van Rijn," 1853; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; J. IMMERZEEL, "Lofrede op Rembrandt," 1841; NAGLER, "Leben und Werke des Malers Rembrandt von Ryn," 1843; J. RENOUVIER, "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs;" HOUBRAKEN, "Vies des Peintres;" DAULBY, "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rembrantz, rēm'brânts, (THIERRY,) a Dutch astronomer, born near the Zuyderzee about 1615; died after 1677.

Reményi, rēm'ĭĭn-ye, (EDWARD,) a Hungarian violinist, born at Heves in 1830. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and then fled to America, but soon returned to Europe. He subsequently attained very great fame as a concert- and parlour-performer. Died in 1887.

Remer, rā'mẹr, (JULIUS AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1736. He published a "Manual of Universal History," (3 vols., 1783,) which was received with favour. Died in 1803.

Rémi, or **Rémy**, rā'mē', [Lat. REMIGIUS,] SAINT, the "Apostle of the Franks," was born at Cerny-en-Laonnais about 439 A.D. He became Bishop of Rheims, baptized Clovis, (q. v.,) and was noted for his eloquence and successful labours in converting the Franks. Died at Rheims, June 13, 533.

Remi or **Remigius**, a French prelate, was Archbishop of Lyons. Died in 875 A.D.

Remi (or **Remigius**) OF AUXERRE, a French monk, who wrote on theology and grammar. He is said to have been the first doctor who taught publicly in Paris. Died about 908.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémi, rà'me', (JOSEPH HONORÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Remiremont in 1738; died in Paris in 1782.

Remigio, rà-mee'jo, (FIORENTINO,) an Italian Dominican and writer, born at Florence about 1518. He translated Ovid's "Heroic Epistles," and Cornelius Nepos. Died in 1580.

Remigius. See REMI.

Remilly, reh-me'ye', (OVIDE,) a French politician, born at Versailles in 1800. He was elected mayor of Versailles seven times between 1837 and 1855, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 to 1848. He was a moderate republican in the Constituent Assembly of 1848. Died May 9, 1875.

Rem'ing-ton, (JOSEPH PRICE,) a distinguished American pharmacist, son of Dr. Isaac Remington, was born in Philadelphia, March 26, 1847. He had the rare good fortune to be for about three years under the immediate instruction of Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, who has been styled the father of American pharmacy. He was also a pupil of Prof. William Procter, one of the most meritorious of those who have contributed to raise that profession to the high position which it now occupies. On the death of Prof. Procter, in 1874, Mr. Remington succeeded him as professor of pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In the preparation of the revised edition of the United States Pharmacopœia for 1880 Prof. Remington took an important part. It is not too much to say that by his intelligent zeal, as well as by his lectures and writings, he has probably done more than any other pharmacist in our country to improve and elevate the pharmaceutical profession.

Rémond, rà'môN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Dijon in 1558; died at Mantua in 1631.

Rémond, de, deh rà'môN', written also **Ræmond**, (FLORIMOND,) a French historian, born at Agen about 1540. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Progress of Heresy in this Century," (1605.) Died in 1602.

Rémond de Sainte-Albine, rà'môN' deh sănt ăl'bèn', (PIERRE,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1699 He wrote a work entitled "Le Comédien," (1747.) Died in 1778.

Rémond de Saint-Mard, rà'môN' deh săN măR, (TOUSSAINT,) a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1682; died in 1757.

Remondini, rà-mon-dee'nee, (BALDASSARE MARIA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bassano in 1698, was Bishop of Zante. He wrote a work "On the Antiquities of Zante," (1756.) Died in 1777.

Remorino, rà-mo-ree'no, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) sometimes improperly written **Ramorino**, (JEROME,) an Italian general, born at Genoa about 1790. He commanded a division of the Sardinian army at Novara in 1849. He was tried for disloyalty by a military court, and shot, in May, 1849.

Rem'sen, (IRA,) M.D., Ph.D., an American chemist, born in New York city, February 10, 1846. He was educated in New York, Munich, Göttingen, and Tübingen, graduating as M.D. in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1870, was professor of chemistry at Williams College, 1872–76, and in the latter year was called to the chair of chemistry in Johns Hopkins University. Among his works is "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry," (1876; 3d edition, 1883.)

Re'mus, one of the founders of Rome, was a brother of ROMULUS, which see.

Rémusat, rà'mü'zà', (JEAN PIERRE ABEL,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris in September, 1788. He studied medicine in compliance with the wish of his father, and learned the Chinese language without a teacher. In 1811 he published an "Essay on the Chinese Language and Literature." He obtained an exemption from the conscription of 1813 by the influence of his friend Silvestre de Sacy, and became professor of Chinese in the College of France in 1814. In 1822 he founded the Asiatic Society of Paris. Among his chief works are "Researches into the Tartar Languages," (1820,) and "Elements of the Chinese Grammar," (1822.) "This vast and important work," says Henri Thiers, "is the true monument of the reputation acquired by Abel Rémusat." He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1832.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Éloge d'Abel Rémusat;" AMPÈRE, "Notice sur Abel Rémusat" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," November 1, 1832, and November 15, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémusat, de, deh rà'mü'zà', (AUGUSTE LAURENT,) COUNT, a French politician and advocate, born in Provence in 1762. He became first chamberlain of Napoleon in 1804. Died in 1823.

Rémusat, de, (CHARLES,) COUNT, a French philosopher and minister of state, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He was elected in 1830 to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the conservatives. He was minister of the interior from March to October, 1840. In 1842 he published "Essays on Philosophy," which were received with favour. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1846, in place of Royer-Collard. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 he voted with the friends of order, (*droite modérée.*) He was a frequent contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his works are a "Treatise on German Philosophy," (1845,) "Abelard," (2 vols., 1845,) "Bacon, sa Vie, son Temps," etc., (1858,) "Philosophie Religieuse," (1864,) and "L'Histoire de la Philosophie anglaise de Bacon à Locke," (1875.) He died June 6, 1875.

Rémusat, de, (CLAIRE ÉLISABETH JEANNE,) COUNTESS, the mother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1780. She was a companion *(dame du palais)* of the empress Josephine, and wrote an "Essay on the Education of Women," (1824.) Died in 1821.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits des Femmes célèbres."

Remy, reh-me', (JULES,) a French traveller and naturalist, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1826. He spent several years in the exploration of Brazil, Peru, Chili, the Sandwich Isles, California, Utah, etc. He has published, besides other works, a "Journey to the Country of the Mormons," (2 vols., 1860,) and a "History of the Sandwich Isles," (1862.)

Renan, reh-nôN', (ERNEST,) an eminent French writer, Orientalist, and critic, born at Tréguier (Côtes du Nord) in 1823. He began to study for the priesthood, but renounced that profession because he doubted the truth of the orthodox creed. He displayed much learning in his "General History of the Semitic Languages," (1855,) was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856, and was sent to Syria in 1860 to search for relics of ancient learning and civilization. Soon after his return he was appointed professor of Hebrew in the College of France, but he was suspended in 1862, in deference to the will of those who considered him unsound in faith. He admits the excellence of the Christian religion, but discredits its supernatural origin and rejects the miracles. Among his works is a "Life of Jesus," (1863,) the success of which is attributed partly to the perfection of his style. It has been denounced as impious by several French prelates. This was followed by a number of works under the general title of "History of the Origin of Christianity," embracing "The Apostles," ("Les Apôtres," 1866,) "Saint Paul and his Mission," (Saint-Paul et sa Mission," 1867,) "Antichrist," ("L'Antechrist," 1873,) and "The Christian Church," (L'Église chrétienne," 1879.) In 1880 he visited England and delivered a course of lectures on Christianity, which were published in book-form in the same year. "My Reminiscences," ("Mes Souvenirs,") a history of his religious opinions, appeared in 1883.

See SCHERER, "Mélanges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1864; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1861; "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1863, and October, 1866; "Westminster Review" for October, 1866; "North British Review" for February, 1864.

Renard, reh-năR', (JEAN AUGUSTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1744. He studied in Rome, and was patronized by the king. Among his works was the glass roof *(comble)* of the Salon d'Exposition of the Louvre. Died in 1807.

Renard, (JEAN BAPTISTE BRUNO,) a Belgian military writer, born at Tournai in 1804. Among his works is a "Political and Military History of Belgium," (2 vols., 1847–51.) He died at Brussels, July 3, 1879.

Renard, (SIMON,) a diplomatist, born at Vesoul, in France, entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him as an ambassador. He was an enemy of Cardinal Granvelle. Died at Madrid in 1575.

Renata. See RENÉE.

Renatus. See RENÉ.

Renau d'Éliçagaray, rẹh-nō′ dȧ′le′sȧ′gȧ′rȧ′, (BERNARD,) a French naval officer and military engineer, born in Béarn in 1652. He made improvements in the construction of vessels, and invented bomb-vessels or mortar-boats, *(galiotes,)* with which Algiers was bombarded in 1680. He directed the siege of Gibraltar in 1704, in the service of Philip V. of Spain. He published a "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," (1689.) Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaud. See REGNAUD.

Renaudie, de la, dẹh lȧ rẹh-nō′de′, (GODEFROI,) a French Huguenot, was the leader of a conspiracy against the family of Guise, called "the conspiracy of Amboise." The design having been betrayed, he was killed in a fight with the partisans of the Guises, in 1560.

See DAVILA, "The Civil Wars of France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudière, La. See LA RENAUDIÈRE.

Renaudin, rẹh-nō′dăN′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French admiral, born in Saintonge in 1757. He distinguished himself as captain of Le Vengeur in a battle against the English on the 1st of June, 1794. His ship was sunk in this action. Died in 1809.

See VAN TÉNAC, "Histoire de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudin, (LÉOPOLD,) a French Jacobin, born in Lorraine in 1749, was a partisan of Robespierre. He was guillotined with Fouquier-Tinville in 1795.

Renaudot, rẹh-nō′do′, (CLAUDE,) a French historian, born at Vesoul about 1730, wrote "The Revolutions of Empires," (2 vols., 1769,) and other works. Died about 1780.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Renaudot, (EUSÈBE,) ABBÉ, a French Orientalist and writer on the history of the Eastern Church, a grandson of Théophraste, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1646. He was versed in the Syriac and Arabic languages. In 1689 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Among his principal works are a "History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria," (1713,) which is said to be the most complete work on the ecclesiastic history of Christian Egypt, and a "Collection of Oriental Liturgies," (2 vols., 1716.) Died in 1720.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudot, (THÉOPHRASTE,) a French physician and journalist, born at Loudun in 1584, was the grandfather of the preceding. He founded in 1631 the "Gazette de France," the first of French newspapers, which he continued to publish in Paris until his death, in 1653. After his death it was published by his sons, Eusèbe and Isaac.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renauldin, rẹh-nō′dăN′, (LÉOPOLD JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1775. He served as physician in the army during the empire, and was one of the consulting physicians of King Louis Philippe. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and a "Sketch of the History of Medicine," (1812.) Died in 1859.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris."

Renazzi, rȧ-nȧt′see, (FILIPPO MARIA,) an Italian jurist, born at Rome in 1742. He was professor of criminal law at Rome about thirty-four years. He published "Elements of Criminal Law," (3 vols., 1773–81,) which was highly esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1808.

See MONTANARI, "Elogio dell'Avvocato F. M. Renazzi," 1836; CANCELLIERI, "Elogio di F. M. Renazzi," 1819.

Ren′dẹl, (JAMES MEADOWS,) an English civil engineer, born near Dartmoor, in Devonshire, in 1799. He was distinguished as a constructor of bridges, docks, harbours, and hydraulic works. He settled in London in 1838. Among his works are the harbours of Holyhead and Portland, and the docks at Birkenhead. In 1855 he was employed by the senate of Hamburg to protect the port of that city from the accumulation of sand. Died in November, 1856.

Rendu, rôN′dü′, (AMBROISE MARIE MODESTE,) a Frenchman, noted as the organizer of primary instruction in France, was born in 1778. He was appointed a member of the council of the university in 1809, and was for many years superintendent of primary schools. He wrote several works on education, morals, etc. Died in 1860.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Ambroise Rendu et l'Université de France," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (EUGÈNE,) a publicist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824. He has written on education, and on the political relations of France, Italy, and Germany.

Rendu, (JEANNE MARIE,) called SISTER ROSALIE, a French nun and philanthropist, born at Comfort in 1787. She lived in Paris, and was eminent for her charitable deeds. Several sovereigns selected her as the dispenser of their alms. Died in 1856.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Notice sur la Sœur Rosalie Rendu," 1856; VICOMTE DE MELUN, "Vie de la Sœur Rosalie," 1857; BESSIE R. PARKES, "Twelve Biographical Sketches;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (LOUIS,) a French prelate and writer, born at Meyrin in 1789, was a first-cousin of the preceding. He became Bishop of Annecy in 1843. He wrote several scientific works, and a "Treatise on the Influence of Laws on Morals, and of Morals on Laws," (1833.) Died in 1859.

Rendu, (VICTOR,) a French writer on rural economy, born in Paris, May 3, 1809, was a son of Ambroise Marie, noticed above. He wrote "Nouveau Spectacle de la Nature," (10 vols., 1839.) Died in June, 1877.

René, rẹh-nȧ′, [Lat. RENA′TUS,] OF ANJOU, Duke of Anjou and Lorraine, King of Naples, Jerusalem, and Sicily, and Count of Provence, etc., called "the good King René," was born in 1409. He was a son of Louis II., Duke of Anjou and Count of Provence. He succeeded his brother, Louis III., in 1434, and by the will of Queen Joanna, who died in 1435, he became heir to the throne of Naples. This throne, however, was claimed by Alfonso of Aragon, who drove René out of Naples in 1442 and remained master of that kingdom. René was an ally of Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He found recreation in art and literature; he was a poet, and is said, on doubtful authority, to have been a painter and sculptor. His daughter Margaret was the wife of Henry VI. of England. He died in 1480. Four quarto volumes of his works have been published.

See M. DE VILLENEUVE-BARGEMONT, "Histoire de René d'Anjou," 3 vols., 1825; CORDELLIER-DELANOUE, "René d'Anjou," 1851; LECOY DE LA MARCHE, "Le Roi René," 1875.

Reneaulme, rẹh-nōm′, (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French botanist, born at Blois about 1675. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was charged by his colleagues to revise and publish the manuscripts of Tournefort, but appears not to have performed that task. Died in 1739.

Reneaulme, de, dẹh rẹh-nōm′, (PAUL,) a French botanist and physician, born at Blois about 1560. He published "Specimen of the History of Plants," ("Specimen Historiæ Plantarum," 1611.) Died in 1624.

Renée, [It. RENATA, rȧ-nȧ′tȧ,] or **Renée de France,** rẹh-nȧ′ dẹh frôNss, a daughter of Louis XII., was born in 1510, and was married in 1527 to the Duke of Ferrara. She was eminent for talents and learning, and was a liberal patron of literary men. She was converted to Protestantism by Calvin about 1535. After the death of her husband (1559) she resided in France, at Montargis, where she displayed firmness and courage in protecting the persecuted Huguenots. Died in 1575 or 1576.

See CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE, "Vie de Renée de France," 1781; MÜNCH, "Renée von Est," 1831; "Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara," London, 1859.

Renée, rẹh-nā′, (AMÉDÉE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1808. He became librarian of the Sorbonne in 1849, and chief editor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1857. He wrote articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and published several works, one of which is entitled "The Nieces of Mazarin," (2 vols., 1856.) Died in November, 1859.

Reni, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO.

Renier, rẹh-ne-ā′, (CHARLES ALPHONSE LÉON,) a French antiquary, born at Charleville (Ardennes) in 1809. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856. His researches in Latin inscriptions were so successful that a chair of Roman antiquities and epigraphy was founded for him at Paris in 1861. In 1855 he was elected president of the Imperial Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1885.

Renier, rā-ne-aiR′, (STEFANO ANDREA,) an Italian naturalist, born at Chioggia, near Venice, in 1759. He obtained the chair of natural history at Padua in 1806. He wrote "Tables of Zoology," a "Catalogue of Shell-Fish," (1802,) and "Elements of Mineralogy," (1825–28.) Died in 1830.

See CALCAGNO, "Elogio storico di S. A. Renier," 1830.

Renieri, rā-ne-ā′ree, (VINCENZO,) an Italian astronomer, was born at Genoa. He was a pupil of Galileo, who, when his sight failed in 1637, committed to his care some observations on the satellites of Jupiter. Renieri published these, under the title of "Tabulæ Mediceæ universales," (2 vols., 1639–47.) Died at Pisa in 1648.

Renkin, (SWALM.) See RANNEQUIN.

Rennefort, de, dẹh rẽn′foR′, (URBAIN SOUCHU,) a French traveller, born about 1630. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to Madagascar," (1668,) and a "History of the East Indies," (1688.)

Rennel. See RENNELL.

Ren′nẹll or **Ren′nẹl,** (JAMES,) a British engineer and eminent geographer, was born near Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742. As an engineer of the East India Company, he served in the campaigns of Lord Clive, obtained the rank of major, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Having returned to England about 1782, he published an excellent map of Hindostan, accompanied by a Memoir, (1783.) He was elected about 1783 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His reputation was widely extended by "The Geographical System of Herodotus Examined and Explained," (1800,) a work of great merit. Among his other works are "Illustrations, chiefly Geographical, of the History of the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus from Sardis to Babylon, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand," (1816,) and a "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with an Atlas, (1831.) Died in London in 1830.

See WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Rennell," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1800.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born in Devonshire in 1718; died in 1788.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English preacher, born in 1753. He became Dean of Winchester in 1805. It is said that William Pitt called him the "Demosthenes of the pulpit." A volume of his sermons was published. Died in 1840.

Rennell or **Rennel,** (THOMAS,) a learned English theologian, born at Winchester in 1787. He became vicar of Kensington in 1816, and prebendary of Salisbury in 1823. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1824.

Renneville, de, dẹh rẽn′vẹl′, (RENÉ AUGUSTE CONSTANTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen about 1650. He was confined in the Bastille from 1702 to 1713, on a charge that he was a spy. He wrote a "History of the Bastille," (1715,) and several poems. Died in 1723.

Rennie, ren′ne, (GEORGE,) a civil and mechanical engineer, born in Surrey in 1791, was a son of John, noticed below. He formed a partnership with his brother John. They built docks at Deptford, Chatham, and Plymouth, the East and West India Docks at London, the harbour of Liverpool, and other harbours. They constructed steam-engines for many vessels-of-war and for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company. Among their works are several iron ships, the dock-gates of Sebastopol, and a number of railroads. George Rennie wrote treatises "On the Friction of Solids," and "On Hydraulics." Died in 1866.

Rennie, (JOHN,) a distinguished British civil engineer, architect, and mechanician, born at Phantassie, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in June, 1761. He removed to London about 1782, and was first employed in the fabrication of steam-engines and other machinery. About 1800 he erected a fine bridge at Kelso. He was afterwards employed as engineer of many public works, among which are the Kennet and Avon Canal, the Southwark Bridge over the Thames, the London Docks, the pier at Holyhead, and the Waterloo Bridge, which is considered his best work of that class. It was finished about 1817. Died in 1821.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rennie, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1796. He was architect of the London Bridge, which was finished in 1831. He ceased to be a partner of his brother in 1845, after which he devoted his time to architecture. Died 1874.

Ren′nĭ-gẽr, written also **Rhanger,** (MICHAEL,) an English clergyman and Latin poet, born in Hampshire in 1529. He was one of the chaplains of Queen Elizabeth, and Archdeacon of Winchester. Died in 1609.

Re′no, (JESSE L.,) an American general, born in Virginia in 1825, graduated at West Point in 1846. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1860. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Roanoke Island and at Newbern, March, 1862. He served with the rank of major-general at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30 of the same year. He rendered important services at South Mountain, where he was killed, September 14, 1862.

Renou, rẹh-noo′, (ANTOINE,) a French painter and versifier, born in Paris in 1731. He translated Dufresnoy's Latin poem on Painting, (1789,) and Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Died in 1806.

Renouard, reh-noo′ăR′, (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1765, was a bookseller. He published, besides other works, "Annals of the Printing-Press of Aldus, or a History of the Three Manutii and their Editions," (1803,) and a "History of the Family of Estienne (Stephanus) and of their Editions," (1838.) Died in 1853.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Renouard, (AUGUSTIN CHARLES,) an advocate, a son of the preceding, was born in 1794. He became a peer of France in 1846. He published a "Treatise on the Rights of Authors in Literature," etc., (2 vols., 1838,) and other works. Died August 17, 1878.

Renouard, (NICOLAS,) a French translator, born in Berry, lived about 1615–40. He produced a version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1615,) which was very popular.

Renouf, rẹ-noof′, (PETER LE PAGE,) a British scholar, born on the isle of Guernsey in 1824. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Saint Peter le Port, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1842 he became a Roman Catholic. In 1855 he was appointed a professor of ancient history and Eastern languages in the Catholic University, Dublin. Among his works are "Notes on Egyptian Philology," (1866,) "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius," (1868,) "Elementary Manual of the Egyptian Language," (1875,) "Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion," (1880,) etc.

Renouvier, rẹh-noo′ve-ā′, (CHARLES BERNARD,) a French writer on politics and philosophy, born in 1815, joined the radical party. Among his works are a "Manual of Ancient Philosophy," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Essays of General Criticism," ("Essais de Critique générale," 1854.)

Renouvier, (JULES,) a French archæologist, born at Montpellier in 1804. He was a republican member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, and an opponent of Louis Napoleon in 1850. He wrote, besides other works, "Notes on the Gothic Monuments of Pisa, Florence, Rome, and Naples," (1841,) and a valuable treatise on engraving, entitled "Des Types et des Manières des

Maîtres-Graveurs," (4 parts, 1853–56.) Died in Paris in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ren'shaw, (WILLIAM B.,) an American naval officer, born in New York State, entered the navy in 1831. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and a commander in 1861. In the latter part of 1862 he obtained command of a squadron which blockaded Galveston. He blew up his ship, which had run aground near Galveston, rather than surrender it, and was killed by the explosion, in January, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Renti or **Renty, de,** dẹh rôn'te', (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French ascetic, born near Bayeux in 1611, was noted for piety. Died in 1648.

See P. DE SAINT-JURE, "Vie de M. de Renty," 1651. (This was abridged by JOHN WESLEY.)

Renty, de. See RENTI, DE.

Renucci, rà-noot'chee, (FRANCESCO OTTAVIANO,) an Italian historian, born in Corsica in 1767. He wrote a "History of Corsica from 1789 to 1830," (1834.) Died in 1842.

Renusson, de, dẹh rẹh-nü'sôn', (PHILIPPE,) a French jurist, born at Mans in 1632; died in 1669. The French biographer who gives the dates as above says, "At the age of forty-nine he passed for one of the ablest jurists."

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) a Scottish preacher, called a martyr of the Covenant, was born in Dumfries-shire about 1662. He was an active and uncompromising promoter of the cause of the Covenanters. He was executed in 1688.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) LL.D., an American savant, born in 1792, became in 1820 professor of chemistry and physics at Columbia College, New York. He published "Treatise on the Steam Engine," (1830,) "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," (1832,) "Outlines of Geology," (1838,) a "Memoir of De Witt Clinton," (1840,) and Lives of Robert Fulton, David Rittenhouse, and Count Rumford, in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in New York in 1863.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Renzi, rên'zee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and critic, born at Castelsalfi in 1780. He edited the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Died in 1823.

Repelaer van Driel, rā'pẹh-lâr' vân dreel, (OKKER,) a Dutch statesman, born at Dort in 1759; died in 1832.

Repnin, rêp-nên' or rêp-neen', written also **Repnine,** (NICHOLAS VASILIEVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1734, was a nephew of Count Panin. He was sent as ambassador to Poland in 1764, and gave much offence to the Poles by his arrogance and by his efforts to destroy their nationality. In 1774 he signed with the Turkish vizier the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Having obtained command of the army of the Ukraine, he defeated the Turks at Matzin in 1791. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1796. Died in 1801.

Repp, rêp, (THORLEIF GUDMUNDSSON,) an Icelandic linguist, born at Reykiadal in 1794. He was versed in nearly all the modern languages of Europe, and in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. About 1825 he became under-librarian of the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh. He removed to Copenhagen in 1837. Among his works are a "Historical Treatise on the Trial by Jury," in English, (1832,) and "Dano-Hungarian Discoveries," (1843.) He died December 4, 1857.

Repsold, rêp'solt, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German mechanician, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1770, became noted for the excellence of his astronomical and other instruments. Died in 1830.

Rep'ton, (HUMPHRY,) an English landscape-gardener, born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1752. He was a merchant in his youth, but, having failed in business, he adopted the profession of landscape-gardener, in which he found little or no competition. He was author of "Sketches and Hints on Landscape-Gardening," (1795,) and other professional works. Died in 1818.

Requeno y Vives, rà-kā'no e vee'vês, (VINCENCIO,) a Spanish antiquary and writer on fine arts, was born at Granada about 1730. (Another writer says he was born at Calatraho in 1743.) He became a resident of Rome about 1767. He produced a treatise on ancient painting, entitled "Essay on the Restoration of Ancient Art," ("Saggio sul Ristabilimento dell'antica Arte," etc., 1784.) Died about 1805.

Requesens, rà-kà-sêns', (LUIS DE **Zuñiga**—thoon-yee'gâ,) a Spanish commander, born in 1522. He distinguished himself as lieutenant of Don John of Austria at the battle of Lepanto, and succeeded the Duke of Alva in 1573 as Governor of the Netherlands, the people of which were then in arms against the Spanish domination. His army gained a victory over Louis of Nassau near Nymwegen; but this advantage was neutralized by a mutiny of the Spaniards. While his army was besieging Ziriczee, he died, in 1576. He was an able general, and inclined to moderation in the use of power.

See MOTLEY'S "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Requier, rẹh-ke-a', ? (AUGUSTUS JULIAN,) an American politician and writer, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825. On the secession of Alabama, in 1861, he was appointed district attorney for the southern district of that State. He wrote several poems and dramas. Died March 19, 1887.

Requier, rẹh-ke-a', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and translator, born at Pignans in 1715; died in 1799.

Requin, rẹh-kân', (ACHILLE PIERRE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1803; died in Paris in 1855

Keresby, reers'be, (Sir JOHN,) an English loyalist and member of Parliament, wrote "Memoirs containing several Private and Remarkable Transactions from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively," (1734.)

See "Mémoires de Sir John Keresby," Paris; "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., (1823.)

Resbecq, de, dẹh rês'bêk', (ADOLPHE CHARLES THÉODOSE FONTAINE,) a French writer, born at Lille in 1813. He published many books. Died in 1865.

Reschid. See RESHEED.

Resende, de, dà rà-sên'dà, (GARCIA,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora about 1470. He wrote a "History of John II.," (1545.) Died in 1554.

Resende, de, (L. ANDREA,) a Portuguese antiquary and poet, born at Evora in 1498. He wrote, besides other works, "Antiquities of Portugal," ("Antiquitates Lusitaniæ," 1593.) He opened a school at Evora, in which many eminent scholars were educated. According to M. Weiss, he was "the restorer of learning in Portugal." Died in 1573.

Resenius, rà-sā'ne-ûs, (JOHAN PAUL,) a Danish theologian, born in Jutland about 1560. He was professor of theology at Copenhagen, and translated the Bible into Danish. Died in 1638.

Resenius, (PETER,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1625. He obtained a chair of law in the University of that city in 1662. He published "Copenhagen Inscriptions, Latin, Danish, and German," 'Inscriptiones Hafnienses, Latinæ, Danicæ et Germanicæ," 1668,) and some legal works. Died in 1688.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Resheed (or **Reschid**) **Pasha,** rẹh-sheed' pâ'shâ', called also **Mustafa** (mōōs'tâ-fâ) **Resheed,** a Turkish grand vizier and reformer, born at Constantinople about 1800, was a brother-in-law of Alee Pasha. He obtained the rank of pasha in 1834, and was sent as ambassador to Paris and London. He was grand vizier for a short time in 1837, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1839, and afterwards ably and constantly promoted the political and social reforms begun by Mahmood II. Died in 1858.

Resnel du Bellay, du, dü rà'nêl' dü bà'là', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French poet and translator, born at Rouen in 1692, became canon of a church in Paris in 1724. He produced poetical versions of Pope's "Essay on Criticism" (1730) and "Essay on Man," (1737,) in which, it is said, he was aided by Voltaire. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1742. Died in 1761.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Restaurand, rês'tō'rôn', (RAYMOND,) a French

medical writer, born at Pont Saint-Esprit about 1627; died in 1682.

Restaut, rĕs'tō', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian and advocate, born at Beauvais in 1696. He wrote an elementary "Treatise on French Grammar," (1730,) which the University adopted as classic. Died in 1764.

Restout, rĕs'too', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1692, was a pupil and nephew of Jouvenet. His works were more admired by his contemporaries than they are now. Died in 1768.

Restout, (JEAN BERNARD,) a painter, born in Paris in 1732, was a son of the preceding. He gained the first prize in 1758, after which he studied at Rome. Died in 1797.

Rethel, rā'tĕl, (ALFRED,) an eminent German historical painter, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816. He studied at the Academy of Dusseldorf, and there painted "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and a picture of "Nemesis," both of which were greatly admired. About 1840 he removed to Frankfort. Among his chief works are a series of frescos at Aix-la-Chapelle, representing the exploits of Charlemagne, and "The Passage of the Alps by Hannibal." He was an excellent designer. His last years were passed at Rome, where he died in 1859.

Reti. See RATI.

Rétif or **Restif de la Bretonne,** rā'tēf' dẹh lă brẹh-tŏn', (NICOLAS EDME,) a prolific and licentious French writer of fiction, born near Auxerre in 1734; died poor, in Paris, in 1806.

Rettberg, rĕt'bĕRG, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German theologian and professor of theology at Marburg, born at Celle in 1805. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Germany," (1846.) Died in 1849.

Retz, rȧss, (N.,) a French medical writer, born at Arras. He obtained the title of physician to the king about 1790. Died about 1810.

Retz, de, dẹh rȧss, (ALBERT **de Gondi**—dẹh gôN'-de',) a French courtier and general, born at Florence in 1522, was a grandfather of Cardinal de Retz. He became a favourite of Charles IX., and was one of the instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.) Died in 1602.

See BRANTÔME, "Grands Capitaines;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Retz, de, (GILLES.) See RAIS.

Retz, rĕts, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh rȧss,] (JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDI,) CARDINAL, an ambitious French prelate, distinguished for his talents and factious intrigues, was born of a noble family at Montmirail in 1614. He attempted, by debaucheries and scandalous actions, to frustrate the purpose of his family, who destined him for the church. He studied, however, with ardour, gained distinction as a disputant, and courted popularity by profuse donations to the poor. In 1643 he was nominated coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris, who was his uncle. The civil war of the Fronde, which began in 1649, afforded him an opportunity to gratify his ambition to be the chief of a party. He became the master-spirit of the Frondeurs, but is said to have opposed the more violent tendencies of that faction. He was nominated a cardinal by the queen-regent, who wished to conciliate him. Mazarin having recovered his power in Paris, De Retz was arrested in December, 1652, and confined at Vincennes. He was transferred to the château of Nantes, from which he escaped in 1654. He went to Rome and took part in the election of a new pope. After he had passed some years in the Low Countries, he was permitted to return to France. He paid his debts, which were very large, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. It appears that his moral character was somewhat reformed after his imprisonment. He died in 1679, leaving some interesting "Mémoires," (1717,) which have been translated into English. "Their animated style," says Hallam, "their excellent portraitures of character, their acute and brilliant remarks, distinguish their pages as much as the similar qualities did their author." "They are written," says Voltaire, "with an air of greatness, an impetuosity, and an inequality which are the image of his life."

See "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz," first printed in 3 vols., 1717; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" MUSSET-PATHAY, "Recherches historiques sur le Cardinal de Retz," 1807, and 4 vols., 1859; English translation of Retz's "Mémoires," 1723; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Retzius, rĕt'se-ŭs, (ANDERS JOHAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Christianstadt in 1742, was a pupil of Linnæus. He became professor of natural history at Lund in 1777, and published a good work on the plants of Sweden, Norway, etc., entitled "Floræ Scandinaviæ Prodromus," (1779.) His treatise on botany, "Observationes botanicæ," (1779–91,) is called his capital work. Died in 1821.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Retzius, (ANDERS OLOF or ADOLF,) a Swedish physician, born at Lund in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He became professor of anatomy at Lund about 1824. He wrote important works on medicine and natural history. Died at Stockholm in 1860.

Retzius, (MAGNUS CHRISTIAN,) an able medical writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Lund about 1794. He became professor of chemistry at Stockholm about 1820. Died October 6, 1871.

Retzsch, rĕtsh, (MORITZ,) an eminent German designer and painter, born at Dresden in 1779. He studied at the Academy of Arts in that city, where he became professor of painting in 1824. His etchings illustrating Goethe's "Faust," published in 1812, established his reputation both in Germany and other countries. They were followed by illustrations of Schiller and Shakspeare, of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Ballads," and other popular works. As a portrait-painter, also, Retzsch is highly esteemed. He was pre-eminent as an original designer in outline among the artists of his time: his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust," in particular, have probably never been surpassed by any works of the kind. Died at Dresden in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828, October, 1833, and October, 1836.

Reubell. See REWBELL.

Reū'bẹn, [Heb. רְאוּבֵן; Fr. RUBEN, rü'bŏN',] the eldest son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

See Genesis xxix. 32, xxxv. 22, and xxxvii.

Reuchlin, roĭK-leen', [Lat. REUCHLI'NUS,] Hellenized as **Capnio,** kăp'ne-o, (JOHANN,) an eminent German writer, born at Pforzheim in 1455. He became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and studied law at Orléans. He was patronized by Eberhard, Duke of Würtemberg, who employed him as secretary. Having accompanied Eberhard to Rome, he became acquainted with Politian and other eminent Italian literati. He resided mostly at Stuttgart, where he was appointed assessor of the supreme court about 1484. He was subjected to persecution because he opposed a proposition to burn all Hebrew books except the Bible, and was involved in a long controversy with the monks and bigots on this subject. He defended his opinions in relation to Hebrew books in his "Ocular Mirror," ("Speculum Oculare," 1511.) Between 1518 and 1522 he taught Hebrew and Greek at Ingolstadt and Tübingen. He published a "Hebrew Lexicon," and several other works. He contributed much to the revival of classical learning. Died at Stuttgart in 1522.

See MELANCHTHON, "Historia Reuchlini," 1552; J. H. MAJUS, "Vita Reuchlini," 1687; MAYERHOFF, "Reuchlin und seine Zeit," 1830; LAMEY, "Johann Reuchlin," 1855; F. BARHAM, "Life and Times of Reuchlin," 1843; GABLER, "Dissertatio de J. Reuchlino," 1822; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reuchlinus. See REUCHLIN.

Reuilly, ruh'ye', (JEAN,) a French traveller, born in Picardy in 1780. He published "Travels in the Crimea in 1803," (1806.) Died at Pisa in 1810.

Reumont, von, fon roi'mont, (ALFRED,) a German diplomatist and *littérateur*, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1808, was employed on missions to Florence and Rome. He wrote several works on Italian history and art, among which are "Roman Letters," ("Römische Briefe," 4 vols., 1840–44,) and "Benvenuto Cellini," (1846.) Died 1887.

Reusner, rois'nẹr, [Lat. REUSNE'RUS,] (NIKOLAUS,)

a German poet and jurist, born at Lemberg, in Silesia, in 1545. He was professor of law at Strasburg and at Jena. He published numerous poems and treatises on law. Died at Jena in 1602.

See JOHANN WEITZ, "Vita N. Reusneri," 1603; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reuss, roiss, (EDUARD WILHELM EUGEN,) a Protestant theologian, born at Strasburg, in Alsace, July 18, 1804. He studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Paris, and in 1838 was called to a professorship at Strasburg. After the establishment of the new German University at Strasburg he was called to a professorship in it. His writings, partly in French and partly in German, include a "History of the New Testament Scriptures," "History of Christian Theology," "History of the Canon," and a French translation of the Bible. Died April 15, 1891.

Reuter, roi'ṭẹr, (FRITZ,) a distinguished German poet, born at Stavenhagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, November 7, 1810. He studied jurisprudence at Rostock, and in 1832 went to Jena, where he joined the *Burschenschaft*,* (the association of German students,) and the next year was arrested in Prussia and condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. He was, however, released in 1840, having been included in the general amnesty. He wrote, in the Low German *(Plattdeutsch)* dialect, various poems, comedies, and novels, which in their day were much admired. Among his works are "Läuschen un Riemels," (1853; 3d edition, 1856,) "Polterabendgedichte," (1855,) "Reise na Belligen," (1855,) a poetical romance, "Blücher in Treptow," etc., (1857,) a comedy, "Kein Hüsung," (1858,) a poem, and "Olle Kamellen," (1860,) a novel. Died July 13, 1874.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Reuter, (JULIUS,) a German, born about 1815, gained distinction as the institutor of a telegraphic system. He was the first who furnished telegrams of political or general news to the public journals of Europe. He established his office in London in 1851.

Reuterdahl, roi'ṭẹr-dâl', (HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian, born at Malmö in 1795. He was appointed professor of theology at Lund in 1844. Among his works are an "Introduction to Theology," (1837,) and a "History of the Swedish Church," (1838 *et seq.*) Died 1870.

Reuven, ruh'vẹn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1650; died in 1718.

Reuvens, roi'vẹns, (CASPAR JACOB CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born at the Hague in 1793. He became professor of history and archæology at Leyden in 1818, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1837.

See LEEMANS, "Epistola de Vita Reuvensii," 1838.

Reuvens, (JAN EVERAARD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Haarlem in 1763, was the father of the preceding. He became a counsellor of the supreme court at Paris about 1810, and was author of the criminal code of Holland. Died in 1816.

Revay, rā'voi, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian poet and philologist, born in 1751. He was professor of literature at Pesth. Died in 1807.

Réveillé-Parise, rā'vā'yā' pā'rēz', (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French medical writer, born at Nevers in 1782. He practised in Paris, and wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Physique, Habits, and Diseases of Literary Men," (1834,) which gained the Montyon prize in 1835 and is called a model treatise. Died in 1852.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Revel, rẹh-vêl', (GABRIEL,) a French painter, born at Château-Thierry in 1643; died in 1712.

Rev'ẹ-ley, (WILLEY,) an English architect and antiquary. According to several authorities, he completed the "Antiquities of Athens," left unfinished by Stuart. Died in 1799.

Revellière-Lépaux. See LARÉVEILLÈRE.

Rever, rẹh-vā', (MARIE FRANÇOIS GILLES,) a French antiquary, born at Dol in 1753; died in 1828.

Reverchon, rẹh-vẽr'shôn', (JACQUES,) a French Jacobin, born in 1746, was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Council of Elders. Died in 1828.

Revere, rā-vā'rā, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Trieste in 1812. He published between 1829 and 1840 four popular dramas, one of which is entitled "Lorenzo de' Medici," and another "The Marquis of Bedmar." He also wrote some sonnets. Died in 1889.

Revere, re-veer', (PAUL,) an American patriot of the Revolution, and one of the earliest American engravers, was born at Boston in 1735. Among his best prints are "The Seventeen Rescinders," and "The Boston Massacre." He took an active part in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbour, and was conspicuous for his patriotism in the political movements of the time. His midnight expedition to Concord, to give notice of the intended attack of General Gage, forms the subject of one of the poems in Longfellow's "Wayside Inn." Died in 1818.

Revere, (PAUL JOSEPH,) COLONEL, an officer, born in Boston in 1832, was a grandson of the preceding. He was severely wounded at Antietam, September, 1862, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

See P. C. HEADLEY, "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," p. 634.

Reveroni, rā-vā-ro'nee, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French military engineer, born at Lyons in 1767. He wrote several dramas, novels, and military works. Died in 1828.

Reves, de, dẹh rā'vês, [Lat. RE'VIUS,] (JAKOB,) a Dutch Protestant divine, born at Deventer in 1586. He became professor of theology at Leyden about 1640, and wrote several works. Died in 1658.

Rev'ett, (NICHOLAS,) an English antiquary and architect, was born in Suffolk in 1722. In company with James Stuart, he went to Greece about 1750 and spent two years in exploring and delineating the ruins of Athens. He was a partner of Stuart in the important work entitled the "Antiquities of Athens," (3 vols., 1762, 1790, 1794.) He also produced, with Chandler, "Ionian Antiquities," (1769.) After his return to England he practised as an architect. Died in 1804.

Reviczky, rā'vits-ke, ? (KARL EMERICH,) COUNT OF, a Hungarian linguist and diplomatist, born in 1737. He published an edition of Petronius, (1784,) and a Catalogue of his own library, (Berlin, 1784.) Died in 1793.

Revius. See REVES, (JAKOB.)

Revoil, rẹh-vwâl', (PIERRE HENRI,) a French painter of history and genre, born at Lyons in 1776, was a pupil of David. He was professor of design in the Academy of Lyons. He composed songs and other verses with some success. Died in 1842.

Rewbell or **Reubell**, ruh'bêl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French republican and Director, born at Colmar, near the Rhine, about 1746. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Convention, in which he mostly voted with the radicals; but after the 9th Thermidor he became an opponent of the Jacobins. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Directory, and assumed control of foreign affairs. He acted with the victorious party in the *coup d'état* of 18th Fructidor, 1797, and was dismissed from office by lot in May, 1799. Died in 1807.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire du Directoire;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Rey, rā, (ANTOINE GABRIEL VENANCE,) a French general, born in Rouergue in 1768. He became a general of division in 1793 or 1794, and commanded with success in several actions in Spain between 1808 and 1813. Died in 1836.

Rey, (GUILLAUME,) a French medical writer, born in 1687, practised in Lyons. Died in 1756.

Rey, (JEAN,) a French physician and chemist, born at Bugue, in Périgord. He published in 1630 "Essays to ascertain the Cause why Tin and Lead increase in Weight when they are calcined." He maintains that this increase is the result of a combination of the metal with atmospheric air. Died about 1645.

Rey, (JEAN,) a French writer and manufacturer, born at Montpellier in 1773. He substituted the forms of flowers for the fantastic designs of the Orientals in the

* The Burschenschaft was very obnoxious to the government on account of its political character, and also on account of some of its overt acts. It was as a member of the Burschenschaft that Sand assassinated Kotzebue, who had shown himself a determined enemy of the association.

fabrication of Cashmere shawls. Among his works is a "Histoire des Châles," (1823.) Died in 1849.

Rey, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French composer, born in 1734, became director of the emperor's chapel in 1804. Died in 1810.

Rey, (JOSEPH PHILIPPE,) a French writer on law, education, etc., was born at Grenoble in 1799. Among his works is "Theory and Practice of Social Science," (3 vols., 1842.) Died December 18, 1855.

Reybaud, rā'bō', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1801, was a brother of Marie Roch Louis, noticed below. Died October 16, 1864.

Reybaud, (HENRIETTE Arnaud,) a French novelist, born at Arles, December 13, 1802, became the wife of the preceding. Died January 1, 1871.

Reybaud, (MARIE ROCH LOUIS,) a popular French author, born at Marseilles in 1799. He began life as a merchant, and settled in Paris about 1830. In 1841 he gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy (5000 francs) for his "Studies on Modern Reformers or Socialists," (2 vols., 1840–43.) His most original and popular work is a novel called "Jérôme Paturot in Search of a Social Position," (1843,) to which he added a sequel, "Jérôme Paturot in Search of the Best of Republics," (1848.) Among his other works are "Syria, Egypt, and Palestine," (1834,) "Polynesia," (1843,) "Industry in Europe," (1856,) etc. Died October 28, 1879.

Reyher, rī'ẹr, (SAMUEL,) a German professor of law and mathematics, was born in Saxony in 1635. He published "Mathesis Mosaico-Biblica," (1678,) and other works. Died at Kiel in 1714.

Reyn, de, dẹh rīn, (JEAN,) a Flemish painter, born at Dunkirk about 1610, was a pupil of Van Dyck, whom he is said to have imitated with success. He worked in England for Van Dyck; but after the death of the latter he returned to Dunkirk. "The majority of his pictures," says Périès, "have often passed for the works of his master." Died in 1678.

Reyna, de, dā rā'nā or rā'e-nā, (CASSIODORUS,) a Spanish translator of the Bible, born at Seville, is said to have been a Protestant. His version of the Bible, printed at Bâle in 1569, was the first in the Spanish language. Died at Frankfort in 1594.

Reynaud, rā'nō', (ANTOINE ANDRÉ LOUIS,) BARON, a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1771. He was employed about thirty years in the Polytechnic School as teacher and examiner. He published a number of standard works on geometry and algebra, which were introduced as text-books into public schools. Died in 1844.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reynaud, (JEAN ERNEST,) a French philosopher, born at Lyons in 1806. In 1836 he became associated with Pierre Leroux as editor of the "Encyclopédie Nouvelle." He was a moderate democrat in the Assembly of 1848, and supported Cavaignac. His chief work, entitled "Earth and Heaven," ("Terre et Ciel," 1854,) had great success. Died June 28, 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reyneau, rā'nō', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French geometer, born at Brissac, in Anjou, in 1656. He was professor in a college at Angers. He published "Analysis Demonstrated," (1708,) and "Elements of Mathematics," (1714.) Died in 1728.

Reyner, rā'nẹr, ? (EDWARD,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He preached at Lincoln. Died about 1670.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (AUGUSTIN BENOÎT,) a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1759; died at Cologne in 1792.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French general, was born at Lausanne in 1771. As chief of the staff of Moreau, he displayed skill at Rastadt, Friedberg, Biberach, and in the famous retreat of 1796. He commanded at the siege of Acre in the temporary absence of Bonaparte, and is said to have decided the victory at Heliopolis, (1799.) In 1807 he had command of the army of Joseph, King of Naples. He was taken prisoner at Leipsic, (1813.) Died in 1814.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS ANTOINE,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Lausanne in 1762, was a brother of the preceding. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798. Among his works are "Egypt under the Domination of the Romans," (1807,) and "Treatises on the Public and Rural Economy of the Celts and Germans," (1808,) of the "Arabs and Jews," (1820,) of the "Persians and Phœnicians," (1829,) etc. Died in 1824.

See LA HARPE, "Notice sur L. Reynier," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reynold de Chauvancy, de, dẹh rā'nol' dẹh shō'vôN'se', (CHARLES,) a French naval officer, born at Pont de Veyle (Ain) in 1810. He produced a work on maritime signals, entitled "Code de Signaux, Télégraphie nautique polyglotte," (1856,) which has been adopted by seventeen maritime powers. Died Sept. 9, 1877.

Reynolds, rĕn'ọlz, (ALEXANDER W.,) an American officer in the Confederate service, born in Virginia, was made a brigadier-general in 1861. Died in 1876.

Reynolds, rĕn'ọlz, (EDWARD,) an English bishop, born at Southampton in 1599. He favoured the Presbyterians during the civil war, and took the Covenant. In 1648 he became Dean of Christ Church and vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was ejected from these positions about 1650, after which he preached in London. He was appointed Bishop of Norwich in 1660. He published a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Reynolds, (JOHN.) See RAINOLDS.

Reynolds, (JOHN FULTON,) an American general born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and obtained the rank of captain in 1855. He commanded a brigade in the Seven Days' battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and for his services there received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army. In January, 1863, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. His corps formed the vanguard of the army at Gettysburg, where he was killed on the 1st of July, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 760.

Reynolds, (IGNATIUS ALOYSIUS,) an American bishop, was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, August 22, 1798, was educated at Bardstown and Baltimore, and in 1823 was ordained a Catholic priest He became a professor in the college at Bardstown, and was afterwards its president, and vicar-general of the diocese. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, where he died, March 9, 1855.

Reynolds, (JOHN HAMILTON,) an English poet, born in 1795, was a member of the legal profession. He wrote a poem called "Safie." Died at Newport in 1852.

Reynolds, (Sir JOSHUA,) the most celebrated portrait-painter that England has produced, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, on the 16th of July, 1723. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds. At the age of eighteen he became a pupil of Hudson in London, with whom he remained about two years. He afterwards worked at Plymouth as a portrait-painter until 1746, when he settled in London. About 1750 he visited Rome, Florence, Venice, and other cities of Italy. When he first saw the works of Raphael in the Vatican, he felt much disappointment,—which he attributed to his own ignorance. The works of Titian and Tintoretto contributed more to the formation of his style than those of the Roman school. He returned to England in the autumn of 1752, soon after which he acquired a high reputation by a portrait of Commodore Keppel. In 1760 he raised his price to twenty-five guineas for a head, and one hundred guineas for a whole-length portrait. He painted in 1762 a picture of "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy."

In 1764 Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, who had become intimate friends, founded the Literary Club, composed of twelve members, among whom were Burke and Goldsmith. He was chosen president of the Royal Academy in 1768, and was knighted on that occasion. He delivered before the Academy a series of "Lectures on Painting," which were generally admired and were translated into several languages. In 1784 he produced a beautiful allegorical portrait of "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and received the title of principal painter to the king. He painted for the Empress of Russia a

picture of "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpents," (1786,) which is one of his best historical works. He was never married. His career was a remarkable instance of continual prosperity. He died in February, 1792, leaving an estate of about £80,000.

Sir Joshua is considered as the founder or the head of the British school of painting. He obtained powerful effects by a rich and harmonious colour and by his distribution of light and shade. His historical pieces indicate that he was deficient in the grand style of design. "Sir Joshua Reynolds is the most invulnerable man I know," says Dr. Johnson,—"the man with whom if you should quarrel, you will find the most difficulty how to abuse." "Reynolds, swiftest of painters, was gentlest of companions," says Ruskin; "so, also, Velasquez, Titian, and Veronese."

See JAMES NORTHCOTE, "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," 1818; MALONE, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds;" THOMAS REYNOLDS, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," by his son, 2 vols., 1839; "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," commenced by C. R. LESLIE and completed by TOM TAYLOR, 2 vols., 1865; "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by JOSEPH FARRINGTON, London, 1819; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820.

Reynolds, (RICHARD,) an English benefactor, born in Bristol in 1735, was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Darby in 1757, and became a partner in the iron and coal works at Ketley. In 1763 he removed to Coalbrook Dale, where he superintended a large manufactory of iron. He is said to have been the first who employed iron instead of wood in the construction of railways. His business afforded him a large income, a great part of which he expended in deeds of charity. He removed to Bristol in 1804. Died in 1816.

See "Letters of Richard Reynolds, with a Memoir of his Life," by his granddaughter, HANNAH MARY RATHBONE, Philadelphia, 1855.

Reynolds, (SAMUEL WILLIAM) an eminent English engraver in mezzotint, was born in 1774. He engraved many portraits and historical pieces after Sir Joshua Reynolds, also Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille," and a number of the works of Horace Vernet. Died in 1835.

Reynoso. See REINOSO.

Reyrac, de, dẹh rȧ′rȧk′, (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE DULAURENS,) a French poet and priest, born in Limousin in 1734. He wrote "Rural Poems," and a "Hymn to the Sun," (1777,) in poetical prose, which was often reprinted. Died in 1782.

See BÉRENGER, "Éloge de Reyrac," 1783.

Reyre, rair, (Abbé JOSEPH,) a French teacher and writer of juvenile books, was born in Provence in 1735; died in 1812.

Reys, dos, dȯs rās, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese priest and Latin poet, born near Santarem in 1690; died in 1738.

Rezzano, rĕt-sȧ′no, (FRANCESCO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Como in 1731; died in 1780.

Rezzonico, rĕt-so-nee′ko, (ANTONIO GIUSEPPE,) Count de la Tour, (or della Torre, del′lȧ tor′rȧ,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Como in 1709, became an officer in the Spanish army. His chief work is "Researches into the Life and Writings of Pliny," ("Disquisitiones Plinianæ," 2 vols. in fol., 1763–67,) which is praised as a model of criticism. Died at Parma in 1785.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rezzonico, (CARLO.) See CLEMENT XIII.

Rezzonico, (CARLO GASTON DELLA TORRE,) COUNT, an Italian poet and prose writer, born at Como in 1742, was a son of Antonio Giuseppe, noticed above. Among his works is a poem entitled "The Ruin of Como," which is admired. Died at Naples in 1796.

See G. B. GIOVIO, "Della Vita di G. Rezzonico," 1802.

Rhadamante. See RHADAMANTHUS.

Rhad-a-man′thus, [Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος;* Fr. RHADAMANTE, rȧ′dȧ′mȯNt′,] a son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. According to tradition, he married Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, was eminent for his justice, and after death became one of the chief judges of the lower world, or Elysium.

Rhallis, rȧl′lis, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek jurist, born at Constantinople in 1804. He became minister of justice of Greece in 1841, and afterwards president of the Areopagus, or court of cassation. He published several legal works. Died Sept. 25, 1883.

Rham, rȧm, (Rev. WILLIAM LEWIS,) an eminent writer on agriculture, born at Utrecht in 1778. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Cambridge University, and became rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. He wrote many articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," which were published separately under the title of "Dictionary of the Farm." Died in 1843.

Rhangabé. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Rhe′ạ, [Gr. *Ῥείᾱ, Ῥέα, Ῥείη,* or *Ῥέη;* Fr. RHÉA, rȧ′ȧ′,] a goddess of classic mythology, whom the Romans called Ops or Cybele. According to Hesiod, she was a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Cœlus and Terra, the wife of Cronos, (Saturn,) and the mother of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. She was called "the Great Mother," and "the Mother of the Gods." The principal seat of her worship was Pessinus, in Galatia. (See CYBELE.)

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Rhe′ạ Sil′vĭ-ạ, or **Il′ĭ-ạ,** [Fr. RÉA (or RHÉA) SILVIA, rȧ′ȧ′ sėl′ve′ȧ′, or ILIE, e′le′,] in Roman mythology, was a daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, whose father was supposed to be Mars. The king Amulius had compelled her to become a vestal virgin to prevent her from having offspring, and after the birth of her sons he drowned her in the river. The poets feigned that she was changed into a goddess and became the wife of the Anio.

Rheede, van, vȧn rā′dẹh, (HENDRIK ADRIAAN **Draakenstein**—drȧ′kẹn-stīn′,) a Dutch naturalist, who became Governor-General of the Malabar coast. He collected materials for a costly work on the plants of India, entitled "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus," (12 vols., 1670–1703,) in which he was aided by Casearius, Commelin, and others. He died about 1700.

Rhegas. See RHIGAS.

Rheinek, rī′nĕk, (CHRISTOPH,) a German musical composer, born at Memmingen in 1748, was author of several operas. Died in 1796.

Rheita, von, fon rī′tȧ, (ANTON MARIA SCHYRLE,) a German astronomer, born in Bohemia about 1597. He constructed a telescope with four lenses. Died at Ravenna in 1660.

Rhenanus, (BEATUS.) See BEATUS.

Rhenferd, rĕn′fėrt, (JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1654. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker. Died in 1712.

Rhese, rees, ? (JOHN DAVID,) M.D., a philologist, born in the island of Anglesey in 1534. He taught school in Italy, and published a number of works in the Italian language. Died in 1609.

Rhet′ĭ-cus, [Ger. pron. rā′te-kŭs,] the surname of an astronomer, whose proper name was GEORGE JOACHIM. He was born at Feldkirch, near the Rhine, in 1514. He became a pupil and assistant of Copernicus in 1539 or 1540, and advocated the Copernican system in his "Narratio de Libris Revolutionum Copernici," (1540.) In 1541 he obtained a chair of mathematics at Wittenberg. He left a work of great labour, entitled "Opus Palatinum de Triangulis," (1596,) which contains, besides a treatise on trigonometry, a table of sines, cosines, tangents, etc. Died in 1576.

Rhett, (ROBERT BARNWELL,) an American politician, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1800. Being elected in 1833 attorney-general of the State, he acted with the Nullification party, and in 1850 became a United States Senator. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, he was a member of the State Convention which passed an ordinance of secession, and drew up the address giving reasons for this measure. Died September 14, 1876.

Rhĭ-ā′nus, a Greek poet, born in Crete, lived about 250 or 225 B.C. He wrote five or more poems, two of which are entitled "Heracleia" and "Thessalica." Fragments of his works are extant.

Rhigas, ree′gȧs, written also **Rhegas** and **Rigas,** a modern Greek patriot and writer, born in Thessaly about 1760. He formed in early life a design to liberate Greece from the Turkish yoke, and, in order to promote this design, organized a secret society, wrote popular

songs, founded a journal, published educational works, etc. All these were in the modern Greek language. In 1798 he was arrested at Trieste, delivered by the Austrians to the Turks, and drowned in the Danube by the latter.

See REYBAUD, "Mémoires sur la Grèce:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rhin'thon, [*Ῥίνθων*,] a Greek dramatic poet, born at Syracuse or Tarentum, lived about 300 B.C. His works are not extant.

Rhizos Rhangavis. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Rho, ro, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1543; died in 1627.

Rhode, ro'dẹh, or **Rhodius**, ro'de-ûs, (JOHANN,) a Danish medical writer and antiquary, born at Copenhagen about 1587; died at Padua in 1659.

Rhode, ro'dẹh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Orientalist of Breslau, was noted for his researches in the antiquities and natural history of India. Died in 1827.

Rhodes, rōdz, (ROBERT E.,) an American general, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, commanded a division of General Lee's army at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Rhodes, de, dẹh rod, (ALEXANDRE,) a French missionary, born in 1591. He preached in Cochin China and Tonquin. He published a "History of Tonquin," (1650,) and other works. Died in Persia in 1660.

Rhodiginus, ro-de-jee'noos, (CŒLIUS,) an Italian philologist, whose family name was RICCHIERI (rèk-ke-ā'ree) or RICCHERI, (rèk-kā'ree,) was born at Rovigo about 1450. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Milan in 1515. His chief work is "Ancient Readings," ("Antiquæ Lectiones," 1516.) Died in 1525.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rhodius. See RHODE, (JOHANN.)

Rhodomanu. See RHODOMANNUS.

Rhodomannus, ro-do-mân'nûs, or **Rhodomann**, ro'do-mân', (LAURENTIUS,) a German Hellenist, born at Sassawerf, in Saxony, in 1546. He was professor of Greek at Jena, and afterwards lectured on history at Wittenberg. He wrote Greek verse with facility, and is called one of the restorers of the Greek language in Germany. Among his works are a "Life of Luther, in Greek Verse," (1579,) and "Christian Poem on Palestine," ("Poesis Christiana Palestinæ," 1589.) Died in 1606.

Rhunken. See RUHNKEN.

Rhȳ'mẹr, Thomas the, or **Thomas of Ercildoune**, a Scottish poet, flourished between 1250 and 1300. He had the reputation of a prophet.

Rhyndacenus or **Rhyndaconus.** See LASCARIS.

Rhyne, Ten, tẽn rī'nẹh, (WILLEM,) a Dutch naturalist, born at Deventer about 1640. He practised medicine at Batavia, explored the plants of Java, and aided Van Rheede in composing his "Hortus Malabaricus."

Rhys, reess, (JOHN,) a Welsh philologist, born at Aberceiro, in Cardiganshire, June 21, 1840. He studied at the Normal College, Bangor, and at Jesus College, Oxford, (where he graduated in 1869, becoming in that year a Fellow of Merton, and in 1882 a Fellow of Jesus College,) and, later, at Paris, Heidelberg, Leipsic, and Göttingen. In 1877 he was appointed professor of Celtic at Oxford. His principal work is "Lectures on Welsh Philology," (1877.)

Rhyzelius, re-zā'le-us, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish antiquary, born in Westgothland in 1677. He became Bishop of Linköping, and wrote several works on Swedish antiquities. Died about 1758.

Riancey, de, dẹh re'ôN'sȧ', (HENRI LÉON CAMUSAT,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1816. He published, besides other works, a "History of the World," (4 vols., 1838–41.) In 1852 he became chief editor of "L'Union," a journal. Died March 9, 1870.

Rianzares, DUKE OF. See MUÑOZ, (FERNANDO.)

Riario, re-ȧ're-o, (GIROLAMO,) Seigneur of Forlì and Imola, a nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., was born about 1442. He was an enemy of Lorenzo de' Medici and of the family of Colonna. He was assassinated by his own guards in 1488.

Riario, (PIETRO,) CARDINAL, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1445. He was a corrupt favourite of Sixtus IV., who appointed him Archbishop of Florence. He had great influence at the papal court, and was notorious for his debauchery. Died in 1474.

Ribadeneira, re-bȧ-dȧ-nā'e-rȧ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Jesuit and biographer, was born at Toledo in 1527. He gained some distinction as a preacher, and was employed by Loyola to propagate Jesuitism in Flanders and Spain. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Loyola," ("Vida de San Ignacio," 1570.) He is said to have been deficient in judgment. Died at Madrid in 1611.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ribalta, re-bȧl'tȧ, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Castellon de la Plana in 1551. He studied the works of Raphael and Sebastian del Piombo in Rome, and settled in Valencia. His design, colour, and composition are highly commended. Among his works are a "Last Supper," a "Holy Family," and "The Entombment of Christ." He was a skilful anatomist. Died in 1628.

Ribalta, de, dȧ re-bȧl'tȧ, (JUAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Valencia in 1597. He was a painter of great promise, and died prematurely in 1628.

Ribas, de, dẹh ree'bȧs, (JOSEPH,) born at Naples about 1735, entered the service of Russia, and became an admiral. He commanded a fleet which operated against the Turks in 1790.

Ribault or **Ribaut**, re'bō', (JEAN,) a French Protestant navigator, born at Dieppe about 1520. He commanded a party sent by Coligni in 1562 to explore and colonize some parts of North America. He explored Port Royal, South Carolina, built a fort there, and returned to France. In 1565 he obtained command of a fort and colony which the French had planted on the Saint John's River, Florida. He had seven vessels under his command. The French were attacked by a Spanish fleet just after the arrival of Ribault. He was about to bring his vessels into action, when a storm drove them ashore. Ribault and his men escaped to land, but were massacred by the Spaniards. "John Ribault," says Sparks, "was the pioneer of a great enterprise; . . . and, although he was assisted by brave and able associates, yet his energy and zeal were the chief springs of the whole."

See SPARKS, "Life of Ribault," in the seventh volume of his "American Biography," second series; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. iii.

Ribault, re'bō', (J. F.,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1820.

Ribbing von Leuven, rib'bing fon loi'vẹn, ? (ADOLPH LUDWIG,) a Swedish conspirator, born at Stockholm in 1764. He was an accomplice of those who killed Gustavus III., and was banished for life. Died in Paris in 1843.

Ribeiro or **Ribeyro**, re-bā'e-ro, (BERNARDIN,) a Portuguese pastoral poet of the sixteenth century, was born at Torrão, in Alemtejo. He is pronounced by Longfellow "one of the best poets of Portugal, and the first Portuguese writer who gained a high reputation as a pastoral poet."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribeiro dos Santos, re-bā'e-ro dȯs sȧn'tȯs, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet of the present century, has published, among other works, an "Ode to the Infante Dom Henrique," which is greatly admired.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribera. See SPAGNOLETTO.

Ribera, re-bā'rȧ, (CARLOS LUIS,) a Spanish painter, the son of a distinguished artist, was born in Rome about 1812.

Ribera, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and commentator, born in Segovia in 1537. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets and on the Gospel of John. Died at Salamanca in 1591.

Ribera, (JOSE.) See SPAGNOLETTO.

Ribera, de, dȧ re-bā'rȧ, (ANASTASIO PANTALEON,) a Spanish wit and burlesque poet, born at Saragossa in 1580. He was assassinated at Madrid in 1629.

Ribes, rèb, (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at

Bagnères de Bigorre in 1770. He succeeded Desgenettes as chief physician at the Hôtel des Invalides in 1837. He wrote on anatomy, etc. Died in 1845.

Ribes, de, dẹh rèb, (ANNE ARNAUD,) a French officer of engineers, born in 1731; died in 1811.

Ribeyro. See RIBEIRO.

Riboud, re'boo', (THOMAS PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur* and judge, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1755. He was a member of successive legislative bodies between 1791 and 1814. Died in 1835.

Riboutté, re'boo'tā', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Lyons in 1770; died in 1834.

Ricard, re'kăr', (DOMINIQUE,) a French abbé and translator, born at Toulouse in 1741. He translated Plutarch's "Moral Works," (17 vols., 1783–95,) and his "Parallel Lives," (13 vols., 1798–1803.) He wrote a poem on the Sphere. Died in 1803.

Ricard, (ÉTIENNE PIERRE SILVESTRE,) a French general, born at Castres in 1771. He won the rank of general of division at Borodino in 1812. Died in 1843.

Ricard, (JEAN MARIE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Beauvais in 1622; died in Paris in 1678.

Ricardo, re-kar'do, (DAVID,) an eminent political economist, born in London in April, 1772, was a son of a Jewish broker. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in London, and a partner of his father. In consequence of his marriage with a Christian, in 1793, this partnership was dissolved. He published in 1809 a pamphlet called "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-Notes." His reputation is founded on "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," (1817,) which is highly esteemed. He was elected to Parliament in 1819, and spoke frequently on financial subjects. Died in September, 1823.

See J. R. MCCULLOCH, "Life of Ricardo," prefixed to Ricardo's Works, 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818.

Ricardo, (JOHN LEWIS,) an English writer on international law, born in 1812. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1841, and greatly promoted the successful operation of the electric telegraph. Among his works is a "History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws." Died in London in 1862.

Ricardos, re-kăr'dŏs, (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish general, born at Seville in 1727. He commanded the army which opposed with some success the French invaders in 1793, and he was promoted to be captain-general in 1794. Died in 1794.

See J. M. HERVAS DE ALMENARIA, "Elogio historico del General A. Ricardos," 1798.

Ricardus Corinensis. See RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

Ricasoli, re-kā'so-lee, (Baron BETTINO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born of an ancient noble family in Tuscany about 1809. He was a prominent advocate of the independence and unity of Italy in 1848, and acted as dictator of Tuscany in 1859. In June, 1861, he succeeded Cavour as prime minister of Italy. The policy of his administration was similar to that of Cavour. He resigned about the 1st of March, 1862, and was succeeded by Ratazzi. In June, 1866, he again assumed the direction of the government as president of the council and minister of the interior. He retired from office in April, 1867. Died October 23, 1880.

See F. DALL'ONGARO, "Bettino Ricasoli;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricaut. See RYCAUT.

Riccaltoun or **Riccalton,** rik'ạl-tọn, ? (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine, born near Jedburgh in 1691. He preached for many years at Hobkirk, and wrote several able and suggestive religious works, among which is the "Sober Inquiry," etc. Died in 1769.

Riccati, di, de rèk-kā'tee, (JACOPO FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian mathematician, born at Venice in 1676, was the father of Vincenzo, noticed below. Died in 1754.

His son GIORDANO, born in 1709, was a mathematician and writer. Died in 1790.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Riccati, di, (VINCENZO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Castel-Franco in 1707; died in 1775.

Ricchieri, (LODOVICO.) See RHODIGINUS.

Ricci, rèt'chee, (ANTONIO,) called BARBALUNGA, (bar-bâ-loon'gâ,) an Italian painter, born at Messina in 1600; died in 1649.

Ricci, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian Latinist, born at Lugo in 1490. He wrote, besides other works, a Dictionary of the Latin language, entitled "Apparatus Latinæ Locutionis," (1533.) Died in 1569.

See G. DELLA CASA, "Discorso sulla Vita di B. Ricci," 1834.

Ricci, (CAMILLO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1580; died at Ferrara in 1618.

Ricci, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Novara in 1545. He was employed by Pope Sixtus V. in the Vatican and Quirinal. Died at Rome in 1620.

Ricci, (LORENZO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Florence in 1703, was elected general of the order of Jesuits in 1758. He opposed the proposition to reform that order, which was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Died in prison at Rome in 1775.

See SAINTE-FOI, "Vie du Père Ricci;" CARACCIOLI, "Vie du Père Ricci," 1776.

Ricci, (MARCO,) a painter, born at Belluno in 1676. He worked some years as assistant of his uncle Sebastian in England. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the most skilful landscape-painters of the Venetian school. Died at Venice about 1728.

Ricci, (MATTEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1552. He was one of the first missionaries who went to China, (1583.) In 1600 he was admitted into Peking, where he gained the favour of the emperor. He wrote interesting Memoirs and Letters on China. Abel Rémusat calls him the founder of the mission of China. Died in Peking in 1610.

See D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de M. Ricci," 1693; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian cardinal and mathematician, born at Rome in 1619; died in 1682.

Ricci or **Ricchi,** rèk'kee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1606, worked at Milan and Venice. Died in 1675.

Ricci, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian reformer, born at Florence in 1741. He became Bishop of Pistoia and Prato in 1780, and co-operated with the grand duke Leopold in his projects of religious reform. He was opposed to monastic orders, to indulgences, and other practices of the Church of Rome. In consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the populace against him, he resigned in 1790. Died in 1810.

See DE POTTER, "Vie et Mémoires de Scipion Ricci," 4 vols., 1825, (translated into English by THOMAS ROSCOE, 1829;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci or **Rizzi,** rèt'see, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Cividal di Belluno (Venetia) in 1660. He worked at Rome, Vienna, Florence, and London, to which he was invited by Queen Anne. Having passed ten years in England, he returned to Venice, and practised his art with success. He was a skilful imitator of the styles of many masters. Among his remarkable works are "The Abduction of the Sabines," at Rome, and "The Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Venice in 1734.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Ricciardi, rèt-chär'dee, (FRANCESCO,) Count de Camaldoli, an Italian statesman, born at Foggia in 1758. He was minister of justice under Murat from 1809 to 1815. He made some reforms in the penal code. Died in 1842.

See CEVA-GRIMALDI, "Elogio storico del Conte F. Ricciardi," 1834.

Ricciardi, (IRENE,) an Italian poetess, a sister of Joseph Napoleon Ricciardi. She was married in 1831 to a composer named Capecelatro.

Ricciardi, (JOSEPH NAPOLEON,) an Italian poet and politician, a son of Francesco, noticed above, was born in Naples in 1808. A liberal in politics, he lived in exile from 1848 to 1860, when he entered the Italian Parliament. He has written a "History of the Italian Revolution," (1850,) and several other histories and political poems.

Riccio, (BARTOLOMMEO.) See NERONI.

Riccio, (DAVID.) See RIZZIO.

Riccio, rèt'cho, (DOMENICO,) an eminent painter of the Venetian school, surnamed BRUSASORCI, ("Rat-Burner,") was born at Verona in 1494. His father invented a rat-trap and burned rats: hence the surname. He studied the works of Titian, and perhaps was his pupil. He painted in the Palazzo Ridolfi, in Venice, a fresco called the "Cavalcade of Clement VII. and Charles V.," (in Bologna.) Died in 1567.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters:" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Riccio, (FELICE,) a son of the preceding, born at Verona in 1540, was a skilful painter, especially of portraits. Died in 1605.

Riccioli, rèt'cho-lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian astronomer and Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1598. He was professor of philosophy, theology, etc. at Bologna and Parma. His superiors authorized him to devote himself to astronomy, that he might confute the Copernican system. This he attempted to do in his "Almagestum Novum," (2 vols., 1651.) According to his theory, the sun, moon, Jupiter, and Saturn revolve around the earth, while Mercury, Venus, and Mars are satellites of the sun. He also published an able treatise on mathematical geography and hydrography, (1661,) and "Improved Astronomy," ("Astronomia Reformata," 1665.) Died in 1671.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Riccoboni, rèk-ko-bo'nee, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a son of Luigi, noticed below, was born at Mantua in 1707, and lived in Paris. He wrote an ingenious work called "Theatrical Art," ("L'Art du Théâtre," 1750.) Died in 1772.

His wife, MARIE JEANNE LABORAS DE MÉZIÈRES, born in Paris in 1713, was a successful novelist. Among her novels are "The Letters of Julia Catesby," (1758,) "Ernestine," and "Sophie de Vallière," (1771.) M. Weiss calls her one of the most *spirituelle* women of her time. Died in 1792.

Riccoboni, (ANTONIO,) an Italian philologist, born at Rovigo in 1541. He translated into Latin Aristotle's "Rhetoric," "Ethics," and "Poetica," (1579,) and wrote several works. Died in 1599.

Riccoboni, (LUIGI,) an Italian comic writer and actor, born at Módena about 1675. Among his works is a poem "On Representative Art," ("Della Arte representativa," 1728.) Died in Paris in 1753.

Rice, (JAMES,) an English novelist, born at Northampton in 1844. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but abandoned law for literature. He was editor and proprietor of "Once a Week" from 1868 to 1872. In 1871 he formed a literary partnership with Walter Besant, which resulted in the joint authorship of a number of popular novels, among which may be mentioned "Ready Money Mortiboy," "The Golden Butterfly," "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and "The Monks of Thelema." Died April 26, 1882.

Rice, (LUTHER,) an American Baptist divine and missionary, born at Northborough, Massachusetts, in 1783. He was one of the founders of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and assisted in the establishment of the Columbian College, at Washington, District of Columbia. Died in 1836.

Rich, (CLAUDIUS JAMES,) an Orientalist and traveller, born at Dijon, in France, in 1787, was educated at Bristol. He learned Arabic, Syriac, Persian, etc. in his early youth, became an excellent linguist, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1803. In 1808 he married a daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay, and was appointed the East India Company's resident at Bagdâd. He collected in that vicinity many Oriental manuscripts, medals, and coins, and wrote a "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which he had visited in 1811. A second edition of it was issued in 1839. He visited the ruins of Nineveh and Persepolis, and made an excursion into Koordistan. He died of cholera, at Shirâz, in October, 1821, leaving a "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan," (1836.)

See a brief notice of his life, prefixed to the work last named.

Rich, (EDMUND.) See EDMUND, SAINT.

Rich, (RICHARD,) BARON, an English judge, born in London about 1498. He became solicitor-general in 1533, and lord chancellor in 1547. He united with Protector Somerset in measures for the conviction and execution of Lord Seymour. In 1551 he resigned his office on pretext of ill health. Died in 1568. According to Lord Campbell, he was "a very consistent character in all that was base and profligate." One of his sons became Earl of Warwick.

Rich'ard | Lat. RICHAR'DUS; It. RICARDO, re-kar'do | **I.,** King of England, surnamed CŒUR DE LION, (kur deh le'ŏn',) was the third or second son of Henry II. and his queen Eleanor. He was born at Oxford in 1157, and was invested in the duchy of Guienne. He united with his brother Henry in a revolt against his father in 1173. On the death of Prince Henry, in 1183, Richard became the heir-apparent to the throne. He formed in 1188 a secret alliance with Philip, King of France, the enemy of Henry II., and openly revolted against the latter in 1189. The allies waged war with success against Henry in France, and induced him to accept their terms of peace. At this juncture Henry died, in July, 1189. Richard showed compunction for his undutiful conduct, and chose for his ministers the faithful servants of his father. Having agreed a short time before his accession to join the King of France in a crusade, he appointed his mother regent of the kingdom. "Impelled more by the love of military glory than by superstition," says Hume, "he acted from the beginning of his reign as if the sole purpose of his government had been the relief of the Holy Land and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens."

The combined army of Richard and Philip, amounting to 100,000 men, began to march in 1190. They embarked on ships at Marseilles and Genoa, and sailed to Sicily, where they passed the winter, during which serious dissensions arose between Richard and Philip, who regarded each other with jealous rivalry. Richard married Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, at Cyprus, in 1191, and in the summer of that year arrived at Acre, which had been besieged by the crusaders for two years and was still defended by Saladin. The French and English kings were incited by emulation to extraordinary acts of valour at this siege. "Richard in particular," says Hume, "animated with a more precipitate courage than Philip, . . . acquired a great and splendid reputation." Acre surrendered in July, 1191, soon after which Philip returned to France. In September, Richard defeated Saladin in a great battle, in which "he performed," says Hume, "the part both of a consummate general and gallant soldier."

Having concluded a truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, and three days, he sailed homeward in October, 1192, and was wrecked on the coast of Istria. Attempting to pass through Germany in disguise, he was arrested by Leopold of Austria, who transferred him to the emperor, Henry VI., who was an enemy of the captive prince. He was confined in a dungeon, and subjected to many insults, until February, 1194, when he obtained his liberation by paying a large ransom. In the mean time his brother John had attempted to usurp the royal power, but was resisted with success. The rivalry between Richard and Philip afterwards involved them in several wars, the results of which were insignificant. Hostilities were suspended in 1198 by a truce of five years. At the siege of the castle of one of his vassals near Limoges, Richard was mortally wounded by an arrow, in March, 1199. He left no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his brother John. "Of an impetuous and vehement spirit," says Hume, "he was distinguished by all the good as well as the bad qualities incident to that character: he was open, frank, generous, sincere, and brave; he was revengeful, domineering, ambitious, haughty, and cruel." Richard I. forms a prominent and brilliant character in Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

See P. J. BRUNS, "De Rebus gestis Richardi Angliæ Regis," 1780; J. WHITE, "Adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion," 3 vols., 1791; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Richard I.," 1843; HUME, "History of England," chap. x.; W. E. AYTOUN, "Life of Richard I. of England," 1840.

Richard II., King of England, born at Bordeaux in 1366, was a son of Edward the Black Prince. He succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., in June, 1377. Among the remarkable events which occurred during his minority was the rebellion of Wat Tyler, (1381,) which was provoked partly by the tax imposed to support a war against France. The insurgents, who were peasants or common people, entered London, massacred many persons of the higher class, among whom was the Archbishop of Canterbury, and committed other outrages. Richard acted with much presence of mind, and persuaded the rioters to disperse. A great number of them were afterwards executed. Edward III. had left the kingdom involved in wars against the French and the Scotch. In 1385 Richard invaded Scotland and reduced to ashes Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, etc. The Scots offered no resistance, but at the same time made a successful raid into England. The power of Richard, who was indolent and incapable, was nullified for a time by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, who put to death the king's favourites and ministers in 1388. The wars against France and Scotland were conducted with little vigour, and suspended by frequent truces. In 1396 Richard concluded a long truce with the French court, and was affianced to Isabella of France, who was seven years of age. In 1398 he banished the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, who had met to fight a duel. Hereford (who at the death of his father became Henry, Duke of Lancaster) had gained the favour of the people by his conduct and abilities. Taking advantage of the absence of Richard, who was in Ireland, Henry landed in England in July, 1399, raised a large army, and made himself master of the kingdom without serious opposition. The troops which Richard brought from Ireland nearly all deserted. "His personal character had brought him into contempt," says Hume. He was deposed by Parliament, which recognized his rival as King Henry IV., and ordered or advised that Richard should be imprisoned in some secret place. He died mysteriously in the thirty-fourth year of his age. "It is more probable," says Hume, "that he was starved to death in prison." He left no posterity. Richard II. gives name to one of Shakspeare's tragedies.

See J. Evesham, "Historia Richardi II.," 1729; Hume, "History of England," chap. xvii.; "Life and Reign of Richard II.," London, 1681; R. Howard, "History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.," 1690.

Richard III., King of England, a younger son of Richard, Duke of York, and a brother of Edward IV., was born in Northamptonshire on the 2d of October, 1452, and was styled the Duke of Gloucester. He took part in the battle of Tewksbury, in 1471, and, according to a report which obtained currency, was instrumental in the death of Henry VI. In 1472 he married Lady Anne Nevil, a daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He became regent or protector at the accession of his nephew, Edward V., who was a minor, (April, 1483.) "His exorbitant ambition," says Hume, "unrestrained by any principle either of justice or humanity, made him carry his views to the possession of the crown itself." By dissimulation and professions of loyalty he obtained possession of the king's person. He arrested and executed the Earl of Rivers, Edward's maternal uncle and tutor, with other friends of the young king. About the end of June, 1483, he usurped the royal power openly and without resistance. Soon after this date Edward V. and his brother were put to death in the Tower by the order of Richard. His authority was recognized by a Parliament which met in 1484. "But the crimes of Richard were so horrid and so shocking to humanity that the natural sentiments of men, without any political or public views, were sufficient to render his government unstable." (Hume.) Many nobles and malcontents assembled in Brittany and offered their services to Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was regarded by the Lancastrians as the rightful heir to the crown. Henry landed at Milford Haven in August, 1485, with a small army, which was increased to 6000 men. The rivals met at Bosworth on the 21st of August. In number of men Richard had the advantage; but, soon after the battle began, Lord Stanley, whose conduct had been equivocal, joined Richmond with about 7000 men and decided the victory. Richard fought with the energy of despair, and was slain as he was rushing forward to attack Henry in person. Richard was of small stature, humpbacked, and had a disagreeable countenance. Several modern writers have appeared as his apologists. Richard III. furnishes the name to one of Shakspeare's most popular dramas.

See Sir George Buck, "Life of Richard III.;" Jesse, "Life of Richard III.," 1860; Beale, "Richard III. and his Times," 1844; Sir Thomas More, "History of Edward V. and the Duke of York," 1641; Hume, "History of England," chap. xxiii.; Horace Walpole, "Historic Doubts on Richard III.," 1768; J. Rev, "Essais historiques et critiques sur Richard III," 1818.

Richard (re'shȧr') **I.**, Duke of Normandy, surnamed Sans Peur, ("without fear,") was born about 933; died in 996.

Richard II., Duke of Normandy, was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He died in 1027 or 1026, and was succeeded by his son, Richard III., who died in 1028.

Richard, a native of Normandy, was a friend of Thomas à Becket, whom he succeeded as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1174. Died in 1184.

See W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. viii.

Richard, a learned and liberal prelate, whose family name was Fitz-Ralph. He became Archbishop of Armagh in 1347, and denounced the superstition and licentious habits of the mendicant friars. For this offence he was arraigned before Pope Innocent VI., and condemned. Died at Avignon in 1360.

Richard, re'shȧr', (Achille,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1794, was a son of Louis Claude Marie, noticed below. He wrote many monographs, and contributed greatly to popularize the science of botany. His "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (1819; 7th edition, 1846) is highly commended as a text-book for students. It has been translated into many languages. Died in 1852.

See Bouchardot, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richard, (Charles Louis,) a French theologian, born in Lorraine in 1711. He published a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Sciences," (6 vols., 1760.) Died in 1794.

Richard, (Fleury François,) a French historical painter, born in Lyons in 1777. He received the title of painter to Charles X. about 1824. Died in 1852.

Richard, (François,) called Richard Lenoir, a French manufacturer, born in Calvados in 1765. He and his partner Lenoir introduced the manufacture of fine cotton stuffs into France about 1795. Died in 1839

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1837.

Richard, (François Marie Claude,) Baron, a French physician, born in the eighteenth century. He was the author of "Observations on the Medicine of the Military Hospitals," ("Observations de Médecine des Hôpitaux militaires," 1766.) He died in the reign of Louis XVI.

Richard, (Jean,) a French moralist and religious writer, born at Verdun in 1638. His chief work is "Universal Science of the Pulpit, or Moral Dictionary," ("La Science universelle de la Chaire, ou Dictionnaire morale," etc., 5 vols., 1700–12.) Died in 1719.

Richard, (Joseph Charles,) a French revolutionist, born at La Flèche in 1752, was a moderate member of the Convention. He was specially excepted from the operation of the law which exiled regicides in 1816. Died in 1834.

Richard, (Louis Claude Marie,) an eminent French botanist, born at Versailles in 1754. He passed about eight years (1781–89) in exploring the botanical and other productions of Guiana and the Antilles. After his return he was admitted into the Institute, and was professor of botany in the École de Médecine, Paris. He was a good observer, and was versed in various branches of natural history. He wrote, besides several memoirs or monographs, an excellent "Analysis of the Fruit, considered in general," (1808.) Died in 1821.

See Cuvier, "Éloge de L. C. M. Richard;" Kunth, "Notice sur L. C. M. Richard," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richard, (RENÉ,) a French historian, born at Saumur in 1654, obtained the office of royal censor, (of books.) Died in 1727.

Richard, (THÉODORE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Millau in 1782; died at Toulouse in 1859.

Richard de Bury, an English prelate and patron of learning, whose family name was RICHARD AUNGERVILLE or AUNGARVILLE, was born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1287. He was tutor to Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward III.) Having been sent on a mission to the pope, he formed a friendship with Petrarch, was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor of England in 1334. He collected a great number of books, which he bequeathed to a company of scholars at Oxford. It is stated that he owned more books than all the other English bishops together. He was eminent for learning. Died in 1345.

See an account of his life in his "Philobiblon," an English version of which was published in London, 1832.

Richard de Saint-Victor, re'shȧr' dẹh sȧn vẽk'tor', a mystical theologian and philosopher, born in Scotland, was a pupil of Hugh de Saint-Victor. He became prior of the abbey of Saint-Victor, at Paris, in 1164. He was an eloquent and celebrated writer on theology, ethics, etc. An edition of his works was published by John of Toulouse in 1650. Died in 1173.

See JOANNES DE TOLOSA, "Vita Richardi," prefixed to the edition of his works, 1650.

Richard of Cirencester, (sis'ẹ-tẹr,) an English historian and monk, called RICAR'DUS CORINEN'SIS, or THE MONK OF WESTMINSTER. He entered a monastery at Westminster in 1350. He wrote, besides several works on Saxon and British history, a celebrated "Description of Britain," ("De Situ Britanniæ,") the manuscript of which was first found in 1747 by Charles Julius Bertram, of Copenhagen. The authenticity of this work is doubted by many critics.

Richard of Hexham. See ROGER.

Richard Plantagenet. See YORK, third DUKE OF.

Rich'ard Plan-tag'ẹ-net, Earl of Cornwall, a son of John, King of England, was born in 1208. "His ruling passion was to amass money,—in which he succeeded so well as to become the richest subject in Christendom," (Hume.) According to Michaud, he fought as a crusader in Palestine about 1240. He was elected King of the Romans in 1256. "He was tempted," says Hume, "to expend vast sums of money on his election." Though he was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, his reign was only nominal. He died in England in 1272.

See RYMER, "Fœdera;" GEBAUER, "Leben und Thaten Herrn Richards," etc., 1744.

Richardot, re'shȧr'do', (FRANÇOIS,) Bishop of Arras, a learned French prelate, born in 1507; died in 1574.

Richards, (T. ADDISON,) a landscape-painter, born in London, England, December 3, 1820. He removed to the United States in early life. In 1851 he was elected a National Academician, and in 1867 he was appointed professor of art in the University of the City of New York. He has published (text and illustrations) "The American Artist," (1838,) "Georgia Illustrated," (1842,) "Romance of American Landscape," (1854,) "Pictures and Painters," (1870,) etc. Among his pictures are "Chatsworth," "Alastor," "The Indian Paradise," "Lake Thun," "Lake Brienz," "Warwick Castle," "The River Rhine," "Scenes on the Delaware Highlands," etc.

Rich'ards, (WILLIAM,) an American missionary, born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1792. He sailed in 1822 to the Sandwich Islands, where he became interpreter and chaplain to the king, and in 1845 was appointed minister of public instruction. Died in 1847.

Richards, (WILLIAM T.,) an American landscape-painter, a resident of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1833. He is one of the most successful cultivators of the pre-Raphaelite style in landscape-painting. His works are remarkable for their accuracy of detail and the perfection of their finish.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Rich'ard-sọn, (BENJAMIN WARD,) M.D., an English physician, born at Somerby, Leicestershire, October 31, 1828. He was educated at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, and at the University of Saint Andrew's, where he graduated in 1854. Dr. Richardson is a prolific and able writer on public health, alcoholism, the action of various poisons and medicines, education, and other kindred topics. His most popular books are "Diseases of Modern Life," (1876,) "Results of Researches on Alcohol," (1877,) and "Temperance Lesson-Book," (1877.)

Rich'ard-sọn, (CHARLES,) an eminent English lexicographer, born in 1775. He published in 1805 "Illustrations of English Philology," in which he advocated the philological opinions of Horne Tooke. His chief work is a "Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols. 4to, 1835–37, reissued in 1838, 1839, 1844, 1849, and 1855; with Supplement, 1856 and 1859,) which is very highly esteemed. It was pronounced by Dean Trench the best dictionary in the language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rich'ard-sọn, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) an American author, born at Hallowell, Maine, May 29, 1851, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871, was editorially connected with various periodicals, 1872–80, and in 1882 became professor of English literature in Dartmouth College. Among his works are "A Primer of American Literature," (1878,) "The Cross," (a poem, 1878,) "The Choice of Books," (1881,) etc.

Rich'ard-sọn, (ISRAEL B.,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, became a captain in 1851, and resigned his commission in 1855. He commanded a division in the Chickahominy campaign, (May–July, 1862,) was appointed a major-general in July, and rendered important services at Antietam, September 17, 1862. He received in this battle a wound of which he died, November, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Richardson, (JAMES,) an English traveller, born in Lincolnshire in 1806. He engaged in an expedition to Lake Tchad, in Africa, and departed from Tripoli in 1850 with Barth. He died at Ungouratona in March, 1851, leaving a "Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa," (1853.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richardson, (JOHN,) a learned English theologian, born at Chester. He became Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland, in 1633. Died in London in 1654.

Rich'ard-sọn, (Sir JOHN,) a British naturalist and traveller, born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1787. He served as surgeon to Captain Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Ocean in 1819, and to the second expedition of that navigator in 1825. He published "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America," ("Fauna Boreali-Americana," 3 parts, 1829–37,) in which he was assisted by William Swainson and William Kirby. In 1848 he conducted an expedition sent to search for Sir John Franklin. His route was through the lakes of British America to Slave Lake, and thence down the Mackenzie River, the mouth of which he reached in August, 1848. After his return he published a "Journal of a Boat-Voyage through Rupert's Land to the Arctic Sea," etc., (1851.) Died in 1865.

See "Life of Sir John Richardson," London, 1868; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Richardson, (JOHN PETER,) an American statesman, grandson of Richard, noticed below, was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, in 1801. He was a prominent leader of the Union party in the Nullification contest of 1835, was elected to Congress in 1836, and became Governor of the State in 1841. Died in 1864.

Richardson, (JONATHAN,) an English portrait-painter and writer on art, was born about 1665. He painted heads with great success, but failed in attitudes, draperies, and backgrounds. After the death of Kneller he was considered the foremost portrait-painter of England. His durable reputation is founded on an "Essay on the Whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, and an Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," (1719,) which is highly commended. Died in 1745.

Richardson, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in

Northumberland. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1784. He was one of the writers of the satires of the "Rolliad" and the "Probationary Odes." Died in 1803.

Richardson, (RICHARD,) an American soldier and patriot, born near Jamestown, Virginia, in 1704, served in the Revolutionary war, and was made a brigadier-general. Died in 1780.

Richardson, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English novelist, born in Derbyshire in 1689, was a son of a joiner. At the village school which he attended he began to display his faculty for invention. He has informed us that in his boyhood he was a favourite of young women, who availed themselves of his talents in the composition of letters to their lovers. About the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a printer of London, named Wilde. He served as foreman in the printing-office about five years, and then became a master-printer in Fleet Street. He married Miss Wilde, a daughter of his former master. In 1740 he published his first novel, "Pamela," which was very popular and opened a new era in English romantic literature. Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews" was an avowed burlesque of "Pamela." Richardson acquired a European reputation by his "History of Clarissa Harlowe," (1748,) which is considered his capital work. "His personages have all the reality possible," says Diderot; "his incidents are realized in the manners of all polished nations. What fertility in the invention of personages! what variety in the delineation of characters!" He afterwards produced the novel of "Sir Charles Grandison," (1753,) which was less successful. Richardson was prosperous in business. By the favour of Speaker Onslow he obtained the lucrative privilege of printing the Journals of the House of Commons. He wrote No. XCVII. of the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson, who was his friend and a warm admirer of his works. Died on the 4th of July, 1761.

See FRANCIS JEFFREY, "Swift and Richardson," 1853; DIDEROT, "Éloge de S. Richardson," 1762; MRS. BARBAULD, "Life of S. Richardson," prefixed to his "Correspondence," 6 vols., 1803; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" E. MANGIN, "Life and Writings of S. Richardson," 1811; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1804; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1869, article "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1869; "Monthly Review" for January, 1805.

Richardson, (Sir THOMAS,) an English judge, born in Norfolk in 1569. He was elected Speaker of the Commons in 1621, and became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1625 or 1626. He decided that torture was an illegal mode of obtaining evidence when it was proposed to apply it to Felton the assassin, (1628.) In 1631 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench. He was a noted jester. Died in 1635.

Richardson, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born near Bedford in 1698. He became chaplain to the king in 1746. Some of his sermons were published. Died in 1775.

Richardson, (WILLIAM,) a British writer and critic, born in Perthshire in 1743. He was professor of humanity at Glasgow from 1773 to 1814, and was a contributor to the "Mirror." Among his works are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," and "Essays on the Characters of Shakspeare," (3 vols., 1775,) which was received with favour. Died in 1814.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Riche, rèsh, (CLAUDE ANTOINE GASPARD,) a French naturalist, born in Beaujolais in 1762. He was a coadjutor of Vicq d'Azyr in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He accompanied as a naturalist the expedition which was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791. On their arrival at Java, in 1793, the collections and journal of Riche were seized by the Dutch. He died in 1797, leaving many memoirs on natural history. He was a brother of De Prony, the great engineer and geometer.

See CUVIER, "Éloge du Citoyen Riche," 1798.

Riché, re'shȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) President of Hayti, was born at Cap-Haïtien about 1780. He served as a general under Christophe, and became President in March, 1846. Died in February, 1847.

Riche de Prony. See PRONY, DE.

Richebourg, reesh'boor', (EMILE,) a French author, born at Menoy in 1833. He was a schoolmaster, but in 1850 went to Paris and engaged in writing tales. Among his works are "Lucienne," "L'Homme aux Lunettes noires," (1864,) "Récits devant l'Atre," (1867,) "L'Enfant du Faubourg," (1876,) "Les deux Mères," (1880,) etc. His stories are mostly for the young, and convey sound moral precepts, though he is sometimes too sentimental and is often markedly chauvinistic.

Richelet, rèsh'lȧ', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Cheminon in 1631. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of the French Language," (1680,) the success of which was promoted by many satirical remarks contained in it. Died at Paris in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, de, deh rèsh'le-uh', (ALPHONSE LOUIS **du Plessis**—dü plȧ'se',) called CARDINAL DE LYON, born in Paris in 1582, was a brother of the great statesman. He became Archbishop of Lyons in 1628, and cardinal in 1629. He meddled little with the intrigues of the court. Died in 1653.

See ABBÉ DE PURE, "Vie de Richelieu, Cardinal de Lyon."

Richelieu, de, (ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS,) DUKE, a statesman, born in Paris in 1766, was a grandson of Marshal Richelieu, (1696–1788.) He emigrated in 1789 or 1790, entered the Russian army, and became governor of Odessa in 1803. Having returned to France in 1814, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council (*i.e.* prime minister) in September, 1815. He negotiated with the allies a treaty which secured the territorial integrity of France. He resigned office about the end of 1818, and was recalled to the presidency of the council February 20, 1820. In November, 1821, he retired because the majority of the Chamber opposed his policy. He was a man of estimable character. Died in May, 1822.

See L. F. DE BAUSSET, "Notice sur M. le Duc de Richelieu," 1822; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, rèsh'e-loo, **de,** [Fr. pron. deh rèsh'le-uh',] (ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,) CARDINAL, a celebrated and ambitious French statesman, born at Paris or in Poitou on the 5th of September, 1585, was a son of François du Plessis and Susanne de la Porte. He studied at the College of Navarre and that of Lisieux, and chose the clerical profession. In 1607 he was consecrated at Rome as Bishop of Luçon. Having been selected by the States-General to harangue the king in 1614, he acquitted himself so well that he was appointed almoner to the queen-regnant. He was secretary of state for a short time in 1616, and acted as mediator between the king and his mother, Marie de Médicis, by whose influence he obtained the dignity of cardinal in 1622. About two years later he was admitted into the royal council, which he entered as a master rather than an adviser. Even the king was overawed by the intensity of his imperious will. Richelieu soon became prime minister, and pursued a policy which tended to humble the powerful nobility, to centralize the administration, to render the monarchy absolute, and to restore the balance of power in Europe, which the ascendency of the House of Austria had disturbed. His most powerful opponents were Marie de Médicis and the king's brother Gaston, who incited an armed revolt, which was suppressed without difficulty. Among the important achievements of Richelieu was the subjection of the Calvinists, who had attempted to gain their independence or defend their rights by arms, and whose head-quarters were at Rochelle. He directed in person the siege of this city, which surrendered in 1628 on condition that a general pardon should be granted, with religious toleration to the Protestants. A contest for ascendency between Richelieu and Marie de Médicis ended in the exile of the latter in 1630. He maintained the independence of the civil power against the usurpations of the Romish Church. He exhibited excessive severity in the execution of Marillac, Montmorency, Cinq-Mars, and other noblemen, who were implicated in a conspiracy against him. The first two of these were executed in 1632.

In the pursuance of his design to reduce the power

of Austria, he supported with a subsidy the Protestants of Germany, who were waging war against the emperor, and used his influence to defeat the negotiations for peace. He also ordered a large body of French troops to co-operate with the Swedes on the Rhine in 1635. About this time his armies opposed the Spaniards in Flanders and Italy, but without much success. In 1635 he founded and endowed the French Academy, the most splendid literary institution of Europe. In the same year he made a treaty with Holland, which became his ally in a war against Philip IV. of Spain. The French gained several victories in Germany and Italy in 1640–42. During his administration Alsace, Artois, and Roussillon were annexed to France. Richelieu detected a dangerous conspiracy formed by Cinq-Mars and Gaston of Orléans, the former of whom was executed in September, 1642. He died in Paris on the 4th of December, 1642. The people expressed by bonfires their joy for his death.

Richelieu had some literary taste, and was a liberal patron of authors, artists, etc. He was the reputed author of several works, among which are "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," first printed in 1823, and his "Political Testament," ("Testament politique,") the authenticity of which was discredited by Voltaire and defended by Foncemagne. Although Richelieu was a great and successful statesman, he is not a general favourite with the French, like Henry IV. or Louis XIV. Many modern French writers argue that his policy did not conduce to the real and durable prosperity of the nation. His system is severely criticised by De Tocqueville, (in his "Ancien Régime et la Révolution,") by Quinet, and by Charles de Rémusat.

See AUBERY, "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," 1660; JAY, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu;" CAPEFIGUE, "Richelieu et Mazarin," 1836; HENRI MARTIN, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VIOLART, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu," 1649; J. CAILLET, "L'Administration en France sous Richelieu," 2 vols., 1861; "Life of Cardinal Richelieu," by WILLIAM ROBSON, 1854; SULLY, "Mémoires;" CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, de, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS,) a brilliant and profligate courtier, born in 1696, was a grand-nephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He was a son of Armand Jean Vignerod, Duc de Richelieu. His intrigues and libertinism caused him to be thrice confined in the Bastille. He obtained the favour of Louis XV., and distinguished himself as a general at Fontenoy in 1745. About 1748 he was made a marshal of France. He disgraced himself by his cupidity, arrogance, and scandalous vices. Died in 1788.

See FAUR, "Vie privée du Maréchal de Richelieu," 1790; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires du Maréchal de Richelieu;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" CAPEFIGUE, "Le Maréchal de Richelieu," 1857; DANGEAU, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richemont, de, dẹh rèsh'môn', (LOUIS AUGUSTE CAMUS,) a French general, born in 1770; died in 1853.

Richepanse or **Richepance,** rèsh'pônss', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Metz in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1796, and a general of division in 1799. Having obtained command of a division of the army of Moreau, he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, (1800.) Died at Guadeloupe in 1803.

See NOLLET-FABERT, "Le Général Richepance," 1853.

Richer, re'shà', [Lat. RICHE'RUS,] a French chronicler, who flourished about 980–1000. He wrote (in Latin) a history of the period from 888 to 995, which is highly prized. The manuscript of this work was discovered in 1833 by Pertz and Boehmer.

Richer, (ADRIEN,) a French biographer and historian, born at Avranches in 1720. He wrote "The Lives of Celebrated Mariners," (13 vols., 1780–86,) and other works. Died at Paris in 1798.

Richer, (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, born at Auxerre in 1680; died in 1756.

Richer, (EDMOND,) a French canonist, born in Champagne in 1559 or 1560. He became an adherent of Henry IV. about 1590, and syndic of the Faculty of Theology at Paris in 1608. He defended the privileges of the Gallican Church, and published a work "On Ecclesiastical and Political Power," (1611,) which subjected him to persecution. Died in 1631. "His fame," says Hallam, "has risen in later times."

See BAILLET, "Vie de Richer," 1714; PÉRAU, "Vie d'E. Richer," 1748; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Richer, (ÉDOUARD,) a French author, born in La Vendée in 1792. He produced a poem entitled "Victor et Amélie," (1816,) and a "History of Brittany," (1821,) which is commended. Having been converted to the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published a work called "The New Jerusalem," (8 vols., 1832–36.) Died at Nantes in 1834.

See PIET, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Richer," 1836.

Richer, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, a brother of Adrien, noticed above, was born at Avranches in 1718. He wrote a "Treatise on Civil Death," ("De la Mort civile," 1755,) and "Celebrated Trials," (22 vols., 1772–88.) Died in 1790.

Richer, (HENRI,) a mediocre French writer, born at Longueil in 1685. Among his works are "Fables in Verse," (1729,) and a "Life of Mæcenas," (1746.) Died in 1748.

Richer, (JEAN,) a French astronomer, was sent to Cayenne in 1671 to observe the parallax of the sun. Died in 1696.

Richer d'Aube, re'shà' dōb, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Rouen in 1686, was a nephew of Fontenelle. Died in 1752.

Richerand, rèsh'rôn', (ANTHELME,) an eminent French physician and surgeon, born at Belley, in Bugey, in 1779. He published "Elements of Physiology," (1801; 10th edition, 1832,) which had great success, and became professor in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1806. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1840.

See DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de Richerand," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richerus. See RICHER.

Richier, re'she-à', (LIGIER,) a skilful French sculptor, born in Lorraine about 1500. He studied in Rome, and returned to Lorraine while he was still young. Died about 1572.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richmann, rik'mân, or **Rickman,** rik'mân, (GEORG WILHELM,) born in Livonia in 1711, became professor of natural history at Saint Petersburg in 1745. He was killed by lightning, while repeating the experiment of Dr. Franklin, in 1753.

Rich'mond, (CHARLES GORDON LENNOX,) DUKE OF, born in London in 1791, was a son of Charles Lennox, (1764–1819.) He was a member of the privy council, and of the cabinet formed by Earl Grey in 1831. Died in 1861.

Richmond, (CHARLES HENRY GORDON LENNOX,) DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1818, was educated at Oxford. He was appointed president of the poor-law board in 1859, resigned the same year, and succeeded his father as duke in 1860. He was president of the board of trade in 1867 and 1868. In 1870 he became leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, born in 1672, was a son of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. He served in the army under William III. in Flanders. He died in 1723, and left the title to his son Charles.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, a British general, born in 1735, was a grandson of a natural son of King Charles II. He was a friend of liberty and reform, and a man of superior talents. In 1778 he proposed to recognize the independence of the revolted American colonies. He became master of the ordnance in 1782. Died in 1806. His sister, SARAH LENNOX, became the wife of George Napier and mother of the famous commanders of that name.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, a British peer, born in 1764. He entered the army in his youth. In 1806 he inherited the dukedom at the death of his uncle. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1808, and governor-general of the British possessions in North America about 1816. He died in Canada, of hydrophobia, in 1819, and was succeeded by his son Charles.

Richmond, EARL OF. See HENRY VII. of England.

Richmond, (GEORGE,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1809. He became popular as a painter in water-colours in London. His more recent works are chiefly portraits in oil. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1857.

Richmond, (JAMES STUART,) fourth DUKE OF, born in 1612, was a nephew of Ludovic Stuart, noticed below. He inherited the title of duke about 1641. He was a devoted adherent of Charles I. in the civil war. Died in 1655.

Richmond, (LEGH,) an English clergyman, born in Liverpool in 1772. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a curacy in the Isle of Wight, from which he removed to London in 1805 and became chaplain of the Lock Hospital. He was presented to the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, about 1808. He published "Annals of the Poor," containing "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other narratives, which obtained a wide circulation; also, "The Fathers of the English Church," (8 vols., 1807–11.) Died in 1827.

See "Memoir of the Rev. Legh Richmond," by REV. T. S. GRIMSHAW.

Rich'mond and Len'nox, (LUDOVIC STUART,) second DUKE OF, born in 1574, was a son of the first Duke of Lennox, and a cousin of James I. of England. He gained the favour of that king, who created him Duke of Richmond in 1623. He died, without issue, in 1624.

Richomme, re'shom', (JOSEPH THÉODORE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1785. He gained the grand prize in 1806 or 1816. He engraved a number of works after Raphael. Died in 1849.

Richter, rik'tẹr, (ADOLPH,) a German painter, born at Thorn in 1813.

Richter, (ADRIAN LUDWIG,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Dresden in 1803. His works are chiefly landscapes representing German and Italian scenes. Died in June, 1884.

Richter, (ÆMILIUS LUDWIG,) professor of canon law at Marburg, born at Stolpen in 1808, published a "Manual of Catholic and Evangelical Canon Law," (1841.) Died at Berlin, May 8, 1864.

Richter, (AUGUST GOTTLOB,) a German surgeon, born in Saxony in 1742. He was professor of surgery at Göttingen for more than forty years, and wrote several works on that subject. Died in 1812.

Richter, (GEORG GOTTLOB,) a German physician, born at Schneeburg, in Misnia, in 1694. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1736, and published many medical treatises. Died in 1773.

Richter, (GUSTAV,) a German painter, born in Berlin, August 31, 1823. One of his greatest pictures was "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter." He became a professor of art at Berlin, and executed some masterly portraits. Died in Berlin, April 4, 1884.

Richter, rik'tẹr, (HENRY,) an English painter of genre and occasionally of history, born in 1772, was of German extraction. He resided mostly in London, where he died in 1857. His most important historical work is "Christ Restoring Sight to the Blind," now in a church at Greenwich, England.

Richter, (HENRY JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, April 9, 1838, came to America in 1856, studied at Mount Saint Mary's College in Cincinnati, and at the American College in Rome, graduating as D.D. at the Propaganda in 1865, became a Roman Catholic priest, and held a theological professorship at Cincinnati, 1865–70. In 1883 he was consecrated Bishop of Grand Rapids, the first of that title.

Richter, (HERMANN EBERHARD,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1808, published a number of medical and botanical works. Died in 1876.

Richter, (JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH,) commonly called **Jean Paul,** a popular, quaint, and original German author, born at Wunsiedel, near Baireuth, (Bavaria,) on the 21st of March, 1763. His father was a subaltern teacher in the gymnasium of that place, and afterwards a clergyman. His early education was defective. He had, however, made good progress in Latin and Greek when he entered the University of Leipsic, in 1780. He was destined for theology, but a strong predilection for poetry and philosophy caused him to neglect, and at length to abandon, his appointed profession. During his attendance at the university he was reduced to extreme indigence. To supply his urgent want of funds, he wrote a work entitled "Greenland Lawsuits," (1783,) which but slightly improved his pecuniary affairs. He also wrote a "Selection from the Papers of the Devil," ("Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren," 1788.) He quitted Leipsic in 1785, after which he lived some time with his mother at Hof. He was afterwards a tutor in a family of rank, and in 1793 became teacher of a school at Schwarzenbach. He produced in 1793 "The Invisible Lodge," ("Die unsichtbare Loge,") which was received with favour. His "Hesperus," a novel, (4 vols., 1794,) was greatly admired. "By degrees," says Carlyle, "Jean Paul began to be considered, not a strange crack-brained mixture of enthusiast and buffoon, but a man of infinite humour, sensibility, force, and penetration." He changed his residence frequently, living successively at Leipsic, Weimar, Meiningen, etc. In 1798 he published "The Valley of Campan, or a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul," ("Das Campanerthal, oder die Unsterblichkeit der Seele.") He married Caroline Mayer, of Berlin, in 1801, soon after which he settled at Baireuth. The prince-primate Carl von Dalberg granted him in 1809 an annual pension of 1000 florins. According to Carlyle, he received a pension from the King of Bavaria in 1802. Richter is represented as having been eminently happy in his domestic relations. Died at Baireuth in November, 1825.

Among his principal works are novels entitled "Quintus Fixlein," (1796,) "Parson in Jubilee," ("Der Jubel Senior," 1797,) "Titan," (1800–03,) and "Flegeljahre," (which may be translated "Wild Oats," 1805.) "Titan," which he considered his master-piece, has been translated into English, (1863.) He also wrote two works of high order, entitled "Introduction to Æsthetics," ("Vorschule der Æsthetik," 3 vols., 1804,) and "Levana," (1807,) a profound philosophical essay on education. He left an autobiography, "Wahrheit aus Jean Paul's Leben, (8 vols., 1826–33,) the last part of which was written by Dr. Otto. "Except by name," said Carlyle in 1827, "Richter is little known out of Germany. The only thing connected with him, we think, that has reached this country is his saying imported by Madame de Staël and thankfully pocketed by most newspaper critics: 'Providence has given to the French the empire of the land, to the English that of the sea, and to the Germans that of—the air!' Of this last element, indeed, his own genius might easily seem to have been a denizen. His thoughts, his feelings, the creations of his spirit, walk before us embodied under wondrous shapes, in motley and ever-fluctuating groups; but his essential character, however he disguised it, is that of a philosopher and moral poet, . . . whose delight and best endeavour are with all that is beautiful and tender and mysteriously sublime in the fate or history of man." As a humourist, he is pre-eminent among the Germans. Portions of his writings have been translated into English by C. T. Brooks, E. H. Noel, and others.

See CARLYLE, "Essays," vols. i. and ii.; E. FORSTER, "Life of Jean Paul Richter," 1863; DÖRING, "Leben und Charakteristik J. P. Richters," 1830; R. O. SPAZIER, "Jean Paul Richter; ein biographischer Commentar zu seinen Werken," 5 vols., 1833; Z. FUNCK, "Notice sur Jean Paul Richter," 1839; L. BOERNE, "Denkrede auf J. P. F. Richter," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ELIZA LEE, "Life of J. P. F. Richter," Boston, 1842; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1827; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1847;

Richter, (JEREMIAS BENJAMIN,) a Prussian chemist, born at Hirschberg, in Silesia, in 1762. He published, besides other works, "Rudiments of the Art of Measuring Chemical Elements," (4 vols., 1792–94.) It is stated that he discovered the law of multiple proportions. Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Richter, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Freyberg in 1773; died in 1806.

Richter, von, fon rik'tẹr, (OTTO FRIEDRICH,) a Russian traveller, born in 1792. He visited Egypt, Syria, etc. Died at Smyrna in 1816 or 1817.

Richtofen, von, fon RIK'to-fẹn, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a celebrated German geologist and traveller in China and Central Asia, was born in 1833. His publications on the geography and geology of China are of high value. Died in 1888.

Riç'I-mer, an ambitious general of the Roman army, was a Gothic chief. He deposed Avitus about 457 A.D., and raised to the throne Majorian, whom he put to death in 461. He obtained imperial power, though he did not assume the title of emperor. In 472 A.D. he captured Rome, and caused Anthemius to be killed. He died the same year.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rick'etts, (JAMES B.,) an American general, born in the city of New York. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and became a captain in 1852. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and at that of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was disabled by a severe wound at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Died September 22, 1887.

Rickman, (GEORG WILHELM.) See RICHMANN.

Rick'mạn, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English statistician, born in 1771, was assistant clerk of the House of Commons. Died in 1841.

Rickman, (THOMAS,) an English architect and eminent writer on Gothic architecture, was born at Maidenhead in 1776. He became a clerk in the service of an insurance-broker of Liverpool about 1808, after which he began to study design in his leisure hours. Having adopted the profession of architect, he removed to Birmingham, and published "An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England," (1817,) which is esteemed a standard work. He was the architect of many Gothic churches erected at Bristol, Birmingham, Carlisle, Liverpool, etc. Among his best works is the New Court of Saint John's College, Cambridge. Died in 1841.

Ricord, re'KOR', (PHILIPPE,) a skilful physician, of French parentage, born at Baltimore, United States, in 1800. He became chief surgeon of the Hôpital du Midi, Paris, in 1831, and gave special attention to venereal diseases, on which he wrote with great success. His practice was immense: it was probably not surpassed by that of any other physician in Paris. Among his works are "Letters on Syphilis." Died October 21, 1889.

Rid'dell, (HENRY SCOTT,) a Scottish clergyman, born at Sorbie, in Dumfriesshire, September 23, 1798, a shepherd's son. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and became the minister of Teviothead. He was a prolific writer, but is now chiefly remembered for his songs and border-tales. Died July 30, 1870.

Ri'dẹr, (JOHN,) a Protestant bishop, born in Cheshire about 1562. He became Bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland, in 1612. Among his works is "An English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," (1589.) Died in 1632.

Rider, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English historian, published a "History of England." Died in 1785.

Ridg'ley, (THOMAS,) a dissenting minister, born in London about 1666. He succeeded Thomas Gouge in London about 1700, and became tutor in an academy of the Independents in 1712. He published a "Body of Divinity," (1731.) Died in 1734.

Ridinger. See RIEDINGER.

Rid'ley, (GLOUCESTER,) an English clergyman, born at sea, on board the "Gloucester" East Indiaman, in 1702. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London," (1763,) and several poems, one of which was called "Psyche," (1782.) Died in 1774.

Ridley, (JAMES,) a son of the preceding, was a chaplain in the army. He wrote "Tales of the Genii," often reprinted. Died prematurely in 1765.

Ridley, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, born in Northumberland near the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and obtained a high reputation as a preacher. About 1540 he became chaplain to the king. He was appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1547, and succeeded Bonner as Bishop of London in 1550. He assisted Cranmer in composing forty-one or forty-two articles of faith in 1551, attempted to convert the princess Mary, and induced King Edward to found several hospitals in London. On the death of Edward VI. he advocated the claim of Lady Jane Grey. He was committed to the Tower by Queen Mary in July, 1553, and was removed in 1554 to Oxford, where he took part in a disputation on the questions which divided the Protestants from the Roman Catholics. Having been condemned as a heretic, he suffered death by fire with fortitude on the 16th of October, 1555.

See GLOUCESTER RIDLEY, "Life of Bishop Ridley," 1763; HUME, "History of England;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1763, and January, 1764.

Ridley, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, born at Ely. He wrote a "View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law." Died in 1629.

Ridolfi, re-dol'fee, (CARLO,) an able painter of the Venetian school, was born at or near Vicenza about 1598. He avoided the degenerate style which prevailed among his contemporaries. A "Visitation" which he painted for a church in Venice is especially admired. He wrote "The Lives of the Venetian Painters," (2 vols., 1648,) which is a work of much literary and critical merit. Died about 1660.

Ridolfi, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1560, was a pupil of Paul Veronese. He is said to have been a good colorist. Died in 1644.

Ridolfi, (LORENZO,) a popular Florentine statesman, who in 1425 rendered an important service to the republic by inducing the Venetians to form an alliance with Florence against the Duke of Milan.

Ridolfi, di, de re-dol'fee, (COSIMO,) MARQUIS, an Italian agriculturist, born at Florence in 1794. He founded an agricultural school at Meleto, and wrote articles for the "Journal of Agriculture," founded by himself and a few others in 1827. He was minister of the interior and president of the council for a short time in 1847 and 1848. Died March 5, 1865.

Rid'path, (JOHN CLARK,) LL.D., an American author, born in Putnam county, Indiana, April 26, 1840. He graduated at Indiana Asbury University in 1863, and held professorships in Baker University, Kansas, and in his alma mater, (now called De Pauw University.) He published a "History of the United States," (1874–75,) and another in 1877, besides a School History in 1876, an "English Grammar," (1879,) a "Life of Garfield," (1881,) a "Life of J. G. Blaine," (1884,) "Cyclopædia of History," (1880–84,) and a "History of Texas," (1884.)

Riedel, ree'dẹl, (AUGUST,) a German painter, was born at Baireuth in 1800. He worked some years in Rome. Died August 27, 1883.

Riedel, (FRIEDRICH JUSTUS,) a German *littérateur*, born near Erfurt in 1742. Among his works are Satires, (3 vols., 1786.) Died in Vienna in 1785.

Riedesel, ree'dẹh-zĕl', (JOSEPH HERMANN,) a German traveller, born in 1740. He published an account of his travels in Greece, etc., ("Remarques d'un Voyageur au Levant," 1773.) Died in 1785.

Riedesel, von, fon ree'dẹh-zĕl', (FREDERIKA,) BARONESS, a German lady, born at Brandenburg in 1746. She went to the United States in 1777 with her husband, an officer in the British service. She wrote Letters on the campaign which she witnessed in New York. Died in Berlin in 1808.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1828.

Riedesel, von, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH,) BARON, a German officer, born in 1738, was the husband of the preceding. He served in the British army against the Americans, (1777–82,) and obtained the rank of general. Died in 1800.

See "Memoirs, Letters, and Journals of Major-General Riedesel," translated from the German by WILLIAM L. STONE, (New York, 1868.)

Riedinger or **Ridinger,** ree'ding-ẹr, (JOHANN ELIAS,) an eminent German designer and engraver, born at Ulm in 1695. His delineations of animals, especially wild ones, are unsurpassed for accuracy and fidelity to nature. Among his master-pieces are "Observations on Wild Animals," (40 copper-plates,) "Fables of Animals," (16 plates,) and "Paradise," (12 plates.) He worked mostly at Augsburg. Died in 1767.

Riegger, von, fon reeg'ger, (JOSEPH ANTON,) a German jurist and writer on canon law. He became professor of law at Vienna in 1764. Died in 1795.

Riego y Nuñez, del, dĕl re-ā'go e noon'yĕth, a Spanish general and patriot, born in Asturias about 1785. He was a leader of the insurgents who in January, 1820, took arms for the Constitution of 1812. He was afterwards appointed Captain-General of Asturias, or of Aragon, and president of the Cortes. He resisted the French army of intervention in 1823, was taken prisoner, and executed in November of that year.

See MIGUEL RIEGO, "Memoirs of the Life of Riego," 1823; NARD Y PIRALA, "Vida militar y politica de Riego," 1844; ED. BURCKHARDT, "Riego und Mina," 1835.

Riem, reem, (JOHANN,) a German rural economist, born at Frankenthal, on the Rhine, in 1739. He wrote on the methods of raising bees and obtaining honey. Died in 1807.

Riemer, ree'mẹr, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar and writer, born at Glatz in 1774. He was employed as a tutor in the family of W. von Humboldt, and subsequently in that of Goethe. He became first librarian at Weimar in 1828. He published a "Greek-German Hand-Lexicon," and a number of poems. Died in 1845.

Riencourt, de, dẹh re-a͡N'koor', (SIMON,) a French historian, born about 1605, in Paris, published a "History of the French Monarchy under the Reign of Louis XIV.," (2 vols., 1688,) and a "History of Louis XIII." (1695.) Died in 1693.

Rienzi, re-ĕn'zee, or **Rienzo,** re-ĕn'zo, (NICOLA GABRINI,) called COLAS DI RIENZI, ko'lâs dee re-ĕn'zee, an eloquent Roman tribune, was born probably at Rome. He received a liberal education, and became a friend of Petrarch about 1340. At that period anarchy prevailed in Rome, the citizens of which were robbed and outraged by barons who occupied fortified castles. Rienzi was a colleague of Petrarch in a deputation sent by the Romans to Avignon in 1342 to persuade the pope to return to Rome. In 1347, by the popular favour, he obtained power, with the title of tribune, and made some reforms. He soon became elated with success, and disgusted the people by his vain pomp and extravagance. "He degenerated," says Gibbon, "into the vices of a king." He was driven out of the city about the end of 1347, after he had been anathematized as a rebel and a heretic by the legate of the pope. Having passed seven years as a fugitive in Germany, etc., he was arrested and taken to Avignon, as a captive or culprit, in 1352. In 1354 he was sent to Rome, with the title of senator, by the pope, who proposed to use the talents and influence of Rienzi for the restoration of order in that capital. Before the end of the year he was killed in a tumult fomented by the barons. "Never, perhaps," says Gibbon, "has the energy and effect of a single mind been more remarkably felt than in the sudden though transient reformation of Rome by the tribune Rienzi. . . . More eloquent than judicious, more enterprising than resolute, the faculties of Rienzi were not balanced by cool and commanding reason." Byron apostrophizes Rienzi as the

> "Redeemer of dark centuries of shame,—
> The friend of Petrarch,—hope of Italy,—
> Rienzi! last of Romans!"
>
> *Childe Harold*, canto iv. stanza CXIV.

The history of Rienzi forms the basis of one of Bulwer's most popular novels.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. iv. chap. lxx.; SCHILLER, "History of Rebellions;" "Life of Rienzi," in French, by DU CERCEAU, 1733; GABRINI, "Osservazioni sulla Vita di Rienzo," 1806; ZEFIRINO RÈ, "La Vita di Rienzi," 1828; PAPENCORDT, "Rienzi et Rome à son Époque," 1841; "The Life and Times of Rienzi," Philadelphia, 1836; F. BENEDETTI, "Vita di Rienzi," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rienzo. See RIENZI.

Riepenhausen, ree'pẹn-hŏw'zẹn, (FRANZ,) an eminent German painter of history, and engraver, born at Göttingen in 1786. He went to Rome about 1807 with his brother Johann. They produced several oil-paintings, and designs to illustrate the poems of Goethe and Schiller; also a "History of Painting in Italy," (3 vols., 1820, with twenty-four engravings after Italian masters.) He died at Rome in 1831.

Riepenhausen, (JOHANN,) a painter and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1788. He worked many years at Rome. After the death of Franz, he published a series of engravings illustrative of the life of Raphael, under the title of "Vita di Raffaello," (1834.) Died at Rome in 1860.

Ries, reess, (FERDINAND,) a German composer and pianist, born at Bonn in 1784, was a pupil of Beethoven. He visited Paris, Stockholm, Saint Petersburg, and London, and in the last-named city was received with distinguished favour. His compositions include symphonies, instrument pieces, and operas; also an oratorio called "David." Died in 1838.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Rieter, ree'tẹr, (HENRI,) a Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur in 1751. He worked at Berne, and painted Swiss scenery with success. He published coloured engravings of the same subjects. Died in 1818.

Rietschel, reet'shẹl, (ERNST,) an eminent German sculptor, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, was born at Pulsnitz in 1804. He studied under Rauch at Berlin, and subsequently in Italy. Among his master-pieces we may name "Mary Kneeling over the Dead Body of Christ," a bust of Luther, a "Ceres," colossal statues of Goethe and Schiller, (at Weimar,) and the "Christ-Angel." Died at Dresden in 1861.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rietschoof, reet'sKōf, (HENDRIK,) a skilful Dutch painter of marine views, was born in 1678.

Rietschoof, (JAN KLAASZ,) a Dutch painter of marine views, born at Hoorn in 1652, was father of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Rieux, de, dẹh re-u͡h', (JEAN,) a marshal of France, who was born in 1342. He served with distinction under Charles VI., and became marshal in 1397. Died in 1417.

Rieux, de, (PIERRE,) a French general, a son of the preceding, was called MARÉCHAL DE ROCHEFORT, and was born at Ancenis in 1389. He fought for Charles VII. against the English. Died in 1438.

Riffault, re'fō', (JEAN RENÉ DENIS,) a French chemist, born at Saumur in 1752. He improved the method of making gunpowder, and wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Chemistry," (1825.) Died at Paris in 1826.

Riffaut or **Riffault,** re'fō', (ADOLPHE PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1821. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died in 1859.

Rigal, re'găl', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French surgeon and writer, born at Cussac in 1755; died in 1823.

Rigaltius. See RIGAULT.

Rigas. See RHIGAS.

Rigau or **Rigaud,** re'gō', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Agen in 1758. He commanded the department of the Marne when Napoleon returned from Elba. Having been condemned to death for his defection from the cause of the Bourbons in 1815, he escaped to the United States. He died in 1820.

Rigaud, (HYACINTHE,) an eminent French portrait-painter, born at Perpignan in 1659, was a pupil of Ranc and of other masters. He painted Philip V. of Spain in 1700, and Louis XIV. in 1701, soon after which he received the title of court painter. Among his works are portraits of Bossuet and Lebrun. His touch is bold and free and his design correct. He has been called "the French Van Dyck." His portraits have been engraved by Edelinck and Audran. Died in 1743.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Rigaud, (PIERRE AUGUSTIN, often called AUGUSTE,) a French fabulist and merchant, born at Montpellier in 1760. He published, besides several poems, a volume of Fables, (1823,) by which he is said to have acquired a durable reputation. Died in 1835.

Rigaud, re'gō', ? (STEPHEN PETER,) F.R.S., an able English astronomer, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1774. He became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1810. In 1827 he was appointed director of the Radcliffe Observatory, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He wrote papers for several scientific periodicals on astronomy and other physical sciences, and edited the "Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Bradley," (1831.) He was eminent as a mathematical antiquary. Died in 1839.

Rigault, re'gō', (ANGE HIPPOLYTE,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1821. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" in 1853. He wrote a "Histoire de la Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes," (1856,) which gained the prize of the French Academy. Died in December, 1858.

Rigault, [Lat. RIGAL'TIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French philologist and able critic, born in Paris in 1577. He succeeded Casaubon as keeper of the King's Library about 1610, and obtained the office of procureur-général at Nancy after 1633. He edited Martial, Juvenal, and Tertullian. Among his works are an ingenious satire called "Funus Parasiticum," (1601,) and a continuation of the "History" of De Thou, (1620.) Died in 1654.

Rigault de Genouilly, re'gō' dẹh zhẹh-noo'ye', (CHARLES,) a French admiral, born in 1807. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1854, and served in the Crimean war. He commanded the naval division which co-operated with the British in the capture of Canton in 1857. Died May 4, 1873.

Rig'by, (EDWARD,) an English physiologist, born at Norwich in 1747. He produced, besides other works, an "Essay on the Theory of the Production of Animal Heat," (1785.) Died in 1821.

Rigg, (JAMES HARRISON,) D.D., an English Wesleyan minister, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1821. He became a preacher in 1845, and in 1868 principal of the Normal College at Westminster. He published a large number of denominational books.

Riggs, (ELIAS,) D.D., LL.D., an American missionary, born at New Providence, New Jersey, November 19, 1810. He graduated at Amherst College in 1829, and at Andover Seminary in 1832. In 1833 he went to the East as a Presbyterian missionary, residing chiefly at Smyrna and Constantinople. He published a "Manual of the Chaldee," "Modern Armenian Grammar," "Modern Armenian Vocabulary," "Turkish Grammar," "Notes on Bulgarian Grammar," etc. He also translated the Bible into Armenian and Bulgarian.

Righini, re-gē'nee, (VINCENZO,) an able Italian composer, born at Bologna about 1758. He composed, besides other operas, "Armida" and "Tigrane," which are commended. Died in 1812.

Rigny, de, dẹh rẽn'ye', (HENRI GAUTHIER,) COMTE, an able French admiral, born at Toul in 1782. He commanded the French fleet which defeated the Turks at Navarino in October, 1827. He became minister of the marine in March, 1831, and was minister of foreign affairs from April, 1834, to March, 1835. Died in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rigoley de Juvigny, re'go'lā' de zhü'vẽn'ye', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, wrote "On the Decadence of Letters and Morals since the Times of the Greeks and Romans," (1787.) Died in 1788.

Rigollot, re'go'lo', (MARC JÉRÔME,) a French antiquary and physician, born at Doullens in 1796, wrote several treatises on French antiquities. Died in 1854.

Rigord, re'gor', [Lat. RIGOR'DUS,] a French chronicler, born in Languedoc, wrote a history of the reign of Philip Augustus of France. Died in 1207.

Rigord, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1656; died in 1727.

Rī'ley, (CHARLES VALENTINE,) Ph.D., an entomologist, born in London, England, September 18, 1843. He came to the United States when seventeen years old, was State entomologist of Missouri, 1868–77, became chief of the United States entomological commission in 1877, and was afterwards entomologist to the United States agricultural department. He made many important discoveries, and published many papers, reports, etc., and several books, full of information of high value.

Riley, (HENRY CHAUNCEY,) D.D., a bishop, born in Santiago, Chili, December 15, 1835. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1858, studied divinity in England, was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1866, and went as a missionary to Mexico. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, for the organization (Episcopalian) known as the "Church of Jesus." He expended his large private fortune in the work of this Church, but, disputes having arisen, he in 1884 resigned the position.

Rī'ley, (JAMES,) an American sea-captain, born at Middletown, Connecticut. He was wrecked on the western coast of Africa in 1815, and afterwards published a "Narrative" of his captivity among the Arabs, which enjoyed a great popularity. Died in 1840.

Rī'ley, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1646, took Van Dyck as his model. He was patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III. He is considered the best English portrait-painter before Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1691.

Rileyef, re-lā'ef, written also **Rylejew**, **Rilieff**, and **Rileef**, (KONRAD,) a Russian poet and republican, was a leader of a secret society formed about 1820 to liberate Russia from absolute power. He was hung in 1826.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832.

Rilieff. See RILEYEF.

Rim'bault, (EDWARD FRANCIS,) LL.D., an English antiquarian and writer on musical subjects, born in 1816. He was one of the council of the Musical Antiquarian Society, and edited its most important publications. His works on the piano-forte and the organ are regarded as standard authorities. Died September 16, 1876.

Rimfaxi or **Rimfaxe.** See NÖRVI.

Riminaldi, re-me-nâl'dee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian sculptor in wood, was born at Pisa in 1595; died in 1637.

Riminaldi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter of sacred history, born at Pisa in 1598, was a promising artist when he died, in 1630.

Rim'mer, (WILLIAM,) an able artist, born in Liverpool, England, February 20, 1816. His father, a poor shoemaker, had been a commissioned officer in the English army, and believed himself to be a prince of the French royal family. The Rimmers settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1826. William became a physician and inventor, but for some years supported his family by shoemaking and stone-cutting. His later paintings and sculptures are for the most part very strong and original, and his best productions are of high value. He became a successful teacher of art, and especially of art-anatomy. Died at South Milford, Massachusetts, August 20, 1879. (See "Art-Life of William Rimmer," by T. H. Bartlett.)

Rinaldi, re-nâl'dee, (ODERICO,) an Italian ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso in 1595. He wrote a continuation of Baronius's "Ecclesiastical Annals," to which he added ten volumes, (1646–77,) extending the narrative to 1564. Died in 1671.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rinck or **Rink**, rink, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German Orientalist, born at Slave in 1770; died in 1811.

Rinckhart, rink'hârt, (MARTIN,) a German hymn-writer, who in 1636 wrote the celebrated hymn "Nun danket alle Gott," ("Now thank we all our God.")

Rincon, del, dẽl rẽn-kôn', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara about 1446. He abandoned the Gothic style, promoted a revolution in Spanish art, and was considered the best Spanish painter of his time. He was court painter to Ferdinand the Catholic. Died at Seville in 1500. His son FERNANDO was also a skilful painter.

Rine'hart, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American sculptor, born in Frederick county, Maryland, September 13, 1825. He became a stone- and marble-cutter of Baltimore, studied sculpture in Europe, 1855–58, and then had a studio in Baltimore, but lived for some years at Rome, where he died, October 28, 1874. He made many good portrait-busts, and some excellent ideal pieces, mainly on classical subjects. Among his best works are "Latona and her Babes," "Clytie," and "Sleeping Babes."

Ring, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and writer, born near Salisbury in 1751. He published a "Translation of the Works of Virgil," partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, (1820.) Died in 1821.

Ring, van, vän ring, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of still life, flourished about 1650.

Ringelbergh, van, vän ring'ẹl-bêrg', [Lat. RINGELBER'GIUS,] (JOACHIM STERCK or JOACHIM FORTIUS,) a Flemish philosopher and professor of Greek, born at Antwerp about 1500. He was the author of various well-written works. Died in 1536.

Ringelbergius. See RINGELBERGH.

Ring'gōld, (Major SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1800, served with distinction in the Mexican war. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, (May 8, 1846,) and died a few days after.

Ringli, ring'lee, written also **Ringly** and **Ringgli,** (GOTHARD,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1575, passed most of his life at Berne. His works are highly commended. Died in 1635.

Ringwaldt, ring'ŵâlt, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German preacher and sacred poet, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1530; died in 1598.

Rink or **Rinck,** rĭnk, (EUCHARIUS GOTTLIEB,) a German biographer and numismatist, born in Saxony in 1670. Among his works are a treatise "On the Value and Quality of Ancient Money," ("De veteris Numismatis Potentia et Qualitate," 1701,) and a "Life of Leopold the Great," (1708.) Died in 1745.

See HEUMANN, "Lebensbeschreibung E. G. Rinkens," 1749.

Rink, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German organist and composer, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1770. He became court organist at Darmstadt in 1813. His reputation is founded on his compositions for the organ. Died in 1846.

Rinmann, rin'mân, (SVEN,) a Swedish mineralogist, wrote a "History of Iron," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1792, aged seventy-three.

Rintoul, rin'tool, (ROBERT STEPHEN,) a British editor, born near Perth in 1787, became a resident of London about 1825. He was the founder and editor of the "Spectator," a liberal journal. Died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1858.

Rinuccini, re-noot-chee'nee, (ALAMANNO,) an Italian scholar and translator of Greek authors, was born at Florence in 1426; died in 1504.

Rinuccini, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1565. He was one of the inventors of the lyrical drama, and excelled in the anacreontic verse. Among his works are pastorals or operas entitled "Euridice," (1600,) and "Arianna," (1608.) Died in 1621.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rio, ree'o', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in the island of Arz, May 20, 1797. He graduated at the College of Vannes, where he was appointed professor of classics. Among his works are "An Essay on the History of the Human Mind in Ancient Times," (2 vols., 1828–30,) "Christian Art," (2 vols., 1841–55,) and "The Ancient Ideal and the Christian Ideal," (1873.) Died at Paris, July 16, 1874.

Rio, di, de ree'o, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian geologist, born in 1765. He was president of the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Padua. Died in 1845.

See SAINT-MAURICE-CABANY, "Le Comte N. de Rio," 1845.

Rioja, de, dà re-o'hâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish poet, born at Seville in 1600. He was librarian to the Duke of Olivares while he was prime minister. He wrote a number of short poems which are regarded as models of elegance. Died in 1658.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rioja, de, (PEDRO SOTO,) a Spanish poet, born at Granada about 1590, was a friend of Lope de Vega. Died in 1658.

Riolan, re'o'lôn', (JEAN,) a learned French physician and writer, born at Amiens in 1539. He practised in Paris. Among his works is a "Compendium of Universal Medicine," ("Universæ Medicinæ Compendium," 1598.) Died in 1606.

Riolan, (JEAN,) an able anatomist and medical writer, born in Paris about 1578, was a son of the preceding. He was chief physician to Queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote, besides other works, "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Anatome Corporis humani," 1610,) and was an adversary of the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Died in 1657.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Rions, de, deh re'ôn', (FRANÇOIS HECTOR D'ALBERT,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Avignon in 1728; died in 1802.

Rioomantsof or **Rjumanzow,** ryoo-mân'tsof, sometimes written **Rioumiantzof, Romanzof,** and **Romantzof,** (ALEXANDER,) a Russian diplomatist, born in 1680, was a favourite of Peter I. Died in 1749.

Rioomantsof or **Romanzof,** (written in Polish RUMIANCOW,) (NICHOLAS,) a minister of state and patron of learning, born in 1754, was a son of the following. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1807. At his expense Kotzebue sailed on a scientific and exploring expedition in 1815–18. Died in 1826.

Rioomantsof-Zadoonaiski, ryoo-mân'tsof zâ-doo-nī'skee, written also **Rioumiantzof-** (or **Rumiancov-**) **Zadunaiski,** (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in 1725, was surnamed THE RUSSIAN TURENNE. He gained a great victory over the Turks on the Kagool in 1770, and negotiated the famous treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Died in 1796.

See "Vie du Comte Rioumiantzof," Moscow, 1803.

Rioumiantzof. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Rios, de los, deh lôs ree'ôs, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish bibliographer, born at Antwerp in 1728. He published notices of rare books in a work called "Bibliographie instructive," etc., (Lyons, 1777.) Died in 1820.

Rios y Rosas, de los, dà lôs ree'ôs e ro'sâs, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish politician and minister of state, born at Ronda in 1812. He opposed Espartero and the progresistas. He became minister of the interior in 1856. Died November 4, 1873.

Riouffe, re'oof', (HONORÉ,) BARON, a French politician, born at Rouen in 1764, was a member of the Tribunat, (1800–1804.) Died in 1813.

See PARISET, "Notice sur Riouffe;" BERR, "Notice sur le Baron Riouffe," 1823.

Rioult, re'oo', (LOUIS ÉDOUARD,) a French painter, born at Montdidier in 1790; died in 1855.

Ripamonte, re-pâ-mon'tà, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian, born at Tignone in 1573; died in 1641.

Ripault. See DESORMEAUX.

Ripault, re'pō', (LOUIS MADELEINE,) a French *littérateur* and Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1775, was a nephew of Desormeaux. He was a member of the scientific commission of Egypt in 1798, and wrote "An Abridged Description of the Monuments of Upper Egypt," (1800,) also a "History of Marcus Aurelius," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1823.

Ripert. See MONCLAR, DE.

Rip'ley, (ELEAZAR WHEELOCK,) an American officer, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1782, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was made a major-general. Died in 1839.

Rip'ley, (GEORGE OR GREGORY,) an English poet and alchemist, wrote "A Compound of Alchemie." Died in 1490.

Ripley, (GEORGE,) an able American editor and scholar, born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Among his publications are "Edited Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," (14 vols., 1838–42,) and "Hand-Book of Literature and the Fine Arts," (1852–54,) conjointly with Bayard Taylor. In 1849 he became literary editor of the New York "Tribune." He was associated as chief editor with Mr. C. A. Dana in the publication of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia." He died July 4, 1880.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ripley, (HENRY JONES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1798, became professor of biblical literature at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts. He published "Notes on the Four Gospels," and other theological works. Died May 21, 1875.

Ripley, (JAMES W.,) an American general, born in Connecticut in 1797, graduated at West Point in 1814. He became a captain in 1825, a lieutenant-colonel in 1854, and a brigadier-general in 1861. Died in 1870.

Ripley, (ROSWELL S.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1843. He published "The War in Mexico," (2 vols., 1849.) He was an officer in the Confederate army during the war, and afterwards resided in London. Died in 1887.

Rip'on, (FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON,) first EARL OF, an English minister of state, born in London in 1782, was a younger son of Lord Grantham. He began public life as a moderate Tory. He became a member

of the board of admiralty in 1810, and vice-president of the board of trade in 1812. In January, 1823, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. When Canning became prime minister, in 1827, he obtained the office of colonial secretary, and entered the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Goderich. He was prime minister from the death of Canning, August, 1827, to January, 1828. In the Whig ministry formed in 1830 he was colonial secretary and lord privy seal. He was created Earl of Ripon about 1833, and resigned office in 1834. In 1841 he accepted the presidency of the board of trade from Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him president of the Indian board in 1843. He resigned with Peel in 1846. Died in 1859.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Ripon, (GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL **Robinson,**) MARQUIS OF, an English nobleman, a son of the first Earl of Ripon, (q. v.) He was born in London, October 24, 1827. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1852, succeeded to his father's titles in 1859, became secretary for war in 1863, and secretary for India in 1866. He was lord president of the council, 1868–73. In 1874 he became a Roman Catholic, and in 1880 was appointed Viceroy of India, but was recalled in 1884.

Riposo, Il. See FICHERELLI.

Ripperda, de, dẹh rip-pĕr'dȧ, (JAN WILLEM,) DUKE, an adventurer and diplomatist, was born at Groningen (Holland) in 1680. He served in the Dutch army, and attained the rank of colonel. About 1715 he was sent as envoy to Madrid to negotiate a commercial treaty. Having acquired the favour of Alberoni and the King of Spain, he abjured the Protestant religion in 1718, and was appointed director of the royal manufactories. He negotiated a secret treaty between the King of Spain and the emperor Charles VI. in 1725, and was rewarded with the title of duke. He was prime minister of Spain for a few months in 1726–27, and his next step was into prison, from which he escaped about 1729. He entered the service of the King of Morocco about 1732. Died at Tetuân in 1737.

See "Vie du Duc de Ripperda," par P. M. B., 1739. which was translated into English by JOHN CAMPBELL, 1739; "Vida del Duque de Ripperda," Madrid, 1740; G. MOORE, "Lives of Cardinal Alberoni and the Duke de Ripperda," 1806.

Rippingill, rip'ing-gil, ? (EDWARD VILLIERS,) an English painter, born at King's Lynn in 1798; died in 1859.

Rip'pon, (JOHN,) an English Baptist minister, born at Tiverton, April 29, 1751. He is chiefly remembered for his hymns. Died December 17, 1836.

Riquet. See CARAMAN, DE.

Riquet, re'kȧ', (PIERRE PAUL,) Baron de Bonrepos, a French engineer, born at Béziers in 1604, was a relative of the famous Mirabeau. He acquired honourable distinction as the projector and engineer of the great canal of Languedoc, which extends from the Garonne to the Mediterranean. It was commenced in 1667 and finished about 1680. Died in 1680.

See ANDREOSSY, "Histoire du Canal du Midi;" DECAMPE, "Éloge de P. Riquet," 1812.

Riquetti. See MIRABEAU.

Riquier, rē'kẹ-ā', (GUIRAUT,) a French poet, called "the last of the troubadours," flourished about 1250–1294. He was born at Narbonne, and was a *protégé* of Alfonso X. of Castile.

Risbeck, ris'bĕk, (CASPAR,) a German publicist, born near Mentz in 1749 or 1750. His reputation is founded on "Letters of a French Traveller about Germany," (2 vols., 1783,) in which he exposed with ability the political and social evils which prevailed in that country. Died in 1786.

See J. PEZZL, "Biographisches Denkmal J. C. Risbeck's," 1786; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Ris'don, (TRISTRAM,) an English topographer, born in Devonshire in 1580; died in 1640.

Rīsh'ī, a Sanscrit word, signifying "saint" or "sage," and applied in the Hindoo mythology to certain sages or demi-gods, among whom Kasyapa, Viswâmitra, and Gautama are perhaps the most worthy of mention.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ris'leу. (THOMAS,) an English Puritan preacher, born near Warrington in 1630. He was ejected as a nonconformist in 1662. Died in 1716.

Risso, rès'so, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian naturalist, born at Nice in 1777. He made discoveries in the zoology of the Mediterranean, and published, besides other works, "The Ichthyology of Nice," (1810,) and a "Natural History of the Principal Productions of Southern Europe," etc., (5 vols., 1826,) both in French. Died in 1845.

Rist, rĭst, (JOHANN,) a once popular German poet, born near Hamburg in 1607. He wrote dramas and religious poems, which are said by a French critic to be elegant in style but devoid of sentiment. Died in 1667.

Ristori, rès-to'ree, (ADELAIDE,) a celebrated Italian actress, born in Venetia in 1821. She has performed with great applause both in tragedy and comedy. She visited the United States in September, 1866. "In according to Ristori the highest order of dramatic genius, we merely allow what has long since been decided beyond appeal by the critical tribunals of France, Italy, Germany, England, and Spain. What Shakspeare is among dramatists, Ristori is among actors." ("Atlantic Monthly," April, 1867.) In 1847 she married the Marquis del Grillo.

Risueño, re-swān'yo, written also **Risvenno,** (José,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Granada in 1652, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1721.

Ritchie, ritch'e, originally **Ogden,** (Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT,) an American authoress and actress, born in Bordeaux, France, of American parents, about 1822. She was married first to a Mr. Mowatt, and afterwards to Mr. W. Ritchie, an editor, of Richmond, Virginia, about 1854. She published, besides other works, "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga," a poem, a comedy entitled "Fashion," (1845,) and "Armand," a drama, (1847.) She made her début as an actress about 1845. Died in 1870.

See "Autobiography of an Actress," by ANNA C. RITCHIE; GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Rit'chie, (ANNA ISABELLA,) a daughter of the novelist W. M. Thackeray, was born in London in 1837. In 1877 she married Mr. Richmond Ritchie. Her writings include "The Story of Elizabeth," (1863,) "Tailors and Spinsters," "Five Old Friends and a Young Prince," "Miss Angel," (1875,) "Miss Williamson's Divagations," (1881,) "Anne Evans, Poems and Music," (1881,) and many other works.

Ritchie, ritch'e, (JOSEPH,) an Englishman who accompanied Captain Lyon in an expedition to Central Africa. He died during the journey, in 1819.

Ritchie, ritch'e, (LEITCH,) a British journalist and novelist, born at Greenock about 1800. Among his novels are "Schinderhannes, or the Robber of the Rhine," (1848,) "The Game of Life," (1851,) and "The Magician," (3 vols., 1853.) He contributed to several London journals and magazines. In the latter part of his life he was an editor of "Chambers's Journal" of Edinburgh. Died in 1865.

Ritchie, (THOMAS,) an American journalist and politician of the Democratic party, was born at Tappahannock, Virginia, in 1778. In 1804 he became editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," over which he continued to preside for forty years, and which, under his editorship, was, for a time, the most influential journal of his party. Died in 1854.

Rit'ner, (JOSEPH,) an American Governor, born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He served in the legislature of that State from 1820 to 1827, and was nominated for the office of Governor by the Anti-Masonic party in 1829, but was not elected. In 1835 he was chosen Governor for three years. He was an efficient promoter of common schools, and was distinguished for his opposition to slavery Died in 1869.

Ritschl, rĭtsh'l, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, and professor of classical literature at Bonn, was born in Thuringia in 1806. He published several critical treatises on the classics, and a number of antiquarian works. His edition of Plautus (3 vols., 1848–53) is highly praised. Died November 9, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rit'son, (ISAAC,) an English writer, born near Penrith in 1761, resided in London. Died in 1789.

Ritson, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and poetical critic, born at Stockton (Durham) in 1752, resided mostly in London. He published many works, among which are "Observations on (Warton's) History of English Poetry," (1782,) "Ancient Songs from the Time of Henry III. to 1688," (1790,) and "Robin Hood," (1795.) Died in 1803.

See SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, "Life and Letters of J. Ritson," 1833; HASLEWOOD, "Life of J. Ritson," 1824; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1834; "Monthly Review" for September, 1803.

Rit'tẹn-house, (DAVID,) an eminent American astronomer and mathematician, born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 8th of April, 1732. He worked on his father's farm in his early youth, learned to make clocks without instruction, and made himself master of Newton's "Principia" about 1750. It is stated that he discovered the method of fluxions before the age of nineteen. He learned Latin after he was nineteen or twenty years old. He worked for some years at the trade of clock-maker at Norriton, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. About 1767 he constructed an orrery, which was purchased by Princeton College. He also made mathematical instruments of a superior quality. His first communication to the American Philosophical Society was a calculation of the transit of Venus which occurred on the 3d of June, 1769, and which he observed with success. In 1764 he married Eleanor Colston. He was elected treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1777, and continued to fill that office until 1789. During this period he was employed to determine the boundaries of Pennsylvania. He was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society in 1791, and became first director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, in 1792. In 1795 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Having lost his first wife, he married Hannah Jacobs, of Philadelphia, about 1774. On account of ill health, he resigned in 1795 the direction of the Mint, which he had organized by arduous and successful efforts. He contributed numerous scientific treatises to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." Died in Philadelphia, June, 1796. "Were we called upon," says Renwick, "to assign him a rank among the philosophers whom America has produced, we should place him, in point of scientific merit, as second to Franklin alone. . . . He had shown himself the equal, in point of learning and skill as an observer, to any practical astronomer then living."

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of David Rittenhouse," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. vii.; W. BARTON, "Life of David Rittenhouse," 1813; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Ritter, rit'tẹr, (HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and historian, born at Zerbst in 1791. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin about 1824, and removed to Göttingen in 1837. He published a number of works on philosophy, etc. His principal work is a "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 12 vols., 1829–53,) which is highly esteemed. It has been well translated into English by A. J. W. Morrison, (4 vols. 8vo, 1838–46.) Ritter is called an Eclectic philosopher. Died at Göttingen, February 3, 1869.

Rit'tẹr, (HENRY,) an artist, born at Montreal, in Canada, about 1815, studied painting at Hamburg and Dusseldorf. Among his principal works may be named "Indians Flying from a Burning Prairie." Died in 1853.

Ritter, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German scholar and writer on Roman antiquities, etc., was born near Breslau in 1709; died at Wittenberg in 1775.

Ritter, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German natural philosopher, born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. He wrote "Memoirs on Physics and Chemistry," (3 vols., 1806,) and an autobiography, (2 vols., 1810.) Died at Munich in 1810.

Ritter, (JOSEPH IGNAZ,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Grüneberg in 1787. He became in 1823 professor of ecclesiastical history at Bonn. Died in 1857.

Ritter, (KARL,) an eminent German geographer, born at Quedlinburg in 1779. Having travelled in Switzerland, France, and Italy, he succeeded Schlosser as professor of history at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1819. His "Portico of a History of the European Nations before Herodotus" came out in 1820. In 1822 he published the first volume of the second and enlarged edition of his "Geography in Relation to the Nature and History of Man," ("Die Erdekunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen," 18 vols., 1822–59,) which is esteemed his greatest work. Among his other productions we may name "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population," "The Colonization of New Zealand," (1842,) and "The Jordan and the Navigation of the Dead Sea," (1850.) Ritter was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He has been called the founder of the science of comparative geography. Died in Berlin in 1859.

See W. L. GAGE, "Life of Karl Ritter," New York, 1867; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rittershuys, rit'tẹrs-hois', or **Rittershausen,** rit'tẹrs-hôw'zẹn, [Lat. RITTERSHU'SIUS,] (CONRAD,) a German jurist and able critic, born at Brunswick in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf. He was a good classical scholar, and wrote commentaries on Phædrus, Oppian, and other authors. Died in 1613.

See "Vita C. Rittershusii," by his son GEORG; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Jurisconsultorum."

Rittershuys, (NIKOLAUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Altorf in 1597. He wrote "Genealogy of Emperors, Kings," etc., ("Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, etc., 1400–1664," 1674.) Died in 1670.

Ritzio. See RIZZIO.

Rivail. See RIVAULT.

Rivallius. See RIVAULT.

Rivalz, re'vȧl', (ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born at Toulouse in 1667; died in 1735.

His father, JEAN PIERRE, born in 1625, was a painter at Toulouse, where he died in 1706.

Rivard, re'vȧr', (DENIS,) a French surgeon and lithotomist, born at Neufchâteau, practised at Lunéville. Died in 1746.

Rivard, (DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Neufchâteau in 1697. He was professor in the College of Beauvais for forty years, and published several valuable works on geometry and mathematics. Died in Paris in 1778.

Rivarol, re'vȧ'rol', (ANTOINE,) a witty and satirical French writer, born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1753, assumed the title of Count de Rivarol. He was celebrated for his colloquial powers, and abounded in that ready wit which goes far to justify all pretensions and to excuse all excesses of audacity. He produced in 1784 an able "Essay on the Universality of the French Language," and a free translation of Dante's "Inferno," which had a great success. His talent for satire, irony, and persiflage was displayed in a series of lampoons against living authors, entitled "Little Almanac of Great Men," ("Petit Almanach des grands Hommes," 1788.) He also gained distinction as a journalist. He married an English lady named Flint. Having identified himself with the royalist party, he emigrated in 1792. Died in Berlin in 1801.

See CUBIÈRES-PALMÉZEAUX, "Vie de Rivarol," 1803; IMBERT DE LA PLATIÈRE, "Vie de Rivarol," 1808; LÉONCE-CURNIER, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1858; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; LESCURE, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1862; "Notice sur Rivarol," by his wife, 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rivarol, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1762. He was a captain in the army, and a royalist emigrant in 1791. Having returned to Paris as a secret agent of the Bourbons, he was imprisoned twenty-two months, (1795–97.) He wrote dramas, verses, etc. Died in 1848.

Rivarola, re-vȧ-ro'lȧ, (ALFONSO,) a promising Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1607, was a pupil of Carlo Bononi. Among his works is "The Brazen Serpent." Died in 1640.

Rivas, de, DUKE. See SAAVEDRA.

Rivaud de la Raffinière, re'vō' dẹh lȧ rȧ'fe'ne-aiR', (OLIVIER MACOUX,) a French general, born in Poitou in 1766. He served with distinction at Marengo and Austerlitz. Died in 1839.

Rivault, re′vō′, [Lat. RIVAL′LIUS,] (AYMAR,) written also **Rivail,** a French jurist, born about 1490. He was counsellor to the parliament of Grenoble, and wrote a "History of the Civil or Roman Law," ("Historia Juris civilis," 1527.)

Rivault, (DAVID,) a French writer, born at Laval about 1571. He was appointed preceptor to the young king Louis XIII. in 1612. He published, besides other works, "Minerva Armed, or the Union of Literature and Arms," ("Minerva armata, sive de Conjungendis Literis et Armis," 1610,) and "Archimedis Opera," (1615.) Died in 1616.

Rivaz, de, dẹh re′vâ′, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Swiss mechanist and inventor, born at Saint Gingolph, on the Lake of Geneva, in 1711; died in 1772.

Rive, rēv, (JOSEPH JEAN,) a French bibliographer, born at Apt in 1730. He wrote numerous works, and was librarian to the Duc de la Vallière. Died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rive, de la, (AUGUSTE.) See LA RIVE, DE.

Rivera, re-vā′râ, (JOSÉ FRUCTUOSO,) a South American general, born about 1790, was a Gaucho. He was elected president of the republic of Uruguay in 1830 for four years. Died in 1854.

Riverius. See RIVIÈRE.

Riv′ẹrs, (ANTHONY WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE,) EARL OF, an accomplished English peer, born in 1442, was a brother of the queen of Edward IV. After the death of that king he had charge of the young heir to the throne. He was beheaded by Richard III., without a form of trial, in 1483. He left some original poems and translations from the classics, which are commended. (Cunningham's "History of England," vol. i.)

Riv′ẹrs, (WILLIAM J.,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822, became professor of Greek literature at South Carolina College in 1856. He has published several works, in prose and verse.

Rives, reevz, (JOHN C.,) an American editor, born in Kentucky about 1796. With F. P. Blair, he founded at Washington "The Congressional Globe" about 1830. He continued to publish that journal until his death, in 1864.

Rives, (WILLIAM C.,) an American Senator, born in Nelson county, Virginia, in May, 1793. He studied law, and was elected a member of Congress in 1823. He was sent as minister to France in 1829, returned in 1832, and was then elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of Virginia. Having resigned his seat in 1834, he was re-elected in 1835. In 1840 he was elected a Senator for a third term. He was minister to France again from 1849 to 1853. He published the "Life and Times of James Madison," (3 vols., 1859–68, unfinished.) He was a member of the Confederate Congress from February, 1862, until the end of the rebellion. Died in April, 1868.

See the "Democratic Review" for January, 1838, (with a portrait.)

Rivet, re′vệ′, [Lat. RIVE′TUS,] (ANDRÉ,) a French Protestant minister and biblical critic, born at Saint-Maxent in 1572 or 1573. He became professor of theology at Leyden in 1620, and was governor of the young Prince of Orange, (William III. of England.) He wrote several works on theology. Died at Breda in 1651. "Rivet," says Hallam, "was the highest name among the Calvinists," (*i.e.* in the department of sacred criticism.)

See DAUBER, "Oratio funebris in Excessum A. Riveti," 1651; HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rivet de Champvernon, re′vệ′ dẹh shŏn′vĕr′nŏn′, (GUILLAUME,) a Protestant minister, born at Saint-Maxent in 1580, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote on theology. Died in 1651.

Rivet de la Grange, re′vệ′ dẹh lẗ grŏnzh, (ANTOINE,) a learned French Benedictine, born at Confolens in 1683. He was punished for opposition to the bull "Unigenitus" by confinement in a monastery at Mans. He projected a great work entitled "The Literary History of France," of which he composed 9 vols., (1733–50.) He died in 1749. His work was continued by Clémencet and others.

See C. L. TAILLANDIER, "Éloge historique de Dom Rivet," in the ninth volume of the "Literary History of France."

Rivetus. See RIVET, (ANDRÉ.)

Rivière. See MERCIER and LARIVIÈRE.

Riviere, ree′vẹ-aı̈r′, (BRITON,) a distinguished English animal-painter, born in London, August 14, 1840. He graduated at Oxford in 1867. He was elected a full Academician in 1881.

Rivière, re-vẹ-aı̈r′, [Lat. RIVE′RIUS,] (LAZARE,) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier in 1589. His "Praxis Medica" ("Medical Practice," 1640) was often reprinted. Died in 1655.

Rivière, de, dẹh re′vẹ-aı̈r′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **de Riffardeau**—dẹh re′fär′dō′,) DUC, a French royalist officer, born at Ferté-sur-Cher in 1763. He was sentenced to death as an accomplice of Pichegru in 1804, but his life was saved by the empress Josephine. Died in 1828.

Rivière, de la, dẹh lẗ re′vẹ-aı̈r′, (ROCH LE BAILLIF, rosh lẹh bẗl′yẹf′,) SIEUR, a French physician, born at Falaise; died in Paris in 1605.

Rivieren, van, vẗn re-vee′rẹn, [Lat. RIV′IUS,] (JEAN,) a Belgian monk, born at Louvain in 1599. He wrote a "Life of Saint Augustine," (1646.) Died in 1665.

Riv′ing-tọn, (JAMES,) an English printer and bookseller, born in London about 1724, emigrated to America, and founded in New York a journal entitled the "New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser." In consequence of his denunciations of the patriots, his press was destroyed in 1775 by a party of American soldiers. He subsequently resumed the publication of his journal, under the title of the "Royal Gazette." After the evacuation of New York by the British he changed the name of his paper to "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." Died in 1802.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Rivinus, re-vee′nûs, (ANDREAS,) a German philologist and physician, born at Halle in 1600 or 1601. His proper name was BACHMANN. He was professor of poetry and medicine at Leipsic. Died in 1656.

See KROMAYER, "Programma ad Funus A. Rivini," 1656.

Rivinus, (AUGUST QUIRINUS,) an eminent botanist and anatomist, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1652. He became professor of physiology and botany in his native city in 1691. His chief work is "General Introduction to Botany," ("Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam," 1690,) in which he proposed a classification of plants founded on the form of the corolla. Died in 1723.

See G. F. JENICHEN, "Programma in A. Q. Rivini Obitum,' 1724; "Biographie Universelle;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rivius. See RIVIEREN.

Rivoli, DUKE OF. See MASSENA.

Rizi, re-*thee*′, ? (FRANCISCO,) DON, a Spanish painter, born in Madrid in 1608, was a pupil of Carduccio. He became first painter to Philip IV. about 1656. He had great fertility of invention and facility of execution, but contributed to the decline of art by his superficial habits. Died in 1685.

Rizo-Rhangabé, ree′zo rân′gȧ-be, (ALEXANDER,) also written **Rhizos-Rhangavis,** an eminent Greek poet, orator, and statesman, was born about 1810. He published a collection of poems, (1837,) followed by "Hellenic Antiquities," ("Antiquités Helléniques,") in French, (vol. i., 1842; vol. ii., 1855,) translations of Seemann's "Antiquities of Troy" (1874) and "Plutarch's Lives," (1864–66,) and a "Literary History of Modern Greece," (1867.) In 1845 he was appointed professor of archæology at Athens. He was minister of foreign affairs from 1856 to 1859, and was appointed minister to the United States in 1867, to Constantinople in 1869, and to Paris in 1870.

Rizzio or **Ritzio,** rit′se-o, written also **Riccio,** (DAVID,) an Italian musician, born in Piedmont about 1540. He went to Edinburgh about 1563, in the train of the ambassador from Savoy, and gained the favour of Mary Queen of Scots, who employed him as her French secretary. "He became," says Froude, "the queen's inseparable companion in the council-room and the cabinet. She kept late hours, and he was often alone with her till midnight. He had the control of all the

business of the state." The same historian, alluding to the injurious influence of Rizzio over Mary Stuart, says, "The counsels of David Ritzio were worth an army to English liberty." ("History of England," vol. viii. chap. ix.) He was dragged from the queen's presence and assassinated by Lord Darnley and others, in 1566.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xliii. and xliv.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Robbia, della, del'lâ rob'be-â, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1444. He worked in marble and enamelled terra-cotta. Died in 1527.

His son GIOVANNI, born in 1470, was a sculptor. Another son, GIROLAMO, went to France, and was employed by Francis I. He made a marble statue of Catherine de Médicis at Saint-Denis.

See BARBET DE JOUY, "Les Della Robbia, Étude."

Robbia, della, (LUCA,) a famous sculptor and worker in enamelled terra-cotta, born at Florence about 1390 or 1400, was a brother or an uncle of Andrea. He adorned with bassi-rilievi the Campanile of the Cathedral of Florence, and made a bronze door for the sacristy of the same. He invented the enamelled terra-cotta, and acquired a European reputation by the fabrication of figures of this material, which are called "della Robbia" ware. Died in 1463, or, as some say, 1482.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rob'bins, (ASHUR,) an American lawyer and statesman, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1757, settled in Rhode Island, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1825. He served in the Senate fourteen years. Died in 1845.

Robbins, (ELLEN,) an American artist, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1828, and studied art with S. S. Tuckerman. She attained distinction as a water-colour painter. Her flower-pieces are especially praised.

Roberjot, ro'bĕR'zho', (CLAUDE,) a French diplomatist, born at Mâcon in 1753, was a republican member of the Convention, (1793.) With Bonnier and Debry, he represented France at the Congress of Rastadt, in 1799. He was assassinated by Austrian soldiers just after he departed from Rastadt, in April of that year.

Rob'ert OF BAVARIA, born in 1352, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1400. He attempted to conquer the Milanese, but was defeated by Visconti in 1401. Died in 1410.

Rob'ert [Fr. pron. ro'bair'; Lat. ROBER'TUS; It. ROBERTO, ro-bĕR'to] **I.,** King of France, was the second son of Robert the Strong, Duke of France. After the death of his brother Eudes, 898 A.D., the throne was obtained by Charles the Simple. In 922 the malcontent barons revolted against Charles, and proclaimed Robert as his successor. In 923 the army of Robert gained a victory over that of his rival; but Robert was killed in the action.

Robert II., King of France, born at Orléans in 971, was a son of Hugh Capet, whom he succeeded in 996. He was reputed to be very devout, but was excommunicated by the pope for his marriage with a cousin in the fourth degree. In 1024 he refused the imperial crown, offered to him by the Italians. His reign was pacific. He died in 1031, and left the throne to his son Henry.

See RAOUL GLABER, "Chronique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert OF ANJOU, King of Naples, born about 1275, was a son of Charles II. He began to reign in 1309, and waged war against the emperor Henry VII. He was the judge selected to decide whether Petrarch was qualified to receive the crown of poet-laureate. Died in 1343.

Robert I. OF SCOTLAND. See BRUCE, (ROBERT.)

Rob'ert II., King of Scotland, born in 1316, was the first king of the House of Stewart or Stuart. The family name was originally ALLAN, or ALAN. (See STUART FAMILY.) His mother, Marjory, was a daughter of Robert Bruce, and his father, Walter Allan, was the high steward of Scotland. He acted as regent from 1338 to 1341, and again while David II. was held as a prisoner by the English, (1346–57.) He succeeded David II. in 1371. Among the important events of his reign were a war against the English, and the battle of Otterburne, (1388.) Died in 1390.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.

Robert III., King of Scotland, born about 1340, was a son of Robert II. His baptismal name was John; but John Baliol (called "King John") had rendered this so unpopular that it was changed to Robert. He began to reign in 1390. Hostilities were renewed between the Scotch and English in 1399, and the former were defeated at Homildon Hill, in 1402. Robert died in 1406, leaving the throne to his son, James I.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," chap. xxvi.

Robert [Fr. pron. ro-bair'] **I.,** Duke of Normandy, surnamed LE DIABLE, leh de'ăbl', ("the Devil,") was a son of Richard II. He succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027. In 1035 he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, on his return from which he died at Nicæa in July, 1035. He was succeeded by his son, William the Conqueror of England.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" A. DEVILLE, "Notice historique sur Robert le Diable," 1836.

Robert II., Duke of Normandy, surnamed CURT-HOSE or SHORT-SHANKS, born about 1052, was the eldest son of William I. surnamed the Conqueror. He was brave, but imprudent and unstable. He obtained the dukedom of Normandy in 1087. In 1096 he went to Palestine as a leader of the first crusade. He distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch and at the battle of Dorylæum, (1097,) and returned home in 1100. In his absence his younger brother, Henry, obtained possession of the throne of England, left vacant by the death of William Rufus. In the war that ensued between Robert and Henry, the former was defeated and taken prisoner in 1106. He was confined at Cardiff until his death, in 1135.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "History of Normandy."

Robert I., Count of Artois, born in 1216, was a son of Louis VIII. of France. He accompanied his brother, Saint Louis, in a crusade against the Saracens, and was killed at Mansourah in 1250.

His son ROBERT, born in 1250, gained a victory over the English near Dax in 1296, and over the Flemings at Furnes in 1297. He was killed in battle in 1302.

Robert III., Count of Artois, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1287. He was banished by Philip VI. of France in 1332, and entered the service of Edward III. of England. Died in 1343.

Robert, ro'bair', (CÉSAR ALPHONSE,) a French surgeon and medical writer, born at Marseilles in 1801. He became a resident of Paris. Died December 1, 1862.

Robert, (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastical historian, born near Bar-sur-Seine in 1564 or 1565. His chief work is "Christian Gaul," ("Gallia Christiana," 1626,) which was continued by the Benedictines and extended to thirteen volumes, (1785.) Died in 1637.

See E. SOCARD, "Notice historique sur Claude Robert."

Robert, ro'bĕrt, (ERNST FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1778, was a brother of Rahel Varnhagen von Ense. He was the author of poems, tales, and dramas. Died in 1832.

Robert, (FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer, born near Châlons-sur-Saône in 1737. He published, besides other works, a "Geographical Dictionary," (1818.) Died in 1819.

Robert, (HUBERT,) an excellent French painter of architecture, etc., was born in Paris in 1733. He studied in Rome, and passed twelve years in Italy, (1753–65.) He painted views of the monuments and ruins of Rome. After his return to Paris he was appointed keeper of the royal cabinet and *dessinateur* of the royal gardens. Died in Paris in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert, (LOUIS LÉOPOLD,) an eminent painter, born at Chaux-le-Fonds, in the canton of Neufchâtel, in 1794. He was a pupil of Girardet and of David. In 1818 he went to Italy, in which he passed the remainder of his life. He represented Italian life and scenery with fidelity in numerous works, among which are "The

Neapolitan Improvisator," (1824,) "The Vintage in Tuscany," "The Reapers of the Pontine Marshes," and "The Departure of the Fishermen of the Adriatic," (1835.) He committed suicide at Venice in 1835. This act is ascribed to a passion for Charlotte, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte.

See E. Delécluze, "Notice sur la Vie de L. Robert," 1838; Feuillet de Conches, "L. Robert, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1848; 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert, (Louis Valentin Élias,) a French sculptor, born at Étampes in 1821; died April 28, 1874.

Robert, (Nicolas,) a French miniature- and flower-painter, born at Langres about 1610. He commenced a work called "Recueil de Velins." Died in Paris in 1684.

Robert, (Paul Ponce Antoine,) a French painter and engraver, born near Rheims in 1686; died in 1733.

Robert, (Pierre François Joseph,) a French regicide, born at Gimnée in 1763, was a friend of Danton. He married Mademoiselle de Keralio, the authoress. Died in 1826.

Robert de Courtenay, ro'bair' dẹh koort'nȧ', a French prince, a son of Pierre de Courtenay, became Latin Emperor of Constantinople in 1220. Died in 1228.

Robert de Vaugondy, ro'bair' dẹh vō'gôn'de', (Didier,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1723. He published an "Atlas of France and Europe," (1785,) and other works. Died in 1786.

Robert de Vaugondy, (Gilles,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1688, was the father of the preceding, and a grandson of Nicolas Sanson. He produced a "Universal Atlas," (1758.) Died in 1766.

Robert of Avesbury, an English chronicler, author of an unfinished "History of the Reign of Edward III.," which comes down to 1356. Died about 1360.

Robert of Bavaria. See Rupert, Prince.

Robert of Geneva, (Anti-Pope,) born in 1342, was elected pope in 1378, in opposition to Urban VI. He took the name of Clement VII., reigned at Avignon, and was recognized by the French and Spaniards. Died in 1394.

Robert of Gloucester, an English chronicler of the thirteenth century. He wrote, in verse, a chronicle or history of England from fabulous times down to the death of Henry III. De Quincey speaks of this chronicle as "the very earliest of all English books."

See the interesting account of De Quincey's interview with George III., in his "Autobiographic Sketches."

Robert the Strong, [Fr. Robert le Fort, ro'bair' lẹh for,] Count of Anjou and Duke of France, was noted as a military chief. He was killed in a fight with some Normans, led by the famous sea-king Hastings, in 866 A.D. He was great-grandfather of Hugh Capet.

Robert Grosstete. See Grosseteste.

Robert-Fleury, ro'bair' fluh're', (Joseph Nicolas,) a popular French historical painter, was born at Cologne in 1797. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1850. Among his works are "Benvenuto Cellini" and "Charles V. at the Monastery of Saint Just." About 1855 he became professor in the École des Beaux-Arts. Died in 1890.

Robert-Houdin, ro'bair' hoo'dăn', (Jean Eugène,) a French prestidigitateur, born at Blois, December 6, 1805. He was well educated, and became a watch-maker, from a strong inclination to mechanical employments. He afterwards became a maker of mechanical toys. In 1845 he began to perform in public as a juggler, winning a world-wide fame and a great fortune at this employment. Among his works are "Robert-Houdin, sa Vie," etc., (1857,) "Confidences," (1859,) "Les Tricheries des Grecs dévoilés," (1861,) etc. Died at Saint-Germain, near Blois, June 18, 1871.

Roberti, ro-bêr'tee, (Albert,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels in 1811; died December 15, 1864.

Roberti, ro-bêr'tee, (Giovanni Battista,) a mediocre Italian poet and essayist, born at Bassano in 1719. He was professor of philosophy at Bologna. Died in 1786.

Roberti, (Jean,) a learned Belgian Jesuit, born at Saint-Hubert in 1569; died in 1651.

Roberto, the Italian for Robert, which see.

Rob'ẹrts, (Benjamin S.,) an American general, born at Manchester, Vermont, about 1811, graduated at West Point in 1835, and was serving as major in New Mexico when the civil war began. In July, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army, and lieutenant-colonel in 1866. Died Jan. 29, 1875.

Rob'ẹrts, (David,) an eminent British painter of landscapes and architecture, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1796. Between 1838 and 1840 he travelled in Egypt and Syria, in which he sketched many scenes which he afterwards reproduced on canvas. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1841. Among his works are "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," (1841,) "Pyramids of Ghizeh," (1844,) "Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak," "The Destruction of Jerusalem," (1849,) and "Rome," (1855.) The splendid work entitled "The Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia" (4 vols., 1842) is illustrated by lithographs of his sketches. Died in 1864.

See William Jerdan, "Men I have known," London, 1866

Roberts, (Emma,) an English authoress, wrote "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," and "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales." Died at Poonah, in India, in 1840.

Roberts, (Francis,) an English Puritan minister and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1609, became rector of Wrington in 1649. He wrote "Key to the Scriptures," ("Clavis Bibliorum," 1649,) "The True Way to the Tree of Life," (1673,) and other works. Died in 1675.

Roberts, (Sir Frederick Sleigh,) Bart., an English general, born in 1832. He was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe. He served with distinction in India and Abyssinia. In 1879 he occupied Cabul, in Afghanistan. After the terrible defeat of Burrows at Maiwand in 1880, Roberts with nine thousand men went to the relief of Candahar, and gave Ayoob Khan a crushing defeat. In 1879 he was made a lieutenant-general.

Roberts, (Roberts Richford,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 2, 1778. He began to preach in 1801, was made a bishop in 1816, and removed to Indiana, where he died, March 26, 1843.

Roberts, (William,) an English writer, born in 1768. Among his works is a "Life of Hannah More." Died in 1849.

Rob'ẹrt-sọn, (Charles Franklin,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, March 2, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1862, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Missouri, (Episcopalian.) D. in 1886.

Robertson, ro'bair'sôn', (Etienne Gaspard Robert,) a Belgian aeronaut and natural philosopher, born at Liege in 1763. It is stated that he made fifty-nine ascensions in balloons. Died in 1837.

Rob'ẹrt-sọn, (Frederick William,) an eloquent minister and original thinker of the Anglican Church, was born in London on the 3d of February, 1816. He was the eldest son of Captain Frederick Robertson, of the royal artillery. After preparatory studies at Edinburgh, he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1836. Among his fellow-students at Oxford was John Ruskin, in whom he found a congenial spirit. He would have preferred the profession of a soldier; but, in compliance with the wishes of his father, he devoted himself to the church. After he left college he improved his health by a pedestrian tour among the Alps, and on that occasion became acquainted with Miss Helen Denys, whom he married in 1842. He served as curate at Cheltenham about four years, and became incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, in August, 1847. Though he rather shunned than courted popularity, his eloquence and originality soon excited general admiration. The liberality and independence of his principles, however, subjected him to persecution from some members of his own communion. He belonged to what is called the Broad Church. Three series of his sermons have been published, and have passed through about eight editions. He delivered several "Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics," which have been printed. He died August 15, 1853, and was buried at Brighton.

See Stopford A. Brooke, "Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson," 2 vols., 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1866.

Robertson, (GEORGE,) an English landscape-painter, born in London about 1742; died in 1788.

Rob'ert-son, (JAMES,) called RABBI ROBERTSON, was born at Cromarty, in Scotland. He became professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh in 1751. Died in 1795.

Robertson, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born in 1803. He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Edinburgh. Died in 1860.

Robertson, (JAMES BURTON,) Ph.D., an English historian, born in London, November 15, 1800. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Saint Edmund, near Ware. In 1855 Dr. Newman, rector of the Roman Catholic University at Dublin, appointed him professor of geography and modern history, to which the chair of English literature was subsequently added. The lectures here delivered were subsequently published in a series of books that were highly successful. Among these may be named "Lectures on Various Subjects of Ancient and Modern History," (1858,) "Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke," (1868,) etc. Died in Dublin, February 14, 1877.

Robertson, (JAMES CRAIGIE,) D.D., a British divine, born at Aberdeen in 1813. He graduated in 1834 at Trinity College, Cambridge, was made a canon of Canterbury in 1859, and in 1864 was appointed professor of church history in King's College, London. Among his works are "History of the Christian Church," (1853 *et seq.*,) a "Life of Becket," (1859,) "History of the Reformation," (1866,) and a shorter "Church History," (1869.) Died July 9, 1882.

Robertson, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1726. He wrote an "Essay on Punctuation," and translated "Telemachus," (1795.) Died in 1802.

Robertson, (PATRICK,) a Scottish judge, versifier, and lawyer, noted for his wit and humour, was born in 1794. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1842. Died in 1855.

Robertson, (THOMAS,) an English grammarian, born at or near Wakefield. He became a Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1532, and Dean of Durham about 1557. Died about 1560.

Robertson, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an English actor and dramatist, born January 9, 1829. Among his plays are "David Garrick," "Society," "Ours," "Caste," "Play," "School," "For Love," "War," etc. Died in London, February 3, 1871.

Rob'ert-son, (WILLIAM,) an Irish divine, born in Dublin in 1705, is reputed to have been an Arian or Unitarian. He wrote "An Attempt to Explain the Words Reason, Substance, Person, Creed, Orthodoxy," etc. Died in 1783.

Robertson, (WILLIAM,) often called PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON, a celebrated Scottish historian, was born at Borthwick, in Edinburghshire, (Mid-Lothian,) September 19, 1721. His father, the Rev. William Robertson, was minister at Borthwick when his son was born. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh. Young Robertson manifested an ardent devotion to literature from a very early age. He began to preach before he was twenty years old. He was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, in 1743, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pulpit orator. He took a prominent part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and obtained great influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was the leader of what was called the moderate party, and was more inclined to liberality and tolerance than many other members of his church. He has, however, been charged, perhaps not without reason, with preferring the interests of literature to those of religion. In 1759 he published a "History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England," which was received with great and general favour. It was extolled by Hume, Burke, and other eminent critics. He removed to Edinburgh about 1759, became one of the king's chaplains in 1761, and principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762. His reputation was increased by his "History of the Emperor Charles V., with a Sketch of the Political and Social State of Europe," etc., (3 vols., 1769,) which is considered his capital work. He afterwards published a "History of America," (2 vols., 1777.) He is generally accurate and impartial in the narration of events and judicious in the estimation of character. His style is elegant, clear, and vigorous, with occasional passages of great beauty. As a writer he is remarkable for a sustained unimpassioned dignity of manner, which, however, too often approaches monotony. In politics he was a Whig, with a strong leaning towards republicanism. He died in June, 1793.

See DUGALD STEWART, "Account of the Life and Writings of W. Robertson," 180-; SUARD, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Dr. Robertson;" "Memoirs of Adam Smith, W. Robertson, and Thomas Reid," 1811; BISHOP GLEIG, "Memoir of W. Robertson," prefixed to his works; BROUGHAM, "Men of Letters in the Time of George III.;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1769.

Roberval, de, dĕh ro'bĕR'vȧl', (GILES **Personne**—pĕR'son', or **Personier,** pĕR'so'ne-ā',) a French mathematician, was born at Roberval, near Senlis, in 1602. He removed to Paris in 1627, and formed an intimacy with Mersenne. About 1632 he obtained the chair of mathematics founded by Ramus at the Collége de France. He discovered about 1636 a method to determine the area of a cycloid, and a method to determine the direction of a tangent at any point of a curve line. Among his works are a "Treatise on Indivisibles," ("Traité des Indivisibles,") and "On the World's Motions and Parts, according to the System of Aristarchus the Samian," ("Aristarchi Samii de Mundi Systemate Partibus et Motibus," 1644.) It is related that, having been asked how he liked a dramatical performance which he had just witnessed, he answered, "Qu'est-ce que cela prouve?" ("What does that prove?") Died in Paris in 1675.

Robespierre, ro'bĕs'pe-aiR', (AUGUSTIN BON JOSEPH,) called THE YOUNG, a brother of the dictator, was born at Arras in 1764. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792. When the Convention ordered the arrest of his brother, he exclaimed, "Include me with him; I partake his crimes!" He was executed July 28, 1794.

Robespierre, rob'ẹs-peer, [Fr. pron. ro'bĕs'pe-aiR',] (MAXIMILIEN MARIE ISIDORE,) a French demagogue and Jacobin, was born at Arras on the 6th of May, 1758. He was sent to the College of Arras, from which he passed in 1770 to the Collége Louis-le-Grand, in Paris. His habits at college were studious and regular. He studied law, acquired some distinction as an advocate at Arras, and was sent to the States-General in May, 1789, as one of the sixteen representatives of the province of Artois. He was a person of small stature, and had nothing attractive or imposing in his aspect. His voice was weak, his complexion "sea-green," his disposition reserved and timid, and his moral habits temperate and regular. According to M. Étienne Dumont, he had a sinister aspect, and a continual blinking (*clignotement*) of the eyes. In political opinions he was a radical democrat. He spoke often in the Constituent Assembly and in the Jacobin Club, over which he soon acquired a predominant influence. While men of greater talents wasted their energies in vain efforts to reform the old régime by half-way measures and temporizing expedients, he seems to have perceived the necessity of a radical revolution. "He will go far," says Mirabeau; "for he believes all he says."

In the Constituent Assembly he maintained a position somewhat independent of party. He defended with zeal the interests of the inferior clergy, advocated the abolition of the death-penalty, (May, 1791,) and made a vehement speech against the re-election of the members of the Constituent Assembly to the Legislative Assembly, on which question he differed from the other chiefs of the *gauche*. On critical occasions he usually presented himself to the people as a resigned and devoted victim whom nefarious persons designed to immolate because he loved the people too well. Thus, after he had denounced the king, the ministry, etc., June 21, 1791, he said, "I know that I sharpen against myself a thousand daggers; but if in the first stage of the Revolution, when I was scarcely known in the National Assembly, I offered my life as a sacrifice to truth, now that the approbation of my fellow-citizens has rewarded me for this sacrifice,

I should receive almost as a benefit a death which shall prevent me from witnessing the public calamities which I foresee to be inevitable." In December, 1791, he opposed in a speech the declaration of war against the Emperor of Germany which was proposed by the Girondists. Although not a great orator, he was always plausible, and more logical than the most of his competitors. He never took an active or open part in the violent acts and outrages of the populace, such as the attack on the Tuileries, August, 1792.

In September, 1792, he was elected to the Convention as a deputy from Paris. A few days after the session began, several Girondist deputies accused him of aspiring to a dictatorship, and cast on him the responsibility of the recent massacre in the prisons of Paris. These charges were repeated by Louvet in a long speech, (October 29,) to which Robespierre read an artful and successful defence. The result of this affair was that Robespierre became the accepted chief of the Mountain and the implacable enemy of the Girondists. The first victim of his unscrupulous policy was the king, whom the Girondists wished to save. He said, (December 2, 1792,) "I pronounce with regret this fatal truth; but Louis must die that the country may live," ("Louis doit mourir parcequ'il faut que la patrie vive.") Aided by the commune of Paris and the mob, he triumphed over the Girondists about June 1, 1793. Then began the Reign of Terror, during which, as president of the committee of public safety, (or salvation,) Robespierre exercised almost unlimited power. Two of his partisans, Couthon and Saint-Just, were associated with him in the triumvirate of Robespierre. It is just to admit that they defended France with great vigour and ability against the allied armies of nearly all Europe and the Vendean royalist insurgents.

In March, 1794, Hébert and the Hébertists were guillotined as *exagérés* or ultra-revolutionary. It is stated that when the committee of public safety determined to destroy Danton and his friends, Robespierre at first opposed the measure; but he supported, by a speech in the Convention, Saint-Just's motion for their arrest, and Danton, with Desmoulins and others, was executed in April, 1794. But the death of a powerful rival did not render his own position secure. His statesmanship was not adequate to solve the enigma of the Revolution. He presided as a high-priest and pronounced an oration at a public ceremony called the Festival of the Supreme Being, in June, 1794. In the mean time, multitudes of innocent persons, of both sexes, perished daily by the guillotine. This excessive cruelty provoked against him a combination of various parties, afterwards called "Thermidoriens," including Tallien, Barras, Billaud-Varennes, Fouché, and Carnot. The Convention ordered the arrest of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. His partisans rallied in the night and released him from arrest. He was then declared an outlaw by the Convention, and was guillotined, with twenty of his partisans, on the 10th Thermidor, (28th of July,) 1794. He was surnamed "the Incorruptible," because he was proof against pecuniary temptations. "Robespierre," says Macaulay, in his article on Barère, "was a vain, envious, and suspicious man, with a hard heart, weak nerves, and a gloomy temper. But we cannot with truth deny that he was, in the vulgar sense of the word, disinterested, that his private life was correct, or that he was sincerely zealous for his own system of politics and morals."

See LODIEU, "Biographie de Robespierre;" VILATE, "Causes secrètes de la Révolution du 9 Thermidor," 1796; PROYART, "Vie de Robespierre," 1794; GEORGE H. LEWES, "History of Maximilian Robespierre," 1849; LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Girondins;" ERNEST HAMEL, "Histoire de Robespierre," 3 vols., 1867; CARLYLE, "History of the French Revolution;" P. F. TISSOT, "Histoire de Robespierre," 2 vols., 1844; OPITZ, "Robespierre's Triumph und Sturz," 1850; MIGNET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robilant, de, dẹh ro'be'lôn', ? (ESPRIT BENOÎT NICOLAS,) an engineer and writer on metallurgy, etc., born at Turin in 1724. He was a son of Count Joseph Robilant, author of an able work on Strategy, (1744.) Died in 1801.

Robin, ro'băn', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French anatomist and microscopist, born at Jasseron (Ain) in 1821. He became professor of anatomy at Paris *(professeur agrégé à la Faculté)* in 1847. He applied the microscope to the study of anatomy and the intimate structure of tissues. He published a number of professional works, among which is "Traité de Chimie anatomique et physiologique, normale et pathologique." Died in 1885.

Robin, (JEAN,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1550. He was patronized by Henry IV., and planted a garden which was the finest in Paris. He published a work on the plants which grow near Paris, "Catalogus Stirpium tam indigenarum quam exoticarum," etc., (1601.) The genus Robinia was named in his honour Died in 1629.

See HALLER. "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Robin, (VESPASIEN,) a botanist, born in Paris in 1579, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father in the title of *arboriste du roi*, and lectured on botany at the Jardin Royal. Died in 1662.

Robin Hood. See HOOD, (ROBIN.)

Robineau. See BEAUNOIR.

Robinet, ro'be'nȧ', (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Pol-de-Léon in 1811. He wrote several historical works. Died November 22, 1864.

Robinet, (JEAN BAPTISTE RENÉ,) a French writer on various subjects, born at Rennes in 1735; died in 1820.

Robinet, (STÉPHANE,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1796; died December 2, 1869.

Rob'ins, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Bath in 1707, is called the founder of the science of gunnery. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of twenty. His chief work is "New Principles of Gunnery," (1742.) He was appointed chief engineer of the East India Company in 1749, and died at Madras in 1751.

See DR. WILSON, "Life of Benjamin Robins;" "Biographia Britannica," (Supplement.)

Robins or **Robyns**, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, born in Staffordshire about 1500. He was canon of Windsor, and chaplain to Henry VIII. He left in manuscript several treatises on the Fixed Stars. Died in 1558.

Rob'in-son, (AGNES MARY FRANCES,) an English poet and novelist, born at Leamington, February 27, 1857. She was educated on the Continent, and at University College, London. Among her works are "A Handful of Honeysuckle," (1878, in verse,) "The Crowned Hippolytus," (1881,) from Euripides, "Janet Fisher," an excellent prose tale, "Arden," (a novel, 1883,) "Life of Emily Brontë," (1883,) and "The New Arcadia," (poems, 1884.)

Rob'in-son, (ANASTASIA,) an English singer, who was married to the Earl of Peterborough before 1735. Died in 1750.

Robinson, (ANNIE DOUGLAS,) an American author, known by the pseudonym of MARIAN DOUGLAS. She was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1842. Her maiden name was GREEN. Her writings include "Picture Poems," (1872,) "Peter and Polly," (a story, 1876,) and many fugitive poems.

Robinson, (CHARLES SEYMOUR,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Bennington, Vermont, March 31, 1829. He graduated at Williams College in 1849, and studied theology in New York and at Princeton. Besides volumes of sermons, etc., he published many hymn-compilations.

Rob'in-son, (EDWARD,) an eminent American biblical scholar, born at Southington, Connecticut, in 1794. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1816, and went to Europe in 1826, after which he studied Oriental languages at Paris and Halle. About 1828 he married a daughter of Professor Jacobi or von Jakob, of Halle. He began to edit the "Biblical Repository" in 1831, was appointed professor of biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, in 1837, and travelled in Palestine in 1838. In 1841 he published his principal work, "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," (3 vols.,) which is considered the best that had then been published on that subject. "The work was recognized," says R. W. Griswold, "as one of the most learned and judicious produced in the world in this century." He received for this work the gold medal of

the Royal Geographical Society of London. Among his other works is "The Harmony of the Four Gospels," in Greek, (1845,) and "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died in New York in January, 1863. "The names of Edward Robinson and Moses Stuart," says R. W. Griswold, "stand at the head of the catalogue of learned men who have cultivated biblical literature in America." ("Prose Writers of America," p. 382.)

Robinson, (EZEKIEL GILMAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, March 23, 1815. He graduated at Brown University in 1838, and in 1842 at Newton Theological Institution. He was Hebrew professor in the Seminary at Covington, Kentucky, 1846–48, and was first a professor, and then president, in the Rochester (New York) Theological Seminary, 1853–72. In 1872 he was appointed president of Brown University. He is author of various theological works, and a pulpit orator of high reputation.

Robinson, (FREDERICK JOHN.) See RIPON, EARL OF.

Robinson, (HENRY CRABB,) an English lawyer and writer, born at Bury Saint Edmund's, was an intimate friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and other eminent persons of his time. He died in London in 1867, at the age of ninety-one, leaving a very interesting "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence," (3 vols., London, 1869.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1869; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1869; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1869; "Macmillan's Magazine" for August, 1869, (by PROFESSOR MAURICE.)

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, born in 1575, was educated at Cambridge. To escape from persecution, he emigrated to Holland with the congregation of which he was pastor, in 1608. He and they settled at Leyden, where they remained eleven years. A portion of his society emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, in the Mayflower. He intended to follow them, but was prevented by death. He was an Independent, and a man of superior talents. He wrote several religious works. Died at Leyden in 1625.

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1650. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1710, and was one of the plenipotentiaries who formed the treaty of Utrecht, (1713.) He was transferred to the see of London in 1714. Died in 1723.

Robinson, (JOHN C.,) an American general, born at Binghamton, New York, in 1817. He was appointed a brigadier-general about April, 1862, and served at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and at that of the Wilderness, May, 1864. In the advance from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-House he was severely wounded, May 7. He retired with the rank of major-general in 1869.

Robinson, (JOHN H.,) an able English line-engraver, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1796. He engraved a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, after Lawrence, Leslie's "Mother and Child," Murillo's "Flower-Girl," "Napoleon and Pius VII.," after Wilkie, Landseer's "Little Red Riding-Hood," Vandyke's "Portrait of Rubens," and other celebrated pictures. He was a pupil of James Heath. Died October 21, 1871.

Robinson, (MARY or MARIA,) an English poetess and actress, born at Bristol in 1758. Her maiden name was DARBY. She was a mistress of the Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) Died in 1800.

See "Autobiography of Mrs. Robinson," London, 1827.

Robinson, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He founded a public library and a school at Armagh. Died in 1794.

Robinson, (ROBERT,) an English Baptist minister, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735. He preached at Cambridge from 1759 to 1773, and then removed to Chesterton. He was an eloquent preacher. In the latter part of his life he adopted Socinian doctrines. He wrote, besides other religious works, a "History of Baptism," (1790.) Died in 1790.

See GEORGE DYER, "Life of R. Robinson," 1796.

Robinson, (STUART,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born at Strabane, Ireland, November 26, 1816. He removed to Virginia when young, graduated at Amherst College in 1836 and at Princeton Seminary in 1841, and held prominent pastorates in Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. He also edited various religious journals, and published "The Church an Essential Element of the Gospel," "Discourses of Redemption," etc. Died October 5, 1881.

Robinson, (TANCRED,) an English physician and writer, received the title of physician-in-ordinary to George I. Died in 1748.

Robinson, (THERESE ALBERTINE LOUISE,) wife of Dr. E. Robinson, noticed above, was born at Halle, Germany, in 1797. She published a collection of tales under the signature of TALVI, and translated a number of poems from the Servian language, entitled "Volkslieder der Serben." She has also translated into German Pickering's treatise "On the Indian Tongues of North America." Among her other works may be named a "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations, with a Sketch of their Popular Poetry." Died in 1870.

Robinson, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English naturalist, wrote an "Essay toward the Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland." Died in 1719.

Robinson, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Wakefield in 1749. He preached at Leicester for many years, and published "The Christian System Unfolded." Died in 1813.

See EDWARD T. VAUGHAN, "Life of T. Robinson."

Robinson, (WILLIAM E.,) a politician and journalist, born at Unagh, Ireland, May 6, 1814. In 1836 he removed to the United States. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, and won distinction as a newspaper writer, being well known by his signature of RICHELIEU. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1866 he was sent to Congress from New York, and was often re-elected.

Robiquet, ro'be'kā', (PIERRE JEAN,) a French chemist, born at Rennes in 1780. He was professor of chemistry and materia medica in Paris, and succeeded Chaptal in the Academy of Sciences in 1833. Died in Paris in 1840.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rob'ı-son, (JOHN,) a Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Boghall, county of Stirling, or at Rosehall, near Glasgow, in 1739. He succeeded Dr. Black as professor of chemistry at Glasgow in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh in 1774. His principal work is "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in Edinburgh in 1805.

See DAVID BREWSTER, "Notice of J. Robison," prefixed to the work above named; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roboam. See REHOBOAM.

Robortello, ro-bor-tel'lo, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born at Udine in 1516. He was professor of rhetoric at Venice, and taught Greek and Latin at Padua. Among his works are "Annotations of Various Passages," ("Variorum Locorum Annotationes," 1543,) and "De Facultate historica," (1548.) Died in 1567.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rob Roy, a Scottish adventurer, whose original name was MACGREGOR, born about 1660, was a partisan of the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715. The Duke of Montrose having seized his lands, Rob Roy carried on a war of reprisals for many years, and became widely celebrated for his exploits. He is the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's most popular novels. Died in 1743.

See K. MACLEAY, "Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy," 1818; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, November, and December, 1817.

Rob'son, (FREDERICK,) an English comic actor, born at Margate in 1821. He performed in London and Dublin with success. Died in 1864.

Robson, (GEORGE FENNEL,) an English landscape-painter, born at Durham, worked in London. Died in 1833.

Robusti. See TINTORETTO.

Robusti, ro-boos'tee, (DOMENICO,) a painter, sometimes called TINTORETTO, born at Venice in 1562, was a son and pupil of the great painter Tintoretto. He painted history and portraits with success. Among his works are an "Annunciation" and a "Nativity of Christ." Died in 1637.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Robusti, (MARIETTA,) an excellent Italian portrait-painter, born in 1560, was a daughter of Tintoretto. She died in 1590.

Ro'bў, (JOHN,) an English writer of prose and verse, born in Lancashire, became a banker of Rochdale. He wrote "Sir Bartram," a poem, (1815,) and "Traditions of Lancashire," (2 vols., 1829.) He perished in the wreck of the Orion, in June, 1850.

Rocaberti, de, dā ro-kā-bĕr'tee, (JUAN TOMMASO,) a Spanish prelate, born at Perelada about 1625. He advocated the infallibility of the pope in his work "On the Authority of the Roman Pontiff," ("De Romani Pontificis Auctoritate," 1693.) Died in 1699.

Rocca, rok'kā, (ANGELO,) an Italian scholar, born at Rocca Contrata in 1545. He founded at Rome a public library called Bibliotheca Angelica. Died in 1620.

Roch, rok, SAINT, born at Montpellier, in France, in 1295, was renowned for his charity and his humane attentions to the sick. Died in 1327.

See DE SAINT-ALBAN, "Vie de Saint-Roch," 1849; COFFINIÈRES, "Saint-Roch, Étude historique," 1855.

Rochambeau, de, dęh ro'shôN'bō', (DONATIEN (do'-nā'se-ăN') MARIE JOSEPH **de Vimeur**—dęh ve'mŭR',) VICOMTE, a French general, born near Vendôme in 1750. He went to Saint Domingo with Leclerc, at whose death, in 1802, he became commander-in-chief. He was killed at Leipsic in 1813.

Rochambeau, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR,) a French marshal, born at Vendôme in 1725, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction in Minorca, at Crevelt, and at Minden, (1759.) He commanded an army of six thousand men sent to the United States in 1780, and contributed to the victory at Yorktown in October, 1781. In 1791 he obtained the bâton of marshal. He commanded an army against the Austrians in 1792, but resigned in the same year. Died in 1807.

See "Mémoires de Rochambeau," by himself, 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roche, rosh, (ACHILLE,) a French political and historical writer, born in Paris in 1801, was a republican. He wrote "Albert Renaud," (4 vols., 1825,) and a "History of the French Revolution," (1825.) Died in 1834.

Roche, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born at Nevers in 1790. Among his works is "Elements of Medico-Surgical Pathology," (1825–28.) Died 1875.

Roche, rōtch, ? (MARIA REGINA,) an English novelist, born in 1764. She wrote "The Children of the Abbey," and other tales. Died in 1845.

Roche-Aymon, de, dęh rosh ā'môN', (ANTOINE CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) MARQUIS, a French general and writer on the art of war, born in Paris about 1775. He was aide-de-camp of Prince Henry of Prussia, (1794–1802.) Died in 1862.

Rochechouart. See MONTESPAN, DE, and MORTEMART, DE.

Rochefort, (HENRI,) Vicomte de Luçay, (dęh lü'sā',) a French republican agitator, born January 30, 1830. He became editor of the "Lanterne," in which he so violently assailed the imperial policy that he was banished. Having returned to Paris, he began to issue a journal called "The Marseillaise," and was elected a member of the legislative body in 1869. He published offensive remarks and lampoons on Napoleon III., for which he was in 1870 sentenced to an imprisonment of six months. He became a member of the provisional government, September 4, 1870, but resigned about the 1st of November. In 1872 he was banished to New Caledonia, but escaped in 1874. He returned to Paris in 1880.

Rochefort, de, dęh rosh'foR', (GUILLAUME DUBOIS,) a French writer and translator, born at Lyons in 1731. He wrote against the Materialists, and translated Homer's "Iliad" (1770) and "Odyssey," (1777,) also the works of Sophocles, (1788.) Died in 1788.

Rochefort, de, (HENRI LOUIS D'ALOIGNY,) MARQUIS, a French general, who became marshal of France in 1675. Died in 1676.

Rochefoucauld, de la, dęh lă rosh'foo'kō', (FRANÇOIS,) Prince de Marsillac, (maR'se-yăk',) a French Huguenot leader, was a brother-in-law of the Prince of Condé. He fought at Chartres and Jarnac, (1569.) He perished in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in Paris, August 24, 1572.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRANÇOIS,) DUC, Prince de Marsillac, a celebrated French moralist and courtier, born in December, 1613. He married Mademoiselle de Vivonne about 1637. In his youth he was engaged at court as the confidential agent of the queen in intrigues against Richelieu. He formed in 1646 a *liaison* with Madame de Longueville, and in the war of the Fronde was one of the chiefs of the party which opposed the court. He was severely wounded at the battle near Paris in 1652, after which he renounced intrigues and factious enterprises. He produced in 1665 his "Maxims," ("Réflexions, ou Sentences et Maximes morales,") which, according to Voltaire, is one of the works which contributed most to form and rectify the national taste. The essential principle of this book is that self-love or interest is the chief motive of human actions. In his latter years he enjoyed the friendship of Madame de La Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1680.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1662; SUARD, "Notice sur La Rochefoucauld," 1782; MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Études sur La Rochefoucauld," 1853; G. B. DEPPING, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de La Rochefoucauld," 1822; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES,) Earl of Lifford, a French general, born in 1633, was a zealous Protestant. Died at Bath, England, in 1690.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) Duc de la Roche-Guyon, (dęh lă rosh ğe'ôN',) a French patriot, born in 1743. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and was an active member of the States-General in 1789. He was massacred at Gisors in 1792.

Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de la, dęh lă rosh'-foo'kō' le'ôN'kooR', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC,) DUC, a liberal French peer and philanthropist, born in 1747, was a cousin of the preceding. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789–90, and went into exile in 1792, after which he travelled in the United States. He returned to Paris in 1799. He founded the school of Arts et Métiers, (at Châlons,) and the first saving-fund in France. He published "Travels in the United States of America," (8 vols., 1800.) Died in 1827. His son, FRÉDÉRIC GAÉTAN, Marquis de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, born at Liancourt in 1779, author of poems, dramas, and historical works, died in 1863.

See GAÉTAN DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Vie du Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt," 1827; "Biographie Universelle."

Rochejaquelein, de la, dęh lă rosh'zhăk'lăN' (HENRI **du Verger**—dü vĕR'zhă',) COUNT, a French royalist chief of the Vendean war, was born in Poitou in 1772. He took command of a band of peasants in 1793, and was victorious in several small battles. He said to his men, "If I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; if I die, avenge me." In October, 1793, he was appointed general-in-chief of the insurgents. He gained a victory at Entrames, October 27, but was defeated with great loss at Mans, December 13. He was killed in battle at Nouaillé in March, 1794.

See THÉODORE MURET, "Vie populaire de H. de la Rochejaquelein," 1845.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He was an officer in the army, and served against the negroes in Hayti. In May, 1815, he raised a body of Vendeans to fight for Louis XVIII. He was killed in an action at Pont des Mathis in June of that year.

See MADAME DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, "Mémoires;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1816.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (MARIE LOUISE VICTOIRE **de Donnissan**—dęh do'ne'sôN',) MARQUISE, was born at Versailles in 1772. She married in 1790 the Marquis de Lescure, who was killed at the battle of Chollet. About 1800 she became the wife of Louis de la Rochejaquelein, noticed above. She wrote "Mémoires" of

her own life and of the exploits of those whose name she bore, (1815.) Died in 1857.

See ALFRED NETTEMENT, "Vie de Madame de la Rochejaquelein," 1859; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816.

Rochers, Des, See DESROCHERS.

Roches, Des. See DESROCHES.

Rochester. See HYDE, (LAWRENCE.)

Rochester, BISHOP OF. See FISHER.

Roch'ęs-tęr, (JOHN WILMOT,) EARL OF, a witty and profligate English courtier, born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was a son of Henry, Earl of Rochester. He became a favourite of Charles II., and indulged in debauchery and drunkenness to such excess that his constitution was eventually ruined. In 1665 he entered the navy, and signalized his courage in several actions. He wrote a number of songs, satires, etc. He died in 1680, professing penitence for his sins.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" BURNET, "Some Passages of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester," 1681.

Rochet, ro'shȧ', (LOUIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1817. Died January 21, 1878.

Rochette, ro'shĕt', (DÉSIRÉ RAOUL,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Saint-Amand (Cher) in 1790. He married a daughter of Houdon the sculptor, and succeeded Guizot as professor of modern history in 1815. He became professor of archæology in Paris in 1826, and acquired much popularity as a lecturer. In 1838 or 1839 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Greek Colonies," (4 vols., 1815,) and "Memoirs of Comparative Archæology, Asiatic, Greek, and Etruscan," (1848.) He left unfinished a "History of Ancient Art." Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Rochlitz, roK'lits, (FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1769 or 1770, published a number of tales and musical treatises, among which is "Blicke in das Gebiet der Künste." Died in 1842.

Rochon, ro'shôn', (ALEXIS MARIE,) a French astronomer and navigator, born at Brest in 1741. He was appointed astronomer of the marine in 1766, and made a voyage to the East Indies, of which he published an account, (3 vols., 1791.) He wrote an "Essay on Ancient and Modern Coins," (1792,) treatises on optics, etc. Died in 1817.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur Rochon," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rochon de Chabannes, ro'shôn' dęh shă'bȧn', (MARC ANTOINE JACQUES,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1730. He wrote some successful comedies. Died in 1800.

Rochow, von, fon ro'Ko, (GUSTAV ADOLF ROCHUS,) a Prussian statesman, born in Rathenow in 1792, became minister of the interior and of the police in 1834. Died n 1847.

Rochus. See ROCH, SAINT.

Rock, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Roman Catholic divine, born in Liverpool, England, in 1799. He was educated at Rome, and in 1852 became Canon of Southwark. His works include "Hierurgia," (1833,) "The Church of our Fathers," (1849–54,) etc. Died at Kensington, England, November 28, 1871.

Rockingham, rok'ing-ąm, (CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH,) second MARQUIS OF, an English Whig statesman, was born in 1730. He succeeded to the marquisate in 1750, and inherited a large fortune, which, joined with an honourable character, rendered him a person of great influence. He became prime minister in July, 1765, and took Edmund Burke into his service as private secretary. The notorious Stamp Act was repealed by this ministry, which by the enmity of the king was driven from power in July, 1766. He opposed the measures by which Lord North provoked the American colonies to revolt. When North resigned, (in March, 1782,) the king was reduced to the painful necessity of accepting a Whig ministry, of which Lord Rockingham was premier. He died July 1, 1782, leaving no issue.

See LORD ALBEMARLE, "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham," 2 vols., 1852; LORD MAHON, "History of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1852.

Rock'well, (JAMES OTIS,) an American poet, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1807. He became associate editor of the Boston "Statesman," and in 1829 assumed charge of the "Patriot," a journal published at Providence. He died in 1831, of an illness caused chiefly, it is supposed, by pecuniary embarrassment. Among his poems we may name "The Lost at Sea," and lines "To the Ice-Mountain." The former is of remarkable beauty and pathos. Rockwell was a friend of Whittier, who has written an eloquent tribute to his memory.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Rocoles, de, dęh ro'kol', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born at Béziers in 1620. He changed sides three or four times in religion, being a Catholic in France and a Protestant in Holland. Died in 1696.

Rodbertus, rod-bĕr'tōōs, (KARL,) a German socialist, political economist, and politician, born in 1805, died in 1875. He is called the father of scientific socialism, and is considered the ablest writer of his school.

Rode, ro'dęh, (CHRISTIAN BERNHARD,) a German painter and engraver, born at Berlin in 1725. He painted history and portraits. Among his prints are illustrations of Gellert's "Fables." Died in 1797.

Rode, rod, (PIERRE,) a French violinist and composer, born at Bordeaux in 1774. He composed concertos, which are much admired. Died in 1830.

Rod'ęr-ic or **Roderick,** [Fr. RODRIGUE, ro'drĕg'; Lat. RODERI'CUS,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, rebelled against Witiza and usurped the throne in 709 or 708 A.D. Soon after this event his dominions were invaded by an army of Arabs or Berbers, under Tarik, whose aid was perhaps solicited by the sons of Witiza. Roderic was defeated and killed by these invaders in 711. He was the last of the Visigoths that reigned in Spain. His story forms the subject of one of Southey's most popular poems, entitled "Roderick the Goth."

See CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes;" MASDEU, "Historia critica."

Rodericus. See SANCHEZ DE AREVALO, and RODRIGUEZ.

Rod'ġer, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish writer of humorous songs, born at East Calder, July 16, 1784. He was successively a weaver, a pawnbroker, and a Glasgow journalist. Died September 26, 1846.

Rodg'ęrs, (JOHN,) an American commodore, born in Maryland in 1771. Being appointed to the command of a squadron on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he captured seven British merchantmen. He was afterwards president of the board of navy commissioners, and commander of the squadron in the Mediterranean. Died in 1838.

Rodgers, (JOHN,) a brave American commodore, born in Maryland about 1809. He entered the navy in 1825. He served with distinction at the battle of Port Royal, in November, 1861. In May, 1862, he attacked Fort Darling, or Drury's Bluff, on the James River, with the iron-clad Galena and other gun-boats, but was repulsed. He commanded the Weehawken in the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and captured the iron-clad Atlanta near Savannah in June of that year. He was complimented by the secretary of the navy "for these heroic and serviceable acts." In 1870 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. Died May 5, 1882.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," p. 542.

Rödiger, RÖ'de-gęr, (EMIL,) a German scholar, born at Sangerhausen, October 13, 1801. In 1835 he was appointed professor of Semitic languages in Halle, and in 1860 he was transferred to Berlin, where he died, June 15, 1874. He published "Syrische Chrestomathie," (1838,) and "Himjaritische Schriftmonumente," (1841,) and edited and completed several of Gesenius's more important works.

Rod'man, (ISAAC PEACE,) an American general, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1822. He served as captain at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and as colonel at the capture of Roanoke Island and at Newbern, North Carolina. He became a brigadier-general in 1862, commanded a division at Fredericksburg, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in September of the same year.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 737.

Rod'ney, (CÆSAR,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born at Dover, in Delaware, about 1730. He became a member of the Continental Congress of 1774, and in 1777 was elected President of the State of Delaware. Died in 1783.

See "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Rod'ney, (GEORGE BRYDGES,) LORD, a British admiral, born at Walton-upon-Thames in 1718. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1759, and that of admiral of the white in 1778. He defeated a Spanish fleet near Cape Saint Vincent in 1780. Having been raised to the rank of vice-admiral of England, he gained an important victory over the French admiral De Grasse in the West Indies, April 12, 1782. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rodney. Died in 1792.

See MUNDY, "Life of Lord Rodney;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Rodolph OF HAPSBURG. See RUDOLPH.

Rodolphe, the French for RUDOLPH, which see.

Rodon, de. See DERODON.

Rodrigues, ro'drèg', (BENJAMIN OLINDE,) a French socialist, born at Bordeaux in 1794. He became a favourite disciple of Saint-Simon, who bequeathed to him his manuscripts. Died in 1850.

Rodriguez, ro-dree'gĕth, [Lat. RODERI'CUS,] (ALFONSO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1526. He wrote a work on "Christian Perfection," (1614,) which was often reprinted and translated. Died in 1616.

Rodriguez, (VENTURA,) an eminent Spanish architect, born at Cienpozuelos in 1717. He designed or constructed churches, palaces, and colleges at Saragossa, Toledo, Malaga, Granada, etc. He became professor of architecture at Madrid in 1752. Died in 1785.

See PONZ, "Viage de España."

Roe, (AZEL STEVENS,) an American author, born in New York city, August 16, 1798. He was in early life a merchant. He published a large number of novels, many of which have been exceedingly popular. D. 1886.

Roe, (EDWARD PAYSON,) an American novelist, born at New Windsor, New York, March 7, 1838, was educated at Williams College and at Auburn Theological School, and became a Presbyterian minister. He was, 1874–84, a nurseryman and fruit-grower at Cornwall on the Hudson. His principal works are "Barriers Burned Away," (1872,) "What Can She Do?" (1873,) "Play and Profit in the Garden," (1873,) "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," (1874,) "Near to Nature's Heart," (1875,) "Culture of Small Fruits," (1876,) "From Jest to Earnest," (1876,) "Success with Small Fruits," (1880,) "Without a Home," (1881,) "His Sombre Rivals," and "Nature's Serial Story," (1884.) Died July 19, 1888.

Roe, ro, (Sir THOMAS,) an English ambassador, born in Essex about 1580. He was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul in 1614, and to Constantinople in 1621. Died in 1644.

Roebling, rĕb'ling, (JOHN AUGUSTUS,) an eminent engineer, born at Mühlhausen, in Prussia, June 12, 1806. In 1831 he settled in Western Pennsylvania. He became distinguished as a constructor of suspension bridges, for use in which structures he manufactured wire ropes on an extensive scale. The Niagara suspension bridge, and that between New York and Brooklyn, were designed by him. He wrote "Long and Short Span Bridges," (1869.) Died in Brooklyn, New York, July 22, 1869.

Roebling, (WASHINGTON AUGUSTUS,) an American engineer, son of J. A. Roebling, was born at Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1836, and graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1857. He served as an engineer-officer in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of colonel, was an assistant to his father in constructing the suspension bridges at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, in 1869 was made engineer of the East River bridge at New York, and was its chief engineer during the period of construction, 1869–83. He published numerous reports, chiefly on that bridge and its towers.

Rōe'buck, (JOHN,) an English chemist and ironmaster, born in Sheffield in 1718, practised medicine in Birmingham. He invented a method of procuring sulphuric acid at a greatly-reduced cost, and about 1760 established at Carron extensive iron-works, in which he improved the method of smelting iron. He was connected with James Watt in his early experiments on the steam-engine. Died in 1794.

Roebuck, (JOHN ARTHUR,) a British politician, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Madras in 1801. He was elected member of Parliament for Bath in 1832, and again in 1841. After 1849 he represented Sheffield in the House of Commons until he was defeated in 1868. He originated the motion on the conduct of the Crimean war which resulted in the defeat and removal of the Aberdeen ministry. He displayed a violent hostility to the United States and sympathy with the slaveholding Confederacy during the great civil war. In 1874 he was returned to Parliament, and became a member of the privy council in 1878. Died November 30, 1879.

Roederer, rö'dĕh-rĕr or rā'dĕh-rair', (JEAN GEORGES,) a French physician, born at Strasburg in 1726. He became professor of midwifery at Göttingen in 1751. He published "Elements of the Obstetric Art," ("Elementa Artis obstetriciæ," 1752,) "On Mucous Disease," ("De Morbo mucoso," 1762,) and other works. Died in 1763.

See "Biographie Medicale."

Roederer, (PIERRE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French statesman, was born at Metz in 1754. As a member of the National Assembly, (1790,) he advocated liberty and equality. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1796, promoted the accession of Bonaparte to power in 1799, and became a senator in 1802. In 1806 Joseph Bonaparte appointed him minister of finance in Naples. He held no office under the Bourbons. He wrote an able "Memoir on Polite Society in France," (1835.) Died in 1835.

See MIGNET, "Roederer, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," and "Le Comte de Roederer," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roelas, de las, dà lâs ro-ā'lâs, (JUAN,) an excellent Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1560, was called EL CLERIGO ROELAS. He worked for some time in Madrid, and removed to Olivares about 1624. The churches of Seville are adorned with many of his works. Among his master-pieces are "El Transito" of San Isidoro, a "Holy Family," and "Santiago." Died in 1625.

Roell. See RÖLL.

Roemer. See RÖMER.

Roenne. See RÖNNE.

Roepel, roo'pĕl, (CONRAD,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1679; died in 1748.

Röer or **Roer,** rö'ĕr, (HANS HEINRICH EDUARD,) a German Orientalist, born at Brunswick in 1805. In 1839 he visited Calcutta, and became in 1846 one of the secretaries of the Asiatic Society. About the same time he founded the "Bibliotheca Indica," to which he contributed a number of translations from the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persic.

Roestraten, roos'trā'tĕn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Haarlem in 1627. He worked for some years in London, where he died in 1698.

Roetscher. See RÖTSCHER.

Roffensis. See FISHER, Bishop of Rochester. (The title ROFFENSIS, often abridged to ROFFEN., is from *Roffa*, a Latin name of Rochester, and belongs to all bishops of that English see.)

Roġ'ĕr, [It. RUGGIERO, rood-jā'ro,] Count of Sicily, born in Normandy in 1031, was an enterprising warrior. He conquered Sicily from the Saracens. Died in 1101.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger I., King of Sicily, born about 1096, was a son and successor of the preceding. At the death of his cousin, Duke of Apulia, he obtained possession of Apulia and Calabria, (1127.) He took arms against Pope Innocent II., and made him prisoner, in 1139. By recognizing Roger as King of Sicily, etc., the pope obtained his liberty. Roger was an able and powerful prince. Died in 1154.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roġ'ĕr, Bishop of Salisbury, a powerful English prelate, became prime minister of Henry I. about 1107. Died in 1139.

Roger, ro'zhā', (ADOLPHE,) a French painter of history, born at Palaiseau in 1800; died in 1880.

Roger, (GUSTAVE HIPPOLYTE,) a French vocalist, born in Paris in 1815; died September 14, 1879.

Roger, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist, born at Langres in 1776. He produced "The Lawyer," ("L'Avocat," 1806,) and other successful comedies. In 1816 he became secretary-general of the post-office. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1817. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger, (PIERRE.) See CLEMENT VI.

Roger Ducos. See DUCOS.

Roger di Loria. See LORIA, DI.

Roger (or **Richard**) **of Hexham**, an English chronicler, was prior of a convent at Hexham about 1150.

Roger of Hoveden. See HOVEDEN, DE.

Roger of Wendover, an English chronicler, wrote "Flowers of History," ("Flores Historiarum,") which commences at the creation. Died in 1237.

Roġ'ẹrs, (BENJAMIN,) an English composer of sacred music, born at Windsor; died about 1698.

Rogers, (CHARLES,) an English antiquary, born in Westminster in 1711; died in 1784.

Rogers, (DANIEL,) an English scholar and diplomatist, born at Aston about 1540, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth in embassies to Germany, etc. Died in 1590.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Rogers, (GEORGE,) an English theological writer, born in 1741. He was rector of Sproughton for about fifty years. Died in 1835.

Rogers, (HENRY,) a distinguished English essayist, born at Saint Alban's in 1806, was an Independent minister in early life. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" a number of essays and biographical notices, which were republished in 1850. He is author of "The Eclipse of Faith," (1852,) and of other works, some of which are designed to prove that philosophy and revealed religion are in accordance with each other. He became principal of an Independent College near Manchester in 1857. In 1866 he published "Reason and Faith, with other Essays." Died August 20, 1877.

Roġ'ẹrs, (HENRY DARWIN,) an eminent American geologist, born at Philadelphia in 1809. He made a survey of the State of New Jersey, of which he published a report, and a geological map, in 1835. His report on the geology of Pennsylvania came out in 1858, (2 vols. 4to.) It enjoys a high reputation for thoroughness and accuracy. He was appointed in 1857 regius professor of geology and natural history at Glasgow, Scotland. He also became associate editor of the "New Philosophical Journal," Edinburgh, and contributed to various other periodicals. Died in Glasgow in May, 1866.

Rogers, (JAMES BLYTHE,) M.D., an American physician, brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1803. He was appointed in 1847 professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He was author of several valuable scientific treatises. Died in 1852.

Rogers, (JOHN,) an English martyr, was in his youth a Roman Catholic priest. Having been converted at Antwerp, he settled at Wittenberg as pastor of a Protestant church. He returned to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became prebendary of Saint Paul's. He was committed to prison in 1553 or 1554, condemned as a heretic by Bonner and Gardiner, and burned at Smithfield in 1555, refusing to save his life by apostasy from the truth.

See CHESTER, "Life of John Rogers."

Rogers, (Rev. JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, lived some time in London. He published a "Discourse of the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ," (1719,) and other controversial works. Died in 1729.

See SAMUEL MILLER, "Memoirs of John Rogers."

Rogers, (JOHN,) an American sculptor, born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 30, 1829. In early life he was a machinist, but, becoming inspired with a love for plastic art, he visited Paris and Rome in 1857. After his return he perfected the art of modelling in a new clay composition, in which he executed great numbers of statuette groups. His genre is singularly original, homely, and unconventional, but entirely true to nature. Among his best-known groups are "The Checker-Players," "The Charity Patient," "The Town-Pump," "The Country Post-Office," and a large number of representations of war-subjects.

Rogers, (RANDOLPH,) an American sculptor, born in New York (State) in 1825. His early art-studies were made chiefly in Rome, where he has for the most part resided. Among the best-known of his works are a bronze door in the Capitol at Washington, with scenes in the career of Columbus in high relief, a statue of Lincoln in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and various memorial monuments and statues in different American cities.

Rogers, (ROBERT EMPIE,) M.D., brother of Henry Darwin, noticed above, was born at Baltimore in 1814. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became in 1852 professor of chemistry. He was subsequently appointed dean of the medical faculty in that institution. Died September 6, 1884.

Rogers, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English poet, born at Newington Green, a suburb of London, on the 30th of July, 1763. He was the third son of Thomas Rogers, a London banker. After leaving school he became successively a clerk and a partner in his father's banking-house. He published in 1786 a volume entitled "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," which attracted little notice. In 1792 he produced his "Pleasures of Memory," a beautiful and highly-finished poem, which was received with much favour. He removed in 1803 to a fine house in Saint James Place, in which he passed the rest of his long life. This house was celebrated as a resort of eminent literary and political characters, including Scott, Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. He retired from business in the prime of life, with an ample fortune, of which he made a generous use. He gave liberally to artists and literary men who were in pecuniary distress. His reputation was fully maintained, or perhaps increased, by "Human Life," a poem, (1819.) In 1822 he produced the first part of an admirable poem, entitled "Italy," which is his most extensive work. It is stated that he spent £10,000 in the illustration of this poem, the complete edition of which, with engravings after Prout and Turner, appeared in 1836. He was never married. Died in December, 1855, over ninety-two years of age.

See "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," 1856; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813, and March, 1819; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1813; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1856; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1856; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Rogers, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, entered a college at Oxford in 1568. Died in 1616.

Rogers, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1751. He was appointed in 1778 a chaplain in the Continental army, and in 1792 became professor of English and oratory in the University of Pennsylvania. Died in 1824.

Rogers, (WILLIAM BARTON,) brother of Henry Darwin, noticed above, born in Philadelphia in 1805, was appointed professor of natural philosophy and geology in the University of Virginia. He published, among other works, "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," (1852,) and contributed to various scientific journals, both American and foreign. Died May 30, 1882.

Rogers, (WOODES,) CAPTAIN, an English navigator and buccaneer, commanded an expedition against the Spaniards in the South Sea about 1709. Died in 1732.

Roget, ro'zhā', (PETER MARK,) F.R.S., an English physiologist and physician, of French extraction, born in 1779, graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1798. He settled in London, and was secretary to the Royal Society. His reputation is founded on an able work entitled "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," (1834,) which is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." He is author of other scientific works, and of a "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," (1853.) Died in September, 1869.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1834.

Roggeween, rog'ġẹh-wān', (JACOB,) a Dutch navi-

gator, born in Zealand in 1669. He commanded an exploring expedition sent from Holland to the South Sea in 1721. Died in 1733.

Roghman, roG'mân, (ROLAND,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1597. He painted Dutch and German scenery. He also produced some fine etchings of landscapes. Died in 1686.

Rogier, ro'zhe-ā', (CHARLES LATOUR,) a Belgian statesman, was born at Saint-Quentin in 1800. He was a prominent member of the provisional government formed in 1830. In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior, and in 1840 minister of public works. He became again in 1847 minister of the interior in a cabinet of which the king confided to him the formation. Having retired in 1852, he was reappointed to the same office in 1857, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1861. He was a leader of the Liberal party. He died at Brussels, in 1885.

Rognetta, rôn-yĕt'tȧ, (FILIPPO,) an Italian medical writer, born about 1805, practised in Paris. Died at Naples in 1857.

Rogniat, ron'ye-ȧ', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general of engineers, born at Saint-Priest in 1776. He was chief engineer of the grand army in 1812. Died in 1840.

Rohan, de. See SOUBISE.

Rohan, de, dęh ro'ôN', (ANNE,) a French Protestant lady, distinguished for her piety and learning, born in 1584, was a sister of Henri, Duc de Rohan. She was mistress of the Hebrew and other ancient languages. Died in Paris in 1646.

Rohan, de, (HENRI,) DUC, Prince de Leon, an able French Huguenot chief, born in Brittany in 1579, was a son of Renée, noticed below. He married in 1605 Marguerite de Béthune, daughter of the Duc de Sully. He commanded an army which fought for religious liberty in the civil war which began in 1621, was suspended by a treaty in 1623, renewed in 1627, and ended in 1629. Having retired to Venice, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Venetian army in 1630, and was chosen by Cardinal Richelieu to direct the war in the Valtelline. He defeated the Imperialists in 1635 at Luvino and Tirano. He was mortally wounded at Rheinfelden, where he fought for his friend Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, in 1638. He left Memoirs of events which occurred in France from 1610 to 1629, and a treatise on war,—"Le parfait Capitaine," (1636.)

See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, "Histoire secrète du Duc H. de Rohan," 1697; HAAG, "La France protestante;" BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rohan, de, (LOUIS,) PRINCE, a Frenchman, noted for his gallantry and intrigues, was born about 1635. He was a son of Louis de Rohan, Prince de Guémené. Having engaged in a conspiracy against Louis XIV., he was executed in 1674.

Rohan, de, (LOUIS RENÉ ÉDOUARD,) PRINCE CARDINAL, was born in Paris in 1734. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1772, but, having offended Maria Theresa, he was recalled in 1774. He became a cardinal in 1778. He was a patron of Cagliostro, and was scandalously implicated in the affair of the "Diamond Necklace," (1784,) in which he was the dupe of Madame La Motte, who, by forged letters, signed "Marie Antoinette," persuaded the cardinal to buy a necklace as a present to the queen. For this he was tried and acquitted. Died in 1803.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rohan, de, (MARIE.) See CHEVREUSE, DE.

Rohan, de, (RENÉE,) VICOMTE, Sieur de Pontivy et de Frontenay, a French Protestant, born in 1550, was one of the most valiant captains of his time. He married the celebrated Catherine de Parthenay-Larchevêque. Died in 1586.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rohault, ro'ō', (JACQUES,) a French natural philosopher, born at Amiens in 1620, was a teacher of Cartesian philosophy. He wrote a "Treatise on Physics," ("Traité de Physique," 1671,) which was for a long time a standard work on that subject. Died in 1675.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Rohault de Fleury, ro'ō' dęh fluh're', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1801. The government committed to him the construction of the Museum of Natural History about 1830. Died August 11, 1875.

Rôhinî, ro'hĭ-nee', [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of one of the daughters of Daksha, said to be the favourite wife of Chandra, (or the moon.*) She is the bright star in the bull's eye, called in Arabic Aldebarân, (or Al Dabarân.) Other stars regarded as the sisters of Rôhinî are also numbered among the wives of Chandra.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Rohlfs, rôlfs, (GERHARD,) a German explorer, born at Vegesack, April 14, 1834. Having studied medicine at Würzburg, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, he entered the French military service in Africa, and in 1861 went upon a long series of journeys in Northern and Central Africa. He published many volumes in which the very important results of these journeys are recorded.

Rohmann, ro'mân, (JÖRGEN LINDEGAARD,) a Danish historian and poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1797. He published several works on Danish history, and became Bishop of Fünen. Died in 1855.

Röhr or **Roehr,** rör, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born near Naumburg in 1777. He was identified with the rationalistic school, and published several works on theology. He resided at Weimar, where he died in 1848.

Rohrbacher, ror'bȧ'shair', (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Langatte in 1789. He wrote a "General History of the Catholic Church," (29 vols., 1849–53.) Died in 1856.

Rojas or **Roxas, de,** dȧ ro'hȧs, (FERNANDO,) a celebrated Spanish author, who flourished about 1500. His dramatic romance "Celestina" obtained great popularity. The first edition of it was dated 1500.

Rojas or **Rojas-Zorilla, de,** dȧ ro'hȧs tho-rĕl'yȧ, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish dramatist, born at Toledo in 1601. Among his dramas are "Garcia del Castanar," "El Desden vengado," ("The Insult Avenged,") "Progne y Filomena," and "Entre Bobos anda el Juego."

Rokes, ro'kĕs, (HENRY,) called ZORG, a skilful Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of David Teniers. Died in 1682.

Rokitansky, ro-ke-tân'ske, (KARL,) a distinguished physician and pathologist, born at Königgrätz, in Bohemia, in 1804. He became in 1844 professor of pathological anatomy at Vienna, and subsequently a member of the Academy of Sciences and rector of the University in that city. He was the projector of the great Vienna Hospital. He published a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," (1842,) which is regarded as a standard and has been translated into English. Died July 23, 1878.

Rokmeny. See RUKMINÎ.

Ro'land, [Lat. RUTLAN'DUS; It. ORLANDO or ROLANDO,] a hero celebrated in the romances of chivalry, was supposed to have been a nephew of Charlemagne. He was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in 778 A.D.

See ARIOSTO, "Orlando Furioso."

Roland, ro'lôN', a brave and able leader of the French Camisards, was born in Gard in 1675. He gained several victories about 1702 over the royal forces, who could not capture him until he was betrayed by one of his party. He was shot in 1704.

Ro'land, [Fr. pron. ro'lôN',] MADAME, (originally MARIE JEANNE **Phlipon** (fle'pôN') or **Philipon,** (fe'-le'pôN',) also called MANON PHLIPON,) one of the most noble and highly-gifted women that France has produced, was born in Paris, March 17, 1754. She was the only child of an engraver, and was liberally educated. Latin and music were included in the list of her studies. She was fond of books in early childhood, and received a lasting influence from Plutarch, who was her favourite author when she was nine years of age. In youth she was an enthusiastic devotee of the Catholic Church, and about the age of twelve persuaded her parents to send her to a convent for one year. Her mature opinions about religion are thus indicated in a passage of her Memoirs: "I can still attend with interest the celebra-

* The moon in Sanscrit (as in German) is masculine,—not feminine, as in the languages of Greece and Rome.

tion of divine worship when it is conducted with dignity. I forget the quackery of the priests, their ridiculous fables, and their absurd mysteries. . . . The woes of mankind, the consoling hope of an all-powerful Remunerator, occupy my thoughts; all other fancies vanish; the sense of duty is quickened," etc. After she had arrived at womanhood, though her faith in the Church was shaken, she preferred studious retirement to the hollow and frivolous pleasures of the gay world. She rejected many successive suitors, whom her beauty attracted in such numbers that she compared them to a *levée en masse*, and resolved to marry none but a philosopher.

About 1775 she was introduced to M. Roland, whom she characterizes as "un véritable homme de bien," ("a truly good man.") He took several years to consider the subject, and when he offered his hand her father refused his consent, although he (M. Phlipon) was recently ruined in fortune by his dissipated habits. Before this time, it appears, she had lost her mother, who was an excellent woman. Her father's house having ceased to be a desirable, or even tolerable, residence, she retired to the convent in Paris in which she had formerly passed a year. After she had lived here five months, M. Roland renewed his offer, which was accepted. They were married in 1780, after which they resided successively at Paris, Amiens, and Lyons. She visited England with her husband in 1784, and Switzerland in 1787. She was an enthusiastic votary of republican liberty, and in the first stage of the Revolution enlisted in the cause with ardour, although she expressed a presentiment that she would be placed in the forlorn hope of the army. By her fascinating manners, commanding genius, and great conversational powers, she acquired such an influence in the councils of the Girondists that she has been called the "inspiring soul" of that party. She assisted M. Roland in his official duties while he was minister of the interior, in 1792. He found that the literary success of his reports, etc. was in an exact ratio to the part that she took in their composition, and people were surprised at the amount of work which he despatched. She composed the important letter addressed by her husband to Louis XVI. in May, 1792.

About this time she became deeply interested—too deeply for her own peace—in Buzot, a young Girondist of noble character and handsome person, to whom she alludes in this passage of her "Mémoires:" "I honour and cherish my husband as a sensible girl loves a virtuous father, to whom she would sacrifice even her lover; but I have found a man who might be this lover; and, remaining faithful to my duties, my ingenuity has failed to conceal the feelings or passion which for the sake of duty I subdued." She adds that her husband became jealous, and they were both unhappy.

M. Roland, having been proscribed by the Jacobins, retired to the country in May, 1793; but his wife preferred to remain in Paris, and was committed to prison about the 1st of June. She seems to have considered the prison as an asylum from the suspicion of a jealous husband, and her imprisonment as a relief from the struggle of passion against duty. In a letter to Buzot she says, "I owe to my persecutors the possibility of combining love and duty. Ah! do not pity me! Others may admire my courage,—you alone can appreciate my joy." She improved her time in prison by writing her "Mémoires," which are enlivened by many anecdotes and portraits of eminent persons. Her style is admirable and graceful in the highest degree. "I never heard any woman," said Count Beugnot, "speak with so much accuracy and elegance." In the passage from the prison to the scaffold she had a full view of the house in which she had spent many happy years in youth. There was the window from which she had often gazed on the sun setting behind the distant hills. Her last words, according to a popular statement, were, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" She was beheaded on the 9th of November, 1793. She left one child, Eudora, born in 1781.

"According to our modern notions," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865, "she was neither gentle, nor pious, nor delicate, nor even virtuous. . . . But, viewed by that strange light of her own times, she stands out in noble and lofty pre-eminence. Of her greatness, if heroism is greatness, there can be no doubt."

See C. A. Dauban, "Étude sur Madame Roland et son Temps, suivie des Lettres de Madame Roland à Buzot," 1864; "Mémoires de Madame Roland écrites durant sa Captivité," nouvelle édition, revue et complétée par M. P. Faugère, 1864; Louise Colet, "Charlotte Corday et Madame Roland," 1842; "Mémoires de Madame Roland," édition entièrement conforme au manuscrit autographe, etc., publiée avec des notes par C. A. Dauban, 1864; Sainte-Beuve, "Portraits;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Mémoires de Madame Roland," by MM. Berville and Barrière; "Appeal to Impartial Posterity," etc., by Madame Roland.

Roland, (Philippe Laurent,) an able French sculptor, born at Marcq-en-Barœul (Nord) in 1746. He was a member of the Institute of Paris, and was commissioned by the government to make statues of Homer, Solon, and Malesherbes. Died in Paris in 1816.

Roland d'Erceville. See Rolland.

Roland de la Platière, ro'lôN' deh lȧ plȧ'te-ȧiR', (Jean Marie,) a French Girondist minister of state, was born near Villefranche (Beaujolais) in 1734. He was inspector-general of manufactures before the Revolution. His house in Paris was the head-quarters of the party of the Gironde in 1791–92. He became minister of the interior in March, 1792, but was dismissed from office in June of the same year, in consequence of a famous letter addressed to the king. This letter was composed by his wife. (See Roland, Madame, noticed above.) He again acted as minister of the interior from August 10, 1792, to January 23, 1793, when he resigned, having vainly striven against the reign of anarchy and violence. He retired to Rouen in May, and, on hearing of the death of his wife, committed suicide, in November, 1793.

See Madame Roland, "Mémoires;" Lamartine, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rolander, ro-lân'dęr, (Daniel,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Småland, explored the botany and zoology of Surinam in 1755, and returned home in 1756. He died soon after, before he could publish his manuscripts.

Rolandino, ro-lân-dee'no, an Italian chronicler, born at Padua about 1200. He wrote a Latin chronicle of events which occurred from 1200 to 1260. Died in 1276.

Rolando, ro-lân'do, (Luigi,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Turin in 1773, became professor of anatomy in the university of that city about 1814, and wrote several able works, etc. Died in 1831.

See Carlo Bellingeri, "Elogio storico del Professore L. Rolando;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roldan, rol-dȧn', (Pedro,) a Spanish sculptor, born at Seville in 1624, worked at Rome, Madrid, and Seville, where he died in 1700.

Rolewinck, ro'leh-ŵink', (Werner,) a German monk, born in 1425, wrote a popular history of the world, called "Fasciculus Temporum," (1474.) Died in 1502.

Rolfe, (R. Monsey.) See Cranworth, Lord.

Rolfe, (William James,) an American editor and teacher, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 10, 1827, was educated at Amherst College, became an instructor, and was one of the authors of the "Cambridge Course of Physics," (6 vols., 1867–69,) but is best known as the editor of Shakspeare's complete works, in forty small volumes, adapted to use in schools. This edition of Shakspeare has had a marvellous popularity. He has also prepared select school editions of the works of Gray, Goldsmith, etc.

Rolfink, rol'fink, (Werner,) a German medical writer, born at Hamburg in 1599; died at Jena in 1673.

Roll, rôl, (Albert Philippe,) a French painter, born in Paris, March 10, 1847. He was a pupil of Bonnat and Gérôme. Among his works are "Halte-là!" a military scene, (1876,) "The Flood in the Banlieue of Toulouse," (1877,) and "The Strike of the Miners," (1880.) His "Feast of Silenus" is in the Flemish manner. He has exhibited some good portraits.

Röll or **Roell**, röl, (Hermann Alexander,) a German Protestant divine, born at Doelberg in 1653. He was professor of theology at Utrecht, (1704–18,) and wrote several commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1718.

Rolland (or **Roland**) **d'Erceville**, ro'lôN' dĕrss'vêl', (Barthélemi Gabriel,) a French writer and judge, born in 1734, was an adversary of the Jesuits. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Rolle, rol, ? (DENIS,) M.P., an opulent Englishman, born in Devonshire in 1725. He purchased a large tract in Florida, and there planted a colony, (about 1766,) which was soon abandoned. Died in England in 1797.

Rolle, (HENRY,) an English judge, born in Devonshire in 1589. He compiled a digest, which was published with the title of "Rolle's Abridgment." In 1648 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench by the Parliament, which he had supported in the civil war. He refused to preside at the trial of Charles I. Died in 1656. "He was," says Sir Matthew Hale, "a person of great learning in the common law, profound judgment, great moderation, justice, and integrity." (Preface to "Rolle's Abridgment.")

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.

Rolle, rol'leh, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German composer of church music, born at Quedlinburg in 1718. He succeeded his father as director of music at Magdeburg in 1752. Among his principal works are the oratorios of the "Death of Abel" and "Abraham on Mount Moriah." Died in 1785.

Rolle, (JOHN,) LORD, an English Tory politician, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was raised to the peerage in 1796. He is said to have used a large fortune liberally, and to have been the subject of "The Rolliad," a political satire, written by several Whigs. Died in 1842.

Rolle, rol, (MICHEL,) a French mathematician, born at Ambert in 1652; died in Paris in 1749. "He rendered," says Fontenelle, "great service to science."

Rolle, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French writer, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1770, was author of "Researches into the Worship of Bacchus," (3 vols., 1824.) Died in 1855. His son, JACQUES HIPPOLYTE, born at Dijon in 1804, became an able journalist of Paris.

Rollenhagen, rol'leṇ-hä'gẹn, (GEORG,) a German fabulist and didactic poet, born at Bernau in 1542; died in 1609.

Rolli, rol'lee, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born in 1687. He went to England about 1725, and taught Italian to the princesses of the royal family. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Italian verse, (1729,) and wrote some original poems, which were popular. Died in Italy in 1767.

Rollin, rol'lin or ro'lăn', (CHARLES,) an eminent French historian and professor of belles-lettres, was born in Paris in January, 1661. He became professor of rhetoric at the Collége du Plessis in 1687, and obtained the chair of eloquence at the Collége de France in 1688. He was rector of the University about two years, (1694–96.) He revived the study of Greek, and made reforms in the system of education. In 1726 he published a good work on the Study of Belles-Lettres, ("Traité de la Manière d'étudier et d'enseigner les Belles-Lettres.") He also wrote a "History of Rome," (1738,) and an "Ancient History," ("Histoire ancienne," 12 vols., 1730–38,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the young. It has been translated into English. According to Voltaire, Rollin was one of the first French authors who wrote a good style in prose. His character was amiable and virtuous. Died in 1741.

See GUÉNEAU DE MUSSY, "Vie de Rollin;" TROGNON, "Éloge de Rollin," 1818; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.; BOUSSON DE MAIRET, "Essai sur la Vie de Rollin;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rollin, (Ledru.) See LEDRU-ROLLIN.

Rollins, (ALICE WELLINGTON,) an American poet, born in Massachusetts, June 12, 1847. Before her marriage in 1876 her name was ALICE MARLAND WELLINGTON. Her principal book is "The Ring of Amethyst," (1878.) Mrs. Rollins is one of the finest sonneteers of recent times.

Rollins, (ELLEN CHAPMAN,) an American authoress, born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, April 30, 1831. Her maiden name was HOBBS. She was married to E. A. Rollins. Her principal publications were "New England Bygones" (1882) and "Old-Time Child-Life." Died in Philadelphia, May 29, 1881.

Rol'lo, Rou, roo, or **Hrolf,** [Fr. ROLLON, ro'lôn', and RAOUL, rä'ool',] first Duke of Normandy, born about 860 A.D. He was originally a Norwegian viking or pirate, and was noted for strength and martial prowess. In the reign of Charles the Bald he ascended the Seine and took Rouen, which he kept as a base of operations. He gained a number of victories over the Franks, and extorted from Charles III. in 912 the cession of the province since called Normandy. By the famous treaty which Charles and Rollo signed at this time the latter agreed to adopt the Christian religion. Died about 930.

See LE CANUT, "Raoul I, Duc de Normandie," 2 vols., 1781; ORDERICUS VITALIS, "Historia."

Rol'lock, (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine and scholar, born near Stirling in 1555. He was the first principal of the University of Edinburgh, founded about 1582. He wrote commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1598.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rollon. See ROLLO.

Rolph, (JOHN A.,) an English artist and engraver of landscapes, born in Essex in 1798. He emigrated to the United States in 1833, and worked in New York City. Died in Brooklyn in 1862.

Rōlt, (RICHARD,) an English writer of history, biography, etc., was born in 1724 or 1725. Among his works is a "History of the General War" which ended in 1748, 4 vols., and "Cambria," a poem, (1749.) Died in 1770.

Romagnosi, ro-mân-yo'see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian jurist and publicist, born near Piacenza in 1761. He published in 1791 an able work on penal legislation, "Genesis of Penal Law," ("Genesi del Diritto penale.") About 1806 he and other jurists formed a new Italian criminal code at Milan. He wrote numerous legal works, and lectured on law at Milan for many years. Died in 1835.

See CANTÙ, "Notizia di G. D. Romagnosi," 1835; FERRARI, "Vita di Romagnosi," 1835; G. SACCHI, "Biografia di G. D. Romagnosi," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Romain. See ROMANUS.

Romain, ro'măn', (ADRIAN,) a Flemish geometer and physician, born at Louvain in 1561. He wrote on geometry, etc. Died at Mentz in 1615.

Romain, (JULES,) the French name of GIULIO ROMANO.

Romain de Hooghe. See HOOGE.

Romaine, ro-mān', (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Calvinistic theologian of the Anglican Church, born at Hartlepool in 1714. He became a popular preacher in London, married a Miss Price in 1755, and was appointed rector of Blackfriars' in 1764. He preached at this place about thirty years. Among his most popular works are "The Walk of Faith," (1771,) and "The Triumph of Faith," (1795.) Died in 1795.

See W. B. CADOGAN, "Life of W. Romaine," 1796; THOMAS HAWEIS, "Life of the Rev. W. Romaine," 1797.

Roman, ro'mŏn', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1792, gained the grand prize in 1816. Died in 1835.

Roman, ro'măn, (JOHAN HELMICH,) a Swedish musician and composer, born at Stockholm in 1694; died in 1758.

Romana, de la, dä lä ro-mä'nä, (Don PEDRO **Caro y Sureda**—kä'ro e soo-rä'dä,) MARQUIS, a Spanish general, born in Majorca in 1761. He served with distinction in the war against the French, (1793–95 and 1809–10.) Died in 1811.

Romanelli, ro-mä-nel'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born in the Abruzzi in 1756; died in 1819.

Romanelli, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an eminent painter of the Roman school, born at Viterbo in 1617, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed at Paris by Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin. He also adorned several churches of Rome with his works. Died in 1663. His son URBANO, born in 1652, was a painter. Died in 1682.

Romanet, ro'mă'nă', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French line-engraver, born in Paris in 1748. He engraved successfully some works of Raphael and Titian. Died in 1807.

Romani. See ROMANINO, (GIROLAMO.)

Romanino, ro-mä-nee'no, (GIORGIO,) an able Italian painter, born at Rome about 1500. He was invited to France, and painted some frescos in the Louvre. His design and colour are highly praised.

Romanino or **Romani**, ro-mä'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1490, imitated Titian, and was a good colorist. He painted some frescos in the Louvre, Paris. Died about 1560.

Romano. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Romano, da, dä ro-mä'no, (EZZELINO, ĕt-sä-lee'no, or ECCELINO, ĕt-chä-lee'no,) an able commander and a famous Ghibeline leader, remarkable for his reckless courage and for his cruelty, was born in 1194. As an ally or partisan of the emperor Frederick II., he fought against the Marquis d'Este, and captured Padua in 1237. He was excommunicated by the pope about 1252, and a league was formed against him by several cities and princes of Lombardy. He died, or was killed in battle, in 1259.

Romanof, Romanov, or **Romanow**, ro-mä'nof, (MICHAEL FEODOROVITCH,) the founder of the reigning dynasty of Russia, was a son of the Metropolitan of Rostof. He was elected Czar or emperor in 1613, when he was only fifteen or sixteen years old. He made peace with the Swedes by the cession of Ingria and Karelia, and afterwards waged against the Poles a defensive war, which ended in 1619. He promoted the civilization of his subjects, and made reforms in the laws. He died in 1645, and was succeeded by his son Alexis.

See WICHMANN, "Urkunde über die Wahl Michael Romanows, etc., 1819.

Ro-mā'nus I., Emperor of the East, called LECAPENUS, [Fr. ROMAIN LÉCAPÈNE, ro'mǎN' lā'kȧ'pȧn',] was a native of Armenia, and father-in-law of Constantine VII., who made Romanus his colleague in the empire in 919. Died in 948.

Romanus II., a grandson of the preceding, and son of Constantine VII., was born in 939. He poisoned his father and obtained the throne in 959. Died in 963.

Romanus III., Argy'rus, [Fr. ROMAIN ARGYRE, ro'-mǎN' ȧr'zhēr',] was born about 968. He married Zoe, a daughter of Constantine IX., whom he succeeded in 1028. He was poisoned by Zoe, his wife, in 1034.

Romanus IV., Diogenes, obtained the throne by marriage with Eudocia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, in 1067 or 1068. He gained several victories over the Turks in Asia Minor, but was defeated by Alp Arslân in Armenia. He was deposed by Michael VII., by whose order he was put to death about 1072.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Romanus, (ÆGIDIUS.) See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Ro-mā'nus, [Fr. ROMAIN, ro'mǎN',] POPE, born near Civita Castellana, in Italy. He was elected pope in September, 897 A.D. Died in 898.

Romanzof. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Romberg, rom'bĕRG, (ANDREAS,) a German violinist and composer, born in 1767, became director of music at Gotha in 1815. He produced several sacred pieces and operas, and set to music Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and other poems. Died in 1821.

Romberg, (BERNHARD,) a cousin of Andreas, born at Bonn in 1770, was celebrated for his performance on the violoncello. He was appointed professor at the Conservatory of Music in Paris in 1801. Died in 1841.

Rombout, rom'bŏwt, (J.,) a Dutch landscape-painter, lived about 1670.

Rombouts, rom'bŏwts, (THEODORE,) an excellent Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1597, was a pupil of A. Janssens. He worked in Rome and Florence, from which he returned to Antwerp in 1625. Among his works are "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Oath of Hannibal," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1637.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Romé de Lisle, (or **de l'Isle**,) ro'mȧ' dęh lēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French mineralogist, born at Grai in 1736. He visited India and China, and returned to France in 1764. He wrote a work on "Crystallography," (4 vols., 1783,) and "Métrologie," (1789.) Died in 1790. "He first ascertained the important fact of the constancy of the angles at which the faces of crystals meet, and, observing further that many of them appear in several different shapes, first conceived the idea that these shapes might be reducible to one, appropriated in a peculiar manner to each *substance* and modified by strict geometrical laws." (Sir John F. W. Herschel, "Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See LA MÉTHERIE, "Éloge de Romé de Lisle," 1790; "Biographie Universelle."

Romegas, ro'mȧ'gȧs', (MATHURIN D'AUX-LESCOUT, mȧ'tü'rǎN' dō'lĕs'koo',) a brave French knight of the order of Malta, which he joined in 1547. He distinguished himself in battle against the pirates and the Turks. He was appointed commander of the galleys, and lieutenant-general. Died in 1581.

Römer or **Roemer**, rö'męr, (OLAF or OLAUS,) a Danish astronomer, born at Aarhuus on the 25th of September, 1644. He went to Paris in 1672, and aided Picard, who procured for him the office of tutor to the dauphin. In 1675 he made (at Paris) the important discovery of the velocity of light by observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Copenhagen in 1681. He first applied the epicycloidal curve in the formation of the teeth of wheels. Römer held several high civil offices. Died in 1710.

See a notice of Römer prefixed by HORREBOW to Römer's "Basis Astronomiæ," 1735; NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Römer or **Roemer, von**, fon rö'męr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German statesman, born in the Würtemberg Alps in 1795. He was appointed minister of justice for Würtemberg in 1848, and resigned office in October, 1849. Died in 1861.

Romey, ro'mȧ', (CHARLES OCTAVE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804, wrote, besides other works a "History of Spain," (1838–48.) Died in 1874.

Romeyn, ro'mīn, (THEODORIC D.,) an influential minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Barbadoes, New Jersey, in 1744. He preached many years at Schenectady, New York, to which he removed in 1784. He is said to have been the principal founder of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1804.

Romieu, de, dęh ro'me-uh', (MARIE,) a French poetess and prose writer, lived at Viviers. Died after 1584.

Romiguières, ro'me'g͡e-aiR', (JEAN DOMINIQUE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French advocate, born at Toulouse in 1775, was a constant adherent of the liberal party. Died in Paris in 1847.

Romilly, ro'me'ye', (JEAN EDME,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Geneva in 1739, was a friend of Rousseau. Died in 1779. His father, JEAN, born in 1714, was a skilful watchmaker. Died in Paris in 1796.

Rom'il-lȳ, (JOHN,) BARON, an English lawyer, a son of Sir Samuel Romilly, was born in London in 1802. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1832, was appointed solicitor-general in 1848, and attorney-general in 1850. In 1851 he became master of the rolls, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Romilly, in 1866. Died December 23, 1874.

Romilly, (Sir SAMUEL,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born in London on the 1st of March, 1757. He was a son of Peter Romilly, a jeweller, whose father was a French Protestant exiled for his religion. His education at school was defective, but he studied Latin after he was fifteen years of age, and became a good self-taught scholar. He entered himself at Gray's Inn as a student of law in 1778, and was called to the bar in 1783. In 1784 he became acquainted with the famous Mirabeau, who introduced him to a Mr. Vaughan. By the favour of the latter, Romilly made the acquaintance of Lord Lansdowne, in whom he found a friend and patron. He obtained an extensive practice in the court of chancery. In politics he was a Whig and advanced liberal. In 1806 he was elected to Parliament and appointed solicitor-general. He acquired great reputation by his eloquent speech against the slave-trade. In 1807 he was removed from office in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig ministry. He afterwards directed his efforts to the reform of the penal code, which at that period was very severe. Nearly three hundred crimes of various grades were punishable by death. He procured the passage of a bill, about 1809, to repeal the statute which made stealing from the person a capital crime. In this enterprise he encountered strong opposition from igno-

rance, prejudice, and party spirit. He made an unsuccessful effort in 1810 to repeal the statute which punished with death the crime of stealing from a shop goods valued at five shillings. He opposed in an eloquent speech the declaration of war against Napoleon on his return from Elba in 1815. He was a zealous advocate of Roman Catholic Emancipation. In his profession he is said to have been more successful and more distinguished than any other Englishman of his time. Although his style was remarkable for plainness and simplicity, the impressiveness of his speeches was, we are told, almost unparalleled. In 1818 he was returned, at the head of the poll, by the voters of Westminster. His wife died in October, 1818. In a fit of delirium or insanity, he put an end to his own life in November, 1818. He was author of "Observations on the Criminal Law of England," (1810.)

See "The Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself," edited by his sons, 3 vols., 1840; BENJAMIN CONSTANT, "Eloge de Sir Samuel Romilly," 1819; ROSCOE, "Lives of Eminent British Lawyers;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812; "Westminster Review" for June, 1840.

Romme, rom, (CHARLES,) a French geometer, born at Riom about 1744. He wrote several useful works on navigation, etc. Died in 1805.

Romme, (GILBERT,) a brother of the preceding, born at Riom in 1750, was a Jacobin and an active member of the Convention. Having been condemned to death by the Thermidoriens, he killed himself in 1795.

Rommel, rom'mẹl, (DIETRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Cassel in 1781, became in 1815 professor of history at Marburg. He wrote a "History of Hesse since the Peace of Westphalia," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Rom'ney, (GEORGE,) an eminent English historical and portrait painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in December, 1734. In his youth he worked in the shop of his father, a cabinet-maker. He married Mary Abbot in 1756. After he had studied and practised painting at Kendal for five years, he settled in London in 1762, but left his wife and children in the country, where they remained neglected while he was prosperous and famous. He obtained rapid success in his profession, and became the rival of Reynolds. He passed about two years (1773–75) in visits to several cities of Italy. At Rome he painted a "Wood Nymph," which was greatly admired. He gradually raised his price for a portrait to thirty-five guineas for a head and sixty guineas for a whole-length. Among his works are "Milton and his Daughters," "Nature unveiling herself to Shakspeare," and portraits of Cowper the poet, Warren Hastings, Lord Chatham, and William Pitt. About 1798 he was compelled to desist from work by ill health and nervous dejection. He removed in 1799 to Kendal, where he was nursed by his patient and forgiving wife until he died, in November, 1802.

See HAYLEY, "Life of G. Romney," 1809; J. ROMNEY, (his son,) "Memoirs of the Life and Works of G. Romney," 1830; ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters."

Romney, (HENRY SIDNEY,) EARL OF. See SIDNEY.

Rom'u-lus, called also **Quĭ-rī'nus**, the founder of Rome, a semi-fabulous personage, supposed to have lived about 750 B.C. According to tradition, Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of Mars and Rhea Silvia, who was a daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. Amulius dethroned Numitor and ordered the young twins to be exposed to destruction; but they were suckled by a wolf and educated by Faustulus, a shepherd of the king. After they were grown up and informed of the secret of their birth, they killed Amulius, restored Numitor, and founded the city of Rome. Remus was punished with death by Romulus for jumping, in derision, over the wall of the new city, and Romulus became the first and sole king of Rome, the population of which was increased by exiles, outlaws, and fugitive slaves invited from adjacent states. The deficiency of wives was remedied by the abduction of Sabine maidens who assembled at Rome as spectators of a public festival. The Sabines waged war against Rome on this account, but peace was restored by the mediation of the Sabine wives, and the Romans and Sabines were united into one state, which Romulus and the Sabine Tatius ruled jointly. Romulus reigned about thirty-seven years, and, after death, was worshipped under the name of Quirinus. According to tradition, he disappeared mysteriously during a thunder-storm which occurred as he was reviewing his army in the Campus Martius, and the opinion prevailed that he was carried up to heaven.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" TANNEGUY-LEFÈVRE, "Discours sur Romulus," 1666; PLUTARCH, "Life of Romulus;" J. GRONOVIUS, "Oratio de Origine Romuli," 1684.

Romulus Augustulus. See AUGUSTULUS.

Ronalds, (Sir FRANCIS,) F.R.S., an English inventor, born in London, February 21, 1788. His inventions in connection with the electric telegraph earned him the honour of knighthood. Died August 8, 1873.

Roncaglia, ron-kâl'yȧ, (CONSTANTINO,) an Italian writer on theology, etc., born at Lucca in 1677; died in 1737.

Roncalli, ron-kâl'lee, (CRISTOFORO,) called POMERANCIO or POMARANCIO, an excellent painter of the Florentine school, born at Pomerance in 1552, was a pupil of N. Circignani. He worked at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted the cupola of the church of Loretto. Died at Rome in 1626.

Rondani, ron-dȧ'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Parma about 1490, was a pupil of Correggio. Died about 1548.

Rondel, du, dü rôN'dĕl', (JACQUES,) a French philosopher, born about 1630, was professor of Greek at Sedan from 1664 to 1681. He published a "Life of Epicurus," (1679,) and other works. Bayle, who was his friend, calls him (under the article "Epicurus") a good poet and a good Greek scholar. Died at Maestricht in 1715.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rondelet, rôNd'lȧ' or rôN'dẹh-lȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1507. He practised medicine and lectured in that city. He published a treatise "On Sea-Fish," ("De Piscibus marinis," 1554,) and several medical works. Died in 1566.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rondelet, (JEAN,) a French architect, born in Lyons in 1734, or, as some say, in 1743. He was a pupil of Soufflot, and became in 1781 his successor as architect of the Panthéon, or church of Sainte-Geneviève, at Paris. He built the dome of this edifice. He published an important treatise on architecture, "Traité de l'Art de Bâtir," (5 vols., 1802–17,) which is called a classical work. Died in Paris in 1829.

See VAUDOYER, "Discours sur la Tombe de J. Rondelet," 1829.

Rondet, ron'dȧ', (LAURENT ÉTIENNE,) a French writer on religion and morality, born in Paris in 1717; died in 1785.

Rondot, rôN'do', (NATALIS,) a French economist and editor, born at Saint-Quentin in 1821.

Ronge, rong'ẹh, (JOHANNES,) a celebrated reformer among the Catholics, born in Silesia in 1813. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1840; but he was soon after suspended for his heretical opinions, and in 1844 published a letter denouncing the exhibition of the "holy coat," which Arnoldi, Bishop of Treves, had just proclaimed. Although excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau, Ronge rapidly gained adherents, and in 1845 a German Catholic Church, independent of that of Rome, was founded. In the revolution of 1848 he took refuge in England, and many of the new societies were suppressed. Died October 27, 1887.

See "Vindication of J. Ronge," translated from the German by ROBERT TAYLOR, 1845; EDUARD DULLER, "J. Ronge und die freie Kirche," 1849; "Autobiography of J. Ronge," translated from the German by JOHN LORD, London, 1846; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, (article "German Theology.")

Rönne or **Roenne, von**, fon rön'nẹh, (LUDWIG MORITZ PETER,) a German jurist, born in Holstein in 1804. He became about 1843 a judge or councillor in Berlin. Among his important works are "The Political Law of the Prussian Monarchy," (1856–63,) and "The Constitutional Law of the German Empire," (1876–77.)

Ronsard, de, dẹh rôN'sȧR', (PIERRE,) an eminent French poet, born in the Vendômois in 1524. He learned to speak English, German, and Italian, and was instructed in Greek by Dorat and Turnèbe. He wrote odes, epi-

grams, hymns, eclogues, etc., and was considered the most popular poet of his time. Malherbe and Boileau, however, did not appreciate him highly. Ronsard conceived the idea of grouping seven French poets, including himself, into a constellation called the *Pléiade*. The other six were his imitators. Died in 1585.

See CLAUDE BINET, "Vie de Ronsard," 1586; GUILLAUME COLLETET, "Vie de Ronsard," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1854 LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" E. GANDAR, "Ronsard considéré comme Imitateur d'Homère et de Pindare," 1854: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ronsin, rôn'sân', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French Jacobin and dramatist, born at Soissons in 1752. He became a general in 1793, and was one of the most violent agents of his party. He was executed with Hébert in 1794.

Ron'tho, (MATTHEW,) a monk and Latin poet, born in Greece, translated Dante's "Divina Commedia" into Latin verse. Died at Sienna in 1443.

Roo'dą-kee, Rudaki, or **Rudagi**, roo'dą-kee, an eminent Persian poet, who lived in the reign of Nasr, (about 940 A.D.) He was blind from his birth, but wrote splendid lyrics, some of which are extant. Roodakee seems to have drawn largely upon the literature and folklore of India for his materials.

Roodtseus, rōt'se-ŭs, (JAN ALBERT,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Hoorn in 1615 or 1617; died in 1674.

Rooke, rook, (Sir GEORGE,) an English admiral, born near Canterbury in 1650. He obtained the rank of post-captain about 1680, and that of vice-admiral of the blue in 1692. In this year he burnt ten or more French ships at La Hogue. He was appointed "vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty" by Queen Anne in 1702. Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel captured Gibraltar in July, 1704. He commanded the combined English and Dutch fleets in the war of the Spanish succession, which began about 1702. Died in 1709.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" "Biographia Britannica."

Rooke, (LAWRENCE,) an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Deptford in 1623, was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society. He became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1652. Died in 1662.

Roo'kęr, (MICHAEL ANGELO,) an English landscape-painter and engraver, born in London in 1743, was a son of Edward Rooker, an engraver. Died in 1801.

Rook'wood, (AMBROSE,) an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, was the head of an old and wealthy English family. He was induced by his friendship for Catesby and by his sectarian zeal to take part in that conspiracy. He was put to death in 1606, aged about twenty-eight.

Roome, room, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and satirist. He offended Pope by a satire entitled "Pasquin," and wrote "The Jovial Crew," a drama. Died in 1729.

Roomofski, Roumovsky, or **Rumowsky**, roo-mof'skee, (STEPHEN,) a Russian astronomer, born in Vladimir in 1734. He became professor of astronomy at Saint Petersburg in 1763, and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences in 1800. He published several mathematical works, and translated the "Annals" of Tacitus into Russian, (1808.) Died about 1814.

Roon, von, fon rōn, (ALBRECHT THEODOR EMIL,) a Prussian general and writer, born at Kolberg about 1803. He became a major-general in 1856, and minister of war in 1859. He rendered important services by the reorganization of the army. The Prussian Chambers in 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers as a national recompense to six men, among whom was Von Roon. He published treatises on geography and ethnology. Died in 1879.

Roorda van Eysinga, rōr'dâ văn ī'sing-â, (PIETER THEODORE,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Leeuwarden about 1790. He published, besides other works, a Dutch-Javanese Dictionary, (1855.) Died in 1860.

Roore, de, dęh ro'ręh, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1686, was a pupil of Van Opstal. Among his works are "The Capitol besieged by Brennus," and "The History of Pandora." Died in 1747.

Roos, rōs, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a celebrated German painter of landscapes and animals, and a skilful engraver, born at Otterndorf in 1631. Both his prints and paintings command high prices. Died at Frankfort in 1685.

Roos, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a painter of landscapes and animals, born at Frankfort in 1659, was a son of the preceding. He was not equal to his brother Philip Peter. Died in 1731.

Roos, (PHILIP PETER,) surnamed ROSA DA TIVOLI, a skilful painter of animals and landscapes, born at Frankfort about 1655, was a son of Johann Heinrich, noticed above. He worked many years at Tivoli: hence his surname. He painted with great facility. His touch is said to be broad and mellow. Among his works are many pastoral landscapes. His backgrounds and skies are admirable for fidelity to nature. Died at Rome in 1705.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roos, (THEODOR,) a German painter, born at Wesel in 1638, was a brother of Johann Heinrich, noticed above. He painted portraits and landscapes. Died in 1698.

Roose. See LIEMAECKER, (NIKOLAAS.)

Roose, ro'zęh, (THEODOR GEORG AUGUST,) a German medical writer, born at Brunswick in 1771. He published "Principles of Legal Medicine," (1802,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Roostam, Roostem, Roostum, Rustem, or **Rustam**, rōōs'tęm, written also **Roustem, Roustam**, and **Rostam**, the most illustrious of Persian heroes, is supposed to have lived about 600 years B.C. He was the son of the celebrated warrior Zâl or Zâlzer and an Indian princess named Rudâba. The exploits of Rōōstam form the favourite theme of the Persian poets and romance-writers; and it is difficult to determine what is historical and what is fiction in the accounts of him which have come down to us. Sir William Jones says, "Rostam was certainly a commander under Cyrus, [the Great.]" Rōōstam forms the most prominent figure in Firdousee's great epic, the "Shâh Nâmeh," or "Book of Kings."

See "A Short History of Persia" in volume v. of SIR W. JONES's Works; J. ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî," London, 1832; "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," by LAMARTINE, 1856.

Roostam- (Roustam- or **Rustam-) Pasha**, rōōs'-tąm pâ'shâ', an able and unscrupulous Turkish minister of state, became grand vizier under Solyman the Magnificent, who reigned from 1520 to 1566.

Root, (ERASTUS,) an American politician, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1772. He removed to Delhi, New York, about 1796, and was elected a member of Congress four times between 1802 and 1817. He was a political friend of De Witt Clinton. Died in 1846.

Ro'pęr, (WILLIAM,) an English biographer, married in 1528 Margaret, a daughter of Sir Thomas More, a learned and accomplished lady. He wrote a "Life of Sir Thomas More," which is commended.

Roque, SAINT. See ROCH.

Roque, de la, dęh lâ rok, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1672, edited the "Mercure de France" from 1721 until 1744. Died in 1744.

Roque, de la, (GILLES ANDRÉ,) a French genealogist, born near Caen about 1598. Among his works is a valuable "Treatise on the Nobility," ("Traité de la Noblesse," 1678.) Died in 1686.

Roque, de la, (JEAN,) a French traveller, born at Marseilles in 1661, was a brother of Antoine, noticed above. He published several books of travels in Arabia, Palestine, and Syria, (1716, 1717, 1722.) Died in 1745.

Roquefort, de, dęh rok'for', (JEAN BAPTISTE BONAVENTURE,) a French philologist and antiquary, born at Mons in 1777. He published an "Etymological Dictionary of the French Language," (1829.) Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roquelaure, de, dęh rok'lōr', (ANTOINE,) BARON, a French marshal, born in 1544, was a constant adherent of Henry IV. He was in the carriage with that king when the latter was killed, (1610.) Died in 1625.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal."

Roquelaure, de, (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE,) DUC, a son of the preceding, was born in 1617. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was noted for his facetious sayings. Died in 1683.

His son ANTOINE GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1656, became marshal of France. Died in 1738.

Roqueplan, rok'plôn', (CAMILLE JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) an eminent French painter of landscapes and genre, born at Marlemort in 1802, was a pupil of Gros and Abel de Pujol. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1828. Many of his works are illustrative of Rousseau's "Confessions" and Sir Walter Scott's Novels. Died in 1855.

Roqueplan, (LOUIS VICTOR NESTOR,) a *littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, was born at Marlemort in 1804. He became editon of the "Figaro" about 1827, and was director of the Opera of Paris from 1847 to 1854. Died in 1870.

Roques, rok, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant writer, born at La Caune in 1685. He became pastor of a church at Bâle in 1710, and published, besides other works, "The Evangelical Pastor," (1723,) and a new edition of Moréri's "Dictionary," (6 vols., 1731.) Died in 1748.

See FREY, "Vie de Pierre Roques," 1784.

Roquette, de, deh ro'kĕt', (GABRIEL,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse in 1623, became Bishop of Autun in 1666. He was notorious as the prototype of Molière's "Tartuffe." Died in 1707.

Rorario, ro-rä're-o, [Lat. RORA'RIUS,] (GIROLAMO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Pordenone in 1485. He wrote a curious treatise "That Brutes often reason better than Man," ("Quod Animalia bruta sæpe Ratione utantur melius Homine," 1648.) Died in 1556.

Rorarius. See RORARIO.

Rosa, ro'sä, (CRISTOFORO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Brescia. He excelled in perspective, and painted the architecture in some works of Titian. Died in 1576.

Rosa, (PIETRO,) a son of the preceding, was a favourite pupil of Titian. He was a good colorist. He died young, in 1576.

Rosa, (SALVATOR,) [Anglicized in pronunciation as säl-vā'tor ro'za,] a famous Italian painter of history, landscapes, and battles, was born at Arenella, near Naples, on the 20th of June, 1615. He received lessons in art from F. Francanzani, his brother-in-law, and was a diligent student of nature. About 1635 he went to Rome, where he worked and attained a high reputation. In 1647 he took part in the revolt at Naples, and fought for Masaniello. After the final defeat of the insurgents, Salvator escaped to Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke. He was partial to wild, romantic, and desolate scenery. His imagination was morbid, gloomy, and extravagant. After he had worked at Florence for several years, he returned to Rome, where he exhibited some pictures in 1663. He produced at Rome his "Conspiracy of Catiline," which is accounted his master-piece. He made for himself enemies at Rome by his poetical satires. Died in March, 1673. "Salvator possessed real genius," says Ruskin, "but was crushed by misery in his youth. . . . In heart disdainful, in temper adventurous, conscious of power, impatient of labour, . . . he fled to the Calabrian hills, seeking not knowledge, but freedom. . . . He had not the sacred sense,—the sense of colour: all the loveliest hues of the Calabrian air were invisible to him. He saw only what was gross and terrible. . . . I see in him, notwithstanding his baseness, the last traces of spiritual life in the art of Europe."

See CANTÙ, "Salvator Rosa," 1844; LADY MORGAN, "Life of Salvator Rosa," London, 2 vols., 1824, which is said to be a romance, or romantic biography; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RUSKIN, "Modern Painters:" PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Ro'sa, SAINT, known as SAINT ROSE OF LIMA,, a Peruvian religious, born in Lima in 1586. Her parents named her ISABEL. Having lost their property, her family were sustained by her labours as a servant. She afterwards became a Dominican tertiary and recluse. She died August 24, 1617, and was canonized in 1671.

Rosa da Tivoli. See ROOS, (PHILIP PETER.)

Rosa, de la, (F. MARTINEZ.) See MARTINEZ.

Rosalba Carriera, ro-säl'bä kär-re-ā'rä, a famous Italian portrait-painter, often called simply ROSALBA, was born at or near Venice about 1674. She is said to have been the most excellent artist of her time in the use of the crayon or pastel. Her Madonnas were much admired. She visited Paris in 1720, and obtained there great success. About 1746 she became blind. Died in 1757.

Rosamel, de, deh ro'sä'mĕl', (CLAUDE CHARLES MARIE **Ducampe**—dü'kŏnp',) a French admiral, born at Trencq in 1774. He was minister of marine from September, 1836, to March, 1839. Died in 1848.

Ros'a-mond, [Fr. ROSEMONDE, roz'mŏnd', or ROSAMONDE, ro'zä'mŏnd',] often called THE FAIR ROSAMOND, was a daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford. She became a favourite of Henry II. of England, and mother of two sons, William Longsword, and Jeffery, Archbishop of York. Died in 1177.

Rosapina, ro-sä-pee'nä, or **Rosaspina,** ro-sä-spee'nä, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1762. Among his chief works is "La Pinacoteca," a series of seventy-two engravings of the finest pictures of the gallery of Bologna. Died in 1841.

Rosas, de, dä ro'säs, (JUAN MANUEL **Ortiz**—or-tēth',) a South American dictator, born in Buenos Ayres in 1793. He lived as a Gaucho in his youth, and was an active partisan of the Federals in the civil war against the Unitarians. In 1829 he was elected Governor of the Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres. He became dictator in 1835. By some writers he is represented as a monster of cruelty. His administration, however, was beneficial in respect to trade and finance. He was defeated in battle by an army under General Urquiza in February, 1852, after which he lived in exile. Died March 14, 1877.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosati, ro-sä'tee, (JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Sara, Italy, January 30, 1789. He became a Lazarist priest at Rome. In 1816 he was sent to the United States, and became a professor in the theological school at "the Barrens," (or Saint Mary's,) Missouri, and was afterwards the superior of the Lazarists of Missouri. In 1824 he was consecrated Bishop of Tanagra, and in 1827 was made Bishop of Saint Louis, the first of that name. Died in Rome, September 25, 1843.

Roscelin, ros'lăn', written also **Ruzelin,** [Lat. ROSCELI'NUS or ROSCELLI'NUS,] a famous French theologian and schoolman, born at or near Compiègne. He was a Nominalist, and was for some time regarded as the inventor of Nominalism. In 1092 he was condemned as a heretic by a council at Soissons. Died about 1122.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique;" CHLADEN, "De Vita et Hæresi Roscelini," 1756.

Roscelinus or **Roscellinus.** See ROSCELIN.

Roscher, rosh'er, (WILHELM,) a German political economist, born at Hanover in 1817. He became professor of political science, etc. at Leipsic in 1848. He published, besides other works, "The Life and Times of Thucydides," (1842.)

Roschid, (or **Roschd,**) **Ibn.** See AVERROËS.

Röschlaub or **Roeschlaub,** rösh'lŏwp, (ANDREAS,) a German medical writer, born in 1768; died in 1835.

Roscius, rosh'e-us, (QUINTUS,) a celebrated Roman actor, was born near Lanuvium. He amassed a large fortune by his performance on the stage. His name was so proverbial for excellence that Garrick was styled "the British Roscius." An oration which Cicero pronounced for Roscius in a civil suit is extant. Died about 60 B.C.

Ros'cōe, (HENRY,) an English lawyer and writer, born in 1800, was a son of the historian. He wrote a "Life of William Roscoe," (1833,) and "The Lives of Eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1836.

Roscoe, (Sir HENRY ENFIELD,) an English chemist, son of Henry Roscoe, (q. v.,) was born in London, January 7, 1833. He studied at University College, London, and graduated at London University in 1852, studying afterwards at Heidelberg with Bunsen. In 1857 he was made professor of chemistry in Owens College, Manchester. He was one of the founders of Victoria University. He is the author of several treatises on chemistry, and of many scientific papers. He was knighted in 1884.

Roscoe, (JAMES,) an English poet and lawyer, born

about 1791. He resided at Knutsford, Cheshire, for nearly fifty years. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. Died in May, 1864.

Roscoe, (ROBERT,) a barrister, a brother of Henry, noticed above, was born about 1790. He wrote poems of some merit. Died in 1850.

Roscoe, (THOMAS,) an English author and translator, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1790. He produced several poems and tales, a "Tour in the Isle of Wight," and other illustrated works, and translated Sismondi's "Literature of Southern Europe," Silvio Pellico's "Memoirs," etc. Died September 24, 1871.

Roscoe, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English historian and poet, born at or near Liverpool on the 8th of March, 1753. He practised as an attorney in his early life, and married Miss Griffiths in 1781. He wrote several pamphlets against the slave-trade, and a poem on the same subject. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent," (2 vols., 1796,) which was very successful and was translated into French, German, and Italian. He retired from business as an attorney about 1800, became partner in a banking-house, and purchased an estate in land. In 1805 he published an interesting and popular work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X." He became a Whig member of Parliament (for Liverpool) in 1806. He was the principal founder of the Royal Institution of Liverpool. In 1816 the banking-house with which he was connected failed, and he was under the necessity of parting with his magnificent library. He died in June, 1831, leaving four sons, noticed in this work. As a historian, Roscoe has been censured by some critics for a too great indulgence shown to the character of Leo X. and to the vices of his court, and particularly for his defence of Lucretia Borgia. (See, on this subject, the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; also Dr. Hoefer's article on ALEXANDRE VI, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See HENRY ROSCOE, "Life of William Roscoe," 2 vols., 1833; "Lives of Distinguished Northerns," by HARTLEY COLERIDGE; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1832, (with a portrait.)

Roscoe, (W. S.,) an English poet, born in 1781, was a son of the preceding. He was author of a volume of poems. Died in 1843.

Ros-com'mon, (WENTWORTH DILLON,) EARL OF, an English poet, born in Ireland about 1633, was the son of James Dillon, third Earl of Roscommon, and a Roman Catholic. His mother was a sister of the famous Earl of Strafford. When the latter was impeached, young Dillon was sent to study at Caen, under Bochart. He returned to England about 1660, became master of the horse to the Duchess of York, and married Frances, a daughter of the Earl of Burlington. He wrote odes, prologues, epilogues, and an "Essay on Translated Verse," (1680.) He also translated Horace's "Art of Poetry" into blank verse, (1680.) Died in 1684.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Rōse, (GEORGE,) a British politician, born at Brechin, Scotland, in 1744, was noted for business talents and practical sagacity. He was secretary of the treasury from 1782 to 1801, and was a constant adherent of Mr. Pitt, who in 1804 appointed him joint paymaster-general of the forces. In 1807 he became treasurer of the navy. He was a grandfather of General Sir Hugh Henry Rose. Died in 1818.

See "Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose," 3 vols., 1860; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1860.

Rose, (GEORGE,) an English humourist, (better known under his assumed name of ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,) born in London in 1817. He entered holy orders, but became a Romanist at about the same time as Newman, and was for five years tutor to the Duke of Norfolk. His humorous works, embodying the opinions and adventures of one "Mrs. Brown," were very successful; he also wrote a number of plays. Died November 11, 1882.

Rose, roz, [Lat. ROSSÆ'US,] (GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, notorious for his factious violence, was born at Chaumont about 1542. He was a partisan of the League against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died in 1602.

Rose, ro'zeh, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German mineralogist, a brother of Heinrich, noticed below, was born at Berlin in 1798. He became (1822) keeper of the mineral collection and professor of mineralogy (1839) at Berlin. He wrote "Elements of Crystallography," and contributed the geognostic and mineralogical part to the "Journey to the Ural and Altai Mountains," etc., which he made with Humboldt and Ehrenberg in 1829. Died at Berlin, July 15, 1873.

Rose, (HEINRICH,) son of Valentin the Younger, born at Berlin in 1795, was a pupil of Berzelius at Stockholm. He became, after his return, professor of chemistry in his native city, in 1835. His principal work, entitled "Manual of Analytical Chemistry," (2 vols., 1851,) has been translated into several languages. As a practical analyst in the department of inorganic chemistry he was highly distinguished. He discovered in 1844 the substance called Niobium. He died January 27, 1864.

Rose, (HENRY JOHN,) an English divine, brother of Hugh James Rose, was born at Uckfield in 1801. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1821, was principal editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" and of "Rose's Biographical Dictionary," and published "The Law of Moses," (the Hulsean Lecture for 1833,) a "History of the Christian Church," (1858,) and a translation of Neander's "Church History." Died at Bedford, January 31, 1873.

Rose, (Sir HUGH HENRY,) an able British general, born in 1803. His father, Sir George H. Rose, was British minister at Berlin. He commanded a division in India, (1857–60,) and contributed to the suppression of the mutiny of the Sepoys. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Strathnairn. Died Oct. 16, 1885.

Rose, (HUGH JAMES,) an English divine, born at Little Horsted, Surrey, in 1795. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817, and in 1836 became principal of King's College, London. He was prominent as a tractarian preacher and author and as a Greek scholar. Died in Florence, Italy, December 22, 1838.

Rose, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French priest and writer on morals, born in Franche-Comté in 1714; died in 1805.

Rose, (SAMUEL,) an English lawyer and biographer, born at Chiswick in 1767. He wrote a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Died in 1804.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE ELDER, a German pharmacist, born at Neu-Ruppin in 1735, was assessor of the medical college at Berlin. Died in 1771.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1762. He studied chemistry under Klaproth, and was author of several useful chemical treatises. Died in 1807.

Rose, (WILLIAM STEWART,) a Scottish poet, scholar, and translator, born in 1775, was a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He was the author of a "Naval History of the Late War," (1802,) and translated "Amadis de Gaul" from the French, and the "Orlando Innamorato" (1823) and "Orlando Furioso" (1823–31) from the Italian. These translations are highly commended. Died in 1843.

Rosebery, rōz'bẹr-e, (ARCHIBALD PHILIP **Primrose,**) EARL OF, a British nobleman, born in London, May 7, 1847. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to his titles in 1868. In 1878 he married Hannah, only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. He became prominent as a friend of education, and as a leading liberal in the House of Lords. In 1885 he was appointed lord privy seal in Gladstone's cabinet.

Rosecrans, rōz'krans, (SYLVESTER H.,) an American bishop, a brother of General W. S. Rosecrans, was born at Homer, Ohio, February 5, 1827. He studied at Kenyon College, but became a Roman Catholic, and in 1846 graduated at Saint John's College, Fordham, New York. He studied five years at the Propaganda in Rome. In 1852 he was ordained a priest, and became an editor and theological professor in Cincinnati. In 1862 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Pompeiopolis and made auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, and in 1868 he was translated to the see of Columbus. Died October 21, 1878.

Rosecrans, rōz'krans, (WILLIAM STARK,) an American general, born at Kingston, Delaware county, Ohio, in

September, 1819. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1842. He was employed as engineer until 1854, when he resigned his place in the army. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general and sent to Western Virginia. He defeated the insurgents at Rich Mountain in July, 1861, after which he commanded in West Virginia for several months. He obtained command of the army of the Mississippi in June, 1862, and gained a decisive victory at Corinth (October 4) over Van Dorn and Price. He commanded the Union army at the great battle of Stone River, near Murfreesboro', which ended on the 2d of January, 1863. General Bragg retreated by night, leaving Rosecrans master of the field. The Union loss was 1533 killed and 7245 wounded. General Rosecrans in June moved his army southeastward in pursuit of Bragg, who retired into Georgia, and the Union army occupied Chattanooga about the 9th of September. Bragg, having been reinforced, turned back and attacked Rosecrans on the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga. This battle was disastrous to the Union army, which retreated to Chattanooga. Rosecrans was relieved from the command about the 20th of October, 1863, and was appointed commander of the district of Missouri in January, 1864. He was sent as minister to Mexico in July, 1868, but was recalled a few months later.

See "The Army of the Cumberland;" TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," 1865.

Roseingrave, ro'zin-grāv, ? (THOMAS,) an Irish musician, went to Rome to study in 1710. He became organist of the church of Saint George, London, in 1725. Died in 1750.

Rösel or **Roesel**, rö'zel, (AUGUST JOHANN,) a German painter and naturalist, born near Arnstadt in 1705. He received the title of VON ROSENHOF. He published a periodical on insects, with good figures, (4 vols., 1746–61.) Died in 1759.

Roselli, ro-šel'lee, or **Rosselli**, (COSIMO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born at Florence in 1439. He painted frescos in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, which gained the prize offered by the pope, when among his competitors were Perugino and Ghirlandaio. He succeeded by a profuse use of gold and ultramarine, although he was inferior to his competitors. Died after 1506.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Roselli or **Rosselli**, (MATTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a pupil of Pagani. He opened at Florence a school, in which several able artists were formed. Died in 1650.

Rosellini, ros'el-lee'nee or ro-šĕl-lee'nee, (IPPOLITO,) CAVALIERE, an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on Egyptian antiquities, born in August, 1800. He became professor of Oriental languages at Pisa in 1824. In 1827 he was commissioned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to explore the monuments of Egypt, assisted by six companions, some of whom were artists. He co-operated with Champollion, who at the same time was sent to Egypt by the French government. They returned in 1830, and, Champollion having died in 1832, the results of their researches were published by Rosellini in a capital work entitled "The Monuments of Egypt and Nubia Explained and Illustrated," ("I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia," etc., 10 vols., 1832–40.) He obtained the chair of universal history at Pisa in 1840. Died in June, 1843.

See BARDELLI, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843; G. DEI, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843; C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia d'I. Rosellini," 1845.

Rosemonde. See ROSAMOND.

Rosen, ro'zẹn, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German Orientalist and philologist, born at Hanover on the 2d of September, 1805. He was educated at the University of Leipsic and that of Berlin, the latter of which he entered in 1824. He gave special attention to Sanscrit and the Semitic languages, and published an important work entitled "Sanscrit Roots," ("Radices Sanscritæ," 1827.) In 1828 he became professor of Oriental languages in the University of London, since called University College. He was appointed secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee, and in the latter part of his life was professor of Sanscrit in the college above named. He wrote the articles relating to Oriental literature for the "Penny Cyclopædia." Among his numerous publications is "Rig-Vedæ Specimen," (1830,) and a valuable fragment of the "Rig-Veda," "Sanhita Liber primus, Sanscrite et Latine," (1838, unfinished.) He died prematurely in September, 1837.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosen, (GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born at Detmold in 1821.

Rosen, ro'zẹn, (NIKOLAUS,) a Swedish medical writer, born near Gothenburg in 1706. He was ennobled in 1762, and his name was then changed to ROSENSTEIN. Died in 1773.

Rosen, von, fon ro'zẹn, (GEORGE,) BARON, a Russian poet, born in Saint Petersburg about 1805, was an intimate friend of Pooshkin. He produced, besides other poems, "Ivan the Terrible," (1833,) and "Basmanof," (1836.) Died in 1860.

Rosenblut, ro'zẹn-blo͝ot', (HANS,) sometimes called ROSENER, a German poet and dramatic writer of the fifteenth century.

Rosenhof, von. See RÖSEL.

Rosenkranz, ro'zẹn-krȧnts', (JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH,) professor of philosophy at Königsberg, was born at Magdeburg in 1805. He published a number of works in favour of Hegel's philosophy. Among his works is a "General History of Poetry," (3 vols., 1833,) and a "Life of Hegel," (1844.) Died June 13, 1879.

Rosenmüller, ro'zẹn-mŭl'lẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German Orientalist, born near Hildburghausen in 1768. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1813 professor of Oriental literature. He was the author of "Scholia on the Old Testament," ("Scholia in Vetus Testamentum," 23 vols., 1788–1835,) "Manual for the Literature of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," (4 vols., 1797–1800,) "Institutes of the Arabic Language," (1818,) and "Manual of Biblical Antiquities." (4 vols., 1823.) Died at Leipsic in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a distinguished anatomist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hessberg in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and prosector at the Anatomical Theatre. He published several anatomical and scientific works. Died in 1820.

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Ummerstädt in 1736, was the father of the preceding. He became successively professor of theology at Erlangen, at Giessen, and at Leipsic. He published "Scholia in Novum Testamentum," (6 vols., 1777–1807,) and a "History of the Interpretation of the Sacred Books in the Christian Church from the Age of the Apostles to the Restoration of Letters," (in Latin, 5 vols., 1795–1814;) also several religious treatises in German. Died at Leipsic in 1815.

See CHR. DOLZ, "J. G. Rosenmüller's Leben," 1816; "Biographie Universelle."

Rosenstein. See ROSEN, (NIKOLAUS.)

Rosenthal, ro'zẹn-tȧl', (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German anatomist and writer, born at Greifswalde in 1779. He published several professional works. Died in 1829.

Rosenvinge, ro'zẹn-ving'ẹh, (JANUS LARS ANDREAS **Kolderup**—kol'dẹr-o͝op',) a Danish jurist, born at Copenhagen in 1792. He published "Elements of the History of Danish Law," (1823.)

Rosetti. See ROSSETTI.

Rosetti, ro-šet'tee, (CONSTANTINE,) a poet, born at Bucharest (Wallachia) about 1816. A liberal in politics, he was exiled about 1848, but returned and became minister of public instruction in 1861. In 1876 he became President of the Chamber of Deputies, and forced Roumania to ally herself with Russia in the war against the Turks. He was minister of the interior from 1878 to 1880.

Roshd, (or **Rosheḍ**,) **Ibn.** See AVERROËS.

Rosier, ro'zẹ-ȧ', (N.,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris about 1805. Among his works is a comedy called "Le Mari de ma Femme," (1830.)

Rosin. See ROSINUS.

Rosini, ro-see'nee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian archæologist and bishop, born at Naples in 1748. He deciphered and published some manuscripts of Herculaneum, and wrote other works. Died in 1836.

See PROSPERO DELLA ROSA, "Vita di C. M. Rosini," 1837.

Rosini, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian poet and novelist, born at Lucignano, in Tuscany, in 1776. He was professor of Italian literature at Pisa from 1803 until 1849. Among his numerous works are "Luisa Strozzi," (4 vols., 1833,) "Torquato Tasso," a drama, (1835,) and a "History of Italian Painting," (7 vols., 1838–54.) He wrote an "Essay on the Life and Works of Canova," (1825,) and published a good edition of Tasso's works, (30 vols., 1820–30.) Died in 1855.

See POZZOLINI, "Vita di G. Rosini," 1855; ALFRED VON REUMONT, "G. Rosini's Leben," 1860; "Biographie Universelle;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1829.

Ro-si'nus, [Ger. pron. ro-zee'nŭs; Fr. ROSIN, ro'zăN',] (JOHANN,) a German antiquary, whose proper name was ROSSFELD or ROSZFELD, was born at Eisenach in 1551. He published a "Complete Body of Roman Antiquities," ("Antiquitatum Romanorum Corpus absolutissimum," 1583.) Died in 1626.

Roslin, ros-leen', (ALEXANDER,) a Swedish portrait-painter, born at Malmö about 1718. He worked for many years in Paris, where he obtained great success. He was admitted into the French Academy of Art in 1753. Died in Paris in 1793.

Rosmini, de', dā ros-mee'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Roveredo in 1758. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Ovid," (1789,) a "Life of Seneca," (1793,) a "Life of Victorino da Feltro," (4 vols., 1801,) and a "History of Milan," ("Storia di Milano," 4 vols., 1820.) His works are commended as accurate and impartial. Died at Milan in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Rosmini e sue Opere," 1827.

Rosmini-Serbati, ros-mee'nee sĕr-bā'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian ecclesiastic and philosopher, born at Roveredo, March 25, 1797. He produced "New Essay on the Origin of Ideas," ("Il nuovo Saggio sull 'Origine delle Idee," 1830,) and propounded a new system of philosophy. He wrote numerous other works, on ethics, theology, education, etc. Died in 1855. (See "The Philosophical System of Rosmini-Serbati," translated by Thomas Davidson, (1883,) with notes.)

Rosny, de, dẹh rō'nē', (LÉON,) a French ethnographer and Orientalist, born at Loos, August 5, 1837. Trained in the École des Langues Orientales, he became professor of Japanese in the Imperial Library, and in 1863 was named interpreter to a Japanese embassy in Europe. He has published many works on the Japanese language, a "Dictionnaire des Signes idéographiques de la Chine," (1864–67,) works on the Corean language, etc.

Rosny, de. See SULLY.

Rospigliosi. See CLEMENT IX.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish theologian, born about 1570, became minister at Aberdeen in 1636. He was an adversary of the Covenanters. Died in 1639.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish divine and writer, born at Aberdeen in 1590. He was a zealous partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, (1642–49.) Among his numerous works are a "View of All Religions," and "Virgilii Evangelizantis Christias," (1634.) Died in 1654.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet and teacher, born in Aberdeenshire in 1699. He wrote "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," (1768.) Died in 1784.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ross, (ALEXANDER MILTON,) M.D., a Canadian naturalist, born at Belleville, Ontario, December 13, 1832. He served for a time in the United States army as a surgeon during the war of 1861–65. Among his works are "The Birds of Canada," (1872,) "Butterflies and Moths of Canada," (1873,) "Flora of Canada," (1874,) "Forest Trees of Canada," (1874,) "Mammals and Fresh-Water Fish of Canada," (1878,) etc.

Ross, (FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) a Presbyterian minister, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1796. He became pastor of a church at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1855, and published "Slavery ordained of God," (1857.) D. 1883.

Ross, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He was a member of Congress from 1774 until 1777. He was appointed in 1779 a judge of the court of admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, and died the same year.

Ross, (Sir JAMES CLARK,) ADMIRAL, F.R.S., an eminent English Arctic navigator, born in London in April, 1800. He served his uncle, Sir John Ross, as midshipman in his first voyage in search of a Northwest Passage, (1818.) Between 1819 and 1825 he made three voyages under Captain E. Parry. He took a prominent part in Sir John Ross's second voyage, (1829–33,) and was raised to the rank of post-captain in 1834. In 1839 he was appointed commander of an expedition sent with two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, to explore the Antarctic regions with special reference to the science of magnetism. He reached the seventy-eighth degree of south latitude, and discovered an ice-bound continent, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and the coast of which his party traced for seven hundred miles. After a highly successful voyage of four years, he arrived at England in September, 1843. He published a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions," etc., (2 vols., 1847.) He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1856. Died in 1862.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1819, and July, 1835; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1819, July, 1835, and June, 1847; "North British Review" for November, 1847.

Ross, (Sir JOHN,) REAR-ADMIRAL, a famous Arctic navigator, born at Balsarroch, (county of Wigton,) Scotland, in 1777, was an uncle of the preceding. He served as an officer in several naval actions against the French and Spaniards between 1800 and 1814. In 1818 he was appointed commander of the first expedition sent to search for a Northwest Passage. Lieutenant Parry was the second in command. He passed through Baffin's Bay to Lancaster Sound, where he imagined he saw a barrier of mountains interposed, and he returned home in the same year. (See PARRY, CAPTAIN.) In 1829 he renewed the enterprise in the Victory, entered Prince Regent Inlet, and was frozen up in the Gulf of Boothia in October, 1829. His party passed about four years of privation and peril in the Arctic seas, and abandoned the Victory in 1832. Captain Ross discovered in 1831 a point which he believed to be the Northern Magnetic Pole. He and his party returned by boats to Lancaster Sound, where they were rescued by a whaling-vessel, and arrived home in September, 1833. He published in 1835 a narrative of his second voyage. Died in 1856.

Ross, written also **Rouse** and **Rows,** (JOHN,) known as "the Antiquary of Warwick," wrote "History of the Kings of England," (in Latin, 1716.) Died in 1491.

Ross, (JOHN,) Bishop of Exeter, an English writer, born in Herefordshire. He edited Cicero's "Familiar Letters," ("Epistolæ Familiares," 1749.) Died in 1792.

Ross, (JOHN,) [called **Koo'węs-koo'we** in the Cherokee language,] a noted half-breed Indian, and head chief of the Cherokees, was born in Georgia about 1790; died at Washington in 1866.

Ross, (LEONARD FULTON,) an American officer, born in Fulton county, Illinois. He served in the Mexican war, and was made brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862.

Ross, ross, (LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, born in Holstein in 1806, became in 1837 professor of archæology in the Otto University at Athens, in Greece. He subsequently filled the same chair at Halle.

Ross, (WILLIAM,) a Gaelic poet, born at Broadford, Isle of Skye, in 1762; died at Gairloch in 1790. His poems were published in 1834. He is known as "the Highland Burns."

Ross, (Sir WILLIAM CHARLES,) R.A., a popular English miniature-painter, born in London in June, 1794, was a nephew of Anker Smith, the engraver. In the early part of his career he painted history and portraits. He excelled in miniature, and became in this department the most fashionable artist of his time. In

1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the queen. He gained a prize of £100 for a picture of "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," (1843.) Died in 1860.

Ross, (WILLIAM STEWART,) a Scottish poet, born at Kirkbean, Galloway, March 20, 1844. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. Besides many text-books for schools, he has written tales and romances and some volumes of poetry. In 1872 he became a publisher in London.

Rossæus. See ROSE, (GUILLAUME.)

Ross-Church, (FLORENCE MARRYAT,) a daughter of Captain Frederick Marryat, (q. v.,) was born at Brighton, July 9, 1837. In 1872 she became editor of "London Society." She is now Mrs. FRANCIS LEAN. Among her numerous books, chiefly novels, are "Too Good for Him," (1865,) "For Ever and Ever," (1866,) "Nelly Brooke," (1867,) "Verdique," (1868,) "Petronel," (1869,) "Her Lord and Master," (1870,) "Prey of the Gods," (1871,) "Life of Captain Marryat," (1872,) "No Valentines," (1873,) "Facing the Footlights," (1883,) etc.

Rosse, ross, (WILLIAM PARSONS,) third EARL OF, an eminent English practical astronomer, born in June, 1800, was educated at the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1831, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1841. He acquired a wide reputation by the construction of a telescope which was finished about 1844 and is unrivalled in dimensions and space-penetrating power, and by his discoveries in sidereal or nebular astronomy. This telescope, which has an aperture of six feet and a length of fifty-six feet, is located near Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1849. Died in October, 1867.

Rossel, de, dẹh ro'sĕl', (ÉLISABETH PAUL ÉDOUARD,) CHEVALIER, a French navigator, born at Sens in 1765. He accompanied D'Entrecasteaux in his expedition in search of La Pérouse, and succeeded to the chief command in 1794. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1795, and released about 1802. In 1809 he published the "Voyage of D'Entrecasteaux in Search of La Pérouse," (2 vols.,) containing a good treatise on nautical astronomy. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosselli. See ROSELLI.

Rossellino, ros-sĕl-lee'no, or **Rossellini,** ros-sĕl-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an able Italian sculptor, whose family name was GAMBARELLI, was born at Florence about 1427. Among his works are several statues of the Madonna. Died in 1490.

Rossellino or **Rossellini,** (BERNARDO,) an architect and sculptor, born at Florence in 1409, was a brother of the preceding. He was patronized by Pope Nicholas V., and designed or restored several churches of Rome. Died about 1470.

Rossetti, ros-set'tee, (CHRISTINA GEORGINA,) an English contemporary poetess, sister of Dante Gabriel, was born in 1830. She has written "Goblin Market," (1862,) "The Prince's Progress," (1866,) "Commonplace, and other Short Stories in Prose," (1870,) "Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme-Book," (1872,) "Speaking Likenesses," (1874,) "Annus Domini," (1874,) and "A Pageant, and other Poems," (1881.)

Rossetti, (DANTE GABRIEL,) an English painter and poet, born in London about 1828, was a son of Gabriel Rossetti. He was the leader of the movement called Pre-Raphaelitism, an attempt to revive the style of Italian painters who preceded Raphael. In 1862 he produced "The Early Italian Poets, from Cuillo d'Alcamo to Dante," a series of translations in the original metres, reproduced in 1873 as "Dante and his Circle." He published a volume of original poems in 1870, and "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1881. Died April 11, 1882.

Rossetti or **Rosetti,** (GABRIEL,) an Italian poet and critic, born in 1783. He became professor of Italian in King's College, London, and well known as a commentator on Dante. Died in 1854.

Rossetti, (MARIA FRANCESCA,) an English teacher and author, sister of Christina G. Rossetti, was born in London, February 17, 1827. Her best-known work is "A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage," (1871.) Died November 24, 1876.

Rossetti, (WILLIAM MICHAEL,) an English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in London, September 25, 1829, and entered the English civil service. Among his works are a "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," (2 vols., 1869,) and a blank-verse translation of Dante's "Inferno," besides several volumes of criticisms, biographies, etc. He is especially noteworthy as a critic, both of literature and art.

Rosshirt, ros'hēĕrt, (KONRAD FRANZ,) a German jurist and author of legal works, born at Bamberg in 1793, was professor of law at Heidelberg. Died June 5, 1873.

Rossi, ros'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Zoldo about the end of the fourteenth century. He is said to have been the first master of Titian.

Rossi, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1700; died about 1750.

Rossi, (FRANCESCO.) See SALVIATI.

Rossi, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1616. Among his works are the Palazzo Rinuccini, and the church of San Pantaleon, Rome. Died in 1695.

Rossi, [Lat. ERYTHRÆ'US,] (GIOVANNI VITTORIO,) an Italian scholar, noted as a Latinist, was born at Rome in 1577. Among his works is "Pinacotheca Imaginum illustrium Virorum," ("Gallery of Portraits of Illustrious Men," 1643–48.) Died in 1647.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rossi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1539. His Latin name was RUBEUS or DE RUBEIS. He wrote, in Latin, a good "History of Ravenna," (1572.) Died in 1607.

Rossi, ros'see, (JOHN CHARLES FELIX,) an English sculptor, born at Nottingham in 1762, was of Italian origin. He gained the gold medal at London in 1784, after which he studied at Rome, and returned in 1788. He became sculptor to William IV. His best works are monuments of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Heathfield, Captain Riou, Captain Faulkner, and Lord Rodney, in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1839.

Rossi, (LUIGI,) an Italian musician, born at Naples about 1590. He composed cantatas, etc. Died after 1640.

Rossi, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1570. Among his works is "Brescian Memoirs," ("Memorie Bresciane," 1616.) Died in 1630.

Rossi, (PASQUALE.) See PASQUALINO.

Rossi, (PELLEGRINO LUIGI ODOARDO,) COUNT, an Italian orator, minister of state, and writer on law, was born at Carrara in 1787. As a partisan of the French régime and of Murat, he was exiled in 1815. He became professor of Roman law at Geneva in 1819, and established his reputation as a jurist by his "Treatise on Penal Law," (Paris, 3 vols., 1825.) In 1832 he was appointed professor of political economy in the Collége de France, Paris. He was nominated a peer of France in 1839, and sent as ambassador to Rome in 1845. In September, 1848, he was appointed chief minister of state by the pope. He was assassinated, November 15, 1848, by his political enemies.

See J. GARNIER, "Notice sur la Vie de Rossi," 1849; HUBER-SALADIN, "M. Rossi en Suisse de 1816 à 1833," 1849; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Rossi," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rossi, de', dà ros'see, [in Latin, DE RU'BEIS,] (BERNARDO MARIA,) a learned Italian monk, born in Friuli in 1687. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Life, Writings, and Doctrine of Thomas Aquinas," ("De Gestis et Scriptis ac Doctrina Thomæ Aquinatis," 1750.) Died in 1775.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian archæologist, born at Rome, February 23, 1822. His publications include "Inscriptiones Christianæ Urbis Romæ Septimo Sæculo Antiquiores," (1861 *et seq.*,) and "Roma sotteranea cristiana," (1866 *et seq.*,)—both works of high value.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Piedmont in 1742. Among his numerous

works is "Various Readings of the Old Testament," ("Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti," 4 vols., 1784–88.) He was for many years professor of Oriental languages at Parma. Died in 1831.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI GHERARDO,) an Italian writer and antiquary, born in Rome in 1754. He displayed imagination, learning, and taste in numerous works, among which are several comedies, a "Life of G. Pikler," (1792,) and "Poetical and Pictorial Sports," ("Scherzi poetici e pittorici," 1795.) Died in 1827.

See TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rossi, de', (PROPERZIA,) a skilful Italian sculptor and musician, born at Bologna about 1490. Her masterpiece is a bas-relief of "Joseph rejecting the Overtures of Potiphar's Wife." She made beautiful cameos of peach-stones. Died in 1530.

Rossi, de', (ROSSO.) See ROSSO.

Rossignol, ro'sĕn'yol', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1759. He obtained command of an army sent against the Vendeans in 1793, but was removed for incapacity in 1794. He was banished in 1801, and died on the African island of Anjouan in 1802.

Rossignol, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and writer, born in 1726. He wrote several scientific works. Died at Turin in 1817.

Rossignol, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French scholar, born at Sarlat about 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1853, and professor of Greek in the Collége de France in 1855. He produced, besides other works, "Virgile et Constantin le Grand," (1846,) and a Latin poem called "Scholastic Life," ("Vita Scholastica," 1836.)

Rossini, ros-see'nee, (GIOACHINO ANTONIO,) the most celebrated composer of the present time, was born at Pesaro, in the Papal States, on the 29th of February, 1792. His father was a horn-blower, and his mother an actress or singer, in an itinerant opera-company. He received some instruction in music from Padre Mat'ei, of Bologna; but he formed his style chiefly by the study of Mozart and Haydn. In 1812 he produced "The Fortunate Deceit," ("L'Inganno felice,") and several other operas. His first famous work was the opera of "Tancredi," (1813,) which, performed first at Venice, was received with great enthusiasm and announced the advent of a new epoch in dramatic music. In 1815 he was engaged for a term of seven years as musical director of the theatre of San Carlo at Naples. He produced many operas in rapid succession. In 1816 appeared "The Barber of Seville," ("Il Barbiere di Seviglia,") which is perhaps the most popular of all his works, and has been performed in many languages and in every theatre of the civilized world. His "Mosè in Egitto" (1818) was performed with success. He married Mademoiselle Colbran or Colbrand, a singer, about 1822, and left Italy in 1823. He was director of the Italian Opera in Paris from 1824 to 1830. In 1829 he produced the original and incomparable opera of "William Tell," which, says Dr. Hoefer, "was pronounced by all connoisseurs the most beautiful of all the works of Rossini." It was also his last, except the "Stabat Mater," (1842.) He resolved to compose no more, saying, "Another success would add nothing to my celebrity, and a failure might impair it." The revolution of 1830 deprived him of the office of director or intendant-general in Paris, for which his indolence rendered him incompetent. In 1836 he returned to Italy, and resided for many years at Bologna. After 1855 he lived in Paris, where he died November 13, 1868.

See BEYLE, (or STENDAHL,) "Vie de Rossini," 2 vols., 1823, and English version of the same, 1824; "Life of Rossini," by H. S. EDWARDS, 1869; ADOLPHE ADAM, "Derniers Souvenirs d'un Musicien," 1859; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Rossini, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ros'sĭ-tẹr, (THOMAS P.,) an American painter, born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 29, 1818. He studied much in Europe. His pictures were chiefly scriptural and historical. Died at Cold Spring, New York, May 17, 1871.

Rosslyn, EARL OF. See WEDDERBURN.

Ross'lĭn, (JAMES SAINT CLAIR ERSKINE,) EARL OF, a general, born about 1762, was a son of General Harry Erskine, and a nephew of A. Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn. He became a major-general in 1798, and lieutenant-general in 1805, after which he served in Portugal, Holland, etc. He inherited the title of earl in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal. He was president of the council in the cabinet of Peel from December, 1834, to April, 1835. Died in 1837.

Rossmässler or **Rossmaessler**, ross'mĕss'lẹr (EMIL ADOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1806. He published "Iconography of the European Land and Fresh-Water Mollusks," (with sixty plates, 1835.) Died at Leipsic, April 8, 1867.

Rosso, del, dĕl ros'so, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian architect, born in Rome in 1760, lived for many years in Florence. He published many works on architecture. Died in 1831.

Rosso, del, (PAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence, was author of "Physics," ("La Fisica," 1578,) a poem. Died in 1569.

Rosso, Il, ĕl ros'so, or **del Rosso**, dĕl ros'so, or **Rossi**, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1496, was called by the French MAÎTRE ROUX. He studied the works of Michael Angelo. About 1535 he went to France. He was patronized by Francis I., and adorned the palace of Fontainebleau with his works. His style is remarkably bold. Died in France in 1541.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rossotto, ros-sot'to, (ANDREA,) an Italian biographer, born at Mondovì in 1610, wrote "Index of Piedmontese Writers," ("Syllabus Scriptorum Pedemontii," 1667.) Died in 1667.

Rost, rost, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM EHRENFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Budissin in 1768. He became rector of the "Thomasschule" at Leipsic, and published several critical works on the Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1835.

Rost, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1717, published a number of tales, poems, and satires. Died in 1765.

Rost, (REINHOLD,) a German philologist, born at Eisenberg, February 2, 1822. He was educated at Jena, and in 1852 became professor of Oriental languages in Saint Augustine's College at Canterbury, but in 1869 was appointed librarian to the India Office. His writings are mostly on the Asiatic languages.

Rost, (VALENTIN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German lexicographer, born near Gotha in 1790. Among his principal works are a "Greek Grammar," a "Greek-German Dictionary," and a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1832.) Died in 1862.

Rostan, ros'tôN', (LOUIS LÉON,) a French medical writer, born at Saint-Maximin (Var) in 1790, became professor of medicine in Paris in 1833. Died in 1866.

Rostgaard, de, dẹh rost'gŏrd or rost'gaur, (FREDERIC,) a learned Danish writer, born at Kraagerup in 1671. He held several high civil offices. He published, besides other works, "Beauties of the Danish Poets," ("Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum," 2 vols., 1693.) Died in 1745.

See KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Rostolan, de, dẹh ros'to'lôN', (LOUIS,) a French general, born at Aix in 1791. He served in several campaigns in Algeria, and distinguished himself at the siege of Rome in 1849. Died in 1862.

Rostoptchin, ros-top-chĕn' or ros-top-cheen', written also **Rastopchin** and **Rostoptschin**, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in the province of Orel in 1765. He was minister of foreign affairs for a short time under Paul I. In May, 1812, he was appointed governor of Moscow. According to the French accounts, he was the author of the conflagration of that city. He disclaimed his responsibility for that event, and affirmed that it was burned partly by the French and partly, perhaps, by some Russians acting without orders. He was removed from the office of governor in 1814. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Count Rostoptchin, written in Ten Min-

utes," (in French,) and "Truth about the Burning of Moscow," (1823.) Died in 1826.

See GENERAL SCARROW, "Notice sur le Comte Rostoptchine," 1854; GLINKA, "History of Russia," (in Russian;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosweide or **Rosweyde**, ros'wī'dẹh, (HERIBERT,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1569. He wrote, besides other works, "Lives of the Fathers," etc., ("Vitæ Patrum, sive Historia eremitica," 1615,) and planned the "Acta Sanctorum," which was continued by Bolland and others. Died in 1629.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Rosweyde. See ROSWEIDE.

Roswitha. See HROTSVITHA.

Roszfeld. See ROSINUS.

Rota, ro'tä, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1509. He wrote Latin elegies, Italian sonnets in imitation of Petrarch, and eclogues of the sea, entitled "Piscatorie," (1560.) Died in 1575.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rota, (MARTIN,) a skilful engraver and designer, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, flourished between 1550 and 1583. He worked at Rome and Venice. He engraved some works of Titian and Raphael, and "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo. Bryan says he was born about 1540.

Rota, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1703; died in 1785.

See F. FANZAGO, "Memorie intorno all'Abbate V. Rota," 1798.

Rotari, ro-tä'ree, (PIETRO,) COUNT, an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Verona in 1707. He worked at Vienna, Dresden, and Saint Petersburg. Died about 1762.

Rotembourg, ro'tôN'boor', (HENRI,) BARON, a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1769. He served with distinction at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, with the rank of general of brigade, in 1812–13. Died in 1857.

Rotgans, rot'gâns or rot'HâNs, (LUCAS,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1645. He wrote "The Life of William III.," in verse, and some other poems. Died in 1710.

See CHALMOT, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Roth, rōt, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Nuremberg in 1815, travelled in Syria and Hindostan, and subsequently accompanied Harris's expedition to Abyssinia. He contributed the botanical, geological, and zoological portions to "The Highlands of Ethiopia," published by Major Harris. He died in Palestine in 1858, while on another journey to the East.

Roth, (RUDOLF,) a German scholar, born in Stuttgart, April 3, 1821. In 1856 he became a Sanscrit professor at Tübingen. Among his books are one on the "Vedic Literature and History," (1846,) and the great Sanscrit Dictionary (1853–75) prepared by him and Böhtlingk in conjunction.

Roth'ą-ris, King of the Lombards, began to reign in 636 A.D. He conquered Genoa and Liguria. Died in 652.

Rothe, ro'tẹh, (RICHARD,) a German divine, born at Posen, January 28, 1799. He held professorships at Wittenberg, Bonn, and Heidelberg. His principal works are "Die Anfange der christlichen Kirche," (1837,) "Theologische Ethik," (3 vols., 1845–48), and "Zur Dogmatik," (1863.) Died at Heidelberg, August 20, 1867.

Rothelin, de, dẹh rot'lâN', (CHARLES D'ORLÉANS,) ABBÉ, a French antiquary, noted as a collector of medals and manuscripts, born in Paris in 1691; died in 1744.

Rothenhamer. See ROTTENHAMMER.

Roth'ẹr-ąm, (JOHN,) a minister of the Anglican Church, was born in Cumberland. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1788.

Rotheram, (JOHN,) an English physician, wrote a "Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water." Died in 1787.

Rotherham, roth'ẹr-ąm, alias **Scott**, (THOMAS,) Archbishop of York, was born in 1423. He became lord chancellor of England in 1474. Died in 1500.

Roth'ẹr-mel, (PETER F.,) an eminent American painter, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Among his principal works are "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before Isabella the Catholic," "Christabel," and the "Christian Martyrs," finished in the early part of 1864, and exhibited at the great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia in June and July of that year. He was employed by the legislature of Pennsylvania to paint a grand historical piece, the "Battle of Gettysburg," (finished in 1871.)

Roth'say or **Rothesay**, (DAVID,) first DUKE OF, born in 1378, was the eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland. He contracted profligate and disorderly habits. His uncle the Duke of Albany procured from the aged king an order for his confinement in prison, where he died in 1402. It is supposed that he died of starvation.

Roth'say, DUKE OF, one of the titles of Prince Albert, the heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain.

Rothschild, ros'chīld, [Ger. pron. rōt'shĭlt,] (MAYER (or MEYER) ANSELM,) a famous Jewish banker, and the founder of the great monetary house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort in 1743. He commenced business on a small scale as an exchange-broker, and acquired a high reputation for probity. He died in 1812, leaving five sons,—ANSELM, who was born in 1773, settled at Frankfort, and died in 1855; SOLOMON, who was born in 1774, became banker at Vienna, and died in 1855; NATHAN MAYER, (see separate article;) CARL, who was born in 1788, and died at Naples in 1855; and JAMES, born in 1792, died in November, 1868. These brothers operated as members of one firm.

Rothschild, (NATHAN MAYER or MEYER,) an eminent financier and millionaire, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1777. He settled in London about 1800, and after the death of his father was the head of the house of Rothschild. He engaged in large financial operations, was very successful as negotiator of loans for various European powers, and became the foremost capitalist of the world. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, LIONEL NATHAN, Baron de Rothschild, born in 1808. Lionel was elected several times a member of Parliament for London, but was not admitted to a seat until 1858, because the oath administered to members was such as a Jew could not take. He died June 3, 1879.

See MICHAUD et VILLENAVE, "Histoire de Saint-Simonisme et de la Famille de Rothschild," 1847.

Rotrou, de, dẹh ro'troo', (JEAN,) a popular French dramatic poet, born at Dreux in 1609, is styled "the founder of the French theatre." He produced numerous successful tragedies and comedies, and was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. His tragedy of "Venceslas" was highly commended by Voltaire. Among his other works are "Cosroès" and "Antigone." He was a friend of Corneille, who called Rotrou his master. Died in 1650.

See BLIN DE SAINMORE, "Essai sur la Vie de J. Rotrou," 1805.

Rötscher or **Roetscher**, röt'shẹr, (HEINRICH THEODORE,) a German dramatic poet and critic, born in the duchy of Brandenburg in 1804. He published, besides other works, "Dissertations on the Philosophy of Art," (4 vols., 1837–42.) Died at Berlin, April 9, 1871.

Rotteck, von, fon rot'tĕk, (KARL,) an eminent German historian, statesman, and jurist, born at Freiburg in 1775. He studied in his native town, where he became in 1798 professor of history. In 1819 he represented his university in the first chamber of the States of Baden, where he distinguished himself by his liberal views and his eloquent advocacy of political reform. Having excited the hostility of the conservative party, he was forbidden by the government to edit any newspaper for five years, and to lecture in the university. The persecution to which he was exposed hastened his death, which occurred in 1840. Rotteck's "Universal History" (9 vols., 1827) is perhaps the most popular work of the kind that has yet appeared, and in 1841 had reached fifteen editions. It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and a continuation, in two volumes, was published by Hermes in 1841. Rotteck also wrote a number of valuable treatises on legal, historical, and political subjects.

See MÜNCH, "Carl von Rotteck geschildert," etc. 1831; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Rottenhammer, rot'tẹn-hâm'mẹr, written also **Rothenhamer**, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German painter, born at Munich in 1564. He studied for a time under Tintoretto at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he produced several historical pieces of great excellence. Among his master-pieces is "The Feast of the Gods," painted for the emperor Rudolph II. Died about 1620.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rottmann, rot'mân, (KARL,) a distinguished German landscape-painter, born near Heidelberg in 1798. He adorned with frescos the arcades of the Hofgarten at Munich, and painted several works for the Pinakothek. His "Field of Marathon" is much admired. Died in 1850.

Rou, roo, (JEAN,) a French Protestant writer, born in Paris in 1638, lived in England and Holland. He became in 1689 secretary and interpreter to the States-General. He published, besides other works, "Seduction Avoided," ("La Séduction éludée,") a series of letters exchanged between Bossuet, on the one hand, and De Vrillac and Rou on the other. Died in 1711. He left "Mémoires," which were first published in 2 vols., 1857.

Roubaud, roo'bō', (PIERRE JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French writer on grammar and history, was born at Avignon in 1730. Among his works is "New French Synonyms," ("Nouveaux Synonymes Français," 4 vols., 1785,) which is commended. Died in 1791.

Roubiliac, roo'be'le-ăk', sometimes written **Roubillac**, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1695. He passed a large part of his life in England, where he worked with great success. Among his works, which are remarkable for minuteness of finish, are a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge, the monument of the Nightingale family, in Westminster Abbey, and a statue of Shakspeare, executed for Garrick and given by him to the British Museum. Died in London in 1762.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters," etc.; WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Roubillac. See ROUBILIAC.

Roucher, roo'shà', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French poet, born at Montpellier in 1745. He published a poem entitled "On the Months," ("Des Mois," 1779.) He was imprisoned in Paris for seven months, and guillotined, with his friend André Chénier, in July, 1794.

See RIGAUD, "Éloge de Roucher," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rouelle, roo'ĕl', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born near Caen in 1703, was the father-in-law of J. Darcet. The celebrated Lavoisier was one of his pupils. He contributed greatly to popularize chemistry by his lectures in Paris, and exerted, says Dr. Hoefer, a great influence on the progress of that science. He was professor or *démonstrateur* at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1770.

See "Biographie Universelle;" PAUL ANTOINE CAP, "Biographie Chimique: Rouelle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Rouelle, (HILAIRE MARIN,) a French chemist, born in 1718, was a brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1768 at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1779.

Rougé, de, dẹh roo'zhà', (OLIVIER CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French archæologist, born in Paris in 1811. He distinguished himself as an Egyptologist, and was admitted into the Institute in 1853. Among his works is "Chrestomathie Égyptienne." He became professor of Egyptian archæology, etc. in the College of France in 1860. Died December 27, 1872.

Rougemont, de, dẹh roozh'mōN', (FRÉDÉRIC CONSTANT,) a Swiss Protestant author, born at Neufchâtel, July 28, 1828. He studied at Berne, Göttingen, and Berlin, and became a writer on politics, theology, philosophy, geography, etc. He was of profoundly religious character. Among his numerous works are "Geography and Statistics," (1837,) "History of the Earth," (1856,) "The Primeval People," (1857,) "A History of Astronomy," (1861,) "Two Cities," (2 vols., 1874,—an unfinished work on the history of philosophy,) some commentaries on Scripture, and "A Mystery of the Passion," (1876.) Died April 3, 1876.

Rouget, roo'zhà', (GEORGES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1781. He gained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died April 9, 1869.

Rouget de Lisle, (or **Delisle**,) roo'zhà' dẹh lĕl, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French poet and musician, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1760. He was an officer of engineers in the army when the Revolution began. Just after the declaration of war in April, 1792, he dined with the mayor of Strasbourg, where a wish was expressed that some poetical inspiration might respond to, or appeal to, the national enthusiasm. In the ensuing evening he composed for this purpose the famous war-song called the "Marseillaise." He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and wounded at Quiberon, in 1795. He was author of numerous ballads, musical airs, etc. Died near Paris in 1836.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MIRAMONT, "Biographie de Rouget-Delisle," 1842; FÉLIX PYAT, "La Marseillaise, avec une Notice littéraire sur Rouget-Delisle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rougier, roo'zhe-à', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1793. He published several valuable medical works. Died in 1863.

Rougier de la Bergerie, roo'zhe-à' dẹh là bĕrzh're', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Beaulieu in 1757. Among his numerous works are "French Georgics," a poem, (2 vols., 1804,) and a "History of the Ancient Agriculture of the Romans," (1834.) Died in 1836.

Rougnon, roon'yōN', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1727; died in 1799.

Rouher, roo'à', (EUGÈNE,) an eloquent French advocate and minister of state, born at Riom in 1814. Having made profession of republican principles, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. He succeeded Odillon-Barrot as minister of justice in October, 1849, and retired from office in October, 1851. He was afterwards vice-president of the council of state, and in February, 1855, was appointed minister of agriculture, commerce, and public works. In June, 1863, he exchanged that office for the position of president of the council. He became minister of state October 19, 1863, and as such had precedence of all the other ministers. In January or February, 1867, he was appointed minister of finance. Rouher was the chief organ of the government in the *corps législatif*. In July, 1869, he ceased to be minister of state, and became president of the senate, which was abolished in September, 1870. In 1872 he was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica, and in 1876 was elected to sit for Riom. Died Feb. 3, 1884.

Rouillé, roo'yà', (PIERRE,) Seigneur de Marbeuf, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1657. He was sent as ambassador to Portugal in 1697, and negotiated a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and that power. In 1709 he was sent to Holland to treat secretly for a general peace; but he failed in this mission. Died in 1712.

Rouillé, (PIERRE JULIEN,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1681. He was one of the authors or compilers of the "Mémoires de Trévoux." Died in 1740.

Roujoux, de, dẹh roo'zhoo', (PRUDENCE GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French historian, born at Landerneau in 1779. He published, besides other works, a translation of Lingard's "History of England," (14 vols., 1825–31.) Died in 1836.

Rouland, roo'lôN', (GUSTAVE,) a French minister of state, born at Yvetot in 1802. He was appointed advocate-general of the court of cassation in 1847, and was minister of public instruction and worship from 1856 to 1863. Died December 12, 1878.

Roulin, roo'lăN', (FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ.) a French naturalist, born at Rennes in 1796. He contributed to several scientific journals, and was one of the editors of an edition of Cuvier's "Règne animal." Died in 1874.

Roullet, roo'lă', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French engraver, born at Arles in 1645. He engraved after the Italian masters. Died in Paris in 1699.

Roulliard, roo'le-ăr', (SÉBASTIEN,) a French lawyer and pedantic writer, was born at Melun. He died in Paris, at an advanced age, in 1639.

Roumanille, roo'mȧ'neel', (JOSEPH,) a French (Provençal) poet or *felibre*, (a title adopted by certain writers who are striving to restore the Provençal literature,) was born at Saint-Remy, August 8, 1818. He early won fame as an improvisator. Among his poems are "Li Margarideto," (1847,) "Lis Oubreto," (1859,) etc. Died, 1891.

Round, (WILLIAM MARSHALL FITZ,) an American novelist, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 26, 1845. Among his books are "Achsah," (1876,) "Child Marian Abroad," (1877,) "Torn and Mended," (1877,) "Hal," (1879,) and "Rosecroft," (1881.) He is a journalist by profession, and is active in prison-reform.

Rouquette, roo'kĕt', (ADRIAN,) an American poet and priest, (1813–1887.) born at New Orleans, laboured as missionary among the Choctaw Indians. His brother, François Dominique, born in 1810, wrote a work on the Choctaw nation, and a number of poems. Died, 1890.

Rourik. See RURIK.

Rous or **Rouse**, (FRANCIS,) an English republican legislator and writer on theology, was born at Halton in 1579. He was a friend of Pym, the great orator, and was a member of several Parliaments. He became a supporter of Cromwell, and obtained a seat in the House of Lords in 1657. Died in 1659.

Rouse, (JOHN.) See ROSS.

Roussat, roo'sȧ', (JEAN,) a French patriot, born at Langres in 1543, was noted for his devotion to Henry IV. and his hostility to the League. Eighty letters written to him by that king are extant, and were printed in 1816. Died in 1613.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (GEORG LUDWIG CLAUDE,) a German chemist, born near Würzburg in 1724, was professor of chemistry at Ingolstadt. Died in 1794.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (JACQUES,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1630, was a Protestant. He worked some years for Louis XIV. at Versailles and Saint-Cloud; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685) he went into exile. Died in London in 1693 or 1694.

Rousseau, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lyric poet of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 6th of April, 1670. He was the son of a shoemaker, by whom he was liberally educated. His first productions were comedies, which were not successful. About 1698 he served Marshal Tallard as secretary in his embassy to London. His reputation is founded on his odes, sacred and profane, epigrams, and cantatas. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701. He made many enemies by his satires and couplets. In 1712 he was banished for life for anonymous satires against La Motte and Saurin. It seems that he was convicted on circumstantial evidence only. He passed the rest of his life in exile at Brussels, Vienna, London, etc., and found powerful patrons, among whom was Prince Eugene. About 1717 he declined the offer of a pardon from the French court, and insisted on a formal recognition of the injustice of his sentence. He died at Brussels in March, 1741. By some critics he is considered the greatest lyric poet of France. According to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," his reputation has declined since the eighteenth century. "Rousseau is extremely skilful in versification," says Fournel, "a very adroit artisan of lyrical strophes. It was by calculation and not by inspiration that he became a lyrical poet." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See SEGUY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Œuvres de J. B. Rousseau," 1743; AMAR-DURIVIER, "Nouvel Essai sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. B. Rousseau," prefixed to his works, 5 vols., 1820; "Vie de J. B. Rousseau," 1748, attributed to VOLTAIRE; VALMONT BOUREY, "J. B. Rousseau; Étude littéraire," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires."

Rousseau, (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French diplomatist, born at Ispahan in 1738. He was consul at Bagdâd, and was employed in negotiations with the Persian court. Died at Aleppo in 1808.

His son, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JACQUES, born in 1780, was an Orientalist. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Persia," (1818,) and other works. Died at Tripoli in 1831.

Rousseau, (JEAN JACQUES,) a celebrated Swiss philosopher and eloquent writer, born at Geneva on the 28th of June, 1712, was a son of Isaac Rousseau, a watchmaker. His mother, whose maiden name was Bernard, and who is said to have been amiable and highly gifted, died during the infancy of the subject of this article, who was not fortunate in his education. His favourite author in childhood was Plutarch, to whose influence Rousseau ascribed his own republican tendencies and his love of independence. Jean Jacques had one brother, who in early youth went to seek his fortune in a foreign country and was never heard of afterwards. In consequence of a quarrel with a military officer, Isaac Rousseau fled or removed to Nyon in 1722, leaving his son at Geneva in the care of his uncle, M. Bernard. About 1726 he was placed as an apprentice with an engraver, named Ducommun, a coarse man and harsh master, by whom he was so ill treated that in March, 1728, he ran away in the direction of Savoy. He was received as a guest at the house of Madame de Warens, of Annecy, a benevolent and frail lady, to whom he formed a lasting attachment. Having become an outcast and wanderer in a strange country and without resources, he changed his religion by a formal abjuration at Turin. He was employed for a short time at Turin as a servant of the Countess de Vercellis and the Count de Gouvon; but his success was hindered by irregular habits and instability. He returned and became a second time an inmate in the house of Madame de Warens, who procured for him a situation as clerk in the bureau of the *cadastre*. Finding this employment uncongenial, he soon abandoned it, and adopted the profession of a teacher of music, (of which he was very fond,) although he was scarcely qualified to teach it. He obtained, however, a number of pupils.

In the summer of 1736 Rousseau and Madame de Warens removed to a rural residence called Charmettes, near Chambéry, where they passed two or three years, which, he informs us, were among the happiest of his life. His early career presents a series of bizarre adventures, absurd vagaries, and surprising vicissitudes, of which he has given an extremely candid and unreserved narrative in his "Confessions." He was subject to hypochondria and morbid imaginations even in his youth. Having invented a system of musical notation by figures, *(chiffres,)* which he hoped would promote his interest and reputation, he went to Paris in the autumn of 1741, with only a few silver coins in his purse. He was presented to the Academy of Sciences by Réaumur, and read a memoir on his system of notation to that body which decided that it was neither new nor practicable. He lived in great indigence until he obtained, in 1743, the place of secretary to M. de Montaigu, French ambassador to Venice, whom Rousseau represents as an incompetent and villanous person. After he had passed about eighteen months at Venice, Rousseau returned to Paris in 1745, and formed intimacies with Diderot, Grimm, Madame d'Épinay, and Thérèse Le Vasseur. The last was an illiterate woman, of low birth, whom he married after they had lived together as husband and wife for many years. They had five children, whom Rousseau sent to the foundling-hospital. He received a small legacy from his father, who died in 1747, after which he served as secretary to Madame Dupin of Paris, and her son, M. de Francueil, receiver-general of finances. In 1750 he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for an essay on the question whether the progress of the sciences and arts had contributed to corrupt morals. He took the affirmative; and never was a paradox supported with greater eloquence.

Rousseau's physical infirmities, his fondness for paradox, and his hostility to conventional maxims and usurpation, combined to render him eccentric and singular in his manners and mode of living. He simplified his costume, renounced fashionable and convivial parties, and affected a stern and sententious tone. According to his own confession, a peculiar contempt for the riches and pleasures of the world was one of the prominent traits of his character. About 1750 he was appointed cashier to M. de Francueil; but he soon resigned that place, because it seemed fatal to his health and incompatible with his principles,—"for with what grace could the cashier of a receiver-general preach disinterestedness and poverty?" He afterwards earned a scanty

subsistence by copying music. In 1752 he produced his opera "Le Devin du Village," which was performed before the king at Fontainebleau and had a great success. The king expressed a wish to see the author; but the timidity of Rousseau caused him to decline the honour.

He produced in 1753 a "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality among Men," in which he maintains that all men are born equal. "He was the father of modern democracy," says Professor Lowell, in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, "and without him our Declaration of Independence would have wanted some of those sentences in which the immemorial longings of the poor and the dreams of solitary enthusiasts were at last affirmed as axioms in the manifesto of a nation, so that all the world might hear." He offended the national vanity by his "Letter on French Music," (1753,) but in many respects he was a typical Frenchman. In 1754 he visited Geneva, where he was received with honour and was formally admitted into the Protestant communion. He passed seven days in a tour or promenade, by means of a boat, around Lake Geneva.

In 1756 he was persuaded by Madame d'Épinay to occupy the Hermitage, a rural residence which she built for him in the valley of Montmorency, near Paris. He resided there about two years, and began to write a novel entitled "Julie, or the New Heloise," ("Nouvelle Héloïse," 1760,) which was greatly admired for its eloquence and sensibility. Before this work was finished he became enamoured of Madame d'Houdetot, who was a sister of Madame d'Épinay and was a married woman. He was alienated from Diderot, Grimm, and other friends, whom he accused of perfidious intrigues against his peace and reputation. "It was not so much my literary celebrity as my personal reformation that excited their jealousy. They could not pardon me for giving, in my conduct, an example which seemed to testify against them." (Rousseau, "Confessions.") It appears certain that Grimm became a malevolent calumniator of Rousseau. His next important works were "The Social Contract," ("Du Contrat social, ou Principes du Droit politique," 1762,) and "Émile, ou de l'Éducation," (4 vols., 1762,) which, considered as a speculative philosophical treatise, is a work of a high order. It produced some useful reforms in the treatment of young children; but its tendency was considered so dangerous that it was burned at Geneva, and the Parliament of Paris issued an order for the arrest of Rousseau, who escaped by flight. He found refuge in the principality of Neufchâtel, the governor of which, Lord Keith, received him with kindness. In 1765 David Hume, who was then in France, offered the exiled author of "Émile" an asylum in England. Rousseau accepted the invitation, arrived in London in January, 1766, and went to reside at Wootton, in Staffordshire. He was annoyed by an offensive and libellous letter published in the journals with the signature of the King of Prussia; but the real author of it was Horace Walpole.

Having become possessed by a suspicion that Hume was not his true friend, he returned to France in May, 1767. It is stated by M. Morin in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" that Hume avowed, in a letter published in 1820, that he co-operated in the redaction of the forged letter from the King of Prussia. Rousseau married Thérèse Le Vasseur in 1768, resided in Paris from 1770 until 1778, and was always on the verge of poverty. Among his later works were a "Dictionary of Music," (1767,) and his autobiographic "Confessions," which he began to write about 1766 and which were not published before 1782. Botany was one of his favourite pursuits when in the country. In the spring of 1778 he removed to Ermenonville, where he died on the 2d of July in the same year. He was a man of middle stature and well proportioned. "It was perhaps his sensibility to the surrounding atmosphere of feeling and speculation which made Rousseau more directly influential on contemporary thought (or perhaps we should say sentiment) than any other writer of his time." ("Rousseau and the Sentimentalists," in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, written by Professor Lowell.) The same critic observes, "There was a faith and an ardour of conviction in him that distinguish him from most of the writers of his time. Nor were his practice and his preaching always inconsistent. He contrived to pay regularly, whatever his own circumstances were, one hundred livres a year to a maternal aunt who had been kind to him in childhood." "Though I see," says Hume, "some tincture of extravagance in all his writings, I also think I see so much eloquence and force of imagination, such an energy of expression, and such a boldness of conception, as entitle him to a place amongst the first writers of his age." (Quoted in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, "Vie de J. J. Rousseau," 1789; HENNINGS, "Rousseau," Berlin, 1797; MUSSET-PATHAY, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau," 2 vols., 1821; LORD BROUGHAM, "Voltaire and Rousseau," 1845; G. H. MORIN, "Essai sur la Vie et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau," 1851; P. H. AZAÏS, "Jugement philosophique sur J. J. Rousseau," etc., 1817; ZOLLER, "Pestalozzi und Rousseau," 1851; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" BROCKERHOFF, "J. J. Rousseau," (in German,) 3 vols., 1863; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1822; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1843; "Westminster Review" for October, 1859; "North American Review" for July, 1822, (by A. H. EVERETT.)

Rousseau, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) a French naturalist, born at Belleville in 1788; died in 1868.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (LOVELL H.,) an American general, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, about 1820. He was a lawyer, and a resident of Louisville before the civil war. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Shiloh, April, 1862, and a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He became a member of Congress about 1865. Died in January, 1869.

Rousseau, (PHILIPPE,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1808. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1848. Died December 6, 1887.

Rousseau, (SAMUEL,) an English Orientalist, born in London in 1765. He published "The Flowers of Persian Literature, in Prose and Verse," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Rousseau, (THÉODORE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1812. He gained a medal of the first class in 1849. His works are commended for harmony of colour and for the transparency of the skies. Died in 1867.

Roussel, roo'sĕl', [Lat. RU'FUS,] (GÉRARD,) written also **Ruffi,** a French Protestant Reformer, born near Amiens. He became in 1526 chaplain to Marguerite, a sister of Francis I., and in 1536 Bishop of Oléron. He wished to propagate Reformed doctrines without a separation from the old Church. Died in 1550.

See CH. SCHMIDT, "Gérard Roussel," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussel, (GUILLAUME,) a French Benedictine and writer, born at Conches in 1658. He produced a French version of the "Letters of Saint Jerome," (3 vols., 1704-07.) Died in 1717.

Roussel, (HENRI PIERRE ANSELME,) a French medical writer, born near Domfront in 1748; died at Caen in 1812.

Roussel, (NAPOLÉON,) a French Protestant minister, born about 1805. He preached for many years at Saint Étienne, from which he removed to Paris. He published numerous works on theology. Died June 9, 1878.

Roussel, (PIERRE,) a French physician and able writer, born at Aqs, near Foix, in 1742. He produced in 1775 "The Physical and Moral System of Woman," which passed through many editions. He explained the organization of woman with great penetration and subtlety. "Roussel writes with elegance and interest," says La Harpe: "his observations are truly philosophic." Died in 1802.

See ALIBERT, "Éloges de Spallanzani, Galvani, Roussel et Bichat," 1806; "Biographie Médicale."

Rousselet. See CHÂTEAU-REGNAUD.

Rousselin. See SAINT-ALBIN.

Rousselot de Surgy, roos'lō' dẹh sür'zhe', (JACQUES PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1737, obtained the office of royal censor at Paris.

Rousset, roo'sȧ', (CAMILLE FÉLIX MICHEL,) a French historian, born in Paris, February 15, 1821. He held various professorships of history, and in 1871 was chosen to the Academy. His works include "A Sum-

mary of the History of the French Revolution," (1849,) a "History of Louvois," (4 vols., 1861–63,) a "History of the Crimean War," (1877,) and "The Conquest of Algeria," (1879.)

Rousset de Missy, roo'sȧ' dẹh me'se', (JEAN,) a French historical writer, born at Laon in 1686, was exiled for his religion (Protestantism) and settled in Holland about 1705. He published numerous mediocre works, among which are "Memoirs of the Reign of Peter the Great," (4 vols., 1726.) Died in 1762.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussin, roo'sȧN', (ALBIN REINE,) BARON, a French admiral, born at Dijon in 1781. He was ambassador at Constantinople from 1832 to 1839, and was minister of marine from March to October, 1840. Died in 1854.

Roustain, roo'stȧN', (ARON JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1804. He obtained a chair of Roman law in Paris in 1855. Died in 1856.

Roustam. See ROOSTAM.

Roustan, roo'stȯN', (originally **Roustam**, rōōs'tam,) Mameluke, born probably in Georgia in 1782. Having rendered some service to Napoleon in Egypt, the latter brought him to France in 1799. Roostan became a favourite personal attendant of Napoleon, and accompanied him in his campaigns and journeys. Died in France in 1845.

Roustan, roo'stȯN', (ANTOINE JACQUES,) a Swiss Protestant minister and writer, born at Geneva in 1734. He was minister of a Swiss church in London for twenty-six years, (1764–90.) He was author of several religious and moral works, which were highly esteemed, and of an "Abridgment of Universal History," (9 vols., 1790.) Died at Geneva in 1808.

Roustem. See ROOSTAM.

Routh, rŏwth, (EDWARD JOHN,) a British mathematician, born at Quebec, Canada, in 1831. He was educated in University College, London, under De Morgan, graduating B.A. at London University in 1849. He afterwards studied at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, under Todhunter and Hopkins, graduating in 1854 as senior wrangler, Clerk Maxwell being next below him. He then became a Fellow of the Peterhouse, and a very successful mathematical instructor. He has published "Rigid Dynamics," and many scientific papers.

Routh, rŏwth, (Rev. MARTIN JOSEPH,) an English scholar and writer, born near Beccles, in Suffolk, in September, 1755, was educated at Oxford. He became president of Magdalen College in 1791, and rector of Tylehurst, near Reading, in 1810. In 1814 he published a work of superior merit on the fragments of authors of the second and third centuries, most of whose writings are lost, entitled "Sacred Relics," etc., ("Reliquiæ Sacræ," etc., 3 vols.) Died in 1854, aged ninety-nine.

Rouvier, roo've-ȧ', (MAURICE,) a French republican, born at Aix, April 17, 1842. He became a lawyer of Marseilles, and was sent to Egypt on the commission of judiciary reform. In 1876 he was chosen to the National Assembly, in which he took a prominent place with the extreme left.

Rouvier, (NOÉMIE,) a French authoress and artist, born in Paris, December 12, 1832. Her first husband was the former Abbé Constant, known as Eliphas Lévi, from whom she was soon separated. In 1875 she married Maurice Rouvier. She wrote many romances under the name of CLAUDE VIGNON, and executed many busts, medallions, and groups in marble, chiefly exhibited under the name of NOÉMIE CONSTANT. Died in 1888.

Rouvière, roo've-air', (PHILIBERT,) a French painter and actor, born at Nîmes in 1806; died in 1865.

Roux, roo, (AUGUSTIN,) a learned French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1726, settled in Paris about 1750. He obtained the chair of chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine in 1770, and published "Typographic Annals; or, Account of the Progress of Human Knowledge," ("Annales typographiques, ou Notice du Progrès des Connaissances humaines," 10 vols., 1758–62,) which is a work of merit. Died in 1776.

See J. DARCET, "Éloge de Roux," 1777.

Roux, (JOSEPH PHILIBERT,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Auxerre in April, 1780, was a favourite pupil of Bichat. He published in 1812 a "Treatise on Resection," ("Traité sur la Résection,") and invented in 1819 an operation called Staphyloraphy. In 1820 he obtained the chair of pathology at the École de Médecine in Paris, and in 1835 succeeded Dupuytren at the Hôtel-Dieu. He was author of several surgical treatises. Died in 1854.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Biographie Médicale;" MALGAIGNE, "Éloge de M. Roux," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roux, MAÎTRE. See ROSSO, IL.

Roux de Fazillac, roo dẹh fȧ'ze'yȧk', (PIERRE,) a French revolutionist, born at Excideuil in 1743. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He wrote a "History of the War in Germany in 1756," (2 vols., 1803.) Died in 1833.

Roux-Lavergne, roo lȧ'vĕrñ', (PIERRE CÉLESTIN,) a French publicist, born at Figeac in 1802. He aided M. Buchez in the "Parliamentary History of the French Revolution," (40 vols., 1833–38.) Died Feb. 16, 1874.

Roux, Le. See LEROUX.

Rovelli, ro-vĕl'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) MARQUIS, an Italian historian, born at Como in 1738. He published a "History of Como," (5 vols., 1789 *et seq.*) Died in 1813.

Rovere, de la. See SIXTUS IV. and JULIUS II.

Rovere, della, del'lȧ ro'vȧ-rȧ, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) Duke of Urbino, an Italian general, born in 1490, was a nephew of Pope Julius II. He commanded the papal army, and took several towns from the French, in 1512. Having been appointed captain-general of the Venetian armies about 1526, he displayed great military skill in the war against Charles V. Died in 1538.

See DENNISTOUN, "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," 1851; UGOLINI, "Storia dei Conti e Duchi d'Urbino," 2 vols., 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rovere, della, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) born in 1548, was a grandson of the preceding, and was eminent as a patron of learning. He was the last Duke of Urbino. He died in 1631, when Urbino was annexed to the Papal States.

Rovigo, de, Duc. See SAVARY.

Row, ro, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine, born near Stirling about 1526. He was agent of the Scottish clergy at the Vatican, Rome, in 1550, and afterwards became a Protestant minister. He was one of the six ministers who composed the Scottish Confession and "First Book of Discipline." Died in 1580.

Row, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Perth in 1568. It is stated that he could read the Old Testament in Hebrew at the age of seven. He was minister of the parish of Carnock for about fifty years, and wrote a "History of the Kirk of Scotland from 1558 to 1637." Died in 1646.

Row, (JOHN,) a Hebrew scholar, born at Carnock about 1598, was a son of the preceding. He was a Covenanter in the civil war, and, while Cromwell was in power, held the office of principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He published a Hebrew Grammar in 1644. Died about 1672.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rowan, ro'ȧn, (STEPHEN C.,) a rear-admiral, born in Ireland. He came to the United States in early youth, and entered the navy in 1826. He gained the rank of commander about 1855. In February, 1862, he defeated and destroyed six gunboats near Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with General Burnside in the capture of Newbern, March 14, 1862. In July, 1863, Captain Rowan took command of the New Ironsides, which performed a prominent part in the operations against the defences of Charleston harbour, August–September, 1863. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1866, and that of vice-admiral in 1870, was in command of the naval station at New York from 1872 to 1879, and became superintendent of the Naval Observatory in 1882. He was retired in February, 1889, and died March 31, 1890.

Rowe, rō, (ELIZABETH SINGER,) an English authoress, born at Ilchester in 1674, became in 1709 the wife of Thomas Rowe, noticed below. She wrote several works, in prose and verse, one of which is entitled "Friendship in Death," (1728.) Died in 1737.

Rowe, (NICHOLAS,) an English dramatic poet, born at Little Beckford, in Bedfordshire, in 1673. He studied law in the Middle Temple, but did not practise. In 1698 he produced "The Ambitious Step-Mother," and in 1702 the tragedy of "Tamerlane," which was very popular. His other chief works are "The Fair Penitent," (1703,) "Ulysses," (1706,) "The Royal Convert," (1708,) "Jane Shore," (1714,) and "Lady Jane Grey," (1715.) He was under-secretary of state for three years while the Duke of Queensberry was secretary of state. Rowe produced a version of Lucan's "Pharsalia," which was praised by Dr. Johnson, and an edition of Shakspeare's works, with a life of the author, (1709.) He became poet-laureate in 1714. Died in 1718.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets:" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rowe, (THOMAS,) an English poet and historian, born in 1687, married Elizabeth Singer, an authoress. He wrote a Supplement to Plutarch's "Lives," (1728.) Died in 1715.

Rowe, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Devonshire, wrote "The Christian's Work." Died about 1698.

Rŏw'lands, (HENRY,) a Welsh antiquary, born in Anglesey. He published an account of that island, called "Mona Restored," ("Mona Restaurata.") Died in 1722.

Rŏw'land-sŏn, (THOMAS,) an English artist, noted as a caricaturist, was born in London in 1756. Among his works are the plates of "Doctor Syntax." Died in 1827.

Rowley, rŏw'le, (Sir JOSIAS,) a British admiral, born in Ireland in 1765; died in 1842.

Rowley, rŏw'le, (WILLIAM,) an English dramatist, who flourished in the reign of James I. and was a contemporary of Shakspeare. Among his plays are a "Match at Midnight," and "The Birth of Merlin."

Rowley, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in London in 1743, wrote "New School of Universal Medicine," ("Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," 1793.) Died in 1806.

Rŏw'ning, (Rev. JOHN,) an English mathematician, born in 1699. He wrote on philosophy and mathematics. Died in 1771.

Rŏw'sŏn, (SUSANNAH,) a novelist, born in Portsmouth, England, in 1762. Her maiden name was HASWELL. She lived much in the United States, married in 1786, was a successful actress, and later taught schools in Massachusetts with high reputation. She published school-books, several plays, poems, and many novels, of which "Charlotte Temple" (1790) alone is now remembered. Died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1824.

Rox-ā'nạ, [Fr. ROXANE, rok'sȧn',] a beautiful Bactrian or Persian princess, was captured by the Macedonians in 327 B.C. Soon after this date she became the wife of Alexander the Great. She had a son, Alexander, (born in 323,) who was recognized as one of the heirs of the king. She procured the death of Statira, one of the wives of Alexander, and was put to death by Cassander in 311 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xii.-xv.; ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books iv., vi., and vii.

Roxane. See ROXANA.

Roxas. See ROJAS.

Roxas or **Rojas, de**, dȧ ro'hȧs, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish Protestant, was originally a Dominican monk. Having been condemned to death by the Inquisition, he was burned at an auto de fé in Valladolid in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Roxburgh, DUKE OF. See KER, (JOHN.)

Roxburgh, rox'bŭr-ẹh, (WILLIAM,) an eminent botanist, born in Scotland in 1759, was employed for many years as a physician in the service of the East India Company. He introduced the culture of coffee, the nutmeg, the breadfruit-tree, etc. into India. He was superintendent of the botanic garden of Calcutta from 1793 to 1814. His chief works are entitled "Coromandel Plants," and "Flora Indica," (3 vols., 1832.) Died in 1815.

Roy, rwȧ, (ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French financier and legislator, born at Savigny (Haute-Marne) in 1764. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and was minister of finance from November, 1819, to December, 1821. He obtained the same office in January, 1828, and resigned in August, 1829. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roy, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French dramatic poet of little merit, born in Paris in 1683; died in 1764.

Roy, (RAMMOHUN.) See RAMMOHUN ROY.

Roy, (Major-General WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a British surveyor, who acquired distinction by a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. He received the Copley medal in 1785 for his measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath. He directed the triangulation by which a portion of the British arc of the meridian was measured in 1788. He wrote "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain," (1793.) Died in 1790.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roy, de, dẹh rwȧ, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (HENRI,) a Dutch writer on medicine and philosophy, born at Utrecht in 1598. He published "Principles of Physics," ("Fundamenta Physices," 1648,) and other works. Died in 1679.

Roy, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish painter of landscape and cattle, born at Brussels in 1759; died in 1839.

Roy, Le. See LE ROY, (JULIEN DAVID.)

Roy, Le, lẹh rwȧ, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (LOUIS,) a French scholar, who became professor of Greek at Paris in 1570. He wrote a "Life of Budæus." Died in 1577.

Roye, de, dẹh rwȧ, (GUY,) a French prelate, born near Soissons about 1345. He became Archbishop of Rheims, and founded the College of Rheims at Paris. Died in 1409.

Royen, van, vȧn roy'ẹn, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch botanist, born in 1705. He succeeded Boerhaave as professor of botany at Leyden, and published "Floræ Leidensis Prodromus," (1740.) Died in 1779.

Royer, rwȧ'yȧ', (ALPHONSE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1803. He produced, besides other works, "The Constable Bourbon," (2 vols., 1838,) "Don Pasquale," an opera, (1843,) "The Janissaries," (2 vols., 1844,) and several comedies. Died April 11, 1875.

Royer, rwȧ'yȧ', (LOUIS,) a Belgian or Dutch sculptor, born at Malines in 1793. He became director of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Died June 5, 1868.

Royer, de, dẹh rwȧ'yȧ', (PAUL HENRI ERNEST,) a French minister of state, born about 1808. He studied law, and became a partisan of Napoleon III., who appointed him procureur-général to the court of cassation in 1853, and minister of justice in 1857. Died in 1877.

Royer-Collard, rwȧ'yȧ' ko'lȧR', (ALBERT PAUL,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1797, was a nephew of the eminent statesman of that name. He obtained the chair of the law of nations in Paris in 1829. Died in 1865.

Royer-Collard, (ANTOINE ATHANASE,) an able French physician, born at Sompuis in 1768, was a brother of Pierre Paul, noticed below. He founded in 1803 the "Bibliothèque Médicale," a periodical. In 1806 he was placed at the head of the institution for the insane at Charenton. He became professor of legal medicine in Paris in 1816, and physician-in-ordinary to Louis XVIII. He wrote some able treatises on insanity, etc. Died in 1825.

See PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Royer-Collard, (HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1802, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded Desgenettes as professor of hygiene in 1838. Died in 1850.

See BOUCHARDOT, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853.

Royer-Collard, (PIERRE PAUL,) an eminent French philosopher and statesman, born at Sompuis (Marne) on the 21st of June, 1763. His father's family name was Royer, to which he joined the name of his wife, Mademoiselle Collard. He chose the profession of an advocate, and favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, but was always a moderate royalist. From 1790 to 1792 he acted as a clerk *(sécrétaire-greffier)* of the municipality of Paris. He retired for safety to the country in June,

1793, and remained in privacy during the reign of terror. About 1810 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of France. He adopted an eclectic system of philosophy, and became the founder of a school called the *Doctrinaire*. His system of philosophy is the same as the Spiritualism of Reid. Jouffroy and Cousin were his most eminent disciples.

In 1815 he was appointed president of the commission of public instruction, and elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he supported liberal measures. He preferred a moderate and middle course between that of the ultra-royalists and that of the Bonapartists and democrats. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1827, and was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828. In 1830 he presented to Charles X. the address of two hundred and twenty-one deputies who protested against the arbitrary measures of the court. He died in September, 1845, leaving a fair reputation for integrity, firmness, and civic virtues. His last words were, "There is nothing solid or substantial in this world except religious ideas."

See BARANTE, "Vie politique de Royer-Collard," 2 vols., 1861; PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; DE RÉMUSAT, "Éloge de Royer-Collard;" M. DE LACOMBE, "Vie de Royer-Collard," 1863; GENTY DE BUSSY, "Mémoires sur Royer-Collard;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Royer-Collard, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for August, 1863.

Royle, roil, (JOHN FORBES,) M.D., an English botanist, born at Cawnpore about 1799. He was educated at Edinburgh, and entered the service of the East India Company as assistant surgeon. He made a large collection of the plants of Hindostan. Having returned to England about 1831, he published an important work entitled "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains," (2 vols., 1839.) He was professor of materia medica in King's College, London, and published a "Manual of Materia Medica." Died near London in 1858.

Royou, rwâ'yoo', (JACQUES CORENTIN,) a French historian and advocate, born at Quimper about 1745. He published a "Roman History," (4 vols., 1806,) a "History of France," (6 vols., 1819,) and other histories; also the "Fault-Finder," ("Frondeur,") a comedy, (1819.) Died in 1828.

Royou, (THOMAS MAURICE,) ABBÉ, a journalist, born at Quimper about 1740, was a brother of the preceding. He was professor of philosophy at the Collége Louis-le-Grand for twenty years, and editor of the "Ami du Roi," a royalist journal of Paris, (1790–92.) Died in 1792.

Roze, roz, (NICOLAS,) a French philanthropist of Marseilles, born in 1671, was a merchant in his youth. His name was rendered memorable by his devoted and courageous conduct during the prevalence of the plague at Marseilles in 1720. Died in 1733.

Roze, (NICOLAS,) ABBÉ, a French composer of sacred music, born at Bourg-Neuf in 1745. He was appointed *maître de chapelle* to the First Consul, but declined the office because he was an ecclesiastic. Died in 1819.

Rozée, ro'zà', MADEMOISELLE, a Dutch artist, born at Leyden in 1632. She produced landscapes, portraits, etc. embroidered with silk floss. Died in 1682.

Rozet, ro'zà', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French geologist, born at Chauvart (Marne) in 1798. He published, besides other works, "Travels in Algeria," (3 vols., 1833.) Died in 1858.

Rozier, ro'ze-à', (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French botanist and writer on agriculture, born at Lyons in 1734. He edited at Paris the "Journal de Physique" for ten years, (1771–80.) His principal work is a treatise on agriculture, "Cours complet d'Agriculture théorique et pratique," (9 vols., 1781–93,) which was highly esteemed. He was killed in his house by a bomb during the siege of Lyons, in September, 1793.

See A. DE BOISSIEU, "Éloge de F. Rozier," 1832; COCHARD, "Notice historique sur M. l'Abbé F. Rozier," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozière, de la, deh là ro'ze-air', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS **Carlet—**kàr'là',) MARQUIS, a French general and writer on military tactics, was born near Charleville in 1735. He served in the Seven Years' war with distinction, became maréchal-de-camp in 1781, and emigrated in 1791, after which he fought against the French republic. He wrote, besides other works, "The Campaign of the Prince of Condé in Flanders in 1674," (1765.) Died at Lisbon in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozoi, de, deh ro'zwâ', (BARNABÉ FARMAIN,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1743, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was guillotined in 1792.

Rozoir, du. See DU ROZOIR.

Rualdus. See RUAULT.

Ruar, roo'âr, [Lat. RUA'RUS,] (MARTIN,) a learned German controversial writer, born in Holstein in 1588, was a Protestant minister. Died near Dantzic in 1657. "His 'Epistles,'" says Hallam, "throw much light on the theological opinions of the age." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ruarus. See RUAR.

Ruault, rü'ō', [Lat. RUAL'DUS,] (JEAN,) a French classical scholar, born at Coutances about 1575. He was twice elected rector of the University of Paris, and he became professor of belles-lettres at the Collége Royal in 1629. He published a good edition of Plutarch, (1624.) Died in 1636.

Rubbi, roob'bee, (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar and mediocre poet, born at Venice in 1738. He edited "Parnasso Italiano," (56 vols., 1784–91,) which is a collection of Italian poetry. Among his best works is a "Dictionary of Sacred and Profane Antiquities," (16 vols., 1793–1805.) Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rubeis or **Rubeus.** See ROSSI, (BERNARDO M. DE.)

Ruben, the French of REUBEN, which see.

Ruben, roo'bẹn, (CHRISTOPH,) director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna, was born at Treves in 1805. He studied painting under Cornelius. Died July 8, 1875.

Rubens, roo'bẹnz, [Fr. pron. rü'bŏN',] (ALBERT,) an antiquary, born at Antwerp in 1614, was a son of the great painter. He wrote "On the Clothing Material of the Ancients," ("De Re Vestiaria Veterum," 1665,) which was edited by Grævius. Died in 1657.

Rubens, (PETER PAUL,) the most celebrated of the Flemish painters, was born at Siegen (not, as often stated, at Cologne) in 1577. His birth is variously dated in May and on the 29th of June. He was the son of John Rubens, a lawyer, and Mary Pypeling, both natives of Antwerp, to which, after the death of John Rubens, his widow returned with her children in 1587. His early masters in art were A. van Noort and Otto van Veen, (or Otto Venius.) In 1600 he went to Italy, where he passed about eight years at Venice, Mantua, Rome, Florence, and Genoa, and painted numerous works. He returned to Antwerp in 1608, was appointed court painter to the archduke Albert, and married Isabelle Brant or Brandt in 1609. Soon after this date he produced his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered by many his master-piece and is now in the cathedral of Antwerp. He rose rapidly to fame and affluence, and was employed in diplomatic missions by the Flemish court. In 1629 he was sent as ambassador to England, where he painted for Charles I. the allegorical picture of "War and Peace." He succeeded in his mission, the object of which was to restore peace between England and Spain. Having lost his first wife, he married Helena Forman or Fourment, (1630,) who was only sixteen years of age. He received the honour of knighthood in 1630 from Charles I. of England, and also from Philip IV. of Spain. He was simple and temperate in his habits. Rising early, he went in the morning to church to hear mass. In the evening he often took a ride on horseback.

Rubens painted history, portraits, landscapes, and animals with equal success. He was a magnificent colorist, was unsurpassed in technical skill and facility of execution, but was deficient in a taste for form. Among his famous productions are "The Last Judgment," at Munich, "The Battle of the Amazons," "The Rape of the Sabines," and "The Judgment of Paris," in London. It is stated that the gallery of Munich contains no less than ninety-five of his works. He died at Antwerp in May,

1640. His principal pupils were Van Dyck, Jordaens, Van Thulden, Diepenbeck, and Quellyn. "Rubens," says Ruskin, "was an honourable and entirely well-intentioned man. He is a healthy, worthy, kind-hearted, courtly-phrased—Animal,—without any clearly perceptible traces of a soul, except when he paints children. . . . We saw how Veronese painted himself and his family as worshipping the Madonna. Rubens also painted himself and his family in an equally elaborate piece. But they are not *worshipping* the Madonna: they are *performing* the Madonna and her saintly entourage." ("Modern Painters.")

See A. VAN HASSELT, "Histoire de Rubens," 1840; G. ALVIN, "Vie de Rubens," 1840; WAAGEN, "P. P. Rubens, sein Leben und Genius," 1840, (translated into English by R. R. NOEL;) A. MICHIELS, "Rubens et l'École d'Anvers," 1854; G. PLANCHE, "Rubens, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1854; A. SIRET, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849; W NOEL SAINSBURY, "Original Unpublished Papers illustrative of the Life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens," 1859; WIERTZ, "P. P. Rubens," 1840; MICHEL, "Histoire de Rubens," 1771; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1841, and January, 1863.

Rubens, (PHILIP,) a Flemish philologist, born at Cologne in 1574, was a brother of the preceding. He was appointed secretary of state by the senate of Antwerp in 1609. Died in 1611.

Rubini, roo-bee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a popular Italian vocalist, born at Romano, near Bérgamo, in 1795. He performed with success in Paris and London. He was reputed the first Italian tenor of his time. Died in 1854.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rubini, (PIETRO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Parma in 1760. He was professor of medicine at Parma. Died in 1819.

Rubinstein, roo'bin-stīn', (ANTON,) a Russian musician, born in Bessarabia, November 30, 1830. He was of Jewish family, but was bred a Christian. He was educated at Moscow. He acquired world-wide fame as a pianist. Among his compositions are the operas "Dmitri Donski," (1849,) "The Children of the Steppe," (1861,) "Feramors," "The Demon," (1875,) "The Maccabees," (1875,) etc., the oratorio of "Paradise Lost," and a vast number of symphonies and piano-compositions. For some years he was superintendent of the Saint Petersburg Conservatory

Rubio, roo'be-o, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter of history, born at Rome in 1797. He settled at Geneva about 1857.

Rubruquis, de, deh rü'brü'kĕss', (GUILLAUME,) sometimes called **De Ruysbroek** (rois'brook) or **Rysbruck,** (rīs'brŏŏk,) a mediæval traveller and missionary, born in Brabant about 1220 or 1230. In 1253 he and two other friars were sent to Tartary by Louis IX. of France, who charged them to propagate Christianity among the Tartars, to search for Prester John, and to visit Sartach, a Tartar chief who was reported to be a Christian. Rubruquis performed this arduous enterprise bravely, and, returning through Persia and Asia Minor, reached home in August, 1255. He wrote a narrative, in which the Caspian Sea is correctly described.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rucellai, roo-chĕl-lī', [Lat. ORICELLA'RIUS,] (BERNARDO,) an Italian writer, born of a noble family at Florence in 1449. He married Nannina, a sister of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of the Platonic Academy. His chief work is entitled "On the City of Rome," ("De Urbe Roma,") written in elegant Latin. Died in 1514.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rucellai, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent poet, born at Florence in 1475, was a son of the preceding, and a cousin-german to Pope Leo X. He wrote "Rosmunda," a drama, (1525,) and a poem on bees, ("Le Api,") which is regarded as his finest production. It was printed in 1539. He was sent as nuncio to France by Leo X. Died in 1525.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ruchat, rü'shȧ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss writer, born about 1680, taught theology at the Academy of Lausanne. He published a "History of the Reformation of Switzerland, 1516–56," (6 vols., 1727–40.) Died in 1750.

Ruchel, von, fon rŏŏk'ĕl, (ERNST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1754. He commanded a division at the battle of Jena, (1806.) Died in 1823.

Ruchrath, rŏŏk'rȧt, (called JOHANN **von Wesel**—fon vā'zĕl,) a German Reformer, born at Ober-Wesel, on the Rhine, about 1410. He became a professor of divinity at Erfurt, and afterwards preached at Worms for seventeen years. He wrote a "Treatise against Indulgences," and a work "Concerning the Authority, Duty, and Power of Pastors." He was accused of heresy, tried before the Inquisition in 1479, and, to escape death or torture, recanted. Died in 1481.

Rückert, rük'kĕrt, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German lyric poet and Oriental scholar, born at Schweinfurt in 1788. He studied at Jena, and in 1818 visited Rome. In 1826 he became professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. His "German Poems" came out in 1814, and were followed by "Napoleon; a Political Comedy," (1816,) "The Crown of the Time," (1817,) and "Eastern Roses," (1822.) He also published "Legends and Tales of the East," (1837,) "Brahman Tales," (1839,) and a translation of Hareeree's (Hariri's) "Makamat," under the title of "Metamorphoses of Abu-Seid." His poems are remarkable for beauty of versification as well as the great variety of forms of which he is a master, and he resembles in glowing fancy and inventive power the Eastern poets whom he made his study. He was professor in the University of Berlin from 1840 to 1849. Died January 31, 1866.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1866; G. PFIZER, "Uhland und Rückert; kritischer Versuch," 1837; "Biographie Universelle."

Rückert, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, son of the preceding, was born at Coburg in 1823. He published "Annals of German History," (1850,) and other works. Died September 11, 1875.

Rudbeck, rood'bĕk, [Lat. RUDBECK'IUS,] (JOHAN,) a learned and meritorious Swedish prelate and Reformer, born at Oerebro about 1580. He was chaplain to Gustavus Adolphus, and Bishop of Westerås. Died in 1646.

Rudbeck, [Lat. RUDBECK'IUS,] (OLAUS or OLAF,) an eminent Swedish anatomist and botanist, born at Westerås in 1630, was a son of the preceding. He discovered the lymphatic vessels about 1650, after which he became professor at Upsal. His principal works are "Atlantica," (4 vols., 1675–98,) in which, with great learning and ingenuity, he maintains that Sweden is the "Atlantis" of Plato, and a botanical treatise called "Elysian Fields," ("Campi Elysii," 2 vols., 1701.) He was remarkable for versatility and activity of mind. The genus Rudbeckia was named in his honour. Died in 1702.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Rudbeck, (OLAUS,) THE YOUNGER, a naturalist and philologist, born at Upsal in 1660, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor of botany and anatomy at Upsal, and published some works on botany, etc. He assisted his father in writing the "Campi Elysii." Died in 1740.

See C. R. BERCH, "Olaus Rudbeck's Lefvernesbeskrifning, 1798.

Rudberg, rood'bĕrg, (FREDRIK,) a Swedish natural philosopher, born at Norrkjöping in 1800. He became professor of physics at Upsal about 1828. He was the author of a number of able treatises on philosophy, and ascertained the rate of the expansion of air by heat. Died in 1839.

Rŭd'borne or **Rod'burne,** (THOMAS,) an English prelate and skilful architect. He was chaplain to Henry V., and became Bishop of Saint David's in 1433. He built the tower and gateway of Merton College, Oxford. Died about 1442.

Rudder, de, deh rü'dair', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1807. He gained a medal of the second class in 1848.

Rud'dĭ-man, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish grammarian and critic, born in the parish of Boyndie, county of Banff, in October, 1674, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He published in 1714 his "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," a popular school-book. Among his other works is "Institutes of Latin Grammar," ("Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones," 1725–32.) Died in 1757.

Rude, rüd, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1784. He went to Rome in 1812 to pursue his studies, and returned to Paris about 1827. He adorned with some figures the Arc de l'Étoile at Paris. At the Exposition of 1855 he gained the grand medal of honour. Among his works are a marble statue of Joan of Arc in the Luxembourg, and bronze statues of Monge and Marshal Ney. Died in 1855.

See "Rude, sa Vie, ses Œuvres," etc., (anonymous,) Paris, 1856; "Biographie Universelle."

Rudel, rü'dĕl', (GEOFFROI,) a French poet of the latter part of the twelfth century, was Prince of Blaye and a favourite of Geoffrey Plantagenet. He was born about 1140, and died about 1170. He was famous for his fantastic passion for the Countess of Tripoli, whom he never saw till he was dying.

Rudelbach, roo'dĕl-bȧK', (ANDREAS,) a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1792. He published a number of dogmatic works, in which he advocates the orthodox Lutheran creed. He became superintendent at Glauchau, Saxony, in 1829. Died in 1862.

Rüdiger, rü'dĭG-ẹr, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born about 1790. He commanded a division in the war against the Turks in 1828, and gained several victories over the Poles in 1831. Having obtained command of a corps-d'armée in the Hungarian war, he defeated Görgei, who surrendered to him at Vilagos in August, 1849. Died in 1856.

Ru'ding, (Rev. ROGERS,) an English antiquary and numismatist, born at Leicester in 1751. He became vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, in 1793. He published an important work, entitled "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," (4 vols., 1817.) Died in 1820.

Rudolf. See RUDOLPH.

Rudolph or **Rudolf** OF EMS, a mediæval German poet or minnesinger, born in Switzerland, flourished between 1220 and 1250. His works are highly extolled by some critics.

Ru'dolph (or **Ru'dolf**) [Lat. RUDOL'PHUS; It. RIDOLFO, re-dol'fo] OF HABSBURG, [Fr. RODOLPHE DE HABSBOURG, ro'dolf' dẹh hȧbs'boor',] Emperor of Germany, and founder of the Austrian empire, was born in 1218. He was the son of Albert IV., Count of Habsburg, and at an early age fought under Frederick II. in Italy. In 1255 he assisted Ottocar, King of Bohemia, in his crusade against the pagans of Prussia. On the death of his father, in 1240, he had succeeded to his possessions, and was involved in many contests with the feudal barons of the country, in which he was generally victorious. His high reputation for courage and love of justice caused him to be elected in 1273 Emperor of Germany, and he was soon after crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. He procured from Pope Gregory X. the ratification of his right, which had been contested by Alfonso of Castile and Ottocar of Bohemia; and, after a war with the latter, a treaty was concluded by which Rudolph confirmed him in the possession of Bohemia and Moravia. He had previously given two of his daughters in marriage to Albert, Duke of Saxony, and the Count Palatine Louis of Bavaria. Having secured himself on the throne, he gave his attention to various reforms in the government and to restraining the power of the turbulent nobles, nearly seventy of whose castles in Thuringia he is said to have destroyed. He afterwards gave one of his daughters in marriage to Wenzel, the young king of Bohemia. He died in 1291, having been unable to secure the election of his son Albert as emperor, and was succeeded by Adolphus of Nassau.

See J. J. FISCHER, "Biographie Rudolph's I. von Habsburg," 1784; HUNKLER, "Rodolphe de Habsbourg Empereur," etc., 1843; E. M. VON LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte des Hauses Habsburg," 8 vols., 1836–42; L. MEISTER, "Kaiser Rudolph von Habsburg," 1783; MAILATH, "Histoire d'Autriche."

Rudolph (Rudolf) II., Emperor of Germany, born in 1552, was the son of Maximilian II., and was educated at the Spanish court. He ascended the throne in October, 1576, and, through the influence of the Jesuits, prohibited the exercise of the Protestant religion and gave all the principal offices to the Catholics. He was an intolerant and incapable ruler. Absorbed in the study of astrology and alchemy, he neglected the affairs of his empire, which was subject to much disorder during his reign. To protect themselves against persecution, the Protestant princes of Germany formed in 1608 a confederation, of which the Elector Palatine Frederick IV. was the head. Between 1608 and 1611 his brother Matthias extorted from Rudolph successively the sovereignty of Austria, Moravia, Hungary, Bohemia, etc He died, without issue, in January, 1612, and was succeeded by Matthias.

See P. SANTORIO, "Vite di Ridolfo II. e Mattias Imperatori," 1664; F. S. KURZ, "Oesterreich unter Rudolph," 1821; IMMANUEL WEBER, "Dissertatio de Rudolpho II.," 1707.

Rudolph von Rothenberg, roo'dolf fon ro'tẹn-bẽRG', a German soldier and minnesinger, lived under the reign of the emperor Frederick II.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rudolphi, roo-dol'fee, (CARL ASMUND,) an able Swedish naturalist and physiologist, born at Stockholm in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Berlin in 1810. Among his numerous works are "The Anatomy of Plants," (1807,) "The Natural History of Entozoa," (2 vols., 1808–10,) and "The Principles of Physiology," (3 vols., 1821–28.) Died in Berlin in 1832.

See J. MÜLLER, "Gedächtnissrede auf C. A. Rudolphi," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rudrȧ, rōōd'rą, [etymology uncertain,] in the Hindoo mythology, a name of Siva, also applied to certain manifestations of Siva in his character of fate or destiny. The eleven Rudras appear to correspond in the main, though not in number, to the Parcæ of the Romans and the Moiræ (*Moῖραι*) of the Greeks. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Rŭd'yard, (Sir BENJAMIN,) an English gentleman and elegant scholar, born in 1572. He became an influential and eloquent member of the Long Parliament, in which he acted with Hampden and Pym. In the civil war which began in 1642 he was a moderate partisan of the Parliament, and often raised his voice for peace. Some of his speeches and poems have been published. Died in 1658.

Rue, de la, (CHARLES.) See LA RUE.

Rue, de la, dẹh lȧ rü, (CHARLES,) a French Benedictine and eminent scholar, born at Corbie, Picardy, in 1684. He published a good edition of the works of Origen, (3 vols., 1733.) Died in Paris in 1739. His nephew, VINCENT DE LA RUE, born in 1707, published the 4th volume of Origen in 1759. Died in 1762.

Rue, de la, (GERVAIS.) See DELARUE.

Rueda, de, (LOPE.) See LOPE DE RUEDA.

Ruediger. See RÜDIGER.

Ruehle von Lilienstern. See RÜHLE.

Ruel, rü'ĕl', [Lat. RUEL'LIUS,] (JEAN,) a French physician and botanist, born at Soissons in 1479. He was physician to Francis I., and wrote, besides other works, "On the Nature of Plants," ("De Natura Stirpium," 1536.) Died in Paris in 1537.

Ruellius. See RUEL.

Rueppell. See RÜPPELL.

Ruff'head, (OWEN,) an English barrister and writer, born in Westminster about 1723. Among his works is a "Life of Alexander Pope." Died in 1769.

Ruffi or **Ruffy, de,** dẹh rü'fe', (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Marseilles in 1607, wrote a "History of Marseilles," (1643.) Died in 1689.

Ruffi or **Ruffy, de,** (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1657; died in 1724.

Ruffin, rü'fȧN', (FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Bolbec in 1771. He served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805, and at Eylau. He became a general of division about 1808, after which he was employed in Spain. He was mortally wounded near Cadiz in 1811.

Ruffin, [Lat. RUFFI'NUS,] (PIERRE JEAN MARIE,) a diplomatist and linguist, of French extraction, born at Salonica, in Turkey, in 1742. He became interpreter to the king for Oriental languages at Paris in 1774, and chargé-d'affaires at Constantinople in 1798. Died in 1824.

See BIANCHI, "Notice historique sur M. Ruffin," 1825.

Ruffini, roo-fee'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian novelist, born at Genoa in 1807. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830, but three years later he emigrated, from political causes, going first to France, then to Switzerland, and in 1836 to England. Here he devoted himself to a careful study of the English language. In 1842 he left England for Paris, and in 1848, on the promulgation of the Statute of Piedmont, returned to Italy. In 1852 he began his literary career by the publication, in London, of an English novel entitled "Lorenzo Benoni," which was followed, at long intervals, by "Doctor Antonio," "Lavinia," "Carlino," and other works. Died November 3, 1881.

Ruffini, (PAOLO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Valentano (Papal States) in 1765. He was professor of mathematics and medicine at Módena, and author of several works on algebra, which were highly esteemed. Died at Módena in 1822.

See LOMBARDI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Ruffini," 1824.

Ruffinus. See RUFINUS, and RUFFIN.

Ruffo, roof'fo, (DIONIGI FABRIZIO,) an Italian cardinal and general, born at Naples, or in Calabria, about 1744. He raised in Calabria a large body of royalists, called the army of the Holy Faith, which, under his command, expelled the French and republicans from the country in 1799 and restored King Ferdinand IV. to the throne. He took at Naples a number of republican chiefs as prisoners of war, who were treacherously put to death by order of the king. Died in 1827.

See LACCHINELLI, "Memorie sulla Vita di F. D. Ruffo," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruffo, (FABRIZIO,) Prince of Castelcicala, an Italian diplomatist, born at Naples about 1755. He was accessary to the judicial murder of the republicans who were taken prisoners and executed in 1799. He was Neapolitan ambassador at Paris from 1815 until his death, which occurred in 1832.

Ruffy. See RUFFI.

Rufin. See RUFINUS.

Rufino, roo-fee'no, (CASIMIR RUFINO RUIZ,) a Spanish economist, born at Soto de Cameros in 1806. He published, besides other works, "The Universal History of Commerce," ("La Historia mercantil universal," 2 vols., 1852–53.)

Ru-fī'nus, [Fr. RUFIN, rü'făN',] an ambitious Roman courtier, born at Elusa, in Gaul, about 335 A.D. He gained the favour of the emperor Theodosius at Constantinople, and became in 394 chief minister. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and engaged in a disloyal intrigue with Alaric the Visigoth, in order to thwart Stilico, who was his rival. He was assassinated in 395 by a soldier, at the instigation of Gainas, a friend of Stilico. He was the subject of Claudian's poem "In Rufinum."

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rufinus, surnamed TORA'NIUS, TORA'NUS, TYRAN'NIUS, or TURRA'NIUS, a theologian and monk, born about 350 A.D. He is supposed to have been a native of Aquileia. In early life he was a friend of Saint Jerome. He went to Palestine in 377, and built a monastery on Mount Olivet, where he passed many years, and translated some works of Origen, whose doctrines he favoured. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Saint Jerome, who denounced him with extreme animosity. Rufinus wrote, besides other works, an "Explanation of the Apostles' Creed," and translated into Latin several works of the Greek Fathers. He was an able writer. Died in 410.

See FONTANINI, "Historia literaria Aquilejensis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rufinus, (LICINIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished about 215 A.D.

Ru'fus or **Ru'phus,** an ancient Greek medical writer of Ephesus, called RUFUS EPHESIUS, of whom little is known. According to Suidas, he lived in the reign of Trajan, (98–117 A.D.) He wrote, besides other works, an interesting treatise on anatomy, entitled "On the Names of the Parts of the Human Body," which is extant and was printed at Paris in 1554.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Rufus, (M. **Cœlius,**) a Roman orator, born at Puteoli in 82 B.C., was a friend of Cicero, who calls him "adolescentem illustri ingenio." In the year 56 he was accused of an attempt to poison Clodia, a woman of depraved morals. He was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He became tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and supported Milo against Clodius. In 49 B.C. he was a partisan of Cæsar. Died in 48 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro M. Cœlio."

Rufus, (RUTILIUS,) a Roman orator, who became consul in 105 B.C. and was banished unjustly in 92 B.C.

Rufus Fes'tus or **Sex'tus Ru'fus,** a Latin historian, lived between 350 and 400 A.D. He wrote an Abridged History of Rome, ("Breviarium de Victoriis et Provinciis Populi Romani.")

Ruge, roo'gĕh, (ARNOLD,) a German scholar and journalist, born at Bergen, on the island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the University of Jena. During a five years' imprisonment to which he was condemned for his liberal opinions, he translated the "Œdipus in Colonos" of Sophocles. After his release he became associated with Echtermeyer as editor of the "Hallischen Jahrbücher," which was suppressed in 1843. In 1848 he published at Leipsic a radical journal entitled "Reform," and represented Breslau in the Frankfort Parliament. In 1850 he repaired to London, where he wrote a German translation of the "Letters of Junius" and the works of P. Courier. Died January 1, 1881.

Rugendas, roo-gĕn'dăs, (GEORG PHILIPP,) one of the greatest battle-painters of Germany, was born at Augsburg in 1666. He visited Rome and Venice, and after his return became director of the Academy of Augsburg in 1710. He also produced a number of engravings, among which is "The Siege of Augsburg," of which he was an eye-witness. Died in 1742.

See J. C. FÜSSLI, "Leben Georg Philipp Rugendas," 1758; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rugendas, (GEORG PHILIPP,) a painter and engraver, born at Augsburg in 1701, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1774.

Rugendas, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a skilful engraver, born at Augsburg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1781.

Rugendas, (JOHANN MORITZ,) a German painter and designer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Augsburg about 1800. He spent many years in South America, and published in 1827 "A Painter's Journey in Brazil." His collection of nearly three thousand pictures and designs was purchased by the Bavarian government. Died in 1858.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ruggieri, rood-jā'ree, (CONSTANTIN,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born near Ravenna in 1714; died in 1766.

Rug'gle, (GEORGE,) an English dramatist, born at Lavenham in 1575, was a Fellow of a college at Cambridge. He wrote a satirical play entitled "Ignoramus," (1614.) Died in 1622.

Ruggles, rug'gĕlz, (DANIEL,) an American general in the Confederate service, born in Massachusetts about 1814.

Ruhl, rool, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German sculptor and painter, born at Cassel in 1764; died in 1842.

Ruhl, rül, (PHILIPPE JACQUES,) a French Jacobin and member of the Convention, was born near Strasburg. He killed himself in May, 1795.

Rühle von Lilienstern, rüh'lẹh fon lee'le-en-stêrn', (JOHANN JAKOB OTTO AUGUST,) a Prussian general and distinguished writer, born at Berlin in 1780, served in

the campaigns of 1813–15. He published several military and historical works, among which is a "Historical Sketch of the Prussian Nation," (1837.) Died in 1847.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Ruhmkorff, rōōm'kŏrf, (HEINRICH DANIEL,) a mechanician, born in Germany in 1803. He settled in Paris, and gained distinction as a maker of electro-magnetic apparatus, etc. Died in Paris, December 19, 1877.

Ruhnken, rōōn'kĕn, or **Ruhneken**, roo'nĕh-kĕn, [Lat. RUHNKE'NIUS,] (DAVID,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Stolpe, in Pomerania, in 1723. He studied history, law, and classical literature at Wittenberg. Through the influence of his friend the celebrated Hemsterhuys, he was appointed in 1757 lector of the Greek language in the University of Leyden, and in 1761 succeeded Oudendorp as professor of history, eloquence, and antiquities in that city. Among his numerous and valuable works are editions of the "Lexicon of Timæus," of Velleius Paterculus, Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," with a Latin translation and commentary, (1780,) and the works of Muretus, (4 vols., 1789.) He also wrote several Latin essays of remarkable elegance, among which we may name his "Epistolæ Criticæ," (1751,) "Eulogy on Hemsterhuys," (1768,) and "Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Longinus," (1776.) He died at Leyden in 1797, with the reputation of one of the first critics and Latin writers of the eighteenth century.

See D. WYTTENBACH, "Vita Ruhnkenii," 1799; RINK, "T Hemsterhuys und D. Ruhneken," 1801; MEUSEL, "Lexikon;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruhnkenius. See RUHNKEN.

Rühs or **Ruehs**, rüs, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Pomerania in 1780, became professor of history in Berlin. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Sweden," (5 vols., 1803–13,) which is commended, and a "Manual of Mediæval History," (1816.) Died in 1820.

Ruinart, rü-e'nȧR', (THIERRI,) DOM, a learned French writer and Benedictine monk, born at Rheims in 1657. He became a pupil and coadjutor of Mabillon. In 1689 he published the "Acts of the First Martyrs," ("Acta primorum Martyrum." He took a large part in the composition of Mabillon's "Acta Sanctorum," (1700.) Died in 1709.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, roisk, (FREDERIC,) an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague in 1638. He was professor of anatomy at Amsterdam from 1665 until his death. He discovered a mode of preserving dead bodies for many years. He made several discoveries in anatomy, and published an "Anatomical Treasury," ("Thesaurus anatomicus," 1701–15,) which is said to be a capital work. Peter the Great purchased his anatomical collection for 30,000 florins. Died in 1731.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Ruisch;" SCHREIBER, "Vita F. Ruisch," 1732; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, (RACHEL,) a skilful Dutch flower-painter, born in Amsterdam in 1664, was a daughter of the preceding. She married a painter named Juriaen Pool in 1695. Her works command high prices. Died in 1750.

Ruisdael. See RUYSDAEL.

Ruiter, de. See RUYTER, DE.

Ruiz, roo-ĕth', (JUAN,) Archpriest of Hita, a Spanish poet and satirist, born probably at Alcalá de Henares. He was imprisoned thirteen years, (1333–47.) One of his principal poems is entitled "Praise of Little Women."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rukmeni. See RUKMINÎ.

Rukmînî, rōōk'mĭ-nee', written also, but less correctly, **Rokmeny** and **Rukmeni**, [*i.e.* "golden" or "possessing gold," in allusion perhaps to Lakshmî being the goddess of riches,] the name of an avatar of Lakshmî, who under this form was the favourite wife of Krishna, (an avatar of Vishnu.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ruland, roo'lȧnt, (MARTIN,) a German physician and philologist, born at Freisingen in 1532; died in 1602.

Rulhière, de, dĕh rü'le-aiR', (CLAUDE CARLOMAN,) a French historian, was born at Bondy, near Paris, in 1735. He accompanied the Baron de Breteuil to Russia as secretary of embassy in 1760, and wrote "Anecdotes of the Revolution of Russia in 1762," (1797.) In 1787 he was admitted into the French Academy. His chief work is a "History of the Anarchy of Poland and of the Partition of that Republic," (4 vols., 1807.) Died in 1791.

See DAUNOU, "Notice sur Rulhière;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ru'lĭ-sŏn, (NELSON S.,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Carthage, New York, April 24, 1842. He graduated at the General Seminary (Episcopalian) in New York, and in 1876 became rector of a church at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1884 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Rullière, rü'le-aiR', (JOSEPH MARCELLIN,) a French general, born in Haute-Loire in 1787. He commanded an army in Algeria in 1838, and was minister of war from December, 1848, until October, 1849. Died 1863.

Rumancow. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Rum'bold. (Colonel RICHARD,) an English republican, was implicated in the Rye-House Plot, (1683,) and was owner of the building from which that plot derived its name. He escaped to Holland, and in 1685 followed Argyll in his expedition to Scotland, where he was mortally wounded, and, after a hurried trial, executed.

Rŭm'fŏrd, (BENJAMIN **Thompson**,) COUNT, a celebrated natural philosopher and economist, born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 26, 1753 or 1752. His mother was named Ruth Simonds. After he left school, about the age of fourteen, he was employed for a short time as a clerk by a merchant in Salem. In 1770 he attended lectures on experimental philosophy at Harvard University. He was school-master at Rumford, (now Concord,) New Hampshire, for about two years, (1770–72.) In 1772 he married a rich widow of Rumford, named Mrs. Rolfe, and removed with her to Woburn. He was a person of tall stature, a model of manly beauty in form and feature, and had the manners of a courtier. According to Renwick, he fought at Lexington, and applied for a commission in the Continental army in 1775, but his services were rejected. Renwick speaks of his "loyalty, manifested by actual service at the battle of Lexington," but does not say on which side he fought. His arguments, however, seem designed to prove that Rumford would have fought for independence if prejudice and persecution had not driven him into the ranks of the royalists. He was regarded as a tory by his fellow-citizens, and was pursued by a mob with threats of violence. Having resorted for safety to the royalist camp at Boston, he was sent to England in the autumn of 1775 as a bearer of despatches to Lord George Germain, who appointed him a clerk in the foreign office. In the course of four years he rendered such services that he obtained in 1780 the important position of undersecretary of state. He returned to the United States in 1781 or 1782 with a commission as major or lieutenant-colonel in the British army, but never took part in any action of the war.

The next scene of his eventful and prosperous career opens at Munich, whither he went in 1784. He soon became aide-de-camp and chamberlain to the reigning prince of Bavaria. Having reformed the military establishment and rendered important public services, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general, and appointed a councillor of state. Rising by rapid gradations, he became successively lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief, minister of war, and in 1790 a count of the Holy Roman Empire. On this occasion he assumed the title of Rumford, from the town where he resided in early life. He suppressed mendicity at Munich by the establishment of work-houses in which beggars were compelled to earn their subsistence. In devising the means to warm and clothe the poor with economy, he was led to experiments on heat and light which resulted in important discoveries. He proved that gases are non-conductors, and fluids very imperfect conductors, of heat,—explained that heat is propagated in liquids only by convection, or the continuous transposition of the

particles of the liquid, and that a flame in open air gives but little heat except to bodies placed above it. He made improvements in the construction of chimneys and in the apparatus for heating and lighting houses. In 1795 he visited London, where he published some essays on the subjects above mentioned. He returned to Munich in 1796, and was appointed ambassador to London in 1798; but the English court would not receive him in that capacity, because he was a British subject. He formed the plan of the Royal Institution of London, founded about 1800. His power and influence at the court of Munich having ceased, in consequence of the death of the Elector, in 1799, he removed to France. His first wife, whom he left in the United States when he first crossed the Atlantic, was no longer living. He married the widow of Lavoisier, the great chemist, in 1805; but they soon separated, from mutual repulsion. He died at Auteuil in August, 1814. His "Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," were published in 3 vols., (1798–1806.) The Rumford medal of the Royal Society derives its name from him.

"It is a matter of just national pride that the two men who first demonstrated the capital propositions of pure science, that lightning is but a case of common electricity, and that heat is but a mode of motion,—who first converted these conjectures of fancy to facts of science, —were not only Americans by birth and education, but men eminently representative of the peculiarities of American character,—Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Thompson." (Edward L. Youmans, "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces.")

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Rumford;" JAMES RENWICK, "Life of Count Rumford," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. v., second series; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Rumford, de, dẹh rŭn'fŏr', (MARIE ANNE **Pierrette Paulze**—pe'ä'rĕt' pōlz,) COUNTESS, a French lady of superior talent, was born at Montbrison in 1758. She was married to Lavoisier, the chemist, in 1771. She aided him in experiments, and, having learned the art of engraving, she engraved plates for his treatise on Chemistry. In 1805 she became the wife of Count Rumford, from whom she separated in 1809. Died in 1836.

See GUIZOT, "Madame de Rumford," 1841, and his article in the "Biographie Universelle."

Rumiantzov or **Rumiantzow.** See RIOOMANTSOF.

Rümker, rŭm'kẹr, (KARL,) a German astronomer, born at Stargard in 1788. He made observations at Paramatta, in Australia, from 1822 to 1831, and was afterwards director of the Observatory at Hamburg for many years. Among his works is a "Manual of Navigation," (5th edition, 1850.) Died in 1862.

Rumohr, roo'mōr, (KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG FELIX,) a German writer on art, born near Dresden in 1785, was a pupil of Fiorillo, a painter. He made the tour of Italy in 1804, and revisited that country in 1816 and 1828. His "Italian Researches" (3 vols.) came out in 1827. It is a critical history of the origin and development of modern painting, composed from original documents, and is esteemed a standard work. He likewise published a "History of the Royal Collection of Engravings at Copenhagen," (1835,) and other treatises on art; also a number of poems and prose essays on various subjects. Died at Dresden in 1843.

See H. W. SCHULZE, C. F. von Rumohr, sein Leben und seine Schriften," 1844; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Rumowsky. See ROOMOFSKI.

Rumph, rōōmf, [Lat. RUM'PHIUS,] (GEORG EVERARD,) a German naturalist, born at Hanau in 1637. He passed some years at Amboyna, where he was consul or counsellor to the Dutch East India Company. He was author of a botanical work entitled "Herbarium Amboinense," (7 vols., 1741–55.) Died in 1706.

Rumphius. See RUMPH.

Rŭm'sey, (JAMES,) an American mechanician, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1743, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited on the Potomac in 1786. A company called by his name was formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of promoting his projects. In 1792 he made a successful trial of his steamboat on the Thames, and was preparing for another, when he died in December of the same year.

Rŭn'cĭ-mạn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish historical painter, born in Edinburgh in 1736. Among his works are "The Ascension," "King Lear," and a series of pictures of scenes from Ossian. His style is extravagant. Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Runeberg, roo'nẹh-bĕrg', (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a very popular Swedish poet, born at Jacobstad, in Finland, in 1804. He was educated at the University of Åbo. About 1840 he became a teacher of Greek at Borgå, (or Borgo.) Among his principal productions are "Nadeschda," a poetical tale, (1841,) "Kung Fialar," (1844,) and "Stories of Ensign Stål," ("Fänrik Ståls Sägner.") He died May 6, 1877.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

Runge, rōōng'ẹh, (OTTO PHILIPP,) a German painter, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, furnished illustrations to "Ossian." His son, Otto Siegmund, studied sculpture under Thorwaldsen at Rome.

Runius, roo'ne-ŭs, (JOHAN,) a popular Swedish poet, born in West Gothland in 1679; died in 1713.

Runjeet Singh, rŭn-jeet' sing, (or sing'h,) called MAHA RAJAH, mạ-hä' rä'jạ, (*i.e.* "Great Rajah,") an ambitious East Indian prince, born at Gugarânwâla, in the Punjab, in 1780, is called the founder of the Sikh empire. By a series of aggressions against feeble and unwarlike chiefs he extended his dominions. He received the province of Lahore as a gift from the Shah of Afghanistan in 1799, and obtained Cashmere by conquest in 1819. In 1809 he made a treaty with the British, with whom he always maintained peaceful relations. Died in 1839.

See H. T. PRINSEP, "Origin of the Power of the Sikhs and the Political Life of Runjeet Singh," 1839; W. L. MACGREGOR, "Runjeet Singh: History of the Sikhs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Run'ning-tọn, (CHARLES,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Hertfordshire in 1751. He edited some legal works of Hale, Gilbert, etc. Died in 1821.

Rupert, roo'pẹrt, [Ger. RUPRECHT, roo'prĕkt,] PRINCE, sometimes called ROBERT OF BAVARIA, son of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, was born at Prague in 1619. Having previously served against the Imperialists in the Thirty Years' war, he entered the royalist army in England, and was appointed by his uncle, Charles I., commander of a regiment of cavalry. He distinguished himself by his energy and headlong courage at Worcester and Edgehill, and took Bristol; but he was signally defeated at Marston Moor in 1644. Being made general of all the royal forces, he commanded the left wing at Naseby in 1645. Owing to his rash pursuit of a part of Cromwell's army while the main body remained on the field, the day was lost, and he soon after surrendered Bristol, after a short defence. He was, in consequence, deprived of his command by the king; but in 1648 he obtained command of the fleet, and assisted Lord Ormond on the coast of Ireland. In 1649 he was blockaded in the harbour of Kinsale by the parliamentary squadron under Blake. Having forced his way out, he steered for Portugal, where he was protected by the king of that country. In 1651 Blake attacked his fleet and destroyed all but five of his vessels. Rupert subsisted for some time by piracy in the West Indies. After the restoration of 1660, he served as admiral against the Dutch. Died in 1682.

See "Historical Memoirs of Prince Rupert," London, 1683; E. WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Prince Ruperi," 3 vols., 1849; CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England;" "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Ru-per'tus or **Ruprecht,** roo'prĕkt, called also **Rhodbert,** one of the early apostles of Christianity in Germany, was Bishop of Worms, and lived in the seventh century.

Rüppell or **Rueppell,** rŭp'pẹl, (WILHELM PETER EDUARD SIMON,) a German naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1794. He visited Arabia, Nubia, and other parts of Africa, and published in 1829 "Travels in Nubia, Kordofân, and Arabia Petræa." He also gave

an account of the birds of Northern and Eastern Africa, and made valuable contributions to the Senkenberg Museum, at Frankfort. Died December 10, 1884.

Rupprecht, rŏŏp′prĕkt, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German landscape-painter and etcher, born near Anspach in 1779; died in 1831.

Ruprecht. See RUPERT.

Rurik, roo′rik, [Fr. ROURIK, roo′rĕk′,] the founder of the Russian empire, was originally a Scandinavian. He invaded Russia about 862 A.D., defeated the natives, who were commanded by Vadim, and selected Novogorod as his capital. He died in 879, leaving a son, Igor, a minor.

Rusbroek. See RUYSBROEK.

Rusca, roos′kȧ, (CARLO FRANCESCO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Lugano in 1701; died in 1769.

Rusca, rüs′kȧ′, (F. DOMINIQUE,) born near Nice in 1761, became a general in the French army. He contributed to the victory at Lodi, and was made a general of division in 1796. He was commander of Elba from 1802 to 1805. He was killed at Soissons in 1814.

Rusca, (GIOVANNI ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian monk and writer, born at Turin about 1600; died in 1680.

Ruscelli, roo-shel′lee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian scholar and prolific writer, born at Viterbo. Among his works are "On the Art of making Verse," ("Del Modo di comporre in Versi," 1559,) and "Illustrious Enterprises," ("Imprese illustri," 1566.) Died at Venice in 1566.

Ruschenberger, roo′shen-bĕr′gĕr, (WILLIAM S. W.,) M.D., an American physician and naturalist, born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1807, was appointed in 1843 superintendent of the United States Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, New York. He has published a "Voyage round the World, including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam," (1838,) also "Elements of Natural History," (1850,) and other scientific works.

Ruscheweyh, rŏŏsh′ĕh-wī′, (FERDINAND,) an eminent German engraver, born at Mecklenburg, commenced his studies about 1802, and went to Rome in 1808. He engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, Overbeck, and others.

Rusconi, roos-ko′nee, (CAMILLO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Milan about 1658. Among his works is the mausoleum of Gregory XIII. in Saint Peter's at Rome. Died in 1728.

Rush, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American physician and philanthropist, born near Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1760, and afterwards studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, and Paris. He was elected professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1769. He was an active supporter of the popular cause in the Revolution, was elected a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In the same year he married Julia Stockton, a daughter of Judge Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.

In 1777 he was appointed surgeon-general and physician-general of the army. He acquired distinction as a writer on medicine, philosophy, political affairs, etc. He voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in the State convention which met in 1787. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, when the medical college was united with the University. He was a popular lecturer, and was eminently qualified as a teacher of medical science by his fluency of expression as well as his profound learning. His reputation was increased by his successful treatment of cases of yellow fever, which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1793. It is stated that he visited and prescribed for one hundred patients in one day. His remedies for yellow fever were purging and bleeding. He was treasurer of the Mint during the last fourteen years of his life, was president of the society for the abolition of slavery, and vice-president of the Bible Society of Philadelphia. He was distinguished for his industry, benevolence, and piety. In 1811 the Emperor of Russia sent him a diamond ring as a testimonial of respect for his medical skill. Among his writings are "Medical Inquiries and Observations," (2 vols., 1788–93,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Mind," (1812.) He died in Philadelphia in April, 1813, leaving about nine children, among whom was Richard Rush, the statesman.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography;" S. D. GROSS, "Lives of American Physicians," 1861; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Rush, (JACOB,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in 1746, was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Rush. He was president of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia. Died in 1820.

Rush, (JAMES,) a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, born in Philadelphia in 1786, was author of a treatise entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice," (1827; 6th edition, 1867,) and of other works. About 1840 he married Miss Ridgway, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, a noted millionaire. He died May 26, 1869, leaving property to the value of about one million dollars, with which was established the "Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library."

Rush, (RICHARD,) an American statesman, born in Philadelphia in August, 1780, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, studied law, and was appointed comptroller of the treasury by President Madison. He was attorney-general of the United States from February, 1814, to March, 1817. In the latter year he was sent to England by President Monroe as minister-plenipotentiary. After he had negotiated several important treaties, he returned in 1825. He served as secretary of the treasury from March, 1825, to March, 1829. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the friends of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and received eighty-three electoral votes, but was not elected. In 1836 he was sent to England as a special agent or commissioner by the President. He was appointed minister to France in 1847, and was the first of the foreign ministers at Paris to recognize the French republic formed in 1848. He resigned his office in 1849, and retired from the public service. He published in 1833 "Memorials of a Residence at the Court of Saint James," another volume on the same subject in 1845, and "Washington in Domestic Life," (1857.) Died in Philadelphia in July, 1859.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833, article "Richard Rush at the Court of London;" "Democratic Review" for April, 1840.

Rush'ton, (EDWARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Lancashire, graduated at Oxford in 1572. He published Sanders's work "On the Anglican Schism," ("De Schismate Anglicano," 1585,) with additions. Died at Louvain in 1586.

Rŭsh'worth, (JOHN,) an English lawyer, distinguished as a compiler of materials for history, was born in Northumberland about 1607. He was assistant clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament. He diligently pursued the practice of taking notes of public transactions, and reported, in short-hand, the speeches of members of Parliament. He served Sir T. Fairfax as secretary from 1645 to 1650, during which period Fairfax was commander-in-chief. He published "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State, Weighty Matters in Law," etc., (8 vols., 1659–1701.) Died in 1690.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Rusk, (THOMAS J.,) an American officer and politician, born in South Carolina in 1803. He removed to Texas about 1835, was the first secretary of war of the republic of Texas, and commanded the army after General Houston was wounded at San Jacinto, April, 1836. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Texas. He was re-elected Senator about 1851. Died at Nacogdoches in 1856.

Rus'kin, (JOHN,) an English artist and eloquent writer on art and nature, was born in London in February, 1819. He was the only child of a wine-merchant, and inherited an ample fortune. "The first thing which I remember as an event in life," says he, "was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag on Derwentwater." In his childhood he enjoyed other excursions to the country, on which subject he remarks, "In

such journeyings, whenever they brought me near hills, and in all mountain ground and scenery, I had a pleasure, as early as I can remember, and continuing till I was eighteen or twenty, infinitely greater than any which has been since possible to me in anything. . . . Although there was no definite religious sentiment mingled with it, there was a continual perception of sanctity in the whole of nature, from the slightest thing to the vastest, —an instinctive awe mixed with delight; an indefinable thrill such as we sometimes imagine to indicate the presence of a disembodied spirit." ("Modern Painters," vol. iii. chap. xvii.) He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize in 1839 for an English poem entitled "Salsetto and Elephanta," and graduated in 1842. He received lessons in drawing and painting from Copley, Fielding, and J. D. Harding, and became an ardent admirer of Turner. To defend Turner from hostile critics, he wrote the first volume of his "Modern Painters," (1843, by a Graduate of Oxford.) This work, which was expanded into a treatise on art, nature, etc. and extended to five volumes, established his reputation as the greatest art-critic of England, although many of his opinions are paradoxical. It displays a rare faculty of observation, a rich imagination, and great mastery of language. He discusses many questions of ethics and philosophy in an earnest but rather impulsive and wayward spirit. He devoted several years to the study of art in Italy, especially in Venice. In 1849 he produced "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and afterwards an eloquent and brilliant work on "The Stones of Venice," (3 vols., 1851–53.) He advocated the cause of the Pre-Raphaelites in a pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism," (1851.) In 1854 he published "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," (delivered at Edinburgh.) In 1860 he contributed to the "Cornhill Magazine" a series of essays on political economy. Among his other works are "Sesame and Lilies," (1864,) "The Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures to Little Housewives on the Elements of Crystallization," (1865,) "The Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures on Work, Traffic, and War," (1866,) "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm," (1869,) "Frondes Agrestes," (1875,) and "Arrows of the Chace," (1883.) He built a number of model houses for the poor, in London. He was elected professor of art at Oxford in 1869, and again in 1876.

In 1871 he began to publish "Fors Clavigera," a monthly paper, devoted to the conservation and elevation of the social life of the people, and especially to the rescue of the laboring-classes from the evils which have resulted from the modern industrial system.

"Mr. Ruskin," said Charlotte Brontë, "seems to me one of the few genuine writers, as distinguished from book-makers, of this age."

Rŭss, (JOHN DENISON,) M.D., an American physician and philanthropist, born at Essex, Massachusetts, in 1801. He was appointed in 1832 superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the New York Prison Association, and was connected with various other charitable institutions. Died March 1, 1881.

Russ, rōōss, (KARL,) a German historical painter, born in Vienna in 1779, was patronized by the archduke John of Austria. He etched some of his own pictures. Died in 1843.

Rŭs'sell, (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., a Scottish physician and naturalist, born in Edinburgh. He was appointed physician to the English Factory at Aleppo in 1740. In 1754 he returned to England, and published a "Natural History of Aleppo," (1755,) which was received with favour. He afterwards practised in London. Died in 1768.

See "Essay on the Character of Alexander Russell;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rŭs'sell, (BENJAMIN,) an American journalist of the Revolution, was born at Boston in 1761. In 1784 he founded the "Columbia Centinel," a leading journal of the Federal party. Died in 1845.

Rŭs'sell, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) D.D., an Irish Catholic theologian and antiquary, born at Killough, county of Down, in 1812. He studied for the priesthood at Maynooth, where at the age of twenty-three he was chosen professor of humanity. Before he was thirty his reputation had extended to Oxford, where he stood high among the tractarian leaders. He corresponded with Newman in 1841, and was largely instrumental in bringing him over to the Catholic Church. Dr. Russell was selected by Cardinal Wiseman as his chief coadjutor in the conduct of the "Dublin Review," for which he wrote many able articles. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," (1858,) a "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, James I.," (4 vols., 1872–77,) etc. Died February 26, 1880.

Russell, (DAVID A.,) an American general, a son of David Russell, M.C., of Salem, New York, was born about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican war, and became a captain in 1854. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was killed at the battle of Opequan Creek, near Winchester, in September, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 790.

Rŭs'sell, (EDWARD,) Earl of Orford, an English admiral, born in 1651, was a nephew of the first Duke of Bedford. He was a prominent Whig chief in the revolution of 1688. About 1690 he was appointed commander of the combined navies of England and Holland; but, not satisfied with this honour, he is said to have secretly conspired to restore James II. In 1692 he gained a great victory over the French off La Hogue. He became first lord of the admiralty in 1693, after which he commanded with success in the Mediterranean. He was created Earl of Orford and Viscount Barfleur in 1697. Died in 1727.

See MACAULAY, "History of England."

Russell, (FRANCIS,) seventh Duke of Bedford, born in 1788, was a brother of Lord John (Earl) Russell. He was an active supporter of the Whig measures in Parliament. He devoted much attention to agriculture, in which he is said to have made important improvements. Died in 1861.

Russell, (GEORGE,) an English poet and parson, born in Minorca in 1728; died in 1767.

Russell, (Sir HENRY,) an English judge, born in 1751. He was appointed chief justice of Bengal in 1797. Died in 1836.

Russell, (JOHN,) first Earl of Bedford, obtained a high position at court in 1505. He served with distinction in the expedition which Henry VIII. led against France in 1513, and was rewarded with lands attached to the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn. He was appointed lord high admiral and created Earl of Bedford in 1550. Died in 1555.

See J. H. WIFFEN, "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," 1833.

Russell, (JOHN,) fourth Duke of Bedford, an English statesman, born in 1710, succeeded to the dukedom in 1732. He became secretary of state in 1748, and negotiated in 1762 a treaty of peace with France. He was president of the council in the Grenville ministry, (1763–65.) He was a man of good intentions, but was misled by a set of political jobbers, called the "Bloomsbury gang." Died in 1771.

See DAVID ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848.

Russell, (Lord JOHN,) afterwards EARL RUSSELL, an eminent British Whig statesman, born in London on the 18th of August, 1792. He was the third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. His mother was a daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington. He studied first at the Westminster School, from which he passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown and was a pupil of Playfair. He was elected to Parliament for Tavistock in 1813, and began his career as a member of the Whig party, which was then in the opposition. He soon became a zealous advocate of Parliamentary reform, and made motions for the suppression of rotten boroughs, which he repeated year after year. In 1821 he published "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," and in 1822 "Don Carlos, or Persecu-

tion," a tragedy. He procured in 1828 the repeal of the Test acts which subjected Protestant dissenters to civil disabilities. On the accession of the Whig party to power in 1830, Lord John was appointed paymaster of the forces, and a member of the committee of four by which the celebrated Reform bill was prepared. Russell is reputed to be the principal author of this bill, which was introduced in March, 1831, and was rejected by a small majority. The ministers, having dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country, obtained a large majority in the new House of Commons, and, after a long and violent crisis, caused by the hostility of the House of Lords, the Reform bill became a law in 1832. Lord John was the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons after 1834, and was appointed secretary for the home department by Lord Melbourne in April, 1835. He married in 1835 Adelaide, the widow of Lord Ribblesdale and the daughter of Thomas Lister. He represented Stroud in Parliament from 1834 to 1841, and was secretary for the colonies from August, 1839, to September, 1841. In the latter year he was chosen one of the members for the city of London, and resigned office with his colleagues. He contributed in 1845 to the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Whig party having been restored to power by the defeat of Sir Robert Peel, Russell became prime minister in July, 1846. He resigned office in February or March, 1852, and in December of that year entered the ministry of Lord Aberdeen as secretary for foreign affairs. Having retired from this position in February, 1853, he was president of the council from April or June, 1854, to January, 1855. He served under Palmerston as colonial secretary for a short time in 1855.

On the formation of a new ministry by Lord Palmerston in June, 1859, Lord John was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. In July, 1861, he was raised to the peerage, as Earl Russell of Kingston-Russell, and passed into the House of Lords. During the civil war in America he pursued a policy of neutrality and non-intervention. Like many other European statesmen, he hastily judged that the Union was doomed to a premature dissolution. In October, 1865, he was called by public opinion and the will of the queen to the office of prime minister, vacated by the death of Lord Palmerston. The cabinet on this occasion was reorganized by the admission of a few new members. His principal colleagues were W. E. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Clarendon, secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Granville, president of the council, the Duke of Somerset, first lord of the admiralty, Edward Cardwell, secretary for the colonies, and Milner Gibson, president of the board of trade. In the early part of the session of 1866 the ministry introduced a bill for the extension of the elective franchise, with which they pledged themselves to stand or fall. In this Reform bill they proposed to give the franchise to every citizen of a borough who occupied, as owner or tenant, a house of the clear yearly value of seven pounds. A long and excited debate followed. Although the professed Liberals were a large majority of the House, the bill was defeated by a majority of eleven, June 18, 1866, and the ministry resigned. He died May 28, 1878.

See ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Lord J. Russell, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; S. SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1823.

Russell, (JOHN SCOTT,) F.R.S., a British engineer and naval architect, was born in the Vale of Clyde, in Scotland, in 1808. He settled in London in 1844. He distinguished himself by his experiments to ascertain the form of ships which will encounter the least resistance, and adopted the theory that a ship should resemble in form a "wave of translation." The Great Eastern is constructed according to his system. Died June 8, 1882.

Russell, (MICHAEL,) LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow, an able writer, born in Edinburgh in 1781. He became incumbent of Saint James's Chapel, Leith, about 1810. His principal work is "The Connection of Sacred and Profane History," (3 vols., 1821–27,) which is highly esteemed. He became Bishop of Glasgow in 1837. Died April 2, 1848.

Russell, (Lord ODO.) See AMPTHILL.

Russell, (PATRICK,) M.D., born in Scotland in 1726, was a brother of Alexander, noticed above. He succeeded his brother in 1754 as physician at Aleppo, where he witnessed the prevalence of the great plague of 1760. He published in 1791 an excellent "Treatise on the Plague." Died in 1805.

Russell, (Lady RACHEL **Wriothesley**—rot'es-le,) born about 1636, was a daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and one of the most lovely and noble of women. Her first husband was Lord Vaughan. In 1669 she was married to Lord William Russell, at whose trial she served him as amanuensis. Her conduct on this occasion excited general admiration and sympathy. Died in 1723.

See "Letters of Lady Russell;" "Lady Russell: an Historical Study," translated from the French of GUIZOT, whose work is entitled "L'Amour dans le Mariage," 8th edition, 1862; "Some Account of the Life of Rachel Wriothesley, Lady Russell;" "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, 1844.

Russell, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born at Beaminster, Dorsetshire, in 1762; died prematurely in 1788. A volume of his sonnets appeared in 1789, and was highly praised by Southey and Wordsworth.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) fifth EARL, and afterwards Duke of Bedford, born about 1614, inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1641. He was an adherent of the Parliament in the beginning of the civil war, but became a royalist in 1643. He was the father of Lord William Russell who was beheaded in 1683. In 1694 he was created Duke of Bedford. Died in 1700.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an English patriot, son of the preceding, was born in 1639. He entered Parliament in 1660, and married in 1669 the widow of Lord Vaughan, (see RUSSELL, LADY,) with whom he passed many happy years. By his honourable character and high rank he acquired great political influence, which he employed in defence of civil and religious liberty. He was appointed by Charles II. a member of a new council of ministers formed in 1679. In 1680 he and his friends procured the passage of a bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne because he was a papist. The bill was rejected by the peers. A conspiracy against the king, called the Rye-House Plot, was formed by some inferior partisans. This plot having been detected, Lord Russell was accused of complicity in it, and unjustly condemned to death. He was beheaded on the 22d of July, 1683. He left a son, who became Duke of Bedford. "He had given such proofs of an undaunted courage and unshaken firmness," says Burnet, "that no man of that time had so entire a credit in the nation as he had."

See LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "Life of William Lord Russell," 1819; J. H. WIFFEN, "Memoirs of the House of Russell," 2 vols., 1833; "Lord Russell's Case, with Observations upon it," by HENRY LORD DE LA MÈRE; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" D. ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848; "Monthly Review" for March, 1820.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British historian, born in the county of Selkirk in 1741. He became a resident of London in 1767, and published various works in prose and verse. His most popular work is a "History of Modern Europe," (5 vols., 1779–84.) Died in 1793.

See IRVINE, "Life of William Russell," 1801; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1818.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) a teacher and educational writer, born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1798. Having emigrated to the United States, he became in 1826 editor of the "American Journal of Education." He published several text-books for schools. Died in 1873.

Russell, (WILLIAM CLARK,) an English novelist, born in 1844. Most of his books are sea-tales, written with spirit and originality. "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" is considered his best story.

Rŭs'sell, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) an Irish writer, noted as correspondent of the London "Times," was born in Dublin in 1821. He accompanied the British army to the Crimea in 1854, and wrote letters on the Crimean war, which attracted great attention and were collected in two volumes, (1856.) In 1861 he was sent to the United States to report for the "Times" the progress of the rebellion.

Rust, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born at Cam-

bridge. He became Bishop of Dromore in 1667, and published several religious works. Died in 1670.

Rustam or **Rustem**. See ROOSTAM.

Rustici, roos'tee-chee, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1595. He died prematurely in 1625.

Rustici, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1460 or 1470, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. He executed three colossal bronze statues—Saint John, a Pharisee, and a Levite—for the baptistery of Florence. He removed to France about 1528. In the latter part of his life he worked in Paris for Francis I. Died about 1550. "He was without an equal for the casting of works in metal," says Vasari, who also praises his character in high terms.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Rüstow, rüs'to, (WILHELM,) a German military writer, born at Brandenburg, May 25, 1821. He served for a time in the engineers, but was involved in difficulties on account of his independence of spirit. He left the country and joined Garibaldi's army in 1860. Among his very numerous writings are a "History of Greek Warfare," "Greek Military Writers," "History of Infantry," "General Tactics," "Modern Strategy and Tactics," "Military Dictionary," etc. Died by suicide at Zurich, August 14, 1878.

Rüte or **Ruete**, rü'tẹh, (CHRISTIAN GEORG,) a German medical writer and oculist, born near Bremen in 1810. He settled at Leipsic in 1852. Died in 1867.

Rutebœuf, rüt'bu*f*', a French poet, whose birthplace and real name are unknown. He was born about 1230, was married in 1260, and probably died after 1285. He wrote poems autobiographical, comic, satirical, elegiac, and devotional, and was one of the most vigorous and productive authors of his time.

Rŭt'ḡẹrs, (Colonel HENRY,) an American patriot, born about 1746, fought in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a citizen of New York City. He was very rich, and gave large sums for charity. Died in 1830.

Rutgers, rŭt'ḡẹrs or rŭt'hẹrs, (JOHN,) an able Dutch critic, born at Dort in 1589, was a brother-in-law of Daniel Heinsius. He was appointed a councillor of state by the King of Sweden in 1614, after which he was employed by Gustavus Adolphus in diplomatic missions. Among his works are "Variæ Lectiones," (1618,) and an autobiography, (1646.) Died in 1625.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ruth, [Heb. רוּת,] a Moabite woman, who was married to Mahlon, a Hebrew, and afterwards to Boaz. She was a great-grandmother of King David. Her story is the subject of the canonical book of Ruth.

Rŭth'ẹr-fọrd, (DANIEL,) a Scottish physician and botanist, born in Edinburgh in 1749. He is regarded as the discoverer of nitrogen, on which he wrote a thesis, "De Aere mephitico," (1772.) He became professor of medicine and botany at Edinburgh in 1786. Died in 1819.

Rutherford, (SAMUEL,) a Scottish minister and Covenanter, born in the parish of Nisbet, Roxburghshire, about 1600, was an eloquent and zealous preacher. He was ordained minister at Anworth in 1627, and became professor of divinity at Saint Andrew's in 1639. He wrote against the divine right of kings, in a work entitled "Law is King," ("Lex Rex.") Among his works are "The Trial and Triumph of Faith," (1645,) and religious "Letters." Died in 1661.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CHARLES THOMSON, "Letters and Life of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford," 2 vols., 1846.

Rŭth'ẹr-fọrth, (THOMAS,) D.D., F.R.S., an English writer, born in Cambridgeshire in 1712. He became rector of Barley and Archdeacon of Essex. He wrote several works on religion, philosophy, etc. Died in 1771.

Rŭth'ẹr-furd, (ANDREW,) a learned and able Scottish lawyer and judge, born in 1791, was an intimate friend of Lord Jeffrey. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1839, retired from that office in 1841, and was restored in 1846. In 1851 he became a lord of session. Died in 1854.

Ruth'ẹrfurd, (LEWIS MORRIS,) an American scientist, born at Morrisania, New York, November 25, 1816. He graduated in 1834 at Williams College, and became a lawyer of New York. He gave great attention to photographic astronomy, and invented many important appliances, chiefly for use in that and similar departments of science.

Ruthven. See GOWRIE, EARL OF.

Ru-til'ĭ-us Lu'pus, a Roman rhetorician of an uncertain epoch. He was author of a work "On the Figures of Sentences and Elocution," ("De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis,") which is accounted valuable. Some suppose he was a son of Rutilius Lupus who was tribune of the people about 55 B.C.

Rutil'ius Numatia'nus, (nu-ma-she-ā'nus,) (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman poet, born in Gaul about the end of the fourth century, was a pagan. He became *præfectus urbi* at Rome, and described a journey from Rome to Gaul in a poem called "Itinerarium," which is a work of much merit. Nearly half of it is lost.

Rŭt'lạnd, (CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS,) DUKE OF, eldest son of John Henry Manners, fifth Duke of Rutland, was born in 1815. He was styled Marquis of Granby before he succeeded to the dukedom, in 1857. He was a conservative in politics. Died in 1888.

Rutland, (CHARLES MANNERS,) fourth DUKE OF, was the eldest son of the general, Marquis of Granby. He succeeded his grandfather, the third duke, in 1779. He was a personal and political friend of William Pitt, and was a patron of the poet Crabbe. He was eminent for generosity and benevolence. Died in 1787.

Rutland, EARL OF, an English peer, whose family name was MANNERS, was a favourite of Henry VIII. He held important offices in the reign of that king, and was created Earl of Rutland in 1525. One of his descendants, JOHN MANNERS, the tenth earl, was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland in 1703.

Rut'ledge, (EDWARD,) an American jurist, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1749. At the age of twenty-five he was elected to the Congress of 1774, and in 1798 became Governor of South Carolina. He enjoyed a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. Died in 1800.

Rutledge, (FRANCIS HUGER,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1799, graduated at Yale College in 1820, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1823. He became a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1825, and in 1851 was consecrated Bishop of Florida. Died in 1866.

Rutledge, (JOHN,) an American jurist and orator, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739, was a brother of the preceding. He became in 1774 a member of the General Congress, in which he was a bold and prominent supporter of independence. He was elected president of South Carolina in 1776, and Governor of that State in 1779. In 1787 he was a member of the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which he afterwards advocated. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1789, and chief justice of South Carolina in 1791. He was nominated chief justice of the United States in July, 1795, but was rejected by the Senate in December of that year. He was an eloquent orator, and a man of eminent talents. Died in July, 1800.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Rut'tў, (JOHN,) a physician and writer, born in Dublin in 1698, was a member of the Society of Friends. He practised in Dublin, and wrote, besides some medical works, a "History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland," (1751,) and a "Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies," (2 vols., 1776.) Died in 1775.

Ruvigny, de, dẹh rü'vẽn'ye', (HENRI **de Massue**—dẹh mȧ'sü',) MARQUIS, a French Huguenot general and able diplomatist, born in 1610, was an uncle of the excellent Lady Rachel Russell. He fought for the king in the war of the Fronde. Having been sent by Louis XIV. on a mission to Charles II. in 1675, he induced the latter for a pecuniary consideration to become subservient to the designs of the French king. He emigrated to England

in 1686, and died in 1689, leaving a son, who was a famous general. (See GALWAY, EARL OF.)

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rŭx'ton, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English traveller, born in 1820, became a lieutenant in the British army. He wrote "Adventures in the Rocky Mountains and Mexico," and "Life in the Far West." Died at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1848.

Ruysbroek. See RUBRUQUIS.

Ruysbroek, de, dẹh rois'brook, (JAN,) called THE ECSTATIC DOCTOR, a Flemish mystic and writer, born about 1294; died in 1381.

See ENGELHARDT, "Richard von St. Victor und Jan Ruysbroek," 1838.

Ruysch. See RUISCH.

Ruysdael, Ruysdaal, or **Ruisdael,** rois'dăl, (JACOB,) a Dutch landscape-painter of high reputation, was born at Haarlem about 1630. His birth is variously dated 1625, 1630, and 1635. He was a friend of Nicholas Berghem, from whom perhaps he received instruction in art. He imitated nature with fidelity. His favourite subjects were sylvan scenes, cascades, and marine views. Among his master-pieces is "The Stag-Hunt," in the gallery of Dresden. Died in 1681.

Ruysdael, (SOLOMON,) a painter, born at Haarlem in 1616, was a brother of the preceding. He invented a composition which was a good imitation of variegated marble. Died in 1670.

Ruyter or **Ruiter, de,** dẹh rī'tẹr, [Dutch pron. dẹh roi'tẹr,] (MICHAEL ADRIAANZOON,) a celebrated Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in 1607. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1645, and fought an indecisive battle against the English near Plymouth in 1652. In 1653 he distinguished himself in a great battle between the Dutch, under Van Tromp, and the English, under Blake. In the service of the King of Denmark he defeated the Swedes in 1659. He sailed up the Thames in 1667 and destroyed the shipping at Sheerness. In 1671 he commanded a fleet which the combined fleets of England and France were not able to defeat. He was mortally wounded in a fight against the French admiral Duquesne in the Mediterranean in 1675.

See G. BRANDT, "Leven en Bedrijf van M. van Ruiter," 1687; OTTO KLOPF, "Leben und Thaten des Admirals de Ruiter," 1852; LAST, "Leven van M. A. de Ruyter," 1842; "Life of M. A. de Ruyter," London, 1687; BRAND, "Hulde aan den Admiraal de Ruyter," 1827.

Ruyven, van, văn roi'vẹn, (PETER,) a Dutch historical painter, born in 1650, was a pupil of Jordaens. Died in 1718.

Ruzeea- (or **Razîa-) Begum,** rŭz-ee'ă bā'gŭm, the eldest daughter of Altmish Shems-ōōd-Deen, ascended the throne of Delhi in 1236. On one occasion her father had appointed her regent during his absence on a distant campaign. When asked by his officers why he preferred his daughter to any of his sons, he replied that his older sons gave themselves up to wine and every excess,—that she, though a woman, was better than twenty such sons. At first she ruled the empire with great prudence as well as ability. But her partiality to one of her officers, who was an Abyssinian, greatly offended her nobles, in consequence of which she was dethroned and put to death in 1239, after a reign of only three years and six months. "She was," says Ferishta, "possessed of every good quality which usually adorns the ablest princes; and those who scrutinize her actions most severely will find in her no fault but that she was a woman." Ruzeea-Begum was a half-sister of the able but eccentric Mahmood-Nasir-ood-Deen.

See FERISHTA, "History of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by BRIGGS, vol. i. pp. 214–222.

Ry'ạn, (STEPHEN VINCENT,) D.D., a bishop, born in Canada, January 1, 1826. He was educated at Philadelphia and in Missouri, and in 1849 became a Roman Catholic priest. He entered the Vincentian Congregation, and was president of Saint Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau. In 1868 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo.

Rybaut or **Ribaut,** re'bō', (PAUL,) an excellent French Protestant minister, born near Montpellier in 1718. He lived in caves and huts in the forest, where he preached for many years while the law denounced death as the penalty of preaching the Protestant doctrines. He had great influence, and restrained his people from rash and desperate measures. Died in 1795.

Rycaut or **Ricaut,** re'kō', ? (Sir PAUL,) F.R.S., an English diplomatist and historical writer, born in London, graduated at Cambridge in 1650. He was secretary of embassy at Constantinople from 1661 to 1669. He published "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," (1670,) a "History of the Turkish Empire from 1623 to 1677," (1680,) and other works. In 1690 he was appointed resident at the Hanse Towns. Died in 1700.

Ryckaert, rīk'ărt, (DAVID,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1615. He painted interiors, fairs, rustic gatherings, musical parties, etc. Died in 1677.

Ryckaert, (MARTIN,) a landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1591, was the father of the preceding. He studied in Italy, and returned to Antwerp. Died in 1636.

Rycke, de, dẹh rī'kẹh, [Lat. RIC'QUIUS or RYC'QUIUS,] (JOSSE,) a Flemish poet and antiquary, born at Ghent in 1587. Among his works are "Two Books of Odes," ("Odarum Libri duo," 1614,) and "On the Roman Capital," ("De Capitolio Romano," 1617.) Died in 1627.

Rycke, van, văn rī'kẹh, (THEODORE,) a Dutch critic, born at Arnhem in 1640. He was professor of history at the University of Leyden, and published an edition of Tacitus, (1687.) Died in 1690.

Rycquius. See RYCKE.

Rydberg, rid'bĕrg, (ABRAHAM VICTOR,) a Swedish novelist and poet, born at Jonkoping, December 18, 1829. He graduated at the University of Lund, and became a journalist. His best novel is "The Last of the Athenians," (1859.) He has written works on chronology and theology, and published a "History of Magic in the Middle Ages."

Rȳ'dẹr, (ALBERT P.,) an American painter, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1847. He became distinguished as a painter of imaginative pieces, esteemed for excellence in sentiment and in colour.

Rȳ'dẹr, (Sir DUDLEY,) an English judge, born in London in 1694. He became attorney-general in 1737, and lord chief justice of the king's bench in 1754. He was an ancestor of the Earl of Harrowby. Died in 1756.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Ryder, (HENRY,) D.D., an English prelate, born in 1777, was a younger son of the Earl of Harrowby. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1824. Died in 1836.

Rydqvist, rid'kwĭst, (JOHAN ERIK,) a Swedish critic and writer, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He published, besides other works, "The Laws of the Swedish Language," (2 vols., 1852–57.) Died in 1877.

Ryer, Du. See DU RYER.

Rȳ'ẹr-sọn, (ADOLPHUS EGERTON,) D.D., LL.D., a Canadian Methodist divine, born in Upper Canada in 1803. He was appointed in 1844 superintendent of public schools in Upper Canada. Died February 19, 1882.

Ryk, rīk, (JULIUS CONSTANTINE,) a Dutch naval officer, born in Amsterdam in 1787. He became a rear-admiral in 1838, minister of the marine in 1842, and vice-admiral in 1844.

Rȳ'lạnd, (JOHN,) an eminent English Baptist minister, born at Warwick in 1753, was a son of Rev. J. C. Ryland, principal of the Enfield Academy. He became pastor of the Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, in 1793, and wrote a "Life of Andrew Fuller," (1816.) Died in 1825.

Rȳ'land, (JOHN,) a Baptist minister, preached at Northampton. He wrote "The Christian Student and Pastor," and other works, and was principal of an academy at Enfield, where he died in 1792.

Ryland, (WILLIAM WYNNE,) an able English engraver, born in London in 1732, was a pupil of Le Bas, of Paris. He was appointed engraver to George III. with a pension of £200 per annum, and engaged in business as a dealer in prints. He introduced the chalk or

stipple method into England. He was convicted of forgery of a bill of £210 on the East India Company, and was executed in 1783. He asserted his innocence to the last. According to Strutt, "he was a man respected and beloved by all that were acquainted with him." He excelled in the use of the graver and needle combined.

Ryle, rīl, (JOHN CHARLES,) D.D., an English bishop, born in 1816. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating with honours in 1836. In 1841 he took orders, and in 1861 was made rector of Stradbroke, canon of Norwich, and rural dean of Hoxne. In 1880 he was named Dean of Salisbury, and in the same year was consecrated Bishop of Liverpool, the first of that title in the Anglican Church. Bishop Ryle is celebrated as a writer of tracts and as a Low-Church champion. Among his works are "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," (1856–59,) "Plain Speaking," "Bishops and Clergy of Other Days," (1869,) "Church-Reform Papers," (1870,) etc.

Rylejew. See RILEYEF.

Rymer. See HRYM.

Rȳ'mẹr, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and editor, born in Yorkshire in 1638 or 1639, was a son of Ralph Rymer, who was executed for insurrection in 1663. He was appointed historiographer to William III. in 1692, with a salary of £200, and was charged to collect and edit, under the auspices of Lord Somers and Mr. Montagu, the documents relating to transactions between England and foreign powers. The first volume of this important work, called "Rymer's Fœdera," appeared in 1703, and was followed by sixteen other volumes. Died in 1714.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rysbrack, rīs'brȧk, written also **Rysbraeck**, (MICHAEL or JOHN MICHAEL,) an eminent Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp about 1694, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He settled in London in 1720, and soon became the most popular or successful sculptor in England except Roubiliac. Among his best works are a monument to Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, and a monument to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. Died in 1770.

Rysbrack, Rysbraeck, or **Rysbraech**, sometimes written **Rysbrechts**, (PETER,) an able landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1657, was the father of the preceding. He imitated the style of N. Poussin with success. He excelled in colouring and in boldness and freedom of touch. Died in 1716.

Rysbraeck. See RYSBRACK.

Rysbrechts. See RYSBRACK.

Rysbroek. See RUYSBROEK.

Ryves, rīvz, (BRUNO,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born in Dorsetshire, became chaplain of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1616. He was afterwards chaplain to Charles I., and was persecuted during the civil war. Died in 1677.

Ryves, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1598, and a master in chancery in 1618. He was in the civil war a zealous partisan of Charles I., whom he assisted in the treaty of the Isle of Wight. He wrote "Ancient Naval History," ("Historia navalis antiqua,") and other works. Died in 1651.

Rzewuski, Rzewusky, zhȧ-vŏos'ke, written also **Rzewiesky**, (WENCESLAS,) a Polish general and nobleman, born in 1705, was noted for his literary attainments. He was imprisoned six years at Smolensk and Kalouga for his opposition to the election of Stanislas Poniatowski, in 1767. He wrote poems, dramas, etc. Died in 1779.

S.

Saa, de, dȧ sȧ, (EMANUEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1530, became professor of divinity at Rome, and was employed by Pius V. to superintend a new edition of the Vulgate. Died in 1596.

Saa de Miranda. See MIRANDA.

Sa da Bandeira, de, dȧ sȧ dȧ bân-dā'e-rȧ, (BERNARDO,) a Portuguese soldier and statesman, born in 1796, fought against the French in the Peninsular war, and subsequently became a partisan of Dom Pedro. He was prime minister, 1865–69. Died January 6, 1876.

Saad-ed-Deen or **Saad-Eddîn**, sȧ'ȧd ed-deen', (**Mohammed Effendi**, mo-hȧm'med ef-fen'dee,) an eminent Turkish historian, born in 1536, was educated at the court of the Sultan Selim I. He became professor of theology and jurisprudence in the college attached to the mosque of Saint Sophia, and in 1573 was appointed by Selim II. khoja or preceptor to his son, Amurath III. He also enjoyed the favour of Mohammed III., the successor of Amurath, and in 1598 was raised to the dignity of grand mufti. He had previously been appointed by Amurath imperial historiographer, — an office created expressly for him. His principal work, entitled "The Crown of Histories," ("Tâj-al-Towârîkh,") is regarded by the Turks as a model of elegance in style, and is highly commended by Sir William Jones. It was translated into Italian by Vincenzo Bratutti. Died in 1599.

Saadee, Saadi, or **Sâdi**, sȧ'ȧ-dee or sȧ'dee, (**Muslih-ed-Deen**,* (or **-eddîn**,) mŏŏs'lih ed-deen',) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirâz about 1184. He early manifested a remarkable spirit of devotion, and he is said to have made during his life no fewer than fifteen pilgrimages to Mecca, besides which he visited in his travels Bagdâd, Damascus, Jerusalem, Morocco, Egypt, Abyssinia, Hindostan, and other countries. Among his other adventures, he was taken prisoner in battle with the crusaders, by whom he was held for some time in captivity. On his return from his extended peregrinations he took up his abode in his native city, where, chiefly on account of his religious character, he appears to have been regarded with the highest respect and veneration. Princes and nobles are said often to have visited him, bringing him presents. He died in 1291, having, it is said, attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, or, as the Moslem writers state it, of one hundred and ten (lunar) years. After his death he was regarded as a saint, and tradition ascribed to him the power of working miracles.

The works of Saadee are probably more extensively read than those of any other Persian writer, Firdousee (the Homer of Persia) not excepted. His "Gulistân" ("Rose-Garden") is deservedly the most popular of all his works. It consists of stories, anecdotes, and moral observations and reflections, partly in prose and partly in verse, and possesses, besides other merits, the charm of endless variety. The religious character of his mind is conspicuous in his writings; he appears, moreover, to have possessed a kindly and humane spirit, and his moral sentiments may be said to be for the most part elevated and pure, with one important exception, his encouraging or conniving at deceit, which, like most other Asiatics, he seems to have regarded as often a venial fault and sometimes as a virtue of high order. Among Saadee's other writings is the "Bostân," ("Fruit-Garden,") which is a religious and moral poem, divided into ten books. Saadee is greatly admired by his countrymen as a lyric poet.

The style of Saadee is usually clear, simple, and animated; he is sometimes eloquent and highly poetical. According to the opinion of some eminent critics, he

* Muslih (or Moslih) signifies "mediator," "pacificator." Muslih-ed-Deen may be translated "pacificator, friend, or promoter of the Faith."

makes a more sparing use of hyperbole and metaphor than most other Oriental writers. His language, however, differs from that of Firdousee in containing fewer words from the original Persian, and a much larger admixture of Arabic terms and phrases.

See L. M. Langlès, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Sa'ady," about 1820; D'Herbelot, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" Ouseley, "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets;" Silvestre de Sacy, "Notices;" Von Hammer, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens."

Saadia, sâ'dee'â, (Ben Joseph,) a celebrated Jewish theologian and philosopher, sometimes called Saadias-Gaon, born at Fayoom, in Egypt, in 892. He was teacher of the Jewish academy at Sura, and made an Arabic translation of the Pentateuch. He also wrote, in Arabic, a treatise "On Religions and Doctrines." Died in 942.

Saas, sâs, (Jean,) a French ecclesiastic and bibliographer, born at Rouen in 1703; died in 1774.

Saavedra, de. See Cervantes.

Saavedra, de, dâ sâ-vā'drâ, (Angel,) Duke of Rivas, a distinguished Spanish poet, statesman, and soldier, born at Córdova in 1791. He fought against the French at Talavera, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ocaña, in 1809. On the French invasion of 1823, he repaired to London, and subsequently to Malta, where he devoted himself to the study of English literature. Soon after his return he was appointed *procer* of the kingdom, and became a member of the ministry under Isturiz in 1836. He was afterwards ambassador to Naples, and filled other important offices. Among his principal works are the poem of "The Moorish Foundling," ("El Moro Exposito," 1834,) the tragedy of "Don Alvaro," (1835,) "La Morisca de Alajuar," a drama, (1842,) and a history of Masaniello's insurrection at Naples. Died at Madrid, June 26, 1865.

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" Kennedy, "Modern Poets of Spain."

Saavedra y Fajardo, (or **Faxardo,**) sâ-vā'drâ e fâ-har'do, (Diego,) a Spanish diplomatist and distinguished writer, born in the province of Murcia in 1584. He was sent on diplomatic missions to several courts of Germany and Italy. His principal works are an "Idea of a Christian Prince," ("Idea de un Principe politico Christiano," etc., 1640,) consisting chiefly of a collection of political maxims, and an ingenious critique of ancient and modern writers, entitled "Republica Literaria," (1670.) Died in 1648.

See Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature;" G. Mayans y Siscar, "Oracion en Alabanza de las Obras de Don D. de Saavedra y Faxardo," 1725.

Sā'bas or **Sā'bas,** [Σάβας,] a Greek monk of high reputation, born in Cappadocia about 439 A.D. He founded a monastery near the river Jordan. He was an opponent of the Monophysites. Died in 532 A.D.

Sab'a-con or **Sab'a-co,** [Gr. Σαβακών,] King of Ethiopia, invaded Egypt, slew Bocchoris, its king, and reigned many years over that country. He lived probably about 750 or 800 B.C. His Egyptian name is Shabak.

Sabas. See Saba.

Sabatei Sevi, sâ-bâ-tā'ee sā'vee, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna in 1626, claimed to be the Messiah. Being made prisoner by the Turks, he saved his life by embracing Mohammedanism. Died in 1676.

Sabatier, sâ'bă'te-ā', (André Hyacinthe,) a French lyric poet, was born at Cavaillon in 1726; died at Avignon in 1806.

Sabatier or **Sabbathier,** sâ'bă'te-ā', (Pierre,) a French Benedictine monk, was born at Poitiers in 1682. He prepared an edition of all the Latin versions of the Scriptures. Died in 1742.

Sabatier, (Raphael Bienvenu,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1732, was royal censor of the Academy of Sciences, and received from Bonaparte the cross of the legion of honour. He published several able surgical treatises. Died in 1811.

Sabatier de Castres, sâ'bă'te-ā' deh kăstr, (Antoine,) a French writer, was born at Castres in 1742. He published a work entitled "The Three Ages of French Literature," etc., (3 vols., 1772,) in opposition to the doctrines of Helvetius. He also wrote "The Heathen Ages, or Mythological, Political, Literary, and Geographical Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity," (9 vols., 1784,) and other works. Died in 1817.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sabatini, sâ-bâ-tee'nee, (Francesco,) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Palermo in 1722, was a son-in-law of Vanvitelli, whom he assisted in building the palace of Caserta near Naples. He afterwards settled at Madrid, where he built the custom-house, (*Aduana,*) the gate of Alcalá, and that of San Vincente. Died in 1798.

Sabbathais Zwi. See Sabatei Sevi.

Sabbathier, să'bă'te-ā', (François,) a French miscellaneous writer, born at Condom in 1735. His chief work is "Dictionnaire pour l'Intelligence des Auteurs Grecs et Latins," (37 vols., 1766–1815,) which treats of ancient history, geography, mythology, etc. and presents a copious analysis of the Greek and Latin historians. Died in 1807.

Sabbathier, (Pierre.) See Sabatier.

Sabbatini, sâb-bâ-tee'nee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, sometimes called Andrea da Salerno, born about 1480, was a pupil of Raphael. He settled at Naples, where several of his master-pieces are to be seen. He is regarded as the best painter of the Neapolitan school. Died in 1545.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sabbatini, (Lorenzo,) an Italian painter, called Lorenza da Bologna, was born in that city about 1540; died in 1577.

Sabbatini, (P. Ludovico Antonio,) an Italian musician and writer of the eighteenth century, is sometimes called Sabbatini of Padua. Died in 1809.

Sa-bel'li-cus, (Marcus Antonius Coccius,) originally Marcantonio Coccio, (kot'cho,) an Italian historian and scholar, born in the Campagna di Roma in 1436. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. His principal work is a "History of the Republic of Venice," (in Latin, 1487.) Died in 1508.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis;" Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Sa-bel'li-us, an African bishop or presbyter, who lived about 250–270 A.D. and dissented from the orthodox creed in relation to the Trinity. His doctrines were adopted by a numerous sect, called Sabellians. Little is known of his personal history. He taught that there is only one *hypostasis,* or person, in the Divine nature.

See Smith, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Sa-bī'na, a Roman empress, was married to the emperor Hadrian about 100 A.D., and received the title of Augusta. Having been ill treated by Hadrian, she committed suicide about 137 A.D.

Sabina, (Poppæa.) See Poppæa.

Săb'ine, (Sir Edward,) an English general and Fellow of the Royal Society, born in October, 1788, accompanied Parry's expedition to the Arctic regions in 1819. He published in the "Philosophical Transactions," after his return, the result of his observations on the action of the magnetic needle. In 1822 he made a voyage to Africa and North and South America, of which he gave an account in his "Pendulum Expedition," (1825.) He also wrote "Reports on Magnetic and Meteorological Observations," and other similar works. He became president of the Royal Society in 1861. Died June 26, 1883.

Sabine, (Joseph,) an English savant, born in 1770, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and filled the post of vice-president of the Zoological Society, and other important offices. Died in 1837.

Sab'ine, (Lorenzo,) an American writer, born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, February 28, 1803. He lived for a time in Eastport, Maine, and then in Boston. He wrote a "Life of Preble," (1847,) "Biographical Sketches of American Loyalists," (1847; enlarged, 1864,) etc. Died in Boston, April 14, 1877.

Sa-bin-i-ā'nus [Fr. Sabinien, să'be'ne-ĀN'] succeeded Gregory I. as Pope of Rome in 604 A.D. He survived his election only eighteen months, and Boniface III. was his successor.

Sa-bī'nus, (AULUS,) a Roman poet, was the friend of Ovid, and the author of Epistles, or "Heroides," in reply to those of Ovid. Only three of them are extant.

Sabinus, (CALVISIUS,) a Roman commander, was an adherent of Cæsar in the civil war. He obtained the province of Africa in 45 B.C., was consul in 39, and commanded the fleet of Octavius in 38 B.C.

Sabinus, (CŒLIUS M.,) a Roman jurist, flourished in the reign of Vespasian, and became consul in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman general of high reputation, was a brother of the emperor Vespasian. He held the high office of *præfectus urbis* from 58 to 69 A.D. Having been taken prisoner by the soldiers of Vitellius, he was massacred at Rome in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, sȧ-bee'nŭs, (GEORG,) a German scholar and Latin poet, whose original name was SCHÜLER, (shü'lẹr,) was born at Brandenburg in 1508. He was a son-in-law of Melanchthon. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in 1544 rector of the University of Königsberg. Among his works we may name his Latin elegies, entitled "Sabini Carmina." Died in 1560.

See P. ALBINUS, "Vita G. Sabini," 1724; M. W. HEFFTER, "Erinnerung an G. Sabinus," 1844; A. FÜRSTENHAUPT, "Georg Sabinus," 1849.

Sabinus, (JULIUS,) a Gallic chieftain of the district of the Lingones, caused himself to be proclaimed Cæsar about 70 A.D., and invaded the territory of the Sequani He was soon after arrested and put to death by order of Vespasian.

Sabinus, (MASSURIUS or MASURIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, lived in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. He was a pupil of Capito, and the founder of a school of jurists called Sabiniani. He wrote an important treatise on civil law, on which Pomponius, Paulus, and Ulpian wrote commentaries.

See GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" ARNTZEN, "De Masurio Sabino," 1768.

Sablier, sȧ'ble-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1693. He wrote, besides several dramas, "An Essay on Languages in general, and the French in particular," (1777.) Died in 1786.

Sablière, de la, deh lȧ sȧ'ble-air', (ANTOINE **Rambouillet**—rŏN'boo'yȧ',) a French poet, born about 1615, inherited a large fortune. He wrote a number of madrigals, which were praised by Voltaire, ("Siècle de Louis XIV," 1751, tome ii.) He died in 1680.

His wife, MADAME DE LA SABLIÈRE, was celebrated for her talents and accomplishments. She was a friend and benefactor of La Fontaine. Died in 1693.

Sabran, de, deh sȧ'brŏN', COUNTESS, a French lady, born in 1750. Her first husband, M. de Sabran, died when she was young, and in 1797 she married Stanislas de Boufflers, already noticed. She died in 1827. Her correspondence with Boufflers before their marriage is of considerable literary value.

Sabunde. See SEBONDE.

Sac'ạ-das [Σακάδας] OF ARGOS, an eminent Greek musician and poet, lived about 600 B.C. He excelled as a flute-player.

Sacchetti, sȧk-ket'tee, (FRANCO,) an Italian novelist and poet, born at Florence about 1335, was contemporary with Boccaccio. As a novelist, he was regarded by his countrymen as only second in genius to that celebrated writer. Died in 1410.

Sacchetti, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a distinguished architect, born at Turin in 1736. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain, who employed him to build the new palace at Madrid. He afterwards became director of the public school of architecture in that city. Died in 1764.

Sacchi, sȧk'kee, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian painter of the Roman school, was born near Rome about 1598. He was patronized by Urban VIII., who employed him to paint one of the great altar-pieces of Saint Peter's. Among his other works we may name a fresco in the Barberini palace representing "Divine Wisdom," eight pictures from the life of John the Baptist, the "Miracle of Saint Anthony," and "Saint Romualdo relating his Vision to Five Monks of his Order." The last-named is esteemed his master-piece, and one of the best productions of the Roman school. Sacchi numbered among his pupils Carlo Maratta and N. Poussin. Died in 1661.

See PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sacchi, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Pavía. He began to work in Milan about 1460. Many years after that date he lived at Genoa.

Sacchi, or **Sacchini**, sȧk-kee'nee, (JUVENAL,) an Italian writer on music, born at Milan in 1726, was a monk or priest. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Music of the Ancient Greeks," (1778.) Died in 1789.

Sacchini, sȧk-kee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian composer of great celebrity in his time, born at Naples in 1735, was a pupil of Durante. Among his best works are the operas of "Œdipe a Colone," "Montezuma," "The Cid," and "Olympia." He passed about eight years in England, whither he went in 1772. He wrote with purity and elegance, and accomplished great effects by simple means. Died in Paris in 1786.

See FRAMERY, "Éloge de Sacchini," 1787; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sacchini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born near Perugia in 1570, was professor of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. He wrote a continuation of Orlandino's History of his Order, and other works. Died in 1625.

Sacconi, sȧk-ko'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Montalto, March 9, 1808. In 1861 he was created a cardinal-bishop, holding the episcopal sees of Porto and Santa Rufina. He was also made sub-dean of the Sacred College. Died in 1889.

Sacher-Masoch, von, fon sȧ'kẹr-mȧ'soK, (LEOPOLD,) an Austrian novelist, born at Lemberg, January 27, 1836. He was educated at Lemberg, Prague, and Gratz. Among his works are novels entitled "A Galician Story," "Love," "Property," "The Law's Inheritance," "The State," (the last four forming part of the series called "Cain's Inheritance,") "False Ermine," "The Modern Job," etc. He has written several dramas. Though extremely unequal, Sacher-Masoch is a writer of uncommon ability and force. He may be regarded as the principal spokesman of the Slavic and Anti-German party at Vienna.

Sacheverell, sạ-shĕv'ẹ-rẹl, (HENRY,) an English churchman, notorious as a partisan of Toryism, was born about 1672, and was educated at Oxford. He was appointed preacher at Saint Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705, and preached in 1709 two political sermons which were offensive to the ministry and the majority of Parliament. He was impeached for libel by the House of Commons, and convicted in 1710 by the peers, who sentenced him to suspension from the ministry for three years. The clergy and country squires sympathized with him as the champion of the Church. The excitement occasioned by his trial contributed to the defeat of the Whigs in the next general election, and to the removal of Godolphin and his colleagues from power, (1710.) Queen Anne rewarded him with the valuable rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, in 1713. Died in 1724.

See "The Life of Dr. H. Sacheverell," London, 1710.

Sachs. See HANS SACHS.

Sachsen, von, (MORITZ.) See SAXE, (HERMANN MAURICE.)

Sachtleven, sȧKt-lā'vẹn, or **Zachtleven**, zȧKt-lā'vẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1606 or 1612. His subjects are generally taken from low life, and painted in the style of Brauwer and Teniers. Died in 1685.

Sachtleven, (HERMAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter of great merit, born at Rotterdam in 1609, was a pupil of J. van Goyen. He painted many scenes on the Rhine and Meuse. Died in 1685.

Saci. See LEMAISTRE DE SACI.

Sack, sȧk, (FRIEDRICH SAMUEL GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born at Magdeburg in 1738, was the author of a treatise "On the Union of the Two Protestant Church Parties," (1812,) which was chiefly instrumental in promoting the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Prussia. He also translated the

principal part of Blair's "Sermons" into German. Died in 1817.

Sack, (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able Prussian administrator, born at Cleves in 1764. He was appointed in 1800 privy councillor of finance at Berlin, *(Oberfinanzrath,)* and in 1813 became civil governor of all the country between the Elbe and the Oder. Died in 1831.

Sack, (KARL HEINRICH,) a son of Friedrich Samuel Gottfried, noticed above, was born at Berlin in 1790. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823, and published several theological works. Died in 1875.

Sackborn. See SAXIUS, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sacken. See OSTEN-SACKEN.

Sackville, (CHARLES.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sackville, (EDWARD.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sack'ville, (GEORGE,) VISCOUNT, called LORD GEORGE GERMAIN, son of the Duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. He served in the Seven Years' war, and at the battle of Minden, in 1759, commanded the British forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Having disobeyed the prince's orders, he was tried in England by a court-martial and dismissed the service. Under George III. he became in 1775 secretary of state for the colonies. In this capacity he directed the military operations in the American war. Having inherited the estates of Lady Germain, he assumed that name in 1770. Died in 1785.

See R. CUMBERLAND, "Character of Lord G. Germain," 1785.

Sacro-Bosco. See HOLYWOOD.

Sacy, de, dẹh sȧ'se', (ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE,) BARON, often called simply SILVESTRE DE SACY, an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris on the 21st of September, 1758. He was a son of J. Abraham Silvestre, a notary. After he had become a good classical scholar, he studied Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian. He was also versed in German, English, Italian, and Spanish. In 1785 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, and wrote a "Memoir on the History of the Arabs before Mohammed." He contributed to the Academy four able "Memoirs on Divers Antiquities of Persia," printed in 1793. He was appointed professor of Arabic in a school founded at Paris in 1795. In 1799 he published his "Principles of General Grammar," which is one of his best works. He became professor of Persian in the College of France in 1806, and published in the same year a work called "Chrestomathie Arabe," consisting of extracts from Arabian authors, with French versions and notes. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Journal Asiatique." In the reign of Louis XVIII. he was a member of the council of public instruction. S. de Sacy and Abel Rémusat founded the Asiatic Society in 1822. He became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1833. Among his works are an Arabic Grammar, (1810,) and "Pend-Nameh," in Persian and French, (1819.) Died in February, 1838.

See REINAUD, "Notice historique et littéraire sur Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; DAUNOU, "Éloge de Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Sacy, de, dẹh sȧ'se', (LOUIS,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born in 1654, was a member of the French Academy. He published a "Treatise on Friendship," and translated some works of Pliny the Younger. Died in 1727.

Sacy, de, (LOUIS ISAAC.) See LEMAISTRE.

Sacy, de, (SAMUEL USTAZA SILVESTRE,) a French journalist, a son of the eminent Orientalist, was born in Paris in 1801. He was one of the principal contributors to the "Journal des Débats." In 1854 he was elected to the French Academy. It is stated that from 1828 to 1848 he furnished two-thirds of the political articles of the "Journal des Débats." Died February 14, 1879.

Sade, de, dẹh sȧd, (DONATIEN ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a profligate French novelist, a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1740; died in 1814.

Sade, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS PAUL ALPHONSE,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in 1705, wrote "Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch," (3 vols., 1764,) which is said to be a work of much merit. Died in 1778.

Sadeel, (ANTOINE.) See CHANDIEU.

Sadeler, sȧ'dẹh-lẹr, (GILES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1570, was a brother or nephew of Jean, noticed below. He engraved after the Italian masters. Among his works are "Vestiges of Roman Antiquities." Died in 1629. He is said to have been the best engraver of the family.

Sadeler, (JEAN,) an able Flemish engraver and designer, born at Brussels in 1550. He studied and worked in Italy, and engraved many works of Italian masters. Among his prints are scriptural subjects, portraits, and landscapes. He died at Venice about 1600 or 1610.

Sadeler, (RAPHAEL,) a skilful Flemish engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1555; died in 1616.

Sa de Miranda. See MIRANDA.

Sadi. See SAADEE.

Sad'leṛ, (ANTHONY,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire, became chaplain to Charles II. He published a number of sermons, and a work entitled a "Divine Masque." Died in 1680.

Sadler, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Shropshire in 1615. He published "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." Died in 1674.

Sadler, (MICHAEL THOMAS,) an English philanthropist and statesman, born in Derbyshire in 1780. He was twice elected to Parliament for Newark-upon-Trent, and in 1831 represented Aldborough, in Yorkshire. He laboured earnestly to improve the condition of the poor and of the children employed in factories. He wrote a work entitled "Ireland: its Evils and their Remedies," and "The Law of Population." Died in 1835.

See "Memoirs of the Life of M. T. Sadler," 1842; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1831; "Malthus and Sadler," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1831; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1835.

Sadler, (Sir RALPH,) was born in Middlesex, England, in 1507. At an early age he obtained the notice and patronage of Henry VIII., who employed him in various important missions. For his courage at the battle of Pinkie he was made knight-banneret on the field. After the accession of Elizabeth he became a member of her first Parliament, and, on the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury, was appointed her keeper. He died in 1587. His "State Papers and Letters," edited by Arthur Clifford, appeared in 1809.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT, Miscellaneous Prose Works; FROUDE, "History of England;" BURTON, "History of Scotland;" "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1810.

Sadler, (WILLIAM WINDHAM,) an English aeronaut and chemist, who crossed the Irish Channel from Dublin to Wales, and made many other voyages of the kind. He was subsequently killed by a fall from his balloon, in 1824, at the age of about twenty-eight.

Sadlier, sȧd'le-a͡', ? (MARY ANNE,) a writer of fiction, whose original name was MADDEN, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1820. Having emigrated to Canada, she married a Mr. Sadlier, and published a number of tales in favour of Catholicism.

Sā'doc or **Zā'dok**, a learned Jew, who lived about 250 B.C., was the disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, and became the principal founder of the sect of Sadducees.

Sadolet. See SADOLETO.

Sadoleto, sȧ-do-lā'to, or **Sadoletti**, sȧ-do-let'tee, [Fr. SADOLET, sȧ'do'la͡', (JACOPO,) an eminent Italian writer and cardinal, born at Módena in 1477, was a friend of Bembo. He became secretary to Leo X. about 1514, and was appointed Bishop of Carpentras in 1517. He was employed as secretary by Clement VII., and was made a cardinal by Paul III. about 1536, after which he passed the most of his time at Rome. In 1542 he was sent as ambassador to Francis I. of France. He is represented as a man of noble character, pious, modest, and liberal. Among his principal works are a treatise on education, entitled "De Liberis rectè Instituendis," (1533,) "On the Merits of Philosophy," ("Phædrus, sive de Laudibus Philosophiæ," 1538,) and "Latin Poems," (1548.) Died at Rome in 1547. "There were two," says Hallam, "Bembo and Sadolet, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style, in comparison

of which the best productions of the last age seemed very imperfect." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See F. G. CANCELLIERI, "Elogio storico di J. Sadoletti," 1828; A. PÉRICAUD, "Fragments biographiques sur J. Sadolet," 1849; JOLY, "Étude sur Sadolet," 1857; NICERON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sadoleto or **Sadolet**, (PAOLO,) a poet and bishop, born at Módena in 1508, was a cousin-german or nephew of the preceding. He became Bishop of Carpentras in 1547. He wrote Latin Poems and Epistles. Died in 1572.

Saeed (or **Saïd**) **Pasha**, sä'eed' pä'shä', Viceroy of Egypt, and fourth son of Mehemet Alee, was born in 1822, and succeeded Abbâs Pasha in 1854. He died in January, 1863.

Saehrimnir, sä-rim'nir, written also **Serimner**, the boar on whose flesh the heroes who are admitted to Valhalla feast. Although boiled and served up every day, the boar is always whole again at evening.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Saemund. See SÄMUND.

Saenredam, sän'reh-däm', (JAN,) an able Dutch designer and engraver, born at Leyden about 1565. He engraved historical and scriptural subjects after various masters, also some of his own designs. Died in 1607.

Saenredam, (PIETER,) a painter, born at Assendelft about 1597, was a son of the preceding. He painted architecture and interiors of churches. His works are highly praised. Died in 1666.

Sæter, sä'ter, is mentioned by authors as a German divinity from whom Saturday takes its name. Many writers identify him with the Roman Saturn, but he may be the same as the god Tyr, (q. v.) Sigtyr ("god of victory") is one of the titles of Odin. Sæter is figured as a decrepit and melancholy old man, thus answering to the idea of Saturn.

Safarik. See SCHAFARIK.

Saf'ford, (TRUMAN HENRY,) an American astronomer, born at Royalton, Vermont, January 6, 1836. In childhood he exhibited marvellous ability as an arithmetician. He graduated at Harvard College in 1854, and engaged in astronomical work. In 1865 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago. He has published important astronomical papers.

Saga, sä'ga, [from *saga* or *säga*, to "say," to "relate,"] according to the Norse mythology, the goddess or muse of history. She is the intimate companion of Odin, (or "Mind.")

Sagasta, sä-gäs'tä, (PRAXEDES MATEO,) a Spanish statesman, born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He became a leading "progressist," or liberal politician, and was a professor of engineering in a school at Madrid. In 1856, and again in 1866, he was obliged to leave the country. He held various cabinet positions, being minister of state under the republic, and under King Amadeus. In 1881 he again entered the ministry, and became its president, but retired in 1883.

Sage, säzh, (BALTHASAR GEORGES,) a French chemist and natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1740. He published numerous treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and electricity. He was the principal founder of the School of Mines, (1783,) and contributed much to the art of *docimasie* in France. In 1801 he was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1824.

See his "Autobiography," 1818; "Biographie Universelle."

Sage, (JOHN,) a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, born in Fifeshire in 1652, was eminent for learning and talents. He preached at Edinburgh, wrote several polemical works against the Presbyterians, and became a bishop in 1705. Died in 1711.

See J. GILLAN, "Life of John Sage," 1714; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sage, Le. See LE SAGE.

Sagittarius. See SCHÜTZ, (HEINRICH.)

Sagittarius, sä-gĭt-tä're-ŭs, (CASPAR,) a German historian and Lutheran minister, born at Lunenburg in 1643. He became professor of history at Jena in 1674. He wrote several works on German history, and an "Introduction to Ecclesiastic History," (1694.) Died in 1694.

Sagittarius, (JOHANN CHRISTFRIED,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1617, became professor of history at Jena. He wrote many dissertations, and edited the works of Luther, (9 vols. folio, 1661–64.) Died in 1689.

Sagon, sä'gôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, the contemporary and enemy of Clément Marot. His memory survives only in that of his followers, the "Sagontiques," who quarrelled with the "Marotiques," or disciples of Marot.

Sagoskin. See ZOGOSKIN.

Sagra, de la, dä lä sä'grä, (Don RAMON,) a Spanish writer, born at Corunna in 1798, published "The Physical, Political, and Natural History of the Island of Cuba," (1837,) and several treatises on political economy. Died May 25, 1871.

Sagredo, sä-grā'do, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian diplomatist and historian, published "Historical Memoirs of the Ottoman Monarchs from 1300 to 1646," (1677 said to be well written. He became procurator of Sain Mark's about 1668. Died after 1691.

Sahagun, de, dä sä-ä-goon', (BERNARDINO,) a Franciscan friar, born at Sahagun, in Spain, was a missionary to Mexico in 1529. He wrote a valuable history entitled "Historia universal de Nueva España," first published at Mexico in 1829. Died in 1590.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Said. See SAEED.

Said-Ibn-Batric. See EUTYCHIUS.

Saigey, sā'zhā', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French savant, born at Montbéliard in 1797, published a number of scientific treatises. Died at Paris, May 22, 1871.

Sailer, sī'ler, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Schrobenhausen, in Bavaria, in 1751. He was successively professor of divinity at Ingolstadt and at Landshut, and Bishop of Ratisbon, (1829.) He published a "Prayer-Book for Catholic Christians," (1831,) and other religious works. Died in 1832.

See E. VON SCHENK, "Die Bischöfe J. M. von Sailer und G. M. Wittmann," 1838.

Saillet, de, deh sä'yā', (ALEXANDRE,) a French *littérateur* and educational writer, born in 1811; died 1866.

Sainctes, de, deh sänkt, (CLAUDE,) a French prelate and controversial writer, born in 1525, became a deputy to the Council of Trent. He was made Bishop of Évreux in 1575, and distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the Catholic League. Died in 1591.

Saint-Aignan, de, deh sän'tän'yôn', (PAUL **de Beauvillier**—deh bō've'yā',) DUC, a French nobleman, born at Saint-Aignan in 1648. He was appointed president of the council of finances in 1685, and governor of the Duke of Burgundy in 1689. He was a friend of Fénelon, whom he selected as preceptor of that prince, and to whom he remained faithful after Fénelon had lost the royal favour. He was a favourite counsellor of Louis XIV. Died in 1714.

Saint-Albin, de, deh sän'tăl'bän', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES OMER **Rousselin de Corbeau**—roos'lăn' deh kor'bō',) COMTE, a French writer and epigrammatist, born in 1773. He became in 1816 editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal of Paris. Among his works are lyric poems, epigrams, and a "Life of General Hoche," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1847.

Saint-Aldegonde. See MARNIX.

Saint-Allais, de, deh sän'tä'lā', (NICOLAS **Viton**-ve'tôn',) a French genealogist and *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1773. He published, besides many works on genealogy, a new edition of "The Art of Verifying Dates," (6 vols. 4to, and 23 vols. 8vo, 1818–20.) Died in 1842.

Saint-Alphonse, de, deh sän'tăl'fôns', (PIERRE WATHIER,) born at Laon, in France, in 1770, served under Napoleon in several campaigns, and rose to be general of division in 1811. He was afterwards made a count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1840.

Saint Am'and, (JAMES,) an English scholar, made a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which at his death, in 1754, he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

Saint-Amans, de, dẹh sȧN'tȧ'mȯN', (JEAN FLORIMOND BOUDON,) a French antiquary and naturalist, was born at Agen in 1748. He published numerous treatises on agriculture, botany, and antiquities. Died in 1831.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Saint-Amant, sȧN'tȧ'mȯN', (MARC ANTOINE GÉRARD,) a French poet, born at Rouen in 1594, became a member of the French Academy in 1633. He wrote odes, idyls, satires, etc. Died in 1661.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Amour, sȧN'tȧ'moor', (LOUIS,) a doctor of theology of the Sorbonne, and a distinguished advocate of Jansenism, was born in Paris in 1619; died in 1687.

Saint-Amour, de, dẹh sȧN'tȧ'moor', (GUILLAUME,) a French philosopher and theologian, born at Saint-Amour, in Franche-Comté. He became professor of philosophy in Paris, and rector of the University. His name is chiefly memorable on account of the prominent part he performed in defending the privileges of the University against the Dominicans, who were favoured by the pope. He was the author of a work entitled "Perils of the Latter Times," ("De Periculis novissimorum Temporum.") Died in 1272.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Controverses dans le treizième Siècle."

Saint-André, (JEAN BON.) See JEAN BON SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Saint-André, de, dẹh sȧN'tȯN'drȧ', (JACQUES **d'Albon**—dȧl'bȯN',) MARSHAL, a French commander, who united with the Duc de Guise and Constable Montmorency to form a triumvirate against the Huguenots. He was killed in battle in the civil war in 1562.

Saint-Ange, de, dẹh sȧN'tȯNzh', (ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU,) a French poet, born at Blois in 1747. He produced a French version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1778–89,) which was received with favour. He translated other poems of Ovid, and was admitted to the French Academy in 1810. Died in Paris in 1810.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Arnaud. See LEROY DE SAINT-ARNAUD.

Saint-Aubin, sȧN'tō'bȧN', (JEAN,) a physician of Metz, assisted Foes in his translation of Hippocrates, and wrote a work on the plague. Died in 1597.

Saint-Aubin, de, dẹh sȧN'tō'bȧN', (AUGUSTIN,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1736. He engraved fine portraits and vignettes for books. His works are extremely numerous. Died in 1807.

Saint-Aubin, de, (CHARLES GERMAIN,) a designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1786.

Saint-Aubin, de, (GABRIEL JACQUES,) a painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1724, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1780.

Saint-Aubin, de, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in 1587, wrote a "History of the City of Lyons, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1660.

Saint-Bris. See LAMBERT, DE, (HENRI.)

Saint-Chamans, de, dẹh sȧN'shȧ'mȯN', (AUGUSTE,) VISCOUNT, a French jurist and statesman, born in Périgord in 1777, published several political and miscellaneous works. Died December 7, 1860.

Saint-Clair, sent klâr or sin'klair, (ARTHUR,) a general, born in Edinburgh in 1735. He became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and served as brigadier-general at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the winter of 1776–77. He was appointed a major-general in February, 1777, elected a member of Congress in 1785, and President of Congress in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed Governor of Ohio. He commanded an army which was sent against the Miami Indians, and was defeated in Ohio, near the Miami River, with heavy loss, in November, 1791. He ceased to be Governor of Ohio in 1802. Died in 1818.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Saint Clair, sĭn'klẹr, (GEORGE,) an English author born in London, April 9, 1836. He became a popular lecturer on science, and studied, 1860–64, in Regent's Park College, after which he was ordained a Baptist minister. Among his works are "Darwinism and Design" and "Our Earthly House and its Builder." The position of Mr. Saint Clair is that of an orthodox Christian evolutionist.

Saint-Clost, de, dẹh sȧN'klost', or **Saint-Cloud, de,** dẹh sȧN'kloo', (PERROS or PIERRE,) a French writer of the thirteenth century, whose principal work is an allegorical poem entitled "The Romance of the Fox."

Saint-Cyran. See DUVERGIER.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, dẹh sȧN'tō'lâr', (CÔME JOSEPH **de Beaupoil**—dẹh bo'pwȧl',) COUNT, a French royalist, born about 1742, served against France during and after the Revolution, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1814. Died in 1822.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE BEAUPOIL,) MARQUIS, a French poet and member of the French Academy, born in the Limousin in 1643. He wrote madrigals and amatory verses. Died in 1742.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (LOUIS CLAIR DE BEAUPOIL,) COMTE, a French writer and diplomatist, born in Périgord in 1778. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1824, entered the Chamber of Peers about 1830, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1833. In 1841 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He was minister at London from 1841 to 1847. His chief work is a "History of the Fronde," (3 vols., 1827.) Died in 1854.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques."

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (MARTIAL LOUIS DE BEAUPOIL,) a French prelate, born in 1720, became Bishop of Poitiers, and was a deputy of the clergy from Poitou to the States-General in 1789. Died in 1798.

Sainte-Beuve, sȧNt'bŭv', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) one of the most eminent of French critics, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 23d of December, 1804. He was educated in several colleges of Paris, and studied medicine, which he practised several years. He was successively a contributor to the "Globe," the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and the "National." He published in 1828 his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century," and in 1829 poems entitled "Life, Poetry, and Thoughts of Joseph Delorme." His other principal works are "Consolations," a collection of poems, (1830,) "Literary Portraits," (8 vols., 1832–39,) a series of criticisms which first appeared in the reviews, an excellent "History of Port-Royal," (4 vols., 1840–62,) and a series of able critiques entitled "Causeries du Lundi," (13 vols., 1851–57,) which first appeared in the "Constitutionnel." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In 1852 he was appointed professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1857 *maître des conférences* in the Normal School. In 1865 he was raised to the dignity of a senator. Among his other works are "Étude sur Virgile," (2 vols., 1857,) and "Nouveaux Lundis," (1863.) Died in October, 1869.

"The peculiarity and excellence of his criticism is its disinterestedness, its singular power of appreciating whatever may be good in the most opposite schools, and its wonderful faculty for penetrating into the secrets of the most strangely different natures. And now, if we turn from the man's works to the man himself, we see great natural power, a mind originally pliable, subtle, and comprehensive to the very highest degree, curious and penetrative, impartial to a fault." ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1866.)

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Sainte-Beuve, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Beuve, (JACQUES,) a French casuist, born in Paris in 1613. He was professor of theology in the Sorbonne from 1643 to 1654. Died in 1677.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, sȧNt'klȧR'-dẹh-vẹl', (CHARLES,) a French geologist, born at Saint Thomas, in the Antilles, in 1814. He published a "Geological Voyage to the Antilles and the Island of Teneriffe," etc., and other scientific works. Died October 10, 1876.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, (HENRI,) a French chemist, brother of the preceding, was born at Saint Thomas in 1818. He studied in France, and in 1851 succeeded Balard as professor of chemistry in the Normal School. He is chiefly distinguished for having invented a method of producing in considerable quantities the metal aluminum, first discovered by Wöhler in 1827. He published an account of his experiments in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." Died July 9, 1881.

Sainte-Croix, de, dẹh sănt'krwȧ', (GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH **Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève**—gẹ'lȯN' dẹh klĕr'mȯN' lo'dȧv',) BARON, a French antiquary and scholar, born at Mormoiron in 1746. He published, besides other works, "Historical Researches into the Mysteries of Paganism," (1784,) and a "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great," (1804,) which are praised by Silvestre de Sacy. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1809.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Sainte-Croix;" SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Sainte-Croix," 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Edme, sȧN'tĕdm', (properly EDME THÉODORE **Bourg**—boor,) a French political writer and biographer, born in Paris in 1785. He wrote against the Bourbons and Louis Philippe. In conjunction with Sarrut, he published "Biography of Living Men," ("Biographie des Hommes du Jour," 6 vols., 1835–42.) He committed suicide in Paris in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Sainte-Elme, sȧN'tĕlm', (IDA,) a French courtesan, whose real name was ELZELINA TOLSTOI VANAYL DE YONGH, was born in 1778. She was the author of "Memoirs of a Contemporary, or Recollections of the Principal Personages of the Republic, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration," (8 vols., 1827.) Died in 1845.

Sainte-Foi, sȧNt'fwȧ', (ÉLOI JOURDAN,) a French theologian, born at Beaufort in 1806, published several religious works. Died at Paris, November 20, 1861.

Sainte-Marie, sȧNt'mȧ're', (ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born near Lyons in 1777, published several medical works. Died in 1829.

Sainte-Marthe, de, dẹh sȧNt'mȧRt', (ABEL,) a French lawyer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1566, was a son of Scévole, noticed below. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. Died in 1652.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (ABEL LOUIS,) a French theologian, born in Paris in 1621, was a son of Scévole the Younger. He became general of the Oratory in 1672. He wrote a work entitled "The Christian World," ("Orbis Christianus," 9 vols., manuscript.) Died in 1697.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Fontevrault. He taught Hebrew and Greek at Lyons, after he had been imprisoned two years on suspicion of being a Lutheran. Died after 1562.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (DENIS,) a theologian, born in Paris in 1650. He published, besides other works, "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1715–28.) Died in 1725.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sainte-Marthe, de, [Lat. SAMMARTHA'NUS,] (SCÉVOLE or GAUCHER,) a French writer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1536, was a nephew of Charles. He held several high offices under Henry III. and Henry IV., and was an opponent of the League. He wrote "Pædotrophia," and other Latin poems, which were much admired. Died in 1623.

See LA ROCHE-MAILLET, "Vie de Sainte-Marthe," 1629; LÉON FEUGÈRE, "Étude sur S. de Sainte-Marthe," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (SCÉVOLE and LOUIS,) twin brothers, born at Loudun in 1571, were sons of the preceding. They produced an account of French bishops, entitled "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1656.) Scévole died in 1650; Louis died in 1656.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Maure. See MONTAUSIER, (DUC DE.)

Sainte-Palaye, de, dẹh sȧNt'pȧ'lȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE DE LACURNE,) a distinguished writer, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Auxerre in 1697. He published "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," (3 vols., 1759–81,) which was translated into English, and collected materials for a "History of the Troubadours," which was published by Millot, (1774.) Died in 1781.

See SÉGUIER, "Éloge de Lacurne de Sainte-Palaye," 1782; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Suzanne, de, dẹh sȧNt'sü'zăn', (GILBERT JOSEPH MARTIN **Bruneteau**—brün'tō',) COMTE, a French general, born near Poivre (Aube) in 1760. He became a general of division in 1796, and count in 1809. Died in 1830.

Saint-Étienne. See RABAUT.

Saint-Eve, sȧN'tȧv', (JEAN MARIE,) a skilful French engraver, born in Lyons in 1810. Having gained the grand prize in 1840, he went to Rome with a pension, and engraved some works of Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Ary Scheffer. Died in 1856.

Saint-Évremond. See ÉVREMOND.

Saint-Fargeau. See LE PELLETIER.

Saint-Félix, de, dẹh sȧN'fȧ'lĕks', (JULES,) called also FÉLIX D'AMOREUX, a French poet and novelist, born at Uzès in 1806. Died at Paris, May 28, 1874.

Saint-Foix, de, dẹh sȧN'fwȧ', (GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POULLAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rennes, in Brittany, in 1698, was the author of "Turkish Letters," (1730,) and several dramas and other works. He was a famous duellist. Died in 1776.

See DUCOUDRAY, "Éloge de Saint-Foix," 1777; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Fond. See FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND.

Saint-Gelais, de, dẹh sȧN'zhẹh-lȧ', (MELLIN,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Angoulême in 1491, published a number of poems in Latin and French. Died in 1558. He was a nephew (or, as some say, a son) of Octavien, noticed below.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CASTAIGNE, "Notice sur les Saint-Gelais," 1836.

Saint-Gelais, de, (OCTAVIEN,) a French poet and prelate, born at Cognac in 1466. He was appointed Bishop of Angoulême in 1494. His principal work is "The Abode of Honour," ("Le Séjour d'Honneur.") Died in 1502.

See E. CASTAIGNE, "Notice sur les Saint-Gelais," 1836.

Saint-Geniés, sȧN'zhẹh-ne-ȧ', (JEAN,) a French scholar and Latin poet, was born at Avignon in 1607. He wrote elegies, idyls, and satires, (1654,) which are commended. Died in 1663.

Saint-Georges, sȧN'zhorzh', (N.,) CHEVALIER, a composer and violinist, born at Guadeloupe in 1745. His mother was a mulatto. He was an expert fencer. He composed several operas. Died in Paris in 1799.

Saint-Georges, de, dẹh sȧN'zhorzh', CHEVALIER, a French naval officer, who, as commander of the Invincible, was defeated by Lord Anson off the coast of Spain, in 1747, while assisting to convoy a fleet of merchant-vessels. Died in 1763.

Saint-Georges, de, (JULES HENRI VERNOY,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1801, published numerous dramatic works and romances. Died Dec. 23, 1875.

Saint-Germain, sȧN'zhĕR'mȧN', COUNT, a notorious adventurer, sometimes called THE MARQUIS DE BETMAR, is supposed to have been a Portuguese. About 1770 he appeared at the Parisian court, where he made a great sensation by his various accomplishments and pretended skill in alchemy. He professed to be three hundred and fifty years old, and to possess the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. Died in 1795.

See "Nachrichten vom Grafen Saint-Germain," 1780.

Saint-Germain, de, dẹh sȧN'zhĕR'mȧN', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French general, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1707. He served as general in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and afterwards passed several years in the Danish service, in which he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He became minister of war in France in 1775, and made important reforms in that department. He resigned in 1777. Died in 1778.

See ABBÉ DE LA MONTAGNE, "Mémoires du Comte de Saint-Germain," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Saint-Ger'man or **Ger'main,** (CHRISTOPHER,) an English jurist, published a work entitled "The Doctor

and Student, or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and Student in the Laws of England," (1523, in Latin.) Died in 1540.

Saint-Haouen, sân'hä'wôn', (YVES MARIE GABRIEL PIERRE **Lecoat**—leh-ko'ä',) BARON, born in Brittany in 1756, entered the navy at an early age, and served against the English in several campaigns of the Revolution. He was made an officer of the legion of honour in 1804, and subsequently a rear-admiral. Died in 1826.

Saint-Hilaire. See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Saint-Hilaire, sân'te'lâr', (JEAN HENRI,) sometimes called JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE, a French botanist, born at Grasse in 1772. A genus of composite plants was named Jaumea in his honour. Died in 1845.

Saint-Hilaire, (JULES BARTHÉLEMY.) See BARTHÉLEMY.

Saint-Hilaire, de, deh sân'te'lâr', (AUGUSTE,) a French naturalist, born at Orléans in 1779, (some authorities say 1799,) spent six years in a botanical exploration of Brazil, to which he went in 1816. His principal works are his "Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis," (1825, with 192 coloured plates,) "Travels in the Provinces of Rio Janeiro and Minas Geraes," (1830,) "History of the Most Remarkable Plants of Brazil and Paraguay," "Journey to the Diamond District of Brazil," (1833,) and "Lectures on Botany," ("Leçons de Botanique," 1841.) He became a member of the Institute in 1830. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Hilaire, de, (ÉMILE MARC HILAIRE,) sometimes called MARCO DE SAINT-HILAIRE, a French writer, born about 1790, became at an early age one of the pages of the emperor Napoleon. He published "Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon," (1838,) "History of the Imperial Guard," (1845,) and other works illustrating the history of his time. Died 1887.

Saint-Hilaire, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH VINCENT LEBLOND,) a French general of division, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1766, served in the army of Napoleon in Italy, and in the principal Austrian campaigns. He died of a wound received at Essling in 1809.

Saint-Huberti, sân'ü'bêr'te', (ANNE ANTOINETTE CLAVEL,) a favourite French actress, born about 1756 She performed operas with great success in Paris. About 1790 she was married to the Count d'Entraigues, who became an exile in England. They were assassinated near London in 1812.

Saint-Hyacinthe. See CHARRIÈRE, DE, (MADAME.)

Saint-Hyacinthe, sân'te'ä'sânt', (HYACINTHE CORDONNIER,) called also CHEVALIER DE THÉMISEUL, (deh tä'me'zul',) a French *littérateur*, born at Orléans in 1684. He wrote, besides other works, a satire called "The Master-Piece of an Unknown Author," ("Le Chef-d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu," 1714.) He was a Protestant, and an adversary of Voltaire. Died in 1746.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Saintine, sân'tèn', (the assumed name of JOSEPH XAVIER **Boniface,**) a distinguished French writer, born in Paris in 1798. He published dramas, poems, and romances, a collection of philosophical stories, entitled "Jonathan the Visionary," (1827,) and "History of the Wars in Italy." His most popular work is the tale of "Picciola," which received the Montyon prize in 1837, passed through ten editions in eight years, and was translated into several languages. Died January 21, 1865.

Saint-Ives or **Saint-Yves,** sân'tèv', (CHARLES,) an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy in 1667. His principal work, entitled "New Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," (1722,) was translated into English and German. Died in 1733.

Saint-Jacques de Sylvabelle, de, deh sân'zhäk' deh sèl'vä'bèl', (GUILLAUME,) a French savant, and director of the observatory at Marseilles, was born in that city in 1722. He published numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1801.

Saint-Jean, sân'zhôn', (SIMON,) a French flower-painter, born at Lyons in 1808; died July 3, 1860.

Saint John. See BOLINGBROKE.

Saint John, popularly called sin'jen, (BAYLE,) son of James Augustus, noticed below, was born in London in 1822. He published, among other works, "Adventures in the Libyan Desert," "The Subalpine Kingdom," "Purple Tints of Paris," and "The Turks in Europe," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Saint John, (HORACE ROSCOE,) a son of J. A. Saint John, was born in Normandy, July 6, 1832. He wrote a "History of British Conquests in India," (1852,) "History of the Indian Archipelago," (1853,) a "Life of Columbus," etc. Died February 29, 1888. His wife, a grand-daughter of the historian William Roscoe, was also a writer of some distinction.

Saint John, (JAMES AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished writer and traveller, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was for a time associated with J. S. Buckingham as editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which he wrote a history of British dominion in India. Having visited Egypt, Malta, and Italy, he published in 1834 a "Description of Egypt and Nubia." Among his other works we may name "The Lives of Celebrated Travellers," (1830,) a "History of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," (3 vols., 1842,) and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross," (1855;) also the novels of "Margaret Ravenscroft" and "Sir Cosmo Digby." Died in 1875.

Saint John, (OLIVER,) an English judge and republican, born in Bedfordshire about 1596, was an able lawyer. He was elected to Parliament about 1628, and became a leader of the country party. He was counsel for Hampden in the Ship-money case, (1637,) and then "delivered the finest argument that had ever been heard in Westminster Hall." (Lord Campbell.) In 1640 he became a member of the Long Parliament. According to Lord Campbell, "he was the first Englishman that seriously planned the establishment of a republican form of government in this country." He was appointed solicitor-general in 1641, and was influential in procuring the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford. In 1648 he became chief justice of the common pleas. He retained th t position till the restoration, (1660.) He was appointed a member of Cromwell's House of Lords in 1657. His life was spared at the restoration, on condition that he should never hold any office. He died in 1673. Clarendon says "he was a man reserved, and of a dark and clouded countenance, very proud, and conversing with very few." He was a great-grandfather of Henry Saint John, Lord Bolingbroke.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.; Foss, "The Judges of England;" CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Saint John, (PERCY BOLINGBROKE,) an English writer, a son of J. A. Saint John, already noticed, was born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821. He travelled extensively in various parts of the world, served in the Texan navy and army, and then became a writer by profession. Among his very numerous books are many novels, tales for boys, etc., also "Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," (1837,) "Three Days of February," (1847,) "The Arctic Crusoe," etc. Died in 1889.

Saint John, (Sir SPENSER,) an English author, a brother of P. B. Saint John, was born in London, December 22, 1826. He served in Borneo as a secretary to the Rajah Brooke, and then as British consul-general, and afterwards was sent successively as British minister to Hayti and to Peru, and in 1884 was made special envoy to Mexico. His principal works are a "Life of Sir James Brooke," "Life in the Forests of the Far East," and "Hayti."

Saint-Jorry, de, deh sân'zho're', (PIERRE **du Faur**—dü fôr,) [Lat. PE'TRUS FA'BER,] a French jurist, born at Toulouse in 1540; died in 1600.

Saint-Jullien, sân'zhü'le-ân', (BARTHÉLEMI ÉMÉ,) BARON, a French diplomatist, was patronized by Francis I., who employed him in several embassies. Died in 1597.

Saint-Just. See FRETEAU.

Saint-Just, de, deh sân'zhüst', (ANTOINE LOUIS LÉON,) a French revolutionist, born at Decize in 1767 or 1768, was an intimate friend of Robespierre, through whose influence he became a member of the National

Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king without delay or appeal to the people, and distinguished himself as one of the most violent of the Jacobin party. He had a prominent part in the downfall of the Girondists, and, as a member of the committee of public safety, was sent with Lebas to the Rhine, where he established the guillotine and put to death great numbers of the people. Appointed president of the Convention in 1794, he contributed mainly to the defeat of Danton's party, and became, with Robespierre and Couthon, one of the triumvirate of the reign of terror. He was involved in the ruin of Robespierre and his associates, with whom he was executed in July, 1794. He left a number of political works.

See FLEURY, "Saint-Just et la Terreur," 2 vols., 1852; E. HAMEL, "Histoire de Saint-Just," 1859; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Just, de, (C. GODARD **d'Aucour**—dō'koor',) BARON, a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1769, was the author of tragedies, comedies, and comic operas. Among the last-named the "Caliph of Bagdad" was very successful. Died in 1826.

Saint-Lambert, de, dęh sân'lôn'bair', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet and infidel philosopher, born at Vézelise, in Lorraine, in 1716 or 1717. He was a contributor to the "Encyclopédie," and an intimate friend of Voltaire, who commends his poems in extravagant terms. The principal of these, entitled "The Seasons," (1769,) procured for him admission to the French Academy. He also published "Universal Catechism," (1798,) and other philosophical works. Died in 1803.

See PUYMAIGRE, "Saint-Lambert," 1840; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Laurent, sân'lō'rôn', (NOMBRET, nôn'brȧ',) a French dramatist, published a number of popular vaudevilles. Died in 1833.

Saint Leger, often pronounced sil'li-jęr or sil'lin-jęr, (BARRY,) a British soldier, who entered the army in 1756. He served at Louisburg in 1758, and was with Wolfe at Quebec. He co-operated with Burgoyne in the State of New York in 1777, having the local rank of a brigadier. Died in 1789.

Saint-Légier, de, dęh sân'lȧ'zhę-ȧ', (JEAN GEORGES LAURENT,) a French *littérateur*, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Saint Leonards, sęnt lĕn'ardz, (EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN,) BARON, an English jurist and statesman, born in London in 1781. He became a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1828, and in 1829 was appointed solicitor-general under the Duke of Wellington, and made a knight. He was lord chancellor of Ireland from 1841 to 1846, and in 1852 was created a peer and lord chancellor of England. Among his principal works are "Practical Treatise on Powers," (1808,) "A Series of Letters to a Man of Property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages," etc., (1809,) and "Treatise on the Law of Property as administered in the House of Lords," (1849.) Died in 1875.

Saint-Leu, de, DUCHESSE. See HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS.

Saint-Lo, de, dęh sân'lo', (ALEXIS,) a French Capuchin friar, born in Normandy, visited America and Africa as a missionary, and published in 1637 an "Account of a Voyage to Cape Verd." Died in 1638.

Saint Loe, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English diplomatist, born about 1520, was captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, and held other important offices. Died about 1565.

Saint Louis. See LOUIS IX. OF FRANCE.

Saint-Luc, de, dęh sân'lük', (FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY,) a French soldier of the sixteenth century, was appointed grand master of artillery by Henry IV. He was killed at the siege of Amiens, in 1597.

Saint-Luc, de, (TIMOLÉON D'ESPINAY,) a French marshal, son of the preceding, was born about 1580; died in 1644.

Saint-Marc, de, dęh sân'mȧrk', (CHARLES HUGUES LEFEBVRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1698. His principal work is a "Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy from the Downfall of the Western Empire," (6 vols., 1761–70.) Died in 1769.

Saint-Marc, de, (JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ **des Rasins**—dȧ rȧ'zân',) MARQUIS, a French lyric and dramatic poet, born in the province of Guienne in 1728. His opera of "Adèle de Ponthieu" met with brilliant success, and was set to music by Piccini. Died in 1818.

Saint-Marc-Girardin, sân'mȧrk'zhe'rȧr'dân', a French writer and statesman, born in Paris in 1801. He succeeded Guizot as professor of history in the Faculty of Letters about 1830, and was appointed minister of public instruction in 1848. He published "A Course of Dramatic Literature," (1843,) "Essays on Literature and Morals," (1844,) and other works, and contributed to the "Journal des Débats" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was elected to the French Academy in 1844. Died April 1, 1873.

Saint-Marceaux, de, dęh sân'mȧr'sō', (RENÉ) (in full, CHARLES RENÉ **de Paul de Saint-Marceaux,**) a French sculptor, born at Rheims in September, 1845. He was a pupil of the École des Beaux-Arts, and of Jouffroy. His rich genius and remarkable versatility have given him a high rank among recent artists.

Saint-Marcellin, sân'mȧrs'lân', (JEAN VICTOR,) a French officer and *littérateur*, born in 1791, served in the Russian campaign of 1812. He fell in a duel in 1819.

Saint-Mard. See RÉMOND DE SAINT-MARD.

Saint-Mars, de, dęh sân'mȧr', (GABRIELLE ANNE **Cisterne de Courtiras,**) MARCHIONESS, a French novelist, known in literature as THE COUNTESS DASH. She was born at Poitiers, August 2, 1804, of a noble family. She married very young, and reverses of fortune compelled her to try a literary life. She produced an enormous number of romances, mostly tales of high life or of French history. She possessed an easy and graceful style. Died in Paris, September 11, 1872.

Saint-Marsan, de, dęh sân'mȧr'sôn', (ANTOINE MARIE PHILIPPE **Asinari**—ȧ'ze'nȧ're',) MARQUIS, born at Turin in 1761, was appointed by Napoleon in 1809 minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, and was subsequently minister of war under Victor Emanuel. Died in 1828.

Saint-Martin, sân'mȧr'tân', (ANTOINE JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1791, was a disciple of Silvestre de Sacy, through whose influence he became in 1820 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was afterwards associated with Abel Rémusat as editor of the absolutist journal "L'Universel." He was the author of "Historical and Geographical Memoirs on Armenia," (1818,) "New Researches on the Epoch of the Death of Alexander and the Chronology of the Ptolemies," (1820,) "Historical Notice on the Zodiac of Denderah," (1822,) and several other works. He published a good edition of Lebeau's "Histoire du Bas-Empire," (21 vols., 1824–36.) Died in 1832.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Biographie Universelle."

Saint-Martin, (JEAN BAPTISTE **Pasinato**—pȧ-senȧ'to,) an Italian savant, born in the province of Treviso in 1739, published a number of treatises on agriculture and natural science. Died in 1800.

Saint-Martin, de, dęh sân'mȧr'tân', (JEAN DIDIER,) a French missionary to China, born in Paris in 1743, translated into Chinese the "Imitation of Christ," and other works. Died in 1801.

Saint-Martin, de, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) MARQUIS, a French mystic, sometimes called "the Unknown Philosopher," ("Le Philosophe inconnu,") was born at Amboise in 1743. He was a warm admirer of the writings of Jacob Böhme, a number of which he translated into French. Among Saint-Martin's principal works are his treatise "On Errors and on Truth," (1775,) "Natural View of the Relations which exist between God, Man and the Universe," (1782,) "The New Man," (1792,) and "On the Spirit of Things," (1800.) Died in 1803. Châteaubriand characterized him as "a man of great merit."

See GENCE, "Notice sur L. C. de Saint-Martin," 1824; CARO, "Essai sur la Vie et la Doctrine de Saint-Martin," 1852; MATTER, "Saint-Martin, le Philosophe inconnu," 1862.

Saint-Martin de la Motte, de, dẹh sȧn'mȧr'tȧn' dẹh lȧ mot, (FÉLIX,) COMTE, a Piedmontese jurist and naturalist, born at Turin, was created by Napoleon a count and senator. Died in 1818.

Saint-Maur. See DUPRÉ DE SAINT-MAUR.

Saint-Maurice, de, dẹh sȧn'mō'rèss', (CHARLES R. E.,) a French historian and novelist, born about 1796. Among his works is a "History of the Crusades," (1824.)

Saint-Mauris, de, dẹh sȧn'mō'rèss', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Dôle about 1495, became professor of law in his native city. Died in 1555.

Saint-Morys, de, dẹh sȧn'mo're', ? (ÉTIENNE **Bourgevin-Vialart**—boorzh'vȧn' ve'ȧ'lȧr',) COMTE, a French writer, born in Paris in 1772, published several political and miscellaneous works. Died in 1817.

Saint-Non, de, dẹh sȧn'nôn', (JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD,) ABBÉ, a French amateur artist, born in Paris in 1727. He published in 1781 "Voyage pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile," in 5 vols., illustrated with fine engravings. Died in 1791.

Saint-Olon. See PIDOU.

Saintonge, sȧn'tônzh', (LOUISE GENEVIÈVE **Gillot**—zhe'yo',) born in 1650, was the author of dramatic works and poems on various subjects. She was the daughter of Madame de Gomez, also a distinguished writer. Died in 1718.

Saint-Ours, de, dẹh sȧn'toor', (JEAN PIERRE,) a Swiss painter, born at Geneva about 1756; died in 1809.

Saint-Pard, de, dẹh sȧn'pȧr', (PIERRE NICOLAS **van Blotaque**—vȧn blo'tȧk',) ABBÉ, born near Liege in 1734, studied in Paris, where he was appointed honorary canon. He wrote a number of religious works. Died in 1824

Saint Paul, (the Apostle.) See PAUL, (SAINT.)

Saint-Paul, de. See SAINT-POL, DE.

Saint-Paul, de, dẹh sȧn'pōl', (FRANÇOIS PAUL BARLETTI,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1734, became professor of belles-lettres at Segovia, in Spain, in 1770. He was the author of several educational works. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Pavin, de, dẹh sȧn'pȧ'vȧn', (DENIS SANGUIN,) a French poet, born in Paris, was a priest or abbé. His works are chiefly sonnets, epistles, and epigrams. Died in 1670.

Saint-Peravi, de, dẹh sȧn'pẹh-rȧ've', (JEAN NICOLAS MARCELLIN GUÉRINEAU,) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Janville in 1732; died in 1789.

Saint-Pern, de, dẹh sȧn'pĕrn', (BERTRAND,) a French soldier, born in Brittany, was a friend and companion-in-arms of the famous Du Guesclin. He lived about 1330–60.

Saint-Pern, de, (JUDES VINCENT,) MARQUIS, a French lieutenant-general, born in 1694, served in Flanders under Marshal Saxe, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1761.

Saint Philip, MARQUIS OF. See BACCALAR Y SANNA.

Saint-Pierre, de, dẹh sȧn'pe-air', (CHARLES IRÉNÉE CASTEL,) a French writer and priest, born near Barfleur, in Normandy, in 1658, was a friend of Fontenelle. He was eccentric and eminently benevolent. It is said that he was the first who used the word *bienfaisance*, ("beneficence.") In 1695 he was admitted into the French Academy. He wrote a number of works on politics, morality, and political economy. His favourite hobby was a project to maintain perpetual peace by a congress or European Diet. Having censured the policy of Louis XIV. in his "Polysynodie," (1718,) he was expelled from the Academy. J. J. Rousseau expressed the opinion that "he was an honour to his age and to his species." Died in 1743.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; ALLETZ, "Rêves d'un Homme de Bien, ou Vues utiles et praticables de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; GOUMY, "Études sur la Vie de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861; PRÉVOST-PARADOL, "Éloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre;" MOLINARI, "L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861.

Saint-Pierre, de, (EUSTACHE,) a noble citizen of Calais, who, as Froissart relates, when that city was besieged by Edward III. of England, offered himself with five others to the English, on condition that the rest of the inhabitants should be spared.

Saint-Pierre, de, (JACQUES HENRI **Bernardin**—bĕr'nȧr'dȧn',) a celebrated French writer, was born at Havre on the 19th of January, 1737. Having finished his studies with distinction at the College of Rouen, he entered the army as a military engineer, but he was soon after dismissed the service for an act of insubordination. He subsequently went to Russia, where he remained four years, employed as an engineer. Having returned to France in 1766, he obtained a commission as engineer for the Isle of France. After a residence of three years in that country, he set out in 1771 for Paris, where he resolved to devote himself to literature, and formed an intimacy with Rousseau and other distinguished writers of the time. He published in 1773 his "Voyage to the Isle of France," etc., and in 1784 his "Studies of Nature," which was very favourably received. It was followed in 1788 by the charming tale of "Paul and Virginia," which passed rapidly through numerous editions and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among his other works are "The Desires of a Solitary," ("Les Vœux d'un Solitaire," 1789,) "The Indian Cottage," (1791,) "Harmonies of Nature," and "Essay on J. J. Rousseau." Saint-Pierre enjoyed the patronage of Louis XVI., Joseph Bonaparte, and the emperor Napoleon. He died in January, 1814. He is regarded as one of the best prose writers of France, and his "Paul and Virginia" is pronounced by a French critic not only the *chef-d'œuvre* of the author, but one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the language. He married a daughter of Pierre F. Didot, book-publisher of Paris, and had two children, named Paul and Virginie.

See LOUIS AIMÉ-MARTIN, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," prefixed to his complete works, 12 vols., 1817–20, also, "Mémoires sur la Vie de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1826; PATIN, "Éloge de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1816; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" A. FLEURY, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1821, (by A. H. EVERETT;) "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1816.

Saint-Pol, de. See LUXEMBOURG, DE, (LOUIS.)

Saint-Pol, de, dẹh sȧn'pol', (ANTOINE MONTBETON,) a French marshal of the sixteenth century, was an adherent of the Guises, and took an active part in the wars of the League. He was treacherously assassinated by the Duke of Guise, son of Henry of Lorraine, about 1594.

Saint-Pol or **Saint-Paul, de,** (FRANÇOIS **de Bourbon-Vendôme**—dẹh boor'bôn' vôn'dōm',) COMTE, a French soldier, born in Picardy in 1491, was a friend of the Count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., whom he accompanied in his principal military expeditions. Died in 1545.

Saint-Prest or **Saint-Prêt, de,** dẹh sȧn'prȧ', (JEAN YVES,) a French jurist, was director of the political academy founded at Paris in 1710 by M. de Torcy. He wrote for the pupils of this institution a "History of the Treaties made between the Different European Powers, from the Reign of Henry IV. to the Peace of Nymwegen, in 1679." Died in 1720.

Saint-Priest, de, dẹh sȧn'pre'êst', (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a diplomatist and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1805, was a nephew of Guillaume Emmanuel, noticed below. He was successively French ambassador to Brazil, Portugal, and Copenhagen between 1833 and 1841. He wrote a "History of the Fall of the Jesuits in the Eighteenth Century," (1844,) "History of the Conquest of Naples by Charles of Anjou," (1847,) which procured him admission to the French Academy in 1849, and "Diplomatic and Literary Studies," (1850.) Died at Moscow in 1851.

See DE BARANTE, "Notice sur M. le Comte A. de Saint-Priest," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (EMMANUEL LOUIS MARIE **Guignard**—gẽn'yȧr',) VICOMTE, a general and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1789, was a son of François Emmanuel, noticed below. He fought in the Russian army at Austerlitz and Lutzen. He became French ambassador at Berlin in 1825, and was minister at Madrid from 1827 to 1831.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) COMTE, a

French diplomatist and statesman, born at Grenoble in 1735, was employed before the Revolution in important embassies to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague. He succeeded Villedeuil as secretary of state or minister of the interior in 1789, and resigned in December, 1790. Died in 1831.

Saint-Priest, de, (Guillaume Emmanuel,) Comte, son of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1776. Having entered the Russian service, he fought against the French at Austerlitz and in other engagements, and obtained the rank of general. He was mortally wounded at Rheims in 1814.

Saint-Prix, sắn'prē', (Jean Amable Foucault,) a French actor, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1834.

Saint-Prosper, de, dẹh sắn'pros'pair', (Antoine Jean Cassé,) a French journalist and political writer, born in Paris in 1790; died in 1841.

Saintrailles or **Xaintrailles, de,** dẹh sắn'trāl' or sắn'trā'yẹ, (Poton,) a French warrior, born about 1395, fought for Charles VII. against the English, and became marshal of France in 1454. Died in 1461.

Saint-Rambert, de, dẹh sắn'rôn'bair', (Gabriel,) a French philosopher of the school of Descartes, born at Pontarlier, was the author of "Physical Explanations of the First Chapter of Genesis," (1713.) Died about 1720.

Saintré, de, dẹh sắn'trā', written also **Xaintré,** (Jean or Jehan,) a brave French soldier, born at Vendôme in 1320, distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he was severely wounded. Died in 1368.

Saint-Réal, de, dẹh sắn'rā'āl', (César Vichard, sā'zăr' ve'shăr',) Abbé, a distinguished historical writer, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1639. He published a treatise "On the Use of History," (1671,) the historical romance of "Don Carlos," (1672,) a "History of the Spanish Conspiracy against the Republic of Venice in 1618," (1674,) and several other works. He resided mostly in Paris, and was intimate with Hortense Mancini. Died in 1692. His work on the "Conspiracy against Venice" was ranked among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the French language by Voltaire, who says that "his style is comparable to that of Sallust." ("Siècle de Louis XIV.") A large part of this work is fictitious.

See F. di Barolo, "Memorie spettanti alla Vita di Saint-Real," 1788; Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Rémy, de, dẹh sắn'rā'me', (Pierre Surirey,) a French general, born about 1650, was the author of "Memoirs of Artillery." Died in 1716.

Saint-Ruth, sắn'rüt', a French general, and persecutor of the Huguenots, notorious for his cruelty. He was sent to Ireland in 1691 as commander-in-chief of the army which fought for James II., and was opposed by General Ginkell. He was defeated and killed at Aughrim in 1691.

See Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv.

Saint-Saens, sắn'sôn', (Camille,) a French composer, pianist, and organist, born in Paris, October 9, 1835. He was educated at the Conservatoire of Paris, and published some fine ballades, melodies, and masses, besides "Samson and Dalila," a piece of marked merits.

Saint-Samson, de, dẹh sắn'sôn'sôn', (Jean,) a French Carmelite monk and devotional writer, who became blind in infancy, was born at Sens in 1571; died in 1636.

Saint-Saphorin, de, dẹh sắn'sā'fo'răn', (Armand François Louis,) a French diplomatist, born in 1738, entered the service of Frederick V. of Denmark, who made him a privy councillor and conferred upon him other distinctions. Died in 1805.

Saint-Silvestre, de, dẹh sắn'sēl'vēstr', (Juste Louis du Faure—dü fōr,) Marquis, a French lieutenant-general, born in Paris in 1627. He served under Turenne in 1672, and subsequently in the Spanish campaign of 1693. Died in 1719.

Saint-Simon, de, dẹh sắn'se'môn', (Charles François **Vermandois de Rouvroy-Sandricourt** -vĕr'môn'dwā' dẹh roo'vrwā' sôn'dre'koor',) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1727, became Bishop of Agde and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was executed in 1794, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Saint-Simon, de, (Claude Anne,) Marquis, a French commander, born in 1743, entered the Spanish service, and was created captain-general by Ferdinand VII. Died about 1820.

Saint-Simon, de, (Claude de Rouvroy,) Duc, a French general, born in 1607, was the father of the famous writer of Memoirs. Died in 1693.

Saint-Simon, de, (Claude de Rouvroy,) a French prelate, of noble family, born in Paris in 1695, became Bishop of Metz in 1733. Died in 1760.

Saint-Simon, sānt sī'mọn, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh sắn'-se'môn',] (Claude Henri,) Count, a famous French socialist and philosopher, born in Paris in October, 1760, was a nephew of Charles François, Bishop of Agde, and a relative of the Duc de Saint-Simon. He was endowed with great energy of character. Having entered the army young, he served under Washington in the United States. After the end of the American war he passed several years in travel. He took little part in the French Revolution, but, in partnership with Count de Redern, speculated in confiscated property. They realized a large fortune; but Redern appropriated all of it except $30,000. Saint-Simon entertained or professed a conviction that his mission was to be a social reformer, for which he qualified himself by various studies. In 1801 he married Mademoiselle de Champgrand, whom he divorced in 1802 because he wished to marry Madame de Staël; but she declined his offer. He soon dissipated his money in projects, experiments, etc. In 1807 he published an "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century." With the aid of his disciple Augustin Thierry, he produced "The Reorganization of European Society," (1814.) Among his most remarkable works is "New Christianity," ("Nouveau Christianisme," 1825,) in which he maintains that Christianity is progressive. His doctrines exerted great influence in France, and attracted many eminent disciples, among whom were Auguste Comte, Michel Chevalier, Hyppolite Carnot, and O. Rodrigues. He died in 1825. After his death, Bazard, Rodrigues, and Enfantin were chief priests of the Saint-Simonian sect, which was very numerous until divergent tendencies produced its dissolution.

See Villenave, "Histoire du Saint-Simonisme," 1847; G. Hubbard, "Saint-Simon, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1857; Loménie, "Galerie des Contemporains," vol. x.; F. W. Carové, "Der Saint-Simonismus," etc., 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Doctrines of Saint-Simon," in "Quarterly Review" for July, 1831, (by Southey;) "Westminster Review" for July, 1863.

Saint-Simon, de, (Henri Jean Victor de Rouvroy,) Marquis, a French general and statesman, born at Préreuil in 1782. He served under Marshal Ney in Spain, and in 1820 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen. He was afterwards created lieutenant-general and senator, and obtained the grand cross of the legion of honour. Died March 19, 1865.

Saint-Simon, de, (Louis de Rouvroy,) Duc, a celebrated French writer and diplomatist, born in 1675. He entered the army at an early age, and took part in several important engagements under Marshal Luxembourg. At the court of Louis XIV., who had never regarded him with favour, Saint-Simon became a partisan of the Duke of Orléans and an opponent of the legitimate princes. He was also a zealous Jansenist and friend of Fénelon. After the death of the king he was appointed by the regent Orléans one of his council, and in 1721 was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage of Louis XV. with the Infanta. Though unsuccessful in this affair, he was made a knight of the Golden Fleece, and obtained other distinctions. On the death of the regent, Saint-Simon applied himself to the composition of his "Mémoires," portions of which were first published in 1788. A complete edition came out in 1830, entitled "Complete and Authentic Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Age of Louis XIV. and the Regency," (20 vols.) They are distinguished by great independence of thought and expression, fearless satire, and fine delineation of character, and rank among the most valuable and attract-

ive works of the kind. An abridged English version was published by Bayle Saint John in 1857. Died in 1755.

See A. LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS, "Discours sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Saint-Simon," 1855; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" V. TREMBLAY, "Biographie du Duc de Saint-Simon," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1832; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1857.

Saint-Simon, de, (MAXIMILIEN HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born about 1720, was a brother of Charles François, Bishop of Agde. He published several historical works, and translated Pope's "Essay on Man." Died near Utrecht in 1799.

Saint-Sorlin. See DESMARETS DE SAINT-SORLIN.

Saint-Ursin, de, dẹh sȧN'tür'sȧN', (MARIE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Chartres in 1763; died in 1818.

Saint-Vallier, sȧN'vȧ'le-ā', (JEAN DE POITIERS,) a French soldier of noble family, born in Dauphiné about 1475, served in the Italian wars of Charles VIII. and Louis XII.

Saint-Venant, de, dẹh sȧN'vẹh-nôN', MADAME, a French novelist, born in the eighteenth century; died in 1815.

Saint-Victor, de, dẹh sȧN'vĭk'tor', (JACQUES BENJAMIN BINSSE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in 1772. He published various works in prose and verse, and translated the Odes of Anacreon into verse, (1810.) Died in 1858.

Saint-Victor, de, (PAUL,) COUNT, a French author and critic, born in Paris in 1827. He was educated at Freiburg and at Rome. He early acquired a high reputation as a dramatic critic and stylist. He published "Hommes et Dieux," (1867,) "Les Femmes de Goethe," (1869,) and "Les deux Masques," a history of the stage, (vol. i., 1880.) He was a brilliant writer, but was deficient in breadth of view and in knowledge of his subjects. Died in 1881.

Saint-Victor, de, (WALTER,) a mystic and scholastic philosopher and theologian, who taught at the abbey of Saint-Victor, in Paris, near the end of the eleventh century. He was the immediate successor of RICHARD DE SAINT-VICTOR, (q. v.,) and more remotely of the great HUGH DE SAINT-VICTOR, (q. v.,) and was an enemy of the dialecticians. These three teachers and their followers are known as "the Victorines."

Saint-Vincens, de, dẹh sȧN'vȧN'sôN', (ALEXANDRE JULES ANTOINE **Fauris**—fō'rèss',) son of the following, was born at Aix in 1750. He made large additions to the valuable collection of medals formed by his father, and wrote numerous treatises on numismatics and the ancient monuments of France. Died in 1819.

Saint-Vincens, de, (JULES FRANÇOIS PAUL FAURIS,) a French antiquary, born at Aix in 1718, published several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1798.

Saint Vincent, EARL OF. See JERVIS, (JOHN.)

Saint-Vincent, sȧN'vȧN'sôN', (GREGORY,) a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584, was a pupil of Clavius. His "Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli," etc. (1647) is highly commended by Montucla. Died in 1667.

Saints'bŭr-ў, (GEORGE WARNER,) an English scholar, born in 1845. He published a life of Dryden, a "Primer of French Literature," a valuable "Short History of French Literature," and other works.

Saisset, sȧ'sȧ', (EMILE EDMOND,) a French philosophical writer, born at Montpellier in 1814. He became in 1856 professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Among his principal works is a complete history of skepticism, entitled "Ænésidème," (1840;) he also contributed to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques" and to other periodicals a number of philosophical essays of great merit. Died in 1863.

Saisseval, de, dẹh sȧs'vȧl', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) MARQUIS, born in 1754, attained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in the French army. He wrote a number of treatises on politics and finance. Died about 1820.

Saissy, sȧ'se', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French surgeon and anatomist, born near Grasse, in Provence, in 1756; died in 1822.

Saivă, sī'vạ, written also **Shaiva,** the name applied by the Hindoos to the worshippers of SIVA, which see.

Saix, du, dü sȧ, [Lat. SAXA'NUS,] (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Bourg in 1515, wrote several religious and moral works. Died about 1579.

Sâkatâyana, sâ-kạ-tâ'yạ-nạ, a very ancient Sanscrit grammarian, quoted by Pânini. His writings are believed to be lost. Another grammarian of this name was a Jain, of rather recent but uncertain date. His writings are extant.

Sakawee, (**Sakawi,**) sâ-kâ'wee, ? written also **Sakavi,** an Arab writer of the fourteenth century, was the author of a "History of Great Men from 1340 to 1383."

Sakoontala, or **Sakuntala,** sâ-koon'tạ-lạ, in Hindoo mythology, was the daughter of the sage Viswâmitra, (q. v.,) and of Menaka, a water-nymph or Apsara, (q. v.) She became the wife of Dushyanta, (q. v.,) and mother of the great Bhârata. (See MAHÂBHÂRATA.) Her romantic story, dramatized by the poet Kâlidâsa, (q. v.,) is perhaps the finest product of Hindoo genius. (See translation by Prof. Monier Williams.)

SAK'TÎ or *SHAK'TÎ*, written also *SACTÎ*, [modern Hindoo pron. sŭk'tee or shŭk'tee,] a Sanscrit word denoting "power" or "energy," often applied in the Hindoo mythology to the wives or consorts of the chief deities; or, to speak more definitely, the power of each of the male deities was supposed to be personified in his consort. Thus, Lakshmî was the Saktî ("power" or "energy") of Vishnu; Pârvatî or Kâlî was the Saktî of Siva; and so on.

Sakya Muni or **Sakya Singha.** See GAUTAMA.

Sala, sȧ'lȧ, (ANGIOLO,) an Italian chemist, born at Vicenza, flourished about 1610–40. He lived in Holland from 1613 to 1617, removed to Hamburg about 1620, and became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg about 1632. He wrote numerous chemical works, which were highly commended by Haller. They were published collectively in 1647, under the title of "Opera Medico-Chymica."

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Sa'lạ, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1827, has contributed numerous articles to "Household Words." Among his principal works are "Twice round the Clock, or the Hours of the Day and Night in London," (1859,) "The Baddington Peerage; a Story of the Best and Worst Society," (1860,) "The Seven Sons of Mammon," (3 vols., 1861,) "Quite Alone," (3 vols., 1864,) "My Diary in America in the Midst of War," (2 vols., 1865,) and "Rome and Venice, with other Wanderings, 1866–67," (1869.)

Sala, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian composer and writer on music, born at Naples about 1702. He produced "Regole del Contrapunto pratico," (1794.) Died in 1800.

Sala, (VITALE,) an Italian painter, born near Cano in 1803; died in 1835.

Sala y Berart, sȧ'lȧ e bȧ-rart', (GASPAR,) a Spanish theologian and preacher, born at Saragossa; died in 1670.

Salaberry, de, dẹh sȧ'lȧ'bȧ're', (CHARLES MARIE **d'Yrumberry**—de'rŭN'bȧ're',) COMTE, a French royalist, born in Paris in 1766, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815. He was afterwards associated with Châteaubriand as editor of the "Conservateur." He published several political and historical works, and was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Săl'ạ-din, [Fr. pron. sȧ'lȧ'dȧN',] the common English and French form of **Salah-ed-Deen** or **Salah-eddîn**—sȧ'lȧH ed-deen', *i.e.* the "Integrity of the Faith," [Lat. SALADI'NUS; It. SALADINO, sȧ-lȧ-dee'no,] **I.,** (**Malek-Nâsir-Yoosuf,** (or **-Yousouf,**) mȧl'ek nȧ'sir yoo'sōōf,) a famous Sultan of Egypt, born at the castle of Tekrit, on the Tigris, in 1137, was a son of Aiyoob, a Koord, who had a high rank in the army of Noor-ed-Deen. In 1168 he became vizier of Egypt, then under Noor-ed-Deen. Saladin, however, refused to obey him, and assumed the sovereign power. After the death of Noor-ed-Deen, (1173,) he made himself master of Southern Syria. His ambitious efforts to extend his conquests soon brought him into collision with the Christians of Palestine, whom he defeated in the great battle of Tiberias or Hitten in July, 1187. Jerusalem surrendered to

Saladin in October of the same year. His victorious progress was arrested by the armies of the third crusade, led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France. The crusaders commenced in 1189 the memorable siege of Acre, which was defended by Saladin with great valour, but was taken in July, 1191. He excited the admiration even of his enemies by his chivalrous spirit and magnanimity. In September, 1192, Saladin and Richard Cœur de Lion suspended hostilities by a truce of three years. The former remained master of Jerusalem. He treated with humanity the numerous Christian prisoners that fell into his power. He died at Damascus in March, 1193, leaving three or more sons, among whom his vast dominions were divided.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Life of Saladin;" BOHADIN, "Saladini Vita et Res gestæ;" MARIN, "Histoire de Saladin," 2 vols., 1763; REINAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de Saladin," 1824; A. SCHULTENS, "Saladini Vita," 1755; WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. iii.; MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saladin or Salah-ed-Deen II., Sultan of Aleppo born in 1229, was a great-grandson of the preceding. His dominions were invaded by the Mongols, who took Aleppo in 1260. Saladin was killed by Hoolagoo, the chief of the Mongols, in 1261.

Saladin, sȧ'lȧ'dȧN', (JEAN BAPTISTE MICHEL,) a French lawyer, was a member of the Convention, (1792-95,) and opposed the excesses of the Jacobins. Died in 1813.

Saladin, (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, born at La Bassée in 1743. He became professor of mathematics and physics at Douai in 1792. Died in 1829.

Saladino. See SALADIN.

Saladinus. See SALADIN.

Salagny, de, dẹh sȧ'lȧn'ye', (GEOFFROI,) a French jurist, born in 1316; died in 1374.

Salah-ed-Deen, (or **-eddîn.**) See SALADIN.

Salai, sȧ-lī', or **Salaino**, sȧ-lī'no, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, of remarkable personal beauty, was born at Milan about 1475. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he frequently served as a model. He produced several admired works in the style of Da Vinci.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salamanca, sȧ-lȧ-mȧn'kȧ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian dealer in prints, flourished at Rome about 1540–50. He published many engravings, and is supposed to have engraved a "Pietà" of Michael Angelo.

Salâmee or **Salami**, sȧ-lȧ'mee, (**Abool-Hassan-Mohammed**,) an Arab poet, born at Bagdâd in 915; died in 1002.

Salamon, de, dẹh sȧ'lȧ'mȯN', (LOUIS SIFREIN JOSEPH FONCROSÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Carpentras in 1759, was appointed Bishop of Belley in 1817, and of Saint-Flour in 1823. Died in 1829.

Salandri, sȧ-lȧn'dree, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian poet, born at Reggio in 1723. He wrote sonnets and other short poems, the style of which is said to be pure and elegant. Died in 1771.

Salas, sȧ'lȧs, (GREGORIO FRANCISCO,) a Spanish pastoral poet, born in Estremadura in 1740; died in 1808.

Salat, sȧ'lȧt, (JAKOB,) a German philosopher and Catholic priest, born at Abbtsgmünd in 1766. He became professor of moral philosophy at Landshut in 1807, and published numerous works on philosophy, psychology, etc. Died in 1851.

Salat, sȧ-lȧt', (Don JOSÉ,) a Spanish jurist and writer, born at Cervera in 1762; died about 1828.

Salaville, sȧ'lȧ'vèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Saint-Léger in 1755, published an "Essay on Duelling," and several political works. Died in 1832.

Salaza, de, dȧ sȧ-lȧ'thȧ, (CASTRO LUIS,) historiographer of Charles II. of Spain, lived about 1680. He published, among other works, a "Genealogical History of the House of Silva," (1685.)

Salazar, de. See MENDOZA, DE, (PEDRO.)

Salazar y Torres, de, dȧ sȧ-lȧ-thȧr' e tor'rês, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish poet, born at Soria in 1642. He wrote comedies, one of which is entitled "Segunda Celestina," and lyric poems. Died in 1675.

Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, sȧl-dȧn'yȧ o-le-vā'e-rȧ ȧ dŏwn, (JOÃO CARLOS,) DUKE OF, a Portuguese statesman and marshal, was born at Arinhaga about 1791. He was a grandson of the famous Marquis de Pombal. In 1825 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and subsequently minister of war under Dom Pedro. After the breaking out of the insurrection at Oporto, he became conjointly with Palmella commander-in-chief of the constitutional army. With the assistance of the Duke of Terceira, he gained several victories over the Miguelists in 1833. He was prime minister from 1851 to June, 1856. He recovered power by a *coup d'état* in May, 1870. Died at London, November 21, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salden, sȧl'dẹn, [Lat. SALDE'NUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch theologian, was a native of Utrecht. He published a number of learned works in Latin and Dutch. Died in 1694.

Saldenus. See SALDEN.

Saldern, von, fon sȧl'dêrn, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a Prussian general and skilful tactician, born in 1719, served in the Seven Years' war. He published "Infantry Tactics," and other military works. Died in 1785.

Sāle, (GEORGE,) an English Orientalist, born in 1680. His principal work is an excellent English translation of the Koran, (1734,) with explanatory notes from the most approved commentators. He also contributed to the "Universal History" edited by Swinton and others, and to the "General Dictionary" published in London in 1734. Died in 1736.

Sale, (Sir ROBERT HENRY,) an eminent British general, born in 1782. He became a captain in 1806, and a major in 1813. After he had served many years in India, he gained distinction in the Afghan war, which began about 1838, and became a major-general in 1840. He commanded the army which stormed the Khoord Cabool Pass in 1841, and defended Jelalabad in a long siege, from November, 1841, till April, 1842. For his conduct at the capture of Cabool he was knighted. He was killed in a battle against the Sikhs at Mookee in 1845.

Sāle-Bar'ker, (LUCY, *née* **Davies**,) a British authoress, born in 1841. She was a niece of the Earl of Perth, and her first husband was a Colonel Villiers. She has published many books, chiefly for the young.

Saleh-Ibn-Nahala. See SALIH-IBN-NAHALA.

Salel, sȧ'lêl', (HUGUES,) a French poet and ecclesiastic, born in 1504, was patronized by Francis I.

Salemon or **Salmon**, sȧl'mȯN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1744; died in 1814.

Salemon, sȧ-lȧ-mȯn', or **Salmon**, sȧl-mȯn', (Don MANUEL GONZALES,) a Spanish statesman, born at Cadiz in 1778, was employed in important missions to Portugal, France, and Saxony, and was appointed by Ferdinand VII., in 1830, first secretary of state, and minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1832.

Salerne, sȧ'lȧrn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Orléans, translated Ray's "Ornithology." Died in 1760.

Sales, de, dẹh sȧl, (CHARLES,) brother of the following, was born at Thorens in 1625. In 1665 he was appointed by Louis XIV. Viceroy of Saint Christopher and the adjacent islands. He was killed in an engagement with the English in 1666.

Sales, de, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) nephew of Saint Francis de Sales, born in Savoy in 1606, became Bishop and Prince of Geneva. He wrote "The Life of Saint Francis de Sales," (in Latin and French,) and other works. Died in 1660.

Sales, de, dẹh sȧl or sȧ'lês, [sometimes Anglicized in pron. as sālz,] (Saint FRANCIS,) an excellent bishop and writer, born at Sales, in Savoy, on the 21st of August, 1567, was a son of the Count de Sales. He entered the College of the Jesuits, in Paris, in 1578, and studied Greek, with philosophy and theology. He afterwards studied law at Padua, where he also became a pupil of Antonio Possevino. Having resolved to renounce the world, he was ordained a priest in 1593, and became not only an eloquent preacher but a model of humility and other Christian virtues. He was soon employed as a missionary among the Calvinists of Ge-

neva and Chablais, many of whom he is said to have converted. About 1602 he visited Paris and preached before Henry IV. He was appointed Bishop of Geneva in 1602. He enforced strict discipline, reformed the monasteries, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. In 1608 he published an "Introduction to a Religious Life," which was highly esteemed. He was offered the dignity of a cardinal, but he declined it. Among the eminent persons converted by him was Marshal Lesdiguières. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Love of God," ("Traité de l'Amour de Dieu," 1616.) He died at Lyons in December, 1622, and was canonized in 1665.

See "Histoire de François de Sales," by his nephew, CHARLES AUGUSTE DE SALES, 1634; JEAN PIERRE CAMUS, "Esprit de Saint-François de Sales," 1641; LOUIS DE LA RIVIÈRE, "Vie de B. François de Sales," 1634; GALLIZIA, "La Vita di S. Francesco de Sales," 1711; MARSOLLIER, "Vie de Saint-François de Sales," 1700, (and English version of the same, 1737;) RENSING, "Lebens geschichte des heiligen Franz von Sales," 1818.

Sales, de, (LOUIS,) a Catholic theologian, born in Savoy in 1564, was a cousin of the celebrated Saint Francis de Sales. Died in 1625.

Sales, de, (LOUIS,) COMTE, a brother of Saint Francis de Sales, was born in Chablais in 1577. He served as general of the army of the Duke of Savoy. His character is represented as excellent. Died in 1654.

See BUFFIER, "Vie de Louis de Sales," 1718.

Salfi, sål'fee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philosopher and *littérateur*, born at Cosenza, in Calabria, in 1759. He became professor of history and philosophy at Milan in 1800, and subsequently of public law. He published a number of dramas, among which are "Medea," "Idomeneo," and "Saul," and critical essays, and wrote a continuation of Ginguené's "Literary History of Italy," (1834.) He was also a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died near Paris in 1832.

See ANGELO RENZI, "Mémoire sur la Vie politique et littéraire de F. Salfi," 1832; L. GRECO, "Vita letteraria ossia Analisi delle Opere di F. Salfi," 1839.

Salgues, sålg, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born at Sens about 1760. Among his works is "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon," (9 vols., 1814–28.) Died in 1830.

Salian, så'le'ŏN', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born in 1557, was rector of the College of Besançon. He wrote "Ecclesiastical Annals," (in Latin.) Died in 1640.

Salicet. See SALICETO.

Saliceti, så-le-chā'tee, (AURELIO,) an Italian jurist, born in the Abruzzo in 1804, filled several important offices under the government. Died in 1862.

Saliceti, [Fr. pron. så'le'sà'te',] (CHRISTOPHE,) born at Bastia, in Corsica, in 1757, was a deputy to the French National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. He was subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and minister of war at Naples under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saliceto, så-le-chā'to, [Lat. PLACENTI'NUS; Fr. SALICET, så'le'sà',] (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian physician, born at Piacenza, was the author of a treatise "On Surgery," (1476,) and other medical works, in Latin, which were highly esteemed in his time. The celebrated Lanfranc was one of his disciples. Died in 1280.

Salieri, så-le-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Legnano, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He studied under Gassmann at Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Gluck, at whose request he composed the opera of "Les Danaïdes," for the Royal Academy of Music in Paris. This work was received with the greatest favour, and was followed by "La Grotta de Trofonio," "Tarare," "Assur Roi d'Ormus," and other popular operas. Died in 1825.

See MOSEL, "Life and Works of Salieri," (in German,) 1827; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saliés or **Saliez, de,** dẹh så'le-a', (ANTOINETTE SALVAN,) a French authoress, born at Alby in 1638. Her works comprise poems, historical romances, and religious essays. Died in 1730.

Salignac, de, dẹh så'lèn'yăk', (BERTRAND,) a French diplomatist, was a great-uncle of the illustrious Fénelon. He was ambassador at London from 1572 to 1575, and was afterwards sent on a mission to Madrid by Henry IV. Died in 1599.

Sâlih-Ibn-Nahala, så'lih ĭb'n nā'hâ-lâ, sometimes written **Salih-** (or **Saleh-**) **Ben-Bahleh,** a celebrated physician of Bagdâd, lived in the reign of Haroun-al-Raschid. According to Abulpharagius, (Aboolfaraj,) he was a native of India.

Salimbeni, så-lèm-bā'nee, written also **Salimbene,** (ARCANGIOLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born about 1536, was a native of Sienna.

Salimbeni, (VENTURA,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Sienna in 1557. He executed a number of fine frescos at Rome. Among his works is "Abraham and the Angels." He is sometimes called BEVILACQUA, after his patron the cardinal of that name. Died in 1613.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Salinas, de, dà så-lee'nâs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish musician and writer on the theory of music, was born at Burgos about 1512, and was blind from his infancy. He published in 1577 his celebrated treatise "De Musica," in seven books. Died in 1590.

Salinas y Cordova, de, dà så-lee'nâs e kor'do-vâ, (BONAVENTURA,) a Franciscan monk, born at Lima, in Peru, became vicar-general of his order for the provinces of New Spain, Florida, and the Philippines. Died in 1653. His brother DIEGO was historiographer of his order in South America.

Sal-I-nā'tor, (M. LIVIUS,) a Roman general, was consul with L. Æmilius Paulus in 219 B.C. He was again elected consul in 207, as a colleague of C. Claudius Nero, who was his personal enemy. The consuls, however, co-operated in opposing the Carthaginian invaders, and gained a decisive victory over Hasdrubal on the Metaurus, (207 B.C.) He became censor in 204 B.C., and put a tax on salt: hence his surname SALINATOR.

Salins, de, dẹh så'lân', (HUGUES,) a French physician and antiquarian writer, born at Beaune in 1632; died in 1710.

Salio, så'le-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1700. His principal work is a sacred poem on the Messiah. Died in 1737.

Salis, de, dẹh så'lèss', (CHARLES ULYSSE,) a Swiss writer, born at Marschlins in 1728. He was appointed French minister for the Grisons in 1768. He published several historical works. Died in 1800.

Salis, de, dẹh så'lèss', (RODOLPHE ANTOINE HUBERT,) BARON, born in 1732, entered the French service, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Died in 1807.

Salis, de, (TATIUS RODOLPHE GILBERT,) a French royalist, born in Lorraine in 1752, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Ardennes. Died in 1820.

Salis, de, (ULYSSE,) BARON, a Swiss soldier and writer, born in 1594, distinguished himself at the siege of La Rochelle and in other important engagements. He died in 1674, leaving a collection of "Memoirs," written in Italian, which are highly commended by Haller.

Salisbury, EARL OF. See CECIL, (ROBERT.)

Salisbury, (JOHN OF,) THE ELDER. See JOHN OF SALISBURY.

Salisbury, saulz'bẹr-e, (JOHN OF,) THE YOUNGER, an English Jesuit, born about 1575, translated several religious works into Welsh. Died in 1625.

Salisbury, (RICHARD ANTHONY,) an English botanist, born in 1762, contributed a number of treatises to the "Acts" of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member.

Salisbury, (ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT **Gascoigne-Cecil,**) MARQUIS OF, an eminent British statesman, born at Hatfield in 1830. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1853, and was chosen a Fellow of All Souls' College. He sat in Parliament for Stamford, 1853–68. He was for many years known as Lord ROBERT CECIL, and from 1865 to 1868 was by courtesy called Viscount CRANBOURNE.

He was secretary for India, 1866–67, and again, 1874–76. In 1876 he was special ambassador to the Porte, and was practically the leader of the Conference of Constantinople. In 1878 he was appointed foreign secretary, and, with Lord Beaconsfield, took a prominent part in the Congress of Berlin. He was after Beaconsfield's death the principal leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords.

Salisbury or **Salesbury**, saulz'ber-e, ? (WILLIAM,) a Welsh writer, born in Denbighshire, published a "Dictionary in English and Welsh," (1547,) and assisted Bishop Davies in translating the New Testament into Welsh. He also translated into that language the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Salis-Seewis, sä'lis sä'vis or sä'lès' sä'vès', (JOHANN GAUDENZ,) BARON, born at Malans, (or Seewis,) in Switzerland, in 1762, published a collection of lyric poems, (in German.) He was an intimate friend of the poet Matthisson. Died in 1834.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Salis-Soglio, von, fon sä'lès sól'vo, (JOHANN ULRIC,) a general, born at Chur, Switzerland, in 1790. He commanded the army of the *Sunderbund—i.e.* the league formed by the seven Roman Catholic cantons—in 1847. He was reduced to subjection in November of that year. Died April 27, 1874.

Sâlivâhana, sâ-lę-vâ'ha-na, a Hindoo prince of Southern Behar, (Bahar.) He instituted the era which bears his name, and of which the first year corresponds with the year 78 A.D.

Sallé, sä'lä', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1712, was the author of "Spirit of the Statutes of Louis XV.," and other legal works. Died in 1778.

Salle, de la, dęh lä säl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Rheims in 1651, was founder of the Institution of Brethren of the Christian Schools, having for its object the gratuitous instruction of the poor. Died in 1719.

Salle, de la, (PHILIPPE,) an ingenious French artisan and mechanician, born at Seyssel in 1723. He obtained in 1783 a gold medal for his improvements in the silk-loom. Died in 1804.

Salle de Létang, de la, dęh lä säl dęh lä'tôN', (SIMON PHILIBERT,) a French agricultural writer, born at Rheims about 1700; died in 1765.

Salle, La. See LA SALLE.

Sallengre, säl-lêng'grę, ? (ALBERT HENDRIK,) a Dutch writer, born at the Hague in 1694. He published, among other works, a "New Treasury of Roman Antiquities," (3 vols., 1716–19,) and was a contributor to the "Literary Journal of the Hague." He died in 1723, leaving a "History of the United Provinces for the Year 1621," which came out in 1728.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sallengros, sä'lôN'gro', (A. BENOÎT FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died about 1816.

Salles, säl, (EUSÈBE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and Oriental scholar, born at Montpellier in 1799. He was appointed in 1835 professor of Arabic at Marseilles. Among his principal works are a "General History of Legal Medicine," "Peregrinations in the East," and "General History of the Human Races, or Ethnographic Philosophy." Died January 1, 1873.

Salles, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist and member of the National Convention. During the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, which he was the first to propose. He was executed at Bordeaux in 1794.

Salles, de, dęh säl, (CHARLES MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born about 1804. He commanded a division at Sebastopol in May–September, 1855. Died in 1858.

Sallet, von, fon sä'lä', (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Neisse, in Silesia, in 1812. His principal work, entitled "Laienevangelium," is a poem in praise of Pantheism. Died in 1843.

Sallier, sä'le-ä', (CLAUDE,) a French philologist, born at Saulieu in 1685. In 1719 he succeeded Sarrazin as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College, and was afterwards appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the Royal Library. He was elected to the French Academy in 1729, and was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin. His works are chiefly critical and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1761.

Sallier-Chamont, sä'le-ä' shä'môN', (GUI MARIE,) a French writer, born about 1750. He was appointed in 1814 master of requests, and chevalier of the legion of honour. Died about 1840.

Sallin, sä'lăN', (MAURICE,) a Savoyard artist, skilled in sculpture and engraving, born in 1760; died in 1809.

Sallior, sä'le'OR', (MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and writer, born at Versailles about 1740; died in 1804.

Sallo, de, dęh sä'lo', (DENIS,) Sieur de La Coudraye, born in Paris in 1626, is called the founder of modern literary journals. He brought out in 1665, conjointly with other writers, the "Journal des Savants," which was at first very successful, but subsequently gave great offence by the freedom and severity of its criticisms. The Abbé Gallois afterwards became editor of the 'Journal," which was continued till 1792. Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sal'lust, [Lat. SALLUS'TIUS; Fr. SALLUSTE, sä'lüst'; It. SALLUSTIO, sâl-loos'te-o,] (or, more fully, **Caius Sallustius Crispus**,) a celebrated Roman historian, who was born of a plebeian family at Amiternum in 86 B.C. He was elected tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and was expelled from the senate by the censors in 50 for alleged immoral conduct. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. In the year 47 he obtained the office of prætor, and accompanied Cæsar in his African campaign. He was appointed governor of Numidia by Cæsar in 46 B.C. According to Dion Cassius, he enriched himself by the oppression and plunder of the people of that province. After the death of Julius Cæsar he returned to Rome, and built a sumptuous palace on the Quirinal, with large gardens, still called Horti Sallustiani. Having retired from public life, he devoted his latter years to literary pursuits. He died in 34 B.C. The scandalous charges against the character of Sallust, made by several ancient and modern writers, may have been true, but, in the opinion of some of the best critics, they are far from having been established by any decisive evidence. He was much influenced by party spirit, and probably hated the aristocratic party more than he loved the plebeians. Sallust wrote a "History of the Conspiracy of Catiline," ("Bellum Catilinarium,") and a "History of the War between the Romans and Jugurtha," ("Bellum Jugurthinum.") The speeches which he ascribes to Cato, Cæsar, and others in his histories, though probably expressed in the language of Sallust, give us, there is reason to believe, the substance of what was said by those eminent men. He also wrote a history of Rome for the period included between 78 and 66 B.C., which is lost. "The ancient critics," says Macaulay, "placed Sallust in the same rank with Livy; and unquestionably the small portion of his works which has come down to us is calculated to give a high opinion of his talents. But his style is not very pleasant; and his most powerful work, the account of the conspiracy of Catiline, has rather the air of a clever party pamphlet than that of a history." (Essay on History in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See DES BROSSES, "Vie de Salluste;" D. W. MOLLER, "De C. Sallustio," 1684; MÜLLER, "C. Sallustius, oder historische Untersuchung," etc., 1817; F. D. GERLACH, "Ueber den Geschichtsschreiber C. Sallustius Crispus," 1831; E. C. DE GERLACHE, "Études sur Salluste," etc., 1847; BREGOLINI, "Vita di C. C. Sallustio," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1846.

Salluste, the French for SALLUST, which see.

Sallustio. See SALLUST.

Sallustius. See SALLUST.

Sal-lus'tĭ-us or **Salus'tius**, surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, a Roman officer, and a pagan, was pretorian prefect under the emperor Julian. He dissuaded the latter

from persecuting the Christians. He is supposed to have been the author of an extant work "On the Gods and the World."

Sallustius, a Cynic philosopher, born in Syria, lived probably between 450 and 500 A.D. He gained distinction as an orator.

Sallus'tius Cris'pus, (CAIUS,) a Roman knight and courtier, was a grand-nephew of Sallust the historian, whose large fortune he inherited. He was a man of superior talents for public affairs, and became one of the most favoured and influential advisers of Augustus. He also obtained the confidence of Tiberius. Died in 20 A.D.

Salm, sälm, a great and very wealthy family of mediatized German princes and counts. The family includes the houses of SALM-SALM, (q. v.,) SALM-HOOGSTRAETEN, SALM-KYRBURG, SALM-HORSTMAR, (the only Protestant branch,) SALM-REIFFERSCHEIDT-KRAUTHEIM, and SALM-REIFFERSCHEIDT-DYCK. Of these houses, certain princes have the titles of Rhingraf, Wildgraf, Altgraf, etc.

Salm, sälm, a French general, born in the department of Vosges in 1768, served under Pichegru in 1794, and subsequently in Italy and Spain. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Olivo, in 1811.

Salmasius, säl-mā'she-us, (CLAUDIUS,) [Fr. CLAUDE DE SAUMAISE, klōd dẹh sō'māz',] a celebrated French scholar, born at Sémur in 1588. He is said to have written Latin and Greek verses and to have read Pindar at the age of ten. While pursuing his studies in Paris, he acquired the friendship of Casaubon, by whom he was induced to become a Protestant. He subsequently studied at Heidelberg, where he became acquainted with Gruter, to whom he dedicated his edition of Florus, published in 1609. This was succeeded by his "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex," (1620,) a continuation of the "Twelve Cæsars" of Suetonius; editions of Tertullian's "De Pallio," of Achilles Tatius, and other classics. His greatest work is entitled "Plinianæ Exercitationes in C. J. Solini Polyhistoria," (2 vols., 1629.) The immense and varied learning displayed in this production raised his reputation to the highest point, and he received invitations from several princes of Europe to settle in their respective countries. In 1632 he became honorary professor at Leyden, where he continued chiefly to reside till he visited Sweden in 1650 at the invitation of Queen Christina. At the request of Charles II., then in Holland, Salmasius wrote his "Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.," (1649,) being a defence of monarchy and of the king Charles I., who had just been put to death. This called forth Milton's celebrated reply entitled "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," which Salmasius was about to answer, when he died, in 1653.

"But the greatest," says Hallam, "in this province of literature [philology] was Claude Saumaise, best known in the Latin form Salmasius, whom the general suffrage of his compeers placed at their head. An incredible erudition, so that it was said what Salmasius did not know was beyond the bounds of knowledge,—a memory such as none but those great scholars of former times seem to have possessed,—a life passed, naturally enough, in solitary labour,—were sufficient to establish his fame among the learned." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See A. CLÉMENT, "Vita Salmasii," or "Vie de Saumaise," 1656; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salm-Dyck, sälm'dĕk', (CONSTANCE MARIE,) PRINCESS OF, a French poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose original name was THÉIS, born at Nantes in 1767, was the author of the lyric tragedy of "Sappho," set to music by Martini, "Epistle to Women," "Eulogy on Lalande," and "My Political and Literary Reminiscences," (1833.) Died in 1845.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm;" A. MONTÉMONT, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm-Dyck," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salmeggia, säl-mĕd'jâ, (ENEA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL TALPINO, was a native of Bérgamo. He studied at Rome under Raphael, and became one of his most successful imitators. Among his best productions are the altar-pieces in the churches of Santa Marta and Santa Grata at Bérgamo. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting." Died in 1626, at an advanced age

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salmeron, säl-mà-rŏn', (ALFONSO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1515, was one of the chief disciples of Ignatius Loyola. He published several theological works, and had a prominent part in founding the order of Jesuits. He was one of the orators of the Council of Trent, to which he was sent by Pope Paul III. Died in 1585.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vita Salmeronis;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Salmeron, (CRISTOVAL GARCIA,) a Spanish painter, born at Cuenca in 1603; died in 1666.

Salm-Kyrburg, de, dẹh sälm-kĕr'bŭr', (FRÉDÉRIC ERNEST OTTO,) PRINCE, born in Paris in 1789, served in the army of Napoleon in the campaign of 1807, and afterwards in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Died in 1835.

Salmon, säl'mŏn', (FRANÇOIS,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in Paris in 1677, published a "Treatise on the Study of the Councils," (1724.) Died in 1736.

Salmon, sâ'mọn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an Irish mathematician, born in Dublin in 1819. He was educated at Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1839. Having become an Anglican clergyman, he was in 1866 made professor of divinity in his university. Besides volumes of sermons, he has published "Conic Sections," "Higher Plane Curves," "Geometry of Three Dimensions," "Modern Higher Algebra," etc.

Salmon, (JEAN,) surnamed MAIGRET (mĀ'grĀ') or MACRI'NUS, a French scholar, born at Loudun in 1490, was the author of Latin odes, which were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1557. His son CHARLES was likewise noted for his learning, and was preceptor to Catherine of Bourbon, sister of Henry IV. He perished in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572.

Salmon, (LOUIS ADOLPHE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1806. Among his works are plates after Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Da Vinci.

Salmon, sâ'mọn, (NATHANIEL,) an English divine and antiquary, born in Bedfordshire. He published a "History of Hertfordshire," "Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary," (1721,) "Survey of the Roman Stations in the Midland Counties," (1726,) "Antiquities of Surrey," (1736,) and other works. Died in 1742.

Salmon, (ROBERT,) an English mechanician, born in Warwickshire in 1763; died in 1821.

Salmon, (THOMAS,) brother of Nathaniel, noticed above, was the author of "The Chronological Historian," "Examination of Burnet's History of his Own Times," and other similar works. Died about 1745.

Salmon, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English empiric, published "A Universal Herbal," "Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Physic," and several other works. Died in 1700.

Salmonée. See SALMONEUS.

Săl-mo'neŭs, [Gr. Σαλμωνεύς; Fr. SALMONÉE, săl'mo'nā',] in classic mythology, a son of Æolus, a brother of Sisyphus, and a king of Elis. The poets relate that he claimed divine honours, imitated thunder and lightning by driving his chariot over a brazen bridge, and by throwing burning torches, etc., for which impiety he was killed by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi., 585.

Salm-Reifferscheidt, sälm rī'fẹr-shīt', (NICHOLAS,) COUNT, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was present at the battle of Pavía, and took prisoner the French king, Francis I. In 1530 he defended Vienna against the Turks under Solyman II., but he was mortally wounded during the last attack.

Salm-Salm, sälm sälm, (FELIX,) PRINCE, was born of a distinguished Austrian family, December 28, 1828. In 1862 he married Mademoiselle Le Clerq, of New York, which act offended his family and caused his exclusion from the Austrian court. He served with distinction in the Federal army during the civil war, towards the close of which he was made post-commander at Atlanta. He accompanied Maximilian to Mexico in 1864, and was appointed by him aide-de-camp and chief of his household. After the downfall and death of Maxi-

milian, to whom he remained faithful to the last, he returned to Europe. Having entered the Prussian service, as major in the fourth regiment of grenadiers, he was killed at the battle of Gravelotte, August 16–17, 1870.

Salnove, de, dẹh sȧl'nov', (ROBERT,) a French writer on the art of hunting, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIII. His principal work is entitled "Vénerie royale," (1655.)

Sa-lo'me, [Gr. Σαλώμη,] an artful and cruel woman, who was a sister of Herod the Great. By calumnious accusations she induced Herod to put to death her own husband, Josephus, and Mariamne the wife of Herod. Died about 12 A.D.

Salomon, the French for SOLOMON, which see.

Salomon, sȧ'lo'môn', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur* of little merit, born at Bordeaux in 1629, became a member of the French Academy in 1646, having for his competitor the great Corneille. Died in 1670.

Sal'o-mon or **Sol'o-mon,** (FREDERICK,) a general, born in Prussia in 1826. He emigrated to the United States, and worked as an engineer in Wisconsin before the civil war. He was appointed a brigadier-general about July, 1862.

Salomon, sȧ'lo-mon', (GOTTHOLD,) a Jewish theologian and preacher at Hamburg, born in 1784, wrote commentaries on Haggai and Zechariah. Died in 1862.

Salomon, (JOHANN PETER,) a celebrated German composer and violinist, born at Bonn in 1745. After visiting Berlin and Paris, he settled in London, where he began about 1790 a series of subscription concerts, for which Haydn produced his twelve grand symphonies, generally known as "composed for Salomon's Concerts." Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation" was brought out in 1798 by Salomon at the Opera concert-room. Died in 1815.

Sal'o-mọnș, (DAVID,) a Jewish magistrate and statesman, born in London in 1801. He was elected to Parliament for Greenwich in 1851, and in 1855 became lord mayor of London, being the first Jew who had ever filled that office. Died July 18, 1873.

Sal-o-nī'nạ, (PUBLIA LICINIA JULIA CORNELIA,) a Roman empress, was the wife of Gallienus, to whom she was married about 240 A.D. Died about 268.

Sạ-lo'nĭ-us, a French prelate of the fifth century, was the son of the Bishop of Lyons.

Salornay, de, dẹh sȧ'loR'nȧ', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Mâcon. Died about 1445.

Sȧlt, (HENRY,) an English antiquary and savant, born in Yorkshire, accompanied in 1802 Lord Valentia as secretary and draughtsman on an expedition to Egypt, Abyssinia, and Hindostan. He discovered the celebrated inscription at Axoom, in Abyssinia, and gave an accurate description of the grand obelisk and other monuments of that city. About 1815 he was appointed English consul in Egypt, where he prosecuted his antiquarian researches, and was treated with distinguished favour by Mehemet Alee. He died in 1827, while engaged on a work relating to Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics. He had previously published a splendid atlas of engravings, entitled "Twenty-Four Large Views taken in Saint Helena, the Cape, Abyssinia, Egypt, etc.," (1809,) and an "Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country," (1814.)

See J. J. HALL, "The Life and Correspondence of H. Salt," 1834; "Monthly Review" for December, 1814, and January, 1815.

Salt, (Sir TITUS,) BART., an English manufacturer, born at Morley in 1803. He introduced into England the manufacture of alpaca, built the town of Saltaire, and was distinguished for his liberality and philanthropy. Died December 29, 1876.

Sȧl'tẹr, (SAMUEL,) an English divine and Greek scholar, was born at Norwich. He became rector of Saint Bartholomew, London, in 1756, and master of the Charter-House in 1761. He was one of the writers of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1778.

Salter, (WILLIAM,) an English painter, born at Honiton, Devonshire, in 1804. He went to London in 1822, and entered the studio of Northcote, with whom he remained until 1827. He then went to Florence, where in 1831 he exhibited a picture, "Socrates before the Judges of the Court of the Areopagus," which obtained his election as a member of the Academy of Florence. In 1833 he returned to England, and undertook his elaborate portrait-picture commemorative of the annual "Waterloo Banquet" at Apsley House, well known through engravings. Died November 22, 1875.

Sȧlt'marsh, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire, wrote several treatises in favour of Antinomianism, which were replied to by Gataker. Died in 1647.

Sȧl'tọn-stall, (GURDON,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1666, was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1707. Died in 1724.

Saltonstall, (LEVERETT,) LL.D., an American jurist, and member of Congress, a relative of the preceding, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1782. He served in Congress from 1839 to 1843. Died at Salem in 1845.

Saltoun, sȧl'toon or sȧl'tọn, (ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER,) LORD, a British general, born probably in Scotland in 1785. He served in the Peninsula, 1808–13, and distinguished himself in the defence of Hougoumont, near Waterloo, in June, 1815. Died in 1853.

Saluces. See SALUZZO.

Saluces, de, dẹh sȧ'lüs', (DIEUDONNÉE,) Countess of Revel, an Italian poetess, born at Turin in 1774, wrote both in French and Italian. Her principal work is entitled "Hypatia," ("Ippazia," 1817.) Died in 1840.

Salutato. See COLUCCIO.

Saluzzo di Menusiglio, sȧ-loot'so de mȧ-noo-sēl'yo, [Fr. SALUCES, sȧ'lüs',] (GIUSEPPE ANGELO,) COUNT, an Italian chemist and general, born at Saluzzo in 1734. He made discoveries in gases, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences of Turin, for which he wrote several able memoirs. Died in 1810.

See GRASSI, "Elogio storico del Conte G. A. Saluzzo di Menusiglio," 1813.

Salva, sȧl'vȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician, born at Tortosa in 1747, was the first to introduce inoculation into Catalonia. He published several medical and scientific works. Died about 1808.

Salva y Perez, sȧl'vȧ e pā'rêth, (Don VINCENTE,) a learned Spanish bookseller of recent times, was a native of Valencia. He became professor of Greek at the University of Alcalá. He published editions of Mendoza's "History of the Wars of Granada," and other standard works in Spanish, and a translation of Cornelius Nepos, with notes. Died in 1851.

Salvador, sȧl'vȧ'doR', (JOSEPH,) a French writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Montpellier in 1796, published a treatise "On the Law of Moses, or the Religious and Political System of the Hebrews," and other works. Died March 31, 1873.

Salvador, sȧl-vȧ-DOR', (JUAN,) born at Barcelona in 1683, wrote a number of botanical treatises, (still in manuscript.) Died in 1726. His brother JOSÉ was also a distinguished botanist and anatomist, and was a member of the Royal Medical Academy of Spain. Died in 1771. The genus Salvadora was named in honour of this family of naturalists, who rendered great service to botanical science in Spain.

Salvador y Bosca, sȧl-vȧ-DOR' e bos'kȧ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish botanist, born in Catalonia in 1598, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1681.

Salvador y Pedrol, sȧl-vȧ-DOR' e pȧ-DROL', (JAYME,) son of Don Juan Salvador, the first of that name, was born at Barcelona in 1649. He enjoyed a high reputation as a naturalist, and was a friend of Tournefort, Boerhaave, and other eminent savants. Died in 1740.

Salvandy, de, dẹh sȧl'vôn'de', (NARCISSE ACHILLE,) COMTE, a French statesman and *littérateur*, was born at Condom in 1795. He became master of requests in the State Council in 1819, having previously published "The Coalition and France," and other political pamphlets. He was elected to the French Academy in 1835, and was minister of public instruction from April, 1837, to March, 1839. Among his principal works are "Don Alonzo, or Spain," a political romance, (1824,) a "History of Poland before and under the Reign of John

Sobieski," (3 vols., 1827–29,) and "Sixteen Months, or the Revolution of 1830." Died in 1856.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Salvandy, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de M. de Salvandy," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1832.

Salvemini. See CASTILLON, DE.

Salverte, sål'vêrt', (ANNE JOSEPH EUSÈBE BACONNIÈRE,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1771. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Seine in 1828, and voted with the opposition. He was the author of a "Literary Picture of France in the Eighteenth Century," (1809,) "Historical and Philosophical Essays on the Names of Men, Nations, and Places," etc., (1824,) and other works. Died in 1839.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1830.

Salvi, sål'vee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historical painter, surnamed SASSOFERRATO, born in that place in 1605. His pictures of the Virgin and Child are particularly admired; also the altar-piece in the cathedral of Montefiascone representing the death of Saint Joseph. Died in 1685.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salvi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian architect, born in 1699. His greatest work is the fountain of Trevi, at Rome, executed by order of Clement XII. Died in 1751.

Salviani, sål-ve-â'nee, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian naturalist, and physician to Pope Julius III., was born at Città di Castello in 1514. His principal work is entitled "History of Water Animals," ("Aquatilium Animalium Historia," 1554.) Died in 1572.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Săl-vĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. SALVIEN, sål'vē-ăN',] a presbyter of Marseilles, supposed to have been a native of Cologne, flourished in the fifth century. He was the author of a "Treatise against Avarice," and one "On the Government of God," which are written in elegant Latin.

Salviati, sål-ve-â-tee, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian artist in mosaic, born at Verona in 1816. He was educated at Padua and Vienna, and became a student of Middle-Age art. He later established a laboratory for mosaics on the island of Murano, near Venice. He was also one of the restorers of the manufacture of Muranese glass. His mosaics are known in almost every part of Europe. Died in 1890.

Salviati, sål-ve-â'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence before 1500; died in 1568.

Salviati, (FRANCESCO **Rossi da**—ros'see dâ,) called also CECCO (chêk'ko) ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1510, was patronized by Cardinal Salviati, who conferred upon him his name. He was a pupil of Andrea del Sarto and of Bandinelli. He was also the intimate friend of Vasari, who was his fellow-student at Rome. Among his master-pieces are "The Battles and Triumph of Camillus," in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, "The Taking down from the Cross," in the church of the Celestines in Paris, and the frescos representing the history of Psyche in the Palazzo Grimani. Died at Rome in 1563.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Salviati, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1490, was a brother of Bernardo, noticed above, and a grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1553.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Salviati, (GIUSEPPE.) See PORTA.

Salviati, (LEONARDO,) an Italian scholar and *littérateur*, born at Florence in 1540, was an adversary of Tasso, and caused the Academy Della Crusca to share his hostility against that poet. He wrote comedies and treatises on language, rhetoric, etc. His "Avvertimenti della Lingua sopra'l Decamerone" (2 vols., 1584–86) was highly esteemed. Died in 1589.

See NEGRI, "Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salvien. See SALVIANUS.

Salvini, sål-vee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian philologist and writer, born at Florence in 1653. He translated several Greek and Latin authors into Italian. In 1676 he became professor of Greek at Florence. He wrote, besides many other works, "Academic Discourses," (3 vols., 1695–1733,) "Prose sacre," (1716,) and "Sonetti," (1728.) Died in 1729.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.; PERUZZI, "Orazione in Morte di A. M. Salvini," 1731; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salvini, (SALVINO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1667. He was the author of several learned works, among which is "Fasti consolari dell' Accademia Fiorentina," (1717.) Died in 1751.

Salvini, (TOMMASO,) an Italian tragedian, born at Milan, January 1, 1830. He had already won fame, when in 1849 he entered the patriot army, where he served with distinction. Since that time he has won laurels in every civilized land, and is universally recognized as one of the few great actors of the time.

Salvino degli Armati, sål-vee'no dål'yee ar-mâ'tee, born at Florence about the middle of the thirteenth century, is supposed by many to have been the inventor of spectacles,—though the Chinese appear to have used them ages before.

Salvolini, sål-vo-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Faenza in 1809, was a pupil of the celebrated Mezzofanti. He published a "Grammatical Analysis of the Different Ancient Egyptian Texts," (1836.) Died in 1838.

Salvoni, sål-vo'nee, (PIERO BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1723; died in 1784.

Saly, sâ'le', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Valenciennes in 1717, worked about twenty years at Copenhagen. His chief work is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. of Denmark. Died in 1776.

Salza, von, fon sâlt'sâ, (HERMANN,) a German diplomatist and soldier, born about 1180; died in 1239.

Salzmann, sâlts'mân, (CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF,) a German Protestant divine and educational writer, born near Erfurt in 1744. He founded in 1784, at Schnepfenthal, a school on the system of Basedow and Rousseau, which became widely popular. Died in 1811.

Salzmann, (FRIEDRICH ZACHARIAS,) a German horticulturist, born in 1730, was gardener to Frederick the Great of Prussia. He published several works on gardening and fruit-culture. Died in 1801.

Samacchini, sâ-mâk-kee'nee, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1532, was a pupil of Pellegrino. His picture of the "Purification," in the church of Saint James at Bologna, is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1577.

Saman or **Samani.** See SAMANIDES.

Samanidæ. See SAMANIDES.

Samaniden. See SAMANIDES.

Samanides, sam'a-nidz or sâ-man'idz, sing. **Sam'anide,** [Fr. pron. sâ'mâ'nêd'; Ger. SAMANIDEN, sâ-mânee'den; Lat. SAMAN'IDÆ,] the name of a Persian dynasty, which ruled in the tenth century. Its founder was Sâmân, (sâ'mân',) who flourished about 930. The last prince of this line was assassinated in the reign of Mahmood the Gaznevide, about the beginning of the eleventh century.

Samaniego, sâ-mâ-ne-â'go, (FELIX MARIA,) a distinguished fabulist, sometimes called "the Spanish La Fontaine," born at Bilbao about 1742. His works are entitled "Fables in Verse." Died about 1804.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Samary, sâ'mâ're', (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit and poet, born at Carcassonne in 1731; died in 1803.

Sambhu, a surname of SIVA, (which see.)

Sambiasi, sâm-be-â'see, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian missionary to China, born at Cosenza in 1582; died in 1649.

Sambin, sôn'bân', (HUGUES,) a French architect, and pupil of Michael Angelo, was born at Dijon. He wrote "On the Terms used in Architecture," (1572.)

Samblançai, de, deh sôn'blôn'sà', (JACQUES DE **Beaune**—bōn,) BARON, a French statesman, born in the fifteenth century, was superintendent of finance under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. Being ac-

cused of peculation by the queen-mother, the Duchess of Angoulême, he was executed in 1527.

Sam-bu'cus, (JOHN,) a distinguished scholar, born at Tyrnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was historiographer to the emperor Maximilian II., and was also patronized by his successor, Rudolph II. He wrote, in Latin, a continuation of the "History of Hungary" of Bonfinius; also commentaries on various classics. Died in 1584.

See HORANYI, "Memoria Hungarorum;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Sa-me'rĭ-us, (HENRY,) a Jesuit, born in France in 1540, was for a time confessor to Mary Queen of Scots. He was the author of a work entitled "Sacred Chronology," (in Latin.) Died about 1610.

Sammarthanus. See SAINTE-MARTHE.

Sammartino, sâm-mar-tee'no, (MATTEO,) Count of Vische, born in Piedmont in 1494, was the author of "Eclogues" and other poems; also "Grammatical and Poetical Observations on the Italian Language."

Sammes, samz, (AYLETT,) an English antiquary, who wrote "The Antiquities of Ancient Britain derived from the Phœnicians." Died in 1679.

Sammicheli. See SANMICHELI.

Sa-mon'ĭ-cus or **Sam-mon'ĭ-cus,** (QUINTUS SERENUS,) a Roman writer, of whom little is known, except that he was put to death by Caracalla about 212 A.D. A medical treatise, in verse, entitled "Carmen de Medicina," is ascribed to him.

See REUSS, "Lectiones Sammonicæ," 1837.

Sampietro, sâm-pe-ā'tro, a Corsican soldier, born in the district of Ajaccio about 1500, served with distinction in the French army under Francis I. and Henry II. He perished by assassination in 1567.

Samp'sŏn, (HENRY,) an English physician and nonconformist divine, born in Nottinghamshire, studied at Leyden and Padua, and became a member of the College of Physicians. Died in 1705.

Sampson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine and theologian, born in Suffolk in 1517; died in 1589.

Samsi-Vul IV., or **Samas Rimmon,** King of Assyria, was the son and successor of Shalmaneser II., who died B.C. 825. Samsi-Vul was a great warrior. He conquered Media, and defeated Marudak, (Merodach,) King of Babylon, compelling him to cede large provinces. He died about 812 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Vul-Nirari III.

Sam Slick. See HALIBURTON.

Samsöe, sâm-sö'ĕh, (OLE JOHAN,) a Danish writer, born at Nestved in 1759. His principal works are "Frithiof" and other Scandinavian tales, and the tragedy of "Dyvecke," which was very successful. Died in 1796.

Sam'sŏn, [Heb. שִׁמְשׁוֹן,] one of the judges of Israel, of the tribe of Dan, and the son of Manoah, was born about 1155 B.C., and at an early age gave proof of supernatural bodily strength. After performing several wonderful actions, he was made prisoner and deprived of his sight by the Philistines, a great number of whom he subsequently destroyed, along with himself, by pulling down the temple in which they were assembled.

See Judges xiii., xiv., xv., xvi.

Sam'sŏn, (GEORGE WHITFIELD,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1819, was elected in 1859 president of Columbian College, Washington. He has published letters on Egypt, Palestine, etc., and a treatise entitled "Spiritualism Tested."

Samson, sôn'sôn', (JOSEPH ISIDORE,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Saint-Denis in 1793; died 1871.

Samuel, [Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל,] a Hebrew prophet and judge, born about 1155 or 1170 B.C., was the son of Elkanah and Hannah. About the age of forty he became judge or chief ruler of Israel. Having been urgently requested by the elders to give them a king, he anointed Saul to reign over Israel. He afterwards prophesied against Saul, and anointed David as his successor. He died about the age of ninety-five. His name has been given to two historical books of Scripture. He is supposed to have written the first twenty-four chapters of the first book of Samuel, which see.

Sam'u-ĕls, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) an American naturalist, born in Boston, July 4, 1836. His principal works are "Ornithology and Oology of New England" and "Among the Birds."

Sämund, sä'mo͝ond, a distinguished scholar and historian, born in Iceland about 1056. His principal work was a "History of the Norwegian Kings from Harold Haarfager to Magnus the Good," which was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He is supposed by some writers to have been one of the authors of the "Edda." Died in 1133.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sam'well, (DAVID,) a native of Denbighshire, Wales, accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage, and was a witness of his murder, of which he published an account. Died in 1799.

San, sôn or sân, (GÉRARD XAVIER,) a Belgian historical painter, born at Bruges in 1754; died in 1830.

Sanadon, sä'nä'dôn', (NOËL ÉTIENNE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1676, was appointed in 1728 librarian of the College of Louis le Grand in Paris. He is chiefly known by his French translation of Horace, (in prose, 1728,) which was highly esteemed at that time. He also wrote elegant Latin poems. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sanatroces, (Sanadrug.) See ARSACES XI. of Parthia.

San Carlos, sân kar'lŏs, (JOSEF MIGUEL DE **Carvajal**—kar-vâ-hâl',) DUKE OF, a statesman and diplomatist, born at Lima, in South America, in 1771. Having been educated in Spain, he was appointed governor to the Prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII., and in 1807 became Viceroy of Navarre.

Sanche. See SANCHO.

Sanches, sân'shĕs, (ANTONIO NUNHEZ RIBEIRO,) a Portuguese physician, born in 1699, studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, and subsequently became physician to the Empress of Russia, (1731.) Died in 1783.

Sanchez, sân'chĕth, [Lat. SANC'TIUS,] (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish scholar, born at Las Broças, in Estremadura, in 1523, became professor of the Greek and Latin languages and rhetoric at Salamanca. He published editions of several Latin classics, and a number of original treatises in Latin, among which we may name his "Minerva, seu de Causis Linguæ Latinæ Commentarius," ("Commentary on the Principles of the Latin Tongue,") which was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1601.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sanchez, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician, of Jewish extraction, was the author of a "Commentary on the Physics of Aristotle," (in Latin,) and several medical works. Died in 1632.

Sanchez, (GASPARD,) a Spanish Jesuit and biblical critic, born at Cifuentes about 1553, became professor of theology at Alcalá. Died in 1628.

Sanchez, (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in Galicia in 1740, was celebrated for his eloquence. He wrote a number of religious works, and filled the chair of divinity in the University of Santiago de Compostella. Died in 1796.

Sanchez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Córdova in 1550. His principal work is entitled "Disputations concerning the Holy Sacrament of Marriage," ("Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento," 1602.) Died in 1610.

Sanchez, (TOMAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish scholar and antiquary, born in 1730, published a "Collection of Castilian Poetry before the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1798.

Sanchez de Arevalo, sân'chĕth dà â-rà-vâ'lo, (RODRIGO,) [Lat. RODERI'CUS SANC'TIUS,] a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Segovia in 1404. He was appointed by Pope Paul II. governor of the castle of Sant' Angelo, and Bishop successively of Zamora, Calahorra, and Palencia. He wrote a number of works in Latin, among which may be named his "Mirror of Human Life," ("Speculum Vitæ Humanæ,") and a "History of Spain." Died in 1470.

Sanchez Coello. See COELLO.

Sancho, sân'cho or sân'cho, [Fr. SANCHE, sôNsh,] I., King of Leon, succeeded his brother, Ordoño III., in 955 A.D. Died in 967.

Sancho II., King of Castile and Leon, born about 1035. He succeeded his father, Ferdinand I., in 1065. Died in 1072.

Sancho III., a son of Alfonso VIII., born about 1130, began to reign over Castile in 1157. Died in 1158.

Sancho IV., surnamed EL BRAVO, ("the Brave,") King of Castile and Leon, born in 1258, was a son of Alfonso X. He revolted against his father in 1282, and involved the country in a long civil war. He became king at the death of Alfonso, in 1284. Died in 1295. He was succeeded by his son, Fernando IV.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sancho III., King of Navarre, called THE GREAT, was born about 965 A.D., and succeeded his father, García II., about 1000. He was a warlike prince, and extended his dominions by conquest. Died in 1035.

San'cho [Port. pron. sân'sho] I., King of Portugal, born in 1154, succeeded his father, Alfonso I., in 1185. He is said to have been a prudent and beneficent ruler. Died in 1212.

Sancho, sân'cho or sank'o, (IGNATIUS,) a negro poet and miscellaneous writer, born on board a slave-ship in 1729, was taken to England, where he was educated, and acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other distinguished persons. He published poems, dramatic works, and "Letters." Died in 1780.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1783.

San-cho-ni'a-thon or **San-chu-ni'a-thon,** [Gr. Σαγχουνιάθων,] a Phœnician writer, supposed to have been a native of Ber'ytus, and to have flourished about fourteen centuries B.C. His principal work is a "History of Phœnicia," which was translated into Greek from the Phœnician by Philo of Byblus. The manuscript of this translation is said to have been found in Portugal in 1835; but it is now generally believed to be spurious. It was translated into German by Wagenfeld, (1836.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. L. VIBE, "Commentatio de Sanchoniathone," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

San Concordio, da, dâ sân kon-kor'de-o, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Pisa in 1262. His work entitled "Ammaestramenti degli Antichi" is a translation from the maxims of the ancient philosophers, and is esteemed a model of elegance in style.

San'croft, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English prelate and nonjuror, born in Suffolk in 1616, rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1678. After James II. had issued his edict of toleration, Sancroft and six other bishops presented a petition against it, and were, in consequence, imprisoned for a time in the Tower. Having refused to take the oaths on the accession of William and Mary, (1689,) he was superseded in his office by Archbishop Tillotson. Died in 1693.

See the "Life of William Sancroft," by GEORGE D'OYLEY, London, 1866; MACAULAY, "History of England;" Miss STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Sanctis, de, dâ sânk'tès, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian author and statesman, born at Morra Irpino, March 28, 1817. He entered the Neapolitan military and civil service. In 1850 he was imprisoned for a three years' term, after which he was banished. In 1856 he became professor of Italian at Zurich. In 1860 he returned to Naples, after which time he took a prominent part in Italian affairs, being several times minister of public instruction. He won distinction as an orator and writer of excellent abilities. His political position was usually between that of the radicals and the moderate liberals. His principal books are "Saggi critici," "Nuovi Saggi critici," and "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," ("History of Italian Literature.") Died in 1884.

Sanctius. See SANCHEZ, (FRANCISCO.)

Sanc-to'ri-us, an eminent Italian physician, whose original name was SANTORIO, (sân-to're-o,) was born at Capo d'Istria in 1561. He was appointed in 1611 professor of the theory of medicine at Padua. He published several valuable medical works, the most important of which is entitled "Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ Sectic nibus Aphorismorum Septem Comprehensa." This treatise, which was translated into several languages, gives the result of a series of experiments on insensible perspiration. Died in 1636.

See A. CAPELLI, "De Vita Sanctorii," 1750; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica;" notice in the "Biographie Médicale," (by BOISSEAU.)

Sancy, de, deh sôN'se', (NICOLAS HARLAY,) a French statesman, born in 1546, rose to be superintendent of finance under Henry III. Died in 1629.

Sand, sânt, [Lat. SAN'DIUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born at Königsberg in 1644, published several works in favour of Socinianism. Died in 1680.

Sand, [Fr. pron. sôNd,] (GEORGE,) the assumed name of AMANTINE* LUCILE AURORE DUPIN, (ă'môN'tèn' lü'sèl' ō'ror' dü'pân',) Madame Dudevant, (dü'deh-vôN',) a celebrated French novelist, born in Paris on the 1st of July, 1804. Her father, Maurice Dupin, an officer of the army, was a son of M. Dupin de Francueil, who married a daughter of the famous Maurice de Saxe. The subject of this article was thus a great-granddaughter of Maurice de Saxe, who was a natural son of Augustus II. of Poland. Her father having died in 1808, she was educated by her grandmother, Madame Dupin, at the château de Nohant, in the department of Indre, where she had full liberty to indulge and develop her romantic and wayward tendencies. She passed three years (1817–20) in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises, Paris, and was for a time a zealous devotee, accepting the mysteries of Catholicism with ecstasy, which was followed by a morbid reaction. She tormented herself with scruples, accused herself of constant sin, and became very despondent. In 1820 she left the convent and returned to Nohant, where her love and taste for natural scenery were fostered and developed. She delighted in horseback-excursions, and studied philosophy in the works of Aristotle, Leibnitz, and Locke; but Rousseau was her prime favourite among authors.

She inherited the estate of Nohant on the death of her grandmother, in 1821, and was married in 1822 to M. Dudevant, a retired officer of the army. They had two children, Maurice and Solange. After living together about ten years, they separated by mutual consent, because their tastes or tempers were incompatible. She became a resident of Paris, and, having given up her fortune to her husband, adopted the profession of literature for a subsistence. In conjunction with her friend Jules Sandeau, she wrote "Rose et Blanche," a tale, (5 vols., 1831.) She alone produced in 1832 a novel called "Indiana," which appeared under the pseudonym of George Sand and had great success. Her celebrity was increased by "Valentine," (2 vols., 1832,) and a paradoxical work of fiction, entitled "Lélia," (2 vols., 1833,) which, says the "National Review," "is the most famous and the most typical of her novels. It is to an English reader, and judged of from the point of view of common sense, one of the most incoherent, foolish, morbid, blasphemous, and useless books that have been sent across the Channel during the present century." The same critic remarks, "She has a true and a wide appreciation of beauty, a constant command of rich and glowing language, and a considerable faculty of self-analysis and self-reflection. . . . In spite of all her defects, she awakens an admiration which cannot be reasoned away." (See article "George Sand" in the "National Review," reprinted in the "Living Age" of February 27, 1858.)

She afterwards produced "Metella," (1833,) "Leone Leoni," (1834,) "Jacques," (1834,) and "Mauprat," (2 vols., 1836,) which, with other tales, appeared first in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Her "Spiridion" (1839) and "Consuelo" (1844) are said to have been written under the inspiration of her friend Pierre Leroux. Between 1844 and 1850 she published pastoral romances entitled "La Mare au Diable," (1846,) "François le Champi," (1849,) and "La petite Fadette," which were much admired, as models of a new style of fiction.

* The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" gives this name as ARMANDINE; Pierer's "Universal-Lexikon" has AMANDINE; nearly all the other authorities, including Vapereau, have it as given above.

"They are free," says the "National Review," "from all that provokes censure in her other writings,—from theories, from declamation, from indelicacy. They move as with a quiet flow that is irresistibly fascinating, and are full of beauties of language to which it is impossible to do justice."

George Sand was an advanced liberal in politics. About the beginning of her literary career she assumed the costume of the male sex. She professed to be a socialist, and denounced the conventional system of marriage. She was an ardent partisan of the revolution of 1848, after which she edited a democratic weekly paper for a short time. She was the author of a number of dramas, among which are "Claudie," (1851,) "Molière," (1853,) "Flaminio," (1854,) and "Lucie," (1856.) In 1854 she published her autobiography, "Histoire de ma Vie," (10 vols.,) in which the disappointed public found too little of personalities and anecdotes and too much of psychology. Among her later works are "Constance Verrier," (1860,) "Flavie," (1860,) "Tamaris," (1861,) "Antonia," (1861,) "Laura," (1864,) "Monsieur Sylvestre," (1866,) "Pierre qui Roule," (1869,) "Le Beau Laurence," (1870,) and "Flamarande," (1876.) "G. Sand," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "stands in the first rank among contemporary novelists. . . . She has had the original merit to perceive and express the poetry of the landscapes of France. . . . But it is by her style that she especially excels." Died June 8, 1876.

See R. Walsh, "George Sand," 1837; Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi;" Loménie, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for December, 1834, January, 1843, July, 1844, and April, 1846.

Sand, sand or zânt, (Karl Ludwig,) the murderer of Kotzebue, born at Wunsiedel in 1795. While a student at Jena he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and, exasperated by Kotzebue's ridicule of the liberal party, stabbed him at his residence in Mannheim in 1819. He was executed in 1820.

See "Memoir of Charles Louis Sand;" "Monthly Review" for February, 1820.

Sandberg, sând'bĕrg, (Johan Gustaf,) a Swedish historical painter, born in 1782, worked at Stockholm, where he died in 1854.

Sand'bў, (Paul,) R.A., a celebrated English painter and engraver, born at Nottingham about 1730. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1768, and the same year appointed chief drawing-master to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was the first of his countrymen to execute aquatint engravings; and among his master-pieces of this kind are "The Carnival at Rome," after David Allan, and "Views of Windsor and Eton." As a painter in water-colours he occupies a high rank, and he is regarded as the founder of that school of art in England. Died in 1809.

Sandby, (Thomas,) brother of the preceding, was born at Nottingham in 1721. On the foundation of the Royal Academy, in 1768, he became first professor of architecture in that institution. As deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, he planned the construction of Virginia Water, (1754,) and in 1775 he furnished the design of Freemasons' Hall, London. Died in 1798.

Sande, van den, vân den sân'deh, (Jan,) a Flemish jurist and historical writer, born in Gelderland in the sixteenth century; died in 1638.

Sandeau, sôN'dō', (Léonard Sylvain Jules,) a French novelist, born at Aubusson in 1811. He began his literary career as an associate of George Sand, (Dudevant,) in conjunction with whom he wrote "Rose et Blanche," (1831.) Among his works are "Mariana," (1839,) "Mlle. de la Seiglière," (1848,) "Sacs et Parchemins," (1851,) and "La Maison de Penarvan," (1858.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1858. Died April 24, 1883.

Sand'ę-man, (Robert,) born at Perth, in Scotland, in 1718 or 1723, was the founder of the sect called by his name. He emigrated in 1764 to New England, where he died in 1771. He was a son-in-law of John Glass, the founder of the Glassites.

Sander, sân'dęr, (Antony,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1586, was the author of several religious and historical works, (in Latin.) Died in 1664.

Sander, sân'dęr or zân'dęr, (Heinrich,) a German naturalist, born in 1754; died in 1782.

See Feddersen, "Leben H. Sander's," 1784; Goetz, "Leben H. Sander's," 1786.

San'dęrs, (William P.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1856. He fought for the Union as an officer of cavalry in several campaigns, and was killed near Knoxville, Tennessee, in November, 1863.

San'dęrs or **Saun'dęrs**, [Lat. Sande'rus,] (Nicholas,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Surrey in 1527, published several controversial works. Died about 1580.

San'dęrs, (Robert,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born at Breadalbane in 1727. He published "The Newgate Calendar," (1764,) and other works. Died in 1783.

San'dęr-son, (John,) an American *littérateur*, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He was one of the authors of the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," (1827.) In 1835 he visited France, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Paris," etc., which was afterwards enlarged and entitled "The American in Paris." It was very favourably received, and was translated into French by Jules Janin. About 1836 he was appointed professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the Philadelphia High School. Died in 1844.

San'dęr-son, (John Scott **Burdon-**,) M.D., an English physician, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1828. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, was professor of physiology at University College, London, 1874–82, and in 1882 was chosen to the same professorship in the University of Oxford. He published a large number of papers on physiology, diseases of cattle, public health, and other subjects, besides a "Hand-Book of the Sphygmograph."

San'dęr-son, (Robert,) an English prelate, born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1587. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles I., and in 1642 became regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He refused to sign the covenant. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1660, after the accession of Charles II. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Obligation of Oaths," ("De Juramenti Obligatione," 1647,) and "Nine Cases of Conscience Resolved," (1678.) Died in 1663.

See Isaac Walton, "Life of Bishop Sanderson," 1678.

Sanderson, (Robert,) an English antiquary, born in Durham in 1660. He assisted in the compilation of Rymer's "Fœdera," and wrote a "History of Henry V." Died in 1741.

Sanderus. See Sanders.

Sand'fȯrd, (Sir Daniel Keyte,) a Scottish professor of Greek, born about 1798, was a son of Bishop Sandford of Edinburgh. He was professor in the University of Glasgow, also a popular orator and advocate of the Reform bill. Died in 1838.

Sand'fȯrd, (Francis,) an Irish writer and herald, born in the county of Wicklow in 1630, published a "Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," and other similar works. Died in 1693.

Sand'hurst, (William Rose Mansfield,) Lord, a British general, born June 21, 1819. In 1835 he entered the army, in 1845–46 he went through the Sutlej campaign, and was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough at Sobraon, in 1848–49 he commanded the Fifty-Third Regiment in the Punjaub, in 1855 he accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1857 he assisted in quelling the Indian mutiny, in 1860 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, in 1865 he became commander-in-chief of the army of India, and in 1870 succeeded Lord Strathnairn as lieutenant-general commanding the forces in India. In 1871 he was raised to the peerage. Died June 23, 1876.

Sandifort, sân'de-fȯrt', (Eduard,) a Dutch anatomist, born at Dort in 1742, became professor of anatomy at Leyden, and published several works on that science. Died in 1814.

His son GERARD, born at Leyden in 1779, was professor of anatomy and physiology in his native city. Died in 1848.

Sandini, sän-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, and professor of ecclesiastical history at Padua, born at Vicentino in 1692. He was the author of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1751.

Sandius. See SAND, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sandoval, de, dà sän-do-väl', (GONZALO,) a brave and able Spanish general, who fought under Cortez in Mexico and was distinguished by his especial favour. "He was," says Prescott, "in many respects the most eminent of the great captains formed under the eye of Cortez." Died in 1528, soon after his return to Spain.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.

Sandoval, de, (Fray PRUDENCIO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, born at Valladolid about 1560. He was appointed historiographer to Philip III., who employed him to continue the "Cronica General" of Ambrosio Morales, which appeared under the title of "History of the Kings of Castile and Leon." Among his other works are a "History of the Life and Deeds of the Emperor Charles V.," which is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into English, and a "Chronicle of the Illustrious Emperor of Spain, Don Alonzo VII." Sandoval was created Bishop of Pampeluna in 1612. Died in 1621.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sandrart, von, fon san'drârt or zän'drârt, (JOACHIM,) a German painter, engraver, and art-historian, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1606. He studied painting at Utrecht under Gerard Honthorst, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, where he executed a number of works for Cardinal Barberini. After residing for a time at Amsterdam, he settled at Nuremberg, where he died in 1688. Sandrart's pictures and engravings had a high reputation in his time; but his fame rests chiefly on his work entitled "German Academy of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," ("Die Deutsche Academie der Bau, Bildhauer und Malerkunst," 2 vols., 1675,) a part of which has been translated into Latin, under the title of "Academia Artis Picturæ."

See his Autobiography, "Lebenslauf Joachims von Sandrart," 1675; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Sandras. See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS.

Sandras, sôn'drâs', (CLAUDE MARIE STANISLAS,) a French physician, born at Rocroy in 1802. He published a "History of the Cholera," and other medical works. Died in 1856.

San-dro-cot'tus, [Gr. Σανδρόκοττος; Sanscrit, CHAN'DRAGUP'TA, modern Hindoo pron. chŭn-drą-gōōp'tą,] an Indian king, who reigned over the region watered by the Ganges about 316–292 B.C. His capital was Palibothra, (now Patna.) He resisted, with success, Seleucus Nicator, who invaded his dominions. He is the Chandragupta of Sanscrit writers. He was of low caste, and his history is especially interesting as marking the progress of that great revolution which accompanied the introduction of Booddhism into India. (See GAUTAMA.)

Sandš, (ROBERT CHARLES,) a distinguished American journalist and *littérateur*, born in New York City or at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1799. He graduated at Columbia College, and published in 1820 the poem of "Yamoyden," written conjointly with his friend James Wallis Eastburn. He subsequently became associated with the poet Bryant and Mr. G. C. Verplanck as a writer for "The Talisman," a literary annual of a high character. He was editor for a time of the "Atlantic Magazine," and in 1827 became associate editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." Among his other works are a "Historical Notice of Hernan Cortez," and the "Life and Correspondence of John Paul Jones." He was also a contributor to the "Tales of Glauber Spa," published in 1832. Died in 1832.

See G. C. VERPLANCK, "Life of R. C. Sands;" GRISWOLD, "Poets of America."

Sandwich, EARL OF. See MONTAGUE, (EDWARD.)

San'dys, or sändz, (EDWIN,) an English prelate, born in Lancashire in 1519. He rose to be vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1553, but he was deprived of this office on the accession of Queen Mary, on account of his refusal to proclaim her. Under the reign of Elizabeth he was successively created Bishop of Worcester, (1559,) Bishop of London, (1570,) and Archbishop of York, (1576.) He assisted in the translation of the Scriptures known as the Bishops' Bible, and was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the Liturgy. Died in 1588.

See WHITAKER, "Life of Edwin Sandys.

Sandys, (Sir EDWIN,) son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about 1561. He was employed by James I. on several missions, and was the author of a work entitled "Europæ Speculum," being an account of the religious condition of Europe. Died in 1620.

Sandys, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born at York in 1577, was a son of Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, noticed above. In 1610 he visited Palestine, Egypt, and Turkey, of which he published an account after his return. Among his other works are paraphrases upon the Psalms, the book of Job, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, the Song of Solomon, etc., and a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." His poetry is eulogized by Dryden, Pope, Warton, and other eminent writers. Died about 1644.

See H. J. TODD, "Memoir of the Life of G. Sandys," 1839; SIR E. BRYDGES, "Censura Literaria;" WILLMOTT, "Lives of the English Sacred Poets."

Sandys, sandz, (JOHN EDWIN,) an English scholar, born May 19, 1844. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow and tutor. In 1876 he was chosen public orator of the University. He has edited several Greek texts, with notes

Sané, sâ'nà', (JACQUES NOËL,) BARON, an eminent French naval engineer, born at Brest in 1740. He was called "the Vauban of the navy." Died in 1831.

Sanfelice di Acquavella, sän-fâ lee'chà dè â-kwâ-vel'lâ, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian cardinal, born in 1836. In 1878 he was consecrated Archbishop of Naples, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

San'ford, (EDWARD,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in 1805, was a son of Nathan, noticed below. He studied law, but declined to practise. He was editor of the "Standard," a Democratic journal of New York, and afterwards one of the editors of the "Globe" at Washington. Among his poems, which are distinguished for grace, vivacity, and delicate humour, we may name the "Lines to a Mosquito," and the address "To Black-Hawk." Died in 1876.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Sanford, (NATHAN,) an American jurist and statesman, born on Long Island in 1779. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1816, and in 1823 became chancellor of the State of New York. Died in 1838.

San Gallo, da, dâ sän gäl'lo, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose original name was PICCONI, (pèk-ko'nee,) a nephew of Antonio Giamberti, was born at Mugello about 1482. Under the patronage of Alexander Farnese, afterwards Paul III., he constructed a number of magnificent edifices at Rome, among which we may name the Palazzo Sacchetti, and the church of Madonna di Loretto. In 1536 he was appointed sole architect of Saint Peter's, for which he prepared a model at great cost; but it was not approved by Michael Angelo, and was finally rejected. The Palazzo Farnese, in which he was assisted by Michael Angelo, is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1546.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

San Gallo, da, (ANTONIO BATTISTA GOBBO,) brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as an architect, and assisted in most of the important works of his brother.

San Gallo or Sangallo, da, (ANTONIO GIAMBERTI,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence in the

fifteenth century. Among his best works are the church of the Madonna at Montepulciano, the fortress of Cività Castellana, and the castle of Sant' Angelo, formerly the mausoleum of Hadrian. He was a brother of Giuliano, noticed below. Died in 1534.

San Gallo, da, (BASTIANO,) an Italian painter, and relative of the preceding, born at Florence in 1481; died in 1551.

San Gallo, da, or **Sangallo,** (GIULIANO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose proper name was GIULIANO GIAMBERTI, was born at Florence in 1443. He was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, for whom he built a palace or villa at Poggio Cajano, and a large convent at Florence, near the gate of San Gallo, from which he derived his name. Among his works was a palace at Savona for Pope Julius II. He was selected by Leo X. to succeed Bramante as architect of Saint Peter's; but he declined the honour. He was a brother of Antonio Giamberti da San Gallo. Died in 1517.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Sangro, da, dä sän'gro, (RAIMONDO,) Prince of San Severo, an Italian savant, born in Naples in 1710. He was versed in various sciences, arts, and languages, and displayed much inventive genius. Died in 1771.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sankara, sän'ka-ra, modern Hindoo pron. sun'kŭh-rŭh, also called **Sankarâchârya,** ("the teacher Sankara,") a renowned East Indian religious teacher. He was born in Malabar, of a Brahman family. He led a wandering life, and died, aged thirty-two, at Kedârnâth, in the Himalaya. H. H. Wilson assigns him to the eighth or ninth century A.D., but Hindoo books give him a much earlier date. He founded a sect of Siva-worshippers, and was looked upon as an incarnation of Siva. He left several commentaries, which are still extant.

Sank'ey, (IRA DAVID,) an American singer, born at Edinborough, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1840. He won his chief distinction as the associate of Mr. Moody in his revival meetings.

Sanlecque, de, deh sŏN'lĕk', (LOUIS,) a French satirical poet, born in Paris in 1652, was also a priest. Died in 1714.

San Micheli, sän me-kā'le, written also **Sammicheli** or **San Michele,** (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an able Italian architect, born about 1514, was a nephew and pupil of the following, whom he aided in his works. Died in 1559.

San Micheli, sän me-kā'lee, or **Sammicheli,** säm-me-kā'lee, (MICHELE,) a celebrated civil and military architect, born at Verona, in Italy, in 1484. Having resided for several years at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Michael Angelo, Bramante, and other artists of the time, he was employed about 1525 to construct the new fortifications of Verona, in which he first introduced the angular bastions, since generally adopted by engineers. Among his other works may be named the Grimani and Cornaro palaces at Venice, and the Cappella Pellegrini and church of the Madonna di Campagna at Verona. Died in 1559.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; A. SELVA, "Elogio di M. Sanmicheli," 1814; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

San Miguel, sän me-ghĕl', (Don EVARISTE,) a Spanish general and statesman, born in the Asturias in 1780, served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1820, and subsequently was appointed military governor of Aragon. He was afterwards made captain-general of Madrid, and president of the revolutionary junta. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sannazar. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazarius. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazaro, sän-näd-zä'ro, [Lat. SANNAZA'RIUS; Fr. SANNAZAR, sä'nä'zär',] (JACOPO,) a distinguished Italian poet, born at Naples in 1458, was descended from a noble family in Spain. While on a visit in France he composed his "Arcadia," (1504,) a pastoral in prose and verse, which is esteemed a model of elegance and purity of style. He also wrote a number of Latin poems which were greatly admired, and several dramatic works and sonnets in Italian. Sannazaro was patronized by Frederick, King of Naples, and accompanied that monarch in his exile to France. He died at Naples in 1530, having attained the rank of one of the best classics of his country.

See "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. H. STEBBING; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CRISPO, "Vita di Sannazaro," 1585; J. A. VOLPI, "Sannazaris Vita;" T. COLANGELO, "Vita di G. Sannazaro," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Retrospective Review," vol. x., (1824.)

San-nÿr'i-on, [*Σανυρίων,*] an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 400–375 B.C., and was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

San Roman, sän-ro-män', (MIGUEL,) a Peruvian general, born in 1802. He had obtained a high rank in the army, when he was elected President of Peru in 1862. Died in April, 1863.

San Severo. See SANGRO, DA.

Sans-Malice. See AKAKIA.

Sanson, sŏN'sŏN', (ADRIEN,) a French geographer, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He had the title of geographer to the king. Died in 1708 or 1718.

Sanson, (GUILLAUME,) a geographer of Paris, was a brother of the preceding. He published several works. Died in 1703.

Sanson, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in Paris in 1790. He succeeded Dupuytren as professor of clinical surgery in the Hôtel-Dieu in 1836. He was eminent as a practitioner and a writer. Among his works are "New Elements of Medico-Surgical Pathology," (4 vols., 1825,) and "Des Hémorrhagies traumatiques," (1836.) Died in 1841.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) one of the earliest French geographers, born at Abbeville in 1600. His first work was a map of ancient Gaul, which obtained for him the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIII., and he was employed by the latter as an engineer in Picardy. He was treated with marked distinction by the king, who appointed him his geographer about 1640. Besides his numerous maps, he published a work entitled "Britannia, or Researches concerning the Antiquity of Abbeville," (1638.) Died in 1667.

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1626. He rescued Chancellor Séguier from the fury of a mob in Paris, but was killed himself on that occasion, in 1648.

Sansovino, sän-so-vee'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, son of Jacopo, noticed below, was born at Rome in 1521. Among the most important of his works are his "Hundred Novels from the Most Eminent Italian Writers," ("Cento Novelle scelti de' piu nobili Scrittori della Lingua volgare,") "Turkish Annals," (1573,) and a "Description of Venice," (1604.)

See FONTANINI and ZENO, "Biblioteca Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sansovino, (JACOPO TATTI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Florence in 1479. He studied sculpture under Contucci da Monte Sansovino, whose surname he assumed. He afterwards visited Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Bramante and other artists and was patronized by Pope Julius II. After the sack of Rome he repaired to Venice, where he constructed numerous public and private edifices. Among these may be named La Zecca, or Mint, the Palazzo Cornaro, and La Scuola della Misericordia. His colossal statues of Mars and Neptune in the Doge's palace, and the Four Evangelists in the chapel of Saint Mark, are ranked among his master-pieces in sculpture. Died about 1570.

See GIORGIO VASARI, "Vita di J. Sansovino," 1785; TEMANZA, "Vita di J. Sansovino," 1752; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Sansovino, da, dä sän-so-vee'no, (ANDREA CONTUCCI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born in 1460. He worked at Rome and Loretto. He was the master of Jacopo Sansovino. Died in 1529.

Sant, (JAMES,) an eminent English painter, born at Croydon, April 23, 1820. Besides many subject- or

figure-pictures, (frequently groups of children,) he has executed many fine portraits. In 1871 he was made a full Academician.

Santa Ana, (or **Anna,**) **de,** dà sän'tâ ăn'nâ, (ANTONIO LOPEZ,) a Mexican President and general, born in Mexico or Jalapa about 1798. He fought against Iturbide in 1823, against Pedraza in 1828, and against Bustamente in 1830. He was chosen President in 1833, and became dictator in 1835. The Texans revolted against Santa Anna, who was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto in April, 1836, by General Houston. He was released in 1837, and lost a leg in a battle against the French in December, 1838. He recovered power in 1841, was banished in 1845, but returned in 1846, and became general-in-chief. He was defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista in February, 1847, and at Cerro Gordo by General Scott in April of that year. About this time he was again chosen President; but, the American army having taken the capital of Mexico in September, 1847, he went into exile. In 1853 he returned, and was appointed dictator for life. After he had ruled with despotic power about two years, he was compelled to abdicate in August, 1855, after which he passed many years in exile. Soon after the death of Maximilian, June, 1867, Santa Anna returned and made an attempt against the republic, but failed, and was made a prisoner. Died June 20, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1836.

Santa Cruz, sän'tâ kROOS, (or kROOTH,) (ANDRÉS,) a South American statesman and soldier, born in Peru about 1794, served in the war of independence in 1823, and in 1829 succeeded General Sucre as President of Bolivia. He was defeated at Yungai in 1839, and compelled to leave the country. In 1849 he became minister-plenipotentiary from Bolivia to London, Paris, Rome, and Madrid. Died at Saint-Nazaire in 1865.

Santa Cruz, de, dà sän'tâ kROOTH, or **Sainte-Croix,** sänt'krwâ', (Don ALVAREZ **de Bassano**—dà bâ-sâ'no,) MARQUIS, a Spanish admiral, born about 1510, distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. He was appointed about 1587 to the chief command of the Invincible Armada, but died before it was ready for action.

Santa Cruz de Marzenado, de, dà sän'tâ kROOTH dà maR-thà-nâ'DO, (**Alvar de Navia Osorio,** âl-vâR' dà nâ-vee'â o-so're-o,) MARQUIS, a Spanish officer and military writer, born in 1687, served in the war of the Spanish succession, and became governor of Orân. He was killed in an action near that town in 1732.

Santafede, sän-tâ-fā'dà, (FABRIZIO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Naples in 1560. He worked mostly in his native city. Died in 1634.

Santander, sän-tän-daiR', (FRANCISCO **de Paula**—dà pŏw'lâ,) a South American statesman, born in New Granada in 1792. He fought against Spain in the war of independence, and was elected Vice-President of the republic of Colombia in 1821. Having conspired against Bolivar about 1828, he was banished. In 1832 he was elected President of New Granada. Died in 1840.

Santarelli, sän-tâ-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver, born in the Abruzzi in 1759, worked in Rome and Florence. Died in 1826.

Santarem, sän-tâ-rĕN', (MANOEL FRANCISCO **de Barros y Souza**—dà bâR'ròs e sō'zâ,) VISCOUNT, a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Lisbon in 1790, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, and in 1827 became minister of state. He was the author of an "Essay on the History of Cosmography and Cartography during the Middle Ages," (1849,) and other works. Died in 1856.

Santen, van, vän sän'ten, (LAURENT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Amsterdam in 1746. He resided mostly at Leyden. He edited several ancient Greek and Latin works, on which he wrote critical notes. Died in 1798.

Santerre, sôN'tair', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist of the Jacobin party, born in Paris in 1752, had acquired a large fortune as a brewer in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. He took an active part in the storming of the Bastille, and in the subsequent insurrections of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. As commander of the National Guard, he caused the king to be conveyed to the tower, and afterwards presided at his execution. He was defeated by the Vendeans, under Piron de la Varenne, in September, 1793. Died in 1808 or 1809.

See CARRO, "Santerre, sa Vie publique et privée," 1847.

Santerre, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historical painter, born near Pontoise in 1651; died in 1717.

Santeul, sôN'tUl', (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born in Paris in 1628, was a brother of Jean, noticed below. Died in 1684.

Santeul, sôN'tUl', or **Santeuil, de,** deh sôN'tUl', (JEAN,) [Lat. SANTO'LIUS,] an excellent Latin poet, born in Paris in 1630, was a canon regular of Saint-Victor. He wrote Latin hymns with great success. "A nobleness of thought and splendour of language," says Hallam, "distinguished the poetry of Santeul, who furnished many inscriptions for public monuments." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1697.

See "Vie et bons mots de Santeul," Cologne, 1735; DINOUART, "Santoliana," 1764; MONTALANT-BOUGLEUX, "Santeul, ou la Poésie Latine sous Louis XIV," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Santi, sän'tee, or **Sanzio,** sän'ze-o, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and painter, born at Colbordolo, was the father of Raphael. He painted Madonnas and other religious subjects. Died in 1494.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" PASSAVANT, "Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater, G. Santi."

Santi di Tito or **Titi.** See TITI.

Santillana. See MENDOZA, (IÑIGO LOPEZ.)

Santini, sän-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian savant, born in Tuscany in 1786. He became rector of the University of Padua in 1825, and was afterwards appointed professor of astronomy and director of mathematical studies in that institution. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and published several scientific works. Died at Padua, June 26, 1877.

Santolius. See SANTEUL.

Santorini, sän-to-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian anatomist, born at Venice in 1681. He wrote several able works on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1736.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" POLLAROLI, "Notizie per servire alla Storia della Vita di G. D. Santorini," 1763.

Santorio. See SANCTORIUS.

Sanuto, sâ-noo'to, (LIVIO,) an Italian geographer of the sixteenth century; died before 1588.

Sanuto, (MARINO,) called TORSELLO, (toR-sel'lo,) a Venetian traveller, who visited the Levant and wrote the "Book of Faithful Secrets concerning the Recovery of the Holy Land," ("Liber Secretorum fidelium super Terræ Sanctæ Recuperatione.") Died after 1330.

See POSTANSQUE, "De Marino Sanuto," 1856; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanuto, (MARINO,) THE YOUNGER, an Italian historian, born in Venice in 1466, was a member of the Academy founded by Aldus Manutius. He wrote, in Italian, a history of the Republic of Venice, which was published in 1733 in Muratori's "Italiæ Scriptores," under the title of "Lives of the Doges of Venice," ("Vitæ Ducum Venetorum.") Died in 1535.

See RAWDON BROWN, "Ragguagli sulla Vita e sulle Opere di M. Sanuto," 3 vols., 1837–38; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanvitale, sän-vē-tâ'là, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) COUNT, an Italian poet and diplomatist, born at Parma in 1699. He published numerous poems, one of which is entitled "Poema Parabolica," (1746.) Died in 1780.

Sanz, sänth, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish architect, born at Saragossa in 1724, was appointed in 1792 director of the Academy of San Luis. Among his best works are the church of Santa Cruz and the theatre at Saragossa. Died in 1801.

Sanzio, (RAFFAELLO.) See RAPHAEL.

Saphir, sâ'fēēR, (MORITZ,) a distinguished writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Pesth in 1794, successively edited the journals entitled "Berliner Schnellpost," "Der Deutsche Horizont," and "Der Humorist." Among his works, which are chiefly of a humorous and satirical character, we may name his "Humoristische

Damenbibliothek," and his "Dictionary of Wit and Humour," ("Conversations-Lexikon für Geist, Witz und Humor.") Died in 1858.

See F. FÖRSTER, "M. G. Saphir und Berlin," 1828; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Sapieha, sâp-yâ'hâ, (JOHN PETER,) a Polish military commander, born in 1569, distinguished himself in the wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1611.

Sapieha, (LEO,) high chancellor of Lithuania, born in 1557, served against the Russians under Stephen Bathori in 1579, and subsequently concluded a peace of twenty years with the Czar. After the death of Bathori he promoted the election of the Swedish king, Sigismund III., to the throne of Poland. Died in 1633.

Sā'por [Persian, SHAPOOR or SHAPÛR, shâ'poor'] I., son of Artaxerxes, succeeded to the throne of Persia in 238 A.D. He conquered Mesopotamia and Syria, and caused the emperor Valerian to be put to death. He was eventually assassinated by his satraps, (269 A.D.)

Sapor II. succeeded Hormisdas II. as King of Persia. He was engaged in wars with the Romans, and distinguished himself by his persecution of the Christians. Died in 380 A.D.

Sappho, saph'o, [Gr. Σαπφώ, genitive Σαπφοῦς; Lat. SAPPHO, genitive SAPPHUS; Ital. SAFFO, sâf'fo,] written also **Sapho**, a Greek lyric poetess of great celebrity, was born at Mitylene or Eresos, in the island of Lesbos, about 625 B.C. We have little positive knowledge of the events of her life, but it is known that she lived about 600 B.C. and was a friend of the poet Alcæus. The popular tradition that she cherished an unrequited love for Phaon, and that she threw herself in despair from the Leucadian rock into the sea, is rejected by modern critics. She belonged to the Æolian race, the women of which were not kept in so strict seclusion as the Ionians. She wrote hymns, elegies, and erotic odes of exquisite beauty. It is admitted that she has never been surpassed in sweetness and grace by any lyric poet, ancient or modern. Her works are lost, except a hymn to Venus and short fragments of other poems. "Among the mutilated poets of antiquity," says Addison, "there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. . . . One may see, by what is left of them, that she followed nature in all her thoughts, without descending to those little points, conceits, and turns of wit with which many of our modern lyrics are so miserably infected. Her soul seems to have been made up of love and poetry. She felt the passion in all its warmth and described it in all its symptoms. She is called by ancient authors the tenth muse." (See the "Spectator," No. 223, which contains an English version of her hymn to Venus.) Versions of her ode to Lesbia, by Catullus, Boileau, and A. Philips, may be found in the "Spectator," No. 229.

See F. G. WELCKER, "Sappho von einem herrschenden Vorurtheil befreit," 1816; MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece," vol. i.; E. TEGNÉR, "Sapphus Vita et Carmina," 1817; RICHTER, 'Sappho und Erinna," 1833; C. M. DE SALM-DYCK, "Précis de la Vie de Sapho," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saracino, sâ-râ-chee'no, or **Saraceni**, sâ-râ-chā'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1585, painted frescos in the Vatican at Rome. Died in 1625.

Sā'rah or **Sarai**, [Heb. שָׂרָה, originally שָׂרַי,] a Hebrew matron, was the wife of Abraham, and the mother of Isaac. Her name signifies "princess."

See Genesis xi. 29, xii., xvi., xvii. 15–21, xviii., xx., xxi.

Sarapis. See SERAPIS.

Sarasin. See SARRASIN.

Săr'ăs-wăt'ĭ, [modern Hindoo pron. sŭr'ŭs-wŭt'ee, from *Sărăswăt*, a Sanscrit word, signifying "juicy," "racy," "flowing," also "elegant,"] the name of the consort of Brahma, and the goddess of speech, eloquence, and music. She was regarded as the inventress of the Sanscrit language and of the Dêvanâgarî alphabet. (See Introduction, p. 21.) As the patroness of music, she has by some writers been identified with Minerva, ('Αθηνᾶ,) who was sometimes surnamed Musice, (*μουσική*,) and who is said to have been the inventor of the flute. Sir William Jones addressed to Saraswatî a hymn, in which he speaks of her as one

"Whose sigh is music, and each tear a pearl."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 125 *et seq.*

Saravia, sâ-râ-vee'â or sâ'râ've'â', (HADRIAN A.,) a Protestant theologian, of Spanish extraction, born at Artois, in France, in 1531, became professor of divinity at Leyden. Having settled in England in 1587, he was made prebendary of Westminster. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Hooker, and was one of the divines employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible. Died in 1613.

Sarazin or **Sarrazin**, sâ'râ'zăN', (JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born at Noyon in 1590. He resided many years at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandini, for whom he executed the colossal statues of Atlas and Polyphemus at the Villa Frascati. Among his master-pieces in Paris may be named the Mausoleum of Cardinal Berulle, "Group of Children playing with Goats," "The Four Cardinal Virtues," in the church of Saint Louis, and the Mausoleum of Henri de Bourbon-Condé. Died in 1660.

See V. TREMBLAY, "Notice sur Sarrazin," 1848: "Biographie de J. Sarrazin," Noyon, 1851; CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Sarazin, (JEAN.) See SARRAZIN.

Sarbievius. See SARBIEWSKI.

Sarbiewski, sar-be-êv'skee, [Lat. SARBIE'VIUS,] (MATTHIAS KASIMIR,) a Polish Jesuit and poet, born in 1595, became court preacher to Ladislaus IV. He was the author of Latin lyrics and other poems, which obtained for him the name of the Sarmatian Horace. Died in 1640.

Sarcey, sâR'sâ', (FRANCISQUE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise) in 1828. Among his works are a collection of tales entitled "Le Nouveau Seigneur" and "Le Mot et la Chose," (1862,) "Étienne Moret," (1876,) and "Les Misères de Ho-Fi," (1883.)

Sarcmasius. See SCHURTZFLEISCH.

Sarcone, sar-ko'nâ, (MICHELE,) an Italian medical writer, born in Apulia in 1732; died in 1797.

Sardanapale. See SARDANAPALUS.

Sar-da-na-pā'lus, [Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος; Fr. SARDANAPALE,* sâR'dâ'nâ'pâl'; Assyrian, ASSUR-BANI-PAL,] a king of Assyria, noted for the weakness and effeminacy of his character, is supposed to have died in 625 B.C. According to the Greek story, his satrap Arbaces having conspired with the Medes against him and besieged Nineveh, Sardanapalus defended his capital with great courage and resolution nearly two years. At length, finding resistance vain, he set fire to his palace and consumed himself, together with his women and his treasures. His fortunes have been made the subject of one of Lord Byron's best tragedies. The Greek story is fabulous: it is supported by no authority except Ctesias; but in some respects it corresponds rather loosely with the history of Saracus, the last king of Assyria, and with that of Saulmugina.

It is quite certain that the name Sardanapalus represents that of Assur-bani-pal, the Sineladnos of Ptolemy, a large part of whose library, made of clay tablets, is now in the British Museum. He was the greatest monarch Assyria ever had. But his wars and conquests exhausted the country, and his subjects everywhere rose in revolt, but were finally conquered. He was cruel and sensual, but was a great patron of art and letters. He united the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia.

Sardi, sar'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Ferrara about 1520. Among his works is a "Treatise on Coins," (1579.) Died in 1588.

Sardou, sâR'doo', (VICTORIEN,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1831. He produced numerous successful dramas, among which are "Nos Intimes," (1861,) "Les Ganaches," (1862,) "La Famille Benoîton," (1865,) "La Patrie," (1869,) "Rabagas," (1872,) etc. He was decorated with the legion of honour in 1863, and elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

Sar'gant, (WILLIAM LUCAS,) an English author, born in Birmingham, October 2, 1809, was educated at Cambridge. Among his works are "Science of Social Opulence," (1856,) "Economy of the Labouring Classes," (1857,) "Social Innovators," (1858,) "Life of Robert Owen," (1860,) "Recent Political Economy," (1867,) "Essays of a Birmingham Manufacturer," (4 vols., 1869–72,) "Taxation," etc., (1874.) Died in 1889.

* In Sir David Lindsay's "Three Estates" the name is written *Sardanapall.*

Sar'gent, (CHARLES SPRAGUE,) an American botanist, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1841. He graduated at Harvard College in 1862, served as a volunteer staff officer in the war of 1861–65, and afterwards was made director first of the botanic garden and then of the arboretum of Harvard University, and professor of arboriculture. His chief publication is the able "Special Report" on the forests of North America, made for the tenth census.

Sar'gent, (EPES, ĕps,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1812. He was successively editor of the New York "Mirror" and the Boston "Evening Transcript." He published "Velasco," a tragedy, and several other dramas, "Songs of the Sea, and other Poems," "Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land," (1857,) and a number of excellent educational works. Died December 30, 1880.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Sargent, (HORACE BINNEY,) an American lawyer and *littérateur*, a son of Lucius Manlius Sargent, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1821; died in 1867.

Sargent, (JOHN OSBORNE,) a brother of Epes Sargent, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1810. He became associate editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer" in 1837, and subsequently of the "Republic" at Washington.

Sargent, (LUCIUS MANLIUS,) an able and popular American writer, born at Boston in 1786. He published a series of "Temperance Tales," which were very favourably received, a work entitled "Dealings with the Dead, by a Sexton of the Old School," (2 vols., 1856,) and a number of poems. Died in 1867.

Sar'gon, a king of Assyria, ascended the throne in 721 B.C. He conquered several adjoining nations, captured Samaria, and carried away many Israelites as captives. Died in 704 B.C.

Sar'gon, a great king of Babylonia, concerning whom little is known. Much that is told of him seems mythical. He was a great lawgiver, and a zealous patron of literature. He founded the great library of Agane, near Sippara, famous for its works on astrology and astronomy. He lived at a very early date.

Sar'jeant or **Serjeant,** (JOHN,) a Catholic priest, born in Lincolnshire about 1621, became secretary of the secular clergy in England. He published a great number of controversial works. Died in 1707.

Sarmiento, sar-me-ĕn'to, (DOMINGO FAUSTINO,) a Spanish-American statesman, born at San Juan de la Frontera, (now in the Argentine Republic,) February 15, 1811. He became a celebrated instructor and journalist, and in 1845 was sent by Chili to Europe and North America to observe and report on primary schools. He was afterwards a minister in the government of the Argentine Republic, was its minister to the United States, 1864–68, and its president, 1868–74. He published "De la Educacion popular," "Viages," "Vida de Abran Lincoln," "Las Escuelas," etc. His writings are highly esteemed.

Sarmiento, sar-me-ĕn'to, (MARTIN,) a Spanish scholar and teacher, born at Segovia in 1692. He wrote several literary works. Died at Madrid in 1770.

Sarmiento, de, dā sar-me-ĕn'to, (JUAN,) a Spanish historian, who lived about 1550, travelled in Peru, and wrote a work entitled "Account of the Government of the Incas," ("Relacion de la Sucesion y Govierno de las Ingas," etc., in manuscript.) He is praised by Prescott for his candour and accuracy and the humane spirit he manifests towards the natives. He held the office of president of the Council of the Indies.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i. book i.

Sarnelli, sar-nel'lee, (POMPEO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Polignano in 1649. He wrote various works, in prose and verse. Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Saron or **Sarron.** See BOCHART DE SARRON.

Sar-pe'don, [Gr. Σαρπήδων; Fr. SARPÉDON, sȧR'pā'dôN',] a personage in the Greek mythology, regarded as the son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. Having been expelled from Crete by Minos, he retired to Lycia, of which he became king.

Sarpedon, a hero and prince of Lycia, mentioned in the "Iliad," supposed to have been a son of Jupiter and Laodami'a. According to Homer, he fought for the Trojans and was killed by Patroclus.

Sarpi, sar'pee, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian writer and theologian, born at Venice in 1552, is generally known as FRA PAOLO, or FATHER PAUL. He entered the order of Servites at an early age, was subsequently appointed professor of philosophy at Venice, and in 1579 was elected general of his order. Being made procureur-general in 1585, he went to reside at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Cardinal Bellarmine and other distinguished men; but, having been suspected of heretical opinions and threatened with the Inquisition, he returned to Venice. He was chosen in 1605 consulting theologian of the republic during its contest with Pope Paul V., and defended its cause with signal ability and success. Repeated attempts on his life, and the entreaties of his friends, induced him to retire to a convent, where he died in 1623. His "History of the Council of Trent" ("Istoria del Concilio Tridentino," 1619) is his most celebrated work, and was translated into Latin and several other languages. In his writings Father Paul has boldly attacked the infallibility of the pope and condemned his usurpations of temporal power. He is also supposed to have favoured Protestantism.

See MICANZIO, "Vita di Sarpi," 1646; GRISELINI, "Memorie spettanti alla Vita di Sarpi," 1760; BIANCHI-GIOVINI, "Biografia di Fra Paolo," 2 vols., 1836; G. FONTANINI, "Storia arcana della Vita di Fra Paolo Sarpi," 1805; DR. JOHNSON'S Works, vol. xii., 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Westminster Review" for April, 1838, (by JAMES MARTINEAU.)

Sarrans, sȧ'rôN', (BERNARD,) a French journalist and political writer, born near Toulouse in 1795, became editor of "La Nouvelle Minerve" about 1830. He published a treatise "On the Spanish War and the Tyranny of the Bourbons," "History of Bernadotte, King of Sweden," (1845,) etc. Died April 7, 1874.

Sarrasin or **Sarasin,** sȧ'rȧ'zȧN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a facetious French *littérateur*, born near Caen in 1603, was the author of a "History of the Siege of Dunkirk," (1649,) "The Conspiracy of Wallenstein," and other works, in prose and verse. He was secretary to the Prince de Conti, and a literary rival of Voiture. Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Menagiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sarrazin, (JACQUES.) See SARAZIN.

Sarrazin, sȧ'rȧ'zȧN', (JEAN,) a French general, born in 1770. He obtained the rank of general of brigade about 1800, after which he served in several campaigns. In 1810 he deserted to the British. Died about 1840.

Sarrus, sȧ'rüs', (P. F.,) a French mathematician, born in the department of Aveyron about 1795. He became professor of analysis at Strasbourg. Died 1861.

Sarrut, sȧ'rü', (GERMAIN,) a French *littérateur* and democrat, born at Toulouse in 1800, has published a number of political and miscellaneous works.

Sars, (GEORG OSSIAN,) an eminent Norwegian zoologist, a son of Michael Sars, was born in 1837. His specialty is the marine invertebrates, and he has been one of the conductors of important sea-dredging expeditions.

Sars, (MICHAEL,) an eminent zoologist, born at Bergen, in Norway, August 30, 1805. In 1830 he was pastor of Kinn, and in 1840 of Manger, on the coast of Norway. He published in 1846 the first part of his "Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ," which established his reputation. In 1854 he became professor of geology in the University of Christiania, which office he filled with great honour to his country until his death. His "Mémoire pour servir à la Connaissance des Crinoïdes vivants" attracted much attention by showing that the crinoids, or "stone-lilies," supposed to have been long extinct, occur in a living state in the abysses of the Atlantic Ocean. Died October 22, 1869.

Sars'field, (PATRICK,) an able Irish commander and Roman Catholic, who was a partisan of James II. He took a prominent part in the battle of the Boyne, (1690.) He won the confidence of the Irish Jacobites in an emi-

nent degree, induced a large part of his army to accompany him to France in 1691, and entered the service of Louis XIV. He was killed at the battle of Landen, in 1693.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xvii.

Sartain, sar-tān′, (JOHN,) a distinguished engraver, born in London in 1808, emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce mezzotinto engraving into the United States. In 1849 he established "Sartain's Union Magazine," (published monthly,) of which he was for some time editor. Besides engraving, Mr. Sartain has given considerable attention to painting in oil and to architecture. Among his works in the latter field we may mention the lofty granite monument in Monument Cemetery, near Philadelphia, in which, also, the colossal medallion portraits of Washington and La Fayette were cast in bronze from his models.

Sarti, sar′tee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer, born at Faenza about 1730. He became successively chapel-master at the court of Copenhagen, the Conservatorio della Pietà, at Venice, and the Conservatory of Katerinoslaf, in Russia. The empress Catherine II. also conferred upon him a munificent salary, and created him a noble of the first rank. His works are principally sacred music and operas: of the latter, his "Giulio Sabino" is most esteemed. Died in 1802.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sarti, (MAURO,) an Italian scholar, born at Bologna in 1709, was a monk of the order of Camaldules. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the University of Bologna," in Latin, (2 vols., 1769–71.) Died in 1766.

Sartine, de, deh sȧr′tèn′, (ANTOINE RAYMOND JEAN GUALBERT GABRIEL,) Comte d'Alby, a French administrator, born in 1729. He became lieutenant-general of police (in Paris) in 1759, and was minister of marine from 1774 until 1780. Died in 1801.

Sarto, del, dĕl sar′to, (ANDREA **Vanucchi**—vȧ-nook′kee,) a celebrated painter of the Florentine school, born at Florence in 1488. He studied under Pietro di Cosimo, and subsequently visited Rome. Among his master-pieces at Florence are his "Madonna di San Francesco," in the Florentine gallery, "The Last Supper," (a fresco,) and "Descent of the Holy Ghost," in the monastery of the Salvi. He also executed several works for the French king, Francis I. Sarto is distinguished for correctness of design, harmonious colouring, and skill in chiaroscuro. Died in 1530.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; MRS. JAMESON, 'Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" A. REUMONT, "A. del Sarto," 1835; L. BIAGI, "Notizie inedite della Vita d'A. del Sarto," 1830.

Sar-to′ris, (ADELAIDE,) an English author, a daughter of Charles Kemble, was born in 1816. She went upon the stage, and won a high reputation as a singer. She married Mr. Sartoris in 1843. Among her writings are "A Week in a French Country-House," (1847,) "Medusa, and other Tales," etc. Died August 6, 1879.

Sartorius, sar-to′re-ûs, (ERNST WILHELM CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian and religious writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797; died in 1859.

Sartorius, (GEORG,) Baron von Waltershausen, born at Cassel in 1765, wrote a "History of the Hanseatic League," (1802,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Sartorius, sar-to′re-oos, (LUIS JOSÉ,) Count de San Luis, a Spanish journalist and statesman, of German extraction, born about 1810. He was appointed in 1847 minister of the interior under Narvaez. Died in 1871.

Sart′well, (HENRY PARKER,) an American botanist, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April 18, 1792. He was for many years a physician of Penn Yan, New York, and was a zealous collector of plants. His principal publication was an unfinished work on the genus *Carex*. Died at Penn Yan, November 15, 1867.

Sas′nett, (WILLIAM J.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine and writer, born in Georgia in 1820. He was an eminent pulpit orator, and president of a college at Auburn, Alabama. Died November 3, 1865.

Sassanid, (plural **Sassanids.**) See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassanidæ, sas-san′e-dē, [Fr. SASSANIDES, sȧ′sȧ′nèd′; Ger. SASSANIDEN, sȧs-sȧ-nee′den: the English form SASSAN′IDS is also used,] the name of a celebrated dynasty which reigned in Persia from 226 to 651 A.D. It was founded by Ardsheer Bâbegân, a grandson of Sâssân, (or Sâsân,) from whom it took its name. Among the chief rulers of this dynasty were Sapor (Shapoor) and Chosroes I., (Noushirvân.)

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Sassanides or **Sassaniden.** See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassi, sas′see, [Lat. SAX′IUS,] (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1673 or 1675. He wrote on the antiquities of Milan, and aided his friend Muratori in his great work. Died in 1751.

Sassi, (PANFILO,) an Italian poet, born at Modena about 1455; died in 1527.

Sassoferrato. See SALVI, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Sassone, Il. See HASSE, (JOHANN ADOLF.)

Sathas, sȧ′thȧs, (KONSTANTINOS,) a Greek scholar, born at Athens in 1842, was educated at the university of that city. Among his writings are "Anecdota Græca," "History of Greek Literature after the Fall of the Empire," "History of Greece under the Turks," "History of the Greek Language," etc.

Săt′ī, Sut′ee, or **Sut′tee,** [modern Hindoo pron. sŭt′ee′, the feminine form of the Sanscrit adjective *sât*, "true," "good," "virtuous," "pure,"] the name given by the Hindoos to those widows who burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, from the belief not merely that no true or good wife will marry a second time, but that no devoted wife ought to survive her husband. According to one of the Hindoo legends, Sâtî was the name of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva: through indignation on account of some disrespect shown by her father to Siva or to herself, she cast herself into a sacrificial fire, and was consumed.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Sat′urn, [Gr. *Κρόνος*; Lat. SATUR′NUS or CRO′NUS; Fr. SATURNE, sȧ′türn′,] a god of classic mythology, and a mythical king of Italy, was called a son of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra,) the husband of Rhea, and the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. The poets feigned that he dethroned Uranus, and devoured his own children as soon as they were born; but Rhea deceived him by giving him stones, (wrapped in a cloth,) which he swallowed, and she thus saved the lives of those above named. He was dethroned by Jupiter, took refuge in Italy, and was kindly received by Janus, the king of that country, who gave him a share of the royal power. Saturn is said to have civilized the people of Italy and to have taught them agriculture and useful arts. His reign was so mild, pacific, and beneficent that it was called the Golden Age.

The Romans, in honour of Saturn, celebrated an annual festival called *Saturnalia*, during which general mirth and license prevailed and slaves were waited on at table by their masters, with whom they were allowed to jest with impunity. Saturn was represented as an old man, holding in his hand a scythe or pruning-knife, with a serpent biting its own tail, (the emblem of eternity.)

Saturnalia. See SATURN.

Saturne. See SATURN.

Saturnin. See SATURNINUS.

Sat-ur-ni′nus or **Saturnilus,** one of the earliest of the Syrian Gnostics, flourished about 125 A.D.

Sat-ur-ni′nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, the time of whose birth is unknown, is the supposed author of a work entitled "De Pœnis Paganorum."

Saturninus, [Fr. SATURNIN, sȧ′türn′nȧN′,] (LUCIUS APPULEIUS,) a celebrated Roman demagogue, who became a formidable enemy of the senate and aristocratic party. He was tribune of the people in 102 B.C., and again in the year 100. He proposed an agrarian law, which was passed. His conduct was so seditious and violent that he was killed, by order of the senate, in 99 B.C.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Saturninus, (VENULIUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander Severus.

Saturnus. See SATURN.

Sat'yr, [Gr. Σάτυρος; Lat. SAT'VRUS; Fr. SATYRE, să'tēr'.] The Satyrs were fabulous beings, or demi-gods, associated with the worship of Bacchus, and supposed to have been the offspring of Mercury. They were represented as having a body like a man, with the legs and feet of a goat, and small horns on the head. They were fond of wine, sleep, and sensual pleasure, and were confounded or identified by some with the Fauni of the Roman mythology. The older Satyrs were called *Sileni*.

Satyre or **Satyrus**. See SATYR.

Saucerotte, sōs'rot', (NICOLAS,) a French surgical writer, born at Lunéville in 1741, was chief surgeon of a French army from 1794 to 1798. Died in 1814.

His grandson, ANTOINE CONSTANT SAUCEROTTE, born at Moscow in 1805, became a physician at Lunéville. He wrote several works on medicine and natural history.

Sauda, sâ-oo'da, an Urdu (or Hindostanee) poet, born at Delhi about 1700; died at Lucknow in 1780. His satires are the best his country has produced.

Saul, [Heb. שָׁאוּל,] the son of Kish, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed first king of the Israelites, by Samuel. He waged war successfully against the Ammonites and Philistines, and in a battle with the Amalekites took captive their king, Agag. Having through disobedience incurred the displeasure of Jehovah, he was killed in an engagement with the Philistines, together with three of his sons, B.C. 1056.

See I. Samuel ix.-xxxi.

Saul of Tarsus. See PAUL, SAINT.

Saulcy, de, dẹh sō'se', (LOUIS FÉLICIEN JOSEPH **Caignart**—kạn'yăr',) a French archæologist, born at Lille in 1807. He published in 1836 an "Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," which obtained the prize from the French Institute. In 1842 he succeeded Mionnet as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1859 became a senator. Having visited Palestine in 1850, he published his "Travels around the Dead Sea and in the Biblical Lands," (1852.) He wrote other works on numismatics, etc. Died November 4, 1880.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saulmugina, a brother of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, (see SARDANAPALUS,) who made him titular King of Babylon. Saulmugina, tired of his vassalage to his brother, conspired with the kings of Elam and made war against Assyria, but was finally overcome. He then shut himself up in his palace. According to George Smith and most other Assyriologists, he set fire to the palace and perished in the flames. Lenormant says that he was pardoned at the intercession of his sister; Fox Talbot, that he was either devoured by lions or burned to death in a furnace.

Saulx de Tavannes. See TAVANNES.

Saumaise. See SALMASIUS.

Saumarez or **Sausmarez, de**, dẹh sō'mă'rà', (JAMES,) LORD, a British admiral, of French extraction, born on the island of Guernsey in 1757. Having served for a time in America, and subsequently against the Dutch in 1781, he was appointed in 1793 to the command of the Crescent, and distinguished himself in several engagements with the French. As commander of the Orion, he assisted in gaining the victory over the Spanish fleet off Saint Vincent in 1797, and was afterwards second in command at the battle of the Nile. Having been made rear-admiral of the blue in 1801, he was appointed to command the squadron off Cadiz, and soon after gained a signal victory over the united French and Spanish fleet, for which achievement the order of the Bath was conferred upon him. In the subsequent war with Russia he commanded the Baltic fleet, and after peace was restored was created in 1821 vice-admiral of Great Britain. He was made a peer, with the title of Baron de Sausmarez, in 1831. Died in 1836.

See SIR JOHN ROSS, "Memoirs, etc. of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," 1838; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Saun'dẹrs, (Sir EDMUND,) an English jurist under the reign of Charles II., rose to be chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1682. Died in 1683.

Saunders, (JOHN CUNNINGHAM,) an English surgeon and oculist, born in Devonshire in 1773, published treatises "On the Diseases of the Eye" and "On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear." Died in 1810.

Saun'dẹrs, (PRINCE,) an American negro, born at Thetford, Vermont, about 1775, was for a time teacher of free coloured schools in Connecticut and at Boston. He afterwards studied divinity and became pastor of a church at Philadelphia. He was subsequently appointed attorney-general of the republic of Hayti, where he died in 1840.

Saunders, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in 1743, was appointed senior physician to Guy's Hospital, London. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1819.

Saun'dẹr-sọn, (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and mathematician, born in Yorkshire in 1682. He lost his sight at the age of twelve months, but, notwithstanding this misfortune, he made rapid progress both in the classics and the exact sciences. In 1711 he succeeded Whiston as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, having previously received the degree of M.A., and in 1728 he was made Doctor of Laws. He was the author of treatises on the "Elements of Algebra" and "On Fluxions." He was a friend of Newton and other eminent philosophers of the time. Died in 1739.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Sauppe, sŏwp'pẹh, (HERMANN,) a German scholar, born at Wesenstein, in Saxony, December 9, 1809. In 1838 he was appointed a professor in the Zurich University, and in 1856 was made professor of philology at Göttingen. He has edited many texts of Greek and Latin authors, with notes.

Saurau, von, fon sō'rō', (FRANZ,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in Vienna in 1760. He was appointed governor of the province of Austria in 1810, and governor of Lombardy in 1815. In the last-named year he became the chief of all the chanceries of the empire. Died about 1830.

Saurin, sō'rạn', (BERNARD JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1706, was a son of Joseph Saurin, noticed below. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy, (1760.) "The Manners of the Time," ("Mœurs du Temps,") and other comedies. He was a member of the French Academy, and numbered among his friends Voltaire and Montesquieu. Died in 1781.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (ELIAS,) a French Protestant divine, born in 1639, was the author of "Reflections on the Rights of Conscience," and other similar works. Died in 1703.

Saurin, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant divine and eloquent pulpit orator, born at Nîmes in 1677. Having studied at Geneva, he became in 1701 pastor of the Walloon church in London, and subsequently resided at the Hague, in Holland, where he preached for twenty-five years with the highest reputation. He published a large collection of sermons, some of which have been translated into English, a treatise "On the State of Christianity in France," (1725,) and "Discourses, Historical, Theological, and Moral, on the Principal Events of the Old and New Testaments." Died in 1730.

See CHARLES WEISS, "Notice sur la Vie de J. Saurin," 1854; J. P. ROMAN, "Essai sur Saurin," 1836; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1785; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, brother of Elias, noticed above, was born at Courtaison in 1659. In 1707 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed a number of valuable scientific essays. He was originally a Calvinist minister, but subsequently became a Catholic. Died in 1737.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sau'rin, (WILLIAM,) an Irish jurist and statesman, born in 1767, became attorney-general for Ireland in 1807. Died in 1840.

Sausmarez. See SAUMAREZ.

Saussay, sō'sà', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris about 1595, was appointed preacher-in-ordinary to Louis XIII., and made Bishop of Toul in 1649. He published a work entitled "Martyrologium Gallicanum." Died in 1675.

Saussaye, La. See LA SAUSSAYE, DE.

Saussure, (ALBERTINE ADRIENNE.) See NECKER.

Saussure, de, dẹh sō′siiR′, (HORACE BÉNÉDICT,) an eminent Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in February, 1740. He was assisted in his scientific studies by his maternal uncle, Bonnet, and by the celebrated Haller, and at the age of twenty-two became professor of philosophy in the College of Geneva. Having made numerous excursions among the Alps, Jura, and other mountain-chains, with the view of exploring their natural phenomena, he ascended in 1788 to the summit of Mont Blanc. His most important work, entitled "Voyages dans les Alpes," was published in 4 vols. in 1796. Among his other writings we may name a "Physical Dissertation on Fire," (1759, in Latin,) "Essays on Hygrometry," (1783,) and "Relation abrégée d'un Voyage à la Cime du Mont Blanc en Août, 1787," (1787.) He was the inventor of instruments called the cyanometer and the diaphanometer, for ascertaining the transparency of the air at different heights, and also made improvements in the thermometer, hygrometer, etc. Of Saussure, Cuvier observes, "The new facts which he has signalized, and the errors he has destroyed, will always render his labours infinitely valuable to naturalists, and will make of them the principal base and true touch-stone of the systems one can imagine for the future." Died at Geneva in 1799.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Saussure;" SENEBIER, "Mémoires historiques sur la Vie et les Écrits de Saussure," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss rural economist, born at Geneva in 1709, was the father of the preceding. He published several works on rural economy. Died in 1790.

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS THÉODORE,) a chemist and naturalist, born at Geneva in 1767, was a son of Horace Bénédict, noticed above. He published "Chemical Researches on Vegetation," (1804,) and contributed many memoirs to several scientific journals. In 1810 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died in 1845.

Sautel, sō′tĕl′, (PIERRE JUST,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Valence in 1613. He wrote several elegant Latin poems. Died in 1662.

Sauvage, sō′vȧzh′, (DENIS,) Sieur Du Parc, a French *littérateur*, born about 1520, became historiographer to Henry II. He edited the works of Froissart, Comines, and Monstrelet. Died about 1587.

Sauvage, sō′vȧzh′, (ÉTIENNE NOËL JOSEPH,) a Belgian advocate, born at Liege in 1789. He was minister of the interior from March to August, 1831, and became president of the court of cassation in 1832. Died 1867.

Sauvages, de, dẹh sō′vȧzh′, (FRANÇOIS BOISSIER,) a French medical writer and botanist, born at Alais (Gard) in 1706. He became professor at Montpellier about 1740, and published, besides other works, "Methodical Nosology," ("Nosologia Methodica," 5 vols., 1763.) Died in 1767.

See BARBASTE, "Étude sur Boissier de Sauvages," 1791; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sauval, sō′vȧl′, (HENRI,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1620. He wrote a "History of the Antiquities of Paris," (3 vols., 1724.) Died in 1669 or 1670.

Sauveur, sō′vuR′, (JOSEPH,) a French mathematician and philosopher, born at La Flèche in 1653. He was appointed in 1680 teacher to the pages of the dauphiness, and in 1686 professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1696. He was especially distinguished for his improvements in the science of acoustics, upon which he published a number of essays. Died in 1716.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Saux, de, dẹh sō, (SOPHIE,) a French artist, known professionally as HENRIETTE BROWNE. She was born in Paris in 1829, the daughter of the Count de Bouteillon, and became the wife of Jules de Saux. She has acquired distinction chiefly as a genre-painter.

Sauzet, sō′zȧ′, (JEAN PIERRE PAUL,) an eloquent French advocate and politician, born at Lyons in 1800. He gained distinction as counsel for the defence in political trials, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. He was minister of justice from February to September, 1836. Between 1839 and 1848 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies ten times. He presided during the revolution of February, 1848, and resisted the insurgents who invaded the chamber. After that event he took no part in public life. Died at Lyons, July 12, 1876.

See CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sav′age, (EDWARD,) an American painter and engraver, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1761, was a pupil of Benjamin West. He painted the family of Washington. Died in 1817.

Sav′age, (HENRY,) an English divine, born in Worcestershire about 1604, was chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II., and rector of Bladon, in Oxfordshire. He published a "History of Baliol College." Died in 1672.

Savage, (JOHN,) an English divine of the eighteenth century, published a "Collection of Letters of the Ancients, whereby is discovered the Morality, Wit, Humour, etc. of the Greeks and Romans." Died in 1747.

Savage, (JOHN,) an American jurist, born about 1780. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New York for fourteen years. Died at Utica in October, 1863.

Savage, (JOHN,) an Irish-American author, born in Dublin, December 13, 1828. He went to the United States in 1848, and became a journalist in New York. Among his works are "Lays of the Fatherland," (1850,) "Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland," (1856,) "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs," (1868,) "Eva, a Goblin Romance," "Faith and Fancy," (poems, 1864,) "Sibyl, a Drama," (1865,) etc.

Savage, (MARMION W.,) an Irish novelist, born about 1815. In 1856 he removed from Dublin to London and became editor of the "Examiner." Among his books are "The Falcon Family," (1845,) "The Bachelor of the Albany," (1849.) "My Uncle the Curate," "Reuben Medlicott," (1852,) "A Woman of Business," (1870,) etc. Died at Torquay, May 1, 1872.

Savage, (MINOT JUDSON,) an American clergyman, born at Norridgewock, Maine, June 10, 1841. He graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1864, and became a Congregationalist preacher, but afterwards joined the Unitarian denomination, and became pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston. Among his works are "Christianity the Science of Manhood," (1873,) "Light on the Cloud," (1876,) "The Religion of Evolution," (1876,) "Morals of Evolution," (1880,) "Belief in God," (1881,) "Beliefs about Man," (1882,) "The Modern Sphinx," (1883,) "Beliefs about the Bible," (1884,) etc. Many of his books have been republished in Europe.

Savage, (RICHARD,) an English poet, noted for his misfortunes and for his dissolute habits, was born in London in 1698. He is believed to have been a natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield and the Earl of Rivers. He was abandoned by his mother and placed with a nurse, who was charged to bring him up in ignorance of his birth. Having subsequently discovered the secret of his parentage, he made many ineffectual attempts to obtain recognition and support from Lady Macclesfield. He was befriended by Sir Richard Steele and Dr. Johnson. Among his works were "The Wanderer," a poem, (1729,) and several dramas. He killed a man in a brawl in 1727, and was condemned to death, but was pardoned. Died in 1743.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Savarie de Mauléon, sȧ′vȧ′rè′ dẹh mō′lȧ′ôN′, a French baron and troubadour, about 1200 became Grand Seneschal of Aquitaine, and fought with the Albigenses against Simon de Montfort. He was a man of vacillating disposition, but was noted for his songs called *tenzone*. Died about 1230.

Savaron, sȧ′vȧ′rôN′, (JEAN,) a French historian and political writer, born at Clermont in 1550. He was an advocate of the rights of the *tiers-état*, (third estate,) and wrote, besides other works, a "History of the States-General," (1615.) Died in 1622.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" H. COCHON, "Études historiques et littéraires sur J. Savaron," 1847.

Savart, sȧ′vȧr′, (FÉLIX,) a French savant, born at Mézières in 1791, was a physician. He succeeded Ampère as professor of physical philosophy in the College of France. He wrote on the vibrations of bodies and the laws of their communication. Died in Paris in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savary, sȧ′vȧ′re′, (ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ,) Duc de Rovigo, an able French general and diplomatist, born at Marcq (Ardennes) in 1774. He entered the army in 1790, served as captain under Moreau in 1796, and was aide-de-camp of Desaix in Egypt in 1798–1800. He became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1800, a general of brigade in 1803, and general of division in 1805. Having obtained command of a corps, he gained a victory over the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807. In 1808 he received the title of Duc de Rovigo, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Madrid. He succeeded Fouché as minister of police in June, 1810. He adhered to Bonaparte after his defeat at Waterloo, and offered to accompany him to Saint Helena, but was detained in prison at Malta seven months. He wrote autobiographic "Mémoires," (8 vols., 1828.) In 1831 he obtained the chief command of the army in Algeria. Died in 1833.

See ACHILLE ROCHE, "De MM. le Duc de Rovigo et le Prince de Talleyrand," 1823; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savary, (FRANÇOIS.) See BRÈVES, DE.

Savary, (JACQUES,) a French writer on commerce, born in Anjou in 1622. He published a work entitled "The Complete Merchant," ("Le parfait Négociant,") which was translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1690.

Savary, (NICOLAS,) a French traveller, born at Vitré, in Brittany, in 1750. He set out in 1776 for Egypt, where he passed three years, and subsequently visited the Grecian Archipelago. On his return to France he published a translation of the Koran, accompanied with notes, and a Life of Mohammed, which is esteemed the best in the French language. His "Letters on Egypt" came out in 1785, and obtained great popularity, having been translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish. His "Letters on Greece" came out a short time after his death, which took place in 1788. He also translated from the Arabic a tale entitled "The Loves of Anas Eloujoud and Ouardi," (1789.)

Savary des Brulons, sȧ′vȧ′re′ dȧ͟ brü′lôn′, (JACQUES,) a son of Jacques Savary, noticed above, was born in 1657. He was appointed inspector-general of manufactures in 1686. With the aid of his brother Philémon Louis, he compiled a "Dictionary of Commerce, Arts, and Trades," (3 vols., 1723–30.) Died in 1716. PHILÉMON LOUIS was born in 1654; died in 1727.

Savelli. See HONORIUS III.

Saverien, sȧv′re-ȧ̲n′, (ALEXANDRE,) a French savant and writer, born at Arles about 1722, was a naval engineer, *(ingénieur de marine.)* He wrote, besides other works, a "Marine Dictionary," ("Dictionnaire de Marine," 1758,) and a "History of Modern Philosophers," (4 vols., 1760–73.) Died in Paris in 1805.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saverio. See XAVIER, (FRANCIS.)

Savery, sȧv′re′, (ROLAND,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Courtray in 1576, was a pupil of his father. He was patronized by the emperor Rudolph II., for whom he worked at Prague. He removed to Utrecht in 1612. Many of his pictures are rocky landscapes adorned with figures of animals. Died in 1639.

Sā′vẹr-ỹ, (THOMAS,) CAPTAIN, an English engineer, and one of the inventors of the steam-engine. He was associated with Newcomen as patentee of the invention for producing a vacuum under the piston. Died in 1715.

Savigny, von, fon sȧ′vèn′ye′, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German jurist, of French extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the Main in 1779. He published in 1803 an important work entitled "Right of Possession," ("Recht des Besitzes.") In 1804 he married Miss Brentano, a sister of the poet of that name. He became professor of law at Landshut in 1808, and obtained in 1810 a chair in the University of Berlin, which he filled thirty-two years. He was appointed a member of the council of state about 1817. His principal works are a "History of Roman Law during the Middle Ages," (6 vols., 1815–31,) and "System of Modern Roman Law," ("System des heutigen Römischen Rechts," 8 vols., 1840–48.) In 1842 he was appointed minister of justice of Prussia. "His ideas have made the tour of the world," says Laboulaye; "they have transformed the science." Died in October, 1861.

See LABOULAVE, "F. C. de Savigny," 1842; RUDORFF, "Erinnerung an Savigny," 1862; STINZING, "F. C. von Savigny," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savile or **Saville**, (GEORGE.) See HALIFAX, MARQUIS OF.

Savile, sav′il, (Sir HENRY,) an English mathematician and classical scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1549. He graduated at Oxford in 1570, and, after his return from a tour on the continent, became tutor in the Greek language and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. He was made provost of Eton College in 1596, and was subsequently knighted by James I. He was the founder of two professorships in the University of Oxford, besides other liberal donations to that institution, to which he also bequeathed a valuable library. Among his principal publications are "Lectures on the First Book of Euclid's Elements," a collection of English historians, entitled "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam," (1596,) and an excellent edition of the works of Saint Chrysostom, (1613.) He died in 1622, having acquired the reputation of one of the most profound and accomplished scholars of his time. "We may justly deem him," says Hallam, "the most learned Englishman in profane literature of the reign of Elizabeth."

Savioli, sȧ-ve-o′lee, (LUIGI VICTOR,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1729. He wrote Anacreontic poems, entitled "Amori," (1795.) Died in 1804.

Savonarola, sȧ-vo-nȧ-ro′lȧ, (GIOVANNI MICHELE,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Padua in 1384, was a grandfather of Girolamo, noticed below. He became professor of medicine at Ferrara, and published several medical works. Died in 1461.

Savonarola, [Fr. SAVONAROLE, sȧ′vo′nȧ′rol′,] (GIROLAMO,) a celebrated Italian reformer and pulpit orator, born at Ferrara in 1452. He became a Dominican monk in 1475. His first attempts to preach proved a failure; but he persevered until he became an eloquent and popular preacher. He boldly denounced the corruptions of the Church, and the vices of priests and monks. He also advocated republicanism or political liberty. In 1491 he was chosen prior of the convent of Saint Mark at Florence, where he effected important reforms. He acquired great political influence at Florence, and after the expulsion of the Medici (1494) was the leader of the liberal party, called "Piagnoni," (pe-ȧ̂nyo′nee,) by which a new constitution was adopted on Christian principles. Having refused to submit to papal authority, he was excommunicated by Alexander VI. in 1497. The popular enthusiasm grew cool, a reaction ensued, and the enemies of Savonarola gained the ascendency in Florence. He was arrested, tortured, condemned, and strangled in May, 1498. A few years later, Raphael painted his portrait in the Vatican among the saints and doctors of the Church. Savonarola published, besides other works, "The Triumph of the Cross," etc., ("Triumphus Crucis de Veritate Fidei," 1497.) "His absolutely blameless moral character, his wonderful abilities, his command of all the knowledge of his time, his power of communicating his own holiness to others, even his rigid authority as regards the great doctrines of his Church, who will impeach?" ("Quarterly Review," article on Savonarola, reprinted in the "Living Age," vol. l. p. 641, 1856.) His complete works were published at Lyons, (6 vols., 1633–40.)

See T. NERI, "Apologia in Difesa della Dottrina di G. Savonarola," 1564; PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, "Vita Savonarolæ," 1674; SPANGENBERG, "Leben, Lehre und Tod Savonarola," 1557; BURLAMACCHI, "Vita di G. Savonarola," 1764; RUDELBACH, "Savonarola und seine Zeit," 1835; FR. KARL MEIER, "G. Savonarola," 1836; E. MARION or MARIN, "Vie de J. Savonarole," 1839; P. J. CARLE, "Histoire de Savonarole," 1842; MADDEN, "Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 2 vols., 1853; PERRENS, "Savonarole, sa Vie," etc., 1854; P. VILLARI, "Storia di G. Savonarola," 1860, (translated into English by HORNER, 1863.)

Savot, sȧ'vo', (LOUIS,) a French physician and antiquary, born at Saulieu in 1579, was physician to Louis XIII. He published several treatises on medicine and numismatics. Died in 1640.

Savoy, COUNTS and DUKES OF. See AMADEUS and CHARLES EMANUEL.

Saw'yẹr, (CAROLINE M. FISHER,) wife of T. J. Sawyer, noticed below, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1812. She has published several religious works, and made numerous translations from the German and French. In 1861 she became editor of the "Ladies' Repository."

Saw'yẹr, (Sir ROBERT,) an English lawyer and statesman, rose to be attorney-general in 1680. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge. He was accessory to the death of Lord Russell. Died in 1692.

Sawyer, (THOMAS JEFFERSON, D.D.,) an American Universalist preacher, born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1804. He published a "Discussion of the Doctrine of Universal Salvation," (1854.)

Sawyer, (WILLIAM KINGSTON,) an English author, born at Brighton, July 26, 1828. Among his works are "Stray Leaves," (1846,) "Thought and Reverie," (1849,) "Ten Miles from Town," (1866,) "The Legend of Phyllis," (1872,) etc. Most of the above are in verse. Mr. Sawyer wrote many novels. Died June 20, 1876.

Sax, sȧks, (ANTOINE JOSEPH ADOLPHE,) a Belgian maker of musical instruments, born at Dinant in 1814. He invented the *saxophone* and other brass instruments of military music. He became professor of music in the Conservatory of Paris in 1857.

Sax, sȧks, [Lat. SAX'IUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1714. He became in 1753 professor of history at Utrecht. His chief work is his "Onomasticon Literarium, sive Nomenclator historico-criticus præstantissimorum omnis Ætatis, Populi, Artiumque Formulæ Scriptorum," etc., (8 vols., 1775–90.) This is a dictionary of the eminent authors of all ages and countries. Died in 1806.

Saxe, sȧks, (HERMANN MAURICE,) [Ger. MORITZ VON SACHSEN, mo'rits fon sȧks'ẹn,] COUNT OF, a famous general, born at Goslar or Dresden, in Saxony, October 28, 1696, was a son of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, and the Countess von Königsmark. He entered the army in 1708, and distinguished himself in several battles against the Swedes and French. About 1720 he entered the French service. He was elected Duke of Courland in 1726, but was soon driven out of that duchy by the Russians and Poles. He was for a time the favoured lover of Anna Ivanovna, who became Empress of Russia in 1730. In 1734 he fought against the Austrians and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the French army. He captured Prague in 1741, was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1744, and obtained command of the army in Flanders in 1745. He gained victories over the allies at Fontenoy, (1745,) Rancoux, (1746,) and Laufeld, (1747.) He had married a Countess of Loben about 1712, but he obtained a divorce from her a few years later. He wrote a work on military affairs, entitled "My Reveries," ("Mes Rêveries," 5 vols., 1757.) Died in 1750. His daughter, Madame Dupin, was a grandmother of George Sand the authoress.

See BARON D'ESPAGNAC, "Histoire du Maréchal Saxe;" RANFT, "Leben des Grafen von Sachsen," 1746; LA BARRE DU PARCQ, "Biographie et Maximes du Maréchal de Saxe," 1851; C. VON WEBER, "Moritz von Sachsen," 1863; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; A. THOMAS, "Éloge de Maurice Comte de Saxe," 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1841.

Saxe, sȧks, (JOHN GODFREY,) a distinguished American humorous poet, born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1816. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1839, and subsequently became editor of the "Burlington Sentinel." He was elected State's attorney in 1851. A collection of his poems appeared in 1849. They rank among the most successful productions of their kind, and have obtained extensive popularity. A new edition of his collected poems was published in 1864. He produced in 1866 "The Masquerade, and other Poems," and "Leisure Day Rhymes" in 1875. Died March 31, 1887.

Saxe-Coburg, DUKE OF. See ERNEST.

Saxe-Coburg, PRINCE OF. See COBURG.

Saxe-Weimar, DUKE OF. See BERNHARD.

Saxius, (CHRISTOPH.) See SAX.

Sax'o Gram-mat'ĭ-cus, (genitive, **Saxo'nis Grammat'ici**,) an eminent Danish historian, born in the first half of the twelfth century, was a priest, and secretary of Absalom, Archbishop of Lund. He wrote (in Latin) a "History of Denmark," which is one of the most curious documents of the middle ages. It abounds in traditions and romantic or fabulous legends. Died about 1204.

See REIMER, "De Vita Saxonis Grammatici," 1762; G. L. BADEN, "Om vor Danske Histories Fader Saxo Grammaticus," 1809; J. B. CARPZOV, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Saxonis Grammatici," 1762.

Sax'tọn, (JOSEPH,) an American mechanician and inventor, born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1799. He made great improvements in the machine-cutting of chronometer-wheels, in magnetic, electric, and tide-registering appliances, etc. For many years he was employed as an expert mechanician by the United States mint and the coast survey. Died in Washington, D.C., October 26, 1873.

Sax'tọn, (RUFUS,) an American general, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1849. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862, and defended Harper's Ferry with success in May of that year. He was assigned to the command at Port Royal about the end of 1862, and was employed in South Carolina until 1865.

Say, sȧ, (HORACE ÉMILE,) a French writer on political economy, son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below, was born near Paris in 1794. He published a "History of the Commercial Relations between France and Brazil," etc., and other works. Died July 24, 1860.

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French writer on political economy, born at Lyons in 1767. At an early age he visited England, where he became conversant with the writings of Adam Smith. In 1794 he was one of the founders of "La Décade philosophique," a literary and political journal in Paris, of which he was principal editor for six years. He was appointed in 1799 a member of the Tribunate, but resigned on Napoleon's becoming emperor. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, and of other learned institutions. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Political Economy," (2 vols., 1803,) which has been translated into the principal European languages, a "Catechism of Political Economy," (1815,) and "On England and the English." Died in 1832.

See A. P. DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur J. B. Say," 1832; BLANQUI, "Notice sur la Vie de J. B. Say," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON,) a French economist and statesman, a son of H. E. Say, was born in Paris, June 6, 1826. For many years he edited the "Journal des Débats." He entered the National Assembly in 1871. He was minister of finance in 1872–73, in 1875, in 1877–79, and in 1882. He was also a senator, 1875–82, and became President of the Senate in 1880. He is author of various works on finance.

Sāy, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting divine, born in 1675, became pastor at Westminster in 1734. He was the author of a number of poems and prose essays. Died in 1743.

Sāy, (THOMAS,) an American naturalist, born at Philadelphia in 1787, was one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences in that city. In 1819 he accompanied Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains as chief zoologist. His principal work is an "American Entomology," illustrated. Died in 1834.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Say, (WILLIAM,) an English mezzotinto engraver, born at or near Norwich in 1768. He engraved history, landscapes, etc. Died in 1834.

Sayce, sās, (ARCHIBALD HENRY,) an eminent English scholar, born at Shirehampton, September 25, 1846. He was educated at Grosvenor College, Bath, and Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1869 and a tutor in 1870, in which year he took orders in the Anglican Church. In 1876 he was made a professor of comparative philology in his university. Among his numerous writings are an "Assyrian Grammar," (1872; another in 1875,) "Principles of Comparative Philology," (1874,) "Introduction to the Science of Language," (1880,) "Monuments of the Hittites," (1881,) "Vannic Inscriptions Translated," (1882,) etc.

Saye and Sele. See FIENNES, (WILLIAM.)

Say'ęrs, (FRANK,) an English physician and writer, born in London in 1763. He published "Dramatic Sketches of the Ancient Northern Mythology," (1790,) "Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary," (1793,) and other works. Died in 1817.

Sayn, sīn, a great family of German and Russian mediatized princes, having several branches or minor families, partly Protestant and partly Catholic.

Sayous, sā'yoo', (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1808. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Literature among Foreign Nations," (1853.) Died February 22, 1870.

Sayyîd Ahmad, sī-yeed' âh'mad, a Moslem religionist of India, born in 1782, lived at Delhi. He became a Wahabee fanatic, and in 1829 led in a holy war against the Sikhs. In this war he captured Peshawur, but in 1831 he was defeated and slain. He wrote very influential religious works in Persian, and is regarded as a Mussulman reformer.

Sbarretti, sbâr-rĕt'tee, (ENEA,) a cardinal, born in Spoleto, Dalmatia, January 27, 1800, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1877, and was made prefect of economy in the Congregation of the Propaganda. Died in 1884.

Scacchi, skâk'kee, (FORTUNATO,) an Italian antiquary and monk, born at Ancona about 1572. He published "Sacrorum Elæochrismatum Myrothecia," (3 vols., 1625–37.) Died in 1643.

Scad'lock, (JAMES,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Paisley, October 7, 1775. He was an accomplished copperplate engraver. Died July 4, 1818.

Scævola, sĕv'o-la, [Fr. SCÉVOLE, sà'vol',] (C. MUCIUS,) a Roman, who, according to the ancient legends, went to the camp of Porsena, then besieging Rome, and attempted to kill him with a dagger. He was seized by the guards of the king, who ordered him to be put to death. Scævola, it is said, held his right hand in a fire, which was at hand, until it was consumed, so that Porsena, struck with admiration at his extraordinary fortitude, spared his life. From this circumstance he is said to have received the surname of Scævola, or "left-handed."

Scævola, (PUBLIUS MUCIUS,) a Roman jurist, was elected consul in 133 B.C., and two years after was created pontifex maximus. He was the author of several legal works.

Scævola, (QUINTUS CERVIDIUS,) a Roman jurist, lived under the reign of Marcus Antoninus. He numbered among his pupils Septimius Severus, afterwards emperor. There are extracts from his works contained in the Digest of Justinian.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed THE AUGUR, became a Roman consul, with L. Cecilius Metellus, 117 B.C. He was eminent as a jurist, and was one of the teachers of Cicero, who has introduced him into his treatises "De Oratore," "De Amicitia," and "De Republica." His wife was a daughter of C. Lælius Sapiens. Died after 88 B.C.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed PONTIFEX, was the son of Publius, noticed above. He was chosen consul in 95 B.C., and was subsequently proconsul of Asia, and pontifex maximus. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist and orator, and wrote several legal works, which are not extant. Having been proscribed by the younger Marius, he was killed in the temple of Vesta, 82 B.C. His virtues are highly extolled by Cicero.

Scala, skâ'lâ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian writer, born in 1430, published a "History of the Florentine Republic." His daughter Alessandra was distinguished as a classical scholar, and became the wife of the poet Marullus. Died in 1497.

Scala, della, del'lâ skâ'lâ, or **Scaligeri**, skâ-le-jā'ree, (CAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian military commander, born about 1290, was a prominent leader of the Ghibeline faction in Lombardy. He died in 1329, having been ruler over Verona nearly twenty years. He was a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts, and has been celebrated by Dante, who found an asylum at his court.

Scala, della, (MASTINO,) an uncle of the preceding, became Podestà of Verona about 1260. He was assassinated about 1275.

Scalchi, skâl'kee, (SOFIA,) a distinguished Italian contralto-singer, born at Turin in 1850. Her fine voice and eminent histrionic talents have been recognized in all the European capitals and in America. Her début was made in 1866.

Scal'i-ger, [Lat. SCAL'IGER, genitive SCAL'IGERI,] (JOSEPH JUSTUS,) a celebrated philologist, a son of Julius Cæsar, noticed below, was born at Agen, in France, in August, 1540. Under the instruction of his father he early became a proficient in the Latin language, and subsequently studied Greek and the Oriental languages in Paris. He became professor of belles-lettres at the University of Leyden in 1593, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. Among his numerous works, which are characterized by the most profound learning and critical acumen, we may name his treatise "De Emendatione Temporum," (1583,) being an explanation of the Julian period, "Thesaurus Temporum," (1606,) Latin poems and epistles, a Latin translation of Arabian proverbs, besides commentaries on Ausonius, Varro, and other classics. He adopted the Protestant religion in his youth, and took an active part in the civil war about 1568. He was generally recognized as the most eminent scholar of his time. Died at Leyden in 1609. "Scaliger," says Niebuhr, "stood on the summit of universal solid philological learning in a degree that none have reached since; so high in every branch of knowledge, that from the resources of his own mind he could comprehend, apply, and decide on whatever came in his way." (Quoted in the "Quarterly Review," 1860.)

"The two greatest scholars of the sixteenth century," says Hallam, "are yet unnamed; Joseph Scaliger and Isaac Casaubon. The former, son of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, and, in the estimation at least of some, his inferior in natural genius, though much above him in learning and judgment, was perhaps the most extraordinary master of general erudition that has ever lived. . . . He was, in fact, conversant with all ancient, and very extensively with modern, literature. . . . In the department of philology he was conspicuous as an excellent critic, both of the Latin and Greek languages; though Bayle, in his own paradoxical but acute and truly judicious spirit, has suggested that Scaliger's talents and learning were too great for a good commentator,—the one making him discover in authors more hidden sense than they possessed, the other leading him to perceive a thousand allusions which had never been designed." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See HEINSIUS, "Orationes II. in Obitum J. J. Scaligeri," 1609; J. BERNAYS, "J. J. Scaliger," Berlin, 1855; "Scaligerana," Amsterdam, 1695; CHARLES NISARD, "Le Triumvirat littéraire au XVI Siècle;" JUSTE LIPSE, "J. Scaliger et I. Casaubon," 1852; NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1860.

Scaliger, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) a celebrated Italian scholar and critic, father of the preceding, was born on Lago di Garda or at Padua on the 23d of April, 1484. His real name is said to have been BORDONE. He pretended to be descended from the noble family Della Scala. He studied medicine, and practised some years in Italy. According to his own account, he served several campaigns in the army of the emperor Maximilian in his youth. In 1525 he removed to Agen, France, to which he had been invited by the bishop of that diocese. There he practised medicine and passed the rest of his life. He married Andiette de Roques-Lobejac about 1528. Scaliger published, besides other works, "An Oration against Erasmus," ("Adversus D. Erasmum

Oratio," 1531,) "On the Principles of the Latin Language," ("De Causis Linguæ Latinæ," 1540,) "Seven Books of Poetry," ("Poetices Libri septem," 1561,) and "On the Art of Poetry," ("De Arte Poetica.") He was an excellent classical scholar, and was considered one of the greatest intellects of his time. His stature was tall, his presence dignified and imposing. He died at Agen in October, 1558.

See J. J. SCALIGER, "De Vetustate et Splendore gentis Scaligeræ et Vita J. C. Scaligeri," 1594; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRIQUET, "Éloge de J. C. Scaliger," 1812; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scaligeri. See SCALA, DELLA.

Scam'mon, (ELIAKIM P.,) an American general, born in Maine, graduated at West Point in 1837. He became a captain in 1853, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1862. He was taken prisoner on the Kanawha River in February, 1864.

Scamozzi. See BERTOTTI-SCAMOZZI.

Scamozzi, skâ-mot'see, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian architect and writer, born at Vicenza in 1552. Having spent some time at Rome and Naples, he settled at Venice, where he was employed to finish some works left incomplete by Sansovino and Palladio, who had recently died. He afterwards constructed the church of San Niccolò di Tolentino, and the range of buildings called the Procuratie Nuove at Venice. He was employed in 1604 by the Archbishop of Salzburg to design the cathedral in that city, which is esteemed one of his master-pieces. His work entitled "Architettura Universale" came out in 1616, a few months before his death.

See SCOLARI, "Vita di Scamozzi," 1837; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TEMANZA, "Vita di V. Scamozzi," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scan'dẽr-beg, [from *Scander* or *Iskander*,* "Alexander," and *beg*, "lord" or "chief,"] a celebrated Eastern warrior, born in Albania in 1404, was originally named GEORGE CASTRIOTA, (or CASTRIOTO.) At an early age he was sent by his father, a prince of Albania, who was tributary to the Turks, to the court of Amurath II., where he soon acquired the favour and confidence of that monarch. His father having died in 1432, his principality was seized by the Sultan, upon which Scanderbeg entered into an agreement with Huniades, commander of the Christian army in Transylvania, to betray into his hand the Turkish forces under his command. He soon after took possession of his hereditary dominions, and renounced Mohammedanism, in which he had been educated. He subsequently carried on a successful war with the Turks, and in 1462 assisted Ferdinand, King of Naples, against the Count of Anjou. Died in 1467.

See MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanisches Reichs;" C. G. MOORE, "George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg;" MONARDO, "Vita di G. Castrioto," 1591; S. PUFFENDORF, "G. Castriotæ Historia," 1684; PAGANEL, "Histoire de Scanderbeg," 1855; M. BARLESIO, "De Vita, Moribus ac Rebus gestis G. Castrioti," 1537; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scapinelli, skâ-pe-nel'lee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Módena in 1585, was blind from his birth. Died in 1634.

Scapula, skâ'poo-lâ, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born about 1545, was employed as a proof-reader in the printing-office of Henry Estienne at Geneva. He published a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1579,) an abridgment of Stephanus's (Estienne's) "Thesaurus."

Scaramuccia, skâ-râ-moot'châ, (LODOVICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Perugia in 1616, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1680.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-ẹh, (Sir CHARLES,) an English physician, born about 1616. He succeeded Harvey as Lumleian lecturer on anatomy in 1656. He was afterwards appointed first physician to Charles II., James II., and William III. He was the author of several medical and mathematical treatises, and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1693.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-ẹh, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Castle Wellan, Ireland, April 25, 1831, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1854, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1857, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1858, held rectorships at Poughkeepsie, New York, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 was consecrated Bishop of New Jersey.

Scarcellino. See SCARSELLA.

Scarlatti, skar-lât'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian composer and musician, born at Naples about 1656, was a pupil of Carissimi. His productions are very numerous, including one hundred operas and three thousand cantatas, and he is said to have originated ritornels and violin accompaniments. Died in 1725.

Scarlatti, (DOMENICO,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1683. He was appointed in 1735 chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. His principal work is a collection of pieces for the harpsichord. Died about 1755.

Scarlatti, (GIUSEPPE,) a composer, born at Naples in 1718, was a son or nephew of the preceding. He composed numerous operas. Died at Vienna in 1796.

Scarlett, (JAMES.) See ABINGER.

Scar'lett, (Sir JAMES YORKE,) an English general, born in 1799. He served in the Crimean war of 1854, and attained the rank of major-general, and commander of the cavalry. Died in 1871.

Scarpa, skar'pâ, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at La Motta, in Friuli, on the 13th of June, 1747. He studied under Morgagni, at Padua, and was appointed professor of anatomy at Módena in 1772. After a journey to France and England, he obtained the chair of anatomy in the University of Pavía in 1783. He acquired a European reputation by his researches and treatises on the anatomy of the ear, the organs of smell, the nerves of the heart, etc. In 1801 he produced an able treatise on the diseases of the eye. He received the title of surgeon to Napoleon in 1805. Among his numerous works is an excellent "Treatise on Hernia," ("Sull' Ernie Memorie," 1809.) He was an accomplished scholar, and a very skilful draughtsman. He was never married. Died in 1832.

See TAGLIAFERRI, "Ragionamento intorno la Vita del Cavaliere A. Scarpa," 1834; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" BÉGIN, notice in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scarron, skȧ'rôn', (PAUL,) a French dramatist and comic writer, born in Paris about 1610. After leading a very dissolute life, he was deprived of the use of his limbs by an accident, at the age of twenty-seven, and henceforth devoted himself to literature. His principal works are "The Comic Romance," (1651,) and the "Æneid Travestied." He married in 1652 Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards known as Madame de Maintenon. (See MAINTENON.) Died in 1660.

See COUSIN D'AVALON, "Scarroniana," 1801; BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants;" TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Scarsella, skar-sel'lâ, or **Scarsellino,** skar-sêl-lee'no, (IPPOLITO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1560. He imitated Paul Veronese with success. Died in 1621.

Scars'gill or **Scar'gill,** (W. P.,) an English writer, published, among other works, "Provincial Sketches," "The Usurer's Daughter," and "The Puritan's Grave." Died in 1836.

Scartazzini, skar-tât-see'nee, (JOHANNES ANDREAS,) a Swiss author, born at Bondo, in the Grisons, December 30, 1837. He became a Protestant clergyman, and in 1871 Italian professor in the cantonal school at Coire. He published a valuable Life of Dante, (1869,) a critical edition of the "Divina Commedia," (1874-75,) and various works, chiefly relating to Italian literature.

Scau'rus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a Roman soldier and statesman, born in 163 B.C. After serving for a time in Spain, he became successively prætor urbanus, consul, and princeps senatus. His talents and virtues are eulogized by Cicero. He died about 90 B.C., and his widow afterwards married the celebrated Sulla.

* Byron speaks of him under the name of ISKANDER:—

"Land of Albania! where Iskander rose,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he, his namesake, whose oft-baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise."
Childe Harold, canto ii., stanza xxxviii.

Scaurus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, served as quæstor under Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and afterwards filled several offices in the republic. He was chiefly noted for his profligacy and extravagance, and was twice brought to trial for his crimes, being on both occasions defended by Cicero.

Scaurus, (MAMERCUS,) a grandson of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and orator. Accused of high treason and other crimes, he committed suicide, 34 A.D.

Scève, sȧv, (MAURICE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, was an advocate by profession. Among his works are "La Saulsaye," (1547,) and "Le Microcosme, ou petit Monde," (1562.) Died in 1564.

Scévole. See SCÆVOLA.

Schaaf, shȧf, (CHARLES,) a German Orientalist, born in 1646, became professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden. He published several grammatical works. Died in 1729.

Schack, von, fon shȧk, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born near Schwerin in 1815. He published a "History of Dramatic Literature and Art in Spain," (1845,) which has a high reputation, and made several translations from the Persian.

Schad, shȧt or shȧd, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German philosopher, born at Mursbach in 1758. He succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy at Jena about 1800, and obtained a chair of philosophy at Kharkof, in Russia, in 1804. He published several esteemed works designed to popularize the philosophy of Fichte. Died in 1834.

See his Autobiography, 2 vols., 1804.

Schadow, shȧ'do, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at Berlin in 1764. Having spent several years in Italy, he returned to Berlin in 1788, and was subsequently appointed director of the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are statues of Frederick the Great, Marshal Blücher, and General Ziethen, a group of Queen Luise and her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, the monument of Luther at Wittenberg, and that of Tauenzien at Breslau. He numbered among his pupils Dannecker, Rauch, and other eminent sculptors, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern school of sculpture in Germany. He was the author of several valuable treatises on art. Died in 1850.

See his autobiography, entitled "Kunstwerke und Kunstansichten," 1849: NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Schadow, (RUDOLF,) a sculptor, a son of the preceding, was born in 1785. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards visited Rome, where he died in 1822. He left several portrait-busts and statues of great beauty. Among the latter may be named "The Girl fastening her Sandal."

Schadow-Godenhaus, von, fon shȧ'do go'dẹn-hŏwss', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent painter of history and portraits, a brother of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1789. He studied at Rome under Cornelius and Overbeck, whose peculiar views of art he adopted. (See CORNELIUS and OVERBECK.) Having joined the Catholic Church while at Rome, he returned to Berlin, where he became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1826 succeeded Cornelius as director of the Academy at Dusseldorf. Among his principal historical pictures are the Four Evangelists, in the Werder Church at Berlin, an "Ascension of Mary," in the Paulskirche at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a series representing "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Hell." Schadow numbers among his pupils Lessing, Schröter, and other distinguished German artists. Died in 1862.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Schaeffer. See SCHÄFFER.

Schaeffer, shā'fẹr, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American divine and scholar, born at Germantown in 1807, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. He published, besides other works, a translation from the German of Lechler's "Acts of the Apostles: an Exegetical Commentary," etc., (1866.) He was chairman of the faculty in the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia from its organization in 1864 till his death, Nov. 23, 1879.

Schafei. See SHÂFEY.

Schafarik, shȧ'fạ-rik, written also **Safarik**, (PAUL JOSEPH,) a distinguished philologist and antiquary, born in Northern Hungary in 1795. Among his works are a "History of the Slavonic Language and Literature," etc., (in German, 1826,) "Slavonic Ethnology," and "Bohemian Antiquities." Died in 1861.

Schafei. See SHÂFEY.

Schäfer, shā'fẹr, (ARNOLD,) a German historian, born at Seehausen, October 16, 1819. He was educated at Leipsic, and held professorships of history at Greifswalde and Bonn. Among his works are "Demosthenes and his Times" (3 vols., 1856-58) and a "History of the Seven Years' War," (1867-74.) Died in 1883.

Schäfer, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Schlitz, April 25, 1794. He was (1833-69) history-professor at Giessen, where he died, July 2, 1869. He published histories of Spain and of Portugal, etc.

Schäfer, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a brother of Arnold Schäfer, was born at Seehausen, September 17, 1809. He was educated at Leipsic, and was a teacher of literary history at Bremen. He published three works on the history of German literature, also a "History of German Poetry," (1859,) Lives of Goethe (1850) and Schiller, (1853,) and a volume of poems, "Liebe und Leben," (1858.) Died at Bremen, March 2, 1880.

Schaff, shaf, (PHILIP,) D.D., a theologian and divine of the Reformed (later of the Presbyterian) Church, was born at Chur, in Switzerland, January 1, 1819. He graduated at Berlin in 1841, and in 1844 emigrated to America, and was appointed professor of theology at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He published "The Principles of Protestantism," (in German and English, 1845,) a "History of the Apostolic Church," (in German, 1851,) a "History of the Christian Church from the Birth of Christ to the Reign of Constantine, A.D. 1–311," (1859,) "The Person of Christ the Miracle of History," (1865,) and many other works. He became in 1870 professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, assisted in the English Bible Revision, and edited the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia," (1882 *et seq.*)

Schäffer or **Schaeffer**, shĕf'fẹr, (JAKOB CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist, born at Querfurt, Prussia, in 1718. He wrote on entomology, botany, etc., and was skilful in the fabrication of optical instruments. Died in 1790.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Schaffner, shȧf'nẹr, (MARTIN,) a German historical and portrait painter of Ulm, flourished from 1508 to 1539. His works are highly praised.

Schagen, van, vȧn skȧ'gẹn or skȧ'hẹn, (ÆGIDIUS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Alkmaar in 1616. Among his works are interiors and conversation-pieces. Died in 1668.

Schalcken, skȧl'kẹn, (GODFREY,) a Dutch painter of genre, born at Dort in 1643, was a pupil of Gerard Dow. He painted the effects of candle-light with success. Died at the Hague in 1706.

Schaldemose, shȧl'dẹh-mo'sẹh, (FRIEDRICH JULIAN,) a Danish *littérateur*, born in the island of Fionia in 1782, made numerous translations from the German, English, French, and other languages, and published several original works. Died in 1853.

Schall, shȧl, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German Jesuit and missionary, born at Cologne in 1591. He went to China in 1622, and obtained favour at the court of Peking by his skill in astronomy and other sciences. Died in Peking in 1669.

Schall, (KARL,) a German dramatist, born at Breslau in 1780, was the founder, and for many years the editor, of the "Breslau Zeitung." Died in 1833.

Schaller, shȧl'lẹr, (ANTON,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1772; died in 1844.

Schaller, (JOHANN,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He became in 1823 professor of sculpture in the Academy at Vienna. Died in 1847.

Schaller, (JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1810, published a "History of Natural Philosophy from Bacon to the Present Time." Died in 1868.

Schammai, sham'mī, a celebrated Jewish doctor of law, lived at Jerusalem about 80–50 B.C., and was a rival of Hillel the Elder.

See GEIGER et GEISSMANN, "Brevis Commentatio de Hillela et Schammai," 1707.

Schamyl. See SHAMYL.

Schanfari. See SHANFAREE.

Schank, shank, ? (JOHN,) a Scottish naval officer and engineer, born in Fifeshire in 1740. He served in the American war, and was subsequently employed in the defence of the British coast against the French. He was made admiral of the blue in 1821. Died in 1823.

Schannat, shän'nät, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Luxemburg in 1683. He wrote several works on German history. Died in 1739.

Schard, shart, (SIMON,) a learned German lawyer and compiler, born in Saxony in 1535, published "Opus historicum de Rebus Germanicis," (4 vols., 1574.) Died in 1573.

Scharf, (GEORGE,) an English author and artist, of German parentage, born in London, December 16, 1820. As an artist, his principal reputation is that of an able illustrator of books. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," "Artistic and Descriptive Notes," and many remarkable criticisms on old portraits and on old historical pictures.

Scharling, shar'ling, (CARL EMILE,) a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1803. He published, besides other works, "The Theological Review," (1837–49.)

Scharling, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) a chemist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1807.

Scharnhorst, von, fon sharn'horst, (GERHARD DAVID,) a Prussian commander and military writer, born at Hämelsee, in Hanover, in 1756. He was present at the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806, and, as chief of Blücher's staff, distinguished himself at Eylau, in 1807. Having been made lieutenant-general, and retaining the position of chief of the staff of Blücher, he was severely wounded in the battle near Grossgörchen, and died from the effects of his wound, in June, 1813.

See BOYEN, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss von Scharnhorst," 1833 CLAUSEWITZ, "Leben von Scharnhorst," 1832.

Schatz, shâts, (GEORG,) a German writer, born at Gotha in 1763, published fables, sonnets, and critical essays; he also made a translation of Machiavelli's "History of Florence," (unfinished.) Died in 1795.

Schauffler, shŏw'flęr, (WILLIAM GOTTLIEB,) D.D., LL.D., a missionary, born at Stuttgart, Germany, August 22, 1798, lived at Odessa, Russia, 1804–26, studied divinity at Andover, 1826–30, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1831, was a missionary at Constantinople, 1832–74, and returned to the United States in 1877. His principal literary works are "Meditations on the Last Days of Christ," and translations of the entire Bible into Turkish and into Spanish-Hebrew. Died in New York, January 27, 1883.

Schauflein or **Schauffelein.** See SCHEUFFELIN.

Schaumbourg. See LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.

Schedone. See SCHIDONI.

Schedoni, skâ-do'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian philosopher, born in the duchy of Módena in 1759, published several works on moral philosophy. Died in 1835.

Scheele, sheel, [Sw. pron. shĭī'lęh,] (CARL WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish chemist, born at Stralsund in December, 1742. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary of Gothenburg, and devoted his leisure and his nights to the study of chemistry. About 1770 he removed to Upsal, where he formed friendships with Gahn and Bergman. In 1774 he produced a remarkable treatise on Manganese. He discovered tartaric acid, fluoric (or fluo-silicic) acid, barytes, chlorine, and several other substances. He settled as an apothecary at Köping in 1775. In 1777 he published his discovery of "empyreal air," (oxygen.) This gas had been previously discovered by Priestley; but Scheele was not aware of the fact. He was the first that ascertained the composition of prussic acid. Among his works is a "Treatise on Air and Fire," (1777.) He was an excellent observer and experimenter. Died at Köping in 1786.

See VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Scheele," 1787; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheelstrate, van, vän skāl'strâ'tęh or shāl'strât, or **Schelstraate,** skĕl'strâ'tęh, (EMANUEL,) a Flemish antiquary and priest, born at Antwerp in 1649, was a zealous asserter of papal supremacy. Died in Rome in 1692.

Scheemakers, skā'mâ'kęrs, (PIETER,) a distinguished sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1691, studied at Rome, and subsequently resided many years in England. Among his principal works are the monuments to Shakspeare and Dryden in Westminster Abbey, and the statue of Lord Clive in the India House. Died about 1770.

Schefer, shā'fęr, (LEOPOLD,) a German physician and *littérateur*, born in Lower Lusatia in 1784, published numerous poems and novels. Died in 1862.

Scheffel, von, fon shĕf'fęl, (JOSEPH VICTOR,) a very popular German poet, born at Carlsruhe, February 16, 1826. He studied at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin, and graduated as a law-practitioner in 1847. He wrote the "Trompeter von Säkkingen," a celebrated mock-heroic epic, in 1853, "Gaudeamus," a collection of songs, "Ekkehard," his most popular tale, "Frau Aventure," a series of poems, "Juniperus," a tale, "Hugideo," a romance, and "Berg Psalmen," (1869,) a volume of hymns and verses. Died April 10, 1886.

Scheffer, shef'fęr, (ARNOLD,) a brother of Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland in 1796. He was for a time associated with Armand Carrel as editor of the "National" in Paris. He published (in French) "Political Pictures of Germany," "Essays on Four Political Questions," and other works. Died in 1853.

Scheffer, (ARY,) an eminent painter, of French extraction, born at Dort, in Holland, in 1795, studied under Guérin in Paris. He painted portraits of La Fayette, Béranger, and Lamartine. He worked chiefly in Paris. Among his master-pieces are "Francesca da Rimini," (1835,) Byron's "Giaour," "Christ the Comforter," (1836,) Goethe's "Faust," "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel," and "Margaret at Church." He married the widow of General Baudrand about 1850. His works are characterized as sentimental and poetical. Died near Paris in 1858.

See ÉTEX, "Ary Scheffer," 1859; MRS. GROTE, "Life of Ary Scheffer," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheffer, (HENRI,) a painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1798. He studied in Paris under Guérin. Among his works we may name "Charlotte Corday protected by the Members of the Section against the Fury of the People," and "Parents Weeping for the Death of their Child." Died in 1862.

Scheffer, shef'fęr, (HENRY THEOPHILUS,) a grandson of Johann Scheffer, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1710. He acquired considerable reputation as a chemist, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Died in 1759.

See CRONSTEDT, "Åminnelse Tal öfver H. T Scheffer," 1760.

Scheffer, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1621, published editions of numerous classics, and a treatise "On the Naval Militia of the Ancients." Died in 1679.

Scheibel, shī'bęl, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Breslau in 1783. He became professor of theology in his native city in 1818. Died in 1843.

Scheid, skīt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (EVERARD,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Arnhem in 1742, became professor of Oriental literature at Leyden. Among his principal works are an Arabic Grammar, "Minerva, seu de Causis Latinæ Linguæ," and "Ebn-Doreydi Kassida, sive Idyllium Arabicum," etc. Died in 1795.

Scheidius, See SCHEIDT.

Scheidt, shīt, (BALTHASAR,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Strasburg in 1614, became professor of Oriental languages in his native city. He was the author of several learned works. Died in 1670.

Scheidt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born at Waldenburg in 1709. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of the law of nature and of nations at Copenhagen. He was the author of several legal works, in Latin. Died in 1761.

Scheiner, shī'nęr, (CHRISTOPH,) a German Jesuit and savant, born near Mundelsheim, in Suabia, in 1575, became professor of mathematics and astronomy at In-

golstadt. He observed the spots on the sun in 1611, wrote a number of scientific works, and was the inventor of the instrument called the pantograph. Died in 1650.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schelhammer, shĕl'hăm'mẹr, (GUNTHER CHRISTOPH,) a German physician and writer, born at Jena in 1649, became professor of medicine at Kiel, in Holstein. Died in 1716.

Schelhorn, shĕl'hoRn, (JOHANN GEORG,) THE ELDER, a German theologian and scholar, born at Memmingen in 1694. He became pastor of that town in 1734, and published, besides other works, "Literary Amenities," ("Amœnitates Literariæ," 7 vols., 1725.) He was distinguished as a bibliographer. Died in 1773.

Schelhorn, (JOHANN GEORG.) THE YOUNGER, born at Memmingen in 1733, published several historical and theological works. Died in 1802.

Scheller, shel'lẹr, (IMMANUEL JOHANN GERHARD,) a German lexicographer, born at Ihlow, in Saxony, in 1735. He published a "Complete Latin-German and German-Latin Dictionary," (3 vols., 1783,) a "Small Latin Dictionary," a "Latin Grammar," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Schelling, von, fon shĕl'ling, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, on the 27th of January, 1775. His early education was directed by his father, a distinguished Orientalist, who became prelate at Maulbronn. About 1790 he entered the University of Tübingen, where he studied philosophy and theology and remained until 1795. In the latter year he published a treatise "On the Possibility of a Form of Philosophy," ("Ueber die Möglichkeit einer Form der Philosophie," etc.,) and "On the Ego as the Principle of Philosophy," ("Vom Ich als Princip der Philosophie.") He removed about 1795 to Leipsic, where he was employed as tutor to a young nobleman, and in 1798 became professor-extraordinary at Jena, which was then the great focus of German philosophy. Here he associated with Fichte and Hegel, and delivered lectures on philosophy which excited great enthusiasm and displayed a remarkable beauty of style. He produced, in rapid succession, "Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature," ("Ideen zu einer Philosophie der Natur," 1797,) "On the Soul of the World," etc., ("Von der Weltseele, eine Hypothese der höhern Physik," etc., 1798,) a "First Sketch of a System of the Philosophy of Nature," ("Erste Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie," 1799,) and a "System of Transcendental Idealism," ("System des transcendentalen Idealismus," 1800.)

In 1803 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Würzburg, and in 1808 became secretary to the Academy of Arts in Munich, where he remained until 1841. He obtained the chair of philosophy in the University of Munich about 1826. His celebrity as a lecturer attracted multitudes of students from various countries of Europe. He was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences, and was ennobled by the King of Bavaria. Having lost his first wife, Caroline Michaelis, in 1810, he married Pauline Gotter. He succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1841.

Schelling is one of the four chief metaphysical philosophers of Germany. His system, like those of Fichte and Hegel, was originally a sort of idealistic pantheism; but in his later writings his views seem to approximate more and more nearly to those which may be said to form the philosophic basis of Christianity. On his succeeding Hegel, in 1841, he was hailed as one who was destined to deliver Philosophy from the logic of pantheism and lead her back to Christ. Schelling is distinguished from the other great philosophers of Germany by his combining with rare intellectual powers poetic gifts of a high order.

Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "Bruno, or the Divine and Natural Principle of Things," ("Bruno, oder über das göttliche und natürliche Princip der Dinge," 1802,) "Philosophy and Religion," ("Philosophie und Religion," 1804,) and "On the Relation of Art to Nature," ("Ueber das Verhältniss der bildenden Künste zu der Natur," 1807.) He regarded art as the perfect union of the real with the ideal. He also wrote "Philosophic Researches on the Essence of Human Liberty," ("Philosophischen Untersuchungen über das Wesen der menschlichen Freiheit," 1809.) He died at Ragaz, in Switzerland, in August, 1854, leaving several sons and daughters. His collected works were published at Stuttgart, in 14 vols. 8vo, 1856–61.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Schelling, Vorlesungen gehalten im Sommer 1842," etc., 1843; MATTER, "Schelling, ou la Philosophie de la Nature," etc., 1845; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Schelling, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; COLERIDGE, "Biographia Literaria;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia."

Schellinks, skĕl'links, (DANIEL,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1633 or 1638; died in 1701.

Schellinks, skel'links, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and sea-ports, born at Amsterdam in 1632, was a brother of Daniel. He worked in England. According to Bryan, he was a first-rate artist. Died in 1678.

Schemmelpenninck, skem'mẹl-pen'nink, or **Schimmelpenninck,** skim'mẹl-pen'nink, (RUTGER JAN,) a Dutch statesman, born at Deventer in 1761. was grand pensionary of Holland in 1805. He refused to hold office under King Louis Bonaparte. Died in 1825.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "R. J. Schimmelpenninck," etc., 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schenck, shĕnk, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Brisgau in 1531, practised at Friburg. Died in 1598.

Schenck, (JOHANN GEORG,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Friburg; died about 1620.

Schenck, skĕnk, (ROBERT C.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1809. He represented a district of Ohio in Congress from 1843 to 1851, and was minister to Brazil in 1852–53. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and was raised to the rank of major-general about October of that year. He was a Republican member of Congress for the third district of Ohio from 1863 to 1869, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He was United States minister at London from 1871 to 1876. Died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1890.

Schendel, van, văn skĕn'dẹl, (PETRUS,) a Belgian painter of note, born in 1806; died in 1870.

Schenk, skĕnk, (MARTIN,) a Dutch soldier of fortune, noted for his courage and ferocity, was born in Gelderland in 1549. He served for a time under William of Orange, but subsequently went over to the Duke of Parma. Dissatisfied, however, with his treatment, and thinking his services ill rewarded, he joined the patriots in 1585, and performed many daring exploits, among which was the capture of Bonn. Having attempted to take Nymwegen in 1589, he was drowned while making his retreat.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. ii. chaps. ix.–xx.

Schenkel, shĕnk'ẹl, (DANIEL,) a Swiss rationalistic theologian, born at Dögerlin, December 21, 1813. Educated at Basel and Göttingen, he became in 1849 divinity-professor at Basel, and in 1851 at Heidelberg. He was long prominent in theological journalism, and published a "Bibellexikon," (5 vols.,) "Das Wesen des Protestantismus," (1846–51,) "Christliche Dogmatik," (1858–59,) "Das Charakterbild Jesu," (1864,) "Das Christusbild der Apostel und der nachapostolischen Zeit," (1875,) and other works. Died in 1885.

Schenkels, shĕnk'ẹls, (LAMBERT THOMAS,) a Dutch grammarian, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1547. He wrote on grammar and mnemonics. Died about 1630.

Schenkendorf, von, fon shĕnk'ẹn-dorf', (MAX,) born at Königsberg about 1784, wrote "Christian Poems," and other poetical works. Died in 1817.

Schérer, shà'raiR', (BARTHÉLEMI LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Delle (Haut-Rhin) in 1747. He obtained the chief command of the army of the Pyrenees in 1795, and defeated the Austrians at Loano in November of that year. He was minister of war from July,

1797, to February, 1799, after which date he commanded in Italy for a few months. Died in 1804.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Scherer, shęh-rair′, (Edmond Henri Adolphe,) a French critic, born in Paris, April 8, 1815. He became a Protestant clergyman, and in 1845 was made professor of exegesis at the Geneva Divinity School. In 1871 he was chosen to the French National Assembly, where he exercised a great influence as a conservative republican. In 1875 he was made senator for life. He has written several books, chiefly on religious subjects and having the view of a strongly orthodox Protestant clergyman. M. Scherer takes rank as a critic of vigour and ability, though he is always opinionated, and somewhat narrow in his sympathies. [Died March 16, 1889.]

Schereschewsky, shêr-ę-shêv′skę, (Samuel Isaac Joseph,) D.D., a scholar and bishop, born at Tanroggen, Russian Lithuania, of Jewish parents, May 6, 1831, was educated in the Jewish College at Zhitomeer, and in the University of Breslau, studied in the Presbyterian Theological School at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the Episcopal Seminary of New York city, went to China as a missionary, and in 1877 was made Bishop of Shanghai. He translated the Old Testament into Mandarin Chinese, and was one of the translators of the Prayer Book. He also compiled a Mongolian dictionary, and translated Saint Mark's Gospel into the Mongolian tongue. In 1883 he resigned the bishopric.

Scherr, shêr or shair, (Johannes,) a German historian, born at Hohenrechberg, in Würtemberg, October 3, 1817. In 1840 he graduated at Tübingen, and in 1849, for political reasons, he went to Switzerland. In 1860 he took a history-professorship at Zurich. Among his writings are histories of German, English, and general literature, of religion, etc., and Lives of Blücher, Schiller, and others, besides works on social and public questions. D. 1886.

Scherr, shêr, (Thomas Ignaz,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Hohenrechberg, in Würtemberg, in 1801, was the founder of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Zurich. Died March 10, 1870.

Scherz, shêrts, (Joseph Georg,) a German jurist and antiquary, born at Strasburg in 1678, became professor of law at Halle in 1711. Died in 1754.

Scherzer, von, fon shêrt′sęr, (Karl,) an Austrian traveller, born in Vienna, May 1, 1821. A printer by trade, he travelled extensively, for the most part in connection with Austrian government expeditions, was ennobled, and served as consul-general at Smyrna, London, and Leipsic successively, becoming also Austrian representative to five of the small Thuringian principalities. He published many volumes of reports on the expeditions he was concerned in, besides works on statistics and trade, and narratives of his travels.

Scheuchzer, shoik′tsęr, (Johann,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Zurich in 1682, became professor of natural history in his native city. He published a number of botanical works, in Latin. Died in 1738.

Scheuchzer, (Johann Jakob,) a Swiss naturalist and physician, brother of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1672. He was the author of several scientific works, among which we name a "Natural History of Switzerland," (in German, 3 vols., 1708,) and "Physica Sacra," or natural history of the Bible, (8 vols., 1732–37,) written in German and translated into French and Latin. Died in 1733.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheuchzer, (Johann Kaspar,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1702. He translated Kämpfer's "History of Japan" into English, and published a "Treatise on Inoculation." Died in 1729.

Scheuffelin, shoif′fęh-leen′, or **Scheuffelein**, shoif′-fęh-līn′, (Hans,) an eminent German painter and wood-engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1490, was a favourite pupil of Albert Dürer. His engravings resemble those of Dürer. He worked at Nordlingen, where he died in 1539 or 1540.

See Renouvier, "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs."

Scheuren, shoi′ręn, (Kaspar,) a German landscape-painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810. Died in 1887.

Scheutz, shoits, (George and Edward,) two scientific Swedes, distinguished as inventors of a machine which calculates mathematical tables and prints the results. George was born in 1785, and died in 1873. Edward is a son of George. A gold medal was awarded to the inventors by a committee of the Exposition of Paris in 1855.

Schiaparelli, ske-ä-pä-rĕl′lee, (Giovanni Virginio,) a distinguished Italian astronomer, born at Savigniano, March 5, 1835. He was educated chiefly at Turin, and in 1860 took charge of the observatory at Milan. He showed the relationship between cometary and meteoric matter in important papers published in 1866 and 1871, and wrote other valuable publications.

Schiavone, ske-ä-vo′nà, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, surnamed Medula, was born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, in 1522. Among his master-pieces are "The Nativity of Christ," and the "Assumption of the Virgin." He excelled as a colorist, and was employed by Titian in painting the ceilings of the Library of San Marco, in Venice. Died in 1582.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ridolfi, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti."

Schiavonetti, ske-ä-vo-net′tee, (Luigi,) an Italian engraver, born at Bassano in 1765, was a friend of Bartolozzi, whose style he imitated successfully. He resided many years in London, where he died in 1810. Among his best works are a "Mater Dolorosa," after Van Dyck, and the "Nativity of Christ," after Correggio.

Schicht, shĭkt, (Johann Gottfried,) a German composer and writer on music, was born near Zittau in 1753. His works are principally oratorios and other sacred music. Died in 1823.

Schick, shĭk, (Gottlieb,) a German painter, born at Stuttgart in 1779, studied in Paris under David. He painted history and portraits, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1812.

Schickard, shik′kärt, or **Schickhard**, shik′härt, (Wilhelm,) a German Orientalist and astronomer, born at Herrenberg, near Tübingen, in 1592. He became pastor at Nurtingen in 1616, and professor of Hebrew at Tübingen in 1619. He also learned Arabic, Persian, and Turkish without a master. He published several works on Oriental languages and on astronomy. Died at Tübingen in 1635.

See Schnurrer, "Schickard's Leben," 1792; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schidoni, ske-do′nee, or **Schedone**, skä-do′nà, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1560. He painted both historical pieces and portraits with success, and is esteemed one of the best imitators of Correggio. Died in 1615.

Schikaneder, shee′kä-nä′dęr, (Emanuel,) a German dramatist, born at Ratisbon in 1751. His principal work, the "Zauberflöte," ("Magic Flute,") was set to music by Mozart, and enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1812.

Schilder, shil′dęr, (Charles Andreievitch,) a Russian general, born about 1795, was distinguished as a military engineer. Died in 1857.

Schill, von, fon shĭl, (Ferdinand,) a Prussian partisan officer, born near Pless in 1773. He commanded a regiment or free corps, with which he fought against the French and performed daring exploits. He was attacked by the Dutch and Danes at Stralsund, and was killed in the defence of that place, in 1809.

See "Schilliana," 1810–19; Haken, "Ferdinand von Schill," 1824; Daering, "Leben Schill's," 1838.

Schiller, von, fon shĭl′lęr, (Johann Christoph Friedrich,) the great national poet of Germany, was born at Marbach, November 10, 1759. His father was for a time an army-surgeon, and was afterwards employed by the Duke of Würtemberg as inspector of his nurseries and ornamental gardens. From his mother, whose maiden-name was Kodweis, the poet appears to have inherited his sensitive and enthusiastic temperament and his love for poetry. His parents having removed to Ludwigs-

burg, he was sent to the Latin school of that town. His mother wished him to become a minister; but his tastes led him in a different direction. At first he made choice of the legal profession, but soon after turned his attention to medicine. Later the works of Shakspeare, Rousseau, and Goethe appear to have determined the direction of his mind to the drama and general literature. Lessing, Herder, and Klopstock seem to have had no unimportant influence in the formation of his literary character. Among his earliest essays in composition were an epic poem entitled "Moses," and two dramas, "Der Student von Nassau" and "Cosmo von Medici," of which only a few fragments have been preserved. In 1777, when only eighteen years of age, he wrote "The Robbers," ("Die Räuber,") a tragedy of extraordinary power, though he himself, at a later day, characterized it as a "monster for which fortunately there was no original." It was translated and read in every part of Europe, and, having been remodelled, was brought out on the stage at Mannheim in 1782. The author, having gone *incognito* to witness the representation, was arrested, and the Duke of Würtemberg sternly forbade him to write anything except what related to the medical profession. To escape from this intolerable thraldom, he fled to Mannheim, and afterwards spent some time in Franconia, near Meiningen; subsequently (in 1783) he was naturalized as a subject of the Elector-Palatine, and was thus freed from all control of the Duke of Würtemberg. He took up his residence at Mannheim, where he became poet to the theatre. About this time he wrote his tragedies of "Fiesco" and "Cabale und Liebe." He began in 1784 to edit the "Thalia," a literary journal, chiefly devoted to the stage, in which were published the first parts of his tragedy of "Don Carlos." In 1785 he left Mannheim for Leipsic, where he made the acquaintance of Huber and the elder Körner, and wrote his beautiful "Ode to Joy," ("Lied an die Freude.") His tale entitled the "Ghost-Seer" ("Geist-Sieher") was never finished. Having visited Weimar in 1787, he acquired the friendship of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, and, on the recommendation of Goethe, was appointed in 1789 professor of history at Jena. The next year he married Charlotte von Lengefeld, a lady of fine intellect and culture. In 1791 he brought out his "History of the Thirty Years' War," (pronounced by Carlyle in 1824 as the best historical performance which Germany could boast of,) and soon after commenced his "Wallenstein," which was completed in 1799. It is perhaps his greatest work, and is regarded by many as the finest tragedy in the German language. It consists of three parts, "The Camp of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Lager,") "The Piccolomini," and the "Death of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Tod.") The second and third parts, rendered into English blank verse by Coleridge, constitute one of the most admirable and perfect translations to be found in our language. In 1799 Schiller removed to Weimar. His growing intimacy with Goethe appears to have exercised a most happy influence upon the productions of his genius. Between 1799 and 1801 he composed, besides smaller works, his dramas entitled "The Maid of Orleans," ("Die Jungfrau von Orleans,") "Mary Stuart," and "The Bride of Messina," ("Die Braut von Messina.") He was associated with Goethe in contributions to the "Musen-Almanach," of which for a time Schiller was the editor. Among his minor poems "The Song of the Bell" ("Das Lied von der Glocke," 1801) may claim the first place. Nothing more admirable in its way has ever been written in any language, ancient or modern. In it the three great events of human life—Birth, (or Christening,) Marriage, and Death, all marked by the ringing of the bell—are touched upon with an exquisite beauty and pathos which, had the author composed nothing else but this single poem, would have secured him a place among those rare poets whose fame seems destined to be coeval with the existence of the human race. In 1804 Schiller produced his "William Tell," the most popular of all his dramas. He died on the 9th of May, 1805, of an affection of the lungs, under which he had suffered for many years. His last words, uttered a little before he expired, were, "Many things are growing plain and clear to me."

As a poet, Schiller is characterized by strong feeling and intense ideality. His mind is eminently subjective, all his representations being strongly coloured with his own individuality, and in this one respect he is much inferior as a dramatist to Goethe; but his enthusiastic faith in ideal excellence, and his deep and earnest sympathy with all human joy and sorrow, have given him an influence over the common heart of mankind not possessed by his many-sided and more gifted rival. There is indeed between Schiller and Goethe something of the same kind of difference that exists between Byron and Shakspeare, the one being characterized by intense concentrated feeling, the other by endless variety. The comparison, however, fails to do justice to Schiller, who, if he had less passion, had far greater wealth of thought and far higher moral endowments than Byron. On the other hand, Goethe, though scarcely yielding to Shakspeare in his profound knowledge of the human heart or in the inexhaustible riches of his ideas, was yet inferior to the great English dramatist in the very point in which he was inferior to Schiller, viz., in a deep and earnest sympathy with universal humanity; and this will explain why the dramatic works of Goethe, though giving proof of genius of the richest and rarest order, have never possessed that strong hold upon the popular heart for which the dramas of Schiller and Shakspeare are so remarkable.

See THOMAS CARLYLE, "Life of Schiller," 1825; E. LYTTON BULWER, "Life and Works of Schiller," 1847; H. DÖRING, "F. von Schiller; biographisches Denkmal," 1832; VIANA, "Schiller's Leben und Werken," 1836; HOFFMEISTER, "Schiller's Leben," 5 vols., 1838-42; E. BOAS, "Schiller und Goethe im Xenienkampfe," 2 vols., 1851; CAROLINE VON WOLZOGEN, "F. von Schiller's Leben," 2 vols., 1830; G. SCHWAB, "Urkunden über Schiller und seine Familie," 1840; the article in "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1831, (by CARLYLE;) "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1841; translations from Schiller's Poems in "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1842, February and April, 1843, (by BULWER;) "North American Review" for October, 1823, (by BANCROFT.)

Schilling, shil'ling, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Dresden in 1766, became a captain in the Saxon army. His works display much originality and talent for invention. Died in 1839.

Schilling, (GUSTAV,) a German writer on music, born in Hanover in 1805, published a "Universal Dictionary of Music," ("Universal Lexikon der Tonkunst,") and other similar works. Died in 1880.

Schilling, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Mittweida, Saxony, June 23, 1828. Among his works are "Amor and Psyche," (1851,) "Jupiter and Venus," the Luther monument at Worms, and many others, of which the most famous is the "Grand National Monument" on the Niederwald, unveiled in 1883 by the emperor William.

Schilter, shĭl'tẹr, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Pegau in 1632, published a number of legal and antiquarian works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Schimmelpenninck. See SCHEMMELPENNINCK.

Schimmelpenninck, shim'mẹl-pen'nink, (MARY ANNE,) an English authoress, originally named GALTON, was born at Birmingham in 1778. Her mother was a Barclay, highly gifted and a good scholar. Mary Anne Galton was a cousin of Priscilla Gurney and of Mrs. Fry. She was well versed in Latin, German, and French. In 1806 she married a Dutchman named Lambert Schimmelpenninck, who is said to have been a brother of the pensionary or chief ruler of Holland. She joined the Moravian Church about 1818. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of Port-Royal," (2 vols., 1853.) Died in 1856.

See "Life of M. A. Schimmelpenninck," 2 vols., 1859, the first volume of which is autobiography; "Living Age" for April 16, 1859.

Schimper, shăn'pair', (GUILLAUME PHILIPPE,) a French naturalist, born in Alsace in 1808, published a number of botanical treatises, and "Palæontologica Alsatica." Died March 20, 1880.

Schimper, shĭm'pẹr, (WILHELM,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Mannheim in 1804, visited Egypt, Arabia, and Abyssinia, and published in 1834 his "Travels in Algeria." Died April 13, 1868.

Schinderhannes, shĭn'dẹr-hăn'nẹs, or **Schinderhans**, shĭn'dẹr-hânss', a German robber-chief of the eighteenth century, who for several years infested with his band the shores of the Rhine. He was taken and

executed, with a number of his companions, in 1803. His adventures form the subject of a novel by Leitch Ritchie.

Schindler, shĭnd'lẹr, (VALENTINE,) a German scholar, and professor of Oriental languages at Witten berg, was the author of "Institutiones Hebraicæ," and other works. Died in 1611.

Schinkel, shĭnk'ẹl, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German architect of great celebrity, born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, in March, 1781, was a pupil of David Gilly, of Berlin. He practised landscape-painting in his early life. About 1804 he visited Italy. Having returned to Berlin in 1806, he became about 1815 architect of the king, who employed him in the erection of public edifices in his capital. He designed the Royal Museum, a large building of the Ionic order, which was greatly admired, and the theatre in Berlin. Among his other works was a theatre at Hamburg. He preferred the Greek style of architecture. Died in 1841.

See F. KUGLER, "K. F. Schinkel; eine Charakteristik," etc., 1842.

Schinner, shin'nẹr, (MATTHEW,) a German or Swiss bishop, called CARDINAL DE SION, was born in the Valais about 1470. He became a cardinal in 1511. He instigated the Swiss to fight against Francis I. of France, and took an active part in the battle of Marignano, (1515.) Died in 1522.

Schirach, von, fon shee'rȧK, (GOTTLOB BENEDICT,) a German historian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1743. In 1770 he became professor of philosophy at Helmstedt. He published, among other works, a "Biography of the Emperor Charles VI.," (1776,) for which he was ennobled by the empress Maria Theresa. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into German. Died in 1804.

Schirmer, shēēR'mẹr, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German landscape-painter, born at Jülich in 1807; died at Carlsruhe, September 11, 1863.

Schischkow. See SHISHKOF.

Schlagintweit, shlä'gĭn-tŵīt', (ADOLF,) a German traveller, born at Munich in 1829. Having explored the Alps with his brother Hermann, he published in 1850 an account of their researches. In 1854 he set out for India, accompanied by his brothers Hermann (born 1826, died 1882) and Robert, (born 1833, died 1885.) Adolf was killed at Kashgar in 1857. Their brother Emil (born 1835) was a distinguished Orientalist. Another brother, Eduard, (1831–66,) was a soldier and author.

Schlatter, shlat'tẹr, (MICHAEL,) a Swiss divine and missionary, born at Saint Gall in 1716, emigrated to America, where he assisted in organizing the synod of the German Reformed Church. Died in 1790.

Schlegel, shlā'gẹl, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a German divine and pulpit orator, born at Meissen in 1721, became professor of theology at Zerbst. He published "Fables and Tales," in verse, and "Spiritual Songs." Died in 1793.

Schlegel, (JOHANN ELIAS,) elder brother of the preceding, was born at Meissen in 1718. He published the tragedies of "Hermann" and "Canute," and the comedy of "Dumb Beauty," ("Stumme Schönheit.") Died in 1749.

See J. H. SCHLEGEL, "Leben J. E. Schlegels," 1770.

Schlegel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) son of the following, was born at Copenhagen in 1765, and became professor of law in his native city in 1800. He wrote several legal works in Danish. Died in 1836.

Schlegel, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a younger brother of Johann Adolf, noticed above, was born at Meissen in 1724. He became professor of history and royal historiographer at Copenhagen. He wrote a "History of the Danish Kings of the House of Oldenburg," and translated several of Thomson's dramas into German. Died in 1780.

Schlegel, (JOHANN KARL,) fourth brother of August Wilhelm von Schlegel, noticed below, was born at Zerbst in 1758. He wrote "Ecclesiastical History of Northern Germany," (1828,) and other works. Died in 1831.

Schlegel, (KARL GUSTAV MORITZ,) brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover in 1756. He became superintendent-general and first preacher at Harburg, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1826.

Schlegel, von, fon shlā'gẹl, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a celebrated German poet, Orientalist, and critic, born at Hanover on the 8th of September, 1767, was a son of Johann Adolf, noticed above. He was a pupil of Heyne at the University of Göttingen, which he quitted in 1793. In 1797 he became professor or teacher of Greek and Latin at Jena. In the early part of his life he formed a friendship with Schiller. About 1798 Schlegel and his brother Friedrich began to edit the "Athenæum," a critical review, which had great influence in propagating the principles of the romantic school. He was a warm admirer of Shakspeare's works, of which he produced a translation, (11 vols., 1798–1810.) He resided in Berlin from 1802 to 1805, and became a friend of Madame de Staël, whom he accompanied in her travels, as her instructor and as tutor to her children. He passed a number of years in her society, and exercised a decided influence over her literary character. In 1808 he delivered at Vienna a course of lectures on dramatic literature and art, which were greatly admired both in Germany and foreign countries. They were translated into English by John Black, (1840.)

"I was at Vienna," says Madame de Staël, "when W. Schlegel gave his public course of lectures. I expected only good sense and instruction, where the object was only to convey information. I was astonished to hear a critic as eloquent as an orator." In another place she calls him "the first literary critic of Germany." (De Staël's "Germany.")

Schlegel served as secretary to Bernadotte, Crown-Prince of Sweden, in 1813–14, and wrote several political pamphlets. After the end of the war, in 1815, he remained with Madame de Staël until her death. He was appointed professor of history at Bonn in 1819, and applied himself rather late in life to the study of Sanscrit, in which he became proficient. He founded about 1820 the "Indische Bibliothek," a review devoted to Indian languages and antiquities. Having lost his first wife, whose name was Michaelis, he married a daughter of the eminent Professor Paulus, from whom he was soon divorced. Among his remarkable productions are a poem entitled "Arion," and a German version of some of Calderon's dramas, (1803–09.) He also wrote, in French, "Literary and Historic Essays," ("Essais littéraires et historiques," 1842.) Died at Bonn, in May, 1845. His complete works were published by Böcking, (13 vols., 1846.)

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. W. de Schlegel, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833, and October, 1843.

Schlegel, von, (KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German scholar and writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover on the 10th of March, 1772. His first important work was "Greeks and Romans," ("Griechen und Römer," 1797,) which was received with favour. In 1799 he published the first volume of "Lucinde," a novel, which has been censured as immoral. It was never finished. About 1800 he married Madame Veit, a daughter of Mendelssohn. Her first husband was living, but she obtained a divorce in order to marry Schlegel. In 1802 he produced a tragedy called "Alarkos." Having been converted to the Roman Catholic religion about 1808, he removed to Vienna, where he became secretary to the archduke Charles in 1809. He composed the proclamations which were issued to excite the Austrians against Napoleon. He delivered at Vienna several courses of lectures, (which were published,) and edited "The German Museum," (1812–13.) Among his works are a "History of Ancient and Modern Literature," (2 vols., 1815,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Life," (1828,) and "Lectures on the Philosophy of History," (2 vols., 1829.) He was an admirer of mediæval life and institutions, and belonged to the romantic school in literature. He was an intimate friend of Schleiermacher. Died at Dresden in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1818.

Schleicher, shlī'kẹr, (AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Meiningen, February 19, 1821. He was educated at Leipsic, Tübingen, and Bonn, and graduated in 1846.

He became a professor of philology at Bonn in 1850, and at Jena in 1857, giving special attention to the Slavic-Lettish group of languages. Died in 1868.

Schleiden, shlī'dẹn, (MATTHIAS JAKOB,) a German physician and botanist, born at Hamburg in 1804, published "Elements of Scientific Botany," (1842,) "Plants and their Life," (1850,) and other works. He became professor-extraordinary at Jena in 1839. Died June 22, 1881.

Schleiden, (RUDOLF,) a brother of the preceding, born at Hamburg, became in 1853 minister for Bremen at Washington, and in 1866 chargé-d'affaires at London.

Schleiermacher, shlī'ẹr-mâK'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL,) a distinguished German author, critic, and pulpit orator, was born at Breslau on the 21st of November, 1768. He was sent to a Moravian school at Barby to study for the ministry. About 1786 he entered the University of Halle, where he devoted himself to theology, philosophy, and the ancient languages. He quitted the university in 1790, after which he was employed several years as a tutor in a private family and in a seminary in Berlin. In 1796 he was appointed preacher to the hospital of Charité in Berlin. He published in 1799 an excellent work entitled "Discourses on Religion," the doctrines of which were approved by pious and orthodox readers. He removed to Stolpe in 1802, with the title of court preacher, and wrote there a "Critique of all Past Systems of Ethics," ("Grundlinien einer Kritik der bisherigen Sittenlehre," 1803,) which is highly esteemed. In 1804 he became professor of theology and philosophy at Halle. He acquired great influence as a theologian. The conquests of Napoleon having separated Halle from the kingdom of Prussia, Schleiermacher removed to Berlin about 1806. He produced an excellent translation of a large portion of Plato's works, (published in 3 vols., 1804–28,) with an introduction, which may be pronounced one of the most important contributions towards the elucidation of Plato's philosophic system that have been made in modern times. In 1809 he was appointed preacher of Trinity Church, Berlin, and in 1810 became professor of theology in the new university of that capital. His profound learning, eloquent language, and original thoughts rendered him very popular as a professor and preacher. He was chosen secretary to the philosophical section of the Academy of Sciences in 1814.

Among his most important works are "A Critical Essay on the Writings of Luke," ("Ueber die Schriften des Lukas, ein kritischer Versuch," 1817,) and "Exhibition of the Christian Faith according to the Principles of the Evangelical Church," ("Darstellung des Christlichen Glaubens nach den Grundsätzen der Evangelischen Kirche," 2 vols., 1821–22.) "To his vast sweep of thought, now ranging round the outposts of theological systems, and again darting upon the smallest detail and opening it up to the light, he united immense learning, not of the cumbrous bibliographical sort so peculiar to the Germans, but of the living facts and principles of all times, combined with a grand faculty of utterance which gave the most musical form to the most golden thoughts, holding his hearers in raptures while he spoke, and carrying them breathless away with him in his airy chariot of fire." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") Died in Berlin in February, 1834.

See a collection of his letters, entitled "Aus Schleiermacher's Leben in Briefen," 2 vols., 1858; "Life of Schleiermacher," translated from the German; E. BONNELL, "Erinnerung an Schleiermacher als Lehrer," 1838; F. DELBRÜCK, "Der verewigte Schleiermacher," 1837; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1861; "Westminster Review" for July, 1861.

Schlesinger, shlā'zing-ẹr, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1814. He became a resident of Paris.

Schlichtegroll, shlĭK'tẹh-grol', (ADOLF HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Waltershausen in 1765, became secretary-general of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published the "Obituary of the Germans," ("Nekrolog der Deutschen," 28 vols., 1791,) and other similar works. Died in 1822.

Schlichting, shlĭK'ting, or **Schlichtingius**, shlĭK-ting'ğe-ûs, (JONAS,) a Polish Socinian, apparently of German extraction, was born at Bucowiec in 1596. He wrote a "Confession of Faith," for which he was banished, and the work was publicly burnt. Died in 1664.

Schliemann, shlee'mân, (HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Ankershagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of poor parents, January 6, 1822. He acquired wealth in a mercantile business, and in his leisure hours learned several languages. After 1856 he devoted himself to the study of ancient Greek literature, and in 1858 began a course of Oriental travel, retiring from business in 1863. In 1870, with his wife, a Greek lady, he took up his residence in the Troad, where he began those extensive excavations at Hissarlik (the supposed site of Troy) which made him so famous. He also carried on similar researches at Mycenæ, Tiryns, and other points. Among his works are "La Chine et le Japon," (1866,) "Ithaque, le Péloponnèse et Troie," (1869,) "Troy and its Remains." (1874,) "Mycenæ," (1877,) "Ilios," (1881,) "Orchomenos," (1881,) "Reise in der Troas," (1881,) "Troja," (1883,) "Tiryns," (1886,) etc. D. 1890.

Schlik or **Schlick**, shlik, (FRANZ,) an Austrian general, born at Prague in 1789. He served in the campaign of 1813 against the French, and in the Hungarian war of 1849. Died at Vienna, March 16, 1862.

Schloetzer. See SCHLÖZER.

Schlosser, shlos'sẹr, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a celebrated German historian, born at Jever in 1776. In 1793 he entered the University of Göttingen, where, in addition to theology, history, and mathematics, he applied himself to the study of English, Italian, and Spanish literature. He published in 1812 his "History of the Iconoclast Emperors of the East Roman Empire." In 1817 he became professor of history at Heidelberg. His chief works are a "History of the World in a Connected Relation," (4 vols., 1817–41,) and the "History of the Eighteenth Century and Nineteenth till the Fall of the French Empire," (8 vols., 1846,) which has been translated into English. He also wrote a "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and other works. As a historian, Schlosser occupies a high rank and has acquired extensive popularity. Died at Heidelberg in 1861.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon:" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1862; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "Westminster Review" for September, 1845; GERVINUS, "Necrolog Schlosser's," 1862.

Schlosser, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German writer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1739, was a brother-in-law of Goethe. He published several prose essays, and made translations from Æschylus, Plato, and Aristotle. Died in 1799.

Schlotheim, von, fon shlot'hīm, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German savant, born in 1764, published several works on mineralogy. Died in 1832.

Schlözer or **Schloezer, von**, fon shlöt'sẹr, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) an eminent German historian, born in the principality of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg in 1735. He studied theology at Wittenberg and Göttingen. In 1755 he went as a private teacher to Sweden, where he wrote a "History of Commerce," (in Swedish.) He was appointed in 1765 professor of Russian history at the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1767 of political science at Göttingen. His principal works are entitled "General History of the North," (2 vols., 1772,) "Preparatory History of the World for Children," (1790,) and "History of the World in Extracts and Connection," (2 vols., 1792.) He also translated, from the Russian, Nestor's "Chronicle" to the year 980, and wrote several able political treatises. He was ennobled by the Emperor of Russia in 1804. He died in 1809. His daughter DOROTHEA was highly distinguished for her talents and acquirements, and the degree of doctor was conferred upon her in 1787. Died in 1825.

See "A. L. von Schlözer's Leben," by his son, 1828; HEINRICH DÖRING, "Leben A. L. von Schlözer's," 1836; ADOLPH BOCK, "A. L. Schlözer," 1844.

Schlözer or **Schloezer, von**, (CHRISTIAN,) son of the preceding, was the author of "Elements of Political Science," (1804, in German and Russian,) and published a life of his father. Died in 1831.

Schlözer, von, (KURD,) a German historian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Lübeck, January 5, 1822.

He was German minister to Mexico from 1869 to 1871, and subsequently was minister to the United States. He published a "History of the German Districts on the Baltic," "Frederick the Great and Catherine II.," and other historical works.

Schlüter or **Schlueter**, shlü'ter, (ANDREAS,) a German architect and sculptor, born about 1662, was patronized by Frederick I. of Prussia. He built several edifices at Berlin, where he also executed a number of admirable works in sculpture. Died in 1714.

Schlyter, shlü'ter, (CARL JOHAN,) an eminent Swedish jurist and legal writer, born at Carlscrona in 1795, became professor at the University of Lund. Died 1888.

Schmaltz, shmâlts, (MORITZ FERDINAND,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Dresden in 1785, published numerous religious works. Died in 1860.

Schmalz, (THEODOR ANTON HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Hanover in 1760, published treatises on law and political economy. Died in 1831.

Schmauss, shmŏwss, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a distinguished German writer on public law, was born at Landau, in Alsatia, in 1690. He became in 1734 professor of the law of nature and of nations at Göttingen. Among his works are a "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," (1720,) and "Corpus Juris Gentium Academicum," (2 vols., 1730.) Died in 1757.

Schmeller, shmel'ler, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German philologist, born at Tirschenreuth in 1785, published "The Dialects of Bavaria," (1821,) and a "Bavarian Dictionary," (1827.) Died in 1852.

Schmerling, von, fon shmĕr'ling, (ANTON,) an Austrian jurist and statesman, born at Vienna in 1805, rose to be president of the first tribunal and court of cassation at Vienna, (1851,) and was appointed prime minister in 1861. He resigned or was removed in 1866.

Schmettau, von, fon shmet'tŏw, (SAMUEL,) a Prussian commander, born in 1684. He served under Prince Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently entered the Austrian army and fought against the Spaniards in Sicily. He was made a field-marshal in 1741, and was afterwards employed by Frederick the Great in several embassies. Died in 1751.

See "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen von Schmettau," Berlin, 1806.

Schmid, shmît, (KARL CHRISTIAN ERHARD,) professor of philosophy at Jena, was born near Weimar in 1761. He wrote several works in favour of the system of Kant. Died in 1812.

Schmid, (KARL ERNST,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1774. He became professor of law at Jena in 1809, wrote a number of legal treatises, and contributed to Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon." Died in 1852.

Schmid, (LEOPOLD,) a German (Roman Catholic) theologian, born at Zurich, June 9, 1808. After studying at Tübingen and Munich, he held professorships of theology and philosophy at Giessen. His works (which are regarded as of a latitudinarian or liberal tendency) include "The Spirit of Catholicism," ("Der Geist des Katholicismus," 1848–50,) "Fundamental Principles of an Introduction to Philosophy," ("Grundsätze der Einleitung in die Philosophie," 1860,) and "The Law of Personality," ("Das Gesetz der Persönlichkeit," 1862.) Died at Giessen, December 20, 1869.

Schmid, (REINHOLD,) a German jurist, born at Jena in 1800. He published a work "On the Theory of Civil Law," (1848,) which is esteemed. Died in 1874.

Schmid, von, fon shmît, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer, born at Dinkelsbühl in 1768, published a number of moral and religious works for children and youth. Died at Augsburg in 1854.

Schmidel, shmee'del, (CASIMIR CHRISTOPH,) a German botanist, born at Baireuth in 1718. He published "Icones Plantarum et Analyses Partium," (1747.) Died in 1792.

Schmidt, shmît, (CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist and writer, born at Nordheimer in 1740, wrote "Letters on Russia," and several historical works. Died in 1801.

Schmidt, (EBERHARD KARL KLAMER,) a German poet and fabulist, born at Halberstadt in 1746, was an intimate friend of Gleim. He translated the "Odes and Epodes" of Horace. Died in 1824.

Schmidt, (ERASMUS,) a German scholar, born in Misnia in 1560, became professor of Greek and mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a "Concordance to the Greek Testament," an edition of Pindar, with a Latin version and notes, and other works. Died in 1637.

Schmidt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Berlin, executed numerous portraits of great merit. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. Died in 1775.

Schmidt, (HEINRICH JULIAN,) a German critic, born at Marienwerder, March 7, 1818. Educated at Königsberg, he became a journalist and teacher, finally devoting himself to literature. Among his writings are a "History of Romance," ("Geschichte der Romantik in Zeitalter der Reformation und Revolution," 1850,) "History of Intellectual Life in Germany," ("Geschichte des geistigen Lebens in Deutschland,") "History of German Literature," ("Geschichte der deutschen Literatur,") "History of Modern French Literature," ("Geschichte der französischen Literatur seit Ludwig XVI.,") "Pictures of the Intellectual Life of our Time," ("Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit," 1870–73,) and other important works, chiefly on literary history. Died March 27, 1886.

Schmidt, (ISAAK JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1779, published a Grammar and a Dictionary of the Mongol Language, also a "Thibetan Grammar," and made several translations from the Mongol and Thibetic. He was a member of the Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Schmidt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Worms in 1652, became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Helmstedt. He translated Paidie's "Elements of Geometry" from French into Latin, and wrote several controversial works. Died in 1726.

Schmidt, (MICHAEL IGNAZ,) a German historian, born at Arnstein in 1736, was appointed director of the archives at Vienna. He wrote a good "History of the Germans," (22 vols., 1778–1808,) which was very popular, and other works. He was appointed aulic councillor at Vienna in 1780. Died in 1794.

Schmidt, (SEBASTIAN,) a German scholar of the seventeenth century, was professor of Oriental languages at Strasburg. Died in 1697.

Schmith, shmît, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian Jesuit and historical writer, was rector of the college at Tyrnau. Died in 1767.

Schmitthenner, shmît'hĕn'ner, (FRIEDRICH JAKOB,) professor of political science at Giessen, was born in 1796. He published several works on philology, history, and political economy. Died in 1850.

Schmitz, shmîts, (LEONARD,) a historian and philologist, born near Aix-la-Chapelle in 1807. He removed to England about 1836, and became rector of the High School of Edinburgh in 1845. He published a "History of Rome," a "Manual of Ancient History," and other works. He also contributed to W. Smith's "Classical Dictionary of Biography." Died May 28, 1890.

Schmolk, shmolk, or, less correctly, **Schmolke**, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent German hymn-writer, born at Brauchitschdorf, December 21, 1672. He studied at Leipsic, and became a Protestant clergyman. Many of his hymns are still very popular. Died at Schweidnitz, February 12, 1737.

Schmuck'er, (SAMUEL M.,) an American writer, born at New Market, Virginia, in 1823. He practised law in Philadelphia. He wrote a number of historical works and biographies. Died in 1863.

Schmucker, (SAMUEL SIMON,) D.D., an American divine, born at Hagerstown, Maryland, February 28, 1799. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and at Princeton Divinity School, and in 1820 was ordained. For many years he was the champion of "Low Church" Lutheran theology in the United States. He published a large number of theological works. He was the father of S. M. Schmucker. He was for many years a professor of theology at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he died, July 26, 1873.

Schmutzer, shmo͝ot'sẹr, (JAKOB MATTHIAS,) a German engraver, born at Vienna in 1733, became director of the Academy of Design in that city, and court engraver. His prints after Rubens are highly esteemed. Died in 1813.

Schnaase, shnä'zẹh, (KARL,) born at Dantzic in 1798, published a "History of the Plastic Arts," (1843,) and other similar works. Died May 20, 1875.

Schneb'be-lie, (JACOB,) an English artist, born at Westminster in 1760, was appointed draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1792.

Schneider, shnȧ'dair', (ANTOINE VIRGILE,) a French general, born in 1780. He was minister of war from May, 1839, to March, 1840. Died in 1847.

Schneider, shnī'dẹr, (CONRAD VICTOR,) a German physician, born at Bitterfeld, in Saxony, in 1610, was the author of a valuable work entitled "De Catarrhis," in which he gives an anatomical description of the interior structure of the nose. The lining of the cavities of the nose, which he first described, has been named, in his honour, the Schneiderian membrane. Died in 1680.

Schneider, (EUGÈNE,) a French manufacturer, born at Nancy in 1805. He became proprietor of a very extensive manufactory of machinery, locomotives, etc., at Creuzot. He was elected in 1852 and in 1857 a member of the legislative body, of which he was president from 1867 until September 4, 1870. Died in 1875.

Schneider, shnī'dẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born near Zittau in 1786. His works comprise oratorios, operas, and instrument-pieces. Died in 1853 or 1854.

Schneider, (JOHANN GEORG, called afterwards EULOGIUS,) a German poet and monk, born at Wipfeld, in Bavaria, in 1756. Having removed to Strasburg in 1791, he became a violent revolutionist, and caused many persons to be put to death. He was guillotined in Paris in April, 1794.

See HEITZ, "Notes sur la Vie d'Euloge Schneider," 1862.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a brother of Johann Christian Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Zittau in 1789. He was appointed court organist at Dresden in 1825, and composed a number of pieces for the organ. Died in 1864.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German philologist and naturalist, born near Wurzen, in Saxony, in 1750. He studied under Heyne at Göttingen, and in 1776 became professor of ancient languages and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published editions of Nicander's "Alexipharmaca," Ælian's "De Naturâ Animalium," Xenophon's Works, the "Argonautica" of Orpheus, the "Politics" of Aristotle, Æsop's "Fables," and the Works of Theophrastus. He also wrote numerous treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Ichthyology of the Ancients," (1782,) and "Physiology of Amphibious Animals," (1790.) His "Greek-and-German Lexicon" (1797) is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1822.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schneider, (KARL ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Wiehe, in the duchy of Saxony, in 1786. He translated some of Plato's works, and published an edition of Cæsar's "Commentaries." Died in 1856.

Schneidewin, shnī'dẹh-wĭn', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Helmstedt in 1810. He was appointed in 1842 professor of classic literature at Göttingen. He published "Critical Observations on the Lyric Poets of Greece," "Commentaries on Sophocles," and other original works; also editions of several Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1856.

Schneller, shnel'lẹr, (JULIUS FRANZ BORGIAS,) a historian, born at Strasburg in 1777, was the author of several historical and dramatic works. Died in 1833.

Schnetz, shnĕts, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French painter, born at Versailles in 1787. He became director of the French school of painting at Rome in 1840. Among his works we may name "The Sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon," and "Christ calling Little Children," for which, at the Universal Exposition of 1855, he gained a medal of the first class. Died at Paris, March 15, 1870.

Schnitzler, shnĭts'lẹr, (JEAN HENRI,) a *littérateur*, born at Strasbourg in 1802. He published, besides other historical and statistical works, "General Statistics of the Empire of Russia," (1829,) "General, Methodical, and Complete Statistics of France," (1846,) and "Ancient and Modern Russia," (1854.) Died in 1871.

Schnorr, shnor, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) an artist, a brother of the following, was born at Leipsic in 1789. He is chiefly known from his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust" in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna. Died in 1853.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, shnor fon kä'rols-fĕlt', (JULIUS,) an eminent painter, son of Veit Hans, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1794. After studying for a time at Vienna, he visited Rome in 1818, and during his residence there executed the frescos in the Villa Massimi in conjunction with Cornelius and Overbeck he also painted a "Madonna and Child," "The Marriage in Cana," "The Flight into Egypt," and other oil-pictures of great excellence. In 1827 he was appointed professor of historical painting in the Academy of Arts at Munich, and was commissioned by Ludwig, afterwards King of Bavaria, to decorate the new palace with frescos illustrating the poem of the "Nibelungen." His next productions were a series of paintings in encaustic in the Fest-Saalbau, representing events from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Habsburg. He became in 1846 professor in the Academy of Fine Arts and director of the Picture-Gallery at Dresden. Schnorr also executed a series of Bible pictures, ("Die Bibel in Bildern,") which have been engraved. He has been censured by some critics for his mannerism. He died May 26, 1872.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, (VEIT HANS,) a German painter, and professor in the Academy of Art at Leipsic, born at Schneeberg in 1764, was the author of "Instruction in the Art of Design." Died in 1841.

Schnurrer, shno͝or'rẹr, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Cannstadt, in Würtemberg, in 1742. He became professor of philosophy at Tübingen, (1770,) and chancellor of the university, (1805.) He published, among other works, a "Bibliotheca Arabica." Died in 1822.

Schoeffer. See SCHÖFFER.

Schoelcher, shöl'kẹr or sho'ĕl'shair', (VICTOR,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1804, has published several treatises on African slavery, (in favour of emancipation,) and a "Life of Handel," (in English,) etc. In 1875 he was chosen a senator for life.

Schoell. See SCHÖLL.

Schoemann. See SCHÖMANN.

Schoenbein. See SCHÖNBEIN.

Schoenlein. See SCHÖNLEIN.

Schoening. See SCHÖNING.

Schoepf. See SCHÖPF.

Schoepflin. See SCHÖPFLIN.

Schöffer or **Schoeffer**, shöf'fẹr, (PETER,) celebrated for his improvements in the art of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt. He invented punches in types while in the employ of Gutenberg and Faust at Mentz, and after their separation became the partner of Faust, who was his father-in-law. Schöffer continued the business after the death of Faust, and published, among other books, a Latin Bible, the Institutes of Justinian, and some of the works of Saint Thomas Aquinas. Died about 1502.

See A. F. DIDOT's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schöffer, (PETER,) a printer, a son of the preceding, worked at Worms several years, (1513–20,) removed to Strasburg about 1521, and to Venice in 1541

See HELBIG, "Notice sur P. Schöffer fils," 1846.

Scho'field, (JOHN MCALLISTER,) an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1831. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, in the same class with P. H. Sheridan and J. B. McPherson. He obtained the rank of captain in May, 1861, soon after which he became the chief of the staff of General Lyons, with

whom he served in Missouri. In November, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the spring of 1862 he was selected to command the district of Missouri. He resigned this position in September, but was restored to it in May, 1863, with the rank of major-general. The forces under his command operated with success in Arkansas after the capture of Vicksburg, and took Little Rock. In February, 1864, Schofield was appointed commander of the army of the Ohio. He contributed to the success of Sherman's brilliant campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta on the 2d of September, 1864.

About the end of October he was sent with the Twenty-third corps to Chattanooga, with orders to report to General Thomas at Nashville. He commanded at the battle of Franklin, where he was attacked by Hood on the 30th of November, and, having repulsed the enemy, fell back towards Nashville during the night. In this action Hood lost 1750 killed and 3800 wounded; the entire loss of the Union army was 2300. This campaign was ended by the decisive victory gained by General Thomas near Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December. In February, 1865, the State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, of which General Schofield was appointed commander, with instructions to co-operate with General Sherman, He captured Fort Anderson, occupied Wilmington on the 22d of February, and formed a junction with Sherman at Goldsborough, where he arrived on the 21st of March. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed commander of the first military district, which comprised the State of Virginia. He became secretary of war in May, 1868, but resigned in March, 1869. From 1876 to 1881 he was superintendent of the Academy at West Point. In 1883 he took command of the military division of the Missouri.

Scholarius. See GENNADIUS.

Scholefield, skōl′fēld, ? (JAMES,) an English divine and scholar, born in Oxfordshire in 1789. He graduated at Cambridge, and in 1825 became regius professor of Greek in that university. Among his publications are an edition of Æschylus with notes, an edition of Middleton's "Treatise on the Greek Article," and "Hints for an Improved Translation of the New Testament." Died in 1853.

See "Life of J. Scholefield," by his widow, 1855.

Schöll or **Schoell,** shöl, (ADOLF,) a German scholar, born at Brünn in 1805, became professor of archæology at Halle, in 1842. He published a translation of Herodotus, and of the "Ajax" of Sophocles, and has written several critical essays.

Schöll or **Schoell,** (MAXIMILIAN SAMSON FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and publicist, born in the duchy of Saarbrück in 1766. He was Prussian secretary of legation at Paris, (1816–18,) and became privy councillor at Berlin in 1819. He published, besides other works, a "History of Roman Literature," in French, (Paris, 4 vols., 1815,) a "History of Greek Literature from its Origin," etc., ("Histoire de la Littérature Grecque profane depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Prise de Constantinople," 8 vols., 1823–25,) and "A Course of History of the European States to 1789," (46 vols., 1830–34,) which is commended as accurate and impartial. Died in Paris in 1833.

See PIHAN DE LA FOREST, "Essai sur la Vie de Schoell," 1834; "Biographie F. Schoell's," Leipsic, 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Scholten, sKol′tẹn, (JOHANNES HENDRIK,) a Dutch divine, born at Vleuten, August 17, 1811. He was a divinity professor at Franeker, and in 1843 was called to the University of Leyden. He has published many works of textual and doctrinal criticism, a treatise on comparative religion, ("Geschiedenis der Godsdienst en Wijsbegeerte," 1853,) etc., which are characterized by extreme independence and breadth of view. He is regarded as the father of what is called the Leyden school of theology. [Died in 1885.]

Scholz, sholts, (JOHANN MARTIN AUGUSTIN,) a German Catholic theologian and scholar, born near Breslau in 1794. He visited Palestine and Syria in 1821, and published in 1822 an account of his journey. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823. Among his other works we may name his "Novum Testamentum Græce," (2 vols., 1830,) and "Manual of Biblical Archæology," (1834.) Died in 1853.

Schömann or **Schoemann,** shö′mȧn, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Stralsund in 1793, became professor of ancient literature and eloquence at Greifswalde. He published critical essays (in Latin) on the Greek classics. Died March 25, 1879.

Schomberg, shom′bẹrg, (ALEXANDER CROWCHER,) an English divine, born in 1756, published a "Chronological View of the Roman Laws," and other similar works. Died in 1792.

Schomberg, (ISAAC,) an English naval officer, served under Admiral Rodney in the American war, and subsequently under Lord Howe in 1794. He was the author of "Naval Chronology," (5 vols.) Died in 1813.

Schomberg, de, de shom′bẹrg or dẹh shȯN′bair′, (CHARLES,) Duc d'Halluin, a marshal of France, born in 1601, was a son of Henry, noticed below. He gained in September, 1637, a victory over the Spaniards at Lucate. Died in 1656.

Schomberg, de, DUCHESS. See HAUTEFORT, D'.

Schomberg, shom′bẹrg, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh shȯN′-bair′,] (HENRI,) COUNT, an eminent French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1575, (or, as some say, in 1583,) was a son of the following. He was appointed superintendent of the finances in 1619, soon after which he gained victories over the Huguenots. He became a marshal of France in 1625, repulsed the English at the Isle of Rhé in 1627, and defeated the insurgents under Montmorency at Castelnaudary in 1632. Died in 1632.

See BACHOT, "Tombeau du Maréchal de Schomberg," 1633; DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schom′bẹrg, von, [Ger. pron. fon shom′bĕRG,] (CASPAR,) a German general, born in Saxony in 1540. He entered the service of the French king, and fought against the Huguenots about 1567–75. In 1597 Schomberg and De Thou prepared the bases of the edict of Nantes. Died in 1599.

Schomberg, von, fon shom′bĕRG, (FRIEDRICH ARMAND HERMANN,) a celebrated Protestant military commander, was born at Heidelberg in 1616. Having served in the Swedish army in the Thirty Years' war, he fought successively in the armies of the Netherlands, France, and Portugal, and attained the rank of marshal of France in 1675. He was driven from France by persecution in 1685. In 1688 he accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England, and, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. "He was generally esteemed," says Macaulay, "the greatest living master of the art of war. His rectitude and piety, tried by strong temptations and never found wanting, commanded general respect and confidence. Though a Protestant, he had been during many years in the service of Louis, and had, in spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits, extorted from his employer, by a series of great actions, the staff of marshal of France." ("History of England.")

See KAZNER, "Leben F. von Schomberg," 2 vols., 1789; "Abrégé de la Vie de F. von Schomberg," by BEAUCHÂTEAU, 1690; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schomburgk, shom′bo͝ork, (OTTO,) a German writer, born about 1810, was a brother of Sir Robert Hermann, noticed below. He translated into German his brother's "Description of British Guiana." Died in 1857.

Schomburgk, shom′bo͝ork, [Ger. pron. shom′bo͝ork,] (Sir ROBERT HERMANN,) a celebrated German traveller, born at Freiburg in 1804. Having been sent in 1835 by the Geographical Society of London to explore the interior of Guiana, he discovered the magnificent water-lily to which he gave the name of the Victoria Regia. He published, after his return, a "Description of British Guiana," which was followed in 1847 by a "History of Barbadoes." Appointed in 1848 British consul to Saint Domingo, he contributed to the Journal of the Geo-

graphical Society a number of valuable articles on the physical geography of that island. Schomburgk was elected a member of various learned societies in Europe, created a chevalier of the legion of honour, and knight of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle, and obtained other similar distinctions. Died in 1865. The plant called Schomburgkia was named in his honour.

Schön or **Schoen**, shön, or **Schongauer**, shon'-gŏw'ẹr, (MARTIN,) an eminent German painter, was a native of Kolmbach or Ulm, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Franz Stoss. He was called BUON MARTINO by the Italians, and was a friend of Pietro Perugino His principal works are at Colmar, Vienna, Munich, and Nuremberg. His "Madonna," in the minster at Colmar, ranks among the most admirable productions of early German art. He also executed a number of excellent engravings. Died in 1488.

See GALICHON, "Martin Schongauer," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schonæus. See SCHOON.

Schönbein or **Schoenbein**, shön'bīn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, and the inventor of gun-cotton, born at Mitzingen in 1799. He became professor at the University of Basle in 1828. In 1839 he discovered ozone, and subsequently made the discovery of nitro-saccharin and nitro-fibrin or gun-cotton. He published "Contributions to Physical Chemistry," (1844,) and other works. Died in September, 1868.

See "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Schönburg, shön'bo͝orG, a great family of German mediatized princes and counts, of several branches, partly Saxon and Protestant, partly Austrian and Catholic.

Schoner, sho'nẹr, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Carlstadt in 1477, was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Died in 1547.

Schongauer. See SCHÖN.

Schöning or **Schoening**, shö'ning, (GERRARD,) a Norwegian scholar, born in Nordland in 1722, became professor of history and eloquence at Soröe. Died in 1780.

Schönlein or **Schoenlein**, shön'līn, (JOHANN LUKAS,) an eminent German physician, born at Bamberg in 1793. He was appointed professor of pathology and therapeutics at Berlin in 1840, and acquired a high reputation by his lectures. Died January 23, 1864.

See G. W. SCHARLAU, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Anhang," 1843; RICHTER, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Verhältniss zur neuern Heilkunde," etc., 1843.

Schoockius, sko'ke-us, or **Schoock**, skōk, (MARTIN,) born at Utrecht in 1614, was professor of languages, history, etc. in his native city, and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published several critical and historical works. Died in 1669.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Schoolcraft, skool'kråft, (HENRY ROWE,) LL.D., a distinguished American traveller, ethnologist, and scientific writer, born near Albany, New York, in 1793. In 1818 he made a geological survey of Missouri and Arkansas, and published in 1819 his "View of the Lead-Mines of Missouri," etc. In 1820, as geologist, he accompanied General Cass on his expedition to the Lake Superior copper-region, of which he published a narrative in 1821. Being appointed in 1822 agent for Indian affairs, he resided several years in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and in 1832, while on an embassy to some Indian tribes near the head-waters of the Mississippi, discovered the sources of that river in the Itasca Lake. An account of this tour was published, entitled a "Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake," etc., (1834.) In 828 he founded the Michigan Historical Society, of which he was afterwards president. Among his numerous works are "Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge," (6 vols.,) "Notes on the Iroquois, or Contributions to American History, Antiquities, and General Ethnology," (1848,) "Algic Researches," etc., "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers," (1853,) and "The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North American Indians." He married about 1823 the grand-daughter of an Indian chief of the Chippewa nation. His second wife was Miss Mary Howard, of South Carolina, herself an author.

"Mr. Schoolcraft's ethnological writings," says R. W. Griswold, "are among the most important contributions that have been made to the literature of this country. . . . His works abound in materials for the future artist and man of letters, and will on this account continue to be read when the greater portion of the popular literature of the day is forgotten." He died at Washington, D.C., December 10, 1864.

Schoolcraft, (LAURENCE,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in 1760, was the father of the preceding. He fought in the Revolutionary war. It is stated that the original family name was Calcraft. Died at Verona, New York, in 1840.

Schoon, van, vån sKōn, [Lat. SCHONÆ'US,] (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch dramatist and Latin poet, born at Gouda about 1540. He published "Carminum Libellus," (1570,) and "Terentius Christianus," (1614.) The latter is a collection of dramas in imitation of Terence. Died in 1611.

Schoonjans, sKōn'yåns, (ANTHONY,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1650. He worked in Vienna and England. Died in Vienna in 1726.

Schooten, sKō'tẹn, (FRANS,) a Dutch mathematician, and professor of mathematics at Leyden. He published, among other works, "Principia Matheseos," and "Mathematical Exercises." Died in 1659.

Schopenhauer, sho'pẹn-hŏw'ẹr, (ARTHUR,) a celebrated pessimist philosopher of Germany, a son of Johanna, mentioned below, was born at Dantzic in 1788. He published "The World as Will and Appearance or Representation," ("Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung," 1819,) "The Two Ground-Problems of Ethics," (1841,) "On the Freedom of the Will," and a collection of essays entitled "Parerga und Paralipomena," (1851.) According to Schopenhauer, Will is the one reality in the universe, all else is mere appearance. He taught, among other things, that the world is essentially and radically evil. Died in 1860.

See GWINNER, "Schopenhauer's Leben;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843.

Schopenhauer, (JOHANNA,) a German authoress, born at Dantzic in 1770, published a number of tales and romances, the most popular of which are "Gabriele," "Die Tante," ("The Aunt,") and "Sidonia." Died in 1849.

See "Youthful Life and Pictures of Travel; Autobiography of Madame Schopenhauer."

Schöpf or **Schoepf**, shöpf, (ALBIN,) a general, born in Hungary about 1822. He fought against Austria in 1848 and 1849, after which he emigrated to the United States. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861, and defeated a body of insurgents at Camp Wild-Cat, Kentucky, October 21 of that year. Died in 1886.

Schöpflin or **Schoepflin**, shöp'fleen, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German historian, born at Sulzburg in 1694, became professor of history and eloquence at Strasburg, (1720.) He was the author of "Alsatia Illustrata," (2 vols., 1751–61,) and other historical works. Died in 1771. "Without any close contact," says Goethe, "he had had a deep influence on me. . . . He was one of those happy persons who are able to unite the past and the present, and know how to knit the interests of life and historical knowledge together. . . . He came into contact with all the scholars of his time; he entertained princes; he gained the confidence of statesmen, elaborated for them the most profound deductions, and thus found everywhere a theatre for his talents." ("Autobiography," vol. ii. p. 24.)

See RING, "Vita J. D. Schoepflini," 1764; LOBSTEIN, "Leben J. D. Schöpflins," 1776; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schopin or **Chopin**, sho'pån', (HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,) a painter, of French extraction, born at Lubeck in 1804, was a pupil of Baron Gros. His works are principally historical pictures. He died October 20, 1880.

Schopp. See SCIOPPIUS.

Schoppe, shop'pẹh, (AMALIA EMMA,) born on the island of Femern, on the coast of Holstein, in 1791, published romances, tales, and historical works. Died in 1858.

Schoreel, sko-rāl′, ? **Scoorel,** or **Schorel,** sko′rẹl, (Jan,) a Dutch painter, born near Alkmaar in 1495. Having previously visited Palestine, he spent several years at Rome in studying the works of the Italian masters. His pictures enjoy a high reputation, but they are very rare, owing to the destruction of many of them by the Iconoclasts in the disturbances of 1566. Died in 1562.

Schorel. See Schoreel.

Schorn, von, fon shorn, (Johann Karl Ludwig,) a German writer upon art, born in Franconia in 1793, became professor of æsthetics and the history of art at Munich. Died in 1842.

Schorn, von, (Karl,) a historical painter, nephew of the preceding, was born at Dusseldorf in 1802.

Schotanus, sko-tā′nûs, (Christian,) a Dutch divine, born in Friesland in 1603, became professor of Greek and ecclesiastical history at Franeker. He was the author of a "History of Friesland down to 1558," and several other works. Died in 1671.

Schott, skot, (Andreas,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born at Antwerp in 1552. He studied at Louvain, and subsequently visited Paris and Spain. He was appointed in 1584 professor of Greek and rhetoric at Saragossa, and, having entered the order of Jesuits, was afterwards invited to fill the chair of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. His works are very numerous, and display profound learning; among the most esteemed we may name "Hispania Illustrata," etc., a collection of the historians of Spain, Portugal, India, etc., (4 vols., 1603–08,) "Hispania Bibliotheca," (1608,) being an account of the libraries and state of letters in Spain, "Selecta Variorum Commentaria in Orationes Ciceronis," (3 vols., 1621,) and "Adagia sive Proverbia Græcorum ex Zenobio," etc. He also edited the works of Pomponius Mela, Saint Basil, and other classics. Died in 1629.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Félix van Hulst, "A. Schott," 1847; Foppens, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Schott, shot, (Heinrich August,) a learned writer born at Leipsic in 1780, became successively professor of philosophy and theology in his native city, and of theology at Wittenberg and Jena. Died in 1835.

Schott, (Kaspar,) a German Jesuit and experimental philosopher, born in 1608. He published a number of scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1666.

Schott, (Wilhelm,) a German linguist, born at Mayence in 1809. He graduated at Halle in 1827, and was appointed in 1840 to a professorship in the University of Berlin. His published works relate to the Tchuvash, Tartar-Finnic, Chinese, and other languages, some of them first carefully studied by him.

Schöttgen or **Schoettgen,** shöt′gẹn or shot′gẽn, (Christian,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1687, published "Horæ Hebraicæ." Died in 1751.

Schouler, skoo′lẹr, (James,) an American lawyer and historian, a son of General William Schouler, a well-known journalist of Boston, was born at Arlington, Massachusetts, March 20, 1839. He graduated at Harvard College in 1859, and served in 1863 as a lieutenant in the United States signal service. His principal law-books are "On Domestic Relations," "On Husband and Wife," "On Bailments," "On Executors and Administrators," and "On Personal Property," (2 vols.) These works are recognized as standard authorities. His "History of the United States" (in 5 vols.; vol. i., 1880) is a well-written work, in which the Democratic or state-rights view is ably maintained.

Schouvaloff. See Shoovalof.

Schouw, skŏw, (Joachim Fredric,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1789. He was appointed in 1821 professor of botany in his native city. In 1835 he represented the University in the Danish Assembly, of which he was afterwards president. He was the author of "Elements of a Universal Geography of Plants," (1822,) "Delineations of Nature," (1839,) "Earth, Plants, and Man," and other works. Died in 1852.

Schrader, shrā′dẹr, (Eberhard,) a German Assyriologist, born at Brunswick, January 5, 1836. He was educated at Göttingen, and held professorships in theology successively in the Universities of Zurich, Giessen, Jena, and Berlin. Among his works are "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylon," ("Assyrisch-Babylonisch Keilinschriften,") "The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," ("Die Keilinschriften und das alte Testament,") and various cuneiform texts, with translations.

Schrader, shrā′dẹr, (Heinrich Adolf,) a German physician, botanist, and writer, born near Hildesheim in 1761; died in 1836.

Schrader, (Heinrich Eduard Siegfried,) a German jurist and writer on law, was born at Hildesheim in 1779; died in 1860.

Schrader, (Julius,) a German painter, born at Berlin in 1815. Among his principal works are "The Death of Leonardo da Vinci," "The Temptation," and "Milton Dictating to his Daughter."

Schramm, shrȧm, (Jean Paul Adam,) Comte, a French general, born at Arras in 1789. He commanded an army in Algeria in 1840, was minister of war from October to December, 1850, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1884.

Schraudolph, shrŏw′dolf, (Johann,) a German historical painter, born at Obersdorf in 1808. He painted a number of frescos at Munich. Died May 31, 1879.

Schreber, von, fon shrā′bẹr, (Johann Christian Daniel,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1739, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. He became professor of medicine and botany at Erlangen in 1769. Among his works is a "Description of the Grasses," (in German, 1769–74.) Died in 1810.

Schreiber, shrī′bẹr, (Aloys Wilhelm,) a German historian and miscellaneous writer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1763; died in 1841.

Schreiber, shrī′bẹr, (Charlotte Elizabeth,) Lady, known by her earlier name of Lady Charlotte Guest, an English lady, born in 1812. She was a daughter of the Earl of Lindsay, was, 1833–52, the wife of Sir J. J. Guest, and after his death married a Mr. Schreiber. She was the principal restorer of the Eisteddfod in Wales. She was the mother of Lord Wimborne. She published, in English, "The Mabinogion," (3 vols., 1838–59,) from the Welsh of "the Red Book of Hergest." Died in 1879.

Schreïber, (Heinrich,) a theological writer, born at Freiburg, in Brisgau, in 1793, was appointed in 1826 professor of moral theology in Freiburg. Died in 1872.

Schrevel. See Schrevelius.

Schrevelius, skre-vee′le-us, [Dutch pron. skrȧ-vā′-le-us,] originally **Schrevel,** skrā′vẹl, (Cornelis,) a distinguished classical scholar, born at Haarlem, in Holland, about 1615, was rector of a school at Leyden. His most important work is his "Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum," (1645,) which passed through many editions. He also published editions of numerous Latin classics. Died about 1665.

Schreyer, shrī′ẹr, (Adolph,) a German painter, born in Frankfort in 1828. He is noted as a colourist, and as a figure-painter of great excellence, but his horse-pictures are especially spirited.

Schröckh or **Schroeckh,** shrök, (Johann Matthias,) a German scholar, born at Vienna in 1733, was a contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum," and wrote two valuable works on ecclesiastical history. Died in 1808.

Schröder or **Schroeder,** shrō′dẹr, (Friedrich Ludwig,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Schwerin in 1744. He wrote a number of comedies, and made translations from Shakspeare, whose works he contributed to make popular in Germany. Died in 1816.

See Meyer, "F. L. Schröder," 1819; Löbner, "F. L. Schröder, biografisk Skizze," 1847.

Schröder or **Schroeder,** (Johann Joachim,) a German Orientalist, born in Hesse-Cassel in 1680. He visited Armenia, and published, after his return, his "Thesaurus Linguæ Armenicæ." Died in 1756.

Schröder or **Schroeder,** (Sophie,) a German actress, born at Paderborn in 1781, attained the highest reputation in her profession, particularly in tragic parts. Her daughter, Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, was one

of the most distinguished vocalists of Germany. Sophie died about 1856.

Schröder-Devrient, (dĕv'rē-ôn',) (WILHELMINE,) a popular singer, a daughter of the preceding, was born in Hamburg in 1805. She was married in 1823 to Karl August Devrient, an actor. She performed in Paris, London, and Saint Petersburg. Died in 1860.

Schroderus. See SKYTTE.

Schrödter or **Schroedter**, shrö't'ẹr, (ADOLF,) a German painter, born at Schwedt in 1805; died in 1875.

Schroeckh. See SCHRÖCKH.

Schroeder. See SCHRÖDER.

Schroeder van der Kolk, sKroo'dẹr vän der kolk, (JACOBUS LODEWIJK KOENRAAD,) an eminent Dutch physiologist, born at Groningen in 1798. He was educated at Groningen, and was a professor at Utrecht, where he died in 1862.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, shrö'tẹr, (CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB,) the inventor of the piano-forte, was born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1699. He became organist at Minden, and afterwards at Nordhausen, where he died in 1782.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, (JOHANN HIERONYMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Erfurt in 1745. He constructed a telescope which Lalande declared one of the best that had been made, and published several astronomical works. Died in 1816.

Schryver, sKrī'vẹr, [Lat. SCRIVE'RIUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch writer, born at Haarlem in 1576, published a number of poems and critical treatises, in Latin; also "Antiquitatum Batavicarum Tabularium," (1609.) Died in 1660.

Schubart, shoo'bȧrt, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German *littérateur* and poet, born in 1739, founded in 1774 a literary and political journal, entitled the "Deutsche Chronik." He was the author of a "Hymn to Frederick the Great." Died in 1791.

See DAVID F. STRAUSS, "Schubart's Leben in seinen Briefen," 1849; L. A. SCHUBART, "C. F. D. Schubart's Charakter," 1789.

Schubart von Kleefeld, shoo'bȧrt fon klā'fĕlt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German agriculturist, born at Zeitz, in Prussia, in 1734; died in 1787.

See ROCKSTROH, "J. C. Schubart von Kleefeld," 1846.

Schubert, shoo'bĕrt, (FRANZ,) an eminent German composer, born at Vienna in 1797. He became at an early age one of the singers of the court chapel, and was subsequently instructed in music by Ruziczka and Salieri. He exercised himself in almost every species of musical composition; but his reputation rests chiefly on his songs and ballads, which are ranked among the most exquisite productions of the kind. Died in 1828.

See "Franz Schubert: a Musical Biography," London, 1866.

Schubert, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German writer on history and statistics, was born at Königsberg in 1799; died July 21, 1868.

Schubert, von, fon shoo'bĕrt, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German astronomer, born in 1758. He removed to Saint Petersburg about 1785, and became in 1805 director of the observatory of the Academy of Sciences in that capital. In 1816 he was appointed councillor of state by the Czar of Russia. Among his works is a "Treatise on Theoretical Astronomy," (in German, 3 vols., 1798.) Died in 1825.

Schubert, von, (GOTTHILF HEINRICH,) a German naturalist and philosophical writer, born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1780. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, and became professor of natural science at Erlangen. He published "Views of the Night Side of Natural Science," (1808,) "History of the Soul," (1830,) and Manuals of Natural History, etc. Died in 1860.

Schücking or **Schuecking**, shük'king, (CHRISTOPH BERNHARD LEVEN,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1814, wrote poems, dramas, and romances. Died Sept. 2, 1883.

Schuerman. See SCHURMANN.

Schuetz. See SCHÜTZ.

Schulenburg, von, fon shoo'lẹn-bŏŏrg', or **Schulemberg**, shoo'lẹm-bĕrg', (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1685, was a nephew of Johann Matthias, noticed below. He was killed at the battle of Mollwitz, where he commanded the cavalry, in April, 1741.

Schulenburg, Schulenburg, or **Schulembourg, von**, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Magdeburg in 1661, served in the Polish wars under Sobieski, and subsequently became commander-in-chief of the Venetian army, and defended Corfù against the Turks. Died about 1745.

See "Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," by J. MITCHELL, 1865; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1840.

Schüler. See SABINUS, (GEORG.)

Schuler, shoo'lẹr, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an engraver, born at Strasbourg in 1804; died in 1859.

Schulte, shŏŏl'tẹh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German "Old Catholic" theologian and canonist, born at Winterberg, April 23, 1827. He graduated at Berlin in 1851, and became a lawyer. In 1855 he was made professor of canon law at Prague, and in 1872 was called to Bonn. His works include a "System of Catholic Canon Law," "Manual of German Imperial and Legal History," etc.

Schultens, sKŭl'tẹns, (ALBERT,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist and theologian, born at Groningen in 1686. He was ordained a minister in 1708, and became professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages at Leyden about 1720. He filled this chair until his death. He published, besides other works, "Hebrew Roots," ("Origines Hebrææ," 2 vols., 1724–38,) "Older Monuments of Arabia," ("Monumenta vetustiora Arabiæ," 1740,) and a "Life of Saladin," in Arabic and Latin. (1755.) Died in 1750.

Schultens, (HENDRIK ALBERT,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Herborn in 1749. He studied the classics and the Oriental tongues at Leyden, and afterwards spent some time in England. He was appointed in 1778 professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden, and became rector of the university in 1787. He published "On the Diligence of the Belgians in cultivating Arabic Literature," ("De Studio Belgarum in Literis Arabicis Excolendis," 1779.) "Part of the Arabic Proverbs of Meidan, with Notes," ("Meidanii Proverbiorum Arabicorum Pars, Latinè, cum Notis," 1795,) and other works. Died in 1793.

See F. T. RINCK, "H. A. Schultens," 1795; KANTELAAR, "Lof rede op H. A. Schultens," 1794.

Schultens, (JAN JACOB,) an Orientalist, born at Franeker in 1716, was a son of Albert, and the father of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor at Leyden. Died in 1778.

Schulterblatt, the German name of SCAPULA, (q. v.)

Schultet, shŏŏl'tĕt, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (ABRAHAM,) a German Protestant divine, born in Silesia in 1556 or 1566, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was the author of several moral and theological works. Died in 1625.

Schulting, sKŭl'ting, (ANTONIUS,) a Dutch jurist and legal writer, born at Nymwegen in 1659. In 1713 he was associated with Noodt as professor of law at Leyden. His greatest work is entitled "Jurisprudence before the Time of Justinian," ("Jurisprudentia Vetus ante-Justinianea.") Died in 1734.

Schulting, (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Steenwyck about 1540. He published, besides other works, "Bibliotheca Catholica contra Theologiam Calvinianam," (2 vols., 1602.) Died in 1604.

Schultz, shŏŏlts, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German astronomer, born at Görlitz in 1540, contributed to the reform of the calendar. Died in 1614.

Schultz, (DAVID,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Freistadt in 1779. He published several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1854.

Schultz, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist and historical writer, born at Magdeburg in 1762; died in 1798.

Schultz-Schultzenstein, shŏŏlts-shŏŏlt'sẹn-stīn', (KARL HEINRICH,) a German physiologist, born at Alt Ruppin in 1798. He studied at Berlin, where he became professor of medicine in 1833. Among his principal works are a treatise (in French) "On the Circulation and Lactiferous Vessels in Plants," (1839,) and "Discovery of the True Nourishment of Plants." He also published the "Universal Doctrine of Disease," (1844,) and other valuable medical treatises. Died March 22, 1871.

Schultze, shŏŏlt'sẹh, (JOHANN ABRAHAM PETER,) a German composer, born at Lüneburg in 1747. His

works include oratorios, hymns, and songs. His ballad "Am Rhein" enjoys great popularity. Died in 1800.

Schultze, (MAX,) a German biologist, born about 1825. He became professor of anatomy at Bonn. Among his writings are "On the Muscle-Corpuscles," ("Ueber Muskelkörperchen," 1860,) and "The Protoplasm of Rhizopods and of Plant-Cells," ("Das Protoplasma der Rhizopoden und der Pflanzenzellen," 1863.) He brought forward the doctrine of protoplasm. Died at Bonn, January 16, 1874.

Schulz, shōōlts, (WILHELM,) a German political writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797; died Jan. 9, 1860.

Schulze or **Schultze,** shōōlt'seh, (ERNST,) a German poet, born at Celle in 1789. While a student at Göttingen, he published his narrative poem of "Psyche," and subsequently "Cecilia, a Romantic Poem, in Twenty Cantos." His "Enchanted Rose" ("Die bezauberte Rose," 1818) is esteemed his master-piece, and has taken its place among German classics. It was translated into English by Caroline von Crespigny. He died in 1817. A collection of his works, with a biography prefixed, was published in 1822 by his friend Bouterwek.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1827.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German novelist and poet, born at Dresden in 1770, assumed the synonym of FRIEDRICH LAUN. Died in 1849.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLOB,) a German economist, born near Meissen in 1795. He published several works on political economy. Died in 1860.

Schulze, (GOTTLOB ERNST,) a German philosopher, born at Heldrungen, in Thuringia, in 1761, published several treatises against the systems of Kant and Reinhold. Died in 1833.

Schulze, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, and reformer in education, born in 1786. He entered the Prussian civil service, and became privy councillor. He directed for many years, ending in 1840, the administration of the Prussian colleges, universities, and public libraries, and was the principal manager of great scientific enterprises and voyages of exploration. In these services he displayed great wisdom and activity. Died in 1869.

Schulze, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician and anatomist, born in the duchy of Magdeburg in 1687, wrote "Historia Medicinæ ad Annum Romæ 535," (1728,) and other works. Died in 1745.

Schulze-Delitzsch, shōōlt'seh dā'litch, (HERMANN,) a German economist, born at Delitzsch, in Saxony, August 29, 1801. He was educated at Leipsic and Halle. He had large experience in the Prussian and imperial legislatures, giving special attention to the rights of labouring people. He published many valuable works, including several treatises on co-operative societies. He did much to establish "people's banks" and loan societies. His economic plans are for the most part very sober and moderate, as compared with those of Lassalle and Marx. Died in 1883.

Schumacher, shoo'mȧK'er, (CHRISTIAN ANDREAS,) a Danish mathematician and natural philosopher, born in Seeland in 1810, a nephew of Heinrich Christian, noticed below. He translated Humboldt's "Cosmos" into Danish.

Schumacher, (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) an able astronomer, born at Bramstedt, Holstein, in 1780. He became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen in 1815, a few years after which date he was appointed director of the Observatory of Altona. He edited for many years a valuable periodical entitled "Astronomische Nachrichten." Died in 1850.

Schumann, shoo'mȧn, (ROBERT,) a German musician and composer, born at Zwickau in 1810, became in 1850 chapel-master at Dusseldorf. Among his best works is the oratorio of "Paradise and the Peri." He died in 1856. His wife, CLARA WIECK, is one of the most distinguished female pianists of the time.

Schuppen, van, vȧn sKŭp'pen, (PIETER,) a Flemish designer and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1625, was a pupil of Nanteuil. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1702. His son JACQUES (1670–1751) was a portrait-painter.

Schurmann, von, fon shōōR'mȧn, (ANNA MARIA,) a German lady, distinguished for her talents, learning, and piety, was born at Cologne in 1607. She became a convert to the doctrines of the mystic Labadie, and after his death retired to a religious association near Leeuwarden, where she died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SCHOTEL, "A. M. von Schurmann," 1854.

Schurtzfleisch, shōōrts'flīsh, [Lat. SARCMA'SIUS,] (CONRAD SAMUEL,) a German scholar, born in 1641, became professor of Greek and of history at Wittenberg. Died in 1708.

Schurz, shōōrts, (CARL,) a German orator and general, born near Cologne in 1829, was liberally educated. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1849, and when they were defeated he went into exile. About 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1856 he advocated the election of Fremont by public speeches in the German language. He afterwards made political speeches in English, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. In 1860 he addressed the people of various States in favour of the election of Lincoln. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, and brigadier-general in 1862. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3 of that year. In 1864 he resigned from the army, and in 1866 became editor of the Detroit "Post." In 1868 he removed to Saint Louis, and in 1869 he was elected United States Senator from Missouri. He supported Mr. Greeley for President in 1872, and Mr. Hayes in 1876, and served as secretary of the interior, under the latter, from 1877 to 1881. He afterwards became an editor of the "New York Evening Post."

Schut, sKŭt, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600, was a pupil of Rubens. He had a brilliant imagination and great facility of execution. Died in 1649.

Schütz or **Schuetz,** shŭts, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German scholar, born at Duderstadt in 1747, was one of the founders of the "Allgemeine Literaturzeitung" at Jena, (1785.) He published editions of Æschylus and Cicero. Died in 1832.

Schütz, [Lat. SAGITTA'RIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German composer and musician, born in Voigtland in 1585. He studied at Venice, and became first chapel-master at Dresden. His church music was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is said to have first introduced the Italian Opera into Germany. Died in 1672.

Schütze or **Schuetze,** shŭt'seh, (JOHANN STEPHAN,) a German *littérateur*, born near Magdeburg in 1771, wrote tales, travels, and dramatic works. Died in 1839.

Schuur, van der, vȧn der sKŪR, (THEODORUS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1628. He worked at Rome fourteen years, and returned to the Hague in 1665. Died in 1705.

Schuyler, skī'ler, (EUGENE,) LL.D., an American historian and traveller, born in Ithaca, New York, February 26, 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at the law-school of Columbia College, New York, in 1863. In 1867 he became United States consul at Moscow, and in 1869 consul at Reval, and the secretary of the American legation to Russia. He travelled in Turkistan in 1873, was secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, 1876–78, (during which time he travelled in Bulgaria and made an important official report on the Turkish atrocities in that region,) afterwards held consulships at Birmingham, Rome, etc., and was still later American minister at Athens, and at the same time was United States representative for Roumania and Servia. Among his books are "Turkistan," (1876,) "The Cossacks," (1876, from the Russian of Tolstoi,) "Father and Sons," (1867, from the Russian of Toorguenef,) and a "Life of Peter the Great," (3 vols., 1884.) Died at Cairo, July 18, 1890.

Schuyler, skī'ler, (PHILIP,) an able American general and Senator, born at Albany in November, 1733. He served in the war against the French and Indians in 1756. In June, 1775, he was appointed commander of an army in New York, with the rank of major-general. He was about to move the army into Canada, but he

was taken sick, and the command devolved in September on General Montgomery. In August, 1777, he was superseded by General Gates, in consequence of the unreasonable jealousy with which Congress regarded him. His conduct was vindicated by a court of inquiry. He afterwards rendered important services in military affairs, although he declined to take command of an army. He was a member of the General Congress from 1778 to 1781, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New York in 1789. He was again elected a Senator, in place of Aaron Burr, in 1797. One of his daughters was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Died at Albany in November, 1804.

See BENSON J. LOSSING, "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 1860; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Schwab, shŵâp, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German *littérateur*, born at Stuttgart in 1792. He became in 1817 professor of ancient literature in his native city. He published a number of popular songs and ballads, also prose essays on various subjects, and an excellent "Life of Schiller." He was for a time associated with Chamisso as editor of the "Musenalmanach." Died in 1850.

See WASSERMANN, "G. Schwab, der edle Barde Schwabens," 1851.

Schwalber, shŵâl'bẹr, better known by his Græco-Latinized name of **Chelidonius,** kel-ẹ-do'nẹ-ûs, a German Benedictine monk, surnamed MUSOPH'ILUS. He was a friend of Albert Dürer, and wrote in Latin verse an "Apocalypse," a "Life of the Blessed Virgin," and a "Passion of Christ," to accompany the three series of Dürer's wood-cuts on those topics. He became abbot of the Schotten Kloster, near Vienna, in 1515, and died there in 1521.

Schwann, shŵân, (THEODOR,) M.D., a German physiologist, born at Neuss, in the Rhine Province, December 7, 1810. He studied with brilliant success at the Universities of Bonn, Würzburg, and Berlin, taking his degree of M.D. and passing the state examination in 1824. In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, where he spent forty years in important work. One of his earliest discoveries was that of pepsin in the gastric juice. He made researches upon the nature and functions of bile, and on the vivification of eggs, and demonstrated the untenableness of the theory of the "spontaneous generation" of infusoria. Died at Cologne, January 11, 1882.

Schwanthaler, shŵân'tâ'lẹr, (LUDWIG MICHAEL,) an eminent German artist, born at Munich in 1802. He studied for a short time at Rome, and on his return, in 1826, executed two bas-relief friezes for the Glyptothek, and a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre. He became in 1835 professor of sculpture at the Academy of Munich. Among the numerous works which he produced within about twelve years, we may name the relievo frieze, over two hundred feet long, in the Barbarossa Hall, the twelve colossal statues of the ancestors of the house of Wittelsbach, the "Myth of Aphrodite," and the fifteen statues of the "Battle of Arminius," *(Hermanns-schlacht,)* in the northern pediment of the Walhalla at Ratisbon. His colossal bronze statue of "Bavaria," in the Hall of Fame at Munich, esteemed one of his master-pieces, is of greater magnitude than any other group of modern sculpture, the main figure being fifty-four feet high. Schwanthaler also executed statues of the emperor Rudolph, of Goethe, Mozart, and Jean Paul Richter, as well as numerous subjects from Grecian mythology. He died in 1848. Among his most distinguished pupils are Brugger, Widmann, and Kriesmeyer.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Schwartz, shŵârts, (CHRISTOPH,) a German painter, born at Ingolstadt about 1550, worked at Munich. Died in 1594.

Schwartz, shwarts, (MARIE SOPHIE,) a Swedish novelist, born at Borås, July 4, 1819. Her father was a German, named Birath. In 1840 she married, and became a widow in 1858. She published a vast number of romances and other works. Among her stories are "The Man of Family, and the Wife from the People," (1858,) "Work ennobles a Man," (1859,) "The Nobleman's Daughter," (1860,) "The Organ-Grinder's Son," (1863,) "Gold and Name," (1863,) "A Child of the Time," (1873,) etc.

Schwartz, (WILHELM,) a German author, born in Berlin, September 4, 1821. He was educated at Berlin and Leipsic. Besides some works on pædagogy, he published a large number of books on mythology and on popular superstitions. He was one of the founders of the science of comparative mythology.

Schwartz, von, fon shŵârts, (MARIE ESPERANCE,) a German writer, born at Southgate, England, of a German family, November 8, 1821. Her second husband was one Schwartz, a rich banker of Hamburg. Having left him, she became a close associate of Garibaldi, sharing his dangers and imprisonments. In 1865 she became a resident of Kalepha, in Crete. Her pseudonym of ELPIS MELÆNA is a Greek translation of her name. Most of her numerous books are descriptions of her travels and adventures.

Schwarz, shŵârts, (BERTHOLD,) called also CONSTANTINE ANCKLITZEN, (ânk'klit'sẹn,) a German chemist and Franciscan monk, born at Freiburg, is said to have invented gunpowder about 1330. A monument was erected to him at Freiburg in 1853.

Schwarz or **Schwartz,** shŵârts, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German missionary, born at Sonnenburg, Prussia, in 1726. He went to India in 1750, and laboured many years about Tranquebar, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly with great success. He gained the confidence of Hyder Ali. His character was highly commended by Bishop Heber. Died in India in 1798.

Schwarz, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a learned German writer and bibliographer, born in Misnia in 1675, was professor of eloquence at Altorf. Died in 1751.

Schwarz, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Heidelberg, was born at Giessen in 1766. He married a daughter of Jung-Stilling, and published several educational works. Died in 1837.

Schwarz, (KARL HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German rationalistic theologian, was born at Wiek, in Rügen, November 19, 1812. He was educated at Halle, Bonn, Berlin, and Greifswalde, and, after figuring as a moderate radical in politics, became in 1856 court preacher at Gotha. His writings include "The Essence of Religion," "Lessing as a Theologian," "History of the New Theology," and several volumes of "Sermons of the Present Times."

Schwarzenberg, shŵârt'sẹn-bêrg', (FELIX LUDWIG JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian statesman and military commander, born at Krumau, in Bohemia, in 1800. He was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1848, and subsequently became prime minister. Died in 1852.

Schwarzenberg, von, fon shŵârt'sẹn-bêrg', (FRIEDRICH JOHANN JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an Austrian prelate, born in 1809. He became Archbishop of Salzburg in 1836, cardinal in 1842, and Archbishop of Prague in 1850. He was a member of the Council of Rome in 1869–70. Died March 27, 1885.

Schwarzenberg, von, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, an Austrian field-marshal, born at Vienna in 1771. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1794 and 1799, and was present at the battle of Hohenlinden, where he succeeded in saving his own corps. In 1808 he was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg, and in 1810 became general of the Austrian cavalry. After the peace of Vienna he was appointed to negotiate the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa. On the alliance of Austria with France, he was placed by Napoleon at the head of the Austrian forces in the Russian campaign of 1812, and obtained for his services the rank of field-marshal. In 1813 he was made commander-in-chief of the allied armies, and, having defeated the French at Leipsic, advanced to Paris. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the imperial council of war, and obtained many other distinctions. Died in 1820.

See PROKESCH VON OSTEN, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Karl zu Schwarzenberg," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwatka, shwŏt′ka, (FREDERICK,) an American explorer, born at Galena, Illinois, September 29, 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, served against the Indians in Arizona, studied law, and was admitted to practice in Nebraska in 1875, studied medicine, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, in 1876, rejoined his regiment, and participated in various engagements with the Indians, and then obtained leave of absence to command the Franklin search party in the Arctic Ocean, which sailed June 19, 1878. The expedition returned September 22, 1880, having discovered and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's lost party and cleared up much of the mystery that had shrouded their fate. He afterwards explored the course of the Yukon River, and rejoined his regiment in July, 1884. He published full accounts of his explorations.

Schwegler, shwĕg′lẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German theologian and disciple of Baur, born at Michelbach, in Würtemberg, in 1819. He published a "History of Philosophy," and "Roman History," (1853,) also German translations of Aristotle's "Metaphysics" and the "Church History" of Eusebius. Died in 1857.

Schweidel, shwī′dẹl, (GEORG JAKOB,) a German bibliographer, born at Nuremberg about 1690, published "Thesaurus Bibliothecalis," (4 vols., 1739.) Died in 1752.

Schweigaard, shwī′gârd, (ANTONY MARTIN,) a Norwegian jurist, born at Krageröe in 1808, was appointed professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Christiania. He published several works on law, finance, and statistics. Died February 2, 1870.

Schweiger-Lerchenfeld, von, fon shwī′gẹr lĕr′-kẹn-fĕlt′, (AMAND,) a popular Austrian author, born in Vienna, May 17, 1846. He became an army-officer, and after 1871 travelled extensively, for the most part in the Balkan peninsula. Among his works (in German) are "Under the Crescent," (1876,) "Armenia," (1878,) "Bosnia," (1878,) "Between Pontus and Adria," (1879,) "Seraglio and Sublime Porte," (1879,) "The Life of Women in Various Lands," (1880,) etc.

Schweighäuser, shwīG′hoi′zẹr, (JEAN GEOFFROI,) an antiquary, a son of the following, was born at Strasburg in 1776; died in 1844.

Schweighäuser or **Schweighaeuser**, shwīG′hoi′-zẹr, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1742, became in 1778 professor of Greek and Oriental languages in his native city. He published editions of Appianus, Polybius, Herodotus, and other classics. Died in 1830.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Schweighaeuser," 1830; STIÉVENART, "Éloge de J. Schweighaeuser," 1839.

Schweinfurth, shwīn′fo͝ort, (GEORG AUGUST,) a German-Russian traveller, born at Riga, September 29, 1836. Educated at Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin, he engaged in botanical expeditions in Africa, chiefly in the Upper Nile regions. Besides several volumes containing the results of his botanical labours, he published "Im Herzen von Afrika," (1874.) His botanical and geographical discoveries were highly important.

Schweinitz, de, de shwī′nits, (EDMUND ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1825, was educated at Nazareth, Bethlehem, and the University of Berlin. In 1867 he became president of the Moravian Theological School at Bethlehem. In 1870 he was consecrated a bishop of the Moravian Church, and in 1878 was made its presiding bishop for the United States. His principal works are "The Moravian Manual," "Life of Zeisberger," "The Moravian Episcopate," "The Missionary Manual," and "History of the Unitas Fratrum." Died December 18, 1887.

Schweinitz, von, fon shwī′nits, (LEWIS DAVID,) an American botanist and Moravian minister, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He discovered more than a thousand new species of plants, and wrote several treatises on Fungi. Died in 1834.

Schweizer, shwīt′sẹr, (ALEXANDER,) a German theologian of the Reformed Church, was born at Murten in 1808. Died July 3, 1888.

Schwenkfeld, shwĕnk′fĕlt, (KASPAR,) founder of a sect called by his name, was born at Ossig, in Silesia, in 1490. He embraced with zeal the cause of the Reformation, but differed from the other Protestants in his views of the eucharist, (he deified the body of Christ,) and in other points of Christian doctrine. He died about 1560. A number of his followers took refuge in North America in 1733.

Schwerin, von, fon shwĕh-reen′, (KURT CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a distinguished commander, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1684. He served under Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently in the army of Frederick the Great of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal and made him a count. He gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Mollwitz, in 1741. He was killed at the battle of Prague, in 1757.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Schwerin," 1841; KOENIG, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Schwerin," 1790; PAULI, "Leben grosser Helden;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwetschke, shwĕtsh′kẹh, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German author, born at Halle, April 5, 1804. He was educated at Heidelberg, and became a journalist and politician, opposing in 1848 both republicans and reactionists. His writings, often satirical, include a "History of Printing at Halle," (1840,) "Novæ Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," (1849,) "Novæ Epistolæ Clarorum Virorum," (1855,) "Poems of a Protestant Friend," a "Bismarckiad," a "Varziniad," and some comic political songs. His chief fame, however, is that of a bibliographer.

Schwilgué, shvèl′gà′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French mechanician, born at Strasburg in 1776. He invented several useful instruments, and reconstructed the admirable mechanism of the clock of the Strasburg Cathedral. Died in 1856.

Schwind, von, fon shwĭnt, (MORITZ,) professor of painting in the Academy of Arts at Munich, was born at Vienna in 1804, was a pupil of Cornelius, and produced a number of frescos and oil-paintings. Died in 1871.

Schyrle. See RHEITA, VON.

Scialoia, shâ-lo′yâ or she-â-lo′yâ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born near Naples in 1817, published "Principles of Social Economy," etc. Died in 1877.

Sciarpelloni. See CREDI, DI.

Scinà, she-nâ′, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian mathematician and scientific writer, born at Palermo in 1765, became professor of physics in his native city. He was the author of a "Report on the Fossils of Mardolce," etc., "Introduction to Experimental Physics," (1803,) "Memoirs of the Life and Philosophy of Empedocles," (1813,) "Topography of Palermo and its Environs," (1818,) "View of the Literary History of Italy in the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1827,) "Experiments and Discoveries in Electro-Magnetism," and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1837.

See S. COSTANZO, "Vida publica y privada de D. Scinà," 1846; MALVICA, "Elogio di D. Scinà," 1838; D. AVELLA, "Esequie alla Memoria di D. Scinà," 1838.

Scioppius, stse-op′pe-ûs, [Ger. SCHOPP, shop,] (CASPAR,) a celebrated classical scholar, born at Neumark, in the Palatinate, in 1576. Having visited Rome, he was patronized by the pope and renounced the Protestant religion. He was afterwards created a count palatine by the Emperor of Austria. Among his numerous works we may name his "Elements of Stoic Moral Philosophy," ("Elementa Philosophiæ Stoicæ Moralis,") "De Arte Critica," etc., "Paradoxa Literaria," and "Grammatica Philosophica," or Institutes of Latin Grammar. He also wrote a number of controversial works against the Protestants and their leaders, particularly Henry IV. of France and James I. of England. Scioppius was one of the most learned men of his time; but he was equally conspicuous for his intolerance and quarrelsome propensities. Died in 1649.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" C. NISARD, "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scipio, sĭp′e-o, [Gr. Σκιπιων; Fr. SCIPION, se′pe′ôN′; It. SCIPIONE, she-pe-o′nà,] the name of an illustrious Roman family of the patrician gens Cornelia. The word

Scipio signifies a "staff" or "stick." The first member of this family that appears in history was PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, who was appointed master of the horse by the dictator Furius Camillus in 396 B.C. He was consular or military tribune in 394, and interrex in 389 B.C. A PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, probably a son of the preceding, was one of the curule ædiles appointed in 366 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO was consul in 350 B.C. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was chosen dictator in 306 and pontifex maximus in 305 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was consul in 298 B.C., and defeated the Etruscans. He was the father of CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA (see separate article) and of LUCIUS CORNELIUS, who was consul in 259 B.C. and defeated the Carthaginians in Sardinia and Corsica.

Scipio, [Fr. SCIPION, se'pe'ôN',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, father of the great Scipio, (surnamed "Africanus,") was consul in the first year of the second Punic war, 218 B.C. He commanded the army of Northern Italy when Hannibal crossed the Alps on his way to Rome. Scipio met the enemy near the Ticino, where he was defeated and severely wounded. Soon after this event the other consul, Sempronius, took command of the army, which was again defeated, with great loss, on the Trebia, 218 B.C. Scipio was sent to Spain in 217, and fought many battles against the Carthaginians in that peninsula. He was defeated and killed in 211 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Scipio, or, more fully, **Scip'ĭ-o Af-rĭ-cā'nus* Ma'jor**, [Fr. SCIPION L'AFRICAIN, se'pe'ôN' lă'frE'-kăN',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) an illustrious Roman commander, a son of the preceding, was born in 235 or 234 B.C. After he had assumed the toga virilis, he was accustomed to pass several hours each morning in the Capitol in solitary devotion or meditation. He gained in his youth the confidence of the people, who were persuaded that he was a special favourite of the gods. It is also stated that he professed to seek and receive divine counsel, by which his public conduct was directed. He fought at the battle of the Ticino, and rescued his wounded father there, in 218 B.C. In 216, as military tribune, he took part in the battle of Cannæ. Scipio and Appius Claudius were appointed commanders of the troops which escaped from that battle. He was elected ædile in 212 B.C., and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain in 210. He took New Carthage (Cartagena) in the first campaign, and his personal influence or liberal policy induced many native chiefs to become allies of Rome. In 209 he gained a great victory over Hasdrubal in the south of Spain. Another decisive victory at Silpia, Carmo, or Elinga, in 207, rendered him master of nearly all Spain. Soon after this event he crossed over to Africa with a few attendants, and attempted to gain the alliance of Syphax. Having completed the conquest of Spain, in 206 B.C. he returned to Rome, and was elected consul for 205, although he was under the legal age. He at once resolved to carry the war into Africa, although Hannibal still remained in Italy. This plan was opposed by Fabius Maximus and other senators. Scipio obtained Sicily as his province, with permission to cross into Africa; but the senate refused to grant him an army for that purpose. He thereupon raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, and was joined by King Massinissa. He defeated Hasdrubal (son of Gisco) and Syphax in several battles, after which the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal for the defence of their capital. The question of peace was discussed by Scipio and Hannibal in a personal interview; but they failed to agree on the terms. In October, 202, Scipio defeated Hannibal in the memorable battle of Zama, which decided the fate of Carthage. On his return to Rome, in 201, he was received with great enthusiasm, and obtained the surname of AFRICANUS. The people proposed to make him dictator for life; but he declined the honour. He was chosen censor in 199, and consul in 194 B.C.

* Chaucer calls him simply AFFRIKAN, obviously a corruption of *Africanus*. (See "Assembly of Foules.")

In the year 190 he volunteered to serve as legate of his brother, Lucius Scipio, who was then consul, and who commanded in the war against Antiochus of Syria. The two Scipios defeated Antiochus, and ended the war by a treaty of peace. About 187 B.C. Africanus and his brother were publicly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus. Lucius was first tried, and condemned to pay a large fine. Africanus, in defiance of the law, rescued his brother from the officer who was dragging him to prison. He was afterwards prosecuted, and made a speech in his defence, which was partially successful, as his enemies and judges abandoned the case. Deeply affected by the ingratitude of the people, he left Rome, never to return, and died at Liternum in 183 B.C., in the same year as Hannibal. He had married Æmilia, a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus, and left two sons and two daughters, one of whom was the famous Cornelia. With the exception of Julius Cæsar, (and perhaps of Sertorius,) Scipio was probably the greatest military genius that Rome ever produced. He cultivated the Greek language and literature. He had a high reputation for generosity and clemency, but is censured by some for his disregard of the forms of law.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books x.–xxiv.; LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi.–xxxix.; SERAN DE LA TOUR, "Histoire de Scipion l'Africain," 1738; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoirs of the Life of the Elder Scipio Africanus," by REV. EDWARD BERWICK.

Scip'io Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a famous Roman general, born about 185 B.C., was a son of Æmilius Paulus, and an adopted son of Publius Cornelius Scipio, whose father was the great Scipio. He was liberally educated, and was well versed in Greek literature and philosophy. In 168 B.C. he fought at the battle of Pydna, where his father commanded. He formed an intimate friendship with the historian Polybius, who became the companion of his studies and military expeditions. As military tribune, he went to Spain in 151 B.C., and signalized his courage in a single combat with a gigantic Spanish chief, whom he killed. In the third Punic war, which began about 149, he displayed great military ability in Africa. Having returned to Rome in 148, he was elected consul for 147, and obtained Africa as his province. He finished the Punic war by the capture and destruction of the city of Carthage in 146 B.C., and was granted a splendid triumph at Rome for this victory. In the year 142 he became censor with L. Mummius. He endeavoured to restrain the growing love of luxury of the Romans and to maintain the simple habits and austere virtues of their ancestors; but in this he was not successful. Having been elected consul, 134 B.C., he obtained the chief command in Spain, and took Numantia, after a long and obstinate defence, in 133. He was an inflexible supporter of the aristocratic party, and approved the execution of Tiberius Gracchus, although his wife Sempronia was a sister of that tribune. He lost his popularity by his course in this affair. He was found dead in his bed in 129 B.C. The public suspected that he was murdered; but no person was convicted of the crime. Scipio was eminent for his learning, and was one of the most eloquent Roman orators of his time. Cicero expresses a high opinion of him in his book "De Republica." A report prevailed among the ancients that he assisted Terence in the composition of his plays.

See POLYBIUS, books xxxii.–xxxix.; CARLO SIGONIO, "De Vita et Rebus gestis P. Scipionis," 1569; F. D. GERLACH, "Tod des P. C. Scipio Æmilianus," 1839; L. NORMANN, "Scipio Africanus Minor," Upsala, 1688; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sçip'ĭ-o A-sĭ-at'ĭ-cus or **A-sĭ-ag'e-nēs**, [Fr. SCIPION L'ASIATIQUE, se'pe'ôN' lă'ze'ă'tèk',] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a brother of Africanus Major. He was chosen prætor in 193 B.C., and consul in 190, when he obtained the province of Greece. With the aid of his brother, he defeated Antiochus at Mount Sipylus in 190, a few years after which he was fined for taking a bribe from that king.

Scipio Asiaticus, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a partisan of Marius in the civil war, and became consul with C. Norbanus in 83 B.C. He marched against Sulla in that year, but was deserted by his troops, and went into exile in 82 B.C.

Scip'io As'ĭ-nạ, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, was consul with C. Duilius in 260 B.C. He obtained command of a fleet, and was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians. He became consul again in 254 B.C. His son PUBLIUS CORNELIUS was consul in 221 B.C., and interrex in 217.

Scip'io Cal'vus, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman general, became consul with M. Claudius Marcellus in 222 B.C. He went to Spain in 217 B.C. as legate of his brother, Publius Cornelius Scipio, with whom he served about eight years against the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. He was killed in Spain in 211 B.C.

Scip'io His-pal'lus, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the preceding, was consul in 171 B.C. He had a son of the same name, who was prætor in 139 B.C.

Scip'io Nạ-sī'cạ, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman consul and jurist, was a son of Cn. C. Scipio Calvus, who was killed in Spain in 211 B.C. He was prætor in 194, and served with distinction in Spain in 193. Having been chosen consul for 191 B.C., he gained a victory over the Boii. He died after 171 B.C.

Scip'io Nasi'ca Cor'cu-lum, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was an able jurist. He married a daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. He was censor in 159 B.C., and consul in 155. During his consulship he procured the demolition of a new theatre, as injurious to the public morals. He became pontifex maximus in 150 B.C.

Scip'io Nasi'ca Se-rā'pĭ-o, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a violent partisan of the aristocracy. He became consul in 138 B.C. with D. Junius Brutus, and was the leader of the party which assassinated Tiberius Gracchus in 133.

His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, was consul in 111 B.C. He was greatly distinguished for wit and humour. He left a son of the same name, who was prætor in 94 B.C. This last was the father of Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey the Great. (See METELLUS.)

Scipion, the French for SCIPIO, which see.

Sclā'tẹr, (PHILIP L.,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in 1829. He published several treatises on birds, and edited "The Natural History Review."

Sclater, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Somersetshire. He obtained the living of Otterden, Kent, and wrote verses in Latin and English. Died in 1647. Another William Sclater was vicar of Pitminster. Died in 1626.

Sclo'pis, (Count FEDERIGO,) an Italian senator and lawyer, born in Turin in 1798. He became a senator in 1849, and president of the senate in 1857. He published, besides other works, a "History of Italian Legislation," (3 vols., 1840–57.) Died March 8, 1878.

Scolari, sko-lâ'ree, (FILIPPO,) Count of Ozora, called PIPPO SPANO, (pĕp'po spâ'no,) an Italian general, born at Florence in 1369. He rendered important services to the emperor Sigismund. Died in 1426.

Scoorel. See SCHOREEL.

Sco'pas, [Σκόπας,] an eminent Grecian sculptor and architect, born in the island of Paros, is supposed to have flourished after 400 B.C. Among his master-pieces in sculpture Pliny mentions a number of figures, representing Neptune, Thetis, the Nereids, etc., mounted on dolphins, and statues of Venus, Vesta, and Apollo. He also assisted in executing the celebrated monument to Mausolus about 350 B.C. The temple of Minerva Alea at Tegea was constructed by Scopas.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scopoli, skop'o-lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cavalese, in the Tyrol, in 1723. He became professor of mineralogy at Schemnitz in 1766, and in 1777 filled the chair of natural history at Pavía. He was the author of "Entomologia Carniolica," "Flora Carniolica," (1769,) "Crystallographia Hungarica," (1776,) and other scientific works. He was a friend of Linnæus, who named a plant in his honour. Died in 1788.

See MAIRONI DA PONTE, "Elogio del Dottore G. A. Scopoli," 1811; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Scōreš'bў, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English navigator, born in Yorkshire in 1760. Having engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, he made his first voyage in 1791. His voyages, amounting to thirty in all, were eminently successful,—he having returned from one of them with thirty-six whales. He made a number of improvements in the apparatus for whale-fishing, and invented the cylindrical observatory attached to the main-top-mast, called the "round top-gallant crow's-nest." Died in 1829.

See a "Life of W. Scoresby," by his son, 1851.

Scoresby, (WILLIAM,) D.D., F.R.S., an Arctic navigator, a son of the preceding, was born in 1790. In 1806 he served as chief mate to his father in a voyage which extended to latitude 81° 12′, a point nearer the north pole than any other navigator had reached. He published in 1820 a valuable "Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History of the Northern Whale-Fishery." He ceased to follow the sea, studied at Cambridge, graduated in 1834, and was ordained a priest. He became vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire. Among his works are "Memorials of the Sea," and "My Father: being Records of the Adventurous Life of William Scoresby," (1851.) He wrote several papers on magnetism and the influence of iron ships on the mariner's compass. Died in 1857.

See "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1820.

Scorza, skord'zâ, (SINIBALDO,) an Italian painter, born at Voltaggio in 1589. He painted landscapes with animals; also mythological subjects. Died in 1631.

Scot, (ALEXANDER, or SANDERS,) "the Scottish Anacreon," a poet, born about 1502. He was a Protestant, but addressed "Ane New Yere Gift" to Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1562. He is one of the most finished and pleasing writers of his time. Many good examples of his verse are extant.

Scot, (REGINALD,) a learned English writer and Reformer, published a work entitled "The Discoverie of Witchcraft," in which he boldly condemns the superstitions of the time. It was against this book, and that of Wierus, that James I. of England wrote his "Demonologie," in which he says that Scot "is not ashamed in public print to deny that there can be such a thing as witchcraft." Died in 1599.

Scot, (THOMAS.) See ROTHERHAM.

Scott, (BENJAMIN,) an English writer, born probably in London in 1814. He published several educational works, and became chamberlain of London about 1858.

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish writer, born in East Lothian in 1675, was author of a "History of Scotland." Died in 1742.

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He resided for a time at Rome, where he produced several large pictures. Among his best works may be named "Vasco da Gama encountered by the Spirit of the Storm in passing the Cape," "The Genius of Discord," and "Orestes pursued by Furies." He published "Essays on the Characteristics of the Great Masters," and other works on art. Died in 1849.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Scott, (Sir FRANCIS EDWARD,) an English writer on art, born in 1824, lived near Birmingham. He devoted much time to the study and promotion of art. Died in 1863.

Scott, (GEORGE GILBERT,) an eminent English architect, born near Buckingham about 1810. Among his most admired edifices are the Gothic church of Saint Nicholas at Hamburg, in Germany, and the cathedral of Saint John, in Newfoundland. He furnished the design for the Hôtel de Ville at Hamburg, which may be considered one of the finest Gothic structures of recent times. Mr. Scott was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855. He published "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Cathedrals," (1850,) and "Some Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future," (1857.) He died at London, March 27, 1878.

Scott, (GEORGE LEWIS,) a mathematician, born at Hanover, was appointed one of the preceptors of George

III. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1780.

Scott, (HELENUS,) a Scottish physician and writer, who resided for some time in India, was the author of a romance entitled "The Adventures of a Rupee." Died in 1821.

Scott, (JAMES,) an English divine, born at Leeds in 1733, became rector of Simonburn, in Northumberland. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator, and was the author of political essays published under the signature of "Anti-Sejanus" and "Old Slyboots." Died in 1814.

Scott, (JOHN.) See ELDON, LORD.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire in 1638, became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. He published a work entitled "The Christian Life." Died in 1694.

Scott OF AMWELL, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Bermondsey, near London, about 1736, was a member of the Society of Friends. He wrote, besides other works, "Amwell, a Descriptive Poem," (1776.) Died in 1783.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and first editor of the "London Magazine," was killed, in 1821, in a duel resulting from a dispute with the editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." He published "A Visit to Paris in 1814."

Scott, (JULIAN,) an American artist, born at Johnson, Vermont, February 14, 1846. In 1861 he entered the United States volunteer army, and while in the service made sketches which won much attention. His principal pictures are battle-scenes,—"Cedar Creek," (1870,) in the Vermont State-house, "White-Oak Swamp," "Golden's Farm," "Antietam," "Williamsburg," etc.

Scott, (LEVI,) a Methodist bishop, born near Odessa, Delaware, October 11, 1802. In 1825 he became a preacher, and in 1852 he was made a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died July 13, 1882.

Scott, [Lat. SCO'TUS,] (Sir MICHAEL,) a Scottish writer, celebrated for his learning, is supposed to have been a native of Fifeshire. He passed several years in France, and at the court of the German emperor Frederick II. Among the principal works attributed to him are the "Philosopher's Banquet," ("Mensa Philosophica,") "Questio curiosa de Natura Solis et Luna," a treatise on the transmutation of silver and gold, and a "History of Animals," (in Latin.) His uncommon attainments in science caused him to be regarded as a magician by his contemporaries; and Sir Walter Scott has introduced the legends concerning him, with great effect, into his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He is also alluded to in Dante's "Inferno." Died about 1290.

See G. NAUDÉ, "Apologie des grands Hommes accusés de Magie;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scott, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Devonshire in 1811. He graduated in 1833 at Christ Church, Oxford, became a Fellow of Balliol, and in 1854 master of that college. In 1861 he was made professor of exegesis at Oxford, and in 1870 Dean of Rochester. He is well known as one of the authors of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon." Died December 3, 1887.

Scott, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of landscapes and marine views. Died in 1772.

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting divine and resident of Ipswich, published a poetical version of the book of Job, (1774.)

Scott or **Scot,** (THOMAS,) an English prelate. (See ROTHERHAM.)

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English Calvinistic divine and commentator, born in Lincolnshire in 1747. He became curate of Olney in 1781, and rector of Aston-Sandford in 1801. He associated with Cowper and Newton at Olney. He published, besides other religious works, a "Commentary on the Bible," (1796,) which had an extensive circulation, and a defence of Calvinism, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1821.

See "Life of T. Scott," (partly autobiographical,) by his son, JOHN SCOTT, 1822; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Scott, (THOMAS FIELDING,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Iredell county, North Carolina, March 12, 1807. He graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, in 1829. He took orders in the Episcopal Church, (1844,) and in 1854 was consecrated Bishop of Oregon. Died in New York city, July 14, 1867.

Scott, (Sir WALTER,) a celebrated novelist and poet, was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He was descended from Walter Scott, the famous freebooter, known in border story as "Auld Wat." His father, named also Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet; his mother, Anne Rutherford, was the daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, medical professor in the University of Edinburgh. Walter was the seventh child in a family of twelve. When he was about eighteen months old, he was attacked with a fever, which left him, after a few days, with a lameness that proved incurable. In 1779 he was sent to the Edinburgh High School. In addition to the instruction received at school, he had a tutor at home, by whom he was taught writing, arithmetic, and French, and from whom he may be said to have also taken lessons in the art of disputation. The pupil was a Tory and Cavalier, the tutor a Whig and Roundhead, so that they never were at a loss for subjects about which to argue. "I took up my politics at that period," says Scott, "as King Charles II. did his religion, from an idea that the Cavalier creed was the more gentlemanlike persuasion of the two." He studied Latin under the celebrated Dr. Adam, then rector of the High School; and, though he seems to have had but little relish for the details of syntax or prosody, he was not, even at that age, without an appreciation of the beauties of the Roman classics. "This was really," he observes in his autobiography, "gathering grapes from thistles; nor shall I soon forget the swelling of my little pride when the rector pronounced that, though many of my school-fellows understood Latin better, *Gualterus Scott* was behind few in following and enjoying the author's meaning." "In the intervals of my school-hours," says he, "I had always perused with avidity such books of history or poetry, or voyages and travels, as chance presented to me,—not forgetting the usual, or rather ten times the usual, quantity of fairy-tales, Eastern stories, romances, etc." He left the High School, he says, "with a great quantity of general information, ill arranged, indeed, and collected without system, yet deeply impressed upon my mind, and gilded, if I may be permitted to say so, by a vivid and active imagination." About this time he read Hoole's translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" he likewise became acquainted with Richardson's novels, and other works of imagination. Having spent some months at the house of a relative living at Kelso, the beauties of that romantic spot, with the neighbouring ruins, appear to have awakened in his mind that passionate love for the beautiful and picturesque in nature, for which he was afterwards so distinguished.

In 1783 he entered the university, and commenced Greek under the learned and accomplished Professor Dalzell. But, having no previous acquaintance with that tongue, he found himself far behind the rest of the class. "I could," he says, "hit upon no better mode of vindicating my equality than by professing my contempt for the language, and my resolution not to learn it." He afterwards excited the utmost indignation of the professor by writing a composition in which he endeavoured to show that Ariosto was superior to Homer. In some of his other collegiate studies he appears to have been more successful. In moral philosophy he had the good fortune to be instructed by Dugald Stewart, "whose striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student."*

In 1786 he was indentured as an apprentice to his father, and "entered upon the dry and barren wilderness of forms and conveyances." He did not, however, discontinue the perusal of works of imagination. He even studied Italian, and added an acquaintance with several eminent authors in that tongue, as Dante, Boiardo, Pulci, etc., to his previous stores of romantic and historic lore.

* The following testimony from Scott's autobiography, in favour of a solid and thorough education, is too important to be omitted. "If," says he, "it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

About the second year of his apprenticeship, in consequence of an attack of hemorrhage, he was for several weeks confined to his chamber; during this time he amused himself by representing the battles and sieges of which he had read, by means of shells, pebbles, or other objects. His recovery, though interrupted by one or two relapses, was at length complete; and from that time until near his death he enjoyed the most robust health.

In 1792 Scott began the study of German, in which he afterwards made such proficiency that (in 1796) he published poetical translations of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Wild Huntsman." This was his first appearance before the public as an author.

In December, 1797, he married Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, daughter of Jean Charpentier, of Lyons, a devoted French royalist. She had been educated in the Protestant religion, and when her father died, at the beginning of the French Revolution, she and her mother fled to England, where they found a friend and protector in the Marquis of Downshire, who had previously become acquainted with the family during his travels on the continent. In 1798 Scott became acquainted with M. G. Lewis, by whom he was prevailed on to furnish several contributions to the "Tales of Wonder," a miscellany gotten up under the auspices of Lewis. Scott's translation of Goethe's famous historical drama, "Goetz von Berlichingen of the Iron Hand," appeared in 1799. The first two volumes of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," a collection of ancient ballads that had occupied his attention for many years, were published in 1802. In the following year appeared the third volume of the "Border Minstrelsy," consisting of original ballads by Scott and others. He contributed during the years 1803–04 several articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His poem "Sir Tristrem" was given to the public in 1804. The "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which had been commenced several years before, made its appearance in January, 1805, and at once gave its author a place among the most distinguished poets of the age. Its popularity was so great that more than forty thousand copies were sold in Great Britain before 1830. "In the history of British poetry," says Lockhart, (writing about 1833,) "nothing has ever equalled the demand for the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.'" In November, 1806, he began "Marmion;" it was finished and ready for publication by the middle of February, 1808. "Constable," says Lockhart, "offered a thousand guineas for the poem shortly after it was begun, and without having seen one line of it; and Scott, without hesitation, accepted this proposal." Two other booksellers, however, Miller and Murray, were admitted to the honour of sharing in the publication of the new poem.

Scott was zealously engaged, in the latter part of 1808, in starting a new review, which, while espousing different political views from those of the "Edinburgh," should, if possible, rival that journal in literary ability and surpass it in moderation and impartiality. The result of these efforts was the "London Quarterly," the first number of which appeared in January, 1809. The "Lady of the Lake," the last of Scott's three great poems, was published in May, 1810. In a critical notice of it in the "Edinburgh Review," Mr. Jeffrey says, "Upon the whole, we are inclined to think more highly of the 'Lady of the Lake' than of either of its author's former publications. . . . There is nothing so fine, perhaps, as the battle in 'Marmion,' or so picturesque as some of the scattered sketches of the 'Lay,' but there is a richness and a spirit in the whole piece which does not pervade either of those poems,—a profusion of incident and a shifting brilliancy of colouring that reminds us of the witchery of Ariosto." According to Lockhart, "the 'Lay' is generally considered as the most natural and original, 'Marmion' as the most powerful and splendid, and the 'Lady of the Lake' as the most interesting, romantic, picturesque, and graceful, of his great poems." "The Lady of the Lake," says Prescott, "was welcomed with an enthusiasm surpassing that which attended any other of his poems. It seemed like the sweet breathings of his native pibroch stealing over glen and mountain and calling up all the delicious associations of rural solitude, which beautifully contrasted with the din of battle and the shrill cry of the war-trumpet that stirred the soul in every page of his 'Marmion.'" Twenty thousand copies of the "Lady of the Lake" were disposed of within a year after its publication, and not less than fifty thousand were sold in Great Britain before the middle of 1836. In 1811, encouraged by the extraordinary success of the "Lady of the Lake," Scott resolved, instead of remaining a "tenant at will under a heavy rent," to purchase a freehold estate for himself. After some deliberation, he fixed upon Abbotsford, (in the county of Roxburgh, about twenty-eight miles southeast from Edinburgh,) a beautiful site, commanding a view of the Tweed, and of Melrose Abbey, the most graceful and picturesque of all the monastic ruins in Scotland. The great expense which he was tempted to incur in order to improve and beautify this place became afterwards the chief source of his pecuniary difficulties. The "Vision of Don Roderick," a poem in the Spenserian measure, came out in 1811. "Rokeby" appeared towards the close of 1812; it was followed within two months by another smaller poem, entitled the "Bridal of Triermain." The latter, having been composed *pari passu* with "Rokeby," was published anonymously. Coming out as it did so soon after the other, many persons were led to believe it must be the production of a different author. Some eminent critics, indeed, regarded it as a very successful *imitation* of Scott's style of composition, and while it was admitted that, as a whole, it fell below the best works of the great master, it was pronounced to be in some respects fully equal, if not superior, to them. The popularity enjoyed by "Rokeby" was far from equalling that of Scott's earlier poems. This was probably due in part to the public having become, in consequence of the great number of wretched imitations which had appeared, surfeited with that kind of poetry, and perhaps still more—as Scott himself believed—to the rising influence of Byron's bolder and more impassioned genius. The position of poet-laureate was offered to Scott on the part of the prince regent in August, 1813, but was respectfully declined. In July, 1814, was published "Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since," the first of that marvellous series of novels which were destined to form a new era in the history of romance, and to place the name of Scott on the highest pinnacle of literary fame.

Contrasting "Waverley" with the coarse prosaic or gossiping character of some of the previous popular novels, Prescott observes, "But a work now appeared in which the author swept over the whole range of character with entire freedom as well as fidelity, ennobling the whole by high historic associations, and in a style varying with his theme, but whose pure and classic flow was tinctured with just so much of poetic colouring as suited the purposes of romance. It was Shakspeare in prose."

"Waverley" had been commenced nine years before, but, discouraged by the criticism of one of his friends, Scott had laid the work aside. He appears, however, not to have wholly lost sight of it; for in 1810 he sent a portion of it to his friend James Ballantyne the publisher, desiring his opinion. Ballantyne, although severely criticising some parts, warmly praised the humour and spirit of the work; and in reply to the question, "Should the author go on?" said, "Certainly: I have no doubt of success, though it is impossible to guess how much."

In a letter to a friend, Scott says, "I had written a great part of the first volume, and sketched other passages, when I mislaid the manuscript, and only found it by the merest accident as I was rummaging the drawers of an old cabinet; and I took the fancy of finishing it, which I did so fast that the last two volumes were written in three weeks."

The work was published anonymously. Five editions of it (in all, 6000 copies) were called for within less than seven months. "'Guy Mannering,' by the author of 'Waverley,'" followed in February, 1815. The name "Waverley Novels" was afterwards applied to the entire series of those wonderful fictions; and their anonymous author was popularly styled "the Great Unknown." The "Lord of the Isles," which Scott had had for some time in preparation, was published a month before "Guy Mannering." This is one of the most delightful of his minor poems. If in its general tone it is not equal to

"Marmion" or the "Lady of the Lake," it has occasional passages which are scarcely if at all inferior to the finest in those poems. "The Field of Waterloo," generally considered as among the least successful of Scott's poetical works, made its appearance in October, 1815. "Harold the Dauntless," another poem, published in 1817, may be regarded as the last of his efforts in this line. He appears afterwards to have directed all his energies towards working the new and richer mine of prose fiction, which his genius had so lately opened. Next to his all-but unrivalled skill in the delineation of character, and the graphic power and wonderful vividness of his pictures,—whether of the scenes of tranquil nature, or of the intense excitement and wild tumult of battle,—what most amazes us is the marvellous fertility of his genius. There is in the whole history of literature no other example of such rapid and inexhaustible productiveness, if we take into consideration the character as well as the number and extent of his writings,—Lope de Vega alone excepted. "Guy Mannering" was followed by "The Antiquary," in May, 1816, "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality" appeared in December of the same year, "Rob Roy" was published in 1817; and thus for more than ten years he continued to pour forth, apparently without effort, those brilliant and fascinating fictions which quickly spread his fame not merely wherever the English language was spoken, but to the utmost limits of the civilized world. A list of his novels and other prose writings will be given in another place.

In 1820, without any solicitation on his part or that of his friends, the rank of a baronet was conferred on Scott by the king. Up to his fifty-fifth year Scott appears to have experienced a degree of prosperity rarely vouchsafed to mortals. His success as a writer had been without example in the history of literature. He had enjoyed in the largest measure not merely the applause of the multitude and the friendship of the great, but what was far more,—the universal esteem of those whose esteem was most to be valued. His good sense, his manly modesty, his unaffected kindness of heart, and his nobleness of spirit, commanded the respect and admiration of those who, from religious or party prejudice, were the most opposed to him,—for personal enemies he had none. Perhaps the only considerable weakness in his character was his ambition to found a new family, which should constitute a distinct branch of the famous house or clan from which he boasted his descent. To accomplish this grand aim was the goal of all his aspirations,—the object of all his plans and labours. By his friendship for the Ballantynes, whom he had known from boyhood, he was induced not only to intrust to them the publication of his works, but to become a secret partner in their firm. He was thus complicated in commercial speculations which were destined to involve him in irretrievable disaster. He appears to have reposed unlimited confidence in the prudence and mercantile ability of the Ballantynes, as well as in that of Constable, with whom they were commercially connected. But Constable, though an able man, was sometimes rash; and James Ballantyne appears to have been wanting in thorough business habits. The final catastrophe was hastened by the commercial excitement of 1825. After some months of painful suspense, the storm at length burst, in all its fury, in January of 1826. On examining into the state of their affairs, it was found that Constable & Co. were able to pay only two shillings and ninepence on the pound. The firm of Ballantyne & Co., by allowing itself to be declared bankrupt, might readily have come to a settlement with its creditors, had not Scott been a partner. He would listen to no terms of compromise; all he asked for was time. He was resolved to devote the remainder of his life, if necessary, to the payment of his debts, even to the uttermost farthing. His heroic purpose was at last crowned with success; but it cost him his life. To be brief, from this time forward he applied himself to his literary labours with an assiduity and zeal such as even he had never exhibited before. Neither the attacks of severe indisposition nor the overwhelming grief caused by the death of his wife, (which occurred in May, 1826,) in the midst of the other misfortunes, were allowed to interpose more than a temporary interruption to the arduous task which he had undertaken. In consequence of these unremitting and unparalleled exertions, he had a severe paralytic attack on the 15th of February, 1830; but he recovered in a few weeks so far as to be able to resume his labours. He had, however, another attack in November, 1830, and one still more severe in April, 1831. As his health continued to fail, it was at length resolved, in the autumn of 1831, that he should pass the winter in Italy. He arrived in Naples in December, and remained there till the middle of April, 1832. In one of his letters, written while at Naples, he says, "My plan of paying my debts has been—thank God—completely successful; and, what I think worth telling, I have paid very near one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, without owing any one a halfpenny,—at least, I am sure this will be the case by midsummer." After spending a short time in Rome, he manifested a great anxiety to return to his native country. He reached London on the 13th of June. Four weeks later he arrived at Abbotsford, where he died on the 21st of September, 1832.

Scott has the rare distinction of uniting with his fame as an eminently successful author a character as a man remarkable not only for modesty, manliness, and common sense, but for a genuine kindliness towards all with whom he came in contact.

"As to Scott," says Washington Irving, "I cannot express my delight at his character and manners. He is a sterling, golden-hearted old worthy, full of the joyousness of youth, with an imagination continually furnishing forth pictures, and a charming simplicity of manner that puts you at ease with him in a moment. It has been a constant source of pleasure to me to remark his deportment towards his family, his neighbours, his domestics, his very dogs and cats; everything that comes within his influence seems to catch a beam of that sunshine which plays round his heart." ("Life and Letters," vol. i. pp. 381–2.)

Referring to a conversation about Goethe, which Scott had with Mr. Cheney in Rome in the spring of 1832, the latter remarks, "He did not seem, however, to be a great admirer of some of Goethe's works; . . . much of his popularity, he observed, was owing to pieces which in his latter moments he might have wished recalled. He spoke with much feeling. I answered, *he* must derive great consolation in the reflection that his own popularity was owing to no such cause. . . . He added, 'It *is* a comfort to me to think that I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and that I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted.'"

The following is a list of Scott's novels, with the dates of their publication: "Waverley," July, 1814; "Guy Mannering," February, 1815; "The Antiquary," May, 1816; "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality," (forming the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord,") December, 1816; "Rob Roy," December, 1817; "The Heart of Midlothian," ("Tales of my Landlord," second series,) June, 1818; "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose," (third series of "Tales of my Landlord,") June, 1819; "Ivanhoe," December, 1819; "The Monastery," March, 1820; "The Abbot," September, 1820; "Kenilworth," January, 1821; "The Pirate," December, 1821; "The Fortunes of Nigel," May, 1822; "Peveril of the Peak," January, 1823; "Quentin Durward," June, 1823; "Saint Ronan's Well," December, 1823; "The Red Gauntlet," June, 1824; "The Talisman" and "The Betrothed," ("Tales of the Crusaders,") June, 1825; "Woodstock," June, 1826; "Chronicles of Canongate," (containing the "Highland Widow," and other tales,) November, 1827; "Fair Maid of Perth," April, 1828; "Anne of Geierstein," May, 1829; "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous," (fourth series of "Tales of my Landlord,") November, 1831. Scott had written in the department of history "The Life of Buonaparte," of which two editions yielded to the author's creditors the enormous sum of £18,000. Of the "Tales of a Grandfather," a popularized history of Scotland, (dedicated to his little grandson, John Hugh Lockhart,) the first series appeared in December, 1827, the second was completed in December, 1828, and the third in Decem-

ber, 1829. A "History of France," constituting a fourth series of the "Tales of a Grandfather," was published in 1830. In addition to his poems, novels, and histories, Scott wrote many books of less importance, among which the following are the principal: a "Life of Dryden," prefixed to his works in eighteen volumes, edited by Scott, 1808; "Swift's Life," prefixed to his works in nineteen volumes, 1814; "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, written from the Continent after the Battle of Waterloo," January, 1816; "Letters of Malachi Mc-Growther," March, 1820; "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," December, 1830; miscellaneous writings, including critical notices of various authors, etc.

Among those writers, of whatever age or country, who have successfully attempted the delineation of character, Scott may justly claim to stand in the foremost rank. Shakspeare, it must be confessed, surpassed him in versatility as well as in depth and power; Goethe was undoubtedly his superior in that exquisite art which seems to be only another name for nature herself; Fielding may perhaps be allowed to have excelled him in the occasional representation of some individual character; Victor Hugo, Bulwer, and many others may sometimes rise above him in that sort of interest which is due to an artfully-devised plot or to the eloquent expression of intense passion. But if we take into account ALL those qualifications which properly belong to this kind of writing, such as the power of vivid description, a just appreciation of the nice shades of character, an easy and exquisite humour, a sustained interest, not dependent so much on marvellous or startling occurrences, or on unheard-of and harrowing complications of calamity, as upon the power and vividness of the representation and the depth of genuine feeling evinced by the author,—if to such qualifications be added a healthy, pure, and elevated moral sentiment, as far removed from narrowness and bigoted austerity on the one hand, as from affectation and extravagance on the other, we cannot deny that, although many writers may have excelled Scott in some one or two points, yet, "take him for all in all," few have equalled and scarcely any have surpassed him.

"Sir Walter Scott," says a writer in "Blackwood," "did for literature what Shakspeare did for the drama, —provided a long and gorgeous gallery of great, noble, and sublime characters, that live in all memories, and become, though they are fictitious, as real as if we all of us had actually seen and conversed with them." (See article on Charles Kean in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.)

Scott has often been called, on account of his marvellous power of creating illusions, "the Great Enchanter." "Great and good enchanter," says Miss Edgeworth; "for in his magic there is no dealing with unlawful means. . . . In his writings there is no private scandal, no personal satire, no bribe to human frailty, no libel upon human nature. . . . His morality is not in purple patches ostentatiously obtrusive, but woven in through the very texture of the stuff." (See Miss Edgeworth's "Helen," vol. i. chap. xii.) It has often been urged as a reproach to Scott that he had, on the one hand, such a high respect for royalty and aristocracy, and, on the other, such an aversion to everything like democracy. This peculiarity—or weakness, as some may call it—was due in part to an innate reverence for antiquity, which seemed indeed to be an essential element of his mental constitution, and in part to the influence of the French Revolution, which occurred at that period of his youth when the character is peculiarly susceptible of being moulded by external circumstances. Indeed, not a few persons who could boast of a cooler temperament, if not of stronger intellect, were powerfully influenced by that strange and terrible phenomenon, and some who otherwise would, in all probability, have been ardent republicans, appear to have lost by that event all confidence in the power of the common people to govern themselves.

Walter Scott had two sons and two daughters; his eldest daughter, Sophia, was married in 1820 to Mr. Lockhart, afterwards editor of the "Quarterly Review." Their daughter was married a few years since to Mr. Robert Hope, who, by act of Parliament, took the name of Scott, and whose daughter, Miss Hope Scott, is the possessor of Abbotsford, and the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter. The eldest son, Walter, born in 1799, entered the army, and on the death of his father inherited his title. He died on his return from India in 1847, and with him the title became extinct. His younger brother, Charles, born in 1805, had died previously.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Sir Walter Scott," 3 vols., 1835: GEORGE ALLAN, "Life of Sir W. Scott;" JAMES HOGG, "Familiar Anecdotes of Sir W. Scott," 1834; AMÉDÉE PICHOT, "Notice sur la Vie de W. Scott," 1821; C. G. JACOB, "W. Scott; biographisch-literarischer Versuch," 1820; NAYLER, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Scott," 1833; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Sir W. Scott, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; S. ROBERTS, "W. Scott's Jungendleben," 1837; C. P. HAGBERG, "Cervantes et W. Scott," 1838; G. VON KRÄMER, "Leben und Werke W. Scotts," 1833; PRESCOTT, "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies:" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1808, February, 1815, and March, 1817, (by JEFFREY:) "Quarterly Review" for May, 1810, December, 1812, April, 1816, January and April, 1868; "Westminster Review" for January, 1838, (by CARLYLE:) "North American Review" for April, 1838, (by PRESCOTT:) "Domestic Manners of Sir W. Scott," in "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1834, (by JAMES HOGG.)

Scott, (WILLIAM.) See STOWELL, LORD.

Scott, (WILLIAM ANDERSON,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born in Bedford county, Tennessee, January 30, 1813. When seventeen years old he became a licensed preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He graduated at Cumberland College in 1832, and studied divinity in Princeton Seminary, New Jersey. In 1835 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and served with great distinction as a pastor and educator, chiefly in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in San Francisco, where he became president and professor of theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. His books include "Trade and Letters," (1855,) "The Wedge of Gold," (1856,) "The Bible and Politics," (1859,) "The Pentateuch, an answer to Colenso," (1862,) "The Christ of the Apostles' Creed," (1867,) "The Centurions of the Gospel," (1867,) etc. Died January 14, 1885.

Scott, (WILLIAM BELL,) a Scottish poet and artist, a brother of David Scott, the artist, was born at Saint Leonard's, near Edinburgh, September 12, 1811. He won some distinction as a historical painter. He removed to London in 1838, and afterwards founded the Art School of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Among his books of verse are "Hades," (1838,) "The Year of the World," "Poems by a Painter," (1864,) etc. He wrote in prose "Antiquarian Gleanings," "Half-Hour Lectures on Art," "Life of David Scott," (1850,) a "Life of Dürer," (1869,) etc. Died November 22, 1890.

Scott, (WINFIELD,) one of the most distinguished of American generals, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786. His paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland, took part in the rebellion of 1745, and, after the disastrous battle of Culloden, in which his elder brother was slain, emigrated to Virginia, where he married, and engaged in the profession of law. His son William married Ann Mason,—a lady of one of the most respectable families in the State. Of the two sons of William Scott, who died in 1791, Winfield, the subject of the present article, was the younger. He studied law at William and Mary College, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In 1807 he became a volunteer in a troop of horse, called out under the proclamation which President Jefferson issued after the attack on the Chesapeake, forbidding English war-vessels to enter the harbours of the United States. During the next session of Congress (1807–08) a bill was passed for increasing the army; and Scott was soon after appointed a captain of artillery. In 1809 he was ordered to New Orleans, to join the army under General Wilkinson. Having indiscreetly censured the conduct of his general, and even intimated his complicity with the treason of Burr, Scott was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be suspended for one year. What was designed as a punishment proved, it would seem, a real advantage to him. He spent the term of his suspension in the diligent prosecution of studies connected with his profession, and laid the foundation of that thorough acquaintance with military science for which he became afterwards so distinguished. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was made a lieutenant-colonel and ordered to the Canada frontier. In October, General

Van Rensselaer planned an attack on the British forces then occupying Queenstown Heights. Some time after the action had commenced, Scott crossed over from Lewiston, and arrived on the field. Colonel Van Rensselaer, who had the chief command of the American troops on the Canada side, having been severely wounded, Scott succeeded to the command. His exhortations, supported by his heroic example, so inspirited his men that they drove back the enemy with great loss; and even after the British had been largely reinforced by the arrival of General Sheaffe, they still for a time bravely maintained the fight, though outnumbered by more than three to one. Unhappily, at this critical juncture, the main body of the American army, which had not yet crossed the river, was seized with a panic, and could not by any considerations be prevailed upon to enter the boats. All hope of succour being thus cut off, Scott was compelled to surrender his entire force; which he did with the honours of war. Having been exchanged in the early part of 1813, he soon after joined, with the rank of colonel, the army under General Dearborn, in the capacity of adjutant-general. He especially distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, in May, 1813. After braving incredible perils, he carried the place, which he was the first to enter, and with his own hands took down the flag that was waving over it. We cannot here forbear to relate an incident which, while it shows the magnanimity of Scott's character, may serve to relieve for a moment the harsh and repulsive features of "grim-visaged war." After Scott had been taken prisoner at Queenstown, a British officer asked him if he had ever seen the neighbouring Falls. Scott answered, "Yes; from the American side." The other remarked, "You must have a *successful* fight before you can see them in all their grandeur," (the finest view being from the Canada shore.) Scott rejoined, "Sir, if it be your intention to insult me, honour should have prompted you first to return me my sword." The officer was rebuked by General Sheaffe, and the subject was dropped for the time. At the capture of Fort George, this same officer was taken prisoner in turn. Scott treated him with every mark of attention and kindness, and at last obtained permission for him to return to England on parole. Overcome by this generosity, he said, with feeling, "I have long owed you an apology, sir. You have overwhelmed me with kindnesses. You can now at your leisure view the Falls in all their glory."

In March, 1814, Scott was made a brigadier-general. Soon afterwards, the troops of three brigades were placed in a camp of instruction at Buffalo, under his immediate supervision, and for three months were thoroughly drilled in the modern French system of tactics. The discipline thus acquired was of the greatest importance in the operations of the ensuing campaign. On the 3d of July, the American army, consisting of Scott's and Ripley's brigades and Hindman's artillery, crossed the Niagara River and captured Fort Erie. On the 5th, the battle of Chippewa was fought, and the British army under General Riall was driven beyond the Chippewa River. The 25th of July witnessed the hard-fought battle of Lundy's Lane, (otherwise called "the battle of Niagara,") on which occasion General Scott had two horses killed under him, and was twice wounded, the second time severely, by a musket-ball passing through the left shoulder. It was after eleven o'clock P.M. when the fighting ceased, the Americans remaining for the night in possession of the field of battle, although, unhappily, for the want of water, they were compelled to abandon it early the next morning. Several months elapsed before Scott had recovered from his wounds. For his eminent services he was raised to the rank of major-general, and, not long after, Congress passed a vote of thanks, (November 3, 1814,) at the same time requesting the President to bestow upon him a gold medal "for his distinguished services" and for his "uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." The medal was afterwards presented to him by President Monroe. The treaty of peace having been ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, Scott was offered a seat in the cabinet as secretary of war, which position, however, he declined. In the summer of 1815 he visited Europe in a diplomatic as well as military capacity; and he afterwards received a letter of thanks from the President, through the secretary of state, for the success with which he had fulfilled his mission. He returned to the United States in 1816; and the following year he was married to the daughter of John Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia.

In 1832 a war broke out between the Sac Indians, under their chief Black Hawk, and the whites on the northwestern frontier. Scott was ordered by the war department to proceed to the scene of action; but Black Hawk was taken prisoner and the war virtually brought to a close before he reached the place of his destination. During the passage the cholera broke out among his troops with a fearful fatality. On this occasion General Scott exhibited traits of character more rare, and certainly not less glorious, than those which had won for him so brilliant a reputation on the battle-field. Not satisfied with merely making such general arrangements as were required for the proper attendance of the sick, and such as were deemed necessary to prevent the spread of infection, he visited and comforted the suffering, and by his courageous example sought to inspire the well with hope and confidence,—which was the more difficult because at that time the cholera was almost universally regarded as contagious. When, towards the end of 1832, the nullification difficulties began in South Carolina, General Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission to Charleston, that he might take the proper measures to prevent, or, if need be, to quell, the threatened insurrection. In this difficult enterprise he displayed great tact as well as prudence and firmness, and was completely successful. On the death of General Macomb, in June, 1841, Scott succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

After the commencement of the war with Mexico, in the spring of 1846, the first campaign was made, and the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista were fought, under the conduct of General Taylor. In 1847 vigorous preparations were made for prosecuting the war on a more extensive scale, and General Scott was directed to take the chief command of the army in Mexico. A particular account of the operations which followed belongs rather to history than to a biography. Suffice it to say that if Scott had acquired on the fields of Chippewa and Niagara the most brilliant reputation as a gallant and skilful soldier, in the Mexican war he gave proof of strategic talents of the highest order, and won for himself a place in the front rank of the most distinguished generals of the age. He began the campaign in March, 1847, by investing the city of Vera Cruz, which, with the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, capitulated on the 26th of that month,—the garrison, which consisted of about five thousand men, surrendering on parole. The army of the besiegers amounted to about twelve thousand men. On the 18th of April Scott attacked and took Cerro Gordo,—a mountain-fastness of great strength, defended by fifteen thousand Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna himself. Subsequently were fought the battles of Churubusco, (August 20,) Molino del Rey, (September 8,) and Chapultepec, (September 13,)—all in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico. Early in the morning of September 14 the army of General Scott entered the city in triumph; and at seven A.M. the American flag floated over the National Palace. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed February 2, 1848, and the Mexican capital was soon after evacuated by the American forces.

In 1852, Scott was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for the Presidency; but, in the subsequent election, General Pierce, the Democratic nominee, was chosen President, Scott receiving the electoral vote of but four States. In 1855 the honorary rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon Scott, with the provision that the title should cease at his death.

He worthily closed his long and illustrious public career, by casting his powerful influence into the trembling scale of his country's fortunes, at a time when not

only his native State, but a large number of his former friends and comrades, in whom the nation once trusted with unwavering confidence, were doing everything in their power to strengthen the cause of rebellion. In November, 1861, Scott resigned his active duties at Washington, and retired to private life, though he retained his full pay, according to a special provision passed by Congress in the summer session. Having sailed to Europe for his health, a few days after he landed, the news of Mason and Slidell's capture arrived in England. The danger of a war between Great Britain and the United States appearing imminent, that his country might not be deprived of his counsels or services at so critical a moment, regardless of all merely personal considerations, he at once returned to his native shores. He soon after retired to his residence in New York. He died at West Point in May, 1866.

See "Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, written by Himself," 2 vols., 1864; MANSFIELD, "Life of General Scott," 1846; HEADLEY, "Life of Scott," 1852; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; MANSFIELD, "Mexican War," 1848.

Scott-Siddons, (MARY FRANCES,) an English reader and actress, born in 1848. Her maiden name was Siddons, and she was a great-grand-daughter of the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons. In 1864 she married Mr. Scott, a naval officer. She afterwards won great success as an actress, and especially as a public reader, in America, as well as in Great Britain.

Scotti, skot'tee, (GIULIO CLEMENTE,) an Italian writer, born at Piacenza in 1602. He joined the order of Jesuits, but afterwards became their enemy. Among his works is "Monarchia Solipsorum," (1645,) directed against the Jesuits. Died in 1669.

Scotti, (MARCELLO,) a political writer, born at Naples in 1742; died in 1800.

Scotus. See SCOTT and DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (DUNS.) See DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (JOHN.) See ERIGENA.

Scougal, skoo'gal, (HENRY,) a Scottish divine and professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, was born in East Lothian in 1650. His principal work is entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," etc. Died in 1678.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scoutetten, skoo'tȧ'tôN', (ROBERT JOSEPH HENRI,) a French surgeon, born at Lille in 1799, published a number of medical works. Died at Metz in 1871.

Scran'ton, (GEORGE W.,) an American manufacturer, born in New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1811. He removed to Pennsylvania, and established iron-works at Scranton, which was named in his honour. He represented the twelfth district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1859 until his death. He died in 1861.

Scribani, skRe-bȧ'nee, (CHARLES,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1561. He wrote many theological and polemical works. Died in 1629.

Scribe, skRèb, (AUGUSTIN EUGÈNE,) a popular French comic dramatist, born in Paris in 1791. He wrote comic operas and vaudevilles in which the character and foibles of the middle classes of Paris are well represented. He employed many collaborators in the production of his works, which are very numerous. In 1835 he was admitted into the French Academy, where Villemain received him with a complimentary speech. Among his works are "The Solicitor," ("Le Solliciteur," 1817,) "Fra Diavolo," (1830,) "The Crown Diamonds," (1841,) "The Glass of Water," (1842,) and "Bertrand et Raton." His plots are ingenious, and his dialogues natural and animated. Died in 1861.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832.

Scri-bo'nĭ-us Lar'gus Des-ig-na-tī-ā'nus, (des-ig-nȧ-she-ā'nus,) a Roman physician in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, was the author of a work entitled 'On the Composition of Medicaments," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum.")

Scrim'zeor or **Scrim'ger,** (HENRY,) a Scottish critic, eminent for learning, was born at Dundee in 1506. He became professor of philosophy and civil law at Geneva, where he died in 1571 or 1572.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scriv'en, (EDWARD,) an English engraver in the chalk and dotted manner, was born at Alcester in 1775. He engraved portraits and illustrated various expensive works for the booksellers. Died in 1841.

Scrivener, skriv'nẹr, (FREDERICK HENRY AMBROSE,) LL.D., an English divine, born at Bermondsey, September 29, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at Trinity College, Cambridge, and held various preferments in the English Church. He has published various works, chiefly on the New Testament and its Greek texts and manuscripts.

Scriver, skRee'vẹr, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born at Rendsburg in 1629, was court preacher at Quedlinburg in 1690. He was the author of "Gotthold's Emblems," and other works. Died in 1693.

Scriverius. See SCHRYVER.

Scroggs, (Sir WILLIAM,) a English judge of ill reputation, born in Oxfordshire in 1623. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench in 1678. Suspected of collusion with Titus Oates in the Popish Plot, he was removed in 1681. Died in 1683.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices."

Scrope, (GEORGE POULETT THOMSON,) an English geologist, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a brother of Lord Sydenham, was born in 1797. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Geology of Central France," (1827,) and a "Life of Lord Sydenham," (1843.) He was elected to Parliament, as a Liberal, for the borough of Stroud, in 1833. Died January 19, 1876.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1847.

Scud'dẹr, (HENRY,) an English Presbyterian divine of the time of Cromwell, was the author of a popular work entitled "The Christian's Daily Walk."

Scud'dẹr, (HORACE ELISHA,) an American author, born in Boston, October 16, 1838. He graduated at Williams College in 1858. His principal works are Seven Little People and their Friends," (1862,) "Dream Children," (1863,) "Life of D. C. Scudder," (1864,) "Stories from my Attic," (1869,) "The Bodley Family," a series of books for children, (7 vols., 1875–83,) "Dwellers in Five Sisters Court," (1876,) "Boston Town," (1881,) "Noah Webster," (1882,) a "History of the United States," etc.

Scud'dẹr, (JOHN M.,) M.D., an American physician and divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1793. In 1819 he sailed as a missionary to Ceylon, where he resided nineteen years. He was the author of "The Redeemer's Last Command," "Letters to Children on Missionary Subjects," and other religious works. Died in 1855.

Scudder, (SAMUEL HUBBARD,) an American naturalist, a brother of H. E. Scudder, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1837. He graduated at Williams College in 1857. He published a work on "Butterflies," and many scientific papers, and in 1883 became editor of "Science," a periodical. He has given especial attention to the fossil insects found in great numbers in Colorado.

Scudéri or **Scudéry, de,** dẹh skü'dȧ're', (GEORGE,) a French dramatist, was born at Havre about 1601. He was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu, and his works had great popularity in his time, but are now forgotten. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1667.

Scudéri or **Scudéry, de,** (MADELEINE,) sister of the preceding, was born in 1607. She wrote numerous romances, which were greatly admired by her contemporaries. Among these we may name "Artamène, ou le Grand Cyrus," (10 vols.,) "Clélie," (10 vols.,) and "Ibraham, ou l'illustre Bassa." She also published numerous tales, fables, and poems. Mademoiselle de Scudéri was the most distinguished member of the society which met at the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and which has been immortalized by Molière in his "Précieuses ridicules." Died in 1701.

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scudéry. See SCUDÉRI.

Scultetus. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ, and SCULTZ.

Scultz, skōōlts, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (JOHANN,) a German surgeon, born at Ulm in 1595, was a pupil of

Spigelius. He was the author of "Armamentarium Chirurgicum," a surgical work highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1645.

Scylax, sī'laks, [Σκύλαξ,] a Greek mathematician and geographer, was a native of Caryanda, near Halicarnassus, and is supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He was the author of a "Periplus of the Parts beyond the Columns of Hercules," which was first published by Hoeschel in 1600.

Sçÿ-lit'zēs or **Sçÿ-lit'zą**, [Σκυλίτζης,] (JOHN,) a Byzantine historian, sometimes called CUROPALA'TES, flourished about 1050–80. He wrote a valuable history of the Greek Empire, Σύνοψις ἱστοριῶν.

Sçÿl'la [Gr. Σκύλλα] and **Cha-rÿb'dis**, of classic mythology, were represented as two monsters which infested the strait between Italy and Sicily and rendered the navigation of that passage very dangerous. They were located one on each side of a narrow channel, through which ships must pass, so that the mariner who avoided one was apt to become a victim of the other, as the proverb says,—

"Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim."

The poets feigned that Scylla was a maiden transformed by Circe into a monster that barked like a dog. Scylla is, perhaps, the personification of a rock, and Charybdis of a whirlpool.

Scymnus, sim'nus, [Σκύμνος,] OF CHIOS, a Greek geographer, who lived about 80 B.C., was the author of a description of the earth, in Iambic verse, of which only fragments are extant.

Seabury, see'bẹr-e, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1729. He graduated at Yale College, and was chosen Bishop of Connecticut in 1783. Died in 1796.

Seabury, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1801. He became editor of the New York "Churchman" in 1834. He published "American Slavery Justified by the Law of Nature," (1861,) and other works. He died in New York, October 10, 1872.

Sēalsf'field, (CHARLES,) a *littérateur*, born at Poppitz, in Moravia, March 3, 1793. His true name was KARL POSTEL. In early life he was a monk. He became associate editor of the "Courrier des États-Unis," New York, in 1829. He published (in English) "Tokeah, or the White Rose," and "Sketches of Transatlantic Travels," "Pictures of Life from both Hemispheres," and "South and North," (in German, 3 vols., 1842.) Translations of portions of the three last-named works appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." Died in 1864.

Sēa'mąn, (LAZARUS,) an English dissenter of the seventeenth century, was one of the divines of the Westminster Assembly. Died in 1675.

Sear'ing, (LAURA REDDEN,)—before marriage, LAURA C. REDDEN,—an American poet, whose pseudonym is HOWARD GLYNDON. She was born near Salisbury, Maryland, February 9, 1840. At ten years of age an attack of brain-fever left her totally deaf. In 1876 she was married. Among her books are "Notable Men of the Thirty-Seventh Congress," (1862,) "Idyls of Battle," (1864,) "Little Boy's Story," (from the French, 1870,) and "Sounds from Secret Chambers," (poems, 1874.)

Sears, seerz, (BARNAS,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Having studied at several German universities, he became, after his return, president of Brown University, at Providence, (1855.) He published, among other works, "Ciceroniana; or, The Prussian Mode of Instruction in Latin," and a "Life of Luther, with Special Reference to its Earlier Periods," etc., (1850.) He also contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "Christian Review." For several years he was manager of the Peabody Educational Fund. Died July 6, 1880.

Sears, (EDMUND HAMILTON,) D.D., an American divine and poet, born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. He graduated at Union College in 1834, and at the divinity school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and held various Unitarian pastorates. Among his works are "Regeneration," (1853,) "Pictures of the Olden Time," (1857,) "Athanasia," (1857,) "The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ," (1872,) and "Sermons and Songs of Christian Life," (1875,) the latter including some favourite hymns. Died at Weston, Massachusetts, January 14, 1876.

Sēa'tọn, (JOHN COLBORNE,) BARON, an English general and statesman, born in 1776. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Canada. He obtained the grand cross of the order of the Bath in 1838, was made a general in 1854, and in 1855 commander of the military forces in Ireland. Died in 1863.

Sēa'tọn, (WILLIAM WINSTON,) an American journalist, born in King William county, Virginia, in 1785, was editor successively of the Petersburg "Republican" and the "North Carolina Journal," and in 1812 became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gales, as editor of the "National Intelligencer," at Washington. Died in 1866.

Seb, in the ancient Egyptian mythology, was the father of the gods, and the god of the earth. He was identified with Cronos, or Saturn.

Seba, sā'bâ, (ALBERT,) a Dutch amateur naturalist, born in East Friesland in 1665, acquired a large fortune in the service of the Dutch East India Company, which he spent in forming a museum of objects in natural history. This collection having been purchased by Peter the Great of Russia, Seba made another, still larger, which was esteemed the finest in Europe. He published a description of his museum, in Latin and French, (4 vols. fol.) He died in 1736, soon after which his collection was sold at auction.

Sebastian, se-bast'yan, [Port. SEBASTIÃO, sà-bâs-te-ŏwN'; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sà'bâs'te-ą̂N'; Sp. SEBASTIAN, sà-bâs-te-ân'; Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS,] DOM, King of Portugal, and grandson of the emperor Charles V., was born at Lisbon in 1554. He manifested at an early age a passion for military adventure and romantic exploits. In 1578 he took advantage of the dissensions which had broken out in Morocco to invade that country, under the pretext of assisting Muley Mohammed to recover his throne, which had been usurped by his uncle, Abdul-Melek (or -Malek.) He invaded Morocco, and was opposed by Abdul-Melek in a battle near Alcazar-quivir, where Sebastian was defeated and killed in 1578.

See BERNARDO DA CRUZ, "Chronica de Dom Sebastião," 1837; BARBOSA MACHADO, "Memorias para a Historia de Portugal," 4 vols., 1736–51; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" BAENA PAREDA, "Vida de D. Sebastian," 1691.

Sebastian, [Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sà'bâs'te-ą̂N'; It. SEBASTIANO, sà-bâs-te-â'no,] SAINT, a celebrated Christian martyr of the third century, is supposed to have been a native of Narbonne, in France. He served as a captain in the prætorian guard under Diocletian. Having refused to abjure his faith, he was tied to a tree and pierced with arrows, A.D. 288. His martyrdom has been a favourite subject with the painters of the middle ages, and his protection is invoked by the Catholics against pestilence.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sebastian del Piombo. See PIOMBO.

Sebastiani, sà-bâs-te-â'nee or sà'bâs'te'â'ne', (HORACE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a distinguished general and diplomatist in the French service, was born in Corsica about 1775. He took part in the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1799, and rose to be general of brigade in 1802. He afterwards served in Austria, Spain, and Russia. He was appointed minister of marine after the revolution of 1830 by Louis Philippe, and subsequently minister of foreign affairs. In 1835 he was ambassador to London, and was made a marshal of France in 1840. Died in 1851.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Comte de Sebastiani," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sebastiani, (JEAN ANDRÉ TIBURCE,) VISCOUNT, a general, a brother of the preceding, was born in Corsica in 1788. He took part in the Spanish campaigns from 1808 to 1811, and accompanied the grand army to Russia in 1812. He was made a lieutenant-general after the revolution of 1830, and received the grand cross of the legion of honour in 1845. Died in 1871.

Sebastiano. See SEBASTIAN.

Sebastianus. See SEBASTIAN.

Sebastião. See SEBASTIAN.

Sébastien. See SEBASTIAN.

Seber, sā'bẹr or zā'bẹr, (WOLFGANG,) a German scholar and divine, born at Sula in 1573, published an "Index of all the Words in Homer," ("Index omnium in Homero Verborum,") and editions of several Greek classics. Died in 1634.

Sebek, the crocodile-headed god of the ancient Egyptians. He was chiefly worshipped in the Arsinoite nome: in other regions he was in late times held in such general abhorrence that the names of towns and districts where he was worshipped were omitted from the geographical lists.

Seb'i-chus, (in Egyptian, **Shab'atok,**) a king of Egypt, a son and successor of Sabacon. He lost Ethiopia to Tirhakah, but joined with that prince and with Hezekiah in a league against the Assyrians. The Bible and the Egyptian records both describe the miraculous destruction of the hosts of Sennacherib, (701 B.C.) In 692 B.C. Tirhakah slew Sebichus and conquered all Egypt.

Sebonde, de, dà sà-bon'dà, or **Sabunde,** sà-boon'dà, (RAYMOND,) a Spanish physician and theologian, born at Barcelona, became professor of medicine, philosophy, and divinity at Toulouse. He was the author of "Theologia Naturalis," (1496,) which was translated into French by Montaigne. Died about 1432.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. HOLBERG, "De Theologia Naturali R. de Sebonde," 1846.

Sébron, sā'brŏN', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French painter, born in 1801, was a pupil of Daguerre. Died in 1879.

Secchi, sek'kee, (PIETRO ANGELO,) S.J., a distinguished Italian astronomer, born at Reggio nell' Emilia, July 29, 1818. In 1833 he became a Jesuit. He was an instructor at Loreto, 1841–43, and at Georgetown, D.C., 1849–50, having meantime studied divinity at Rome. Father Secchi won a wide and well-deserved reputation at the observatory of Rome, to which he was called in 1850. His spectroscopic observations, his studies of stellar, solar, and terrestrial physics, and his meteorological researches, all were important. Among his many contributions to scientific literature are "Catalogo delle Stelle," (1867,) "Fisica solare," (1869,) "Le Soleil," (1870,) "Dell' Unità delle Forze fisiche," (1875,) etc. Died February 26, 1878.

Séchelles. See HÉRAULT DE SÉCHELLES.

Seckendorf, von, fon sĕk'ẹn-dorf' or zĕk'ẹn-dorf', (CHRISTIAN ADOLF,) BARON, a German dramatist and poet, born in 1767; died in 1833.

Seckendorf, von, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German commander and diplomatist, born at Königsberg, in Franconia, in 1673, was a nephew of Veit Ludwig, noticed below. He served against the Turks under Prince Eugene, and in the war of the Spanish succession, and subsequently entered the army of Augustus II. of Poland. As Polish ambassador at the Hague, he assisted in negotiating the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Created field-marshal-lieutenant in 1717, he fought under Eugene at the battle of Belgrade, and was soon after made a count of the empire, general of ordnance, and governor of Leipsic. He concluded the treaty of Wusterhausen, in 1726. On the death of Eugene he became commander-in-chief of the Austrian army at Belgrade. Died in 1763.

See THERESIUS VON SECKENDORF, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Seckendorf," 1792–94; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seckendorf, von, (GUSTAV,) BARON, a German writer, known by the pseudonym of PATRICK PEALE, born near Altenburg in 1775, was author of a number of dramas and prose essays. He died in America in 1823.

Seckendorf, von, (LEO,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, brother of Christian Adolf, noticed above, was born near Hassfurt about 1773; died in 1809.

Seckendorf, von, (VEIT LUDWIG,) an eminent German statesman, scholar, and theologian, born near Erlangen in 1626. In 1691 he was appointed by the Elector Frederick III. (afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia) his privy councillor, and made chancellor of the University of Halle. He was the author of a political work entitled "Deutsche Fürstenstaat," (1665,) "Historical and Apologetical Commentary on Lutheranism," "Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin, 1666,) and "Christenstaat," a defence of Christianity against the infidel philosophers. Died in 1692.

See SCHREBER, "Historia Vitæ V. L. a Seckendorf," 1733; PIPPING, "Memoriæ Theologorum."

Seck'ẹr, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, born at Nottingham in 1693. He studied at an academy for dissenters at Tewkesbury, where Butler, the author of the "Analogy," was one of his fellow-students. He afterwards conformed to the Church of England, entered Exeter College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1723. He was made Bishop of Bristol, (1735,) of Oxford, (1737,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1758.) He died in 1768, leaving a number of sermons, lectures, etc.

See BEILBY PORTEUS, "Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker."

Second, (JEAN.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)

Secondat, de. See MONTESQUIEU, DE.

Secondat, de, dẹh sẹh-kôn'dà', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was born near Bordeaux in 1716. He wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1796.

Secondo, sà-kon'do, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Lucera in 1715. Among his works is a "Life of Julius Cæsar," ("Storia della Vita di C. Giulio Cesare," 3 vols., 1777.) Died in 1798.

Secousse, sẹh-kooss', (DENIS FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1691. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and held the office of censor royal. He published "Mémoires de Condé," (5 vols., 1743,) "Memoirs towards the History of Charles the Bad," (1755–58,) a "Collection of Royal Ordinances," and other works. Died in 1754.

Secretan, sā'krẹh-tăn'? (LOUIS,) a Swiss writer and politician, born at Lausanne in 1758. He was a member of the executive directory in 1799. Died in 1839.

Secundus, (JOANNES.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)

Sédaine, sà'dẹn', (MICHEL JEAN,) a popular French dramatist, born in Paris in 1719. Among his principal works are the comedies entitled "The Philosopher without knowing it," ("Le Philosophe sans le savoir,") "The Unexpected Wager," ("La Gageure imprévue,") and "Raimond, Count of Toulouse;" also the operas of "Aline, Queen of Golconda," "Amphitryon," "Richard Cœur-de-Lion," and "William Tell." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1786. Died in 1797.

See MADAME DE SALM-DYCK, "Éloge de Sédaine," 1797; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sedano, de, dà sà-dà'no, (Don JUAN JOSÉ LOPEZ,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1729, published a "Dissertation on the Medals and Ancient Monuments found in Spain," a compilation of poems entitled "The Spanish Parnassus," and other works. Died in 1801.

Sed'dọn, (JAMES A.,) an American politician and lawyer, born in Virginia. He was elected a member of Congress in 1845 and in 1849, and of the Confederate Congress, 1861–62. He was appointed secretary of war of the Confederate States about November, 1862, and retained that office until January, 1865. He died August 19, 1880.

Sĕdg'wick, (ADAM,) an eminent English geologist, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, March 22, 1785. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a Fellow of Trinity College in 1809. He obtained in 1818 the chair of geology founded at Cambridge by Dr. Woodward, and became a canon of Norwich in 1834. Professor Sedgwick gave much attention to the crystalline and palæozoic rocks, and contributed greatly to the progress of geology in England. Among his works is a "Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks." He is reputed to have written an able criticism which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" on a book called "Vestiges of Creation." Died January 27, 1873.

Sedgwick, (AMY,) (Mrs. PARKES,) a popular English actress, born at Bristol in 1835.

Sĕdg'wick, (CATHERINE MARIA,) an eminent American writer and moralist, daughter of Judge Sedgwick, noticed below, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1789. Her first publication, entitled "The New England Tale," (1822,) was received with great favour, and was followed by "Redwood," a novel, (1824.) Her tale of "Hope Leslie" came out in 1827, and soon obtained a wide popularity in America and Europe, having been translated into German. Her other novels are entitled "Clarence, or a Tale of our Own Times," (1830,) "The Linwoods," (1835,) and "Married or Single," (1857.) She also wrote numerous popular tales for the young, which are among the most valuable and attractive works of the kind. Among these may be named the "Love-Token for Children," "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends of Self-Training," and "Morals of Manners." Having visited Europe, Miss Sedgwick published in 1841 "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home." She contributed to Sparks's "American Biography" the "Life of Lucretia Maria Davidson," and wrote a number of tales for the leading periodicals. Died in 1867.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" HARRIET MARTINEAU, article in "Westminster Review" for October, 1837; "North American Review" for April, 1825, April, 1828, January, 1831, and October, 1837; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Sedgwick, (JOHN,) an able American general, born in Connecticut about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant, (1846–47,) and was a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army when the civil war began. He obtained command of a brigade in August, 1861, distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, and took part in the Seven Days' battles, June 26 to July 1. Having displayed great courage and skill at Antietam, September 16 and 17, he was raised to the rank of major-general in December. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, and in the army which Grant moved towards Richmond. He was killed near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 9th of May, 1864.

Sedgwick, (OBADIAH,) an English Puritan divine, born in Wiltshire in 1600. He was preacher at Saint Paul's, London, and a member of the Westminster Assembly. He was the author of "The Anatomy of Secret Sins," and other religious works. Died in 1658.

Sedgwick, (ROBERT,) an ancestor of Theodore Sedgwick, was a major-general in the army of Cromwell. He was one of the early settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He took Port Royal from the French. Died in Jamaica in 1656.

Sedgwick, (SUSAN RIDLEY,) wife of Theodore Sedgwick, (1780–1839,) was born in Massachusetts in 1789. She published several tales, among them "The Young Emigrants," "The Morals of Pleasure," (1829,) "The Children's Week," (1830,) "Allen Prescott," (1834,) and "Walter Thornley," (1859.) Died in 1867.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an able American jurist and statesman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1746. He entered the army on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and in 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress, in which he served until 1796. He became a United States Senator in 1796, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1799. He was appointed in 1802 judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In this post he was conspicuous for his earnest opposition to slavery; and to his efforts was owing, in a great degree, the abolition of that institution in Massachusetts. He resided many years at Stockbridge, to which he removed in 1785. He was an active member of the Federal party, and was a communicant in the church of Dr. Channing in Boston, where he died in January, 1813.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an American jurist, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1780, was a son of the preceding. He was the author of a work entitled "Public and Private Economy, illustrated by Observations made in Europe in 1836–7." As a member of the State legislature, he was an earnest advocate of the anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms. Died in 1839.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) a son of the preceding, was born at Albany in 1811. He graduated at Columbia College in 1829, and subsequently made the tour of Europe. He obtained a high reputation and extensive practice as a lawyer, and published several legal works of great merit. Among these we may name his "Treatise on the Measure of Damages, or an Inquiry into the Principles which govern the Amount of Compensation recovered in Suits at Law," (1847.) In 1858 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Died in 1859.

Sedgwick, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan, was called "the Apostle of Ely," also "Doomsday Sedgwick," from his prophecies of the end of the world being near. Died about 1669.

Sédillot, sā'de'yo', (CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a skilful French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1804, was appointed in 1841 professor of surgical clinics in the Faculty of Medicine at Strasbourg. He published a "Manual of Legal Medicine," (1830,) and other works.

Sédillot, (JEAN,) a French physician, born near Rambouillet in 1757. He founded in 1797 the "Journal of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy," which he edited for twenty years. Died in 1840.

Sédillot, (JEAN JACQUES EMMANUEL,) a French Orientalist, the father of Charles Emmanuel, noticed above, was born at Montmorency in 1777; died in 1832.

Sédillot, (LOUIS PIERRE EUGÈNE AMÉLIE,) a French Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1808. He was successively appointed professor of history in the Colleges of Bourbon and Saint Louis, secretary in the College of France, and of the school for living Oriental tongues. Among his numerous works we may name "Letters on some Points of Oriental Astronomy," (1834,) "New Researches towards the History of Mathematical Science among the Orientals," (1837,) and a "History of the Arabs." Died in 1875.

Sed'ley, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, "whose abilities and impudence," says Macaulay, "she inherited." She became the mistress of James II., who gave her the title of Countess of Dorchester. She co-operated with the king's ministers in resisting his infatuated purpose to hazard the loss of the throne by his zeal for popery. Died in 1692.

Sedley, (Sir CHARLES,) an English poet and dramatist, born in Kent in 1639, was distinguished at the court of Charles II. for his wit and profligacy. He was a member of Parliament from New Romney, Kent, and after the revolution of 1688 he joined the party of the Prince of Orange. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Tyrant King of Crete," also a number of comedies and licentious poems. Died in 1701.

Se-du'lĭ-us, (CÆLIUS,) a Roman poet and Christian of the fifth century, was the author of "Mirabilium Divinorum," being portions of the history of the Bible, in hexameter verse, a "Hymnus" in praise of Christ, and other similar works.

Seebach, sā'bȧK or zā'bȧK, (MARIE,) a popular German actress, born at Riga in 1837. After she had acquired a European reputation, she visited the United States in 1870.

Seebach, von, fon zā'bȧK, (ALBIN LEO,) a German diplomatist, born at Langensalza in 1811. He became ambassador from Saxony to Saint Petersburg in 1847, and to Paris in 1853.

Seebeck, sā'bĕk or zā'bĕk, (JOHANN THOMAS,) a German natural philosopher, born at Reval in 1770, became a resident of Nuremberg about 1812. He afterwards removed to Berlin, and was a member of the Royal Academy of that city. He made discoveries in optics, and invented the thermo-electric pile, (1821.) Died in 1831.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Seebode, sā'bo'dẹh or zā'bo'dẹh, (JOACHIM GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born in 1792. He edited the works of Tacitus and Thucydides. Died in 1860.

Seeburg, von, fon sā'bo͝orG, (FRANZ,) a German author, born at Nymphenburg, January 15, 1856. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and wrote many books, chiefly didactic stories, and tales for the young. A more

ambitious work is "The Fuggers and their Times," (1879.)

Seed, (JEREMIAH,) an English divine, born in Cumberland, published a number of Sermons, Letters, Essays, etc. He preached at Twickenham and Enham. Died in 1747.

Seekatz, sā'kâts or zā'kâts, (JOHANN KONRAD,) a German painter of superior merit, born at Grünstadt in 1719; died in 1768.

Seelen, von, fon sā'len or zā'lẹn, (J. H.,) a German philologist, born at Bremen in 1687; died in 1762.

See'ley, (JOHN ROBERT,) an English writer, born in London about 1834. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1857, where he became a Fellow and instructor. He was professor of Latin in University College, London, 1863–69, and in 1869 was made professor of modern history in Cambridge University. He also has been since 1882 a professorial Fellow of Caius College. Among his works are the celebrated "Ecce Homo," (1865,) "Lectures and Essays," (1870,) an edition of Livy, with notes, (1871 *et seq.*,) "Life of E. M. Arndt," (a translation, 1879,) "Life of Stein," (1879,) "Natural Religion," (1882,) and "The Expansion of England," (1883.)

Seelye, see'lẹ, (JULIUS HAWLEY,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Bethel, Connecticut, September 14, 1824. He graduated at Amherst College in 1849, studied at Auburn Theological School, and at Halle University, in Germany, was a Reformed Dutch pastor, 1853–58, was made professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst in 1858, and president of the college in 1876. He was also a member of Congress, 1874–78. Among his works are "The Way, the Truth, and the Life," (1873,) "Christian Missions," (1875,) and a translation of Schwegler's "History of Philosophy," (1856.)

Seelye, (LAURENS CLARK,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Bethel, Connecticut, September 20, 1837. He graduated at Union College in 1857, studied at Andover, Berlin, and Heidelberg, held various Congregationalist pastorates in New England, was professor of rhetoric in Amherst College, 1865–73, and in 1878 was appointed president of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Seemann, sā'mân, (BERTHOLD,) a German botanist, born at Hanover, February 28, 1825. He was educated at Göttingen, and travelled extensively in Arctic and tropical regions. He published a "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald," (1853,) a "Popular History of the Palms," (1855,) "Viti," (1862,) etc. Died October 10, 1871.

Seeta. See SÎTÂ.

Seetzen, sāt'sẹn or zāt'sẹn, (ULRICH JASPER,) a German naturalist, born near Oldenburg in 1767, travelled in Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia, and made a valuable collection of manuscripts and objects in natural history, now in the museum at Gotha. He is said to have adopted the Moslem religion. He died near Mocha, Arabia, in 1811.

Seeva. See SIVA.

Sefi, sêf'ee, written also **Suffee**, originally **Sâm-Meerza**, (**Mîrzâ**,) sâm meer'zâ, Sultan of Persia, was a grandson of Abbâs the Great. He began to reign in 1628, and committed great excesses of cruelty. He was involved in war with the Turkish Sultan Amurath IV., who took Bagdâd. Died in 1642.

Sefström or **Sefstroem**, sêf'ström, (NILS GABRIEL,) a Swedish chemist, born at Helsingland in 1787. He discovered the metal Vanadium about 1830. Died in 1854.

Ségalas, sā'gă'lâs', (PIERRE SALOMON,) a French physician, born at Saint-Palais in 1792, published a number of medical works. Died in 1875.

Se'gar, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English magistrate and writer, held the office of Garter king-at-arms. He published a work entitled "Honour, Civil and Military." Died in 1633.

Seghers or **Segers**, sā'gẹrs or sā'hẹrs, (DANIEL,) a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, born at Antwerp in 1590, was a pupil of Breughel. He attained great excellence in his department of the art, and was employed by Rubens to paint the flowers in some of his historical pictures. Died in 1660.

Seghers, (GERAART,) brother or cousin of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1589. He studied painting at Rome, and afterwards visited Spain, where he was patronized by the court. His works are chiefly historical. Died in 1651.

Segneri, sân-yā'ree, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit and celebrated pulpit orator, born near Rome in 1624. He filled the post of preacher to Pope Innocent XII. His "Quaresimale," or sermons for Lent, are esteemed among the best productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1694.

See G. MASSEI or MAFFEI, "Vita del P. Segneri," 1717; MENEGHELLI, "Elogio storico di P. Segneri," 1815; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Segneri, (PAOLO,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1673. He was a Jesuit and a noted preacher. Died in 1713.

See GALUZZI, "Vita del P. Segneri Juniore," 1716.

Segni, sān'yee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in the fifteenth century. His principal work, a "History of Florence from 1527 to 1555," has a high reputation. He also translated several works of Aristotle into Italian. Died in 1559.

Segrais, de, dẹh sẹh-grā', (JEAN REGNAULD,) a French poet and novelist, born at Caen in 1624. He was secretary of Mademoiselle de Montpensier for many years. He translated Virgil into verse, and wrote pastoral poems, the style of which was praised by Boileau. Died in 1701.

See BREDIF, "Segrais, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1863; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" A. GALLAND, "Segraisiana," 1720; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, sā'ge͡e-ā', (ANTOINE,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1552, was a son of Pierre, (1504–80.) He was appointed advocate-general in 1587, was loyal to the king during the League, and defended the liberty of the Gallican Church against Pope Gregory XIV. Died in 1624.

Séguier, (ANTOINE JEAN MATHIEU,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1768. He was appointed president of the court of appeal, Paris, in 1802, and retained that position more than forty years. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a celebrated French jurist and orator, born in Paris in 1726, was the father of the preceding. Appointed advocate-general in the Parliament of Paris in 1755, he soon acquired the highest reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and integrity. In 1757 he succeeded Fontenelle as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1792.

See PORTALIS, "Éloge d'A. L. Séguier," 1806; VOLTAIRE, "Lettres;" SAPEY, "Les Séguier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ARMAND PIERRE,) BARON, a French advocate, a son of Antoine Jean Mathieu, noticed above, was born at Montpellier in 1803. He became about 1830 a councillor at the royal court of Paris. In 1848 he resigned his functions and devoted himself to works of mechanism. He was a member of the Institute, and was noted for his mechanical skill. Died in 1876.

Séguier, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary and naturalist, born at Nîmes in 1703, was related to the eminent jurists of that name. He was an intimate friend of Scipio Maffei, in conjunction with whom he made a large collection of ancient inscriptions. He died in 1784, leaving his museum of medals and objects in natural history to the Academy of Nîmes. He translated into French the "Memoirs of Alexander, Marquis of Maffei," and wrote a work entitled "Bibliotheca Botanica."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (NICOLAS MAXIMILIEN SIDOINE,) Marquis de Saint-Brisson, a French writer, born at Beauvais in 1773. Among his works is an "Essay on Polytheism," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1854.

Séguier, (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist and magistrate, born in Paris in 1504. He rose through several important offices to be president *à mortier* in 1554, and, while filling this post, was chiefly instrumental in preventing the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He died in 1580, leaving six sons, who were distinguished for their legal attainments.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Séguier, (PIERRE,) an eminent French statesman and patron of learning, born in Paris in May, 1588, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Jean Séguier. He became chancellor of France in 1635, and retained that office (except for short intervals) until his death. He was a friend of Richelieu, with whom he shares the honour of being the founder of the French Academy, of which he was president. Voltaire praised his fidelity in these terms,—"Toujours fidèle dans un temps où c'était un mérite de ne pas l'être," ("Always faithful in a time when it was a merit not to be so.") Died in 1672.

See FLOQUET, "Diaire du Chancelier Séguier," 1842; SAPEV, "Les Séguier;" F. TALLEMANT, "Éloge funèbre de P. Séguier," 1672; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Seguin, sẹ-gwĭn′, [Fr. pron. sẹ-găN′,] (ÉDOUARD,) a French alienist, born at Clamecy, January 20, 1812. He studied under Itard, and devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of idiocy and the training of children whose mental powers were in abeyance. In 1848 he removed to the United States. He published several volumes in French and English, chiefly on idiocy and related subjects. Died October 28, 1880.

Ségur, de, dẹh sȧ′gür′, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French soldier, born in 1689, served with distinction in Spain and Italy, and was made lieutenant-general in 1738. Died in 1751.

Ségur, de, (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) VICOMTE, brother of Count Louis Philippe, was born in Paris in 1756. He was the author of "Romances and Songs," "Women: their Condition and Influence in the Social Order," (1820,) and numerous comedies, operas, and romances. Died in 1805.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ségur, de, (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) COMTE, a French diplomatist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1753, was a son of Philippe Henri, noticed below. He served under Rochambeau in the American war, and after its termination was appointed in 1784 ambassador to Saint Petersburg, where he was treated with great distinction by Catherine II. He was elected to the National Assembly after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and in 1792 was sent on a mission to the court of Prussia. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1803, and was subsequently made a peer by Louis XVIII. He published a "Historical and Political Picture of Europe from 1786 to 1796," "Moral and Political Tales," "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," (1819,) "Moral and Political Gallery," and "Memoirs, Souvenirs, and Anecdotes," (3 vols., 1824.) The last-named, a very entertaining and attractive work, obtained great popularity. Died in 1830.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINTE-BEUVE, notice in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May 15, 1843.

Ségur, de, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) MARQUIS, son of Henri François, noticed above, was born in 1724. He served with distinction in the Italian and German campaigns of Louis XV., and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed minister of war in 1780, and marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1801.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ségur, de, (PHILIPPE PAUL,) COMTE, a general and historian, born in Paris in 1780, was a son of Louis Philippe, noticed above. He became an officer of Bonaparte's staff, and obtained the confidence of that chief, who employed him in several foreign missions. He served as a general of the imperial staff in the campaign of Russia. He wrote a "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army in 1812," (1824,) which had great success, and a "History of Russia and Peter the Great," (1829.) In 1830 he was admitted into the French Academy. Died February 25, 1873.

Ségur d'Aguesseau, de, dẹh sȧ′gür′ dȧ′gȧ′sō′, (RAYMOND JOSEPH PAUL,) COMTE, born in Paris in 1803, studied law, and became a senator in 1852.

Seguy, sẹh-ḡē′, (JOSEPH,) a French preacher and poet, born at Rodez in 1689, became a member of the French Academy in 1736. Died in 1761.

Seidenbush, sī′dẹn-bo͝osh, (RUPERT,) D.D., a bishop, born at Munich, Bavaria, October 13, 1830. He came to the United States in 1850, entered the Benedictine order, and was an abbot from 1867 to 1875, when he was consecrated Bishop of Halia and appointed vicar apostolic of Northern Minnesota.

Seidl, sīd'l or zīd'l, (JOHANN GABRIEL,) an Austrian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Vienna in 1804, was appointed in 1840 keeper of the cabinet of coins and antiques at Vienna. Died June 18, 1875.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1852.

Seignelay, de. See COLBERT, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Seiler, sī′lẹr or zī′lẹr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born near Baireuth in 1733, became in 1770 professor of theology at Erlangen. Died in 1807.

Seiss, seess, (JOSEPH AUGUSTUS,) D.D., a learned Lutheran divine, born near Emmitsburg, Maryland, in 1823, became in 1858 the pastor of Saint John's Church, Philadelphia. He has published, besides many other works, sermons, etc., "The Last Times and the Great Consummation," (1856; 6th edition, 1864.)

Seissel, de, dẹh sȧ′sĕl′, (CLAUDE,) a French historian, born in Savoy about 1450. He became Bishop of Marseilles in 1509. He wrote, besides other works, "La grande Monarchie de France," (1519.) Died in 1520.

Séjan. See SEJANUS.

Séjan, sȧ′zhôN′, (NICOLAS,) a French composer and excellent organist, born in Paris in 1745; died in 1819.

Se-jā′nus, [Fr. SÉJAN, sȧ′zhôN′,] (LUCIUS ÆLIUS,) a celebrated Roman courtier and favourite of the emperor Tiberius, was born at Vulsinii, in Etruria. He rose through various promotions to be commander-in-chief of the prætorian cohorts, and, aiming at the imperial power, soon after effected the death of Drusus, son of the emperor, by poison, in 23 A.D., having previously seduced Livia, the wife of Drusus, and made her an accomplice in his crime. With a view of obtaining the sole direction of public affairs, he induced Tiberius to retire to the island of Capreæ, and subsequently caused Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, and her sons, to be put to death. The emperor, aroused at length to suspicion, deprived Sejanus of his office, and ordered him to be arrested and executed, 31 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" J. ARRHENIUS, "Dissertatio de Sejano," 1696; MERIVALE, "The Romans under the Empire."

Séjour, sȧ′zhoor′, (VICTOR,) a French dramatist, born in Paris about 1816; died September 21, 1874.

Selborne, LORD. See PALMER, (Sir ROUNDELL.)

Sel′bў, (PRIDEAUX JOHN,) an English ornithologist, was the author of "Figures of British Birds," (Edinburgh, 1821,) which, says Professor Wilson, "is perhaps the most splendid work of the kind ever published in Britain," and of a "History of British Forest-Trees," (London, 1842.) Died in 1867.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1826, and June, 1828.

Sel′dẹn, (DUDLEY,) an American lawyer, practised his profession in New York with distinction, and was elected to Congress in 1833. Died in Paris in 1855.

Sel′dẹn, (JOHN,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born at Salvington, in Sussex, on the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at Oxford, which he quitted about 1602, and entered the Inner Temple, London, in 1604. He was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson. He was profoundly versed in history, languages, antiquities, etc. His first work was "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon," (1606.) In 1614 he published a work "On Titles of Honour," which was highly esteemed. His reputation was augmented by a learned treatise "On Syrian Divinities," ("De Diis Syris," 1617.) In 1623 he was elected to Parliament, in which he acted with the country party, or opposition. He was one of the managers of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1626–28. In the session of 1629 Selden was a prominent opponent of the arbitrary measures of the king, who committed him, with other leaders, to the Tower. After he had passed eight months in prison, the court offered to release him if he would give security for his good behaviour, which he refused to do. He was then transferred to another place of confinement, and detained until 1634. In 1635 he published a celebrated work entitled the "Closed Sea," ("Mare Clausum,") in which he claimed for England the exclusive use of the

sea. This was written to refute the work of Grotius called "Open Sea," ("Mare Liberum.") He represented the University of Oxford in the Long Parliament, which met in 1640. In the contest between the king and the Parliament he pursued a moderate or irresolute course. He opposed the execution of the Earl of Strafford, but subscribed the Covenant in 1643, and was one of the lay members of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Among his important works are one "On the Law of Nature and of Nations according to the Teaching of the Hebrews," ("De Jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum," 1640,) and "A Commentary on English Law," ("Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani," 1647.) Selden remained in Parliament until 1650 or later. His latter years were passed in the house of the Countess-dowager of Kent, to whom it was reported he was married. He died in November, 1654. His character is highly extolled by men of both parties, including Clarendon, who says, "Mr. Selden was a person whom no character can flatter or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue." "His sayings," says Hallam, "are full of vigour, raciness, and a kind of scorn of the half-learned far less rude but more cutting than that of Scaliger. It has been said that the Table-Talk of Selden is worth all the Ana of the Continent. In this I should be disposed to concur." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See WILKINS, "Life of Selden," 1726; J. AIKIN, "Life of John Selden," 1812; G. W. JOHNSON, "Memoirs of J. Selden," 1835; "Selden's Table-Talk," 1689.

Seldjoukides. See SELJOOKIDES.

Seldschuken or **Seldschukiden.** See SELJOOKIDES.

Se-le'ne, [Gr. Σελήνη; Fr. SÉLÈNE, sȧ'lȧn'; Lat. LU'NA,] the goddess of the moon, sometimes called MENE or PHŒBE. She was said to be a daughter of Helios or Hyperion, and by some writers was identified with DIANA, (which see.)

Seleucidæ, se-lu'sĭ-dē, the name of the dynasty founded by Seleucus Nicator. (See next article.)

Se-leū'cus [Gr. Σέλευκος] **I.,** surnamed NICA'TOR, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, was the son of Antiochus, a general in the service of Philip of Macedon. He rose to the highest rank in the army of Alexander the Great, and, after the death of that sovereign, became Satrap of Babylonia about 321 B.C. He subsequently carried on a war against Antigonus and his son Demetrius, which resulted in his obtaining possession of Media, Bactria, and other large portions of Asia, and forming thereby the Syrian monarchy. Having set out on an expedition against Macedonia, he was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280 B.C. He founded the cities of Antioch and Seleucia, (or, more correctly, Seleuceia,) and was a liberal patron of learning. He was highly distinguished for military ability. He was succeeded by his son, Antiochus I.

Se-leū'cus Cal-lĭ-nī'cus, son of Antiochus II., ascended the throne of Syria in 246 B.C. He carried on wars with the Egyptians and Parthians. Died about 226 B.C.

Seleu'cus III. Çe-rau'nus, King of Syria, was a son of Seleucus Callinicus, whom he succeeded in 226 B.C. He died in 223, and was succeeded by his brother, Antiochus III.

Seleu'cus IV. Philop'ator, a son of Antiochus III., became King of Syria in 186 or 187 B.C. He paid a large sum of money to the Romans, who had defeated Antiochus. Died in 175 B.C.

Seleucus V., a son of Demetrius Nicator, began to reign in 124 B.C. He was put to death by his mother, Cleopatra, in the same year.

Seleucus VI., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, was a son of Antiochus VIII. He became king in 96, and was killed in 95 or 94 B.C.

Se'lim [Turk. SELEEM or SELÎM, sẹh-leem'] **I.,** a son of Bayazeed (Bajazet) II., was born in 1467, and became Emperor of Turkey in 1512. Having put to death his two brothers, he invaded Persia, took its capital, and subsequently carried on a successful war against Egypt and Syria. He was preparing for another invasion of Persia, when he died, in 1520.

Selim (Seleem) II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Solyman the Magnificent, was born about 1524, and ascended the throne in 1566. Among the principal events of his reign were the conquest of Cyprus from the Venetians, and the signal defeat of the Turks in the naval battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1574.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Selim (Seleem) III., son of Mustafa III., born in 1761, became Sultan of Turkey in 1789. Having an earnest desire to reform the government, he had, before his accession, corresponded with the French ambassador, Count Choiseul, and with other distinguished statesmen. After the termination of the wars in which Turkey had been engaged with Russia, Austria, and France, Selim entered upon his various reforms, among the most important of which was the Nizâm Jedeed, (or Jedîd,) *i.e.* the "new order," or organization of the army after the European manner. In 1806 war again broke out between Turkey and the allied armies of Russia and England, and the Janissaries, availing themselves of the dissatisfaction of the army with the new arrangements, openly revolted, and took possession of the arsenal. The Sultan was deposed, and succeeded by Mustafa IV., who soon after caused him to be strangled in prison, (1808.)

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire de la Turquie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sélis, sȧ'lèss', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1737, became professor of Latin poetry in the College of France in 1796. He produced a good translation of the Satires of Persius. Among his works, which are commended as elegant in style, are "Epistles in Verse on Various Subjects," (1776.) Died in 1802.

Seljookides or **Seljukides,** sĕl-joo'kidz, sing. **Seljukide** or **Seljookide,** sĕl-joo'kid, [Fr. SELDJOUKIDES, sĕl'joo'kĕd'; Ger. SELDSCHUKEN, sĕl-joo'kẹn, or SELDSCHUKIDEN, sĕl-joo-kee'dẹn; Lat. SELGIU'KIDÆ or SELJU'KIDÆ,] the name of a celebrated dynasty, which was established in the latter half of the eleventh century. Its founder was Togrul Beg, whose grandfather Seljôôk, (Seljûk,) having been expelled from Toorkistân by the ruling prince, accompanied by a powerful tribe, (of which he was the head,) settled in Bokhara and embraced the Mohammedan religion. Seljook, when over a hundred years of age, was killed in battle, and was succeeded by his grandson, Togrul Beg. This chieftain overran a large part of Central Asia, took Bagdâd, and obtained possession of the person of the Caliph, whom, however, he treated with profound respect. The prince of the faithful afterwards appointed Togrul the lieutenant of his vast empire, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Togrul Beg was succeeded by his nephew, the famous ALP-ARSLÂN, (which see.) Under him and his son, Malik Shah, the Seljookian empire attained its highest point of power and glory. It soon after began to decline, and ended with the death of Togrul III.

Seljuk. See SELJOOKIDES.

Seljukides. See SELJOOKIDES.

Sel'kĭrk, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish sailor, born at Largo in 1676. Having in one of his voyages quarrelled with his captain, he was left on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez in 1704, with only his gun, axe, ammunition, and a few other necessaries. Here he remained more than four years, living on game and clothing himself with the skins of goats. He was taken off in 1709, by Captain Woodes Rogers, who made him his mate. He died in 1723, having attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy. Selkirk's adventures suggested to Defoe the celebrated romance of "Robinson Crusoe."

See JOHN HOWELL, "Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk."

Selle, sel'lẹh or zel'lẹh, (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1748, became physician to Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was the author of several valuable medical works, and treatises against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1800.

Sel'ler, (ABEDNEGO,) an English divine, born at Plymouth, wrote "Tracts against Popery," "The Devout Communicant," and other works. Died about 1720.

Sellius, sel'le-ûs, (GODFREY,) a German writer, born at Dantzic, published a "Dictionary of Monograms," "Geographical Description of Dutch Brabant," and other works. Died in 1767.

Sel'lon, (BAKER JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1762, was the author of an "Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1835.

Sellon, (PRISCILLA LYDIA,) an English philanthropist, born about 1820, established in 1849 a Protestant sisterhood, corresponding with the religious orders of the Catholic Church, for the care of the sick and the education of poor children. Died in 1876.

Sellstedt, sel'stet, (LARS GUSTAF,) a painter, born at Sundsvall, in Sweden, April 30, 1819. He came to the United States in 1834, and was a seaman from 1834 to 1842, when he settled in Buffalo, New York, becoming superintendent of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, opened in 1862. He is chiefly distinguished as a portrait-painter. He was in 1874 chosen a full member of the National Academy of Design.

Selmer, sĕl'mẹr, (HANNIBAL PETER,) a Norwegian writer, born at Gaarden-Mein, in Norway, in 1802.

Selva, sĕl'vâ, (GIANANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Venice in 1753; died in 1819.

Selve, de, dẹh sĕlv, (JEAN,) a French judge and negotiator, born in Limousin. He was sent to Madrid in 1525 to negotiate for the liberation of Francis I., who had been taken prisoner at Pavía. Died in 1529.

Sel'wy̆n, (GEORGE,) an English gentleman, distinguished for his wit, was born in 1719. He became a member of Parliament. Died in 1791.

See J. H. JESSE, "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," 1843.

Selwyn, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an English bishop, a son of William Selwyn, was born in 1810. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge. He was the zealous and highly-successful Anglican Bishop of New Zealand, 1841-67, and afterwards was Bishop of Lichfield, in England. Bishop Selwyn was a man of large and sympathetic nature, and profoundly influenced the religious life of many of the younger men of his generation. Died at Cambridge, April 24, 1875. His son, JOHN RICHARDSON SELWYN, born in 1845, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1866, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Melanesia.

Selwyn, (WILLIAM,) an English jurist, born in Surrey in 1774, published, among other works, an 'Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius." Died in 1855.

Selwyn, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1806. He became Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1855, and published several works on theology, etc. Died April 24, 1875.

Selys-Longchamps, de, dẹh sẹh-lèss' lôN'shôN', (MICHEL EDMOND,) BARON, a naturalist, born in Paris in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "Belgian Fauna," (1st vol., 1842.)

Sem, the French for SHEM, which see.

Sem'e-le, [Gr. Σεμέλη; Fr. SÉMÉLÉ, sà'mà'là',] a daughter of Cadmus, and sister of Ino, was said to have been beloved by Jupiter, and to have been by him the mother of Bacchus. The poets feigned that she requested Jupiter to appear to her with his greatest splendour, and that he came with flashes of lightning, by which she was consumed, and that Bacchus rescued her from Erebus and raised her to Olympus, where she was called Thyo'ne.

Semini, sâ-mee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1510; died in 1594.

Semini, (ANTONIO,) a painter, the father of the preceding, was born at Genoa in 1485; died in 1550.

Semini, (OTTAVIO,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520; died in 1604.

Semiramide. See SEMIRAMIS.

Se-mĭr'a-mis, [Gr. Σεμίραμις; It. SEMIRAMIDE, sâ-me'râ-mee'dà,] a celebrated queen of Assyria, whose history is greatly obscured by fables, supposed to have reigned about 1250 B.C. She was, according to Diodorus, the wife of Omnes, a general in the Assyrian army; but, having attracted the notice of Ninus, King of Assyria, he made her his queen. Having succeeded to the throne on the death of Ninus, she built Babylon and several other cities, and planned a number of magnificent works. She invaded Persia and Ethiopia, and conquered large portions of those countries. She was less successful in her invasion of India, where her army was overthrown, chiefly, as it would appear, by means of the war elephants which her enemies possessed. She is stated by some writers to have been murdered by her son Ninyas, and by others to have been killed in battle.

The name Sammuramut occurs in inscriptions of the ninth century B.C. as the appellation of a certain queen consort. The Greek story given in the above paragraph is believed to be purely mythical, having no support from the Assyrian inscriptions, so far as they are known.

See NIEBUHR, "Geschichte Assurs und Babels," 1857; RAWLINSON, "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World."

Semler, sĕm'lẹr or zĕm'lẹr, (JOHANN SALMON,) an influential and liberal German theologian, was born at Saalfeld in December, 1721, (or, as some writers say, 1725.) He studied in the University of Halle, and became professor of theology there in 1751. He has been called "the father of German rationalism." In 1757 he succeeded Baumgarten as director of the theological seminary. He acquired distinction by his method of historical hermeneutics. He wrote, besides many other works, "Apparatus ad Liberam Novi Testamenti Interpretationem," (1767,) and a "Treatise on the Examination of the Canon," ("Abhandlung von der Untersuchung des Kanons," 4 vols., 1771-75.) Died at Halle in 1791.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Semlers Lebensbeschreibung," 2 vols., 1781-82; F. A. WOLF, "Ueber Semler's letzte Lebenstage," 1791; H. SCHMID, "Theologie Semler's," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semmes, sĕmz, (RAPHAEL,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland, entered the navy about 1826. He obtained the rank of commander about 1855. In the summer of 1861 he took command of the steamer Sumter, which captured many merchant-vessels owned by citizens of the United States. In August, 1862, he became captain of a swift war-steamer, called the "290," or Alabama, just built in England, and manned by British subjects. He inflicted immense damage on the American mercantile marine. On the 19th of June, 1864, he encountered, near Cherbourg, France, the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. In the battle that ensued, both vessels moved rapidly in circles, swinging around an ever-changing centre. After they had described seven circles, the Alabama began to sink, and Semmes escaped in the English yacht Deerhound. He lost nine killed and twenty-one wounded, while Captain Winslow lost only one killed and two wounded. Died August 30, 1877.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Semolei. See FRANCO, (BATTISTA.)

Semonville, de, dẹh sẹh-môN'vèl', (CHARLES LOUIS **Huguet**—*hü'gà'*,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1759. Having been sent on a mission to Italy in 1793, he was imprisoned by the Austrians for two years. He became a member of the senate in 1805, and sat in the Chamber of Peers from 1815 to 1830. Died in 1839.

See MOUNIER, "Éloge de Semonville;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semper, sĕm'pẹr or zĕm'pẹr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German architect, born at Hamburg in 1804. Among his best works is the new theatre at Dresden. He published two esteemed works, entitled "The Four Elements of Architecture," (1851,) and "Science, Industry, and Art," (1852.) Died at Rome, May 15, 1879.

Semper, (HANS,) a German scholar, a son of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1845, and in 1871 became professor of the German literature at Rome. He wrote "Uebersicht der Geschichte der toscanischen Sculptur," "Donatello, seine Zeit und seine Schule," (1870 *et seq.*)

Semper, (KARL,) a German traveller and naturalist, a cousin of Hans Semper, was born in Altona, July 6, 1832. He travelled in the East Indian archipelago, and

published "Reisen in Archipel der Philippinen," (1867–72,) "Die Philippinen," etc., (1869,) "Die Palau-Inseln," etc., (1873.) In 1868 he took a zoological professorship in Würzburg, passing thence to Göttingen in 1870. He has written much on the anatomy and development of various groups of invertebrates.

Semple, sĕm'p'l, (ROBERT BAYLOR,) an American Baptist divine, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, in 1769. He published a "History of Virginia Baptists," and other works. Died in 1831.

Sem-pro'nĭ-a, a Roman lady, was the sister of the celebrated Gracchi, and the wife of Scipio Africanus the Younger.

Sempronia, the beautiful but profligate wife of D. Junius Brutus, who was consul in 77 B.C. She was distinguished for her literary talents, and was an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline.

Sempronia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, was divided into many families, known as the Atratini, Gracchi, Longi, Rufi, Tuditani, etc. A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, who was consul in 497 B.C., belonged to this gens.

Sem-pro'nĭ-us Tu-dĭ-ta'nus, (CAIUS,) a Roman historian, became consul in 129 B.C. His works are not extant.

Senac, sẹh-năk', (JEAN,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Lombez in 1693, became physician to the king in 1752. He was author of a treatise on the structure and diseases of the heart, which was esteemed a standard work at the time. Died in 1770.

Senac de Meilhan, sẹh-năk' dẹh mā'lôN', (GABRIEL,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a son of the preceding. He published fictitious "Memoirs of Anne de Gonzague," (1786,) and "Considerations on Mind (or Intellect) and Manners," ("Considérations sur l'Esprit et les Mœurs," 1787.) Died at Vienna in 1803.

See CRAUFURD, "Essai biographique sur Senac de Meilhan," 1803; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senân, sĕ-năn', a celebrated physician and astronomer, born in Mesopotomia, flourished in the tenth century. He was appointed archiater or chief of the physicians by Moktader, Caliph of Bagdâd. He wrote several works on geometry and astronomy, and on the doctrines of the Sabians. He died in 942 A.D.

Senancour, de, dẹh sẹh-nôN'koor', (ÉTIENNE PIVERT,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1770, was a melancholy and meditative person. He published, besides other works, "Reveries on the Primitive Nature of Man," (1799,) "Obermann," a tale, (1804,) and "Free Meditations of a Recluse," ("Libres Méditations d'un Solitaire," 1819.) M. Villemain procured for him a pension from the state. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" QUÉRARD, 'La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sénard, sā'năr', (ANTOINE MARIE JULES,) a French advocate and republican, born at Rouen in 1800. He became president of the Constituent Assembly about May, 1848, and was minister of the interior for a short time. In 1879 he became vice-president of the senate.

Senarmont, de, dẹh sẹh-năr'môN', (ALEXANDRE ANTOINE **Hureau**—*hü'rō'*,) BARON, a French general, born at Strasburg in 1769. He distinguished himself at Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, where he directed the artillery, (1807.) He was killed at the siege of Cadiz, in 1810.

Senarmont, de, (HENRI HUREAU,) a mineralogist and engineer, born at Broué in 1808, was a nephew of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Modifications which Reflection at the Surface of Crystals produces in Polarized Light," (1840,) a "Geological Description of the Department of Seine-et-Marne," (1844,) and other works. Died in 1862.

Sẹ-năt', (PROSPER L.,) an American artist, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1852. He studied art in London, Paris, and Antwerp. He returned to Philadelphia, and has devoted himself to landscape and marine pictures.

Senault, sẹh-nō', (JOHN FRANCIS,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp about 1600. He settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published several moral and religious works. Died in 1672.

Senebier, sẹn'bẹ-ā', (JEAN,) a Swiss naturalist and *littérateur*, was born at Geneva in 1742. He was ordained a minister about 1762, and preached several years at Chancy. In 1773 he was appointed keeper of the public library of Geneva. He wrote numerous and various works, among which are "Essay on the Art of Observing and Making Experiments," (2 vols., 1775,) a "Literary History of Geneva," (3 vols., 1786,) and "Vegetable Physiology," (5 vols., 1800.) Died in 1809.

Sen'e-ca, [Fr. SÉNÈQUE,* sā'nĕk',] (LUCIUS ANNÆUS,) an eminent Roman Stoic, philosopher, and moralist, born at Corduba, in Spain, about 5 B.C. He was educated in Rome, whither he was brought by his parents in his childhood. Having studied rhetoric, philosophy, and law, he gained distinction as a pleader. Accused by Messalina of improper intimacy with Julia, a niece of Claudius, he was banished to Corsica in 41 A.D. During his exile he composed his "Consolatio ad Helviam." (Helvia was the name of his mother.) Through the influence of Agrippina, he obtained permission to return to Rome in 49 A.D., was raised to the prætorship, and appointed tutor to L. Domitius, (commonly known as Nero,) who became emperor in 54 A.D. According to Tacitus, Seneca endeavoured to reform or restrain the evil propensities of his pupil. Some writers, however, censure his conduct in this connection, by arguments which derive plausibility from the immense wealth which Seneca amassed. About the year 56 he wrote a treatise on clemency, addressed to Nero, "De Clementiâ, ad Neronem." Seneca consented to the death of Nero's mother, Agrippina, who was killed by order of her son in 60 A.D., and wrote the letter which Nero addressed to the senate in his justification. He was afterwards supplanted in the favour of Nero by Tigellinus and Rufus, who sought to ruin Seneca by exciting the suspicion of the tyrant against him. He was accused of being an accomplice of Piso, (who had conspired against the emperor,) and was ordered to put himself to death. Having opened his veins, he died in a warm bath in 65 A.D. He was an uncle of the poet Lucan.

Seneca was an eloquent and popular writer. His style is aphoristic, antithetical, and somewhat inflated. Among his numerous works are a treatise "On Anger," ("De Ira,") "A Book on Providence," ("De Providentia Liber,") "On Tranquillity of Mind," ("De Animi Tranquillitate,") "On the Brevity of Life," ("De Brevitate Vitæ,") essays on natural science, entitled "Quæstiones Naturales," and numerous epistles, "Epistolæ ad Lucilium," which are a collection of moral maxims. We have also ten tragedies in verse which are attributed to Seneca, and which, though not adapted to the stage, have considerable literary merit.

There has been great diversity of opinion respecting the character and writings of Seneca. He has been quoted as an authority by councils and fathers of the Church. He was highly extolled as a writer by Montaigne. Quintilian observes that his writings "abound in charming defects," *(dulcibus vitiis.)* Macaulay is among those who take the least favourable view of the character and influence of the great Stoic. He says, "It is very reluctantly that Seneca can be brought to confess that any philosopher had ever paid the smallest attention to anything that could possibly promote what vulgar people would consider as the well-being of mankind. . . . The business of a philosopher was to declaim in praise of poverty, with two millions sterling out at usury; to meditate epigrammatic conceits about the evils of luxury, in gardens which moved the envy of sovereigns; to rant about liberty, while fawning on the insolent and pampered freedmen of a tyrant." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.")

See ROSMINI, "Vita di Seneca," 1793; JUSTUS LIPSIUS, "Vita L. A. Senecæ," 1607; KLOTZSCH, "Seneca," 2 vols., 1799–1802; REINHARDT, "De Seneca Vita et Scriptis," 1817; VERNIER, "Vie de Sénèque," 1812; AM. FLEURY, "Sénèque et Saint-Paul," 2

* Chaucer usually has SENEK, with the accent on the last syllable; sometimes, though rarely, SENEC.

vols., 1853; P. EKERMAN, "Vita et Dogmata L. A. Senecæ," 1742; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" HIRSCHIG, "Dood en Gedachtenis van Seneca," 1831; DENIS DIDEROT, "Essai sur la Vie de Sénèque," 1779; F. SALVADORI, "Il Filosofo cortigiano, o sia il Seneca," 1674; TACITUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seneca, (MARCUS ANNÆUS,) a Latin rhetorician, born at Corduba (Córdova) about 61 B.C., was the father of the preceding, and the grandfather of Lucan. He wrote "Book of Persuasives," ("Suasoriarum Liber,") and "Ten Books of Controversies," ("Controversiarum Libri decem,") which are extant, but have little merit.

Sénecai or **Sénecé**, de, dẹh sā'nẹh-sā' or sān'sā', (ANTOINE BAUDERON,) a French poet, born at Mâcon in 1643. He wrote "Kaimac; Les Travaux d'Apollon," and other works. Died in 1737.

Senecio, se-nee'she-o, (HERENNIUS,) a native of Spain, was put to death by order of Domitian. The charges against him were that he was a candidate for no public office, and that he had written the life of Helvidius Priscus.

Senefelder, sā'nẹh-fĕld'ẹr, (ALOIS,) the inventor of lithography, was born at Prague in 1771. He became a play-actor in his youth, but did not succeed in that pursuit. He also wrote several dramas. Being poor, he meditated various new modes of printing his works cheaply, and tried experiments in etching, and writing backwards on calcareous stone. One day it was necessary to make a memorandum in haste, but he had no white paper: so he wrote it on a smooth stone with a peculiar ink. It afterwards occurred to him to apply diluted nitric acid, which etched away the stone where there had been no ink, the part on which the ink had been placed being protected from the action of the acid, so that the letters were left in relief. He invented about 1798 the process of lithography which is now generally used, and was appointed director of the royal lithographic office at Munich in 1809. He published a "History of Lithography," (1819.) Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senek. See SENECA.

Senior, seen'yọr, (NASSAU WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, born in Berkshire in 1790, became in 1826 professor of political economy at Oxford. He published "On Foreign Poor-Laws and Labourers," (1840,) a "Treatise on Political Economy," (1850,) and other works. Died in 1864.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1859.

Senkenberg, von, fon sĕnk'ẹn-bĕRG' or zĕnk'ẹn-bĕRG', (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH,) BARON, a German jurist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1704, became professor of law at Göttingen. Died in 1768.

Senkenberg, von, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) brother of the preceding, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1717. He founded in that city a hospital, with a library, botanical garden, anatomical theatre, etc. Died in 1772. The Senkenberg Museum of Natural History was established in his honour in 1817.

Sen-nach'ẹr-ib, [Heb. סַנְחֵרִיב,] King of Assyria, was a son of Sargon, whom he succeeded about 702 B.C. He invaded Judea in the reign of Hezekiah, defeated the Egyptian allies of the King of Judah, and extorted from him a large amount of gold and silver. His army besieged Jerusalem, but was overthrown by the angel of the Lord, who "went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand," so that Sennacherib returned in haste to Nineveh. He reigned twenty-four years, and was killed by his sons in 681 B.C.

See II. Kings xviii., xix.; NIEBUHR. "Geschichte Assurs und Babels."

Sennert, sĕn'nĕrt, [Lat. SENNER'TUS,] (ANDREAS,) a German Orientalist, born at Wittenberg in 1606, was a son of Daniel, noticed below. He became professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg in 1638. He published a number of works. Died in 1689.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sennert or **Sen-ner'tus**, [Fr. SENNERT, sā'nair',] (DANIEL,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1572, became professor of medicine at Würtemberg. He was the author of numerous works, and enjoyed a high reputation in his profession. Died in 1637.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sennertus. See SENNERT.

Sen'tẹr, (ISAAC,) an eminent American physician, born in New Hampshire in 1755. He served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards practised at Newport, Rhode Island. Died in 1799.

Seona. See SIÖFN.

Sepp, sĕp or zĕp, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a Catholic theologian, born at Töltz, in Bavaria, in 1816, became professor of history at Munich. He wrote a "Life of Jesus," in answer to that of Strauss, and "Paganism and its Signification for Christianity," (1853,) in which he favours the system of Schelling.

Sep'pingš, (Sir ROBERT,) an English naval architect, born in 1768, made several important improvements in ship-building, among which was the system of diagonal bracing and trussing. In acknowledgment of his services he was elected to the Royal Society in 1814, and obtained the Copley medal from that institution. He published a treatise "On a New Principle of constructing Ships in the Mercantile Navy," and other similar works, in the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1840.

Septalius. See SETTALA.

Septimius Severus. See SEVERUS.

Sepulveda, de, dā sā-pool'vā-dā, (JUAN GINEZ,) a celebrated Spanish historian and scholar, born near Córdova about 1490. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and subsequently at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Carpi. In 1536 he became historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and was afterwards appointed tutor to his son Philip. Among his principal historical works are his "History of the Emperor Charles V.," "History of Philip II.," and "History of the Spanish Conquests in Mexico," all in Latin. He also wrote a treatise entitled "Democrates Secundus," in which he attempts to justify the barbarous treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards, and to refute the arguments of Las Casas in their favour. The work was condemned by the principal Spanish universities, and was never printed. Sepulveda translated portions of Aristotle into Latin, and published a number of learned essays in that language. He was one of the most accomplished scholars and writers of his time. Died in 1574.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" ANDRE SCHOTT, "Vita Sepulvedæ," prefixed to Sepulveda's works, Cologne, 1602.

Sepulveda, de, (LORENZO,) a Spanish writer of the sixteenth century, was the author of "Romances nuevamente sacadas de Historias antiguas de la Cronica de España," and other works of the kind, which had a high reputation at the time.

Séquard. See BROWN-SÉQUARD.

Serafini, sā-rā-fee'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Magliano, June 7, 1808. In 1877 he was created a cardinal-priest.

Serao, sā-rā'o, [Lat. SERA'US,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1702. He became professor of medicine at Naples, and chief physician to Ferdinand IV. Died in 1783.

See FASANO, "De Vita et Scriptis Serai," 1784.

Se-rā'pĭ-on, [Σεραπίων,] a physician of the sect of the Empirici, who lived at Alexandria about 250 B.C.

Serapion, a Syrian physician, called SERAPION SENIOR, is supposed to have flourished in the tenth century. Two of his medical works are extant.

Serapion, an Arabian physician, commonly called JUNIOR, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century. He was the author of a work "On Simple Medicaments," which has been translated into Latin.

Se-rā'pis or **Sa-rā'pis**, [Gr. Σάραπις; Fr. SÉRAPIS, sā'rā'pèss',] the name of an Egyptian divinity, identical in most respects with Osiris. Clemens of Alexandria, Macrobius, and others mention Serapis and Isis as the great divinities of Egypt. Serapis (in old Egyptian, Hesiri-Hápi, *i.e.* "Osiris-Apis") was a name given to Apis after his death, when he became identified with Osiris.

Se-ra'rĭ-us or sā'rā're'ŭs', (NICOLAS,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Lorraine about 1550. He wrote

several works against Luther; also, commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1609 or 1610.

Serassi, sȧ-rȧs'see, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian biographer and critic, born at Bérgamo in 1721. He became secretary to Cardinal Furietti at Rome about 1760. He edited the poems of Petrarch, Dante, and other Italian poets. His chief work is a "Life of Torquato Tasso," ("Vita di T. Tasso," 1785,) which is highly esteemed, and presents a vivid picture of the literary history of Tasso's time. Died in 1791.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serbelloni, sêr-bêl-lo'nee, (GABRIEL,) an able Italian general, born at Milan in 1508. He fought for Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1580.

Sercey, de, dẹh sêr'sȧ', (PIERRE CÉSAR CHARLES GUILLAUME,) MARQUIS, a French vice-admiral, born near Autun in 1753. He commanded in the East Indies with success in 1796–99. Died in 1836.

Se-re'nus, (AULUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman lyric poet, and contemporary of Martial, was the author of "Opuscula Ruralia," on the enjoyments of country life. A few fragments only of this work are extant.

Serenus, (QUINTUS.) See SAMONICUS.

Sergardi, sêr-gar'dee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Sienna in 1660, called himself QUINTUS SECTANUS. He attacked Gravina in a series of satires entitled "Satires of Quintus Sectanus against Philodemus," ("Quinti Sectani Satyræ in Philodemum," 1694.) Died in 1726.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Serge. See SERGIUS.

Sergeant, sar'jạnt, (JOHN,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born in Philadelphia in 1779. He was a son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton College in 1795, and practised law in Philadelphia. He was retained as counsel in the most important cases in the supreme court of his own State and in that of the United States. He represented a district of his native city in Congress from 1815 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1837 to 1842. In 1832 he was the Whig candidate for the office of Vice-President, (Henry Clay being the Presidential candidate,) but received only forty-nine electoral votes. He took an important part against the extension of slavery in the contest which resulted in the Missouri compromise of 1820, and delivered on that occasion a speech of rare eloquence and power. He was a man of high integrity and great personal influence in the community. Died in Philadelphia in November, 1852. His "Select Speeches" were published in Philadelphia in 1832.

See W. M. MEREDITH, "Eulogy on John Sergeant," 1853.

Sergel or **Sergell**, sêr'gẹl, (JOHAN TOBIAS,) an eminent Swedish sculptor, born at Stockholm in 1740. He visited Rome in 1767, where he resided many years, and, after his return, was appointed by Gustavus III. court sculptor and professor in the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are "Cupid and Psyche," "Othryades the Spartan," and "Diomedes carrying off the Palladium." Died in 1814.

Sergent, sêr'zhôn', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Chartres in 1751. He was a violent member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and published several works. Died in 1847.

Ser'gĭ-us [Fr. SERGE, sêrzh; It. SERGIO, sêr'je-o or sêr'jo] **I.**, Pope of Rome, born at Palermo, succeeded Conon in 687 A.D. He sent missionaries to convert the Saxons. Having refused his consent to the canons issued by the council assembled in Constantinople by Justinian II., the latter ordered his arrest; but, the soldiers taking sides with the pope, he remained in possession of his see. He died in 701, and was succeeded by John VI.

Sergius II., born at Rome, was elected pope in 844 A.D. During his pontificate the Saracens invaded Italy and ravaged the country near Rome, but did not enter the city. Died in 847.

Sergius III. succeeded Christopher as pope in 904 A.D., being elected through the influence of the Marquis of Tuscany and the profligate Theodora and her daughter Marozia. His son by Marozia was afterwards Pope John X. Sergius died in 913, and was succeeded by Anastasius IV.

Sergius IV. was elected successor to John XVIII. in 1009 A.D. He died in 1012, and Benedict VIII. was chosen to succeed him.

Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born probably in Syria, was a Monothelite. He became patriarch in 610, and died in 639 A.D.

Serieys, sẹh-re-ȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French compiler of histories, etc., born in Rouergue in 1755; died in 1829.

Serimner. See SAEHRIMNIR.

Seripandi, sȧ-re-pȧn'dee, or **Seripando**, sȧ-re-pan'do, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian prelate and writer, born at Naples in 1493, distinguished himself at the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Serizay, de, dẹh sẹh-re'zȧ', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born in Paris about 1590, was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1653.

Serle, sẹrl, (AMBROSE,) an English devotional writer, born about 1740. Among his works is "Christian Husbandry," (1804.) Died in 1812.

Serlio, sêr'le-o, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian architect and writer upon art, born at Bologna in 1475. He was appointed in 1541, by Francis I., King of France, architect at the palace of Fontainebleau. He was author of "Treatises on Architecture," ("Opere di Architettura.") Died in 1552.

Sermoneta, sêr-mo-nā'tȧ, (MICHELANGELO **Caetani**,) DUKE OF, an Italian artist and author, born in 1804. He wrote able essays on Dante, and published excellent illustrations for the "Divina Commedia." His marble statue of "Cupid Bound" won him great fame, and he made many fine designs for jewels. He became blind in 1865.

Sermoneta, da. See SICIOLANTE.

Seroux d'Agincourt. See D'AGINCOURT.

Serpa-Pinto, sêr'pȧ pin'to, (ALEXANDER ALBERT **da Rocha**,) a Portuguese soldier, born at Tendaes, April 20, 1846. He was commissioned in the army in 1864, and in 1869 served with honour in East Africa, after which he made an extensive expedition into the interior, and returned to Europe *via* the Comoro and Seychelles Islands and Goa. He traversed the African continent from Benguela to Durban, 1877–79. His narrative "How I Crossed Africa," (2 vols., 1881,) in its English translation, was widely read.

Serrano, sêr-rȧ'no, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish general and politician, born in Arjonilla, September 17, 1810. He was appointed captain-general of the artillery in 1854. He opposed Narvaez in 1857, and was Captain-General of Cuba from 1860 to 1862. He was president of the provisional government formed by the insurgents who deposed Isabel in September, 1868, and was elected Regent of Spain by the Cortes in June, 1869. In 1883 he was sent as ambassador to Paris. Died in 1885.

Serranus. See LAMBERT, (FRANÇOIS,) and SERRES.

Serrao, sêr-rȧ'o, (GIOVAN ANDREA,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in Calabria in 1731. He became Bishop of Potenza in 1782. In 1799 he was massacred by the royalists because he was a Liberal.

Serre, de, dẹh sair, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS HERCULE,) COMTE, a French orator and minister of state, born near Pont-à-Mousson in 1776. He was appointed first president of the court of Colmar in 1815, and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1816. He was a moderate royalist and doctrinaire in politics. In December, 1818, he became keeper of the seals, or minister of justice. He resigned office in December, 1821. Died in 1824.

See GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, sair or sairz, ? (DOMINIC,) a painter of marine views and naval battles, was born at Auch, in France. He went to England about 1764, and worked in that country many years. Died in 1793.

Serres, sair, (ÉTIENNE RENAUD AUGUSTIN,) a French physiologist, born at Clairac in 1786. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes

in 1839. He produced, besides other works, "The Laws of Osteogeny," (1815,) and "The Comparative Anatomy of the Brain in the Four Classes of Vertebrate Animals," (2 vols., 1824–26.) He discovered that the development of animals and their organs proceeds from the circumference towards the centre. Died in 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Serres, sairz,? (OLIVE,) an English artist, wife of Dominic, noticed above, was born at Warwick in 1772, and was appointed landscape-painter to the Prince of Wales. In 1815 she publicly claimed the title of Princess of Cumberland, pretending that she was the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by his marriage with a Miss Wilmot. In 1822 a motion was made in the House of Commons to investigate her claims, which was successfully opposed by Sir Robert Peel. She died in poverty in 1834.

Serres, de, dẹh sair, [Lat. SERRA'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and historian, born at Villeneuve de Berg about 1540. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Third Civil War," (1569,) and "History of France in the Reigns of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.," (1595.) He received from Henry IV. the title of historiographer in 1597. Died at Geneva in 1598.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, de, (MARCEL,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1782. He was appointed professor of geology and natural history in his native city in 1820, and wrote numerous works on geology, palæontology, etc., among which is "The Cosmogony of Moses compared with Geological Facts," (1838.) Died in 1862.

Serres, de, (OLIVIER,) Seigneur de Pradel, a French Protestant and writer on agriculture, born near Villeneuve de Berg (Ardèche) about 1539, was a brother of the preceding. He published a valuable work on rational and methodical agriculture, entitled "Le Théâtre d'Agriculture," (1600,) often reprinted. His style is admirable and finely adapted to the subject. Died in 1619.

See F. DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, "Éloge historique d'O. de Serres," 1790; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Serret, sȧ'rȧ', (JOSEPH ALFRED,) a French mathematician, born in 1819, has written on analysis, etc.

Serrigny, sȧ'rèn'ye', (DENIS,) a French jurist, born at Savigny-sur-Beaune about 1804. He published a "Treatise on the Public Law of the French," (2 vols., 1845,) and other works. Died in 1876.

Sertorio. See SERTORIUS.

Ser-to'rĭ-us, [It. SERTORIO, sẽR-to're-o,] (QUINTUS,) a famous Roman general, born at Nursia, in the country of the Sabines. He was liberally educated. He displayed courage and capacity in the war which Marius conducted against the Cimbri and Teutones about 101 B.C. Just before the Marsic war began, he was appointed quæstor in Cisalpine Gaul, 91 B.C. "His martial intrepidity did not abate," says Plutarch, "when he arrived at the degree of general. His personal exploits were still great, and he faced danger in the most fearless manner; in consequence of which he had one of his eyes struck out." He offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune, but was defeated by Sulla's faction, and became an enemy of that great leader. In the civil war which began about 88 he fought with Cinna against the partisans of Sulla. After Marius returned from Africa, the troops of the popular party were divided into three equal parts, commanded respectively by Marius, Sertorius, and Cinna, who, acting in concert, defeated the enemy and made themselves masters of Rome. Sertorius was the only one of the three that treated the vanquished with humanity, and he reproached Marius for his cruelty. The return of Sulla with a large army from the East, in 83 B.C., put an end to the ascendency of Marius. Sertorius, having obtained the office of proconsul, retired with a few troops to Spain, from which he soon passed over to Africa. Having been invited by the Lusitanians to command their army, he returned to Spain, where he acquired great popularity. He defeated several Roman generals, and extended his power over a great part of Spain. "He subdued several great nations," says Plutarch, who expresses the opinion that he was not inferior to Hannibal in capacity. About 76 B.C. Pompey arrived in Spain with a new army. Sertorius defeated Pompey at Sucro, and again near Saguntum. "When he was victorious he would make an offer to Metellus or Pompey to lay down his arms on condition that he might be permitted to return in the capacity of a private man. He said he would rather be the meanest citizen in Rome, than an exile with the command of all the other countries in the world. . . . The magnanimity of Sertorius appeared in every step he took." (Plutarch.) He was assassinated by Perpenna and several accomplices in 72 B.C. It may well be doubted whether he had any superior in military genius among all the great generals that Rome ever produced, with the single exception of Julius Cæsar.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sertorius;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sérullas, sȧ-rü'lȧs', (written also without the accent,) (GEORGES SIMON,) a French chemist and apothecary, born at Poncin (Ain) in 1774. He discovered some compounds of iodine and bromine, and wrote a number of memoirs on chemistry. He succeeded Vauquelin in the Academy of Sciences in 1829. Died in Paris in 1832.

Serurier, sẹh-rü-re-ȧ', (JEAN MATHIEU PHILIBERT,) COMTE, a French general, born at Laon in 1742. He became a general of brigade in 1793, a general of division in 1795, and served with distinction in the Italian campaigns of 1796–97. As commandant at Saint-Cloud, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. He became a marshal of France in 1804. Died in 1819.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Servan, sẽR'vŏN', (ANTOINE JOSEPH MICHEL,) an eloquent French advocate and publicist, born at Romans in 1737. He wrote many works on legislation, politics, etc., and promoted legal reforms. Died in 1807.

Servan de Gerbey, sẽR'vŏN' dẹh zhẽR'bȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French Girondist and general, born at Romans in 1741, was a brother of the preceding. He was minister of war from May to October, 1792, and commanded the army of the Pyrenees from the latter date to May, 1793. Died in 1808.

Servan de Sugny, sẽR'vŏN' dẹh sün'ye', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JULES,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1796; died in 1831.

Servandoni, sẽR-vän-do'nee, (JEAN JÉRÔME,) a distinguished painter and architect, born at Florence in 1695. At an early age he visited Paris, where he acquired great celebrity as a scene-painter. The most important of his architectural works is the façade of the church of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. Died in 1766.

Servet. See SERVETUS.

Ser-ve'tus, [Fr. SERVET, sẽR'vȧ'; It. SERVETO, sẽR-vā'to,] (MICHAEL,) a Spanish theologian and physician, born in Aragon in 1509. His family name is said to have been REVES, (rā'vẽs.) He opposed the dogma of the Trinity, in a work entitled "On the Errors of the Trinity," ("De Trinitatis Erroribus," 1531.) About 1533 he studied medicine at Paris. He published a treatise on syrups, "Universal Theory of Syrups," ("Syruporum universa Ratio," Paris, 1537.) After he left Paris he practised medicine at Lyons, and had a doctrinal controversy with Calvin. He published anonymously his "Christianity Restored," ("Christianismi Restitutio," etc., Vienne, 1553.) Calvin having informed against him, Servetus was arrested on a charge of heresy by the Inquisition in France; but he escaped from prison and sought refuge in Geneva. Calvin caused him to be again arrested, and took an active part in the prosecution which led to the death of Servetus, who was burned at Geneva in October, 1553. (See CALVIN.)

See BOYSEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1712; "Impartial History of Michael Servetus," London, 1724; ALWÖRDEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1727; MOSHEIM, "Geschichte M. Serveti," 1748; W. H. DRUMMOND, "Life of Michael Servetus," 1848; J. JAIRD, "Life of Servetus," 1771; PAUL HENRY, "Life of Calvin," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1849. See, also, COLERIDGE'S "Table-Talk," (January 3, 1834.)

Servien, sĕr'vē-ăN', (ABEL,) Marquis de Sablé, a French diplomatist, born at Grenoble in 1593. He became secretary of state for war in 1630, and resigned in 1636. Servien and Avaux represented France at Münster in 1643 and the ensuing years. The former signed the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. Died in 1659.

See G. MÉNAGE, "Histoire de Sablé;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sẹr-vil'ĭ-ạ, [Fr. SERVILIE, sĕr've'le',] a Roman lady, was a niece of the celebrated M. Livius Drusus, and the wife of Marcus Junius Brutus, and mother of M. Junius Brutus the younger, who killed Cæsar. She was a favourite mistress of that dictator.

Servilia Gens, a Roman gens, originally patrician, was highly distinguished in the early ages of the republic. Among the families into which it was divided were Ahala, Cæpio, Casca, and Priscus.

Servilie. See SERVILIA.

Sẹr-vil'ĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman statesman, who became prætor in 206 B.C., consul in 203, dictator in 202, and pontifex maximus in 183. Died in 180 B.C.

Servin, sĕr'vĂN', (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in the Vendômois in 1555. He was appointed advocate-general in 1589, and was a strenuous asserter of the liberties of the Gallican Church, on which subject he wrote a work called "Defence of the Liberty of the Gallican Church," ("Vindiciæ secundum Libertatem Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ," 1590.) Died in 1626.

See "Le Tombeau de L. Servin," Paris, 1626; GRANGIER, "Oratio in Laudem L. Servini," 1626; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sẹr'vĭ-us, (MAU'RUS HONORA'TUS,) a Roman grammarian, supposed to have lived between 300 and 400 A.D. He wrote, besides several grammatical works, commentaries on the "Eclogues," "Georgics," and "Æneid" of Virgil, which are highly valued for the variety of information they contain relating to the Romans.

Sẹr'vĭ-us Tul'lĭ-us, the sixth King of Rome, began to reign about 578 B.C. According to tradition, he was a son of Ocrisia, a female slave of Queen Tanaquil, and was adopted as a son by King Tarquin, whom he succeeded. His reign, which lasted forty-four years, was pacific. He granted a new constitution to the Romans, and formed a federal union or league between Rome and the towns of Latium. His constitution is supposed to have been beneficial to the plebeians. He was killed by Tarquinius Superbus, with whom his own daughter Tullia was an accomplice.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "Histoire Romaine;" F. D. GERLACH, "Die Verfassung des Servius Tullius," 1837; CICERO, "De Republica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sêshā, sā'shạ, or **Shêshā**, shā'shạ, [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a vast thousand-headed serpent, the emblem of eternity, on which Vishnu is believed to repose. (See VISHNU.) He is often called ANANTA, which signifies "without end." Sêsha is regarded as the great king of the serpent race. He is also called VÂSUKI (vâ'sō̆-kĭ) or VASOKY, and is fabled to have been used as the churn-string when the gods and giants (Asurs) churned the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Seso, de, dạ sā'so, (CARLOS,) a Protestant Reformer, born at Florence, resided in Spain, where he was patronized by the emperor Charles V. He was one of the chief champions of the Reformation in Spain, and perished at the stake, by order of the Inquisition, in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Se-sos'tris, [Gr. Σέσωστρις,] written also **Sesoosis**, a celebrated king of Egypt, also called **Rameses**, is supposed to have reigned about 1400 or 1350 B.C. He was a powerful and warlike monarch. According to tradition, he conquered Ethiopia, Thrace, and several countries of Southern Asia. He also made canals in Egypt, built a great wall from Pelusium to Heliopolis, and erected several obelisks and temples.

The story of Sesostris comes to us through the Greeks, and not from Egyptian sources; but there is little doubt that Rameses II., the Great, is the real Sesostris.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" BUNSEN, "Egypt's Place in Universal History;" "Biographie Universelle."

Sessa, sĕs'sā, an Indian mathematician, to whom is attributed the invention of the game of chess, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century.

Sessi, sĕs'see, (ANNA MARIA,) an Italian vocalist, born at Rome in 1793. She performed with success at Vienna and other cities of Germany, and assumed, after her marriage, the name of Neumann-Sessi. Her sister IMPERATRICE, born at Rome in 1783, also acquired a high reputation as a vocalist. Died in 1808.

Sestini, sĕs-tee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian antiquary and traveller, born at Florence about 1750. Having successively visited Constantinople, the Levant, Germany, and France, he was appointed in 1814 honorary professor in the University of Pisa. Among his works on numismatics, which are ranked among the most valuable of their kind, we may name his "System of Numismatics," ("Sistema Numismatico," 14 vols. fol.,) "General Classes of Numismatic Geography, or Coins of the Cities, Nations, and Kings, in Geographical Order," ("Classes generales Geographiæ Numismaticæ, seu Monetæ Urbium, Populorum et Regum, Ordine Geographico," etc., 1797,) and "Numismatic Letters and Dissertations," (9 vols., 1813.) He also published a "Journey from Constantinople to Bucharest," (1794,) a "Scientific and Antiquarian Voyage through Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary to Vienna," (1815,) and other works of travels. Sestini was a member of various learned societies in Europe. Died in 1832.

See MONALDI, "Elogio di D. Sestini," 1835; "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Sesto, da, dă sĕs'to, (CESARE,) an able Italian painter, called also **Cesare Milanese**, born at Milan, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he imitated with success. Died about 1524.

Set, or **Seth**, an old Egyptian god, the son or brother of Osiris, and his mortal enemy and vanquisher. He was the god of evil, or of night. He was finally cast out of the abode of the gods by the younger Horus. The later Egyptians abhorred Set and refused to worship him. They ascribed to him a monstrous form, and assigned him to the abode of the lost spirits.

Sethos, a name of SESOSTRIS, which see.

Se'thos, King of Egypt, was a son of Rameses, and the father of Rameses the Great, (Sesostris.) He is supposed to have reigned about 1425 B.C., and is said to have gained victories over several neighbouring nations. He adorned Egypt with fine monuments, temples, etc.

Se'ton, (ANN ELIZA,) an American lady, born in New York in 1774, founded at Emmittsburg, Maryland, in 1809, the first establishment of Sisters of Charity in the United States. Died in 1821.

Settala, sĕt-tă'lă, [Lat. SEPTA'LIUS,] (LODOVICO,) an Italian physician, born at Milan about 1550. He published several medical works, and was professor at Milan. Died in 1633. His son MANFREDI, born in 1600, was distinguished for learning and inventive talent as a mechanician. Died at Milan in 1680.

Settimo, set'te-mo, (RUGGIERO,) an Italian patriot, born at Palermo in 1778, inherited a large estate. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of admiral. He was one of the chief agents of the revolutionary movement which in 1820 extorted some reforms from the king. In 1848 he became the chief of the Sicilian insurgents, and organized a provisional government. He was chosen president by the new parliament, which gave him royal power to appoint ministers, etc. He was very popular, and was saluted as the father of his country. On the restoration of the king, Ferdinand II., he retired to Malta. Died in 1863.

Settle, set't'l, (ELKANAH,) an English dramatic poet, born at Dunstable in 1648, is noted for having been for a time the successful rival of Dryden. Under the patronage of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, the enemy of Dryden, he brought out his tragedies of "Cambyses" and the "Empress of Morocco," which, though possessing little merit, were received with great applause. He was afterwards engaged in a controversy with Dryden, who satirized him under the name of "Doeg" in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He was also introduced into Pope's "Dunciad." He died in poverty in 1723.

Seume, soi'mẹh or zoi'mẹh, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1763. He travelled extensively on foot. Among his works is "Obolen," (2 vols., 1797.) Died in 1810.

See his Autobiography, "Mein Leben," 1813; H. DÖRING, "Lebensumrisse von Carl August von Sachsen-Weimar, von Moeser, Falk, Seume," etc., 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seun-King. See SIUN-KING.

Seurre, SUR, (BERNARD GABRIEL,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1795. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1818, and was admitted into the Institute in 1852. Among his works is a statue of Napoleon I. for the Colonne Vendôme. Died October 6, 1867.

Seurre, (CHARLES MARIE ÉMILE,) a sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1797. He obtained the grand prize in 1824. His master-piece is a statue of Napoleon I. Died in 1858.

Sevâjee or **Sivâji**, se-vâ'jee, the founder of the Mahratta empire in India, was born at Poonah in 1627. He was ambitious and warlike. By a series of conquests he made himself master of a large part of Southern India. About 1670 he was involved in war with Aurung-Zeb, whose army he defeated. Died in 1680.

Sévère. See SEVERUS, (ALEXANDER.)

Severino, sà-và-ree'no, (MARCO AURELIO,) an eminent Italian physician, born in Calabria in 1580, is said to have been the principal restorer of surgery in Italy. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at Naples, and published a number of professional works. Died in 1656.

See MAGLIARI, "Elogio di M. A. Severino," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sev-er-ī'nus, [Fr. SÉVERIN, sàv'răn',] POPE, was a native of Rome. He succeeded Honorius I. in 640 A.D., and died the same year.

Se-ve'rus, a Gnostic, who lived about 180 A.D. and founded a heretical sect called Severiani. Their doctrines were similar to those of TATIAN, (which see.)

Se-ve'rus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sà'vaiR',] (ALEXANDER,) a Roman emperor, born in Phœnicia about 205 A.D., was a son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mammæa. In 221 he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus, then emperor, who also gave him the title of Cæsar. He was called M. Aurelius Alexander before his accession to the throne. Elagabalus soon became jealous, and made several unsuccessful efforts to destroy Alexander. He succeeded Elagabalus in March, 222 A.D., and assumed the name of Severus. During the first nine years he reigned in peace, and applied himself to the reform of abuses. The King of Persia having renewed hostilities, Severus marched across the Euphrates, defeated the Persians in 232, and returned to Rome. He was preparing to repel an irruption of the Germans, when he was killed by his mutinous troops in 235 A.D. He was greatly distinguished for his wisdom, justice, clemency, and other virtues.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LAMPRIDIUS, "Alexander Severus."

Severus, (ALEXANDRINUS,) a Greek writer of the fifth century, was the author of "Narratives" and "Ethopœiæ," or speeches attributed to supposed persons. The latter are contained in Gale's "Rhetores Selecti."

Severus, (CORNELIUS,) a Roman poet under the reign of Augustus, was the author of an epic poem on the "Sicilian War," ("Bellum Siculum,") and an account of the death of Cicero, (in verse.) A fragment of the latter is extant.

Severus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sà'vaiR',] (LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Leptis, in Africa, in 146 A.D. He was educated at Rome, and, after filling various offices, became proconsul of Africa. While commander of the Pannonian legions in Germany, he heard of the death of Commodus, upon which he hastened to Rome, and was proclaimed emperor by the army in 193 A.D. in opposition to Didius Julianus, who was soon after assassinated. He next marched against Pescennius Niger, commander of the Syrian legions, who had lately been proclaimed emperor by his troops. He defeated Niger at Issus or Cyzicus in 194, after which he waged war with success against the Parthians. In 197 he gained a decisive victory over Albinus (a rival claimant of the throne) near Lyons. He renewed the war against Parthia in 198, defeated the Parthians, and took Ctesiphon, their capital. In 208 he led an army to Britain to subdue the Caledonians, and built a rampart, called the wall of Severus, extending across the island. He died at York in 211 A.D., leaving two sons, Caracalla and Geta.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome," books xxiv.-xxvi.; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;"

Severus, (SULPICIUS,) [Fr. SULPICE SÉVÈRE, sül'pèss' sà'vaiR',] a Christian historian, born in Aquitania, Gaul, about 363 A.D., was the author of "Historia Sacra," and a "Life of Saint Martin," in Latin. He has been styled "the Christian Sallust." Died about 410.

Sevier, se-veer', (AMBROSE H.,) an American Senator, born in East Tennessee in 1802. He removed to Arkansas at an early age, and was elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1836. In 1848 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and went on a special mission to Mexico, where he negotiated a treaty of peace. Died at Little Rock in December, 1848.

Sevier, (JOHN,) an American Governor, born in Tennessee in 1744. He served with distinction at the battle of King's Mountain, in 1780. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1796, and again in 1803, and was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1815. Died in 1815.

Sévigné, de, dẹh sà'vèn'yà', (MARIE **de Rabutin-Chantal**—dẹh rà'bü'tăN' shôN'tăl',) MADAME, a celebrated French writer and beauty, born in Burgundy about 1626. Left an orphan at an early age, she received an excellent education from her maternal uncle, the Abbé de Coulanges, and learned Latin, Italian, and Spanish. She was married in 1644 to the dissolute Marquis de Sévigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651, leaving one son and one daughter. She was courted by Turenne, the Prince of Conti, and the poet Ménage, but declined all overtures for a second marriage. She was one of the most admired ladies of the circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and was celebrated for her epistolary talent. Her letters display a fertile imagination, a refined sensibility, a graceful and naïve vivacity, and are much admired for their charming and picturesque style. She has been pronounced the most admirable letter-writer that ever lived. Died in 1696. Among the best editions of her Letters is that of Adolph Regnier, (12 vols., 1862–64.)

See MADAME ACHILLE COMTE, "Éloge de Madame de Sévigné," 1840; J. A. WALSH, "Vie de Madame de Sévigné," 1842; WALCKENAER, "Mémoires touchant la Vie de Marie de Rabutin-Chantal," 4 vols., 1842–48; AUBENAS, "Histoire de Madame de Sévigné," etc., 1842; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LAMARTINE, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters;" "Edinburgh Review," vol lxxvi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries," London, 1841; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1842; "Quarterly Review" for 1864.

Sevin, sẹh-văN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French philologist, born at Villeneuve-le-Roi in 1682, was a collector of Oriental manuscripts. Died in 1741.

Sew'all, (HARRIET WINSLOW,) an American poetess, born at Portland, Maine, in 1819. She has written very little, but one of her hymns, "Why thus Longing?" has attained a wide popularity.

Sewall, sū'ạl, (JOSEPH,) a clergyman, born in 1688, was a son of Samuel, the chief justice of Massachusetts. He preached in Boston for many years. Died in 1769.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a judge, born at Bishop-Stoke, England, in 1652. He was brought to America in his childhood. He became a judge in 1692, and chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1718. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom and learning. He resigned his office in 1728, and died in 1730.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a jurist, born in Boston in 1757, was a grandson of Joseph Sewall, noticed above. He was a member of Congress from 1796 to 1800, and was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1813. Died at Wiscasset, Maine, in 1814.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American judge, born in Massachusetts about 1702, was a nephew of Samuel,

(1652–1730.) He became chief justice of the superior court in 1752. Died in 1760.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American scholar, born at York, Maine, in 1734. He became professor of Hebrew at Harvard College about 1765, and published various works. Died in 1804.

Sew'ard, (ANNA,) an English writer of considerable reputation in her time, was born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. Her metrical novel entitled "Louisa" (1782) was very successful, and was followed by a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," (1804,) in which she claims to have written the first fifty lines of his "Botanic Garden." She died in 1809. Her poems and part of her literary correspondence were, at her request, published by Sir Walter Scott, (1810.) Her works possess little merit of any kind, and are now nearly forgotten.

See WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1811; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843.

Seward, (THOMAS,) an English poet, the father of the preceding, was born in 1708. He became canon-residentiary of Lichfield. Died in 1790.

Seward, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, and friend of Dr. Johnson, born in London in 1747. He published "Biographiana," and "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons." Died in 1799.

Seward, sū'ard or soo'ard, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an eminent American statesman, born at Florida, Orange county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1801, was a son of Samuel S. Seward, M.D. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Jennings. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, which he entered in 1816. His favourite studies were rhetoric, moral philosophy, and the ancient classics. He taught school in one of the Southern States for six months in 1819, and returned to Union College in 1820. Having studied law under John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, he was admitted to the bar in 1822. He became a resident of Auburn, Cayuga county, in 1823, and married in 1824 Frances Adeline, a daughter of Judge Elijah Miller. He acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant.

In 1828 he was president of a State Convention of young men who favoured the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair. Soon after this date he joined the Anti-Masonic party, by which he was elected to the Senate of New York, in 1830, by a large majority. In the session of 1832 he made an able speech in favour of the United States Bank. He became the leader of the opposition party in his own State, and a supporter of the national party which afterwards adopted the name of Whig. In 1833 he crossed the Atlantic, and made a rapid tour through Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France. He published some observations on those countries, in a series of letters.

He was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1837. In 1838 he was elected Governor of the State by a majority of 10,000, being the first Whig that was ever elected to that office. In the exercise of his official power he favoured internal improvements, reform in the courts of law and chancery, and the extension of education among the people. Among the events of his administration was a controversy with the executive of Virginia, who claimed the surrender of three coloured seamen charged with abetting a slave to escape from his master. Governor Seward refused to comply with this requisition, and argued that no State can force a requisition on another State, founded on an act which is only criminal according to its own legislation, but which compared with general standards is humane and praiseworthy. Through his influence the legislature repealed the law which permitted a slaveholder, travelling with his slaves, to hold them for nine months in the State of New York.

Mr. Seward supported General Harrison for President in 1840, and at the same time was re-elected Governor for two years. He declined to be a candidate in 1842, and resumed the practice of law in the courts of his own State and in those of the United States. He displayed much courage and coolness in the defence of Freeman, a negro who massacred a family near Auburn in 1845, and he provoked a violent explosion of popular indignation by his effort to prove that Freeman was insane. Although his argument failed to convince the jury, it was confirmed by a post-mortem examination of the brain of Freeman. In the Presidential election of 1844 he was an active supporter of Henry Clay, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States. He wrote a "Life of John Quincy Adams," (published in 1849.)

In 1848 he advocated the nomination and election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In February, 1849, Mr. Seward was elected by the State legislature to the Senate of the United States, receiving one hundred and twenty-one votes against thirty for all others. He soon became an intimate friend and favourite counsellor of President Taylor, and distinguished himself by his firm resistance to the extension of slavery. In March, 1850, he made a speech in favour of the admission of California into the Union, in which occurs his famous phrase "the higher law." "The Constitution," he said, "devotes the national domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes." He opposed the "Compromise Bill" (July, 1850) in an elaborate and eloquent speech, asserting that "the love of liberty is a public, universal, and undying affection." For his course on the slavery question he was denounced as a seditious agitator. It was his habitual practice never to notice the abusive personalities which were often applied to him by his opponents in the Senate.

In 1852 he voted for General Scott, the Whig candidate for President. He constantly opposed the Native American or Know-Nothing party, which was secretly organized about 1854, "on a foreign and frivolous issue," and he was one of the chief founders of the Republican party, which was formed about the same period, with a view to prevent the extension of slavery. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1855. In a speech at Rochester in October, 1858, he declared that the antagonism between freedom and slavery "is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces;" but this oft-quoted phrase ("irrepressible conflict") is said to have been first used by Abraham Lincoln.

About this time he predicted that the Democratic party would be fatally damaged by its support of slavery. In a memorable speech delivered in the Senate, March 3, 1858, he said, "All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on irretrievably to the same fate."

Mr. Seward visited Europe a second time in 1859. At the Republican Convention which met in 1860 to nominate a candidate for President, Seward received one hundred and seventy-three votes on the first ballot, (more than any other candidate,) two hundred and thirty-three votes being necessary for a choice. His failure to obtain the nomination was attributed to the hostility of Horace Greeley. During the session of 1860–61 he made an able speech in the Senate against disunion. He was appointed secretary of state in March, 1861. It is generally admitted that he displayed much ability in the direction of the foreign policy during the civil war. Among the important acts of his ministry was the liberation of Mason and Slidell, who were arrested on board the British steamer Trent in November, 1861, and were demanded by the British government. "To his admirable skill, foresight, and good judgment," says the "North American Review" for April, 1866, "the country owes its deliverance from perils and embarrassments such as it never before encountered. His fairness and good temper have been more than a match for the plausible insincerity of Thouvenel and Drouyn de Lhuys and the haughty arro-

gance of Earl Russell. . . . Some of his despatches, especially that relating to the Trent case, have a world-wide renown, and there are sentences scattered through his published volumes which deserve to live forever." A different and far less favourable view, however, is taken of his despatches and his policy in a number of the same periodical published October, 1866.

The invasion of Mexico by the French in 1862 raised another important subject of diplomacy. In despatches dated September and October, 1863, Mr. Seward disclaimed the right and the disposition to intervene by force in Mexico. He persisted in recognizing the government of Juarez, and after the House of Representatives (April, 1864) declared, by a unanimous vote, against the recognition of the Mexican empire, he affirmed that this resolution "truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people." In November, 1865, he wrote to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister at Paris, "The United States regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable." The result of this despatch, and of others of the same import, was that the French army was withdrawn about the end of 1866, and Napoleon III. witnessed the disastrous and humiliating failure of his costly and ill-judged enterprise.

In the spring of 1865 Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage with such violence that his arm and jaw were broken. While he was lying in this crippled condition, on the 14th of April, 1865, Lewis Payne, *alias* Powell,—an accomplice of J. Wilkes Booth,—presented himself at the door of his house, rushed past the porter, broke the skull of Frederick Seward, and inflicted with a knife several severe wounds on the neck and face of the secretary of state. The assassin was then grasped by Mr. Robinson, so that he failed to effect his purpose, but stabbed two other men as he ran out of the house.

Mr. Seward was retained in the office of secretary of state by President Johnson, and supported his policy in relation to reconstruction, against the almost unanimous sentiment of the Republican party. In August and September, 1866, President Johnson, accompanied by his secretary of state, made an extensive electioneering tour, on which occasion Mr. Seward gave great offence even to the most moderate and impartial of his former friends. At Niagara, in attempting to answer the charge that he had deserted his party, he said, in addition to many other things still more objectionable, "Must I desert my course, my government, and my country to follow a party divided, distracted, weak, imbecile?"—an intimation as to the political condition that the next ensuing election proved to be entirely without foundation.

That historic impartiality which belongs to the biography of public men forbids us wholly to pass over those errors and foibles which disappointed so many of Mr. Seward's friends; but we gladly turn from the consideration of such topics to the contemplation of his long life of usefulness, and especially of his eminent services to his country in her late hour of trial. After retiring from political life, he made a tour around the world, (1870–71,) and died at Auburn, October 10, 1872.

See "Memoir of W. H. Seward," prefixed to his works, by GEORGE E. BAKER, 3 vols., 1853; BARTLETT, "Modern Agitators."

Sew'el, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a historian and linguist, of English extraction, born at Amsterdam in 1654, was a member of the Society of Friends. He published a "Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages," (1690,) and a "History of the Origin and Progress of the Society called Quakers," (1717,) which is highly esteemed. Died about 1725.

Sew'ell, (ELIZABETH MISSING,) an English High-Church novelist, a sister of the Rev. William Sewell, noticed below, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. Among her novels are "Amy Herbert," (1844,) "Gertrude," (1847,) "Katherine Ashton," (1854,) "Ursula," (1858,) etc. She wrote also, for the young, histories of Rome, Greece, France, and of the early Church, as well as some educational and devotional works.

Sew'ell, (GEORGE,) an English physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Windsor, was a pupil of Boerhaave. He published a "Vindication of the English Stage," "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy, and translations from Lucan and other Latin poets. Died in 1726.

Sewell, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English writer and teacher, born in the Isle of Wight about 1805. He was a tutor or professor at Oxford University. He published, besides other works, "Christian Morals," (1840,) "Christian Politics," and a version of the Odes of Horace. Died November 14, 1874.

Sex'tĭ-us, (CAIUS,) was elected Roman consul in 124 B.C., and was afterwards proconsul in Southern Gaul, where he gained a victory over the Arverni. Near the warm springs, where one of his battles was fought, he founded the city of Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sex'tĭ-us, **Sex'tus**, or **Six'tus**, (QUINTUS,) a Roman Stoic philosopher, who lived about 50 B.C. and is highly praised by Seneca. He is supposed to have been the author of a book of moral aphorisms, ("Sententiæ,") which Rufinus translated from Greek into Latin.

Sex'tus [Σέξτος] **OF CHERONÆ'A**, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the second century, was a nephew of Plutarch, and a preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

Sex'tus Em-pĭr'ĭ-cus, [Σέξτος ὁ Ἐμπειρικός,] a celebrated Greek skeptical philosopher and physician, whose birthplace is unknown, flourished about 200 A.D. He belonged to the medical sect of Empirici. He wrote two works which have come down to us, namely, "Against the Mathematicians or Dogmatists," ("Adversus Mathematicos,") and "Pyrrhonistic Sketches," ("Pyrrhonæ Hypotyposes.") These works are highly prized as documents for the history of philosophy. They contain all the arguments and maxims of the ancient skeptics, and tend to involve in doubt all the doctrines of science, religion, and philosophy. The former work has been described as "a perfect store-house of doubts regarding every imaginable phasis of human knowledge." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See C. JOURDAIN, "Sextus Empiricus et la Philosophie scolastique," 1858; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seybert, sī'bẹrt, (ADAM,) an American mineralogist and physician, born in Philadelphia in 1773, studied in Paris, Edinburgh, and Göttingen. He was a member of Congress from 1809 to 1815. He published "Statistical Annals of the United States from 1789 to 1818." Died in Paris in 1825.

Seydelmann, sī'dẹl-mân' or zī'dẹl-mân', (JAKOB CRESCENZ,) a German artist, celebrated for his admirable drawings in sepia, was born at Dresden in 1750. Among his master-pieces is a copy of Correggio's "Night." Died in 1829.

Seydelmann, (KARL,) a celebrated German actor, born at Glatz, in Silesia, in 1795; died in 1843.

Seydlitz, von, fon sīd'lits or zīd'lits, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born near Cleves in 1721, served in the Seven Years' war. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Rossbach, in 1757, he received from his sovereign the order of the Black Eagle. He became general of cavalry in 1767. Died in 1773.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Generals von Seydlitz," 1834; COUNT VON BISMARK, "Der General F. von Seydlitz," 1837 BLANKENBURG, "Charakter des Generals von Seydlitz," 1797.

Seyffarth, sīf'fȧrt or zīf'fȧrt, (GUSTAV,) a German antiquary and professor of archæology at Leipsic, was born at Uebigau, in the duchy of Saxony, in 1796. He was the author of "Rudimenta Hieroglyphices," (1826,) and of "Principles of Mythology," and wrote a continuation of Spohn's treatise "On the Language and Letters of the Ancient Egyptians." In 1855 he became professor in the Lutheran College of Saint Louis, in the United States. Died November 17, 1885.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Seyfried, sī'frēt or zī'frēt, (IGNAZ,) a German composer, born at Vienna in 1776; died in 1841.

Seymour, (EDWARD.) See SOMERSET, DUKE OF.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (EDWARD,) an English Tory politician, was a lineal descendant of the Duke of Som-

erset, who was Protector in the reign of Edward VI. He was one of the most skilful debaters in the kingdom. He joined the party of William, Prince of Orange, in 1688. In 1692 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury and member of the cabinet. He was removed in 1694. He was factious in politics and licentious in morals. Died in 1707.

See MACAULAY, "History of England, vol. i.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (GEORGE FRANKLIN,) S.T.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, January 5, 1829, graduated with highest honours at Columbia College in 1850, held important rectorships in the Episcopal Church, founded Saint Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, and was its warden, 1854–61, was professor in the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1865–79, and was its dean, 1875–79. In 1878 he was consecrated Bishop of Springfield, Illinois. Bishop Seymour is recognized as the most prominent leader of the "High-Church" party in the American Church.

Seymour, (Sir GEORGE HAMILTON,) an English diplomatist, born about 1797. He was sent to Saint Petersburg in 1851 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary. In 1853 Nicholas I. made to him overtures on the subject of Turkey, offering, it is said, to co-operate with England in the spoliation of "the sick man." He died February 4, 1880.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (HORATIO,) an American politician, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1810. He studied law, which he practised for several years in Utica. He was nominated for the office of Governor of New York by the Democratic party in 1850, but was defeated by Washington Hunt. Having been nominated again in 1852, he was elected Governor for two years by a large majority. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same office. In the crisis of 1861 he opposed the coercion of the secessionists. According to Mr. Greeley, he was understood to urge the adhesion of New York to the Southern Confederacy. ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 438.) He was elected Governor of New York in 1862. About the 1st of August, 1863, he urged President Lincoln to suspend the draft, and insisted that the enforcement of the draft should be postponed till the courts decided the question of its constitutionality. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago in August, 1864, and was again presented as a candidate for the office of Governor in November, 1864, but was defeated. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met in New York, July 4, 1868, and was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He received only eighty electoral votes, and was defeated by General Grant. Died February 12, 1886.

Seymour, (JANE,) was a sister of Edward, Duke of Somerset, and the third wife of Henry VIII., to whom she was married in 1536. She was the mother of Edward VI. Died in 1537.

Seymour, (Sir MICHAEL,) an English vice-admiral, born in 1802. He became a rear-admiral in 1855, and commanded the naval force which operated against Canton in 1857.

Seymour, (THOMAS,) Lord Sudely, lord high admiral of England, was a brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset. He married Catherine Parr, a widow of Henry VIII., and, after her death, became a suitor of the princess Elizabeth. He aspired to be governor of the young king, and to supplant the Duke of Somerset as regent or protector. Having been convicted of treason, he was beheaded in 1549.

See HUME, "History of England."

Seymour, (TRUMAN,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He was a captain in Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862. He served at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and commanded a small army which was defeated at Olustee, Florida, on the 20th of February, 1864.

Seymour, (WILLIAM,) Duke of Somerset, was a great-grandson of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. He offended James I. by his marriage with Arabella Stuart, who was a cousin of the king. In the civil war he fought for Charles I. Died in 1660. (See STUART, ARABELLA.)

Seyssel. See SEISSEL.

Sèze, de, deh sȧz, (RAYMOND,) COUNT, a French advocate and royalist, born at Bordeaux in 1748. He was one of the counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial, and made an eloquent plea before the Convention. He became first president of the court of cassation in 1815, and a member of the French Academy in 1816. Died in 1828.

See CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Éloge du Comte de Sèze," 1861; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sfondrati, sfon-drȧ'tee, (CELESTINO,) an Italian cardinal and writer, born at Milan in 1644; died in 1696.

Sfondrati, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Cremona in 1493, was an influential adviser of Pope Paul III. He wrote a Latin poem "On the Rape of Helen," ("De Raptu Helenæ," 1559.) Died in 1550.

Sforce. See SFORZA.

Sforza. See BONNA SFORZA.

Sforza, sfort'sȧ, [Fr. SFORCE, sforss,] (FRANCESCO,) son of Giacomuzzo, noticed below, was born in 1401, and was equally distinguished as a warrior. After he had for a time assisted the Florentines against Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, the latter gave him in marriage his daughter Bianca. On the death of Visconti he took possession of Milan, with the assistance of the Venetians, and was proclaimed duke in 1450. He displayed great ability and moderation as a ruler, and, among other valuable public works, constructed the Naviglio della Martesana, or canal between Milan and the Adda. Died in 1465.

See HOYER, "Franz Sforza," 2 vols., 1846; "The Life and Times of Francesco Sforza," by W. P. URQUHART, 1852; G. SIMONETTA, "De Rebus gestis F. Sforzæ," 1480; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. books iv.–vi.; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sforza, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) the last Duke of Milan, a son of Ludovico "il Moro," was born in 1492. He obtained the dukedom by the aid of the emperor Charles V., about 1525, and died, without issue, in 1535.

Sforza, (GALEAZZO MARIA,) a son of Francesco, was born in 1444. He became Duke of Milan in 1465. Having made himself odious to the people by his tyranny and licentiousness, he was assassinated in 1476.

Sforza, (GIACOMUZZO ATTENDOLO, jȧ-ko-moot'so ȧt-tĕn'do-lo,) an Italian soldier of fortune, born near Faenza about 1370. At an early age he entered the service of Alberico da Barbiano, one of the most noted of the "condottieri," or party leaders of the time, who were striving for the deliverance of Italy from foreign mercenaries. By his distinguished bravery and energy he contributed to the success of Alberico's enterprises, and received from him the surname of "Sforza," from his great strength. He afterwards assisted the Florentines against the republic of Pisa, and, having entered the service of Joanna, Queen of Naples, attained the rank of commander-in-chief. Having marched against Braccio da Montone, he was drowned while attempting to ford the river Pescara, in 1424.

See RATTI, "Memorie della Famiglia Sforza," 2 vols., 1795; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Sforza, (GIOVANNI GALEAZZO MARIA,) Duke of Milan, the son of Galeazzo Maria, noticed above, was born in 1468. He succeeded his father in 1476, his mother acting as regent; but the power was usurped about 1480 by his uncle Ludovico. Died in 1494.

Sforza, (LUDOVICO,) surnamed IL MORO, ("the Moor,") brother of Galeazzo Maria, was born in 1451. He imprisoned his nephew, the legitimate heir, and usurped the government of Milan, about 1480. In order to strengthen himself against Ferdinand, King of Naples, who had espoused the cause of the young duke, he invited Charles VIII. of France to attempt the conquest of Naples, thus originating the devastating wars which afflicted Italy in the sixteenth century. The French, having taken Naples, soon roused the people to resistance by their oppression, and were expelled from Italy by the united efforts of Ludovico, the pope, and the Venetians. On the invasion of Italy by the French

king, Louis XII., in 1499, Ludovico, after opposing him with varying success, was taken prisoner, and died in France in 1510. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts, and made numerous improvements in the city of Milan.

See MONTI, "Vita di Ludovico Sforza," 1653; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" ROSCOE, "Pontificate of Leo X.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sforza, (MASSIMILIANO,) a son of the preceding, enjoyed for a time the rank of Duke of Milan, but was deposed by the French king, Francis I., after the battle of Marignano, in 1515. Died in 1530. His brother FRANCESCO was made Duke of Milan by the emperor Charles V., to whom, on his dying without issue in 1535, he bequeathed the dukedom.

Sgravesande. See GRAVESANDE.

Sgricci, sgrĕt'chee, (TOMMASO,) a celebrated Italian improvisatore, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His productions entitled "The Death of Charles I." ("La Morte di Carlo I.") and "L'Ettore" were published in 1825. Died in 1836.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Shad'well, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Norfolk in 1640, was for a time a friend of Dryden, who subsequently satirized him in his poem of "MacFlecknoe." He succeeded Dryden as poet-laureate in 1688, through the influence of the Earl of Rochester. He published, among other comedies, "The Humourist," "The Sullen Lovers," "The Lancashire Witches," and "The Volunteers." Died in 1692.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, (1828.)

Shâfey, shâ'fĭ' or shâ'fī', [Lat. SHAFEI'US,] written also **Shafay** and **Schafei,** (sometimes called **Aboo-Abdallah-Mohammed-Ibn-Idrees,** (or **-Edrîs,**) â'boo âb-dâl'lah mo-hâm'med ĭb'n e-drees',) a celebrated Mohammedan doctor, born at Gaza in 767 A.D., was the founder of one of the four orthodox sects of Moslems, and one of the most learned men of his time. He lived for many years at Mecca, and wrote treatises on canon and civil law. Died about 820.

Shaftesbury, shafs'bẽr-e, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) Lord Ashley, and first EARL OF, an English politician, famous for his talents, intrigues, and versatility, was born at Wimborne Saint Giles, Dorsetshire, on the 22d or 23d of July, 1621. He was a son of Sir John Cooper, and a grandson of Sir Anthony Ashley, from each of whom he inherited a large estate.

He was a member of the Short Parliament of 1640. In the civil war he first supported the cause of the king, but in 1643 he joined the popular party, and took Wareham in 1644. He became a member of Parliament in 1653, after which he was appointed a member of Cromwell's council of state. Between 1654 and 1660 he sat in several Parliaments, was an opponent of Cromwell, and very efficiently promoted the restoration. Charles II. rewarded him in 1660 with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and raised him to the peerage, as Baron Ashley, in 1661. Lord Ashley was a political opponent of Lord Clarendon while the latter was prime minister. He became in 1670 a member of the famous and notorious Cabal ministry, whose domestic policy was arbitrary, and whose foreign policy was basely subservient to the will of Louis XIV. "Ashley, with a far stronger head [than Buckingham]," says Macaulay, "and with a far fiercer and more earnest ambition, had been equally versatile; but Ashley's versatility was the effect not of levity, but of selfishness. He had served and betrayed a succession of governments; but he had timed all his treacheries so well that through all revolutions his fortunes had been constantly rising." ("History of England.") He was created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and held the office of lord chancellor from November, 1672, till November, 1673. After the seals had been taken from him, he went over to the opposition or country party, and signalized his zeal against popery. A majority of the Commons having opposed the measures of the court, the king prorogued that House from time to time. When it assembled in 1677, Shaftesbury asserted that it was dissolved. For this offence he was confined in the Tower for more than a year. This affair, and his officious action in relation to the Popish Plot rendered him so popular that he was appointed president of the new council formed in 1679. While he held this high position, he procured the passage of the famous Habeas Corpus act, of which he was the author. Having been dismissed from the presidency of the council in October, 1679, he presented the Duke of York to the grand jury as a popish recusant. Suspected of conspiring with the Duke of Monmouth, he was seized in July, 1681, and confined in the Tower on a charge of treason; but the bill of indictment was ignored by the grand jury. Dryden satirized him, under the name of "Achitophel," in his admirable poem of "Absalom and Achitophel." It is said that Shaftesbury advised his party to revolt openly against the court, but the other leaders refused to follow this advice. He therefore left England in 1682, and died at Amsterdam in June, 1683, leaving one son.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Life of Lord Shaftesbury," by B. MARTIN and DR. KIPPIS, new edition, by C. W. COOK, 1836; also "Memoirs, Letters, and Speeches," edited by W. D. CHRISTIE.

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) seventh EARL OF, an English philanthropist, the eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1801. He was styled LORD ASHLEY in his youth. He graduated at Oxford, as first class in classics, in 1822, and entered Parliament in 1826. He procured the passage of the "Ten Hours' Bill," which requires that children in factories shall not work more than ten hours in a day. He distinguished himself as an advocate of the "Evangelical party" of the Anglican Church, and as a promoter of benevolent enterprises. At the death of his father, in 1851, he inherited the earldom. Died October 1, 1885.

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY COOPER,) third EARL OF, a celebrated English writer, born in London in 1671, was a grandson of the first Earl. He was educated by John Locke, the philosopher, who was a friend of his grandfather. According to a statement of the pupil himself, Locke "had the absolute direction of his education." In 1693 he entered Parliament, where he acted with the Whigs. During a residence in Holland, to which he went in 1698, he became acquainted with Bayle and Leclerc. On the death of his father, in 1699, he passed into the House of Lords. He was a political friend of William III., who consulted him in important affairs. After the death of William (1705) he retired from public service. He published a "Letter on Enthusiasm," (1708,) "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody," (1709,) and "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour," (1709.) His style as a writer was greatly admired, though it is wanting in ease and simplicity. He died at Naples in February, 1713, leaving one son, Anthony. His collected works were published in 1713, under the title of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." Leibnitz warmly applauded his "Characteristics." "His fine genius and generous spirit," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "shine through his writings; but their lustre is often dimmed by peculiarities, and, it must be said, by affectations, which are peculiarly fatal to the permanence of fame." Referring to his "Moralists," the same critic says, "Perhaps there is scarcely any composition in our language more lofty in its moral and religious sentiments and more exquisitely elegant and musical in its diction. . . . 'The Inquiry concerning Virtue' is nearly exempt from the faulty peculiarities of the author; the method is perfect, the reasoning just, the style precise and clear. . . . This production is unquestionably entitled to a place in the first rank of English tracts on moral philosophy. It contains more intimations of an original and important nature on the theory of ethics than perhaps any preceding work of modern times. His demonstration of the utility of virtue to the individual far surpasses all attempts of the same nature,—being founded not on a calculation of outward advantages or inconveniences, alike uncertain, precarious, and degrading, but on the unshaken foundation of the delight which is of the very essence of social affection and virtuous sentiment, . . . on the all-important truth that to love is to be happy and to hate is to be miserable, that affection is its own reward and ill will its own punishment. . . . The relation of religion to morality, as far as it can be discovered by human reason, was never more justly or more beauti-

fully stated." (See "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

SHAH, shâh, a Persian word, signifying "king," and forming part of the name or title of many Oriental sovereigns; as, SHAH ABBÂS, *i.e.* "King Abbâs," NADIR SHAH, "wonderful king," etc.

Shâh-Alam, shâh â'lam, ("King of the World,") written also **Schâh-Alam** (**-Alem** or **-Alim**) and **Shah-Alum**, (or **-Allum**,) sometimes called **Bahâdur Shah**, ba-hâ'dŏor shâh, ("Brave King,") a son of Aurung-Zeb, Emperor of India, whom he succeeded in 1707. He died in 1712, while carrying on a war against the Sikhs.

Shâh-Alam (or **Schah-Alem**) **II.** ascended the throne of India in 1759. In order to strengthen his authority over his empire, he had recourse to the British, to whom he gave a grant of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in return for the city and district of Allahabad which they assigned him. Died in 1806.

Shâh-Jehân or **Shahjehan**, shâh je-hân', written also **Shah-Jahan** and **Schah-** (or **Chah-**) **Djehan**, ("King of the World,") the fifth Mogul Emperor of India, the son of Jehân-Geer, whom he succeeded in 1627. His reign was disturbed by the rebellion of his sons, one of whom, the famous Aurung-Zeb, put to death two of his brothers and deposed his father. He died in 1666 at Agra, where a large establishment had been granted him. The court of Shâh-Jehân was celebrated for its splendour. The "peacock throne," formed of jewels valued at £6,500,000, was constructed by him. He also founded the city of Shâh Jehânâbâd, or New Delhi, and erected many magnificent public buildings, among which the Tâj-Mahal, a mausoleum, erected in honour of his favourite wife, called Tâj-Mahal, ("the Crown of the Palace,") near Agra, is justly regarded as one of the wonders of the world, and, in the opinion of several competent judges, is the most elegant and splendid edifice on the globe. It is said to have cost—in a country where almost every kind of labour is marvellously cheap—not less than sixty millions of dollars.

Shâh-Rokh-Behâdur, shâh rok be-hâ'dŏor, or **Shah-Rokh-Meerza**, a son of Tamerlane, succeeded him on the throne in 1405. He rebuilt the fortress of the city of Herât, and constructed other public edifices. Died about 1450.

Shairp, shârp, (JOHN CAMPBELL,) LL.D., a British scholar, born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, July 30, 1819. He was educated at Glasgow University, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1861 he became professor of humanity in Saint Andrew's University, and in 1868 principal of that institution. He has published "Kilmahoe, and other Poems," (1864,) "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," (1868,) "Lectures on Culture and Religion," (1870,) "Life of James Forbes," (1873,) "Poetic Interpretation of Nature," (1877,) "Aspects of Poetry," (1881,) etc. [D. in 1885.]

Shaiva. See SAIVA.

Shakhovsky or **Schachowski**, shâ-kov'ske, (ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian dramatist, born in the government of Smolensk in 1777. Among his numerous and popular works may be named his "Aristophanes," a comedy, and "A Lesson to Coquettes." Died in 1846.

Shakespear, shāk'speer, (JOHN,) an English Orientalist, born at Lount, Leicestershire, in 1774. He was professor of Hindostanee at the Royal Military College, and published, among other works, an excellent "Dictionary of the Hindustani Language," (1817,) and a "Grammar of the Hindustani Language," (6th edition, 1855, 8vo.) Died in 1858.

Shakspeare or **Shakespeare**,* shāk'speer, (WILLIAM,) the greatest dramatic genius that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon in April, (probably on the 23d,) 1564. His father, John Shakspeare, was a glover. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Arden; she belonged to a respectable and ancient family of Warwickshire. William was the eldest of four brothers; he had four sisters, two of whom were older and two younger than himself. The materials for writing the life of Shakspeare are extremely meagre. Of his childhood, after his christening, (which took place on the 26th of April,) and his early youth, we know absolutely nothing. It is certain, however, that he was married in his nineteenth year to Anne Hathaway. He appears soon after his marriage to have gone to London, where he followed the profession of an actor, and, if Aubrey's statement may be trusted, he "did act exceedingly well." There is a pretty generally received tradition that he fled from Warwickshire in consequence of having been detected in deer-stealing. Rowe, in his Life of Shakspeare, relates the story as follows: "He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company; and amongst them some that made a frequent practice of deer-stealing engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the prosecution against him, to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." It seems very probable that the passage in the first scene of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which the "luces" (or "louses") on Justice Shallow's coat are spoken of, was intended as a hit at Sir Thomas Lucy. A similar play upon the name of Lucy occurs in a coarse ballad which tradition ascribes to Shakspeare. After having taken up his abode in London, he appears to have acted by turns at the Globe and at Blackfriars' Theatre.

Speaking of Shakspeare soon after his arrival in London, Rowe says, "He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. His name is printed, as the custom was in those times, amongst those of the other players, before some old plays, but without any particular account of what sort of parts he used to play; and, though I have inquired, I could never meet with any further account of him this way than that the top of his performance was the ghost in his own 'Hamlet.'"

It is not known when Shakspeare first began to write plays, or which he wrote first. "He began early," says Aubrey, "to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." In his dedication of "Venus and Adonis," which appeared in 1593, Shakspeare calls this poem the *first heir of his invention*. It is, however, not impossible that he might have commenced the work many years earlier. His first published play appeared in 1594, the same year that his "Lucrece" was given to the world. From this time there is reason to suppose that, although he may have continued to act occasionally, his principal attention was directed to the composition of his dramas; since, according to Meres, he had written the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labour's Lost," "Love's Labour's Won," (*i.e.*, perhaps, "All's Well that Ends Well,") "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "King John," "Titus Andronicus," and 'Romeo and Juliet" before the end of 1598.

There is much evidence to show that the genius of Shakspeare was greatly admired by his contemporaries. The Earl of Southampton was so captivated with his accomplishments that "he gave him a thousand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchase which he heard he had a mind to." (Rowe's "Life of Shakspeare.") In order properly to appreciate the munificence of this gift, it should be borne in mind that a thousand pounds at that day was, in all probability, equal to five or six thousand at the present time, if not more. The poet dedicated to the Earl of Southampton his earliest works, —"Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece." In the dedication of the latter, he says, among other things, "The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end."

* Respecting the spelling of this name, see ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

In 1596 Shakspeare lost his only son. In 1598 he became acquainted with Ben Jonson, as Rowe tells us, in the following manner: "Jonson, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the players in order to have it acted, and the persons into whose hands it was put, after turning it carelessly and superciliously over, were just upon returning to him an ill-natured answer, that it would be of no use to their company, when Shakspeare luckily cast his eye upon it, and found something so well in it as to engage him first to read it through, and afterwards to recommend Mr. Jonson and his writings to the public. After this they were professed friends." The play referred to was "Every Man in his Humour." If anything could be wanting to the honour thus conferred upon Jonson's play by the approbation of the greatest dramatic genius the world ever saw, it was surely supplied in the fact that Shakspeare himself was one of the actors in the piece which he had already recommended to the public.

The great dramatist appears to have enjoyed a large measure of the favour of his sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth and King James I. "Besides the advantages of his wit," says Rowe, "he was in himself a good-natured man, of great sweetness in his manners, and a most agreeable companion. . . . Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many gracious marks of her favour. . . . She was so well pleased with that character of Falstaff, in the two parts of 'Henry IV.,' that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to show him in love." This is said to have been the occasion of his writing the "Merry Wives of Windsor." It is stated that King James I., who was fond of dramatic exhibitions, had six of Shakspeare's plays acted before him at Whitehall between the beginning of November, 1604, and the end of March, 1605, and that the monarch, as a mark of his particular favour, wrote the poet a letter with his own hand.

Shakspeare had lost his father in 1601. In 1607 his daughter Susanna was married to Dr. Hall, a highly respectable physician of Warwickshire. In the year following, his mother died. The great poet passed, it is said, the last years of his life in his native Stratford in honour and affluence. One writer (the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford) says he had heard that "in his elder days he lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year; and for it had an allowance so large that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year." He closed his earthly career on the 23d of April, (supposed to be the anniversary of his birth,) 1616, at the age of fifty-two.

In regard to Shakspeare's intellectual and moral attributes, we have far less difficulty in coming at the truth, than we meet with in seeking to trace the events of his life. Respecting his mental endowments, indeed, the data furnished by his dramas, added to the testimony of Jonson and other writers living at or near his time, would seem to be ample and explicit. We are warranted in inferring from his writings that he was, as Rowe informs us, not merely a "good-natured" man, and "of a free and open nature," as we are told by Jonson, but that he was of an extremely generous and forgiving disposition. In his imaginative dramas (in which he was under no obligation to follow the facts of history) he shows a disinclination to treat with severity even the most flagrant offences. Thus, for example, in "The Tempest," Prospero, as it appears, not only freely pardons Alonzo and Antonio, by whom he had been expelled from his dukedom, but the monster Caliban, though detected in an attempt to take the life of his master, is let off with a very slight punishment. A similar example of clemency occurs in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in which Valentine, after freely forgiving Proteus, who had been the author of all his calamities, uses these words:

> "Who by repentance is not satisfied,
> Is nor of heaven nor earth."

But perhaps the most remarkable instance is found in "Cymbeline," the plot of which is from Boccaccio. The Italian novelist makes the wretch, who has so cruelly destroyed the reputation of a lovely and innocent lady, expiate his crime at last by a death of lingering torture.* Shakspeare, while taking many other of the leading incidents of his plot from the Italian story, changes the issue entirely. When Iachimo kneels beseeching Posthumus to take his life, the latter replies,

> "Kneel not to me;
> The power that I have on you, is to SPARE YOU;
> The malice towards you, to FORGIVE YOU."

We have no means of determining the exact order in which Shakspeare composed his different plays. To those already mentioned, on the authority of Meres, as having been produced before 1598, we may add the second and third parts of "Henry VI.," published previously to 1596. It is probable that "Taming of the Shrew," the "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," (as first written,) "Henry V.," "Much Ado about Nothing," and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" were composed before 1600. His other dramas are as follows: "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Timon of Athens," "Hamlet," (altered and enlarged,) "Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale, "The Tempest," "Measure for Measure," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Julius Cæsar," "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus," (and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre.") Of Shakspeare's tragedies, "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet," are especially remarkable for the power with which the mightiest passions of the human soul are portrayed. But he was scarcely, if at all, less successful in comedy. Of the character of Falstaff in "Henry the Fourth," it is not too much to say that there is nothing superior to it in the whole range of comedy, ancient or modern. Among his best comic pieces may also be mentioned "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Taming of the Shrew." Of Shakspeare's dramas which cannot properly be classed under the head either of comedy or tragedy, "The Merchant of Venice," "The Tempest," and "As You Like It" are perhaps the most admirable. Two of the plays commonly printed with Shakspeare's works are believed by a large majority of the best critics not to be his, viz.: "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." In "Titus Andronicus," both the thoughts and the style seem very unlike and inferior to Shakspeare's. The same is true, though perhaps not in the same degree, of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." Some passages in both plays may probably have been retouched by the great dramatist, and thus his name may have become associated with them.

Shakspeare appears to have taken the plots of his plays, for the most part, from other writers, making little or no change in the general conduct of the story, but exhibiting the different *dramatis personæ*, and their endless variety of character, with that inimitable grace and power which are so peculiarly his own. His historical dramas, generally speaking, correspond very exactly, in regard to the principal persons and events, to the actual histories from which they are derived. There is the same exact conformity in some of his plays which are not properly historical. Thus, "All's Well that Ends Well," taken from the "Decameron," (Giornata III. Novella IX.,) not only follows the plot of the story as related by Boccaccio, but even the names of the chief personages are the same, with such modifications only as the difference of the languages requires.

"If ever any author," says Pope, "deserved the name of an *original*, it was Shakspeare." "He is not so much an imitator as an instrument of nature; and it is not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him. His characters are so much nature herself, that it is a sort of injury to call them by so distant a name as copies of her."

"Widely excelling," says Warburton, "in the knowledge of human nature, he hath given to his infinitely varied pictures of it such truth of design, such force of drawing, such beauty of colouring, as was hardly ever equalled by any writer, whether his aim was the use, or only the entertainment, of mankind."

* See Giornata II., Novella IX.

"Never, perhaps," says Schlegel, the great German critic, "was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as Shakspeare's. It not only grasps the diversities of rank, sex, and age down to the dawnings of infancy, not only do the king and the beggar, the hero and the pickpocket, the sage and the idiot, speak and act with equal truth, but he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits, calls up the midnight ghost, peoples the air with sportive fancies and sylphs; and these beings existing only in the imagination possess such truth and consistency that, even when deformed monsters like Caliban, he extorts the conviction that if there should be such beings they would so conduct themselves." The following observation, by the same writer, is not less strikingly just than the foregoing: "If Shakspeare deserves our admiration for his characters, he is equally deserving of it for his exhibition of passion, taking this word in its widest signification, as including every mental condition, every tone from indifference or familiar mirth to the wildest rage and despair."

"Of all poets," says Lessing, "perhaps he alone has portrayed the mental diseases, melancholy, delirium, lunacy, with such wonderful and in every respect definite truth, that the physician may enrich his observations from them in the same manner as from real cases."

But, among all the critics who have treated of the merits of Shakspeare, none has portrayed his characteristics as a poet more admirably than Dryden:

"He was the man who, of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul: all the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily: when he describes anything, you more than see it,—you feel it too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation: he was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature,—he looked inwards and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike. . . . But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no man can say he had a fit subject for his wit and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of poets

"'Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.'"*

From the data, imperfect as they are, which we possess concerning the life of Shakspeare, we seem warranted in inferring that his scholastic education must have been extremely defective. This inference is supported by the direct testimony of Ben Jonson, who says that Shakspeare had "small Latin and less Greek." That one with so little opportunities of learning should have exhibited not merely a wonderful mastery of the human heart, with its infinitely complex affections and motives, but also a familiar acquaintance with many of the operations of external nature, and, what is perhaps still more remarkable, with some of the nicest points of English law, has to not a few appeared strange and inexplicable, if not absolutely incredible. In attempting to solve the difficulty, some have adopted the extraordinary hypothesis that the dramas going under the name of Shakspeare must have been written by some other person. The late Delia Bacon appears to have been the first to start this hypothesis. She publicly announced the idea in an article published in "Putnam's Magazine" for January, 1856. In the following year appeared her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare unfolded," in which she states in full her reasons for believing that Lord Bacon was the true "Shakspeare." Since then, Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, late of Saint Louis, Missouri, now professor of law at Harvard, availing himself of the suggestion given by Miss Bacon, but taking a somewhat different view of the question, has published a well-written and highly readable book entitled "The Authorship of Shakspeare," in which he sets forth with elaborate ingenuity the various arguments against the claims of William Shakspeare and in favour of those of Lord Bacon.

Here is not the place to enter into a particular consideration of this question. We may, however, observe that Mr. Holmes adduces as by far his strongest argument the great number of coincidences which are found to exist between the ideas and expressions of Shakspeare and those occurring in the works of Bacon, (or, as he states it, "that general, inwrought, and all-pervading identity which is found in these writings;") a very large proportion of these coincidences or proofs of identity being, as it seems to us, just such as might by diligent search be discovered in the voluminous works of any two authors living in the same age and writing on a great variety of subjects: though some of them are clearly the creation of the writer's fancy, as when, in pointing out the similarity between the leading ideas of "The Tempest" and those of the "New Atlantis" of Bacon, he says, "Like the island of Atlantis, Prospero's isle is situated afar off in the midst of the ocean, somewhere near the 'still-vexed Bermoothes.'" Now, this supposition is not improbable merely,—it is simply impossible. For, in the first place, there is not the slightest intimation in the words of the poet of Prospero and his daughter having made a long voyage in "the rotten carcass of a boat" without tackle, sail, or mast; on the contrary, the inevitable inference is that it was a very short one; and, in the second place, it was clearly impossible that the brief storm which wrecked the king and his companions on their return from Tunis to Naples, could have carried their fleet not only out of the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, but more than half-way across the Atlantic. (See "The Tempest," Act I. Scene 2, and Act II. Scene 1.) Add to this that Bacon distinctly and repeatedly tells us that the New Atlantis was in the "South Sea," and not in the Atlantic Ocean.

But were Bacon's claims to the authorship of Shakspeare's dramas a hundred times stronger than they are, they could scarcely outweigh the direct and uniform testimony of the contemporaries of those illustrious men. Can it be believed that Ben Jonson, who was personally and, as it appears, intimately acquainted with Shakspeare, would have spoken of him in the manner that he has done had he been a mere man of straw, whose only use was to conceal from public view the greatest genius the world had ever known? For, in addition to these well-known lines,—

'To draw no envy, Shakspeare, on thy name,
Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;
While I confess thy writings to be such
As neither Man nor Muse can praise too much.
* * * * * * *
Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to show
To whom all scenes* of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time!
* * * * * *
Nature herself was proud of his designs,
And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines;
Which were so richly spun and woven so fit,
As since she will vouchsafe no other wit."

—*Written in the Folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays, published in* 1623,—

Jonson says, in another place, "I loved the man, and do honour his memory—on this side idolatry—as much as any. He was indeed honest and of an open and free nature, had an excellent phantasy, [fancy,] brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometimes it was necessary that he should be stopped." How strikingly descriptive is this of Shakspeare's most remarkable peculiarity! It is this excessive "facility" or exuberance of expression, joined with his "excellent phantasy," which perhaps more than any other quality distinguishes him above all other writers, ancient or modern. Or are we to suppose that Jonson was in the secret, and composed this lying eulogy of Shakspeare for the express purpose of deceiving posterity, and also that the poet Spenser, Mr. Meres, the Earl of Southampton, the queen, the managers of the theatres, besides many others, (see the conversation, reported by Rowe, between Ben Jonson and Sir John Suckling, Sir William D'Avenant, and others,) were all in the same conspiracy, and kept the secret so faithfully that not a line or a word tending to expose the stupendous deception has come down to us? But this is not all; the new hypothesis would require us to believe not merely that,

* Literally, "As the cypresses are wont [to raise themselves] among the pliant viburnums." (See VIRGIL, "Eclogue I.")

* *I.e.* all the "Stages" of Europe.

in all the works that go under his name, Bacon was at the pains to curb and repress that "excellent phantasy" and wonderful "facility" of expression, and to exhibit them in his dramatic writings only, but that he purposely affected ignorance about things with which he must have been perfectly acquainted, as, for example, when he makes Cassius (in "Julius Cæsar") speak of the "eternal devil,"† when he gives the names of Bottom, Quince, Snug, and Snout (in "Midsummer Night's Dream") to *Athenian* mechanics, or when (in "Winter's Tale") he represents Bohemia as a *maritime* kingdom!

There might be good reasons why Bacon should not wish to be known as a dramatic writer in the early part of his career, when he was aspiring to the highest honours in the state; but it is inconceivable that he should have taken such extraordinary pains to keep the secret of his poetic genius from posterity. But the advocates of the new hypothesis lose sight of the most essential point of all. The great wonder is not that a *man without learning* should have written such plays as those which go under the name of Shakspeare: the wonder is that *any man* should have written them. The works of a great genius must always seem marvellous in our eyes; and, if the genius be transcendent, the contemplation of its productions must fill us with a sort of bewildering astonishment. It would, however, be still more miraculous if it could be proved that Bacon, and not Shakspeare, had written those wonderful dramas; for examples have repeatedly occurred of men in whom a rare genius has supplied the want of almost every external advantage, but no well-authenticated instance can be found in the whole history of the human intellect, of one and the same man belonging to the highest rank of philosophers and the highest rank of poets. Nor can a single example be cited of any one author writing in two styles so totally different as those of Bacon and Shakspeare.

See MALONE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1821; N. DRAKE, "Shakspeare and his Times," 2 vols., 1817; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Shakspere; a Biography," 1845; J. O. HALLIWELL, "New Life of W. Shakespeare," 1847; GEORG G. GERVINUS, "Shakespeare," 4 vols., 1849–50; R. G. WHITE, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Shakespeare," 1865; W. HAZLITT, "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," 1817; GUIZOT, "Shakspere et son Temps," 1851; RICHARD FARMER, "Essays on the Learning of Shakespeare," 1767; J. BRITTON, "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Shakespeare," 1814; FRANZ HORN, "Shakespeare's Schauspiele erläutert," 5 vols., 1822–31; J. P. COLLIER, "Life of Shakespeare," 1841; J. MEYER, "Leben Shakespeare's," 1825; S. T. COLERIDGE, "Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare," etc., 2 vols., 1849; S. NEIL, "Critical Biography of Shakespeare," 1861; P. CHASLES, "Études sur Shakspere," 1852; VICTOR HUGO, "William Shakespeare," 1864; A. DYCE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1857; A. SKOTTOWE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1824; R. WHELER, "Life of Shakespeare," 1806; JOSEPH HUNTER, "New Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare," 2 vols., 1845; F. DOUCE, "Illustrations of Shakespeare and of Ancient Manners," 2 vols., 1807; J. J. ESCHENBURG, "Ueber W. Shakespeare," 1787; NATHANIEL DRAKE, "Memorials of Shakspeare, or Sketches of his Character and Genius," 1828; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Studies and Illustrations of Shakspere," etc., 1850; HUDSON, "Lectures on Shakespeare," 1848; HAGBERG, "Shakspeare och Skalderna," Lund, 1848; N. DELIUS, "Der Mythus von W. Shakspeare," 1851; DE QUINCEY, "Life of Shakspeare," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," republished in his works, vol. xv.; HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" A. W. VON SCHLEGEL, "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," (translated into English by JOHN BLACK, 1815;) SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Essay on the Drama;" "Biographia Dramatica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets:" article, by LORD JEFFREY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817; "Shakespeariana: a List of Works illustrative of the Life and Writings of Shakespeare," etc., by J. O. HALLIWELL, 1867; MARY COWDEN CLARKE, "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," 1844–45; DR. JOHNSON, Preface to his edition of Shakespeare, 1765; also the article on Shakspeare in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Sha'ler, (NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE,) an American geologist, born in Campbell county, Kentucky, February 20, 1841, graduated at Harvard College in 1862, became in 1868 professor of palæontology in Harvard University, and was director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, 1873–80. Among his writings are seven volumes of geological reports, (1874–82,) "On Intellectual Property," (1877,) "Text-Book of Geology," (1884,) and a "History of Kentucky," (1884,) besides a large number of pamphlets and papers, chiefly scientific.

† The reader need scarcely be told that not only the word "devil," (*diabolus,*) but all idea of a devil, as understood in modern times, was wholly unknown to the Romans before the Christian era.

Shaller, shâl'lẹr, (LUDWIG,) a German sculptor, born at Vienna in 1804. He worked at Munich for the King of Bavaria.

Shal'lum, [Heb. שַׁלּוּם,] King of Israel, obtained the throne by killing Zachariah, in 770 B.C. He was assassinated by Menahem in the same year.

Shal'ma-ne'ser I., a king of Assyria, who about 1300 B.C. founded the city of Calah.

Shalmaneser II., a king who began to rule in Nineveh about 860 B.C., succeeding his father, Assur-natsirpal. He reigned thirty-five years, and greatly extended the empire. In 854 he defeated the league of Ben-hadad, King of Damascus, and Ahab, King of Israel, and later he conquered the armies of Hazael, and reduced Jehu, King of Israel, to vassalage. Died in 824 B.C.

Shalmaneser III., an Assyrian king, who began to reign in 783 B.C. He fought the Armenians in several hard campaigns. Died about 774 B.C.

Shalmaneser IV., (or **VI.**,) a king of Assyria, who in 727 B.C. succeeded Tiglath-pileser II., whom he is supposed to have slain. He waged war upon Samaria, and probably died in 722 B.C.

Shambhu. See SIVA.

Shammai, shâm'mī, an eminent Jewish doctor, a contemporary of Herod the Great, and the rival of Hillel. He was probably a Palestinian, and became chief judge in the Sanhedrim, and its vice-president. The rivalry between the "house" (or following) of Shammai and that of Hillel became very great. Shammai was of harsh and rigid character, and his views were less liberal than those of Hillel.

Shamul, shâ-mool', written also **Samoul**, a learned Jewish physician, born in Spain, was converted to Mohammedanism. He was the author of treatises on medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. Died about 1175.

Shamyl or **Schamyl**, sham'il, (*i.e.* "Samuel,") a famous Circassian, or more correctly Lesghian, chief, born at Himry in 1797, was a man of great energy. In religion he was a Mohammedan, of a local sect of fanatics. He fought bravely against the Russian invaders in 1828 and the ensuing years. In 1834 he was chosen Imâm of his sect of religionists. He displayed much political as well as military ability in the long contest against Russia. Avoiding regular battles, he wasted the enemy by ambuscades, surprises, and partisan warfare. After a heroic defence against superior numbers, he surrendered about the end of 1859. From that time the emperor assigned him a residence (with a pension) at Kalooga, in Russia. Died in 1871.

See ROUNOVSKI, "Schamyl:" "Schamyl, the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet of the Caucasus," (translated from the German of WAGNER and BODENSTEDT, 1854:) "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1855; "Westminster Review" for April, 1854; E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Schamyl," 1854; MAJOR WARNER, "Schamyl, le Prophète du Caucase," 1854: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Shanfaree or **Schanfari**, shân-fâ'ree, an Arabic poet, who lived a short time before Mohammed, was the author of a poem called "Lamayat el-Arab," which is admired for richness of imagery. A French version of it was published by Silvestre de Sacy in 1806.

Shao-Hao or **Chao-Hao**, shâ'o hâ'o, almost shŏw-hŏw', second Emperor of China, was the son of Hoang-Tee, whom he succeeded in 2597 B.C. He is censured for having tolerated the rise and progress of idolatry in his reign, from a lack of firmness and energy. He died, it is said, after a reign of eighty-four years.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine."

Shao-Kang or **Chao-Kang**, shâ'o kâng, a Chinese emperor, supposed to have been born 2118 B.C., was the son of Tee-Siang, who was killed in battle the same year. A usurper then obtained the throne, and the young prince lived disguised as a shepherd until he was about forty years old. He raised an army, defeated the usurper, and reigned in peace until he died, at the age of sixty-one.

Shapoor or **Shapur**. See SAPOR.

Sharp, (ABRAHAM,) an English mathematician and mechanist, born near Bradford in 1651. He became an assistant to Flamsteed, royal astronomer, about 1688. He graduated, with extraordinary accuracy, a mural quadrant or sector for the Observatory of Greenwich, and calculated excellent logarithmic tables. Died in 1742.

Sharp, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Huddersfield, England, in 1783. He became pastor of a church at Boston in 1812, and subsequently one of the editors of the "American Baptist Magazine." He published a number of sermons, etc. Died in 1853.

Sharp, (GRANVILLE,) an eminent English philanthropist, born in Durham in 1734, was a son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, noticed below. He early distinguished himself by his earnest opposition to negro slavery, and published in 1769 "A Representation of the Injustice and Dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery in England," etc. About the same time, having met with a negro named Somerset, who, being ill, had been turned into the streets of London by his master, he took him under his care, and, on his recovery, procured him employment. Two years after, Somerset was claimed by his former owner; but, the case being brought before the lord mayor on the application of Sharp, it was decided against the master, who, however, insisted upon retaining his slave. After a trial before the court of king's bench in 1772, it was finally decided that a slave could not be held in England. Granville Sharp was one of the originators of the Association for the Abolition of Negro Slavery, and took a prominent part in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, in Africa. He published, besides numerous treatises against slavery, a "Declaration of the People's Natural Rights to a Share in the Legislature," etc., (1778,) "Remarks on the Prophecies," and "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament." Died in 1813.

See PRINCE HOARE, "Memoirs of Granville Sharp," 1810.

Sharp, (JAMES,) a Scottish prelate, born in 1618, studied at the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards professor of philosophy in Saint Leonard's College, at Saint Andrew's. In 1660 he was sent by several leading Presbyterians as their representative to General Monk, and, after a conference with Charles II. at Breda, went over to the Church of England. He was rewarded for his apostasy by being created Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, and obtaining other distinctions. In 1679, while travelling from Kennoway to Saint Andrew's, he was assassinated by a party of Presbyterians, who were lying in wait for another person.

See HUME, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sharp, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1644. He graduated at Oxford in 1669, became Dean of Norwich in 1681, and was subsequently chaplain to Charles II. and his successor, James II. Having given great offence to the latter by a sermon which he preached against popery, he was suspended for a time from his functions. In 1689 he succeeded Tillotson as Dean of Canterbury, and was created Archbishop of York in 1691. He died in 1714, leaving numerous sermons, often reprinted.

See "Life of Archbishop Sharp," by his son, THOMAS SHARP, 1829.

Sharp, (RICHARD,) an English *littérateur* and Whig member of Parliament, born about 1759, obtained the sobriquet of "Conversation Sharp," from his extraordinary colloquial powers. He published "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse." Died in 1835.

Sharp, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sharp, Archbishop of York, was born about 1693. He rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham. He published "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue," and other works. Died in 1758.

Sharp, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English line-engraver, born in London about 1745. Among his master-pieces are the "Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce, "Saint Cecilia," after Domenichino, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the "Sortie from Gibraltar," after Trumbull. Sharp was remarkable for his credulity, and became a dupe to the impostures of Joanna Southcott and other fanatics. Died in 1824.

Sharpe, sharp, (DANIEL,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born in London in 1806, was a nephew of Samuel Rogers the poet. He visited Portugal, and wrote several treatises on the geology of that country. Among his works are "Memoirs on the Silurian Rocks and Old Red Sandstone of Wales," (1842-44.) Died in 1856.

Sharpe, (GREGORY,) an English divine and Orientalist, born in Yorkshire in 1713. He published "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon," "Defence of Dr. Clarke against Leibnitz," and other works. Died in 1771.

Sharpe, (SAMUEL,) an English Hebrew scholar and Egyptologist, born in 1799. He published "A Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures," "A History of the Hebrew Nation," "The Sinaitic Inscriptions," and various monographs on Egyptian antiquities. Died in 1881.

Shar'pey, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish physician and physiologist, born at Arbroath. In 1837 he became professor of anatomy and physiology in University College, Edinburgh. He contributed several treatises to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." Died April 10, 1880.

Sharŝ'wood, (GEORGE,) an eminent jurist, born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1810, graduated with the highest honours at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. Admitted to the bar in 1831, he became in 1845 associate judge, and in 1848 president judge, of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was afterwards elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, and was for many years professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Sharswood's legal writings enjoy the very highest character with the profession. His "Byles on Bills of Exchange" was adopted as a text-book at Harvard. Died May 28, 1883.

Shat'tuck, (AARON D.,) an American painter, born at Francestown, New Hampshire, March 9, 1832. He became a portrait-painter in Boston, but removed to New York, where he devoted his attention to mountain and pastoral scenery, landscape and coast views, cattle and sheep pictures, etc. He became a full member of the National Academy in 1861.

Shaw, (CUTHBERT,) an English poet, born in Yorkshire in 1738. He was the author of "Odes on the Four Seasons," "Liberty," "The Race," a satire, "Address to a Nightingale," and other poems. Died in 1771.

Shaw, (GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in Buckinghamshire in 1751. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was afterwards appointed keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1789. He wrote "General Zoology, or Natural History," (9 vols.,) "The Naturalist's Miscellany," and other works. Died in 1813.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Shaw, (HENRY W.,) an American humourist, better known as JOSH BILLINGS, was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, April 21, 1818. His father, Henry Shaw, was a well-known Whig politician and Congressman. The younger Shaw studied at Hamilton College, but ran away and led a roving life in the West. He became a farmer, coal-operator, and steamboat-captain, finally settling in Poughkeepsie, New York, as a real-estate agent. He has published "Josh Billings, his Sayings," "Josh Billings on Ice," "Every Boddy's Friend," "Josh Billings' Farmers' Allminax," (1869 *et seq.*,) "Trump Kards," "Josh Billings' Spice-Box," etc. [D. in 1885.]

Shaw, (Sir JAMES,) a British merchant, born in Ayrshire in 1764, became lord mayor of London in 1805, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. Died in 1843.

Shaw, (LEMUEL,) an able American jurist, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1781. He was many years a member of the State legislature, and in 1830 was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. He performed the duties of that office with great credit for thirty years, and resigned in 1860. His reported decisions have been published by Pickering, Cushing, and others. He died in Boston in 1861.

Shaw, (PETER,) an English physician, edited Bacon's "Philosophical Works." Died in 1763.

Shaw, (ROBERT GOULD,) COLONEL, an American officer, born about 1836, was a son of Francis G. Shaw, of Staten Island. He commanded the first coloured regiment organized in a free State. He was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July, 1863.

Shaw, (STEBBING,) an English divine, born in Staffordshire in 1762, wrote a "History of Staffordshire," "Tour in the West of England," and "The Topographer." Died in 1802.

Shaw, (THOMAS,) an English divine and scholar, born at Kendal about 1692, became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published "Travels or Observations relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant," (1738.) Died in 1751.

Shaw, (THOMAS BUDD,) an English writer, born in London in 1813. He became professor of English literature in the Imperial Lyceum of Saint Petersburg in 1842. He published "Outlines of English Literature," (1848,) and translated several Russian works into English. Died in 1862.

Shāyṣ, (DANIEL,) an American soldier, born in 1740, was the leader of a rebellion which broke out in Massachusetts in 1786 and was called by his name. The insurgents gave as reasons for their revolt the high taxes, the extortions of the lawyers, etc. The rebellion was suppressed by an armed force in 1787. Died in 1825.

Shea, shā, ? (DANIEL,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Dublin in 1772, became professor at Haileybury College. He made a translation of Mirkhond's "History of the Early Kings of Persia." Died in 1836.

Shea, shā, (JOHN AUGUSTUS,) an Irish poet, born in Cork about 1802, emigrated to New York in 1827. He wrote for several journals and magazines, and several volumes of poems. Died in 1845.

Shea, shā, (JOHN D. GILMARY,) LL.D., an American scholar, born in New York city, July 22, 1824. He became a lawyer, but is chiefly known as an historian. Among his works are "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," (1853,) "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes," several grammars and dictionaries of the Indian languages, etc., and "Novum Belgium," (1862.) He translated, and in part wrote, De Courcy's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," (1856,) and is regarded as a high authority on early American history, the Indian tribes, American Roman Catholic bibliography, etc. Among his minor works are several saints' lives and books of devotion.

Shebbeare, sheb-beer', ? (JOHN,) an English physician and political writer, born in Devonshire in 1709, published "Letters on the English Nation," "History of the Sumatrans," a satire, and other works. Died in 1788.

Shedd, (WILLIAM GREENOUGH THAYER,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Acton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Andover Seminary in 1843, became a Congregationalist pastor, was professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, 1845–52, professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn Seminary, 1852–54, professor of ecclesiastical history, etc., in Andover Theological Seminary, 1854–62, professor of sacred literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1863–74, and afterwards professor of systematic theology in the same institution. Among his works are a translation of Theremin's "Rhetoric," (1850,) "Discourses and Essays," (1856,) "Philosophy of History," (1856,) a translation of Guericke's "Church History," (1857,) a "History of Christian Doctrine,"(1863,)"Homiletics and Pastoral Theology,"(1867,) "Sermons to the Natural Man," (1871,) "Theological Essays," (1878,) "Literary Essays," (1878,) a "Commentary on Romans," (1879,) "Sermons to the Spiritual Man," (1884,) etc.

Shee, (Sir MARTIN ARCHER,) a distinguished portrait-painter, born at Dublin in 1770. Having visited London in 1788, he acquired the friendship of Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became a student in the Royal Academy. He was elected an associate in 1798, and in 1800 an Academician. Though inferior as an artist to Sir Thomas Lawrence, he obtained extensive patronage among the aristocracy. In 1830 he succeeded Lawrence as president of the Royal Academy. Sir Martin was the author of "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," "Alasco," a tragedy, and other poems. Died in 1850.

See "Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee," by his son, 1860; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1806.

Sheep'shanks, (JOHN,) a collector of books and pictures, was a brother of Richard, noticed below. About 1857 he presented to the English nation his large collection of the pictures of British artists. Died in 1863.

Sheepshanks, (Rev. RICHARD,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born at Leeds in 1794, inherited an easy fortune. He was ordained a priest, but devoted his time chiefly to science. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia" several articles on astronomical instruments, and aided Professor Airy in his operations with the pendulum in Cornwall. Having been appointed a member of a commission for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure, (which had been destroyed by fire,) he expended the labour of several years in determining the standard of measure. Died at Reading in 1855.

Sheffield, (JOHN.) See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, DUKE OF.

Shehira, shę-hee'râ, a Jewish author, whose "Iggereth" (written about 950 A.D.) is regarded as an historical source of very high value.

Sheil, sheel, (RICHARD LALOR,) a celebrated Irish orator and patriot, born at Dublin in 1793, studied at Trinity College, in his native city. As a member of the Catholic Association, he was active in promoting the election of Mr. O'Connell to Parliament for the county of Clare. Mr. Sheil was elected in 1829 to represent the borough of Milborne Port, and soon became conspicuous for his brilliant eloquence. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Tipperary. He became vice-president of the board of trade, and a member of the privy council, in 1839, was appointed master of the Mint under Lord Russell's ministry in 1846, and British minister at Florence in 1850. Mr. Sheil was the author of several popular dramas, and "Sketches of the Irish Bar." Died at Florence in 1851.

See M'CULLAGH, "Memoirs of R. L. Sheil," 1855; THOMAS MCGEE, "Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Shel'burne, (WILLIAM PETTY,) EARL OF, and Marquis of Lansdowne, an English statesman, born in 1737, was the second son of the Earl of Shelburne. He inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1761, and was appointed president of the board of trade in 1763. He opposed the measures by which the ministers endeavoured to coerce the American colonists, and soon resigned his office. He became a political friend of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who in 1766 appointed him secretary of state. In this office he had the direction of the American colonies, and pursued a liberal or conciliatory policy; but he was counteracted by other members of the cabinet, and by the king. He was dismissed from office in October, 1768, by the Duke of Grafton, who had become prime minister. In consequence of this event Lord Chatham resigned.

Lord Shelburne acquired a high reputation as a debater, and was distinguished for his political knowledge. He opposed the administration of Lord North on the most important questions, and after the death of Lord Chatham formed a political connection with Rockingham, who in March, 1782, succeeded Lord North as prime minister. Lord Shelburne was secretary of state in this ministry, which was dissolved by the death of its chief, and the favour of the king enabled him to become prime minister about July 1, 1782. During his administration Howe and Rodney gained decisive naval victories over the French, and a treaty of peace was negotiated which recognized the independence of the United States. He was driven from power by the coalition of Fox and Lord North, February, 1783, after which he never returned to office. In 1784 he received the title of Marquis of Lansdowne. He afterwards supported the ministry of Pitt, but opposed the war against the French republic. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and had one of the finest private libraries in the kingdom. About 1765 he had married Sophia Carteret, a daughter of the Earl of Granville. He died in May, 1805, leaving two sons, one of whom was an eminent statesman. (See LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF.)

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.:" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1854.

Shel'bў, (ISAAC,) an American officer of the Revolution, born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1750, became Governor of Kentucky in 1792, and again in 1812. He distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, 1780. Died in 1826.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Shel'dọn, (DAVID NEWTON,) D.D., an American divine, born at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1807, was originally a Baptist, but subsequently became a Unitarian. He published a work entitled "Sin and Redemption."

Shel'dọn, (GILBERT,) an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1598. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1620, and, having taken orders, rose through various preferments to be chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I. On the accession of Charles II. he was made Bishop of London, (1660,) and in 1663 succeeded Juxon as Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Sheldon was distinguished for his liberality and his extensive charities, and constructed, among other public works, the theatre at Oxford called by his name. Died in 1677.

Shel'ley, (MARY,) the second wife of P. B. Shelley, the poet, was the only child of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, his wife. She was born in London, August 30, 1797, and was well educated. In 1814 she began to live with the poet Shelley, and after his first wife's death, in 1816, she married him. Her principal writings are "Frankenstein," (1818,) a strange romance, "Valperga," (1823,) "The Last Man," "Lodore," (1835,) "The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck," "Falkner," (1837,) and "Rambles in Germany and Italy," (1844.) Died in London, February 1, 1851.

Shel'ley, (PERCY **Bysshe**—bĭsh,) an eminent English poet, born at Field Place, near Horsham, in the county of Sussex, August 4, 1792. He was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. At the age of thirteen he was sent to school at Eton, where his refusal to fag exposed him to the anger and persecution of the other boys. His painful experiences at this period contributed much, no doubt, to the development of that intense hatred of established wrong which afterwards became the ruling passion of his life. Shelley was early distinguished for his romantic and speculative turn of mind, as well as for a remarkable facility in the acquisition of every kind of knowledge in which he took any interest. When he was about sixteen, he composed two romances, the one entitled "Zastrozzi," the other "Saint Irvyne; or, The Rosicrucian." In 1810 he went to Oxford, and was entered at University College. Here he published a small pamphlet on the necessity of atheism. The authorities, in consideration, it would seem, of Shelley's youth and peculiar character, at first resolved to take no notice of it. But this did not satisfy the young enthusiast: "so he sent," says De Quincey, "his pamphlet, with five-and-twenty separate letters, addressed to the five-and-twenty heads of colleges, courteously inviting all and every of them to notify, at his earliest convenience, his adhesion to the enclosed unanswerable arguments for atheism." Thereupon he was summoned before the master and some of the Fellows of the college, and, as he could not deny that he was the author of the pamphlet, he was expelled. Shelley and some of his friends have bitterly complained of his expulsion, as an act of injustice and cruelty; but it is difficult to see, if De Quincey's account of the transaction be correct, how he could with any propriety have been treated with greater lenity than was shown him on that occasion. As he refused to make any concessions, his father also rejected him, and forbade his appearance at Field Place. Shelley then went to London, where he composed "Queen Mab," which, however, he did not publish, but only distributed a few copies of it among his friends. While in London, money is said to have been furnished for his support by his sisters, who employed one of their school-mates, Harriet Westbrook, (the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper,) as the medium of communication with their brother. After a very short acquaintance, Shelley eloped with Miss Westbrook, and married her at Gretna Green in August, 1811. They soon discovered that they were not suited to each other, and in 1813 they separated, it is said, by mutual consent. The next year Shelley visited the continent in company with Miss Mary Godwin, (a daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft,) who all considered marriage a useless or tyrannical institution. In 1816 he learned that his wife had drowned herself. His sorrow, perhaps not unmingled with remorse, is said to have rendered him for a time almost insane. But the same year he was formally married to Miss Godwin, and settled at or near Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. His first wife had borne him two children, of whom he now claimed the custody, but their grandfather, Mr. Westbrook, refused to give them up. This led to a suit in chancery; and in March, 1817, Lord Eldon gave his decision, that, on account of Shelley's demoralizing and atheistical opinions, he was unfit to have charge of the children, who were, accordingly, committed to the care of Mr. Westbrook.

While at Marlow, in 1817, Shelley wrote the "Revolt of Islam," the longest of all his poems, and the one in which he has most fully developed his political sentiments and his peculiar views respecting the regeneration of society. It abounds in passages of surpassing beauty, but, as a story, is deficient in connection, and, we may add, in human interest. Amid the wilderness of luxuriant imagery, and of subtle, vague, or visionary though sometimes glorious thoughts, the reader often finds it difficult to trace his way and retain the thread of the narrative.

In 1818, fearing lest his son by Mary Godwin should be taken from him, as his other children had been, he left England, never to return. He went to Italy, where he composed "The Cenci," (1819,) perhaps the most successful of all his larger works, the "Witch of Atlas," (1819,) "Prometheus Unbound," (1820,) "Adonais," an elegy on the death of John Keats, (1821,) and many minor poems, some of which are of exquisite beauty.

In July, 1822, he set sail from Leghorn for Lerici. The boat, having been overtaken by a sudden squall, disappeared. Two weeks afterwards, Shelley's body was washed ashore, with a copy of Keats's poems in one of his pockets. The Tuscan quarantine regulations at that time required that whatever came ashore from the sea should be burned. Shelley's body was accordingly placed on a pile and reduced to ashes, in the presence of Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, and E. J. Trelawny. His ashes were collected, and interred in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, near the grave of his friend Keats.

There is perhaps no writer (as De Quincey intimates) of whom it is so difficult to speak with a proper regard for the interests of society, and at the same time making that charitable allowance for his eccentricities and errors which his peculiar temperament and his amiable and noble traits of character seem justly to claim, as Percy Bysshe Shelley. We cannot, however, agree with De Quincey in the opinion that "harsh treatment had no concern in riveting his fanaticism." What is more probable than that his bitter experience at Eton, where he was exasperated almost to madness by the galling "chain of Custom," acting on a mind so sensitive yet so resolute and withal so speculative as his, should, at that susceptible and most critical age, have led him first to question, and then to deny and spurn, every custom that would impose the slightest restraint upon his freedom or his pleasure? It was but another step for him to reject or adopt opinions or systems according as he conceived them to favour or oppose the power of the hated tyrant, which he also styles the "Anarch Custom." That he was influenced by such motives in the choice of his pursuits clearly appears from the following lines:

> "And from that hour did I with earnest thought
> Heap knowledge from forbidden mines of lore;
> *Yet nothing that my tyrants knew or taught*
> *I cared to learn.*"*

In his poetry he repeatedly associates "Faith" and "Custom," (or "Tyranny;") he evidently considered the former the chief support of the latter, and cherished towards them both an equal hatred. Whatever may have been his early opinions, he would appear not to

* See the lines addressed to his wife, prefixed to the "Revolt of Islam."

have been an atheist when he wrote the preface to his "Revolt of Islam;" for he there says, "The erroneous and degrading idea which men have conceived of a Supreme Being is spoken against,—not the Supreme Being itself. . . . The belief which some persons entertain of the Deity is widely different from my own."

Speaking of Shelley's poetry, Bulwer observes, "Each line is a separate thought; the effort glitters on the eye till it aches with the glare; it is the mirror broken into a thousand pieces, and the representation it would give is rendered confused and phantasmagoric by the multiplication of the images." "La Cenci," however, is expressly excepted from the above criticism.

The intimacy that subsisted between Shelley and Byron, and the supposed similarity of their principles, have led to frequent comparisons between these eminent poets. But they had in fact scarcely anything in common, except a vivid and intense feeling of poetic beauty. The mind of Shelley was singularly speculative, and he had a great facility in persuading himself of the truth of whatever he wished to believe. Byron, on the other hand, with an equally intense ideality, (*i.e.* feeling or sentiment of beauty,) was by the constitution of his mind restricted far more within the limits of the actual,—or, it may be, the conventional. It would seem to have been one of the great efforts of his life to cast off the trammels imposed upon him by his religious education; but in this he was never wholly successful. To this deep-rooted respect for the actual, or the established, must be ascribed the intense feeling of reality which pervades his poetry, as well as the strong, practical common sense evinced in his actions when not under the influence of passion. But if we compare the moral attributes of the two men, Shelley will be found to stand immeasurably higher than Byron. Whatever may have been the errors of his head, his heart appears, by the testimony of all who knew him, to have been eminently kind, generous, and unselfish. And if his conduct seems occasionally to contradict this view, it was a rare exception to the general rule, while with Byron the reverse was true,—pride and selfishness were the rule, disinterestedness the exception.

See THOMAS MEDWIN, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 2 vols., 1847; CHARLES S. MIDDLETON, "Shelley and his Works," 1858; T. J. HOGG, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 1858; WILLIAM M. ROSSETTI, "The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 2 vols., 1869; E. J. TRELAWNY, "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," 1858; DE QUINCEY, "Essays on the Poets," Boston, 1853; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861; article on Shelley in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1863, "by one who knew him," (*i.e.* THORNTON HUNT;) "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824, and July, 1839; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoir" prefixed to his works by MRS. SHELLEY, 1839; "The Shelley Memorials, from Authentic Sources," edited by LADY SHELLEY, 1859.

Shel'ton, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American writer and Episcopalian divine, born at Jamaica, Long Island, about 1814. He has published "Salander and the Dragon," a romance, "The Rector of Saint Bardolph's, or Superannuated," (1853,) and other works. Died in 1881.

Shem, [Heb. ם; Gr. *Σήμ;* Fr. SEM, sĕm,] a patriarch, the eldest son of Noah, and one of the survivors of the deluge. He was the ancestor of the Semitic (or Shemitic) nations.

See Genesis v. 32, ix. 18–27, x. 1, 21, 31.

Shen'stone, (WILLIAM,) an English pastoral poet, born in Shropshire in 1714. He was the author of odes, elegies, and pastorals, and a poem entitled "The Schoolmistress," which, Dr. Johnson observes, "is the most pleasing of Shenstone's performances." In the latter part of his life he became involved in debt, owing to expenses incurred in the embellishment of his grounds. "He was always wishing," says Gray, "for money, for fame, and other distinctions, and his whole philosophy consisted in living, against his will, in retirement, and in a place which his taste had adorned, but which he only enjoyed when people of note came to see and commend it." Died in 1763.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" "Monthly Review" for May and June, 1764.

Shep'ard, (CHARLES UPHAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1804, graduated at Amherst College. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Charleston Medical College in 1834, and professor of natural history in Amherst College. He wrote a "Report on the Geological Survey of Connecticut," etc. Died May 1, 1886.

Shepard, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a physician and Baptist divine, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1739, published a number of controversial treatises. Died in 1815.

Shepard, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1605, emigrated to New England, and was one of the founders of Harvard College. Died in 1649.

Shep'herd, (WILLIAM,) a general, born in Massachusetts in 1737, fought in twenty-two battles. He was a member of Congress from 1797 to 1803. Died in 1817

Shep'herd Kings, called by the Egyptians **Hyk'sos,** [from *hyk,* "king," and *sos,* a "shepherd,"] a race of kings, probably of Tartar origin, supposed to have ruled over Egypt from about 2200 to 1550 B.C. The only account we have of them is given in a fragment of Manetho, preserved by Josephus.

Shep'ley, (GEORGE F.,) an American general, born at Saco, Maine, January 1, 1819. He served in the civil war, becoming a brigadier-general, and in 1869 he was appointed a judge in a United States circuit court. Died July 20, 1878.

Shep'pard, (ELIZABETH SARA,) an English novelist, born at Blackheath about 1830. She wrote, besides other works, "The Double Coronet," a novel, (2 vols., 1856,) and "Rumour," a novel, (3 vols., 1858.) Died in 1862.

Shep'reve, (JOHN,) an English scholar, became professor of Hebrew at Oxford about 1538. Died in 1542.

Shĕr'ard, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist and amateur, born in Leicestershire in 1659. Having visited various parts of Europe, he was appointed in 1702 British consul at Smyrna, where he made collections for his valuable "Herbarium." While travelling on the continent, he had acquired the friendship of Tournefort and Dillenius, and on his invitation the latter came to England, where he subsequently filled the chair of botany at Oxford, endowed by Mr. Sherard. Sherard died in 1728, leaving his Herbarium of more than 12,000 species to the University of Oxford.

Sherbrooke, VISCOUNT. See LOWE, (ROBERT.)

Sher'burne, (Sir EDWARD,) an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1618, was clerk of the ordnance under Charles I. He translated several works from the Latin, among which we may name Seneca's "Troades" and "Medea." Died in 1702.

Shere Alee, shair â'lee, or **Sher Ali Khân,** shair â'lee kân, an Ameer of Afghanistan, born in 1825. In 1863 he succeeded his father, Dost Mohammed. He passed through many vicissitudes during his reign. In 1867 he held only Balkh and Herat, but in 1869, through British influence, he gained complete sway throughout Afghanistan and Southern Turkestan. In 1878 difficulties with the British led to a severe contest, during which Shere Alee fled northward to Russian Turkestan, where he died, February 21, 1879.

Shereef-ed-Deen-Alee or **Scherif-Eddin-Ali,** sheh-reef' ed-deen' â'lee, a Persian author, whose style is compared to pearls and diamonds of the first water, was a native of Yezd. He composed, about 1425, a "History of Tamerlane."

Shĕr'ĭ-dan, (FRANCES,) wife of Thomas Sheridan, (the second of the name,) born in Ireland in 1724, was the author of an Oriental romance entitled "Nourjahad," "Sidney Biddulph," a novel, highly commended by Dr. Johnson, and the comedies of "The Dupe" and "The Discovery," the latter of which Garrick pronounced "one of the best he ever read." Died in 1766.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i.; "Monthly Review" for April, 1761.

Shĕr'ĭ-dan, (PHILIP HENRY,) an eminent American general, of Irish parentage, was born in Albany, New York, March 6, 1831. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, graduated in 1853, and was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry. He served for several years in Oregon, became captain in 1861, and returned to the East. Early in 1862 he became chief quartermaster under General Halleck, and in May of that year he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry. He obtained command of a

cavalry brigade in June, 1862. Having defeated a troop superior in number to his own, at Booneville, Mississippi, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in July. He took command of a division of the army of the Ohio in September, and distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. For his gallant conduct at the great battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, and at the battle of Chattanooga or Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.

In April, 1864, he was appointed commander of all the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, which crossed the Rapidan and began operations against Lee's army on the 4th of May. On the 9th Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. He destroyed the depots, etc. at Beaver Dam and Ashland, advanced to the outer defences of Richmond, defeated the rebel cavalry under General Stuart, and rejoined the army of General Grant on the 25th of May. On the 7th of June he led an expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, from which he returned to the White House on the 19th, after he had routed the enemy's cavalry at Trevilian Station and destroyed part of the railroad. About the 7th of August he was assigned to the command of the "Middle Military Division," which was then constituted in order to oppose the incursions of the rebels from the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

His operations during the month of August and the first part of September were of both an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes with the army of General Early. On the 15th of September General Grant left City Point to visit Sheridan and confer with him. "I saw," says Grant, "there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in!" Sheridan attacked Early on the 19th near Winchester, defeated him, and took several thousand prisoners. He gained another victory at Fisher's Hill on the 20th, and pursued the enemy with great energy through Harrisonburg and Staunton. Soon after this battle he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army. During a brief absence of Sheridan, who was called to Washington, General Early, having been reinforced, attacked suddenly the Union army near Cedar Creek and Strasburg on the 19th of October, and at first was victorious. After the Federals had retreated about three miles with much loss, Sheridan, riding at full speed, arrived on the field, rallied his men with words of magical power, and converted the disaster of the morning into a complete victory. General Early lost here the most of his artillery and trains, besides 1500 prisoners. In a letter dated October 20, General Grant wrote thus: "Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan, what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of generals." He was appointed a major-general of the regular army in place of McClellan, resigned, November, 1864.

Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February, 1865, took Staunton on the 2d of March, and defeated Early near Waynesborough. Having inflicted much damage on several railroads and the James River Canal, he reached his base at the White House about the 19th of March. On the 27th he joined the main army of General Grant near Petersburg, and on the 29th commenced, with nine thousand cavalry, a movement for the destruction of the Danville and South Side Railroads, the only remaining avenues of supply to Lee's army. He was supported by a corps of infantry. He encountered near Five Forks a superior force on the 31st of March, and was driven back towards Dinwiddie Court-House. "Here," says General Grant, "General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating with his whole command on the main army to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses." On the 1st of April, Sheridan, having been reinforced, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, and captured over five thousand prisoners. He pursued Lee's army retreating from Richmond and Petersburg, attacked it near Sailor's Creek on the 6th of April, and took about six thousand prisoners. A few days after this action the war was virtually ended by the surrender of General Lee. In 1867 Sheridan was appointed commander of the Fifth Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas; but, incurring the displeasure of President Johnson, he was removed and ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri. During the Franco-German war in 1870–71 he visited Europe, and was entertained with distinguished consideration at the headquarters of the German army and witnessed some of the most important events of that campaign. In March, 1869, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1883 succeeded General Sherman as commander-in-chief, and on June 1, 1888, while suffering from a fatal illness, was confirmed general of the army. Died August 5, 1888.

See "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, General United States Army," 2 vols., 1888.

Sheridan, (RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER,) a celebrated Irish orator and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1751. He studied in his native city, and at Harrow, where he was chiefly noted for his indolence; and he left school with the reputation of an "impenetrable dunce." He married Miss Linley in 1772. His first important publication was the comedy of "The Rivals," (1775,) which, though at first coldly received, soon acquired great popularity. It was followed in the same year by the opera of "The Duenna," which also met with brilliant success, being acted seventy-five times during the season. His "School for Scandal," published in 1777, established his reputation as a dramatic genius of the highest order. He soon after purchased a share in the Drury Lane Theatre. His farce of "The Critic" came out in 1779. In 1780 he represented Stafford in Parliament, where he soon became conspicuous as an orator, and supported the measures of Fox and the opposition party. He also filled for a time the post of under-secretary of state. On the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1787, he delivered his celebrated Begum speech, which made an extraordinary sensation at the time, and is still regarded as one of the most splendid displays of eloquence in ancient or modern times. The Whigs having come into power on the death of Pitt, (1806,) Sheridan was appointed treasurer of the navy and a privy councillor. He was returned to Parliament for Westminster in 1806. His style of living was so extravagant that he was much embarrassed by debts in the latter part of his life. Died in July, 1816.

"Mr. Sheridan," says Hazlitt, "has been justly called a dramatic star of the first magnitude; and, indeed, among the comic writers of the last century he shines like Hesperus among the lesser lights. The 'School for Scandal' is, if not the most original, perhaps the most finished and faultless comedy which we have." It must be confessed, however, that the moral tone of this drama (reflecting, as it doubtless does, the morals of the upper classes of English society at that time) is not very elevated. Byron observes, "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do, has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind."

See THOMAS MOORE, "Memoirs of the Life of R. B. Sheridan,' 1825; W. SMYTH, "Memoir of Mr. Sheridan," 1840; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1826; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, July, and August, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1842.

Sheridan, (Dr. THOMAS,) born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1684, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently became teacher of a free school at Cavan. He published prose translations of the "Satires" of Persius. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. Died in 1738.

Sheridan, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, and the father of R. B. Sheridan, was born at Quilca, Ireland, in 1721. He graduated at Trinity College, and, having embraced the profession of an actor, obtained considerable reputation and success. He was afterwards for many years manager of the Dublin Theatre. He published a "Course of Oratorical Lectures," an essay entitled "British Education," (1756,) a "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols., 1780,) and a "Life of Swift," (1784.) Died in 1788.

Sher'lock, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born n Cheshire in 1613. He became rector of Winwick, and published "The Practical Christian." Died in 1689.

Sherlock, (THOMAS,) a learned English prelate, born in London in 1678, was a son of William Sherlock, noticed below. He studied at Cambridge, became vice-chancellor of that university in 1714, and in 1715 Dean of Chichester. He was afterwards created successively Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, (1748.) He published several works in opposition to Dr. Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy; also a number of valuable religious treatises, among which we may name his "Use and Intent of Prophecy" and "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus." Died in 1761.

Sherlock, (Dr. WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born at Southwark, London, in 1641. He studied at Cambridge, became master of the Temple in 1684, and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1691. "No name," says Macaulay, "was in 1689 cited by the Jacobites so proudly and fondly as that of Sherlock." But in 1690 he took the oaths to William III., and published in his justification "The Case of Allegiance to Sovereign Powers Stated." "The sensation produced by this work was immense. The rage of the nonjurors amounted almost to frenzy." ("History of England.") His chief work is a "Discourse on Death," (1690.) Died in 1707.

See "Biographia Britannica;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Sher'man, (JOHN,) an English Puritan minister, born in 1613. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and preached at Watertown from 1644 until his death. He was an eminent mathematician. Died in 1675.

Sher'man, (JOHN,) an American Senator, a brother of General William T. Sherman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in May, 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected a member of Congress in 1854, in 1856, and again in 1858. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House in December, 1859; but he lacked a few votes of being elected, and, after a contest of eight weeks, his party elected another candidate. He served as chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1860–61. In 1860 he was again chosen to represent the thirteenth district of Ohio in Congress. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Ohio for a term of six years, (1861–67.) Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill which Congress enacted in the winter of 1866–67 for the reconstruction of the seceded States. By this act those States were reduced to the condition of territories, to be governed by military power until they should have passed through a certain process of restoration to the Union. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1867, and again in 1873, and on the accession of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, in 1877, he was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1881 and in 1887 he was again elected to the Senate.

Sherman, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721. He worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth, removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, and soon after that date became a partner of his brother, who was a merchant. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1754, and settled at New Haven in 1761. About 1765 he was appointed a judge of the superior court or common pleas. He was elected a member of the General Congress in 1774, and continued to serve in that body for nineteen years. He signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. During the Revolutionary war he rendered important services on committees of Congress. "Roger Sherman," said Mr. Macon, "had more common sense than any man I ever knew." He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1791. Died at New Haven in July, 1793.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Sherman, (ROGER MINOTT,) a lawyer, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1772, was a nephew of the preceding. He practised law with distinction at Norwalk and Fairfield, in Connecticut. Died in 1844.

Sherman, (THOMAS W.,) an American general, born in Rhode Island about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1836. He served as brigadier-general at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and commanded the land-forces which, aided by the fleet, took Port Royal in November of that year. He commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863. Died March 16, 1879.

Sherman, (WILLIAM TECUMSEH,) a distinguished American general, born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1820, was a son of Charles Robert Sherman, once a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and a brother of John Sherman, a Senator of the United States. His mother was named Mary Hoyt. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, he was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, M.C., through whose influence he was admitted into the Military Academy of West Point in 1836. He graduated there in June, 1840, standing sixth in the order of general merit among a class of forty members, including George H. Thomas and Richard S. Ewell. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered to Florida. He became a first lieutenant in January, 1842, a few months after which his company was stationed at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston. He went with his company to California by sea in 1846, returned to the Atlantic States in 1850, and in May of that year married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the interior. In 1851 he obtained the rank of captain, and in 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the business of banker at San Francisco.

In the early part of 1860 he accepted the position of superintendent of a new military academy founded by the State of Louisiana. He proved himself so eminently qualified for the duties of this place that the leaders of the secession movement in Louisiana wished to secure his services in the impending conflict, and made efforts to pervert his loyalty to the Union, but without success. He resigned his office in January, 1861. In March he went to Washington, and endeavoured in vain to convince the authorities, who were then unable to realize the greatness of the crisis, of the necessity of preparing for war on a large scale.

He received a commission as colonel of the thirteenth regiment of infantry in June, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. On the 3d of August ensuing, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the next month he was ordered to Kentucky. In consequence of the ill health of General Anderson, the chief command of the department of Kentucky devolved on Sherman in October, 1861. When asked by the secretary of war how many men he should require, he replied, "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of Kentucky, and two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section." His estimate was considered as wildly extravagant, and he was removed from the command, with orders to report to General Halleck, who was commander of the department of the West.

In March, 1862, Sherman obtained command of the fifth division of General Grant's army of the Tennessee. He displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing,) on the 6th and 7th of April of that year. His services were acknowledged by General Grant in these terms: "At the battle of Shiloh, on the first day, he held, with raw troops, the key-point of the landing. . . . To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." (Letter to the War Department, July 26, 1863.) He was wounded in the hand on this occasion, and had three horses shot under him. His division took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on the 29th of May. A few days before that date he received a commission as major-general. He was appointed commander of the military post of Memphis in July, 1862. In the campaign against Vicksburg, which began in December, Sherman, who commanded the first division of the army, was ordered to proceed to the mouth of the Yazoo River and attempt to capture Vicksburg from the north side. This enterprise was not successful. General Sherman rendered

mportant services in several battles which were fought n Mississippi during the months of April and May, and which preceded the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded one of the three corps which made an unsuccessful assault on the works at Vicksburg on the 22d of May. After the surrender of that fortress, July 4, 1863, Sherman marched against General Johnston, and occupied Jackson, from which the enemy were driven on the 17th of the month. About this date he wrote a letter in which these sentences occur: "The people of the North must conquer or be conquered. There can be no middle course."

He was appointed commander of the department of the Tennessee in October, 1863, and, moving his army by rapid marches, joined the army of General Grant at Chattanooga about the 15th of November. Sherman occupied Missionary Ridge on the 24th, rendered important services at the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th of November, and, three days later, began to move his army, with the utmost celerity, to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged at Knoxville. His cavalry reached Knoxville on the 3d of December, before which date the enemy had raised the siege and fled. Sherman returned to Chattanooga, and thence to Memphis, where he arrived in January, 1864. Having organized a large column, he marched from Vicksburg eastward, destroying the railroads, and entered Meridian about the 14th of February. After he had destroyed the depots, arsenals, etc. at Meridian, he returned to Vicksburg. In March he received a letter from General Grant, who mentioned his own nomination to the rank of lieutenant-general, and said, "I express my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success."

When Grant was transferred to Virginia, in March, 1864, Sherman was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains. He was instructed to move against the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, who occupied a strong position at Dalton, Georgia, covering and defending Atlanta, which was the objective point of General Sherman. On the 6th of May he moved from Chattanooga with the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded respectively by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield. His force amounted then to 98,797 men and 254 pieces of cannon. He commenced operations by turning the enemy's position with a part of his army, so that General Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified post at Resaca, where he was attacked on the 15th of May. After a severe battle, Johnston retreated during the night towards the south, and made another stand at Allatoona. Sherman again turned the flank of the enemy by moving his army to Dallas, through a rugged and densely-wooded country. Severe actions were fought at Dallas and New Hope Church about the 28th of May, and on the 4th of June the rebels retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. On the 27th of June the Union army assaulted the works of Kenesaw Mountain, but were repulsed with severe loss. In consequence of another flank movement of Sherman's army, General Johnston abandoned his position at Kenesaw on the 3d of July, and retreated across the Chattahoochee. After resting several days, the Union army crossed that river on the 17th of July, and drove the enemy to Atlanta. At this date General Hood took command of the insurgents and assumed the offensive-defensive policy. On the 22d of July Hood attacked Sherman near Atlanta, and was repulsed with great loss. In August, 1864, Sherman was appointed a major-general in the regular army. About the 28th of August he moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank, and gained victories at Jonesborough and Lovejoy's. These actions forced Hood to evacuate Atlanta on the 1st of September. The capture of Atlanta excited great exultation among the Unionists. "General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta," says General Grant, "was prompt, skilful, and brilliant."

By moving his army northwestward for the invasion of Middle Tennessee, in October, Hood opened the way for Sherman to march through Georgia to the sea without much resistance. Abandoning his communications with Chattanooga, and leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman began his famous march on the 14th of November, with about 65,000 men. His plan was to obtain subsistence from the country through which he passed, and to destroy the railroads and other public property. His army, moving in three columns, passed between Macon and Augusta, had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, and arrived, after a very safe and successful march, at the outworks of Savannah on the 10th of December. "We have not lost a wagon on the trip," says Sherman, "and our trains are in a better condition than when we started." On the 20th of December General Hardee evacuated Savannah, which Sherman occupied on the 21st. In this march of three hundred miles he had lost 63 killed and 245 wounded.

Sherman left Savannah with his veteran army on the 15th of January, 1865, marched northward, and took Columbia on the 17th of February. This operation compelled the enemy to evacuate Charleston, which was occupied by the Federal army on the 18th. Proposing to co-operate or unite with the army of Grant, which was then near Petersburg, Virginia, Sherman moved, by way of Cheraw and Fayetteville, towards Goldsborough, North Carolina. He met and defeated a body of rebels at Averysborough about the 16th of March. On the 18th the combined forces of the enemy, under General J. E. Johnston, attacked the Union army at Bentonville. Having repulsed this attack, Sherman entered Goldsborough on the 23d of March, and there formed a junction with the army of Schofield. After he had received the news of the capture of Richmond, April 3, he moved against the army of Johnston, then "the only remaining strategic point." He entered Raleigh on the 13th, had an interview with General Johnston on the 17th, and agreed with him on a memorandum or basis of peace, which was disapproved by the President and cabinet. The terms offered by Sherman were deemed too liberal. On the 26th of April Johnston surrendered his army on the same terms as were granted to Lee, and the war ended. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of U. S. Grant, promoted, in July or August, 1866. He was nominated general by brevet in February, 1868, by President Johnson; but he declined. When General Grant became President, in March, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general and commander-in-chief of the army, but retired from the command in the fall of 1883; settled in Saint Louis, but subsequently removed to New York, where he died February 14, 1891. In 1875 he published his "Memoirs." General Sherman was a man of nervous temperament and intense energy. His stature was tall, his hair brown or auburn, his eyes dark hazel, large, and piercing.

Sher-Shah, shair shâh, (*i.e.* "the Lion King,") an Indian prince, whose original name was **Fereed**, (or **Feryd.**) He acquired the chief power in Bahar and Bengal, defeated the Sultan Humâyoon in battle in 1540, and became master of Hindostan. He is said to have been an able and popular ruler. Died in 1545.

Sher'win, (JOHN KEYSE,) an eminent English engraver, born in Sussex about 1751. He was of humble parentage, and was employed in his youth as a woodcutter on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth. Having produced a drawing which obtained the silver medal from the Society of Arts, he became a pupil of Bartolozzi in London, and soon attained great excellence in his art. In 1785 he succeeded Woollett as engraver to the king. Died in 1790.

Sher'wood, (Mrs. MARY MARTHA,) a popular English writer, born in Worcestershire in 1775, published tales of a moral and religious character, among which we may name "The Lady of the Manor," "Roxobel," "Ermina," and "Little Henry and his Bearer." She also wrote "Chronology of Ancient History," and "Dictionary of Scripture Types." Died in 1851.

See "Life of Mrs. Sherwood," by her daughter; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

Shesha. See SÊSHA.

Shew, (JOEL,) M.D., an American physician, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1816, was one of the earliest hydropathic practitioners in America, and the

founder of the "Water-Cure Journal," New York. He published the "Water-Cure Manual," (1850,) "Hydropathic Family Physician," (1854,) and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Shield, sheeld, (WILLIAM,) an English composer and musician, born in the county of Durham about 1750. Among his most popular works are the operas of "Rosina," "Robin Hood," "The Poor Soldier," and "The Woodman." Died in 1829.

Shields, sheeldz, (JAMES,) a general, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810, emigrated to the United States about 1826. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and was elected a Senator of the United States from Illinois in 1849, and from Minnesota in 1857. He commanded the division which defeated Stonewall Jackson near Winchester, March 23, 1862, and resigned his commission in 1863. Died June 1, 1879.

Shil'la-ber, (BENJAMIN PENHALLOW,) author of the sayings of "Mrs. Partington," was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 12, 1814. He was connected with the "Boston Post," the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and other periodicals. He wrote "Rhymes with Reason and Without," (1852,) "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," (1853,) "Mrs. Partington's Knitting-Work," (1857,) "Partingtonian Patch-Work," (1872,) "Lines in Pleasant Places," (1874,) "Ike Partington and his Friends," (1878,) "Cruises with Captain Bob," (1880,) "The Double-Runner Club," (1882,) etc. Died Nov. 25, 1890.

Shinn, (GEORGE WOLFE,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Philadelphia December 14, 1839, graduated at the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1863, and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He is author of a "Manual of the Prayer-Book," (1875,) "Manual of Church History," (1876,) "Questions about Our Church," (1880,) and a large number of works on religious subjects.

Shipley, (ORBY,) an English divine, born at Twyford House, Hants, July 1, 1832. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge. After working twenty-three years as an Anglican clergyman, he became a Roman Catholic in 1878. He prepared many devotional and ascetic books, mostly translations, and edited and compiled "Lyra Eucharistica," (1863,) "Lyra Messianica," (1864,) "Lyra Mystica," (1864,) and other books. He also published some original books and brochures.

Shipley, (WILLIAM,) the originator of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and a brother of the preceding, was born about 1715. He was a teacher of drawing in London. Died in 1804.

Shipley, (WILLIAM DAVIES,) born in Berkshire in 1745, was a son of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of Saint Asaph, and a brother-in-law of Sir William Jones. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1774. Died in 1826.

Shipp, (ALBERT M.,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born in Stokes county, North Carolina, January 15, 1819. He graduated in 1840 at the University of North Carolina, and in 1841 became a Methodist preacher. He held various professorships, etc., was the president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, from 1859 to 1874, and in the latter year was appointed professor of church history in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) a native of England, who emigrated to Massachusetts and settled at Boston about 1669. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was driven from Boston by persecution. He removed to Philadelphia, of which city he became the first mayor.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) an able American lawyer and jurist, born at Philadelphia in 1729. He became chief justice of Pennsylvania in 1799. Died in 1806.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an American physician, born in Pennsylvania in 1734, was a descendant of Edward Shippen, (the first of the name.) He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and commenced in 1764 a course of lectures on anatomy at Philadelphia. In 1765 he became professor of anatomy in the medical school of which he was one of the founders. Died in 1808.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an English Jacobite member of Parliament, was a son of the rector of Stockport. He was an opponent of Walpole, and was characterized by Pope as "downright Shippen." Died about 1742.

Shir'law, (WALTER,) a painter, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1837. He became a resident of Chicago in childhood, and learned his art chiefly in Munich. He was for a time professor in the Art-Students' League, New York. He is distinguished as a figure-painter, and his less ambitious compositions (often combining domestic animals, birds, etc.) are of high value. "Sheep-Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" has been called his best picture. His work as an art-instructor has been very important in its results.

Shir'ley or **Sher'ley**, (Sir ANTHONY,) an English traveller and navigator, born in 1565. In 1598 he visited Persia, where he was treated with great distinction by Shah Abbâs, by whom he was sent on a mission to the different European courts, to induce them to form a league with him against the Turks. He died in Spain about 1630, having been previously created admiral of the Levant Seas, by the King of Spain. His principal works are entitled "A True Relation of the Voyage undertaken by Sir Anthony Shirley, Knight, in 1596," etc., and "Relation of Sir Anthony Shirley's Travels in Persia," (1632.)

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820.)

Shirley, (EVELYN PHILIP,) an English antiquary and genealogist, born in Warwickshire, January 22, 1812; died September 19, 1882.

Shirley, (JAMES,) an English dramatist, born in London about 1594. Among his plays, which amount in all to about forty, we may name "The Traitor," a tragedy. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The Echo, or the Unfortunate Lovers." Died in 1666.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Shirley, (ROBERT,) brother of Sir Anthony, noticed above, was born about 1570. He served for a time in the army of Shah Abbâs, and was afterwards employed by him in several missions. Died in 1628.

Shirley, (THOMAS,) eldest brother of the preceding, was born in 1564. He visited Turkey, and published an account of his travels in that country.

Shirley, (WILLIAM,) an Anglo-American Governor, born in England about 1705. He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1741, and was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America in 1755. He ceased to be Governor in 1757. Died in 1771.

Shi'shak, the Hebrew name of Sheshonk I., King of Egypt. He is believed to have been of an Assyrian or Babylonian race, and was the first king of the twenty-first dynasty. He received Jeroboam when he fled from King Solomon, and later marched against Rehoboam, King of Judah, and carried off the treasures of the temple and palace of Jerusalem. Many names of conquered Levite and Canaanite towns in Palestine appear in the Egyptian records of this reign. Shishak began to reign about 967 B.C.

Shishkof, Schischkow, or **Chischkof**, shish'kof, (ALEXANDER SEMENOVITCH,) a Russian writer and minister of state, born in 1754. He rose gradually in the navy to the rank of admiral. He published a "Maritime Dictionary, English, French, and Russian," an excellent "Treatise on the Old and New Russian Style," (1802,) and other works. In 1816 he was chosen president of the Russian Academy, which he enriched with philological essays. He was appointed a member of the council of the empire in 1820, and was minister of public instruction from 1824 to 1828. Died in 1841.

See "Memoiren des Admirals A. Schischkoff über die Zeit seines Aufenthaltes," etc., 1832.

Shiva. See SIVA.

Shoovalof, Chouvalof, or **Schuwalow**, shoo-vä'-lof, (ANDREI PETROVITCH,) a Russian poet and courtier, who, in the reign of Catherine II., became a member of the imperial council and a senator. He was intimate with Voltaire and other French authors. He wrote, in French verse, an "Epistle to Voltaire" and an "Epistle to Ninon de Lenclos." Died in 1789.

His son PAUL, born about 1775, became a general at the age of twenty-five. In the campaign of 1813 he was a personal attendant of the Czar Alexander, and in 1814 he accompanied, in the name of Russia, Bonaparte to Elba. Died in 1823.

Shoovalof or **Chouvalof,** (PETER,) a Russian general, was the inventor of a kind of cannon which bears his name. He was the father of Andrei Petrovitch, noticed above. Died in 1762.

Shoovalof, or **Shuváloff,** (PETER ANDREIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born in Saint Petersburg, July 15, 1827. He entered the army in youth, became an officer of the interior department in 1862, governor-general of the Baltic provinces in 1864, and chief of the secret service in 1866, in which capacity he detected the existence of Nihilistic conspiracies. In 1873 he went to England as special agent and effected a matrimonial alliance between the reigning families, the Duke of Edinburgh marrying the Russian grand-duchess Marie. In 1874 he became Russian ambassador at London, retiring in 1879. Died March 22, 1889.

Shore, (JANE,) the wife of a London jeweller, subsequently became the mistress of Edward IV., King of England. After his death she formed a connection with Lord Hastings. She was tried for witchcraft by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Died about 1525.

See HUME, "History of England."

Shore, (JOHN.) See TEIGNMOUTH, LORD.

Shore, (THOMAS TEIGNMOUTH,) a British divine, born in Dublin in 1841. He graduated in 1861 at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a priest of the Anglican Church, and a chaplain to the Queen. He wrote "Some Difficulties of Belief," "The Life of the World to Come," "Saint George for England," etc.

Short, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an American scholar, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, was president of Kenyon College, 1863–67, and in 1868 became professor of Latin in Columbia College. In connection with Prof. Charlton T. Lewis, he edited a "Latin Dictionary." D. in 1886.

Short, (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician and optician, born at Edinburgh in 1710, was employed to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and acquired a high reputation as a constructor of telescopes. Died in 1768.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Short, (THOMAS,) a Scottish physician, was the author of the "Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters," and other similar works. Died in 1772.

Short'house, (JOSEPH HENRY,) an English novelist, born in Birmingham in 1834. His works include "John Inglesant" and "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," also "The Platonism of Wordsworth," (1881.) The first-named work was very successful.

Shovel, shŭv'ĕl, (Sir CLOUDESLEY,) a distinguished English admiral, born in Norfolk in 1650. In 1688 he became an adherent of William III., who made him a knight for his services at the battle of Bantry Bay. He had a prominent share in the victory of La Hogue, and was soon after appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1705 he commanded the fleet sent against Spain, and subsequently assisted at the siege of Toulon in 1707, but, while on his voyage home, was wrecked off the Scilly Isles, and all on board perished.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" HUME, "History of England."

Shŏw'er, (Sir BARTHOLOMEW,) an English lawyer under the reign of James II., was a native of Exeter. He became recorder of London, and published a work entitled "Cases in Parliament Resolved."

Shower, (JOHN,) a Puritan divine, born at Exeter in 1657, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Reflections on Time and Eternity," and other works. Died in 1715.

Shrap'nel, (HENRY,) an English general, entered the army about 1779. He invented the case-shot called shrapnel-shells. Died in 1842.

Shreve, (SAMUEL HENRY,) an American civil engineer, born at Trenton, New Jersey, August 2, 1829. He graduated at Princeton College in 1848, and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He became a distinguished railroad engineer, and published a valuable "Treatise on the Strength of Bridges and Roofs," (1873,) and other works. Died November 27, 1884.

Shrewsbury, shrōz'bẹr-e or shrūz'bẹr-e, (CHARLES TALBOT,) DUKE OF, an English peer and scholar, born in 1660, was educated as a Roman Catholic. He became a Protestant and Whig, promoted the revolution of 1688, and was appointed one of the secretaries of state in 1689. He resigned about 1691. In 1694 he was again appointed to that office, and was created Duke of Shrewsbury. He was very popular. "Before he was of age," says Macaulay, "he was allowed to be one of the finest gentlemen and finest scholars of his time. He was early called the king of hearts, and never, through a long, eventful, and checkered life, lost his right to that name." ("History of England," vol. ii.) He resigned office in 1700, became Viceroy of Ireland in 1713, and lord treasurer in 1714. Died in 1718.

See "Life of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury," 1718.

Shrewsbury, EARL OF. See TALBOT, (JOHN.)

Shrub'sole, (WILLIAM,) an English hymn-writer, born at Sheerness, November 21, 1759; died near London, August 23, 1829.

Shu, the ancient Egyptian god of light. See TEFNET.

Shu'brick, (JOHN TEMPLAR,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina in 1778. He served as first lieutenant under Commodore Decatur against the Algerines in 1815. After peace was concluded with Algiers, he sailed as commander of the Epervier for the United States, and the vessel was lost at sea in the same year.

Shubrick, (WILLIAM BRANFORD,) an American admiral, a brother of J. T. Shubrick, was born in South Carolina, October 31, 1790. He entered the naval service in 1806, and served with distinction in the war of 1812–15. In 1862 he was appointed a rear-admiral. Died at Washington, D.C., May 27, 1874.

Shŭck'burgh-Ev'ẹ-lўn, (Sir GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English classical scholar and natural philosopher, born in 1750, resided in Warwickshire. He determined the relation between the British unit of measure (*i.e.* the yard) and the length of a pendulum which makes a certain number of vibrations in a given time. He also wrote on the measurement of altitudes by the barometer, etc. Died in 1804.

Shŭck'fọrd, (SAMUEL,) an English divine, became prebendary of Canterbury. He published a "History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Died in 1754.

Shukowski. See ZHOOKOFSKY.

Shun or **Chun,** shŭn, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, who, according to Pauthier, was raised to the imperial throne 2285 B.C. (See YAO.) On account of his rare wisdom and virtue, he was selected by Yao to be his successor; but Shun, deeming himself unworthy, at first declined the proffered honour, and was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it. Like Yao, he introduced many useful regulations, encouraged science and the arts, and was particularly distinguished by the attention which he paid to music. He materially modified the penal code of China, rendering it more humane, and making the various punishments bear a just proportion to the grade of the offence. Every three years he made an examination into the conduct of his officers, punishing the culpable and rewarding those who had properly performed their duties. He died (according to Pauthier, 2208 B.C.) after a long and prosperous reign, and was succeeded by Yu.

Shun-Tchee or **Chun-Tchi,** shŭn-chee, the first Chinese emperor of the present Tartar or Mantchoo dynasty, obtained the throne in 1644 in consequence of a revolution. He was the heir of the Khan of Tartary, and was born about 1637. He retained the ancient laws and institutions of the Chinese. To the Dutch embassy, which came in 1656 to open commercial intercourse, he accorded permission to enter his ports once only in eight years. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his son, Kang-Hee, (or Kang-Hi.)

Shute, (JOSIAS,) an English clergyman, became Archdeacon of Colchester. He published a volume of Sermons on Genesis xvi. Died in 1643.

Shu'tẹr, (EDWARD,) a popular English comedian, died in 1776.

Shŭt'tle-wọrth, (PHILIP NICHOLAS,) an English prelate, born in 1782. He was appointed Bishop of

Chichester in 1840. He published several works on theology. Died in 1842.

Sibauyeh, se-bŏw'yẹh, or **Sibooyeh,** (or **Sibûyeh,**) se-boo'yẹh, written also **Sibouieh** or **Sibouyeh, (Amroo (Amru) Ibn Othman,** âm'rōō ĭb'n oth-măn',) a celebrated Arabian grammarian, born in Farsistân about 750 A.D.; died about 800. He is sometimes called AL-FARSEE, (-FARSĪ,) *i.e.* "the Persian."

Sib'bald, (Sir ROBERT,) a Scottish physician, born in Fifeshire, was one of the founders, and the first president, of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He was the author of "Scotia Illustrata," and other works, and filled the post of physician and geographer to Charles II. Sibbaldia, a genus of plants, was so named in his honour. Died in 1712.

See "Autobiography of Sir R. Sibbald," 1833; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sibbern, sib'bẹrn, (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish jurist and philosophical writer, born at Copenhagen in 1785. After visiting Germany, he was appointed in 1813 professor of philosophy in his native city. Among his numerous works, which favour the system of Schelling, we may name his "Psychology introduced through Biology," (1849,) and "On Poetry and Art, or Discourses on Universal Æsthetics and Poetry," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Sibbes or **Sibbs,** (RICHARD,) an eminent English Puritan minister, born in Suffolk in 1577, was a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1618, and master of Catherine's Hall about 1625. He wrote, besides other works, "The Bruised Reed." Died in 1635.

Sibbs. See SIBBES.

Sibert, de, dẹh se'bair', (GAUTIER,) a French historian, born at Tonnerre about 1720. Among his works is "The Variations of the French Monarchy in its Political, Civil, and Military Government," (4 vols., 1765.) Died in 1798.

Sibilet, se'be'lȧ', (THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1512. His chief work is "L'Art poétique François," (1548.) Died in 1589.

Sib'ley, (HENRY,) an American general, born in Louisiana about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1838. He took arms against the Union in 1861. He commanded a small army which invaded New Mexico, attacked Fort Craig, in February, 1862, and was repulsed. Died August 23, 1886.

Sibley, (HENRY H.,) an American Governor, born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1811. He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1857, and appointed a brigadier-general in 1862. He led an expedition against the Sioux Indians in June and July, 1863. Died Feb. 18, 1891.

Sibley, (MARK H.,) an eloquent American lawyer, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1796. He practised at Canandaigua, New York, and was elected to Congress in 1837. Died in 1852.

Sib'lў, (MANOAH,) an English Orientalist and Swedenborgian divine, born in London in 1757; died in 1840.

Sibooyeh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibouieh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibour, se'boor', (MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE,) a French prelate, born in the department of Drôme in 1792. He studied at Avignon and Paris, and became successively Bishop of Digne (1840) and Archbishop of Paris, (1848.) He was afterwards made a senator, and officer of the legion of honour, (1854.) He was assassinated in 1857, by a priest named Jean Verger, who had been suspended, *(interdit.)*

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sibrecht, see'brĕkt, or **Sibrechts,** see'brĕkts, (JAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1625, worked in London. Died in 1703.

Sib'thorp, (JOHN,) an eminent English botanist, born at Oxford in 1758. Having studied medicine at Edinburgh, and subsequently visited France, he was appointed, after his return, to succeed his father in the chair of botany at Oxford. In 1786 he set out on a scientific expedition to Greece and the adjacent regions, and in 1794 revisited those countries. His principal works are his "Flora Oxoniensis," (1794,) and "Flora Græca," (10 vols. fol.) He died in 1796, leaving to the University of Oxford two hundred pounds a year for the publication of his "Flora Græca," a magnificent work, with plates.

Sibûyeh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibyl. See SIBYLLA.

Sĭ-bĭl'lạ, [Gr. Σίβυλλα; Fr. SIBYLLE, se'bèl'; English, SIB'YL,] the name of several ancient prophetesses, the most celebrated of whom was the Cumæan Sibyl, sometimes called Deiph'obe, Amalthe'a, or Demoph'ile. According to Virgil, she accompanied Æneas in his visit to the infernal regions. (See "Æneid," book vi.)

See ISAAC VOSSIUS, "Tractatus de Sibyllarum Oraculis," 1680, R. VOLKMANN, "De Oraculis Sibyllinis Dissertatio," 1854: O PANVINIO, "Tractatus de Sibyllis," 1673.

Sibylle. See SIBYLLA.

Sicard, se'kȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French military writer, born at Thionville (Meurthe) in 1787. He entered the army, and became a captain. Among his works is a "History of the Military Institutions of the French," (4 vols., 1830–31.) Died at Paris, March 13, 1860.

Sicard, (ROCH AMBROISE CUCURRON,) a French abbé, distinguished as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, in 1742. He went to Paris to learn the method of the Abbé l'Épée, whom he succeeded in 1789 as director of the Institution in Paris. During the Revolution he was arrested and confined in prison, from which he was released in September, 1792, after a narrow escape from massacre. He became professor of grammar in the normal school about 1795, and a member of the Institute. He had great success as a teacher of grammar. In 1800 he established a printing-press for the use of the deaf-mutes. He improved or perfected the method of instructing such persons, and wrote, besides other works, a "Theory of Signs for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," (1808.) Died in 1822.

See DUVIVIER, "Notice sur l'Abbé Sicard;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sichel, sĭk'ẹl or zĭk'ẹl, (JULIUS,) a skilful oculist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1800, graduated at Berlin in 1825. He began to practise in Paris about 1833, and published several treatises on ophthalmy. He died November 14, 1868.

Sĭ-çin'ĭ-us Den-tā'tus, a Roman warrior, who is said to have fought in one hundred and twenty battles, and to have decided the victory in many of them, was a champion of the plebeians in the contest against the patricians. He was a tribune of the people in 454 B.C., and was assassinated in 450 by the opposite party.

Siciolante, se-cho-lân'tȧ, or **Da Sermoneta,** dȧ sĕr-mo-nā'tȧ, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Sermoneta in 1504. He was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. Died in 1550.

Sickingen, von, fon sik'king'ẹn or zik'king'ẹn, (FRANZ,) a celebrated German soldier and Protestant Reformer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1481. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor Maximilian, and of Charles V., whom he accompanied in several of his expeditions. He distinguished himself on all occasions as the champion of the oppressed, and the patron of learned men; he gave an asylum to Œcolampadius, Bucer, and Ulrich von Hutten, and protected Reuchlin from the persecution of the monks of Cologne. Having become involved in a feud with Hesse and the Palatinate, he was mortally wounded while defending his castle of Neustall, in 1523.

See BUDDEUS, "Franz von Sickingen," 1794; MÜNCH, "Franz von Sickingen," 3 vols., 1827; BOUTEILLER, "Histoire de F. von Sickingen," Metz, 1860; KARL LANG, "Ritter F. von Sickingen," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sickler, sik'lẹr or zik'lẹr, (FRIEDRICH KARL LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, son of Johann Volkmar, noticed below, was born near Gotha in 1773. He published, among other works, "The Political History and Antiquities of Rome." Died in 1836.

Sickler, (JOHANN VOLKMAR,) a German pomologist, born at Gotha in 1742, published "The German Fruit-Cultivator," ("Deutscher Obstgärtner,") "Pomological Cabinet," (1796,) and other similar works. Died in 1820.

Sickles, sik'ẹlz, (DANIEL E.,) an American general, born in New York City in 1822. He studied law, and was elected to Congress by the Democrats of New York in 1856. He killed Philip Barton Key in February, 1859, for criminal connection with his wife. In 1860 he was re-elected to Congress by the voters of the third district of New York. He commanded a brigade in the battles near Richmond in June, 1862, a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and a corps at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he directed the third corps, and lost a leg on the 2d of July, 1863. He was appointed commander of the Second Military District, comprising North and South Carolina, about April, 1867. Having supported the policy of Congress in preference to that of President Johnson, he was removed, August 26, 1867. He was appointed minister to Spain in May, 1869.

Siddharta. See GAUTAMA.

Sid'dọnz̃, (SARAH,) a celebrated English tragic actress, born at Brecon, South Wales, in July, 1755, was a daughter of Roger Kemble. She was married in 1773 to an actor named Siddons, and made her first appearance at Drury Lane in December, 1775. Her form was exquisitely symmetrical, her countenance beautiful, and her deportment majestic. She was for many years the most popular tragic actress on the English stage. Her performance of the part of "Lady Macbeth" was especially admired. She retired from the stage in 1812. Her private character is said to have been irreproachable. She is, by general consent, admitted to have been the greatest actress that England has produced. Died in 1831.

A critic of rare taste, and one not likely to be swayed by the opinions of the multitude, speaks thus of Mrs. Siddons as an actress, although, when he saw her, she had been long past her prime: "What a wonderful woman! The very first time I saw her perform, I was struck with admiration. . . . Her looks, her voice, her gestures, delighted me. She penetrated in a moment to my heart. She froze and melted it by turns; a glance of her eye, a start, an exclamation, thrilled through my whole frame. The more I see her, the more I admire her. I hardly breathe while she is on the stage. She works up my feelings till I am like a mere child." (See "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving," vol. i. p. 159.)

See THOMAS CAMPBELL, "Life of S. Siddons," 2 vols., 1834; JAMES BOADEN, "Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons," 1832.

Sidg'wick, (HENRY,) an English philosopher, born at Skipton, in Yorkshire, in 1838. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1859. He was one of the founders of Newnham College, for girls, at Cambridge. Among his works are "The Methods of Ethics," (1874; new and altered edition, 1877,) and "Principles of Political Economy."

Sidi-Mohammed, sid'ī mo-hăm'med, Emperor of Morocco, born about 1702, succeeded his father, Muley Abdallah, in 1757. Adopting a pacific policy, he made treaties of peace with England, France, Spain, and other powers. During his reign Morocco enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. Died in 1790.

Sidi-Mohammed, an emperor of Morocco, born in 1803. In 1859 he succeeded his father, Abd-er-Rahman. A war with Spain (1859–60) followed, ending with a treaty humiliating to the Moors. He made many improvements in the administration of affairs, but his attempts at reform were ill received, and insurrections were frequent. Died September 17, 1873.

Sidmouth, LORD. See ADDINGTON, (HENRY.)

Sid'ney or **Sỹd'ney**, (ALGERNON,) an eminent English republican patriot, born in 1622, was a younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and a grand-nephew of Sir Philip Sidney. His mother was Dorothy Percy, a daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. He served against the Irish insurgents in 1642, while his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland, entered the army of Parliament in 1643, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1645. In 1646 he served as lieutenant-general of the horse under his brother, Lord Lisle, who was lieutenant-general of Ireland. He was appointed one of the judges for the trial of the king in 1648, but was not present when he was condemned. He held no office under Cromwell. In May, 1659, he was appointed a member of the council of state. He was absent on a mission to the court of Denmark when Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660, and thought it most prudent to remain on the continent. About 1666 he solicited Louis XIV. to co-operate with him and his friends in establishing a republic in England. By the permission of the English government, he returned home in 1677 to see his aged father, who left him a legacy of £5100. He afterwards acted in concert with Lord Russell and Shaftesbury, leaders of the popular party. According to the statement of the French minister Barillon, Sidney and other leaders of his party received bribes or presents from Louis XIV.* In June, 1683, Sidney and Russell were arrested as accomplices in the Rye-House Plot. He was tried before Jeffries, convicted without good evidence, and beheaded in December, 1683. His sentence was declared unjust by Parliament about 1690. He left "Discourses on Government," which were published in 1698. Burnet, who knew Sidney, represents him as "a man of most extraordinary courage, a steady man even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper that could not bear contradiction."

See GEORGE W. MEADLEY, "Life of Algernon Sidney," 1813; R. C. SIDNEY, "Brief Memoirs of A. Sidney," 1835; G. VAN SANTVOORD, "Life of A. Sidney," New York, 1851; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" ARTHUR COLLINS, "Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys," 1746: WINTHROP, "Algernon Sidney: a Lecture:" "North American Review" for January, 1822.

Sidney, (EDWIN,) a popular English preacher of the Anglican Church. He graduated at Cambridge about 1820. He published a "Life of General Lord Hill," a number of sermons, and other works.

Sidney, (Sir HENRY,) an English statesman, and the father of Sir Philip. He was a favoured companion of Edward VI., who sent him as ambassador to France. In the reign of Elizabeth he was lord deputy of Ireland He had a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died in 1586.

Sidney, (HENRY,) Earl of Romney, an English Whig, was a son of the Earl of Leicester, and a younger brother of Algernon Sidney. He was an efficient promoter of the revolution of 1688, and enjoyed the confidence of William III., who gave him the title of Earl of Romney. He was secretary of state in 1690–92. "Sidney," says Macaulay, "with a sweet temper and winning manners, seemed to be deficient in capacity and knowledge, and to be sunk in voluptuousness and indolence. His face and form were eminently handsome." The same writer adds that he had a rare political tact, and "the consequence was that he did what Mordaunt, with all his vivacity and invention, or Burnet, with all his multifarious knowledge and fluid elocution, never could have done." ("History of England.") Died in 1700.

Sidney, (MARY,) Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," an accomplished lady, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney, was married to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, in 1576. She wrote "An Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney," and a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa," (Queen Elizabeth.) She translated many psalms from the Hebrew into English verse, and several works from the French. Died in 1621. Ben Jonson wrote for her a well-known epitaph.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844.

Sidney, (Sir PHILIP,) an English gentleman, soldier, and author, possessed of rare accomplishments, born at Penshurst, in Kent, on the 29th of November, 1554, was a son of Sir Henry Sidney, and a nephew of the famous Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. His mother was Mary Dudley, a daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1568 or 1569, and commenced a tour on the continent in 1572. He was in Paris during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and afterwards visited Germany and Italy. During this tour he formed a friendship with Hubert Languet, who was afterwards a regular correspondent of Sidney. He returned to England in 1575, and became a lover of

* This charge, if admitted, does not necessarily convict him of any infidelity to his principles.

Penelope, a daughter of the Earl of Essex; but she was compelled to marry another. She was the "Stella" of his amatory poems. Sir Philip gained the favour and confidence of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1577 was sent to Vienna on a diplomatic mission, ostensibly to condole with the emperor on the death of his father, but with instructions to promote union among the Protestant princes. His first literary production was "The Lady of the May," a masque, performed in 1578. He had the courage to address to the queen a letter of remonstrance against her proposed marriage with the Duke of Anjou about 1580. He retired, or was exiled, from court for a time, and resided at Wilton with his sister Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and there composed his "Arcadia," a pastoral romance of much celebrity, published in 1590. In 1583 he was knighted, and married Frances, a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state. According to some writers, the crown of Poland was offered to him, but he declined it. He was about to accompany Sir Francis Drake in his expedition against the Spaniards, when the queen interposed, and sent him, in 1585, as Governor of Flushing, to the seat of war between the Dutch and the King of Spain. The troops under his command took Axel, and again encountered the enemy at Zutphen, where he was mortally wounded, in September, 1586. After he was wounded he called for some drink, which was brought, but, before he had tasted it, gave the bottle to a wounded soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine." He died at Arnhem in October, 1586. He left one child, Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland. Among his principal works is "The Defence of Poesie," (1595,) an admirable production, displaying great erudition and taste. "The first good prose writer," says Hallam, "in any positive sense of the word, is Sir Philip Sidney. . . . The 'Arcadia' displayed a superior mind rather complying with a temporary taste than affected by it. . . . I think it, nevertheless, on the whole, inferior, in sense, style, and spirit, to the 'Defence of Poesie.'" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "The highest testimony to his merits," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "was his having won the esteem and affection of William, Prince of Orange, probably the most wise and politic chief of his time. He enjoined it to be told to the queen that, if he were a judge, she had in Philip Sidney one of the ripest and greatest councillors of state in that day in Europe."

See F. GREVILLE, (LORD BROOKE,) "Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1652; THOMAS ZOUCH, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1808; H. R. F. BOURNE, "Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney," 1862; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847, and January, 1863; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sidonius. See APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS.

Siebenkees, see'bẹn-kās' or zee'bẹn-kās', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German antiquary and Hellenist, born at Nuremberg in 1759. He published, besides other works, a "History of the State Inquisition at Venice," (1791,) and a good edition of Strabo. Died at Altdorf in 1796.

See KOENIG, "Memoria J. P. Siebenkees," 1796.

Siebold, von, fon see'bolt or zee'bolt, (ADAM ELIAS,) the fourth son of Karl Kaspar, noticed below, was born at Würzburg in 1775. He became professor of medicine in his native city, and subsequently at Berlin. He published a "Manual for the Knowledge and Cure of the Diseases of Women," (1811.) Died in 1828.

Siebold, von, (EDUARD KASPAR JAKOB,) a German physician, a son of the following, was born at Würzburg in 1801. He became in 1833 professor of medicine and surgery at Göttingen. He published several works on obstetrics. Died in 1861.

Siebold, von, (KARL KASPAR,) a German surgeon, born in the duchy of Jülich in 1736, became professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at Würzburg, and was ennobled in 1801. Died in 1807. His sons JOHANN GEORG CHRISTOPH, JOHANN THEODOR DAMIAN, and JOHANN BARTHEL were likewise distinguished physicians and surgeons.

Siebold, von, (KARL THEODOR ERNST,) a German physiologist, a son of Adam Elias, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1804. He became successively professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Erlangen, Freiburg, and Munich. He wrote, among other works, a "Manual of the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," (1848,) which has been translated into English and French. Died in 1885.

Siebold, von, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) a celebrated German naturalist, a grandson of Karl Kaspar, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1796. He accompanied the Dutch embassy to Japan as physician and naturalist in 1823, and spent about seven years in scientific researches in that country. He published after his return a number of valuable works, among which we may name "Epitome of the Japanese Language," (1824,) "Flora Japonica," (1835,) "Catalogue of Japanese Books," (1845,) "Atlas of Land and Marine Charts of the Japanese Empire," also "Fauna Japonica," (1833,) in which he was assisted by Temminck and other savans, and "Archives towards the Description of Japan." Died at Munich, October 18, 1866.

Siegen, von, fon see'gẹn, (LUDWIG,) a celebrated artist, of German extraction, born at Utrecht in 1609, was the inventor of mezzotint engraving. His first production in the new art was a portrait of Amelia Elizabeth, mother of the Landgrave of Hesse, which he executed about 1640. Siegen subsequently imparted his discovery to Prince Rupert, who introduced it into England, and who has been generally regarded as the inventor of mezzotinto. Among Siegen's other engravings may be named a "Holy Family," after Annibal Carracci, and a portrait of Ferdinand III. of Austria. Died about 1680.

See EVELYN, "Sculptura, or History of Chalcography;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Siegenbeek, see'gẹn-bāk' or see'hẹn-bāk', (MATTHIJS,) a Dutch writer and divine, born at Amsterdam in 1774, was preacher to the Mennonite congregation at Leyden, and became in 1797 professor of eloquence in the university of that city. He was the author of a "Dictionary for Dutch Orthography," ("Woordenboek voor de Nederduitsche Spelling,") and other works. Died about 1850.

Siegert, see'gẹrt, (KARL AUGUST,) a German genre painter, born at Neuwied, May 5, 1820. He was one of the best of the Dusseldorf professors. Died October 17, 1883.

Siegfried, seeg'freed, [Ger. pron. zeec'fReet,] [from *siegen*, to "conquer," and *Friede*, "peace." In the Norse legends the name is usually written SIGURD, (which see,)] the name of a legendary or semi-fabulous personage who occupies a conspicuous place in many of the ancient tales of the Teutonic nations. He is especially distinguished as the hero of the famous German epic known as the "Niebelungen-Lied," (nee'bẹh-lo͝ong'ẹn leet,) or the "Lay of the Niebelungen."* For an account of this poem, and the exploits of Siegfried, the reader is referred to Carlyle's "Miscellanies" and Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe," pp. 217–227.

Siemens, see'mẽns, (Sir CHARLES WILLIAM,) an eminent inventor, born at Lenthe, in Hanover, Germany, April 4, 1823. He studied at Göttingen, and became a mechanical engineer, and settled in England in 1844. With his brother, ERNST WERNER SIEMENS, (born 1816,) he invented an improved steam governor, an air-pump, a process of anastatic printing, a water-meter, a regenerative steam-engine, a famous regenerative gas-furnace, etc., and he was one of the inventors of the Siemens-Martin process for open-hearth steel. He also made great improvements in dynamo-electric machines, and in various other machines for utilizing electricity. With his brother, he built the Indo-European telegraph in 1868–69. He designed the famous cable-ship Faraday. He was also eminent as a physicist. Died November 18, 1883.

Siena, da. See MATTEO.

Sienna, SIMON OF. See MARTINI, DI.

Sieveking, see'vẹh-king' or zee'vẹh-king', (AMALIE WILHELMINE,) born at Hamburg in 1794, was celebrated

* The name Niebelungen is said to be derived from an ancient Burgundian race or family, whose downfall forms the subject of the poem.

for her philanthropy, and founded several charitable institutions for the poor in Hamburg and other cities. Died in 1859.

See the "Life of Amelia Sieveking," translated from the German, London, 1863.

Sieveking, (KARL,) a German diplomatist, born at Hamburg in 1787, was sent in 1819 as resident minister to Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Sieyès, se'ĕss' or se'ā'yĕs', (EMMANUEL JOSEPH,) COMTE, commonly called ABBÉ SIEYÈS, a French politician and publicist, born at Fréjus in May, 1748. He was educated in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, in Paris, and in 1780 went to Chartres, where he became canon, vicar-general, and chancellor. He advocated the popular cause in his famous pamphlet entitled "What is the Third Estate?" ("Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État?" 1789,) which placed him at the head of the publicists who favoured the Revolution. Having been sent to the States-General by the electors of Paris, he was the chief promoter of the union of the orders, and one of the most radical leaders of the Constituent Assembly. He opposed, however, the abolition of tithes, and on that question used the famous phrase, "They would be free, and they do not know how to be just." He became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he pursued a cautious and silent course; but he voted for the death of the king. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1798, and was chosen a member of the Directory in May, 1799. He formed a coalition with Bonaparte, promoted the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was one of the three consuls of the new régime. His power and influence ended about the end of 1799; and his plan of a new constitution was not adopted. He held no office under the empire, and he lived in exile from 1815 to 1830. Died in Paris in 1836.

See ŒLSNER, "Des Opinions politiques de Sieyès et de sa Vie," 1800; VON SEIDA, "Sieyès und Napoleon," 1824; E. DE BEAUVERGER, "Étude sur Sieyès," 1851; MIGNET, "Notices historiques;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "Les Constituants;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sif, seef, [probably allied to the Anglo-Saxon *sifi*, "pure," "chaste," "inviolate,"] in the Norse mythology, the wife of Thor, and the goddess of harvests. She is said to have a head of hair of pure gold,—in allusion, doubtless, to the golden fields of ripening grain. Her connection with Thor, the great warrior-god of the Northmen, may denote the dependence of the arts of peace, and of agriculture in particular, on the protecting arm of war.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, p. 131; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Sigalon, se'gă'lôn', (XAVIER,) a French painter of history, born at Uzès about 1790, was a pupil of Guérin. He worked in Paris for many years. In 1833 he went to Rome, and painted for M. Thiers a copy of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," for which he received eighty-eight thousand francs. Died at Rome in 1837.

See CH. SAINT-MAURICE, "Éloge de Xavier Sigalon," 1848; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Sigaud-Lafond, se'gō' lă'fôn', (JOSEPH AIGNAN,) a French surgeon and natural philosopher, born at Bourges in 1730 or 1740, wrote treatises on electricity, and published a "Dictionary of Physics," (5 vols., 1780–82.) He became a member of the Institute in 1796. Died in 1810.

See MÉCHIN-DESQUINS, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond;" J. P. CHEVALIER, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond," 1841; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Sig'e-bert [Fr. pron. se'zhe'bair'; Lat. SIGEBER'TUS] I., King of Austrasia, born about 535 A.D., was a son of Clotaire I., King of the Franks. He obtained in 561 the kingdom of Austrasia, which included Germany and the northeast of Gaul. He was involved in war with his brother Chilperic, whom he defeated. In 575 he was killed by assassins who were hired by Fredegunda, the wife of Chilperic.

Sigebert II., King of Austrasia, born about 601 A.D., was a son of Thierry II. He was killed by order of Clotaire II.

Sigebert III., born in 630 A.D., was a son of Dagobert I., at whose death, about 634, the kingdom was divided between Sigebert and his brother Clovis. Died in 654.

Sig'e-bert OF GEMBLOURS, [Lat. SIGEBER'TUS GEMBLACEN'SIS,] a learned monk and historian, born in Brabant about 1030, wrote a "Chronicon" (or "History") "of Germany from 381 to 1112." Died in 1112.

Sigebertus. See SIGEBERT.

Sigel, see'gĕl, (FRANZ,) a general, born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. He became minister of war of the government formed by the revolutionists of Baden in June, 1848. About 1850 he emigrated to the United States. He enlisted as a colonel in the Union army early in 1861, defeated a superior force at Carthage, Missouri, July 5, and was appointed a brigadier-general in August of that year. He commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March 6 and 7, 1862, and a corps under General Pope in Virginia, July–September of that year. He was defeated at New Market, May 15, 1864.

Sigismond. See SIGISMUND.

Sig'is-mŭnd, [Fr. SIGISMOND, se'zhèss'môn',] written also **Sigmund,** Emperor of Germany, born in 1368, was the son of the emperor Charles IV. Having married, in 1386, Maria, daughter of Lewis, King of Poland, he was crowned King of Hungary in 1387. In 1396 he was signally defeated by the Turks under Bayazeed (Bajazet) at Nicopolis. He was elected Emperor of Germany in 1410, and crowned in 1414. In consequence of his treachery in consenting to the martyrdom of John Huss after he had granted him a safe-conduct, Sigismund was involved in a war with the Bohemians, and was several times defeated by the celebrated Ziska. The treaty of Iglau was concluded between them in 1435. Died in 1437.

See ASCHBACH, "Geschichte Sigismunds," 4 vols., 1838–45; KATONA, "Historia Rerum Hungariorum;" ENGEL, "Geschichte von Ungarn;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sig'is-mŭnd [Polish ZYGMUNT, zĭg'moont] **I.,** King of Poland, son of Casimir IV., was born in 1466. He ascended the throne in 1507. He was involved in wars with the Russians, Moldavians, and Wallachians, against whom he was eventually successful. Died in 1548.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigismund (called also **Augustus) II.,** a son of the preceding, was born in 1518. He was elected king during his father's lifetime, and came to the throne in 1548. During his reign Lithuania was united to Poland, to which Livonia was also annexed. Sigismund is supposed to have secretly favoured the Reformed religion, which made great progress under his rule; he was also a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1572.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne."

Sigismund III., King of Poland and Sweden, born in 1566, was the son of John III. of Sweden and Catherine, sister of Sigismund II. of Poland. He was elected in 1587 to the throne of Poland, and in 1594 crowned King of Sweden. His zeal in behalf of Catholicism having made him unpopular with the Swedes, his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, caused himself to be made king, in 1604, under the name of Charles IX., and thus laid the foundation of a protracted strife between the two countries. In 1610 he invaded Russia, and placed his son Vladislaf on the throne, which, however, he was subsequently compelled to resign to Michael Feodorovitch. He was also involved in wars with the Turks, Tartars, and Cossacks, and was obliged to yield to Gustavus Adolphus a considerable part of Livonia and Prussia. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son, Vladislaf IV.

See NIEMCEWICZ, "Histoire du Règne de Sigismond III.," 3 vols., 1819.

Sig'is-mŭnd or **Sigismond,** King of Burgundy, was a son of Gondebaud, (Gundibald,) whom he succeeded in 516 A.D. Having been defeated in battle by the sons of Clovis, he was killed, by order of Clodomir, in 524.

Sigmund. See SIGISMUND.

Signol, sèn'yôl', (ÉMILE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1804. He gained a medal of the first class in 1835.

Signorelli, sèn-yo-rel'lee, (LUCA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Cortona in 1439, was a nephew of Vasari. His frescos of "The Last Judgment," in the cathedral

of Orvieto, are esteemed master-pieces, and were highly commended by Michael Angelo. Died in 1521.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Signorelli, (PIETRO NAPOLI,) an Italian critic and historical writer, born at Naples in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, a literary history of Naples and Sicily, entitled "Vicende della Coltura nelle Due Sicilie," (5 vols., 1784–86.) Died in 1815.

See F. M. AVELLINO, "Elogio storico di P. N. Signorelli," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigonio, se-go'ne-o, [Lat. SIGO'NIUS,] (CARLO,) an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, born at Módena about 1520. He became professor of Greek literature in his native city in 1546, and obtained in 1560 the chair of eloquence at Padua. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Ancient Law of Roman Citizens," ("De antiquo Jure Civium Romanorum," 1560,) "History of the Western Empire," ("Historiæ de Occidentali Imperio," 1577,) and "Ecclesiastical History," ("Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ.") Sigonio was one of the first scholars of his time, and his Latin style is remarkable for clearness and elegance. He also wrote "On the Athenian Republic," ("De Republica Atheniensium," 1564,) and a "Life of Scipio Africanus Minor," (1569.) Died in 1584.

See MURATORI, "Vita C. Sigonii," prefixed to Sigonio's works, 6 vols., 1732–37: J. P. KREBS, "Vita C. Sigonii," 1837; J. P. KREBS, "C. Sigonius, einer der grössten Humanisten," etc., 1840; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigonius. See SIGONIO.

Sigorgne, se'gorñ', (PIERRE,) a French ecclesiastic and natural philosopher, born in Lorraine in 1719. He advocated the Newtonian philosophy. Died at Mâcon in 1809.

Sigourney, sig'ŭr-ne, (LYDIA HUNTLEY,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1791. She published, in 1815, "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." Having visited Europe in 1840, she brought out in 1842 a work entitled "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She was married in 1819 to Charles Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford. Among her numerous poems are "The Aborigines of America," (1822,) and "Pocahontas," (1841.) She also wrote many works in prose. Died in 1865.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Siguenza, de, dà se-gwĕn'zâ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish monk and historical writer, born about 1545, published a "Life of Saint Jerome," (1595,) and other works. Died in 1606.

Siguenza y Góngora, de, dà se-gwĕn'zâ e gon'-go-râ, (CARLOS,) a Mexican priest and Jesuit, born in the city of Mexico in 1645. He studied at the university of his native city, and became a priest and a professor of mathematics and astronomy. He published many works on Mexico and the adjacent regions, maps, charts, etc., besides some volumes of verse, chiefly in Latin. Died August 22, 1700.

Sigurd, see'gōōrd or see'gŭrd, [from a root cognate with the German *Sieg* and Swedish *Seger*, victory,] the name of a hero celebrated in the legends of the North as the greatest of human warriors. He may be styled the RŌŌstam of the Northmen. He had a sword with which he could cleave an anvil and cut through floating wool. Sigurd appears to be another name for SIEGFRIED, (which see.) For the particulars of Sigurd's lineage and history, see Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 91–108.

Sigurdsson, see'gōōrds-sǫn, (JON,) an Icelandic antiquary and statesman, born at Rafnseyri, June 17, 1811.

Sike or **Siecke,** see'kẹh or zee'kẹh, (HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Bremen in the latter part of the seventeenth century, became professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and subsequently at Cambridge, England. He committed suicide in 1712.

SĬ-lā'nĭ-on, [Σιλανίων,] a Greek statuary in bronze, lived in the fourth century B.C. According to Pliny, he was a contemporary of Lysippus, and excelled in the imitation of strong passions. Among his works was a statue of Sappho, which was highly praised by Cicero, a statue of Plato, and a statue of Jocasta dying.

SĬ-lā'nus, (DECIMUS JUNIUS,) a Roman senator, was elected consul in 63 B.C. In the trial of Catiline's accomplices, he, as consul elect, was the first to express his opinion. He advocated severe measures.

Silanus, (M. JUNIUS,) an orator, was a grandson of D. Junius Silanus. He became consul in 19 A.D. His daughter Claudia was the wife of Caligula, who caused Silanus to be put to death.

Silbermann, sil'bẹr-mân' or zil'bẹr-mân', (GOTTFRIED,) a German organ-builder, born near Frauenstein, in Saxony, in 1683; died in 1753.

Silberschlag, sil'bẹr-shlȧg' or zil'bẹr-shlȧg', (JOHANN JESAIAS,) a German natural philosopher, born at Aschersleben in 1721. He was pastor at Magdeburg, and rector of the Real-Schule in Berlin. Died in 1791.

See his Autobiography, 1788.

Silène. See SILENUS.

Sileno. See SILENUS.

SĬ-le'nus or **Sei-le'nus,** [Gr. Σειληνός; Fr. SILÈNE, se'lȧn'; It. SILENO, se-lā'no,] in the classic mythology, one of the Satyrs, supposed to be a son of Mercury, and the preceptor and inseparable attendant of Bacchus. He was represented as a jovial old man, corpulent, bald, always intoxicated, and carrying in his hand a wine-bag, and often riding on an ass. Like the other Satyrs, he was fond of sleep, music, and dancing. He was also renowned for his prophetic insight into the future.

See VIRGIL's Sixth Eclogue, entitled "Silenus."

Silhon, de, dẹh se'lôN', (JEAN,) a French author, born near Nérac about 1596. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and was employed by Richelieu in political affairs. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," (1662.) Died in 1667.

Silhouette, de, dẹh se'loo'ĕt', (ÉTIENNE,) a French financier and writer on politics, etc., was born at Limoges in 1709. He became controller-general of the finances in 1759, practised excessive economy, but was found to be incompetent, and resigned before the end of the year. Died in 1767. His name is applied to an economical sort of portrait, (commonly called a profile.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sil'ĭ-us I-tal'ĭ-cus, (CAIUS,) a Roman poet and imitator of Virgil, whose birthplace is unknown, lived under the reign of Nero, and in 68 A.D. was elected consul. He was afterwards proconsul in Asia. His only work extant is an epic poem entitled "Punica," in seventeen books, giving an account of the second Punic war. It is a long and very dull poem. Died about 100 A.D.

See C. CELLARIUS, "Dissertatio de C. Silio Italico," 1712; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Siljeström, seel'yĕs-trŏm', (PEHR ADAM,) a Swedish writer, born at Calmar in 1815, became professor of experimental physics at Upsal. He was the author of a report on the educational system of the United States.

Sill, (JOSHUA W.,) born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1831 graduated at West Point in 1853. He became a brigadier-general in the Union army in July, 1862, and was killed at Stone River, December 31 of that year.

Silla, the Italian of SULLA, (which see.)

Sillery, de, dẹh sèl're', (CHARLES ALEXIS **Brulart**—brü'lȧr',) MARQUIS, and Count de Genlis, a French officer, born in Paris in 1737, was the husband of Madame de Genlis the authoress. He served as captain in the navy in his youth, and became a member of the States-General in 1789. He was a follower of the Duke of Orléans in politics, and was guillotined in October, 1793.

Sil'ler-ў, (CHARLES DOYNE,) a poet, born at Athlone, in Ireland, March 2, 1807, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and died there, May 16, 1836. Among his works are "Vallery," (1829,) "Eldred of Erin," (1830,) "The Exiles of Chamouni," (a drama, 1834,) etc.

Sillery, de, (NICOLAS **Bruslart**—brü'lȧr',) MARQUIS, an able French diplomatist, born in Champagn in 1544. He was employed in foreign missions b Henry IV., and became chancellor of France in 1607 Died in 1624.

See BOUTRAYS, "Breviarium Vitæ N. Brulartii," 1624; SULLY "Mémoires."

Sillig, sil'lig or zil'lig, (KARL JULIUS,) a German

scholar, born at Dresden in 1801, published an edition of the "Natural History" of Pliny, (1851,) and a valuable "Catalogue of Greek and Roman Artists," ("Catalogus Artificum Græcorum et Romanorum,") which has been translated into English. Died in 1857.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838.

Sil'lĭ-măn, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American naturalist and professor, born in North Stratford, (now Trumbull,) Connecticut, on the 8th of August, 1779. He was a son of Gold Selleck Silliman, a general who served in the war of the Revolution. He entered Yale College in 1792, graduated in 1796, and was appointed tutor in that institution in 1799. About 1802, Dr. Dwight offered him a chair of chemistry in Yale College. To prepare himself for that position, he studied chemistry at Philadelphia for two years. He began to lecture to the students of Yale College in 1804, and performed a voyage to Europe about the end of 1805. Having returned, after an absence of fourteen months, he resumed the chair of chemistry, and published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland," (2 vols., 1810,) which was a very interesting and popular book. Soon after his return he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut. In 1809 he married Harriet, a daughter of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. He made a chemical analysis of a famous meteorite which fell at Weston, Connecticut, in 1807. In 1818 he founded "The American Journal of Science and Arts," usually called "Silliman's Journal," which was recognized at home and in Europe as the chief repository of American science. He was the sole editor of this journal for twenty years, and maintained it at his own pecuniary risk.

He attained great eminence as a lecturer and teacher of science. "The professor's chair, in the laboratory or the lecture-room, was the place above all others in which his enthusiasm, his sympathy with youthful aspirations, his varied acquisitions, and his graceful utterance, exerted their highest and most enduring influence." ("American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865.) He applied the blowpipe to the fusion of a variety of bodies which were before regarded as infusible. About 1822 he demonstrated the transfer of particles of carbon from one charcoal point to the other in the galvanic battery. He published a text-book on chemistry in 1830. Between 1835 and 1850 he delivered popular lectures on chemistry and geology in Boston, Lowell, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and New Orleans. He was one of the few men in the country that could hold a popular audience with a lecture on science. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and published "A Visit to Europe in 1851," (2 vols.,) which was often reprinted. He felt a deep interest in the cause of liberty, and when Kansas became the scene of conflict, about 1857, he came out with all his youthful ardour as the opponent of the slave-power. He died at New Haven on the 24th of November, 1864. In the language of the writer already quoted above, "he was a man of vigorous understanding and sound judgment, led on, but never carried away, by an enthusiastic disposition, glowing and constant. . . . Blending with and ennobling all these virtues was the childlike simplicity of his Christian faith."

See "American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865; GEORGE P. FISHER, "Life of Benjamin Silliman," 2 vols., 1866; "North American Review" for January, 1832.

Silliman, (BENJAMIN,) a son of the preceding, was born at New Haven in 1816, and graduated at Yale College in 1837. He was employed as teacher of chemistry in that college for a number of years, and was appointed professor of chemistry applied to the arts in 1846. About 1838 he became associate editor of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which he and Professor J. D. Dana are now the chief editors. He succeeded his father as professor of general and applied chemistry in Yale College in 1854. He published "First Principles of Chemistry," (1846,) and "Principles of Physics," (1858.) Died at New Haven, January 14, 1885.

Sil'lo-way, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an American clergyman, author, and architect, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 7, 1828. In 1851 he became an architect in Boston, and in 1862 he was ordained as a Universalist preacher. He won special distinction as a church architect. He published "Theognis," (1856,) "Warming and Ventilation," (1860,) and various service-books, etc. With L. L. Powers, he wrote "Cathedral Towers of England, Ireland, and Scotland," (1883.)

Silly, de, deh sē'yē', (JACQUES JOSEPH **Vipart**—vē'pȧr',) MARQUIS, a French general, born in Normandy in 1671. He was a friend of Madame de Staël. Died in 1727.

Silva, sēl'vȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1682. He practised in Paris, and received the title of consulting physician to Louis XV. in 1724. Died in 1742.

Silva y Figueroa. See FIGUEROA, DE.

Silvani, sēl-vä'nee, (GHERARDO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1579. He built, besides other edifices in his native city, the magnificent Palazzo Marucelli and the Palazzo Ricardi. His design for the façade of the cathedral of Florence was adopted and executed. Died in 1675.

Sil-vā'nus or **Syl-vā'nus**, [Fr. SYLVAIN, sēl'vȧN',] [from *silva* or *sylva*, a "wood" or "grove,"] a rural deity in Roman mythology, was the guardian of groves, fields, and cattle. He was supposed to be the protector of the boundaries of fields or farms. By some mythographers he was identified with Faunus and with Pan.

Sil-ve'rĭ-us or **Sylverius**, [Fr. SILVÈRE, sēl'vaiR',] a native of Frosinone, near Rome, became pope in 536 A.D. He was a son of Pope Hormisdas. In 537 he was banished to Lycia by Belisarius, who chose Vigilius as his successor. Died in 538.

Silvester, POPE. See SYLVESTER.

Silvestre, sēl-vĕs'trȧ, (GREGORIO,) born at Lisbon in 1520, was the author of numerous poems published in 1592, under the title of "Obras poeticas." Died in 1570.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Silvestre, sēl'vĕstR', (ISRAEL,) a French designer and engraver, born at Nancy in 1621. He worked in Paris, and received the title of engraver to the king in 1662. He engraved views of French and Italian scenery. Died in 1691.

Silvestre, de, deh sēl'vĕstR', (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French savant and rural economist, born in 1762, was descended from the preceding. He was chief of the bureau of agriculture during the first empire. He contributed to several scientific journals, and wrote biographies of many French savants. Died in 1851.

See BOUCHARD, "Notice sur Baron de Silvestre," 1852; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Silvestre, de, (LOUIS,) a painter, born in Paris in 1675, was a son of Israel Silvestre, noticed above. He was patronized by Augustus, King of Poland, and became director of the Academy of Dresden. Died in 1760. His nephew, NICOLAS CHARLES, (1698–1767,) was a painter and engraver.

Silvestre de Sacy. See SACY, DE.

Silvia. See RHEA SILVIA.

Simart, sē'mȧR', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1806, was a pupil of Pradier. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1833. He was employed by the government to execute statues and bas-reliefs for the Louvre and other public buildings. Among his works is an imitation of Phidias' statue of Pallas Athene, composed of gold and ivory. Died in 1857.

See C. LÉVÊQUE, "Notice sur la Vie de Simart," 1857; G. EYRIÈS, "Simart Statuaire," 1860; HALÉVY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Simart," 1861.

Sim'e-on, [Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן,] the second son of Jacob and Leah, received his father's curse on account of his share in the treacherous murder of the Shechemites.

See Genesis xxxiv.

Sim'e-on OF DURHAM, an English chronicler of the eleventh century, was the author of a "History of the Kings of England from 616 to 1130."

Simeon OF POLOTZK, a Russian poet and monk born at Polotzk in 1628. He was the preceptor of Feodor, who became Czar of Russia in 1676. He wrote dramas and religious treatises. Died in 1680.

Sim'e-on surnamed STYLI'TES, [Gr. Συμεών ὁ Στυλίτης; Fr. SIMÉON STYLITE, sē'mȧ'ôN' stē'lēt',] an ascetic or fanatic, born near the boundary of Syria and Cilicia about 390 A.D. He acquired a sort of celebrity by stand-

ing or living for many years on the top of a pillar, and attracted crowds of spectators, who came from a great distance, and to whom he preached. He was venerated as a saint. Died about 460.

See LAUTENSACH, "De Simeone Stylita," 1700; UHLEMANN, "Simeon der erste Säulenheilige in Syrien," 1846; KREBS, "Dissertatio de Stylitis," 1753.

Sim'e-on, (Rev. CHARLES,) an English divine, born at Reading in 1759, became rector of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous theological and devotional works, which are highly esteemed. He was distinguished for his earnest piety and zeal in the cause of religion, and gave large sums to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and other similar associations. Died in 1836.

See W. CARUS, "Life of Charles Simeon," 1847; REV. ERSKINE NEALE, "Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted;" "North British Review" for August, 1847.

Siméon, se'mà'ôN', (JOSEPH BALTHASAR,) COMTE, a French politician, born at Aix in 1781, was a son of the following. He was prefect of several departments between 1815 and 1824, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1835. Died in 1846.

Siméon, (JOSEPH JÉRÔME,) COUNT, a French minister of state, born at Aix in 1749. He became a member of the council of state in 1804, and minister of the interior in Westphalia in 1807. He was French minister of the interior from February, 1820, to December, 1821. Died in 1842.

See MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Comte Siméon," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sim'e-on Met-ą-phras'tēs, a theologian, who lived in the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints." Died in 976.

Sim'e-on Se'thus or **Simeon Seth**, a learned Greek writer of the eleventh century, was a resident of Constantinople. He was the author of a treatise on edible things and their properties, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "Syntagma de Cibariorum Facultate." He translated into Greek the Arabic Fables of Pilpay; and the translation of a fabulous history of Alexander the Great, from the Persian, is also ascribed to him.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simeoni, se-mà-o'nee, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian writer on various subjects, was born at Florence in 1509. He led a wandering life. Among his works is "Devices and Emblems," ("Devises et Emblèmes," in French, 1559.) Died in 1575.

Simeoni, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian cardinal, born at Pagliano, July 23, 1816. For many years his learning and wisdom found him varied employment in the papal court and on different nunciatures. In 1875 he was made Archbishop of Chalcedonia and nuncio to Madrid, and in the same year he was created a cardinal-priest. He was papal secretary of state, 1876-78, and in the latter year was chosen prefect-general of the Propaganda.

Simiane, de, dęh se'mc'ăn', (PAULINE **d'Adhémar de Monteil de Grignan**—dă'dà'măR' dęh môN'tąl' dęh grèn'yôN',) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in Paris in 1674, was a granddaughter of Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1737. Her Letters were published in 1773.

Sim'lęr, (JOSIAS,) a Swiss Protestant minister and historian, born at Cappel, near Zurich, in 1530. He was professor of theology at Zurich, and wrote, besides treatises on theology, a "History of the Swiss Republic," ("De Helvetiorum Republica," 1574.) Died in 1576.

See STUCK, "Vita J. Simleri," 1577; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sim'mĭ-as, [Σιμμίας,] a Greek grammarian, born at Rhodes, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Some fragments of his poems are contained in the "Anthologia Græca." Another writer of this name was the author of a historical work, not extant.

Simmias OF THEBES, a Greek philosopher, was a disciple and friend of Socrates, at whose death he was present. He and his brother Cebes are the chief speakers (besides Socrates) in the "Phædon" of Plato. His works are not extant.

Sim'mons, (SAMUEL FOART,) an English physician, born in Kent in 1752, studied at Edinburgh, and took his medical degree at Leyden. Having settled in London, he was appointed physician of Saint Luke's Hospital and to George III., and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published several medical works. Died in 1813.

Simmš, (WILLIAM GILMORE,) an American novelist and voluminous writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806. He published a number of poetical pieces at an early age, and brought out in 1833 his "Atalantis, a Story of the Sea," which is esteemed his finest poem. Among his numerous romances may be named "Guy Rivers," (1834,) "The Yemassee," (1835,) "The Partisan," (1835,) "Mellichampe," (1836,) "Pelayo," (1838,) "The Wigwam and the Cabin," and "Katherine Walton," (1851.) He also wrote a "History of South Carolina," (1840,) a "Life of Marion," (1844,) and other biographical works, and was a frequent contributor to various Reviews. Died in June, 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for October, 1846.

Sim'nel, (LAMBERT,) an English impostor, born at Oxford about 1472, was the son of a joiner or baker. In 1486 he assumed to be Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, a nephew of Richard III., and was supported by many partisans of the House of York. The army of Simnel was defeated by the royal army at Stoke in 1487. Simnel was taken prisoner, but his life was spared.

Simolin, see'mo-leen', (JOHANN MATHIAS,) an eminent diplomatist, born at Åbo, in Finland, was employed by the Russian empress Catherine on important missions to Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and England. Died in 1799.

Simolin, (KARL GUSTAV,) BARON, a Russian diplomatist, born at Åbo in 1715. He was ennobled by Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland. Died in 1777.

Simon. See PETER, SAINT.

Simon, se'môN', (ÉDOUARD THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Troyes in 1740; died in 1818.

Simon, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1654; died in 1719.

Sī'mon, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and anatomist, born in 1810, studied at King's College, became in 1844 a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London, and was subsequently appointed medical officer to the general board of health. He published a treatise "On the Physiology of the Thymus Gland," (1845,) and "Lectures on General Pathology," (1850.) The former obtained the Astley Cooper prize.

Simon, (JULES,) sometimes called JULES SIMON-SUISSE, a French philosopher and legislator, born at Lorient in 1814. He was chosen in 1839 by M. Cousin to supply his place as professor at the Sorbonne, where he lectured about twelve years. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Theodicea of Plato and Aristotle," (1840,) a "History of the School of Alexandria," (2 vols., 1844-45,) and "Natural Religion," (1856.) In 1863 he was elected a member of the legislative body by the voters of Paris, and was admitted into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He is an advanced liberal in politics. In 1869 he was re-elected to the legislative body, in September, 1870, became minister of public instruction under the republic, and in 1875 was elected senator for life and a member of the French Academy. In 1874 he published "Recollections of the Fourth of September."

Simon, (RICHARD,) an eminent and liberal French theologian and critic, born at Dieppe in May, 1638, was a man of profound learning. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, studied the Oriental languages, and became professor of philosophy in the College of Juilly. His principal work is a "Critical History of the Old Testament," (1678,) which was condemned as unsound and suppressed. He was proscribed by Bossuet as a heretic, and was expelled from the Oratory. He was much addicted to controversy, and was very tenacious of his opinions. Among his works is a "Critical History of the New Testament," (1689.) Died at Dieppe in 1712.

Simon, (THOMAS,) an English engraver of medals, born about 1612. He was employed as engraver to the Mint during the Commonwealth. Died in 1665.

Si'mon Maccabæ'us (mak-kȧ-bee'us) or **Mat'thes,** [Fr. SIMON MACHABÉE, se'môN' mȧ'shȧ'bȧ',] called also THA'SI, was the brother of Judas Maccabæus. He succeeded his brother Jonathan in 143 B.C. as high-priest and ruler of the Jews. He formed an alliance with Demetrius Nicator, of Syria, who recognized the independence of the Jews. Judea was invaded in 139 by an army of Antiochus Sidetes, which Simon defeated. He was assassinated by his son-in-law Ptolemæus, in 135 B.C.

Si'mon Mā'gus, [Fr. SIMON LE MAGICIEN, se'môN' lẹh mȧ'zhe'se-ȧN',] a magician of Samaria, and a pretended convert to Christianity, who offered money to the apostles Peter and John to obtain from them the power of conferring the Holy Ghost. For this he was severely rebuked by Peter.

Simon de Montfort. See MONTFORT, DE.

Simond, se'môN', (PHILIBERT,) a Jacobin, born in Savoy in 1755, was a member of the French Convention of 1792. He was proscribed as a friend of Danton, and executed in April, 1794.

Simonde de Sismondi. See SISMONDI.

Simone da Pesaro. See CANTARINI.

Simonet, se'mo'nȧ', (EDMOND,) a French Jesuit and writer on theology, born at Langres in 1662; died in 1773.

Simonetta, se-mo-net'tȧ, (BONIFAZIO,) an Italian historian, born about 1430. He wrote "De Persecutionibus Christianæ Fidei et Romanorum Pontificum," (1492.)

Simonetta, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian politician, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Calabria in 1410. He became the chief adviser or minister of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, and had much power during the minority of that prince's son. He was beheaded, by order of Ludovico Sforza, in 1480.

Simonetta, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, a brother of the preceding, was born in Calabria. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Francesco Sforza," (1480.) Died about 1491.

Simonide. See SIMONIDES.

Sī-mon'ī-dēs [Gr. Σιμωνίδης; Fr. SIMONIDE, se'mo'nèd'] OF AMORGUS, a Greek poet, born at Samos, flourished about 690–665 B.C. He wrote satires in the Iambic metre. His satire on women is extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece."

Simonides OF CEOS, a famous Greek lyric poet, born at Julis, in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C. He became a resident of Athens in the reign of Hipparchus, by whom he was patronized, and there associated with Anacreon. After the death of Hipparchus (about 514) he retired to Thessaly. He returned to Athens about the time of the Persian invasion, celebrated the victory of Marathon in verse, 489 B.C., and acquired great popularity. He was employed by the Amphictyons to write inscriptions for the tombs of those who fell in defence of Greece against the Persians. For those who fell at Thermopylæ he composed an inscription which may be translated, "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." He was intimate with Themistocles, and was a rival of Pindar. His latter years were passed at the court of Hieron of Syracuse, where he died in 467 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments. He excelled in epigram and in pathetic poetry. Many witty sayings are ascribed to him. He was victorious over Æschylus in a contest for the prize which was offered for the best elegy on those who fell at Marathon. He was greatly distinguished for his moral wisdom and moderation.

See BOISSY, "Histoire de la Vie de Simonide," 1755; SCHNEIDEWIN, "De Vita et Carminibus Simonidis Cei," 1835; DUCKER, "De Simonide," 1768; F. W. RICHTER, "Simonides der Aeltere von Keos nach seinem Leben," etc., 1836; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1830.

Simonin, sè'mo'nȧN', (LOUIS LAURENT,) a French engineer and author, born at Marseilles, August 22, 1830. He became a mining expert, and in 1865 was appointed professor of geology to the École centrale d'Architecture. He often visited the United States, and became a prominent advocate of American ideas in politics. Among his works are "L'Étrurie et les Étrusques," "Le Grand-Ouest des États-Unis," "L'Homme américain," "A travers les États-Unis," "Le Monde américain," etc. Died in 1886.

Simonneau, se'mo'nō', (CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1645. He engraved the works of several French masters. Died in 1728.

Simonneau, (LOUIS,) an engraver, born at Orléans in 1654, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1727.

Simor, see'mor, (JOHN, or JÁNOS,) a Hungarian cardinal, born at Stuhlweissenburg, August 23, 1813, was raised to a bishopric in 1857, and in 1867 became Archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary, and intimate councillor of the kingdom. In 1873 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died January 23, 1891.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, (Σιμπλικιος,) a Neo-Platonic philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, was born in Cilicia. He was persecuted as a pagan in the reign of Justinian, who closed the school at Athens in 529 A.D. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's "Categories," "De Cœlo," and "De Anima" and "Physica Auscultatio." These are esteemed the most valuable of all the Greek commentaries on Aristotle that are extant.

See HOFFMANN, "Bibliographicum Lexicon:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" BUHLE, "Dissertatio de Simplicii Vita," etc., 1816.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, an Italian prelate, born at Tivoli, (Tibur,) became Bishop of Rome in 467 A.D. Died in 483.

Simp'sọn, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English composer, born about 1610; died about 1668.

Simpson, (EDWARD,) an English writer on chronology and theology, born at Tottenham in 1578. He became rector of Eastling, Kent. Among his works is "Universal Chronology," ("Chronicon Catholicum," 1652.) Died in 1651.

Simpson, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, born at Edinburgh in 1792. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1812 and 1815, and subsequently under Sir Charles Napier in India. In 1855 he succeeded Lord Raglan as commander of the British forces in the Crimea. He received from Napoleon III. the grand cross of the legion of honour. Died in 1868.

Simp'sọn, (Sir JAMES YOUNG,) a Scottish physician, born in Linlithgowshire in 1811, graduated at Edinburgh in 1832. He became professor of midwifery in the university of that city in 1840, and was the first who employed anæsthetics in obstetric practice, (1847.) In 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of two thousand francs. He was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and a foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine and of other similar institutions. He was author of "Contributions to Obstetric Pathology," "Essays on Anæsthesia," and other medical works. Died in 1870.

Simpson, (JANE CROSS,) a Scottish poet, a sister of Henry Glasford Bell, was born in Glasgow in 1811. She married in 1837. Among her books are "Piety of Daily Life," (1836,) "April Hours," (1838,) "Woman's History," (1848,) and "Linda," (1859.) She also wrote some favourite hymns.

Simpson, (JOHN PALGRAVE,) an English author, born in Norfolk about 1805. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Among his works are many plays and novels, including "Second Love," (a tale and a drama, 1846,) "Gisella," (1847,) and "The Lily of Paris," (1848.) He also published "Letters from the Danube," (1847,) a "Life of Karl Maria von Weber," (1865,) and other works. Died in 1887.

Simp'sọn, (MATTHEW,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1810. While he was still an infant, his father died, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. In addition to the ordinary English branches, he began the study of German when he was eight years of age and the following year read the Bible through in the German language. He afterwards studied Latin, Greek,

and Hebrew. He graduated as a physician in 1833. He had joined the Church in 1829, and in 1839 he was elected president of the Indiana Asbury University, (Methodist,) and did much to promote the usefulness and success of that institution. In 1848 he was appointed editor of "The Western Christian Advocate." He was elected bishop in 1852. He took a deep interest in the national cause during the war of the rebellion, and by his zeal and eloquence contributed much to strengthen the confidence of the people and to uphold the hands of the government during that great crisis in our country's history. Bishop Simpson was an intimate friend of President Lincoln. Died June 18, 1884.

Simpson, (THOMAS,) an able English mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth in 1710. He learned the trade of a weaver, and practised astrology or fortune-telling in his early life. About 1736 he removed to London, where he became a teacher of mathematics. He published a "New Treatise on Fluxions," (1737,) and several works on mathematics. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at Woolwich. Died in 1761.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simrock, sim'rok or zim'rok, (KARL,) a distinguished German poet and translator, born at Bonn in 1802. He published in 1827 a translation of the "Nibelungenlied," and in 1831 a work entitled "Sources of Shakspeare's Plots in Novels, Tales, and Legends," in which he was assisted by Echtermeyer and Henschel. He also translated "Twenty Songs of the Nibelungen," (1840,) pronounced genuine by Lachmann, and several other German poems of the middle ages. Among his principal original works are his poem of "Wieland the Smith," "Legends of the Rhine, from the Mouths of the People and the German Poets," (1850,) and "Manual of German Mythology." He became professor of the German language and literature at Bonn in 1850. Died in 1876.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Simŝ, (CHARLES N.,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman and educator, born in Union county, Indiana, May 18, 1835. He graduated at Indiana Asbury University in 1859, and entered the Methodist ministry. In 1881 he was appointed chancellor of Syracuse University, (New York.) He published a "Life of T. M. Eddy," etc.

Simŝ, (GEORGE ROBERT,) an English humourist, born in London, September 2, 1847. He was educated at Bonn, and became a journalist. He published "Dagonet Ballads," and many plays, including "The Lights o' London," (1882,) "Romany Rye," "The Merry Duchess," a comic opera, etc.

Simŝ, (JAMES,) an English physician and botanist, born at Canterbury. He published "Observations on Epidemic Disorders," (1773,) "Principles and Practice of Midwifery," and other medical works. He was a member of the Linnæan Society. Died in 1831.

Simŝ, (JAMES MARION,) a distinguished American surgeon, born in South Carolina in 1813. He removed in 1853 to New York, where he was instrumental in founding a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women. Died November 13, 1883.

Simson, sim'son or zim'son, (MARTIN EDUARD,) a German jurist and statesman, born at Königsberg in 1810. He studied at Bonn under Niebuhr, and in 1836 became professor of law at Königsberg. In 1848 he was elected president of the National Assembly at Frankfort.

Sim'sọn, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kirton Hall, Ayrshire, in 1687. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow in 1711, and continued to fill that chair about fifty years. He produced an edition of Euclid's "Elements," which was highly esteemed, and made some discoveries in relation to the porisms of the ancients Died in 1768.

See WILLIAM TRAIL, "Account of the Life and Writings of R. Simson," 1812; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sina, Ibn. See AVICENNA.

Sinan, se-nän', (SCIPIONE CICALE,) an Italian renegade, born about 1515. He became a Turkish general and grand vizier. Died in 1595.

Sin'clair, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir John Sinclair, noticed below, was born in 1800. She published numerous tales and novels, which have had an extensive circulation: among these we may name "Modern Society," "Beatrice," "Business of Life," and "James Bouverie." She also wrote several books for children, the "Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," "Shetland and the Shetlanders," etc. Died in 1864.

Sinclair, sin'klair, ? (CHARLES GIDEON,) BARON, a Swedish general and military writer, born about 1730. He served with distinction in many campaigns in France, Prussia, and Saxony. Died in 1803.

Sinclair, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish statesman and philanthropist, born in the county of Caithness in 1754. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and in 1780 represented his native county in Parliament, being several times re-elected. He was conspicuous for his efforts to promote internal improvements in his country, originated the board of agriculture, of which he became first president, and founded a society for the improvement of wool. Among his numerous and valuable treatises, which embrace a great variety of subjects, may be named his "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Essays on Agriculture," and "Statistical Account of Scotland." The last-named is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Memoir of Sir John Sinclair," by his son, 1837; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1803; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1837; "Monthly Review" for June, 1808, and September, 1814.

Sin'clare or **Sinclair,** (GEORGE,) a Scottish mathematician and philosopher, was professor of philosophy at Glasgow. He published several scientific treatises, and a work entitled "Satan's Invisible World discovered." Died in 1696.

Sin'dĭ-ạ or **Sçin'dĭ-ạh, (Dŏw'lut Rŏw,)** a Mahratta chief, born about 1780, was a grand-nephew of Madajee, noticed below, whom he succeeded in 1794. He was involved in war against the British, who, under Sir A. Wellesley, gained a decisive victory over him at Assaye in 1803. His army was defeated in several battles in the same year, and he was forced to cede a large part of his territories. Died in 1827.

Sin'dĭ-ạ, or **Sind'hĭ-ạ,** the family name of a line of Mahratta princes, of which the head is the Mahârâjâh Sindia, the chief of the Gwalior state, now feudatory to British India. The founder of the family was Ranojee Sindia, a Mahratta of a low Soodra caste, who was a menial servant (keeper of the slippers) to the Peishwa, a native ruler. Sindia became a court favourite, and rose to command the army. In 1743 he was made hereditary ruler of extensive territories. In 1782 his son Madajee was recognized as a sovereign ruler and mahârâjâh. In recent years the Sindia family has been conspicuous for its loyalty to British interests.

Sindia, (Madajee or **Madhajee,** mâ-dâ'jee,) a celebrated Mahratta chief, born in Hindostan about 1741. He was a warlike and energetic prince, made extensive conquests, and became master of Delhi. His dominions extended from the Ganges to the Nerbudda. Died in 1794.

Singh, (Runjeet.) See RUNJEET SINGH.

Sin'gle-tọn, (HENRY,) an English painter, born in London in 1766. He produced both historical pictures and portraits; among his master-pieces are a series of illustrations from Shakspeare, "Christ Healing the Blind," "Coriolanus and his Mother," and "The Storming of Seringapatam." Died in 1839.

Singlin, sân'glân', (ANTOINE,) a French theologian, born in Paris, was confessor to the nuns of Port-Royal. He preached with much unction. It is stated that Pascal had so high an opinion of the solidity of his judgment that he read all his works to Singlin before he published them. Died in 1664.

See GOUJET, "Vie de Singlin," prefixed to Singlin's "Instructions chrétiennes," 12 vols., 1736.

Sinnamus. See CINNAMUS.

Sinner, sin'nẹr or zin'nẹr, [Fr. pron. se'nair',] (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss philologist, born at Berne in 1730; died in 1787.

Sinner, de, dẹh se'nair', (R. G. LOUIS,) a Swiss Hellenist, born in the canton of Berne in 1801. He published good editions of Aristophanes, Plato, Euripides, Sophocles, and Xenophon, (1829–47.) Died April 16, 1860.

Sī'non, [Gr. *Σίνων*,] a semi-fabulous or fictitious person, who, according to Homer and Virgil, acted an insidious part in the siege of Troy. They relate that he presented himself to the Trojans as a deserter from the Greek army, affirming that the Greeks had abandoned the siege, and that he ran away because they were about to offer him as a sacrifice. By his artful tale and well-feigned passion he imposed on the credulous Trojans, and persuaded them to introduce the wooden horse into Troy.

Sintenis, sin'tẹh-nis or zin'tẹh-nis, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, born at Zerbst in 1750. His voluminous works comprise sermons, educational treatises, and moral and religious romances. Died in 1820.

Sintenis, (KARL FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a German jurist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Zerbst in 1804. Died at Dessau, August 2, 1868.

Siöfn, se-öf'n', written also **Se-o'nạ**, [etymology doubtful,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, whose office it is to inspire the passion of love. She may be said to be a sort of female Cupid. From her name a lover is called *Siafni*.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XVIII.

Sionita, (GABRIEL.) See GABRIEL.

Sirani, se-rȧ'nee, (ELISABETTA,) an Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1638, was a daughter of Giovanni Andrea, noticed below. She imitated the second manner of Guido with success, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1665.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" C. BONAFEDE, "Elisabetta Sirani Azione storico-drammatica," 1856.

Sirani, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1610, was a successful imitator of the style of Guido. Died in 1670.

Sī'renṣ, singular **Sī'ren**, [Gr. *Σειρῆνες*, (singular *Σειρήν*;) Lat. SIRE'NES or SEIRE'NES; Fr. SIRÈNES, se'rẹn',] mythical beings, who were supposed to have the power of enchanting all who heard them sing. According to Homer and other poets, they lived in an island near the coast of Italy, where they sat in a meadow near the shore and allured those who were sailing past the island; and whoever listened to their song forgot his home and remained with the Sirens until he perished or became brutalized.

Siret, se'rȧ', (ADOLPHE,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Beaumont, in Hainault, about 1805. He published, besides several poems and dramas, a "Historical Dictionary of Painters of all Schools," (1848.)

Siret, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Évreux in 1745, published good works on English and Italian grammar for French students. Died in 1797.

Siret, (PIERRE HUBERT,) a French preacher, born at Rheims in 1754; died in 1834.

Sirey, se'rȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French jurist, born at Sarlat (Périgord) in 1762, published several legal works. Died in 1845.

Siri, see'ree, (VITTORIO,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Parma about 1615, was patronized by Louis XIV. of France, who made him his almoner and historiographer. He conducted for many years a journal entitled "Mercurio Politico," (15 vols.,) which treats of events that occurred from 1635 to 1655. He also published "Secret Memoirs," ("Memorie recondite,") a journal in 8 vols. Died in 1685.

Siricius, se-rish'e-us, [Fr. SIRICE, se'rèss',] born at Rome about 324 A.D., was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome in 384. He issued decrees against the Manicheans, Donatists, and other heretics. Died in 398.

Siries, see're-ẽs', (VIOLANTE BEATRICE,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1710; died about 1760.

Sirleto, sèr-lā'to, [Lat. SIRLE'TUS; Fr. SIRLET, sèr'lȧ',] (GUGLIELMO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Calabria in 1514. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican in 1549. He acted as intermediary between the pope and the Council of Trent about 1560. Died in 1585.

Sirletus. See SIRLETO.

Sirmond, sèr'mòn', [Lat. SIRMOND'US,] (JACQUES,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Riom in 1559, was for a time professor of rhetoric in Paris. He subsequently examined the archives of the convents, where he obtained many valuable manuscripts. Among these he published editions of Apollinaris Sidonius, the "Chronicles" of Idatius and Marcellinus, the "Opuscules" of Geoffroi, Abbé de Vendôme, and other writers of the middle ages. Sirmond was appointed in 1637 confessor to Louis XIII. He wrote several valuable antiquarian treatises. Died in 1651.

See BRIET, "Eulogium J. Sirmondi," 1653; COLOMIÈS, "Vie du Père Sirmond," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sirmond, (JEAN,) a writer, born at Riom about 1589, was a nephew of the preceding. He was a member of the French Academy, and received a pension from Richelieu. Died in 1649.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sis'e-but [Lat. SISEBU'TUS] was elected King of the Visigoths in Spain in 612 A.D. He was a zealous professor of the Christian religion, and was an able ruler. Died in 620 A.D.

Sī-sen'nạ, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C. He was prætor about 78 B.C. He wrote a work on Roman history, entitled "Historiæ," which was praised by Cicero, ("Brutus" and "De Legibus.")

See KARL L. ROTH, "L. C Sisennæ Vita," 1834.

Sisifo. See SISYPHUS.

Sī-sin'nī-us, a native of Syria, became pope at the death of John VII., in 708. He died in the next month.

Sismondi, sis-mon'dee, [It. pron. sès-mon'dee,] de, [Fr. pron. dẹh sès'mòn'de',] (JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD SIMONDE,) an eminent Swiss historian and publicist, of Tuscan extraction, was born at Geneva on the 9th of May, 1773. He was educated in the College of Geneva, and became a clerk in the counting-house of a merchant or banker in Lyons. In consequence of the civil war, he left this position in 1792 and visited England, the language and institutions of which he appears to have studied with much attention. In 1795 he removed with his father to Val Chiusa, Tuscany, where he was employed as a farmer for five years. He returned to Geneva in 1800, and published a work "On Commercial Riches," (2 vols., 1803,) in which he advocated the doctrines of Adam Smith. Soon after this event he formed a friendship with Madame de Staël, with whom he travelled in Italy and Germany, (1804–08.) By the advice of his mother, he devoted himself to the composition of history. In 1807 he published the first and second volumes of an important work, "The History of the Italian Republics," which was received with favour. The sixteenth and last volume appeared in 1818. "Sismondi," says Mignet, "has traced this history with vast learning, a noble spirit, a vigorous talent, sufficient art, and much eloquence." He contributed many articles to the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. In 1819 he married Miss Allen, an English lady and a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. About this time Guizot offered to him a professorship in the College of France, but he declined it. He expended many years in writing his "History of the French," ("Histoire des Français," 30 vols., 1821–44,) which some critics consider his best work. Sismondi was a Protestant and a republican. His moral character is highly commended. He died at Geneva in 1842, leaving no children.

See "Vie de Sismondi," Paris, 1845; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," tome vii.; F. A. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. de Sismondi," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1812, and September, 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1829

Sisto, the Italian of SIXTUS, which see.

Sisto Rosa. See BADALOCCHIO.

Sisupâla, sis-oo-pâ′la, in Hindoo legend, a king of Chedi, in Central India. He was the enemy of Krishna, who slew him.

Sis′ÿ-phus, [Gr. *Σίσυφος ;* Fr. SISYPHE, se′sèf′ ; It. SISIFO, see′se-fo,] a fabulous king of Corinth, was called a son of Æolus, a brother of Cretheus, Athamas, and Salmoneus, and the husband of Merope. He was extremely crafty and deceitful. The poets feigned that when Death was sent to take him he outwitted Death and bound him in fetters ; and that for his various crimes he was doomed in the infernal regions to roll up hill a large stone, which, as soon as it reached the top, rolled down again. According to one tradition, he was the father of Ulysses.

Sîtâ, see′tâ, written also **Seeta**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the beautiful and spotless wife of the god Râma. As Râma was an avatar of Vishnu, so Sîtâ is regarded as an avatar of Lakshmî. (See RÂMA.)

Siun- (or **Seun-**) **King**, se-un king, a Chinese philosopher, regarded by many as the ablest of all the followers of Confucius, flourished from about 270 to 220 B.C. He wrote a refutation of the doctrine of Mencius that man is naturally good. He maintained, on the contrary, that "the nature of man is evil ; that the good which it shows is factitious, (or artificial.") He supports his position with great ingenuity and force of reasoning. He says, if man's nature were good, men would not need to be continually taught and governed ; *they would do right spontaneously.* To live properly and virtuously requires continual self-denial ; but why deny our natural inclinations, if these are good? "A straight piece of wood," he says, "does not need the pressing-boards to make it straight: it is so by its nature. A crooked piece of wood must be submitted to the pressing-boards to soften and straighten it, because it is not straight by its nature." As man is naturally crooked and perverse, his nature needs to be corrected by the government of wise rulers and the restraints of just laws. (See Legge's "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. page 2 and pages 81–91.)

Siva, see′vâ, the goddess of harvests among the Wends and some other northern nations. She is called in the Norse mythology SIF, which see.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 179.

Sĭv′ă or **Çiva**, commonly pronounced (in English) and sometimes written **See′va**, spelled also **Shiva**, [from the Sanscrit adjective *shĭvăs*, *shĭvâ*, *shĭvăm*, "prosperous," "happy,"] the usual name of one of the gods of the Hindoo triad ; also popularly known as **Mahâdêva**, mạ-hâ′ dā′vạ, (generally called by the common people of India **Mahadeo**, mạ-hā′ dā′o,) or the "great god." **Mahêsa** (mạ-hā′sạ) is another, and one of the most common, of his many names. He may be said to represent the destructive powers of nature ; and since, in the present order of things, destruction seems necessary to prepare the way for a renewal of life, he is also believed to preside over generation or reproduction. In this latter character his power is typified by the phallic emblem called in Sanscrit the *Linga* (ling′ga) or *Lingam ;* which is commonly, if not invariably, found in temples or places dedicated to his worship. Among the gods of classic mythology the character of Saturn, or Time, (who both produces and destroys,) would, in its leading features, seem most to resemble that of Siva ; but the attributes and offices of the Hindoo deity are so multitudinous that we must seek his counterpart, not in one, but in several, of the Western divinities. As being the mightiest of all the gods, as he is usually regarded at least by the common people, and as his name Mahâdêva would appear to imply, he may be said to correspond to the Zeus (or Jupiter) of the Greeks and Romans ; and, if we take simply the radical part of the two names, *Zeu* or *Zev*,* and *Siv*† or *Shiv*,† the resemblance might well seem to be something more than a mere accident. Add to this that Siva is represented with three eyes, (one in the middle of his forehead,) whence he was surnamed in Sanscrit *trĭlŏchănă*, (or "three-eyed,") and that the Greek *triophthalmos*, having exactly the same meaning, was also an epithet of Zeus.‡ It is, moreover, expressly stated by Hindoo authorities that Siva had a thousand separate names. Zeus also had a multitude of names: in the noble hymn to Jupiter by Cleanthes the god is addressed as *πολυώνυμε*, "thou many-named." (See, on this subject, Sir William Jones's article "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in vol. i. of "Asiatic Researches.")

In India, a country where the vegetation is so often destroyed by the heat of the sun, it would be natural to associate not only fire or heat, but the sun itself, with the destroying power. Accordingly, not only fire§ in general, but the sun in particular, is considered to be one of the many forms of Siva. Again, cold, another cause of the destruction of life, would seem to be an especial favourite with Mahâdêva, who is said to have selected the inaccessible snows of Mount Kailâsa (or Cailasa) as his permanent abode. There his devoted consort Pârvatî (*i.e.* the "mountain-born") is ever at his side. It is related that on a certain occasion, in beseeching a favour of her lord,—or, as some say, in mere playfulness,—she placed one of her hands upon his forehead ; his middle eye (the sun) was completely eclipsed, and, although she instantly took her hand away, the period of darkness seemed an age to the inhabitants of the earth. When she removed her hand, it was covered with the perspiration from Siva's temples. Shaking off the moisture, she produced the Ganges. The fable is related variously, but the universal tradition is that the Ganges sprang from Siva's hair ; and in many of his pictures it is seen flowing from the top of his head.

As the destroying power, the office of Siva is to rid the world of monsters, wicked men or evil giants ; although in this capacity his Saktî (Kâlî or Durga) is more usually employed. (See KÂLÎ and PÂRVATÎ.) As presiding over generation, he is worshipped with offerings by those who are desirous of obtaining offspring. In this character he is sometimes represented as Ardha-Nârî, or Ardha-Nârîsha, (see VIRÂJ,) a being combining the two sexes or two principles, male and female, of which the Linga (or Ling) and Yônî are the respective symbols.

Siva has a great multitude of names, as Sămbhu,‖ (or Shămbhu,) Rudra,¶ (rōōd′rạ,) and Nîlăkănthă, (nee′lạ-kŭn′t'hạ,) *i.e.* the "blue-throated," because, when the gods and Asurs churned the ocean, there came forth a poison of such deadly power that it would have destroyed all the inhabitants of the world had not Siva come to the rescue and swallowed it ; its only effect was to leave a dark-blue mark on his neck or throat, whence he is often called the "blue-throated." He is also styled Iswără or Isă, (or Içạ,) *i.e.* "ruler." Mahêsa is a contraction of Mahâ Isa, *i.e.* the "Great Ruler."

A worshipper of Siva is called by the Hindoos SAIVA, (sī′vạ.) It may be remarked that while the pious Hindoos render a sort of homage to all the gods, they have certain favourites to whom they dedicate an especial worship.

In pictures, Siva is sometimes represented with one,

* As it *may* have been pronounced by the ancients, and as it *is* pronounced by the modern Greeks.

† So called in the common dialect of India.

‡ We are told by Pausanias that a statue of Zeus had been found having a third eye in his forehead.

§ There is in one of the Purânas a singular legend, which runs substantially as follows: One day, as Brahma and Vishnu were disputing which was the elder, Siva came between them in great wrath, saying, "It is I who am truly the first born ; but I will yield my pretensions to either of you who shall be able to reach or behold the summit of my head or the soles of my feet." Brahma instantly ascended, but, having searched in vain in the regions of immensity, he returned and falsely declared that he had seen the crown of Siva's head. When Vishnu came back from his search, he frankly acknowledged he had not been able to find the feet of Siva. Thereupon Mahadeva cut off the fifth head of Brahma for his falsehood, leaving him only four. This story seems at first sight sufficiently absurd ; but if we may suppose that the Hindoos were acquainted with the internal heat of the earth, (and why may not the nation which was in advance of all others in some departments of mathematics and astronomy have known something also of geology?) the explanation of the fable is simple enough. Brahma is the earth ; Vishnu, water, (including the sea ;) Siva, fire in all its forms. As the highest parts of the earth (the mountains) can never reach the heavenly fire, (the sun,) so the sea can never reach the feet or lowest part of the internal fire of the earth. Brahma's four heads are doubtless the four corners of the earth ; the fifth head may possibly have been some mountain whose summit (like that of Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D.) was carried away by volcanic fire.

‖ From the Sanscrit *shămbhă*, "prosperous."

¶ Signifying a "storm," or "stormy," according to some writers.

and sometimes with five heads, usually riding on a white bull called Nandi. Like his consort Kâlî, he is generally adorned with a necklace of human skulls, and often has a trident *(triśûlă)* in his hand. He frequently holds an antelope in one of his hands, typical perhaps of his skill as a hunter. His son Ganêsa is usually near at hand, sometimes as an infant in the arms of Pârvatî, and sometimes as an attendant waiting on his parents.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book i. chap. ii.

Sivaji. See SEVAJEE.

Six, sĭx, (JOHN,) a Dutch dramatic poet, born in 1618 in Amsterdam, of which he became burgomaster. His tragedy of "Medea" was much admired. Died in 1700

See DE BOSCH, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Sixte. See SIXTUS.

Six'tus [Fr. SIXTE, sĕkst; It. SISTO, sĕs'to] **I.,** a bishop of Rome, of whom little is known, succeeded Alexander I. He is supposed to have died about 128 A.D.

Sixtus II. became Bishop of Rome in 257 A.D., and suffered martyrdom under Valerianus in 258 A.D.

Sixtus III. succeeded Celestine I. as Bishop of Rome in 431 A.D. Died in 440.

Sixtus IV., (FRANCESCO **della Rovere**—dĕl'lâ rō-vâ'rà,) POPE, born about 1414, succeeded Paul II. in 1471. He was an accomplice or abettor of the Pazzi, who conspired against Lorenzo de' Medici, and he excommunicated Lorenzo for hanging the Archbishop of Pisa. The clergy of Florence supported Lorenzo and openly condemned the conduct of the pope. He rendered himself unpopular by his nepotism, simony, and other vices. Died in 1484.

See PLATINA, "De Vitis Pontificum;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des Pontifes Romains."

Sixtus V., [Fr. SIXTE-QUINT, sĕkst'kăn'; Lat. SIX'TUS QUIN'TUS,] whose original name was **Felix Peretti,** was born near Montalto in 1521, and in 1585 succeeded Gregory XIII. as pope. As a ruler he was distinguished for his energy and munificent spirit: he constructed the Vatican Library, the obelisk in the piazza of Saint Peter's Church, the great aqueduct called by his name, and other magnificent public works. He also founded several colleges, published editions of the Vulgate and the Septuagint, and edited the works of Saint Ambrose. Died in 1589. He was succeeded by Urban VII. It is reported that Sixtus V., before his election, simulated the infirmities of old age so artfully that the cardinals thought he had not long to live; but as soon as he became pope he threw away his crutch and astonished them by his vigour.

See TEMPESTI, "Storia della Vita e Gesti di Sisto V.," 1754; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" V. ROBARDI, "Sixti V. Gesta," 1590; J. LORENTZ, "Sixtus V. und seine Zeit," 1852; G. ROGERI, "Vita di Sisto V.;" "Life of Sixtus V.," by G. LETI, (translated from the Italian;) SEGRETAIN, "Sixte V et Henri IV," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sixtus OF SIENNA, an Italian monk and popular preacher, born at Sienna in 1520. He wrote "Sacred Library," ("Bibliotheca Sancta," 1586.) Died in 1569.

Sjöberg or **Sjoeberg,** shö'bĕRG, (ERIK,) a Swedish poet, born in Södermanland in 1794. He published in 1819 a collection of lyrics under the signature of VITALIS, which gave him a high reputation. He also translated into Swedish some of the works of Washington Irving. Died in 1828.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sjögren or **Schoegren,** shö'grĕn, (ANDREAS JOHAN,) a distinguished philologist, born in Finland in 1794. He studied at the University of Åbo, and subsequently resided in Russia. He was appointed in 1833 adjunct librarian of the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1845 director of the Ethnographical Museum of that institution. He published an "Ossetic Grammar and Vocabulary," (1844, in German,) a treatise "On the Finnish Language and Literature," and other similar works of a high character. Died in 1855.

Skadi, skâ'dĕ, or **Skaði,** skâ'thĕ, [from *skada,* to "injure," cognate with the Danish *skade,* the German *schaden,* and the English *scath,*] in the Norse mythology, the daughter of the Jötun Thiassi, (or Thjassi,) and the wife of Njörd, with whom, however, she does not live harmoniously. Njörd prefers the fertile plains near the sea, or the ocean ruled by gentle winds, (see NJÖRD;) but Skadi delights in the storms of the mountains. Her dwelling is called Thrymheim, (the "home or habitation of storms.") She excels in running on snow-shoes, and in shooting with her bow the wild beasts of the mountain.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Skanda. See KARTIKÊYA.

Skanderbeg. See SCANDERBEG.

Skarbek, skar'bĕk, (FREDRIK FLORIAN,) COUNT, a popular Polish writer, born at Thorn in 1792, was appointed in 1818 professor of political economy at the University of Warsaw. Among his principal works are his "Theory of Financial Science," (1824,) "Theory of Social Wealth," (in French,) and a collection of "Tales and Humorous Writings," (6 vols., 1840,) which have won for him a high reputation. Died in 1866.

Skarga, skar'gâ, (PIOTR PAWELSKI,) a celebrated pulpit orator and theologian, surnamed THE POLISH CHRYSOSTOM, born in Masovia in 1536. Having entered the order of Jesuits at Rome, he contributed greatly by his eloquence to the establishment of Catholicism in Poland. He was for many years court preacher to Sigismund III. He was the author of numerous sermons, and of "Lives of the Saints," which is esteemed a model of elegance in style and has passed through many editions. Died in 1612.

Skēat, (WALTER WILLIAM,) an eminent English philologist and clergyman, born in London, November 21, 1835. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1858. In 1860 he was elected a Fellow of Christ's College, where he became a lecturer. In 1878 he was chosen professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Cambridge. He was one of the founders of the English Dialect Society, 1873. He has published editions of many early English books, etc., but is best known for his "Etymological Dictionary," probably the best work of the kind that has yet appeared, and his "Concise Etymological Dictionary."

Skel'ton, (JOHN,) an English poet-laureate, was born about 1460. Having studied at Cambridge and taken holy orders, he was appointed tutor to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. He was the author of satires, elegies, and religious pieces. His learning is highly commended by Erasmus. Died in 1529.

See article entitled "Satirical Laureate of the Sixteenth Century," in the "Dublin University Magazine" for January, 1867; "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1844.

Skelton, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish author, born in Edinburgh, July 18, 1831. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and became an advocate in 1854. His books include "Nugæ Criticæ," (1862,) "A Campaign at Home," (1865,) "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart," (1876,) "Essays in Romance," (1878,) etc.

Skel'ton, (PHILIP,) an Irish divine, born in 1707, was the author of "Deism Revealed," and "Proposals for the Revival of Christianity." The latter was ascribed to Dean Swift. Died in 1787.

Skene, skēn, (WILLIAM FORBES,) a Scottish historian, born at Inverie, June 7, 1809. He studied in Germany, and in the Universities of Edinburgh and Saint Andrew's, and entered the profession of law. In 1881 he was made royal historiographer for Scotland. His works include a "History of the Highlanders of Scotland," (1837,) and "Celtic Scotland, a History," (4 vols., 1876–80.) He also edited old Scottish Chronicles, etc.

Skinfaxi. See NÖRVI.

Skin'ner, (EZEKIEL,) M.D., an American physician and Baptist divine, born in Connecticut in 1777; died in 1855.

Skin'ner, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and poet, born in the county of Aberdeen in 1721. He published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," and a number of popular lyrics. Died in 1807.

Skinner, (JOHN STUART,) an American journalist and agricultural writer, born in Maryland in 1788. In 1819 he became editor of the "American Farmer," the first agricultural journal published in the United States.

He afterwards edited successively the "Turf Register," "The Farmer's Library and Agricultural Journal," and 'The Plough, The Loom, and The Anvil." Died in 1851.

Skinner, (RICHARD,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and in 1817 chief justice of Vermont, and was subsequently twice elected Governor of that State. Died in 1833.

Skin'nẹr, (STEPHEN,) an English philologist and physician, born in London in 1623. He studied at Oxford, and took his medical degree at Heidelberg. He died in 1667, leaving unfinished an etymological dictionary of the English language, which was published, with additions, by Thomas Henshaw, under the title of "Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ."

Skinner, (THOMAS HARVEY,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Harvey's Neck, North Carolina, in 1791. He became in 1848 professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He published "Hints to Christians," etc. Died February 1, 1871.

Sko'bẹ-leff, (MIKHAIL DIMITRYEVITCH,) a Russian soldier and hero, born in the Riazan district in 1845. His father was an able soldier. Educated in the military school of Saint Petersburg, he went to Turkestan in 1868 and took charge of a troop of Cossacks. In 1871 he took command of a battalion in the Caucasus. He greatly distinguished himself in the Khokand and Khiva wars, 1873–76, attaining the rank of major-general. In the Turkish war of 1877–78 he was specially conspicuous for gallantry, activity, and success. In 1880 he led a successful expedition against the Tekke Turcomans. Died July 7, 1882.

Škoda, sko'dȧ, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished physician, born at Pilsen, in Bohemia, in 1805. He became in 1846 professor of clinics at Vienna, and in 1848 a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died June 12, 1881.

Skovoroda, sko-vo-ro'dȧ, known also as GREGORY SAVITCH, a Russian ecclesiastic and writer, born near Kief about 1730. He studied theology at Halle, and, after his return to the Ukraine, devoted himself to the work of reconciling the so-called United Greeks with the national Church. He died in 1778, leaving a number of poems, moral fables, and a prose work entitled "Symphonon," also some translations from the Homilies of Saint Chrysostom. He is regarded as the greatest writer the Ukraine has produced.

Skrým'nir, Skrým'nẹr, or **Skrým'er,** [supposed to be so called from *Skrum*, "show," "feint," on account of the illusions which he practised,] the name of a mighty giant, (mentioned in the Edda,) who baffled, with his magic illusions, all the prowess of Thor. The god of thunder is said to have struck, with his terrible Miölnir, the sleeping Skrymnir on his head, putting forth all his might. The giant awoke, and asked whether some small leaf or a grain of dust had not fallen on his head. The myth of Skrymnir is supposed to typify the unconquerable might of a Northern winter.

For a particular account of Thor's adventures with Skrymnir, see MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XXIII.–XXVI.

Skrzynecki, skzhe-nĕt'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish general, born in Galicia in 1787, served with distinction in the army of Napoleon against the Austrians and Russians, and, soon after the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, succeeded Prince Radziwill as commander-in-chief of the Polish forces. After the defeat of the Poles at Ostrolenka, (1831,) he was deprived of his command, and retired to Belgium, where he resided till a short time before his death, in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Skytte, skŭt'tẹh or skit'tẹh, (JOHAN,) called also **Schroderus,** a Swedish statesman and writer, born at Nyköping in 1577. He was the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, who appointed him president of the chamber of accounts in 1620. He was employed in several foreign missions, and obtained the dignity of senator. Died in 1645.

See NEIKTER, "Monumenta et Literæ Historiam J. Skytte illustrantes," 1802.

Slāde, (ADOLPHUS,) an English naval officer, born about 1804. He entered the Turkish naval service in which he effected several reforms. He published "Records of Travels in Turkey." Died in 1877.

Slāde, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born in Cornwall, Vermont, in 1786. He served in Congress from 1831 to 1843, distinguished himself by his opposition to slavery, and was elected Governor of Vermont in 1844. Died in 1859.

Slā'tẹr, (SAMUEL,) an English artisan and mechanician, born in Derbyshire in 1768. Having emigrated to America, he established at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790, one of the first cotton-factories in the United States. Died in 1835.

Slater or **Slatyer,** (WILLIAM,) REV., an English poet, born in Somersetshire in 1587. He became rector of Otterden, in Kent. Among his works is "Palæ-Albion; or, A History of Great Britain, in Latin and English Verse." Died in 1647.

Slee'mạn, (Sir WILLIAM HENRY,) an English officer and writer, born in Cornwall in 1788. He served in the Indian campaign of 1812, and was appointed in 1820 agent for the districts of Nerbudda and Saugur. He was the author of a "Review and Analysis of the Peculiar Doctrines of the System of Political Economy founded by Ricardo," "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," (1843,) and other works. Sir William was made a knight commander of the Bath for his services in suppressing the Thugs, and for other reforms in India. Died in 1856.

Sleidan, slī'dȧn or slą̄'dŏn', [Lat. SLEIDA'NUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent historian and diplomatist, whose original name was PHILIPSOHN, was born at Sleida, near Cologne, in 1506. He studied law at Liege, Louvain, Paris, and Orléans, and was subsequently employed by Francis I. of France as his delegate to the Diet of Ratisbon. He became professor of law at Strasburg in 1542, and in 1545 was sent on an embassy to England by the Protestant princes, who had previously appointed him historiographer of the Schmalkaldic League. He was a deputy from Strasburg to the Council of Trent in 1551. His principal work is entitled "Commentaries on the State of Religion and of the Republic under the Emperor Charles V.," ("De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo V. Cæsare Commentarii," in 25 books, 1555.) It is highly esteemed for its accuracy and impartiality, and for the purity of its style, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1556.

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de J. Sleidano," 1697; AM ENDE, "Vermischte Anmerkungen den berühmten J. Sleidan," 1780; THEODOR PAUR, "Commentatio de J. Sleidano," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sleidanus. See SLEIDAN.

Sleipnir or **Sleipner,** slīp'nir, [from *sleipr*, "smooth," "gliding," cognate with the English "slippery,"] a wondrous horse belonging to Odin, on which the god rode over land and sea. He had eight legs, which, according to some writers, are simply expressive of his extraordinary fleetness; others, with much plausibility, suggest that the myth is intended to represent the wind blowing from the eight principal points of the compass. Sleipnir is occasionally spoken of as four-footed.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXI.; also MATTHEW ARNOLD'S poem entitled "Balder Dead."

Slī-dell', (JOHN,) an American lawyer and politician, born in New York in 1793. Having removed to New Orleans, he was elected to Congress in 1843, and in 1845 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Mexico. He was subsequently elected (1853) to the United States Senate, from which he withdrew after the ordinance of secession was passed in 1861. During a voyage to France, to which he was sent by Jefferson Davis, he was captured from the steamer Trent, in November, 1861, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy. (See MASON, JAMES MURRAY.) Died July 26, 1871.

Slingelandt, van, vȧn sling'ẹh-lȧnt', (PIETER,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1640, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, whose works he imitated successfully in exquisite finish and minuteness of detail. Among his master-pieces may be named the portraits of the Meerman family, in the Louvre, upon which he is said to have been employed three years. Died in 1691.

Slingeneyer, sling'ẹn-ī'ẹr, (ERNEST,) a Belgian historical painter, born near Ghent in 1823. Among his works are "The Death of Jacobsen," "The Battle of Lepanto," and "The Death of Nelson."

Sloan, slōn, (SAMUEL,) an American architect, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1815. He established himself in Philadelphia, and published, besides other works, the "Model Architect," (1850–51,) "City and Suburban Architecture," (1859,) and "Homestead Architecture," (1860.) He also publishes the "Architectural Review," (commenced in 1868.) Some of the most important edifices in Pennsylvania and other States have been built after his designs. Among these we may name the Blockley Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, and the State Hospital for the Insane, at Montgomery, in Alabama. Died at Raleigh, North Carolina, July 19, 1884.

Sloane, slōn, (Sir HANS,) a celebrated physician and naturalist, of Scottish extraction, born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1660. He studied medicine and the natural sciences in London, and subsequently visited France, where he acquired the friendship of Tournefort and other distinguished savants. Having returned to London with a large collection of plants, he settled as a physician in that city, and was elected in 1685 a Fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards spent some time in Jamaica and other West India islands, where he collected a great number of plants. After his return, he became successively secretary to the Royal Society, (1693,) physician-general to the army, (1716,) president of the College of Physicians, (1719,) and physician to the king, (1727.) About the same time he succeeded Newton as president of the Royal Society. He filled for thirty years the post of physician to Christ's Hospital, London, devoting his salary entirely to charitable purposes, and assisted in establishing the Foundling Hospital. He died in 1753, leaving his library of fifty thousand volumes, a cabinet of two hundred volumes of dried plants, and an immense collection of other objects in natural history, chiefly accumulated by himself, to be offered to the nation for twenty thousand pounds. This purchase being made by the government, originated the British Museum. Besides numerous contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," Sir Hans Sloane published the "Natural History of Jamaica," (2 vols. fol., 1725,) a work of high reputation.

See "Biographia Britannica;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloges," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Slo'cum, (HENRY WADSWORTH,) an American general, born at or near Syracuse, New York, in 1827. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1848, and graduated there in 1852. In 1856 he resigned his commission in the army, and adopted the profession of lawyer. Soon after the civil war began, he became colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and was sent to Virginia. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the autumn of 1861, commanded a division in the battles of Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1862. He commanded a corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. In August, 1864, he obtained command of a corps in the army of General Sherman. He led one of the wings or columns of that army in the great march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864.

Slodtz, slos or slots, (PAUL AMBROISE,) a painter, born in Paris in 1702, was a son of Sébastien, noticed below. Died in 1758.

Slodtz, (RENÉ MICHEL,) a French sculptor, called MICHAEL ANGELO, was born in Paris in 1705. His chief work is "The Tomb of the Curate Languet." Died in 1764.

Slodtz, slôts, (SÉBASTIEN,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1655, was the father of Paul Ambroise, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1726.

Slowacki, slo-vâts'kee, (JULIUS,) a popular Polish poet, born at Wilna in 1809. He took an active part as a soldier in the revolution of 1830, and published a number of spirited lyrics in favour of the patriotic cause. He also wrote epic poems, entitled "Jan Bielecki," "Lambro," and "Hugo;" also "Mazeppa," "Maria Stuart," and other dramas. Died in 1851.

Sluse, slüz, (R. F. WALTER,) a Flemish Orientalist and mathematician, born at Vise in 1622, was canon of Liege. Died in 1685.

Sluys, van der, vân der slois, (JACOB,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1660. His favourite subjects were festivals, conversation-pieces, and assemblies. Died in 1736.

Smalbroke, smawl'brōōk, (RICHARD,) an English theologian, born at Birmingham in 1672 or 1673. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1730, and wrote a "Vindication of Our Saviour's Miracles," (1729.) Died in 1749.

Smalcius, smâlt'se-ûs, or **Smalz**, smâlts, (VALENTIN,) a German Unitarian minister and writer, born at Gotha in 1572. He preached at Racow, in Poland. Died in 1622.

Smalley, smaw'le, (JOHN,) D.D., an American divine, born at Columbia, Connecticut, June 4, 1734. He graduated at Yale College in 1756, and was for many years the Congregationalist pastor at New Britain, Connecticut, where he died, June 1, 1820. He published some volumes of sermons, which had a remarkable influence. He was noted as a teacher of divinity, and was one of the leaders of the orthodox theology of New England.

Smâl'rĭdge, (GEORGE,) a learned English prelate, born at Lichfield in 1663. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1714. He published a volume of Sermons, (1717.) Died in 1719.

Smalz. See SMALCIUS.

Smart, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English poet, born in Kent in 1722. He studied at Cambridge, where he became noted for his classical knowledge, and subsequently made prose translations from Horace and Phædrus. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his biography. Died in 1773.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Smēa'ṭon, (JOHN,) an eminent English civil engineer and mechanic, born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, in 1724. He commenced business as a maker of mathematical instruments. He had great mechanical ingenuity, and made improvements in hydraulic machinery. In 1759 he received a gold medal from the Royal Society for his treatise "On the Natural Power of Wind and Water to drive Mills." His greatest work is the Eddystone Light-House, finished in 1759. He constructed Ramsgate harbour, and was the engineer of the great canal of Scotland, extending from the Clyde to the Forth. Died in 1792.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1791.

Smĕd'ley, (Rev. EDWARD,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born about 1790. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained successively four Seatonian prizes for English poems. He also wrote a "History of the Reformed Religion in France," and was editor for a time of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Died in 1836.

Smedley, (FRANCIS E.,) an English novelist, born about 1814. He published "Lewis Arundel," (1852,) and "The Fortunes of the Colville Family," (1856.) Died in 1864.

Smedley, (MENELLA BUTE,) an English poetess, was a sister of F. E. Smedley, was born about 1825. She wrote various tales and novels, and several volumes of verse, the latter containing poems of great merit. Died about 1875.

Smee, (ALFRED,) an English surgeon and scientific writer, born in 1818, published, among other works, "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy" (1841) and "Electro-Biology," (1849.) He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1840, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. Died January 11, 1877.

Smel'lie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish surgeon and writer on midwifery. He practised for some years in Scotland, and afterwards in London. He gave many courses of lectures on midwifery in London, and published a "Treatise on Midwifery" in 1752. Died in 1763.

Smellie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, printer, and writer, born in Edinburgh about 1740. He printed a good edition of Terence, wrote "The Philosophy of Natural History," (2 vols., 1790–95,) and translated Buffon's "Natural History." He printed the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to which he contributed several articles. Died in 1795.

See ROBERT KERR, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Smellie," 2 vols., 1811; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Smer'dis, [Gr. Σμέρδις,] a Persian prince, was a younger son of Cyrus the Great. He went to Egypt with his brother Cambyses, who sent him back to Persia and caused him to be secretly put to death. A Magian who resembled Smerdis pretended that he was the son of Cyrus, and usurped the throne. The false Smerdis was killed by seven conspirators, in 521 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" HERODOTUS, "History."

Smet, de, dẹh smêt or smą̀, (JOSEPH JEAN,) a Belgian writer, born at Ghent in 1794. Among his works is a "History of Belgium," (1822.) Died February 12, 1877.

Smet, de, (PETER JOHN,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Dendermonde, Belgium, December 31, 1801. Having studied at Mechlin, he came in 1821 to the United States, and was an instructor in the University of Saint Louis, Missouri, 1823–38, after which he was a missionary to the Indians. Almost all the Northwestern tribes knew and revered him, and he acquired a very remarkable control over nearly all of them. He published several volumes relating to his life and work among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest. Died at Saint Louis, May 23, 1873.

Smet van der Ketten, smêt vän dẹr ket'tẹn, [Lat. SME'TIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born in Gelderland about 1585; died in 1651.

Smī'bẹrt or **Smȳ'bẹrt,** (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh about 1680, emigrated in 1728 to America, and followed his profession in Boston. Died in 1751.

Smidt, smit, (JOHANN,) a German diplomatist, born at Bremen in 1773; died in 1857.

Smiedel, smee'dẹl, or **Schmeidel,** shmī'dẹl, (ULRICH,) a German traveller, born at Straubingen. He was one of a party which went to South America about 1534 and founded Buenos Ayres. He explored the river Paraguay and visited Peru. An account of his travels was published in 1554.

Smiglecius or **Smigletius,** smī-glee'she-us, (MARTIN,) a Polish Jesuit and logician, born in 1562. He wrote several works against Protestantism, and a "System of Logic," (1618.) Died in 1618.

Smīleš, (SAMUEL,) a British biographer, born at Haddington about 1816. He published a "Life of George Stephenson," (1859,) "Self-Help," (1860,) "The Lives of the Engineers," (1861,) "Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thomas Edward," (1876,) and volumes entitled "Thrift," "Duty," "Character," etc.

Smillie, smī'le, (GEORGE H.,) an American artist, a son of James Smillie, was born in New York city, December 29, 1840. His brother, JAMES D., and his wife, (born NELLIE JACOBS,) are also distinguished as artists. Mr. G. H. Smillie was a pupil of J. M. K. Hart. In 1864 he was elected an associate of the National Academy, and in 1882 was chosen a full Academician. Among his principal pictures are "A Lake in the Woods," (1872,) "A Florida Lagoon," (1875,) "A Goat-Pasture," (1879,) "Merrimac River," (1882,) "Massachusetts Coast," (1883,) and "Summer Morning on Long Island," (1884.)

Smillie, (JAMES,) a celebrated landscape engraver, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 23, 1807. He learned his profession under Andrew Wilson, of Edinburgh, came to New York about 1830, and was very prominent in connection with the earlier developments of American art. In 1851 he was chosen to the National Academy. Died December 4, 1885.

Smin'theŭs, [Gr. Σμινθεύς; Fr. SMINTHÉE, smăn'tà',] a surname of APOLLO, (which see.)

Smirke, smịrk, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English painter, born in 1751. Among his master-pieces, which are principally domestic and rural scenes and comic subjects, we may name "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants," "Sancho's Audience of the Duchess," "The Gypsy," and "Prince Henry and Falstaff." He was elected an Academician in 1792. Died in 1845.

Smirke, (Sir ROBERT,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born in 1780. Having visited Italy, Germany, and Greece in 1805, he published, after his return, "Specimens of Continental Architecture," (1806.) He constructed a number of public edifices in London, among which the British Museum is the most celebrated. It is of the Ionic order, and is regarded as the most superb Grecian structure in the city. His other principal works are the new Post-Office, the Mint, the College of Physicians, and the restoration of York Minster. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812. Died in 1867.

Smirke, (SYDNEY,) brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an architect, executed several works in conjunction with Sir Robert. The New Reading-Room of the British Museum is especially noted. Died 1877.

Smith, (ADAM,) a celebrated Scottish philosopher and political economist, born at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, June 5, 1723. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he remained from 1737 to 1740, and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he quitted about 1747. Having returned to Scotland, he formed friendships with Hume and Lord Kames. In 1751 he obtained the chair of logic in the University of Glasgow. He became professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1752, and published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments" in 1759. He was very popular as a lecturer. In 1763 he resigned his professorship, and accepted the place of companion to the young Duke of Buccleugh, with whom he travelled on the continent two or three years. He associated in Paris with D'Alembert, Necker, Turgot, and Quesnay. In 1766 he returned to Kirkaldy, where he passed ten years in the composition of the work on which his reputation is chiefly founded, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," (2 vols., 1776.) He maintains that labour rather than money or land is the true source of national wealth. He also advocated free trade and opposed the policy of those governments which attempt to control the laws of supply and demand. After the publication of this work he passed two years in London. He was appointed one of the commissioners of customs for Scotland in 1778, after which date he resided in Edinburgh until his death. He never married. Died in July, 1790.

"Perhaps," says Mackintosh, "there is no ethical work since Cicero's 'Offices,' of which an abridgment enables the reader so inadequately to estimate the merit, as the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments.' This is not chiefly owing to the beauty of diction, as in the case of Cicero, but to the variety of explanations of life and manners which embellish the book often more than they illustrate the theory. Yet, on the other hand, it must be owned that for philosophical purposes few works more need abridgment; for the most careful reader frequently loses sight of principles buried under illustrations. . . . That Smith is the first who has drawn the attention of philosophers to one of the most curious and important parts of human nature—who has looked closely and steadily into the workings of sympathy, its sudden action and reaction, its instantaneous conflicts and its emotions, its minute play and varied illusions—is sufficient to place him high among the cultivators of mental philosophy." The same writer speaks of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" as "perhaps the only book which produced an immediate general and irrevocable change in some of the most important parts of the legislation of all civilized nations."

See DUGALD STEWART, "Life and Writings of Adam Smith;" LORD BROUGHAM, "Memoir of Adam Smith," in "Lives of Men of Letters and Science;" MACKINTOSH, "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1759, and April, 1776.

Smith, (ALBERT,) an English *littérateur*, born at Chertsey in 1816. Among his principal works are novels, entitled "The Scattergood Family," "The Pot-

tleton Legacy," "Marchioness of Brinvilliers;" also the "National Histories of Stuck-up People," "The Idler upon Town," and other humorous sketches. In 1851 he ascended the summit of Mont Blanc, which adventure he afterwards made the subject of a popular dramatic entertainment. Died in 1860.

Smith, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in 1829 or 1830. He learned the business of pattern-drawer. About 1852 he produced a poem entitled "The Life Drama," which was greatly admired by many. He was elected secretary of the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and married Flora Macdonald in 1858. He contributed articles in prose to the "North British Review," "Blackwood's Magazine," and other periodicals. Among his chief works were "City Poems," (1857,) and "Edwin of Deira," a historical poem, (1861.) His style is censured as spasmodic by some critics. His poetry abounds in beautiful images; but he is deficient in sustained power. His prose writings have been much and generally admired. Died in January, 1867.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1854; "North British Review" for August, 1853; "Good Words" for March, 1867; "London Review" for January, 1867.

Smith, (ANDREW J.,) an American major-general, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, graduated at West Point in 1838. He commanded two divisions which were sent by General Sherman to aid General Banks, and took Fort de Russy, on Red River, March 14, 1864. He defeated the enemy at Tupelo, Mississippi, about July 14, and aided to drive General Price out of Missouri in October, 1864. He commanded a corps at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and in the operations against Mobile, March–April, 1865. He became a colonel of cavalry in the United States army in 1866. Resigned in 1869.

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii.

Smith, (ANKER,) an English engraver, born in London in 1759. Among his best works may be named the "Death of Wat Tyler," after Northcote, and the "Apotheosis of Handel." He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1797. Died in 1819.

Smith, (BENJAMIN BOSWORTH,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1794, graduated at Brown University in 1816, and in 1818 became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of Kentucky, and in 1868 he became presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Died May 31, 1884.

Smith, (CALEB B.,) an American politician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1808. He removed to Indiana, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1843 to 1849. He was appointed secretary of the interior in March, 1861, and resigned in December, 1862. Died in January, 1864.

Smith, (CHARLES FERGUSON,) an American general, born about 1806. He graduated at the Academy of West Point in 1825, and was employed there for many years as instructor in tactics and commandant of cadets. For his services in the Mexican war he received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. He was appointed a brigadier-general in August, 1861, and rendered important services at Fort Donelson, February, 1862, soon after which he was promoted to be a major-general. He died at Savannah, Tennessee, in April, 1862. "The more perfect *beau-idéal* of a soldier," says Coppée, "never existed in any army than General Smith."

Smith, (Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HAMILTON,) an English officer and naturalist, born in 1776, published, among other works, a treatise "On the Races and Varieties of Man." He died at Plymouth, September 21, 1859.

Smith, (CHARLES ROACH,) an English author, born at Langnard Manor, Isle of Wight, in 1804. He published "Collectanea Antiqua," (6 vols., 1848–66,) works on the antiquities of various old towns in England, (Richborough, Reculver, Limne, etc., 1850–58,) and "Illustrations of Roman London," (1859.) Died, 1890.

Smith, (CHARLOTTE,) a popular English novelist, born in Sussex in 1749. She was the author of "The Old Manor-House," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "The Romance of Real Life," and other novels; also "Elegiac Sonnets," and various other poems. Her life was written by Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1806.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT, Miscellaneous Prose Works; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.

Smith, (CHRISTOPHER W.,) an English ornithologist, born about 1794. He wrote a work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan."

Smith, (DANIEL B.,) was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1792. He was early distinguished by a thirst for knowledge: in the leisure intervals occurring in the midst of an engrossing business (that of a druggist) he found time not only to make himself well acquainted with the best parts of English literature, but also to attain an unusual proficiency in such sciences as were then especially cultivated, viz., chemistry, botany, etc., to which may be added intellectual and moral philosophy. It was, indeed, rare to find any one of more various and extensive reading or who had read to better purpose. He was influential in organizing several valuable institutions, among which may be named the Apprentices' Library, the House of Refuge, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was the first president. He was one of the most active and zealous among those members of the Society of Friends who united to establish (in 1833) a Friends' High School at Haverford, near Philadelphia, in which he held one of the most important positions as professor and of which he was afterwards president. This school, now Haverford College, has taken a high rank among the collegiate institutions of our country. He closed his long and useful life March 29, 1883.

Smith, (EDMUND KIRBY,) an American general, born at Saint Augustine, Florida, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1855, resigned his commission in 1861, and commanded a division of General Bragg's army which invaded Kentucky in August, 1862. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and directed a corps at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He had the command of all the forces in Texas and Arkansas from April, 1863, till April, 1865. After the war he became chancellor of the University of Nashville.

See notice of General E. K. Smith in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Smith, (EDMUND **Neale**,) an English poet, born in 1668. His family name was Neale, to which he added Smith. Died in 1710.

Smith, (ELI,) an American missionary and accomplished Arabic scholar, born near New Haven, Connecticut, in 1801. He went to Syria in 1826, studied Arabic, and settled at Beyroot. In 1838 he explored Palestine in company with Dr. Edward Robinson. He translated portions of the Bible into Arabic. Died at Beyroot in January, 1857.

Smith, (ELIZABETH,) an English lady, distinguished for her attainments in the languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences, was born near Durham in 1776. Besides Latin and Greek and the principal European languages, she was versed in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. She wrote a "Life of Klopstock," and translated the book of Job. Died in 1806.

See MISS BOWDLER, "Life of Elizabeth Smith;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843; "Monthly Review" for January and June, 1811.

Smith, (MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, wife of Seba Smith, noticed below, was born near Portland, Maine. She has published "The Sinless Child, and other Poems," "Jacob Leisler," a tragedy, "Woman and her Needs," (1851,) and other works. Mrs. Smith has been a prominent advocate of the rights of woman, both as a writer and lecturer.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Smith, (FRANCIS PETTIT,) an English inventor, born at Hythe, Kent, in 1808. He invented the mode of propelling steamboats by the screw, which was employed in the royal navy about 1838. He died in 1874.

Smith, (GABRIEL,) an English engraver, born in London in 1724; died in 1783.

Smith, (GEORGE,) an English landscape-painter, born in 1714; died in 1776.

His brothers JOHN and WILLIAM were also distinguished as painters.

Smith, (GEORGE,) a distinguished English Assyriologist, born in 1840. Having found employment in the British Museum, he taught himself to read the cuneiform inscriptions, in the knowledge of which he made very original and fruitful discoveries. He visited Babylonia in 1873, in 1874, and in 1875–76, making valuable discoveries of inscriptions. Died at Aleppo, August 19, 1876. He published an important treatise on the history of Assurbani-pal, (1871,) a volume on Assyrian history, (1875,) and "The Chaldæan Account of Genesis," (1875.)

Smith, (GEORGE BARNETT,) an English author, born at Ovenden, Yorkshire, May 17, 1841. He became a journalist of London in 1864. His works include "Poets and Novelists," (1875,) "Shelley," (1877,) "Life of Gladstone," (1879,) "Life of John Bright," (1881,) etc.

Smith, (GEORGE WILLIAMSON,) D.D., an American educator, born at Catskill, New York, November 21, 1836, graduated at Hobart College in 1857, held various rectorships in the Episcopal Church, 1872–83, and in 1883 was chosen president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Smith, (GERRIT,) a distinguished American philanthropist, born at Utica, New York, in 1797. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and studied law. After a temporary connection with the American Colonization Society, he withdrew from it in 1835, and became a prominent and active member of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was also an earnest advocate of temperance and other reforms, and, having inherited one of the largest landed estates in the country, he distributed nearly two hundred thousand acres of it among the poor, without distinction of colour. Mr. Smith was elected to Congress in 1852. Died December 28, 1874.

Smith, (GOLDWIN,) an English teacher and writer, born at Reading in 1823. He was educated at Oxford, and became regius professor of modern history at that university in 1858. Among his works are "Irish History and Irish Character," (1861,) and "Three English Statesmen, (Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt,)" (1867.) In politics he is an advanced Liberal. He visited the United States in 1864, and from 1868 to 1871 was professor of English history in Cornell University, at Ithaca. He subsequently removed to Canada, and from 1872 to 1874 was editor of the "Canadian Monthly."

Smith, (GREEN CLAY,) an American general and lawyer, born at Richmond, Kentucky, July 2, 1832. He entered the Union army in June, 1862. He was a member of Congress in 1863–66, was Governor of Montana in 1866–68, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1869.

Smith, (GUSTAVUS W.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He was a street commissioner in New York City when the civil war began. About September, 1861, he became a major-general of the Confederate army. He succeeded to the command at Fair Oaks when General J. E. Johnston was wounded, May 31, 1862.

Smith, (HENRY,) called "the Silver-Tongued," an English Puritan minister, born in Leicestershire in 1550. He preached in London, and was patronized by Lord Burleigh. He wrote several religious works. Died about 1595.

See FULLER, "Life of H. Smith."

Smith, (HENRY BOYNTON,) D.D., an American Congregational minister and scholar, born at Portland, Maine, in 1815. He was appointed in 1855 professor of systematic theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He published "The Relations of Faith to Philosophy," (1849,) "The History of the Church of Christ, in Chronological Tables," etc., (1859,) and other similar works. He became in 1859 editor of the "American Theological Review," and contributed to Appletons' "Cyclopædia." Died February 7, 1877.

Smith, (Sir HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN,) an English general, born at Whittlesea, in the isle of Ely, in 1788. He served with distinction in the principal battles of the Peninsular war, and afterwards in the American war of 1812. He commanded as adjutant-general in the Indian campaigns of 1840 and 1846, and had a prominent share in the signal victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal. For these services he was made a baronet and received the grand cross of the order of the Bath. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1847, he brought the Caffir war to a successful close in 1852. He was created lieutenant-general in 1854. Died Oct. 12, 1860.

Smith, (HORACE and JAMES,) English humorists and miscellaneous writers, born in London, the former about 1780, the latter in 1775. They first became known by their contributions to "The Pic-Nic," the "London Review," and the "Monthly Mirror;" the poems entitled "Horace in London," in the last-named periodical, being mostly written by James Smith. In 1812 they brought out their "Rejected Addresses," composed on the occasion of the opening of the new theatre at Drury Lane, the committee of which had requested a number of addresses to be sent in, one of which should obtain the prize. These poems, which are humorous imitations of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Crabbe, and other prominent writers of the time, met with brilliant success, and passed rapidly through numerous editions. James Smith wrote for the so-called "entertainments" of Charles Mathews "Trips to Paris," "Country Cousins," and other comic sketches. He died in 1839, and his "Memoirs, Letters," etc. were published by his brother in 1840. Among the other works of Horace Smith we may name the novels of "Brambletye House," "The Moneyed Man," and "Love and Mesmerism." Died in 1849.

See the "Quarterly Review" for September, 1812; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1812; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1833, and November, 1834.

Smith, (JAMES,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, born in Ireland about 1719. Having emigrated to Pennsylvania, he was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress. Died in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Smith, (JAMES,) of Deanston, a Scottish agriculturist and mechanician, born at Glasgow in 1789. He published in 1831 a treatise "On Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing," which improvements he was the first to bring into general use. He was the inventor of a reaping-machine, for which he obtained a gold medal from the Agricultural Society of Saint Petersburg. He invented other useful machines. Died in 1850.

Smith, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born in Edinburgh, March 2, 1824. He was a printer in early life. He published "Poems, Songs, and Ballads," (1866,) and several volumes of humorous Scottish tales. His gifts as a poet are fine and rare. Many of his songs are in the Scottish dialect.

Smith, (Sir JAMES EDWARD,) an English physician and botanist, born at Norwich in 1759. He studied at Edinburgh, and graduated at Leyden, and, after his return, became in 1788 one of the founders and first president of the Linnæan Society. He had previously purchased the natural history collections and library of Linnæus. He was appointed in 1792 teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte and the princesses, and in 1814 received the honour of knighthood. His principal works are his "English Flora," (4 vols.,) "Flora Britannica," (3 vols., 1804,) "English Botany," (36 vols., 1807,) with more than 2000 coloured plates by Sowerby, and "Flora Græca," (1808.) He also wrote the principal articles on botany in Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1828.

See "Memoir and Correspondence of Sir James Edward Smith," by LADY SMITH; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1833.

Smith, (JEREMIAH,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was elected a member of Congress in 1791, served in that body until 1797, and was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1809, after which he held the office of judge. His ability and merit are highly extolled. Died in 1842.

See J. H. MORRISON, "Life of Jeremiah Smith," 1845.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1563, was lecturer in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1616.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born in Northamptonshire in 1618, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Died in 1652.

Smith, (JOHN,) CAPTAIN, the founder of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He began at an early age to display a propensity to daring adventures. About 1600 he enlisted in the Austrian army, and performed bold and successful exploits against the Turks. He was taken prisoner, reduced to slavery, killed his master, and escaped into Russia. Having returned to England, he accompanied a party of emigrants who formed a colony at Jamestown, Virginia, in April, 1607. He was captured by the Indians, and was condemned to death by Powhatan, but his life was saved by Pocahontas, a daughter of that chief. He became the principal person of the colony, which was saved from ruin by his energy and fortitude. In 1608 he explored the coasts of Chesapeake Bay, of which he constructed a map. He made a voyage to England in 1609, and explored the coast of New England in 1614. The latter part of his life was passed in England. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," (1627,) and "The True Travels and Adventures of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America," (1630.) Died in London in 1631.

See HILLARD, "Life of John Smith," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for January, 1867.

Smith, (Sir JOHN,) an English diplomatist and soldier in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was sent in 1576 on an embassy to Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1600.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in 1630, wrote a work entitled "The Portrait of Old Age." Died in 1679.

Smith, (JOHN,) a learned English divine and antiquary, born in 1659, published an edition of the historical works of the Venerable Bede. Died in 1715.

Smith, (JOHN,) an eminent English mezzotint engraver, born about 1654. He executed numerous portraits after Kneller. Died about 1720.

Smith, (JOHN,) of Chichester, an English landscape-painter, born in 1717, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (JOHN BLAIR,) born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, about 1756, was a brother of Samuel Stanhope, noticed below. He became in 1795 first president of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1799.

Smith, (JOHN LAWRENCE,) M.D., LL.D., an American chemist, born near Charleston, South Carolina, December 16, 1818. He was educated at Charleston College, at the University of Virginia, in the South Carolina Medical College, and in Europe, 1841-44. Having returned to Charleston, he began the practice of medicine, but gave special attention to economic geology and agricultural chemistry. He was employed as a cotton expert and mining engineer in Asiatic Turkey, 1846-50. He afterwards held professorships in the University of Virginia, and in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He published a large number of valuable scientific reports and papers, also "Mineralogy and Chemistry," (1873.) Died in 1884.

Smith, (JOHN PYE,) D.D., LL.D., a learned English divine and theologian, born at Sheffield in 1774, became pastor of the Independent church at Homerton. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale College, Connecticut, in 1807. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," (2 vols., 1821,) "Four Discourses on the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ," (1827,) and "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science," (1837.) Dr. Smith was also distinguished as a geologist, and was a Fellow of the Geological Society and the Royal Society. Died in 1851.

See JOHN MEDWAY, "Memoir of the Life and Writings of John Pye Smith," 1853.

Smith, (JOHN RAPHAEL,) an English engraver and portrait-painter, born at Derby about 1750. He was chiefly noted for his mezzotint engravings, among which is a full-length portrait of Charles James Fox. Died in 1812.

Smith, (JOHN STAFFORD,) an English composer of great merit, was born at Gloucester about 1750, and succeeded Dr. Arnold in 1802 as organist of the chapel royal. He produced a number of admired glees and madrigals, and published "Antient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1836.

Smith, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English engraver and amateur, born in London in 1766. He studied drawing with the sculptor Nollekens, and subsequently entered the Royal Academy. He published in 1800 his "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was followed by "Antiquities of Westminster," (1807,) "Ancient Topography of London," (1815, 4to, with thirty-two plates,) and "Nollekens and his Times," (1828.) He was appointed in 1816 keeper of the prints in the British Museum. Died in 1833.

Smith, (JOSEPH,) the founder of the sect of Mormons, was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1805. He was taken by his parents to Palmyra, New York, about 1815, and, according to his own account, worked on his father's farm in his youth. The residents of that vicinity, however, testified that the Smith family avoided honest labour, had a bad reputation, and spent much time in digging for hidden treasures. He pretended that he received in 1827 a divine revelation written on golden plates which were brought to him by an angel, and that the "Book of Mormon," which he published in 1830, was translated from those golden plates. The real author of the "Book of Mormon" was Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian minister, who at his death left in manuscript an absurd story of his invention, purporting to be a narrative of the migration of the ten lost tribes of Israel to America, and maintaining the hypothesis that the American Indians are descended from the Hebrews. Smith obtained possession of this manuscript, and published it with some additions. Having made a number of converts, he removed with them to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831, and afterwards to Independence, Missouri. The number of his disciples increased rapidly, but they came into violent collision with the "Gentiles," and were expelled from Missouri about 1838, after they had defied the officers of the law and committed many outrages. They next settled in Illinois and founded the town of Nauvoo, where they began to build a great temple in 1841. Smith amassed a large fortune, assumed the title of lieutenant-general and president of the Church, and exercised absolute authority over his "saints." He provoked the popular indignation by attempts to seduce the wives of other men, and was arrested and confined in jail at Carthage. In June, 1844, a mob broke into the jail and killed Joseph Smith. He was succeeded by Brigham Young. (See YOUNG, BRIGHAM.)

See "Autobiography of Joseph Smith;" "Mormonism; its Leaders and Designs," by JOHN HYDE, JR., 1857; J. B. TURNER. "Life of Joseph Smith."

Smith, (MAY LOUISE **Riley,**) an American poet, born at Rochester, New York, in 1842. She has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and several of her poems have been very popular. A collection of them was issued, under the title of "Fringed Gentians," in 1882.

Smith, (MELANCTHON,) an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1810. He obtained the rank of commander in 1855. He commanded the steamer Mississippi in the battle by which Captain Farragut took New Orleans in April, 1862. On the 5th of May, 1864, he fought an indecisive battle against the iron-clad ram Albemarle at the mouth of the Roanoke River. He became commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870, and retired in 1871.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Smith, (MILES,) an English bishop, born at Hereford in 1568, was one of the principal translators of the Bible. Died in 1624.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Worcestershire in 1500. He became a professor of divinity at Oxford, and chaplain to Queen Mary. At the execution of Ridley and Latimer, Smith preached a sermon on the text, "Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." Died in 1563.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English polemical writer, born in Lincolnshire in 1566. He wrote in defence of popery. Died in 1655.

Smith, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine and distinguished mathematician, born in 1689, was preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland. He became Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1716, and in 1742 succeeded Bentley as master of Trinity College. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds," and a "Complete System of Optics," (2 vols. 4to, 1738:) the latter is esteemed a standard work. Dr. Smith was a cousin of Roger Cotes, some of whose writings he published. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1718. Died in 1768.

Smith, (ROBERT,) D.D., a bishop, born in Norfolk, England, August 25, 1732, graduated in 1753 at Caius College, Cambridge, and was chosen to a Fellowship. He became a priest of the English Church in 1756, and went to Charleston, South Carolina. He was president of South Carolina College, 1786-98, and in 1795 was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina. Died October 28, 1801. He wrote the preface to the American Book of Common Prayer.

Smith, (ROBERT,) of Maryland, an American minister of state, born about 1757. He was secretary of the navy from January, 1802, to March, 1805, and secretary of state from March, 1809, to November, 1811. Died in Baltimore in 1842.

Smith, (ROBERT ANGUS,) F.R.S., a Scottish chemist, born near Glasgow about 1817. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Dalton and a History of the Atomic Theory." Died May 12, 1884.

Smith, (ROBERT PAYNE,) an English clergyman, distinguished as a Hebraist and Arabic scholar, was born in 1818. He became in 1865 regius professor of divinity in the University of Oxford, of which he was a graduate. He published, besides other works, "The Authenticity and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah vindicated in a Course of Sermons," (Oxford, 1862.)

Smith, (ROBERT VERNON.) See LYVEDEN, LORD.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) a popular English writer of religious tracts, born in Worcestershire in 1588, was a Presbyterian preacher during the civil war which began in 1642. He wrote, besides other works, "The Great Assize." Died after 1660.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an American historian, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. He published a "History of New Jersey," (1755.) Died in 1776.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an English engraver of great merit, lived in the eighteenth century.

Smith, (SAMUEL FRANCIS,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1808. He became in 1842 editor of the "Christian Review," at Newton, Massachusetts. He has published a number of popular lyrics and hymns.

Smith, (SAMUEL J.,) an American poet, born near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1771. He died in 1835, and his "Miscellaneous Writings" were published in 1836.

See CLEVELAND'S "Compendium of American Literature."

Smith, (SAMUEL STANHOPE,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He was appointed in 1779 professor of moral philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in 1794 succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Witherspoon, as president of that institution. He was the author of "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," and other works. Died in 1819.

Smith, (SEBA,) an American writer, born at Buckfield, Maine. He published in 1833, under the name of "Major Jack Downing," a series of humorous letters on political subjects, which became widely popular. His other principal works are "Powhatan," a poem, "Away Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life," (1855,) and "New Elements of Geometry." Died in 1868.

Smith, (Rev. SYDNEY,) a celebrated English divine and writer, was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1771. He studied at New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1790. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Netherhaven, in Wiltshire, about 1795. He became tutor to the son of a Mr. Beach, with whom he passed about five years in Edinburgh, where he associated with Jeffrey, Brougham, and other Whigs. He was one of the founders and the first editor of the "Edinburgh Review," the first number of which was issued in 1802. He married about 1800 a lady named Pybus, and removed to London in 1804. In 1806 he was presented to the living of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. He greatly promoted the cause of Catholic emancipation by an anonymous work, entitled "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics to my Brother Abraham, by Peter Plymley," (1807–08,) which had a very large circulation. In 1809 he published two volumes of Sermons. For many years he was a regular contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." He was appointed prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Combe-Florey, (near Taunton,) in 1828, and obtained a prebendal stall in Saint Paul's, London, in 1831. Died in February, 1845.

Sydney Smith was greatly distinguished for his wit, humour, and conversational powers. Among his works is "Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy," (1850.)

See a "Memoir of Sydney Smith," by his daughter, LADY HOLLAND, 2 vols., 1855; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1850, and July, 1855; "Quarterly Review," vol. xcvii., published in June and September, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; "North American Review" for July, 1844, (by E. P. WHIPPLE.)

Smith, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and scholar, born in Essex about 1512. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge. Having spent several years in France and Italy, and taken the degree of LL.D. at Padua, he was appointed, after his return, regius professor of law at Cambridge. After the accession of Edward VI., he was appointed in 1548 secretary of state, and subsequently sent on missions to Brussels and to the court of Henry II. of France. He was author of a work entitled "The English Commonwealth," (1584,) a treatise "On the Correct Pronunciation of the Greek Language," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1577.

See STRYPE, "Life of Sir Thomas Smith," 1698; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Smith, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1638, wrote a treatise "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion." Died in 1710.

Smith, (THOMAS L.,) an artist, born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 2, 1835. He studied art in New York, and in 1870 was chosen an associate of the National Academy. He attained success and fame as a painter of winter subjects, and has written much on subjects connected with art. He has also invented a system of underground telegraph construction. [Died in 1884.]

Smith, (THOMAS SOUTHWOOD,) M.D., an English physician and writer of great merit, born about 1790. He studied at Edinburgh, and subsequently settled in London, where he became physician to the Fever Hospital. He was one of the founders of the "Westminster Review," to which he contributed several excellent treatises, one of which, entitled "The Use of the Dead to the Living," obtained extensive popularity. His other principal works are an essay on the "Divine Government," "The Philosophy of Health," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Fever," esteemed one of the most valuable that has appeared on the subject. Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New Spirit of the Age," by R. H. HORNE.

Smith, (TOULMIN,) an English legal and miscellaneous writer, born in Birmingham, May 29, 1816, published "The Law of Nuisances and Sewage Works," "On the Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century," etc. Died April 28, 1869.

Smith, (WALTER CHAMBERS,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish Free-Church divine and poet, born in Aberdeen in 1824. He was educated at Marischal College, and was ordained in London in 1850. His pastorates were chiefly in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He published "The Bishop's Walk," "Olrig Grange," "Barland Hall," "Hilda among the Broken Gods," etc.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English herald and antiquary, wrote a "Description of Cheshire." Died in 1618.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) of Chichester, an English portrait-painter, born in 1707, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English translator, born at Worcester in 1711. He translated Longinus and Thucydides into English. He became Dean of Chester about 1758. Died in 1787.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman, was elected to Parliament from Sudbury in 1784, and was a representative from Norwich in 1802. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of the dissenters, and of other reforms. Died in 1835.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English geologist, born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, in 1769, is called the father of English geology. He was the first in England to discover the constancy in the order of the superposition of strata. In 1799 he published a treatise "On the Order of the Strata and their Imbedded Organic Remains in the Vicinity of Bath." He published the first "Geological Map of England," (1801,) and a larger map of the same about 1815. He was an uncle of John Phillips the geologist. Died in 1839.

See JOHN PHILLIPS, "Memoirs of William Smith," 1844.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an English philologist and jurist, born in London in 1814. He studied in the University of London, and afterwards became professor of the Latin, Greek, and German languages at the independent colleges of Homerton and Highbury. He published in 1842 his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," (1 vol. 8vo,) in which he was assisted by other distinguished scholars. This was followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," (3 vols. 8vo, 1849,) and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," (2 vols. 8vo, 1857.) These excellent works are probably the most valuable of the kind in the language, and are illustrated by numerous engravings. Dr. Smith has also written a "School History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest," etc., a "Latin-English Dictionary," (1855,) an "English-Latin Dictionary," (1870,) and other educational books. He is the chief editor of a "Dictionary of the Bible; comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," (3 vols. 8vo, 1860–63,) and in 1875 completed his large "Atlas of Biblical and Classical Geography." In 1867 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review."

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM CUSACK,) a distinguished Irish jurist, and friend of Edmund Burke, born in 1766. He studied at Oxford, and rose through several high offices to be solicitor-general for Ireland in 1800, and baron of the exchequer in 1802. He had a high reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and moral rectitude, and was an advocate of Catholic emancipation and other important reforms. Died in 1836.

Smith, (WILLIAM F.,) an American general, born at Saint Alban's, Vermont, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1845. He commanded a division in the Chickahominy campaign, became a major-general about July, 1862, and served at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. He led a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at that of Cold Harbour, June 3, 1864. He was brevetted major-general in 1865. Resigned in 1867.

Smith, (WILLIAM LOUGHTON,) an American diplomatist and statesman, was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1789, and in 1800 was appointed minister to Spain. He published several political works and essays, under the signature of "Phocion." Died in 1812.

Smith, (WILLIAM ROBERTSON,) LL.D., a Scottish Orientalist, born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, November 8, 1846. He studied at Aberdeen, at New College, Edinburgh, at Bonn, and at Göttingen. He was ordained a clergyman of the Free Church, and was professor of Hebrew in the Free-Church College, Aberdeen, 1870–81. In 1881 he was removed by the General Assembly from that office on account of his views regarding some parts of the Old Testament. He afterwards was assistant editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition, and in 1883 became a professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Among his works are "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," (1880,) and "The Prophets of Israel," (1882.)

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster about 1764. He entered the navy at an early age, attained the rank of captain, and commanded a flotilla against the French in the campaign of 1796, in which he was taken prisoner. Having effected his escape in 1798, he was appointed to command a squadron on the coast of Egypt, and distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the defence of Saint Jean d'Acre against Napoleon's army. After signing a treaty with Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, he returned to England, and was elected to Parliament for the city of Rochester in 1802. He became vice-admiral in 1810, and admiral in 1821. Died in 1840 or 1841.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" JOHN BARROW, "Life and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1848; CAPTAIN MARRYAT, "Memoirs of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1839 LA ROQUETTE, "Notice historique sur Sidney Smith," 1850 "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1848.

Smith'son, (JAMES,) an English chemist and scientific writer, born in the eighteenth century. He studied at Oxford, where he devoted himself to chemical analysis and experimental physics. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Composition and Crystallization of Certain Sulphurets from Huel Boys in Cornwall," "On a Saline Substance from Mount Vesuvius," and "Facts relating to the Colouring-Matter of Vegetables." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a friend of Sir Humphry Davy and other eminent philosophers of the time. He died in 1829, leaving the whole of his property to found at Washington, in the United States, an institution, called by his name, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Smits, (DIRK,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1702. His productions, among which is "De Rotte Stroom," (1750,) are eulogized by Gravenweert. Died in 1752.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GRAVEMWEERT, "Littérature Néerlandaise."

Smitz or **Smits,** smĭts, (GASPAR,) a Dutch portrait painter, who worked in England and Ireland. He excelled in painting Magdalens, and was called MAGDALEN SMITH. Died in 1689.

Smitz, (LOUIS,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, born at Dort in 1635; died in 1675.

Smol'lett, (TOBIAS GEORGE,) a distinguished British novelist and historian, born in the vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1721. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and entered the royal navy as surgeon's mate about 1741. Having quitted the naval service in disgust about 1744, he settled in London. He produced coarse satires, entitled "Advice," (1746,) and "Reproof." In 1747 he married a Creole named Miss Lascelles, and in 1748 published "Roderick Random," a novel, which was successful and displayed a great talent for humour. His next work was "Peregrine Pickle," a coarse and licentious tale, (1751.) "Count Fathom," another romance, similar in character to the preceding, appeared in 1753. He was not successful in obtaining practice as a physician. In 1758 he published a "Complete History of England from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle," (6 vols.,) which was received with favour, although it has little merit except the style. He afterwards wrote a "Continuation of the History of England" to the year 1764. During the administration of Lord Bute, Smollett edited "The Briton," a political paper which supported the ministry and was denounced by John Wilkes in the "North Briton." Among his numerous works is "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker," (1771.) He went to Italy for his health in 1770, and died, near Leghorn, in October, 1771.

See R. ANDERSON, "Life of T. Smollett," 1803; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" DR. MOORE, "Life of Smollett;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" HAZLITT, "Comic Writers;" "Inedited Memorials of Smollett," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1859; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Smybert. See SMIBERT.

Smyth, (CLEMENT,) D.D., a bishop, born at Finlea, county of Clare, Ireland, January 24, 1810. He origi

nally bore the name of TIMOTHY SMYTH. He in youth joined the Order of the Presentation, but was afterwards transferred to the Trappists of Melleray. In 1844 he was ordained a priest. In 1849 he went to Iowa, and there founded the abbey at New Melleray, of which he became the prior. In 1857 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Thanasis, and made administrator of the see of Chicago, and in 1858 he was translated to the see of Dubuque. Died September 23, 1865.

Smyth, (EGBERT COFFIN,) D.D., an American Congregationalist divine, born at Brunswick, Maine, August 29, 1829. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848, studied divinity in the Seminaries of Andover and Bangor and in the University of Berlin, was professor of rhetoric in Bowdoin College, 1854–56, and of natural and revealed religion, 1856–63, and in the latter year was called to the chair of ecclesiastical history in Andover Seminary. His principal works are "Discourses upon the Religious History of Bowdoin College," (1858,) and a translation (with C. J. H. Ropes) of Uhlhorn's "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism," (1879.) He is a large contributor to current review literature.

Smyth, (JAMES CARMICHAEL,) a Scottish physician, born in 1741, published several medical works, and discovered a method of preventing contagion by the use of nitrous vapour. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1821.

Smyth, (NEWMAN,) D.D., an American divine, whose name in full is SAMUEL PHILLIPS NEWMAN SMYTH. He was born in Brunswick, Maine, June 25, 1843, and is a son of Professor William Smyth, and a brother of Professor E. C. Smyth. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863, served as a volunteer officer in the army, 1864–65, and entered the Congregational ministry. A suspicion of doctrinal unsoundness caused his rejection when proposed as a candidate for a professorship in Andover Seminary, but he was soon after called to an important pastorate in New Haven. His principal works are "The Religious Feeling," (1877,) "Old Faith in a New Light," (1879,) "Orthodox Theology of To-Day," (1881,) and "Dorner on the Future State," (1883).

Smyth, (PIAZZI,) a British astronomer, a son of W. H. Smyth, noticed below, was born at Naples, January 3, 1819. In 1845 he was appointed astronomer royal for Scotland, and professor of practical astronomy in the University of Edinburgh. Among his works are "Teneriffe," "Three Cities in Russia," (1862,) "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid," (1867,) "Antiquity of Intellectual Man," (1868,) "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," and many volumes of astronomical reports.

Smyth, (THOMAS,) D.D., born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1808, emigrated to the United States, and in 1832 became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He has published "The Life and Character of Calvin Defended," and other theological and controversial works. Died in 1873.

Smyth, (THOMAS A.,) a general, born in Ireland, emigrated to the United States. For his conduct at Cold Harbour, June, 1864, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He was killed near Farmville, Virginia, in April, 1865.

Smyth, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and scholar, born at Liverpool in 1766. He took his degree at Cambridge, where he was appointed in 1809 professor of modern history. He published a treatise "On the Evidences of Christianity," "English Lyrics," and a collection of "Lectures." Died in 1849.

Smyth, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English naval officer, born in Westminster in 1788, was employed in 1823 in a survey of the coast of Sardinia. He published a "Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia," and "The Mediterranean: a Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical," (1854.) He was made a rear-admiral in 1853. Died in 1865.

Snape, (ANDREW,) an English theologian, born at Hampton Court about 1670. He wrote against Hoadly. Died in 1742.

Snayers, snī'ẹrs, (HENRY,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1612. He engraved some works of Rubens.

Snayers, (PIERRE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1593. He painted landscapes and battles. Died in 1670.

Snell, (LUDWIG,) born at Idstein, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1785, became professor of political science at Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1854.

Snell, (RUDOLPH,) a Dutch mathematician and philologist, born at Oudenarde in 1547, became professor of mathematics at Leyden. Died in 1613.

Snell, (WILHELM,) a German jurist, brother of Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Idstein in 1789. He became successively professor of law at Bâle, Zurich, and Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1851.

Snell, [Lat. SNEL'LIUS,] (WILLEBROD,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Leyden in 1591, was a son of Rudolph, noticed above. He discovered the law of the refraction of light, that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction have to each other a constant ratio. He published, besides other works, "Cyclometricus," (1621,) a treatise on the measurement of a circle. Died in 1626.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Snellaert, snel'lȧrt, (FERDINAND AUGUSTYN,) a distinguished Belgian writer, born at Courtrai in 1809. Among his principal works are an essay on the history of Flemish poetry, entitled "Over de Nederlandsche Dichtkunst in Belgie," (1838,) and "A Brief Sketch of Dutch and Flemish Literature," ("Kort Begrip eener Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde," 1849.) He founded a society for the cultivation of the Flemish language. Died July 3, 1872.

Snellincks, snĕl'links, or **Snellinx,** (JAN,) a Flemish painter of history and battles, born at Mechlin in 1544. He worked at Antwerp. Died in 1638.

Snellius. See SNELL.

Sne'then, (NICHOLAS,) an American Methodist divine, born on Long Island in 1769, settled in Maryland, and was elected chaplain to Congress. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and one of the principal founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. Died in 1845.

Sneyders. See SNYDERS.

Sniadecki, sne-ä-dĕts'skee, (ANDREW.) a Polish physiologist, born in 1768, studied at Pavía under Galvani and Volta, and subsequently at Edinburgh. He became professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Wilna in 1797. He was the author of a "Theory of Organic Existences," (in Polish,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into French and German. Died in 1838.

See BALINSKI, "Biographie d'A. Sniadecki," 1846.

Sniadecki, (JOHN,) a celebrated Polish mathematician and astronomer, born in Gnesen in 1756, was a brother of Andrew, noticed above. He studied at Cracow, and subsequently visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of D'Alembert, Laplace, and other eminent savants, and on his return to Poland became professor of astronomy and mathematics at Cracow. Having resided for a time in England, and made another tour on the continent, he was appointed in 1806 rector of the University of Wilna, which under his direction obtained the highest reputation for the culture of the exact sciences. Sniadecki was a corresponding member of the Saint Petersburg Academy, to which he contributed a number of valuable astronomical observations. He published a "Physical and Mathematical Description of the Globe," "Philosophy of the Human Mind," in which he opposes the system of Kant, "Spherical Trigonometry," (1820,) "Miscellaneous Writings," 2 vols., (1822–24,) and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1830.

Snorri-Sturluson, snor'ree stur'lū-son, written also **-Sturleson** or **-Sturulson,** one of the most eminent poets and scholars of Iceland, was born in 1178. He was educated by the learned Ion, and soon distinguished himself by his attainments in almost every department of knowledge. He was afterwards appointed to the high office of interpreter of the law, and obtained the rank of jarl, (a word etymologically related and nearly corresponding to our "earl.") His avarice and his turbulent disposition, however, involved him in a quarrel with his own family, several of whom joined a faction of his ene-

mies, and he was murdered by his own sons-in-law, (1241.) His greatest work is a collection of sagas, entitled the "Heimskringla," which has been translated into Latin, Swedish, and Danish; he is also supposed to have written the first part of the Snorra-Edda, entitled "The Gylfa-Ginning," the Scaldic songs called "Kanningar," and "Hattalykill," (the "Key of the Wise.")

See CRONHOLM, "Dissertatio de Snorronis Sturlonidis Historia," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Snoy, snoi, (REGNIER or RENIER,) a Dutch historian and physician, born at Gouda in 1477. He wrote a Latin history of Holland, "De Rebus Batavicis," (1620.) Died in 1537.

Snyders or **Sneyders**, snī'dẹrs, or **Snyers**, snī'ẹrs, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1579, studied fruit- and flower-painting under Henry van Balen. He afterwards devoted himself chiefly to the delineation of animals and hunting-scenes, which are among the most admirable works of their kind. He was an intimate friend of Rubens and Jordaens, for whose pictures he frequently painted the animals and still life. Among his master-pieces are a stag-hunt, and other similar productions, painted for Philip III. of Spain. Died in 1657.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Sōane, (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English architect, born at Reading in 1753. Having studied for a time under Dance and Holland, he was enabled, through the influence of Sir William Chambers, to visit Italy as a student of the Royal Academy. After his return to England he was successively appointed architect to the royal woods and forests, surveyor to Chelsea Hospital, and professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, (1806.) Among his principal works are the Freemasons' Hall, Dulwich Gallery, and the State Paper Office in Saint James's Park, London. He died in 1837, bequeathing to the nation his valuable collections of ancient and modern art.

Soanen, so'ā'nôn', (JEAN,) a French prelate, born at Riom in 1647, was an eloquent preacher. He became Bishop of Senez in 1695, and, having identified himself with the Jansenists, was suspended in 1727. Died in 1740.

See Abbé GAULTIER, "Vie de Soanen," 1750.

Soave, so-ä'vȧ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian teacher and writer, born at Lugano in 1743. He was professor of philosophy at Milan, and professor of ideology at Pavía. He published, besides other works, "Moral Tales," ("Novelle morali,") which are highly commended. Died at Pavía in 1806.

See SAVIOLI, "Elogio di Soave," 1806: "Vita di Fr. Soave," (anonymous,) 1815.

Sobieski, so-be-ĕs'kee, (JAMES LOUIS,) a Polish nobleman, a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1667. He displayed great courage in the campaign against the Turks in 1683. After the death of his father, in 1696, he aspired to the throne; but the Poles preferred Augustus of Saxony. Died in 1734.

Sobieski, (JOHN III.,) a celebrated Polish warrior and king, born of a noble family in Galicia in 1629. At an early age he distinguished himself by repelling the invasions of the Cossacks, Tartars, and Russians, and in 1665 was made grand marshal and hetman of Poland. In 1671 he defeated the Turks under Mahomet IV., and took the fortress of Kotzim. On the death of Michael, King of Poland, in 1674, John Sobieski was elected his successor. The Turks, having again invaded Poland, were soon after driven out by Sobieski, and a peace was concluded between the nations. In 1683 he marched to the relief of the Austrians besieged in Vienna by a numerous army under the grand-vizier Kara Mustafa, and, with the assistance of his French and German allies, raised the siege of the city and expelled the Turks from the country. He died in 1696, having earned the reputation of one of the truest patriots his country has produced.

See COYER, "Histoire de Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1761; SALVANDY, "Histoire de Pologne sous Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1829; L. ROGALSKI, "Histoire du Règne de Sobieski," 1847; "Authentic Memoirs of John Sobieski," by A. T. PALMER; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socin. See SOCINUS.

So-cī'nus, (FAUSTUS,) the Latin name of FAUSTO SOZZINI, (fŏws'to sot-see'nee,) [Fr. FAUSTE SOCIN, fōst so'sȧN',] an eminent Italian theologian, born at Sienna in 1539. He passed twelve years at Florence in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and adopted anti-trinitarian opinions. In 1574 he removed to Switzerland. After he had spent three years at Bâle in the study of theology, he visited Transylvania, and in 1579 began to propagate his doctrines in Poland, where he made many converts. He rejected the doctrines of predestination, atonement, and original sin. In 1594 he published a work "On Christ the Saviour," ("De Jesu Christo Servatore,") for which he was violently persecuted. Died in Poland in 1604.

See J. TOULMIN, "Life of F. Socinus," 1777; SAMUEL PRZYPCOVIUS, "Vita Fausti Socini," 1636; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary:" PISARSKI, "Dissertatio de Vita F. Socini," 1788; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socinus, (LÆLIUS,) an uncle of the preceding, and the first teacher of Socinian doctrines, was born at Sienna in 1525. He was versed in the Hebrew and Greek languages. About 1545 he emigrated from Italy, probably to avoid persecution. He travelled or wandered in France, England, Germany, and Poland. He appears to have acted with much circumspection and reserve in the assertion of his opinions, which were similar to those of Faustus Socinus, and which neither Catholics nor Protestants would then tolerate. Died at Zurich in 1562.

See C. F. ILLGEN, "Vita F. Socini," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socquet, so'kȧ', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a chemist, born in Savoy in 1771, became professor of chemistry at Lyons in 1809. He published several works. Died in 1839.

Soc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Σωκράτης; Lat. SOC'RATES; Fr. SOCRATE, so'krȧt'; It. SOCRATE, so-krȧ't'à,] the illustrious founder* of Grecian philosophy, was born at Athens about 470 B.C. Several modern writers, on the authority of Demetrius Phalereus and others, have given the fourth year of the seventy-seventh Olympiad—that is, 468 B.C.—as the date of his birth; but this can scarcely be correct, as we are told in the "Apology" of Socrates that he was then (399 B.C.) more than seventy years old: hence he could not have been born later than 469 B.C. His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, his mother, Phænarete, a midwife. He was educated to his father's art, by which he supported himself after he was grown to manhood. Subsequently Crito, a wealthy and generous Athenian, admiring the zeal for knowledge and the genius evinced by Socrates, furnished him with the means to procure books and pay his teachers in the various branches of art and science then taught at Athens, and afterwards became one of his most faithful and devoted disciples. According to some writers, Socrates was a pupil of Anaxagoras; but this is very doubtful, as Plato represents him in the "Phædo" as saying that he became acquainted with the doctrines of Anaxagoras from a book written by this philosopher.

Socrates served as a soldier during the Peloponnesian war in three different campaigns. He was remarkable for the fortitude, or rather indifference, with which he bore the severest privations and hardships of a military life. In one of the actions during his first campaign he saved the life of his pupil Alcibiades, for which exploit he would have received the prize of bravery, (ἀρίστεια;) but, at Socrates' own request, it was transferred to Alcibiades. In the second campaign, at the battle of Delium, in which the Athenians were defeated, he saved the life of Xenophon, another of his pupils. On this occasion, when everywhere around him was fear and flight, he exhibited a calm, determined courage which inspired his pursuers with such respect and fear that they gladly permitted him to retreat unmolested. He afterwards, as senator, displayed a far higher and rarer courage. He was ordered by the Thirty Tyrants to assist in bringing back to Athens Leon, who, to escape their tyranny, had fled to Salamis. Socrates firmly refused

* "He may be justly called," says Cicero, "the father of Philosophy," (*parens Philosophiæ jure dici potest.*) ("De Finibus," ii. 1.)

to take any part in the affair, for which he would perhaps have suffered death had not the government of the Thirty been soon after overthrown. On a previous occasion, when president *(epis'tates)* of the Prytanes, his inflexible devotion to justice was still more signally shown. The question before the assembly was the sentence to be passed on the admirals who had neglected to bury the dead after the battle of Arginusæ. The burial of the dead was regarded by the ancient Greeks as among the most important and sacred of all duties. It was, however, clearly proved that, owing to a violent storm, it was impossible to recover the bodies of the slain. Had the question then been put to vote, the admirals would beyond doubt have been acquitted. But the accusers succeeded in adjourning the assembly, on the pretext that it was then too dark to count the hands of the voters. Meanwhile, everything possible was done to inflame the minds of the people against the accused. In their pity for the dead, the multitude lost sight of their duty to the living. The votes were to be given on the general question whether the admirals had been guilty in omitting the recovery of the bodies of those who fell at Arginusæ. If they should be found guilty, the penalty for all was death and the confiscation of their property. But it was contrary to law to condemn all by one vote of the assembly. Socrates, as epistates, refused to put the question to vote; he would in no wise sanction what was illegal and unjust. The populace became furious, and demanded that those who opposed their will should themselves be punished. The other prytanes yielded; Socrates alone remained firm and unmoved by the menaces of the angry multitude.* So the question could not be put to vote that day, and the assembly was again adjourned. Afterwards, however, another epistates was chosen, and the admirals were condemned. (See Wigger's "Life of Socrates," pp. liii.–lv.) Socrates appears to have held no office in the government except that of senator, already referred to. He believed that he was called by Heaven to a different class of duties,—to be a teacher of wisdom and virtue,—and, therefore, the voice of the divinity† within him had warned him against engaging in the contests of a political life. He availed himself of every opportunity of awaking in the minds of the young the love of wisdom; and, if we may trust the accounts that have come down to us, he was endowed not only with a talent for subtle and profound reasoning, which rendered him more than a match for the ablest sophists and rhetoricians of that age, but there was also a marvellous and irresistible fascination in his talk, of which history furnishes perhaps no other example. Ælian calls this peculiar power "the Siren of Socrates." "When I hear him speak," says Alcibiades,‡ "my heart leaps up more than the hearts of those who celebrate the Corybantic mysteries; my tears are poured out as he talks,—a thing I have seen happen to many others besides myself. I have heard Pericles and other excellent orators, and I have been pleased with their discourses, but I suffered nothing of this kind; nor was my soul ever on these occasions disturbed and filled with self-reproach. . . . But he has often affected me in the way I describe, until the life which I lead seemed hardly worth living. . . . I stop my ears, therefore, as from the Sirens, and flee away as fast as possible, that I may not sit down beside him and grow old in listening to his talk. . . . But I know not if any one of you have ever seen the divine images which are within when he is serious and opens himself. I have seen them; and they are so supremely beautiful, so golden, so divine and wonderful, that everything which Socrates commands surely ought to be obeyed, even like the voice of a God."

It is impossible to state precisely at what time Socrates first began to teach; but from the manner in which he is spoken of in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, (represented for the first time 423 B.C.,) he must have been already well known as a teacher of philosophy. Some have assumed that, as the representation of that comedy occurred twenty-four years before the death of Socrates, it could have had no share in producing his condemnation; but the truth of this is very questionable. It is by no means improbable that a popular drama addressed to the prejudices of the masses should leave upon their minds a permanently unfavourable impression, which any fresh cause might excite into active hostility.

Be this as it may, about 400 B.C. an orator named Lycon, with Meletus, a poet, and Anytus, an influential demagogue, brought an accusation against Socrates that he disbelieved the gods of his country and sought to introduce new deities, and that, moreover, he was guilty of corrupting the Athenian youth. The judges declared him guilty, leaving the punishment as yet undetermined. When called upon to offer what he could in mitigation of the sentence, he would make no concession. Conscious of innocence, he would not confess himself guilty. His calm, dignified, and almost haughty manner appears to have irritated and incensed the judges, who were accustomed to the most humble and even abject behaviour from those whom they had condemned. He closed his defence, or "apology," with these memorable words: "We must now depart, I to die, and you to live; but which of us has the happier destiny is known only to God." He was sentenced to death by a majority far greater than that by which he had been pronounced guilty. By a law of Athens, the sentence could not be carried into execution until the return from Delos of the vessel which had been sent thither on the periodic religious embassy or mission called *Theoria.* This obtained for him a reprieve of thirty days, which he spent in conversation with his friends on the highest and most important subjects,—among others, on the duty of obeying the laws, and not seeking to escape from them, even in cases, like his own, where they might seem to be applied unjustly; and on the immortality of the soul, for his own belief in which he gave perhaps the most admirable arguments that have ever yet been offered by the human intellect in support of that sublime doctrine.

When at length the sacred vessel had returned from Delos, and the order was sent for his execution, he drank the fatal hemlock with the utmost composure, as one who was setting out on a happy journey might drink to the health of the friends he left behind. In the closing scene of his life he was serene and even cheerful, but in his manner there was nothing like bravado, nothing in his conduct or language that was not indicative of simplicity and entire sincerity. He approached his death not as one who demanded of the gods a happy futurity in return for a virtuous life, but rather as one who had a firm though humble hope that the Great Being, whom he believed to exercise a benevolent and constant care for man, would free him from the disease and darkness incident to his earthly life, and give him an inheritance in a divine and spiritual kingdom. He died in 399 or, as some say, 400 B.C.

Socrates has been regarded by almost universal consent as the most perfect example of a wise and virtuous man that pagan antiquity presents to us. Pope but expresses the prevailing sentiment when he assigns to him the first place among the heroes

> "Of less noisy and less guilty fame,
> Fair Virtue's silent train: supreme of these
> Here ever shines the godlike Socrates."—*Temple of Fame.*

His character is thus given by his friend and disciple Xenophon: "As to myself, knowing him to be such a

* It seems more than probable that Horace had before his mind the example of Socrates braving the fury of the Athenian mob, and resisting the tyrannical command of the Thirty, when he wrote those well-known lines "On the Just Man," (lib. iii., ode 3.)

> "Justum et tenacem propositi virum
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solidâ."

† It may not be improper to caution the reader against a mistake that has sometimes arisen from the use of the term "demon" or "dæmon" in speaking of the divine intimations which Socrates believed were sometimes given him. The primary signification of the expression τὸ δαιμόνιον, (from δαίμον, "god,") which Socrates applied to his supernatural monitor, is "the divinity," or "the divine one." He doubtless meant simply to say that some divine power admonished him to do or not to do certain things. The suggestion of some modern writers that Socrates used τὸ δαιμόνιον merely to express certain intuitions or practical judgments which he could not readily explain, will scarcely bear examination. It appears to be quite evident that he himself considered these intimations to be not merely inexplicable, but, in the strictest sense, supernatural and divine.

‡ See PLATO's "Banquet," (or "Symposium.")

man as I have described; so pious towards the gods as never to undertake anything without first consulting them; so just towards men as never to do the slightest injury to any one, while he conferred the greatest benefits on all who came in contact with him; so temperate and chaste as never to prefer pleasure to what was right; so wise as never to err in judging of good and evil, nor needing the aid of others in order properly to discriminate between them; so able to discourse upon, and accurately define, such points as those of which we have been speaking; so skilful in penetrating the hidden characters of men, and seizing the fittest time to reprove the erring and turn them to the paths of virtue; being such, I cannot but consider him as the most excellent and most happy of mankind. But if any one thinks differently, let him compare the character of Socrates with that of any other man whatsoever, and then let him decide."

Socrates is commonly believed to have been very unfortunate in his domestic relations. It is, however, probable that there is much exaggeration in the reports that have come down to us of Xanthippe's intolerable temper. Socrates evidently entertained for her a sincere regard, and speaks highly of her domestic virtues. (See Xenophon's "Memorabilia," lib. ii. 2, 7.)

Socrates committed nothing to writing; he taught his disciples by oral instruction only. Almost all that we know of his philosophic views, as well as of his personal character, is derived from the works of his disciples Plato and Xenophon. Of all whom he taught, Plato alone appears to have fully understood the essential character, the depth and extent, of his philosophy. But although Plato makes Socrates the chief interlocutor in his dialogues, we are not therefore warranted in assuming that the master taught every doctrine which the disciple has attributed to him. Plato, doubtless, often puts his own thoughts into the mouth of Socrates, either from motives of modesty or for the purpose of clothing them with greater authority. As Mr. Emerson has aptly remarked, "Socrates and Plato are the double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate."* By a comparison, however, of the writings of Xenophon and Plato, we are enabled to conjecture with a good degree of confidence the essential characteristics of Socrates' philosophy. That which cannot fail to strike every thoughtful reader is the prominence which he gives to morality in all his teachings. He may be said, indeed, to contemplate the universe from an exclusively moral stand-point. Anaxagoras had previously taught that there was an infinite autocratic Intelligence or Soul, that created and governed all things; but he ascribed to this Intelligence no distinctly moral attributes. Socrates likewise recognized an infinite creative Intelligence as the Soul of the universe, but he also taught that this power was invariably exerted in conformity to certain moral attributes which constituted, so to speak, the basis of the Divine character.

In the opinion of some able critics, (of Schleiermacher among others,) the world is less indebted to Socrates for the truths which he arrived at or discovered than for his improved method of philosophic investigation. Socrates employed with remarkable success a mode of reasoning first introduced by Zeno of Elea. He would ask some person, the errors of whose opinions he wished to expose, a simple question, the answer to which would seem to be quite obvious, then gradually lead him on from one admission to another, till it was too late to retreat, and impossible to advance without ending in some absurdity. It is often difficult to determine (as already intimated) how much of the improved method, or of the great doctrines which we discover in the writings of Plato, are to be ascribed to Socrates, and how much to his illustrious disciple. (See PLATO.) We have, however, the direct testimony of Aristotle that Socrates must be regarded as the author of *inductive reasoning* and of *abstract definitions*. In Socrates inductive reasoning is seen in its incipient and simplest form. Subsequently Aristotle improved greatly on the idea of Socrates, and he has given us a definition of induction so complete and perfect that it could scarcely be bettered even in the light of modern science. (See ARISTOTLE.) But philosophy is under the greatest obligation to Socrates for teaching so clearly and impressively the manner and spirit with which the search after truth should be conducted. By pointing out the importance of thoroughly and accurately defining our ideas before we proceed to reason upon them, he has done much to remove the most fruitful and most universal source of error connected with human thought. While exposing the pretended knowledge of the Sophists, who claimed to be so wise, he taught how necessary were modesty and a just appreciation of the limits and weakness of the human intellect, as well as of its powers, for the successful pursuit of truth. So great, so transcendent are his merits in these respects, that, as has justly been observed, his life forms an era not merely in the history of philosophy, but in that of the human race.

* See article "Plato," in his "Representative Men."

See WIGGER, "Life of Socrates;" RITTER, "History of Ancient Philosophy," (translated by A. J. W. MORRISON, Oxford, 1838:) G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" the excellent article on "Socrates" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" SCHLEIERMACHER on the "Worth of Socrates as a Philosopher," (translated by THIRLWALL, and included in the recent English version of WIGGER's "Life of Socrates;") F. CHARPENTIER, "Vie de Socrate," 1650; GILBERT COOPER, "Life of Socrates," 1749; F. D. GERLACH, "Socrates und die Sophisten," 1827; J. A. EBERHARD, "Neue Apologie des Socrates," 1772; H. W. HELLER, "Socrates," 2 vols., 1789; J. G. HAMANN, "Socratische Denkwürdigkeiten," 1759; KNORR, "Dissertatio de Vita, Fatis atque Philosophia Socratis," 1720; A. WINBOM, "Dissertatio de Socrate," 1734; XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" PLATO, "Dialogues;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Socrates, a Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny, and supposed to have lived about 320 B.C.

Socrates surnamed SCHOLAS'TICUS, [Fr. SOCRATE LE SCHOLASTIQUE, so'krȧt' lẹh sko'lȧs'tẽk',] a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Constantinople about 379 A.D. He was an advocate or lawyer. He wrote a "History of the Church from 306 to 439 A.D.," which is a continuation of the history of Eusebius, and is highly esteemed for accuracy, moderation, and impartiality. He was opposed to all persecution for religious opinions. Died after 440.

See VALESIUS or VALOIS, "De Vita et Scriptis Socratis;" VOSS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Soden, so'dẹn or zo'dẹn, (FRIEDRICH JULIUS HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German writer, born at Anspach in 1754. He published several dramas, and treatises on political economy. Died in 1831.

Soderini, so-dȧ-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI VETTORIO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, was born at Florence in 1526; died in 1596.

Soderini, (PIETRO,) an Italian magistrate, born at Florence about 1450. He was elected gonfalonier for life in 1502, but was deposed in 1512. Died in 1513.

Sodoma, Il. See RAZZI.

Soemmering. See SÖMMERING.

Soest. See SÖST.

Sœur, Le, lẹh SUR, sometimes written **Le Sueur**, (HUBERT,) an able French sculptor, born in the sixteenth century, removed to London about 1630. Among his works is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles I., now at Charing Cross.

Sogaro, Il. See GATTI, (BERNARDINO.)

Sogliani, sol-yȧ'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, lived about 1530.

Sografi, so-grȧ'fee, (ANTONIO SIMONE,) an Italian dramatist, born at Padua in 1760. He produced successful comedies, among which is "Olive and Pascal." Died in 1825.

Sohn, sōn or zōn, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter and professor in the Academy of Dusseldorf, was born at Berlin in 1805; died in 1867.

Soiron, von, fon swȧ'rôn', (ALEXANDER,) a German politician, born at Mannheim in 1805. Devoted to the cause of the unity of Germany, he took a prominent part in the movements of 1848. Died May 6, 1855.

Soissons, de, dẹh swȧ'sôn', (CHARLES **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bôn',) COUNT, born in 1566, was a son of Louis I., Prince of Condé. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and was appointed grand master of France in 1589. He was turbulent and inclined to treachery. Died in 1612.

Soissons, de, COUNTESS. See MANCINI, (OLYMPIA.)

Soissons, de, (LOUIS,) COUNT, a son of Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1604. He rebelled against Cardinal Richelieu, and was killed in battle in 1641.

Sola, de, de so'lâ, (ABRAHAM,) LL.D., a rabbi and author, was born in London, England, September 18, 1825. His father, D. A. de Sola, (1796–1860,) was eminent as a rabbi. The younger de Sola was in 1848 made professor of Hebrew in McGill University, at Montreal. He published a "History of the Jews of Poland," "History of the Jews of France," several biographies, and other works, besides some volumes of translations of Jewish writings, chiefly liturgical.

Solander, so-lân'der, (DANIEL CHARLES,) an eminent Swedish naturalist and physician, born in Nordland in 1736, was a pupil of Linnæus. He took his medical degree at the University of Upsal, and afterwards visited Russia and England, where he subsequently became an assistant in the natural history department of the British Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1764. He sailed in 1768, accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, with Captain Cook on his first voyage round the world. They returned in 1771, having made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history, and in 1773 Solander was appointed under-librarian at the British Museum. He contributed several valuable articles to the "Philosophical Transactions," and other scientific journals. Died in 1782.

Solari, so-lâ'ree, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, called also ANDREA DEL GOBBO, an Italian painter, flourished at Milan about 1500–20.

Solari, (CRISTOFORO,) called IL GOBBO, an Italian sculptor, a brother of Andrea, noticed above, worked at Milan about 1500.

Solario, da, dâ so-lâ're-o, or **Solari,** so-lâ'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL ZINGARO, ("the Gypsy,") born about 1382, was originally a blacksmith. He became the son-in-law of Colantonio del Fiore, who gave him his daughter on condition of his acquiring distinction as a painter. Died in 1455.

See G. A. MOSCHINI, "Memorie della Vita di A. de Solario," 1828.

Soldani, sol-dâ'nee, (AMBROGIO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Foppi, in Tuscany, in 1733. He gained distinction by his researches in microscopic fossil shells, and published "Testaceography and Zoophytography," etc., ("Testaceographia ac Zoophytographia parva et microscopica," 3 vols., 1789–98.) Died in 1808.

See G. BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di A. Soldani," 1808; RICCA, "Discorso sopra le Opere di A. Soldani," 1810; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illusiri."

Soldani, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1579. He wrote seven Satires, which the Academy Della Crusca approved as *testi di lingua*. Died in 1641.

Soldani, (MASSIMILIANO,) an Italian sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Florence in 1658; died in 1740

Sole, del, dĕl so'là, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian landscape-painter, born about 1600; died about 1680.

Sole, del, (GIANGIOSEFFO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1654, was a son of the preceding. He painted some frescos at Milan. His works (part of which are in oil) are highly praised. Died in 1719.

Soleil, so'lą̂l' or so'lą̂'yę, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a Frenchman, distinguished for his skill in the fabrication of optical instruments and philosophical apparatus, was born in Paris in 1798. He was a coadjutor of Fresnel in his scientific labours. Died November 17, 1878.

Solger, sol'gĕr or zol'gĕr, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German writer on philosophy and æsthetics, born at Schwedt in 1780; died in 1819.

Solié, so'le-à', or **Soulier,** soo'le-à', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French actor and composer of operas, was born at Nimes in 1755; died in 1812.

Solignac, so'lĕn'yăk', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French writer, born at Montpellier in 1687, became secretary to Stanislaus, King of Poland. He was the author of a "History of Poland," (6 vols., 1751.) Died in 1773.

Soliman, (Sultans of Turkey.) See SOLYMAN.

Soliman or **Solyman,** so'le-măn', Sultan of Persia, born in 1646, was the son of Abbâs II., whom he succeeded in 1666. He was a weak and depraved prince, and abandoned the control of the empire to his able minister, Sheik Alee Khan. Died in 1694.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Soliman, so'le-măn', or **Suleymân,** sōō-lā-măn', written also **Solymân, (Ibn-Abd-el-Malek,** ĭb'n âbd-el măl'ek,) seventh Caliph of the Omeyyade dynasty, succeeded to the throne in 715 A.D. Died in 717.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xi.

Solimân or **Suleymân, (Ibn-Al-Hâkem,** ĭb'n al-hâ'kem,) a Moorish soldier, who took possession of Córdova, and caused himself to be proclaimed king, in 1009 A.D. He was defeated and slain in 1016.

Solimena, so-le-mā'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan painter and poet, sometimes called L'ABATE CICCIO, (chĕt'cho,) was born in 1657. Among his master-pieces are his oil-paintings in the chapel of San Felippo Neri, and the frescos of the sacristy of the Theatines of San Paolo Maggiore. He was a friend of Luca Giordano, whom he equalled in genius and reputation. He published a collection of sonnets. Died in 1747.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani."

Solin. See SOLINUS.

So-lī'nus, [Fr. SOLIN, so'lăN',] (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Latin writer, of whom little is known, lived probably in the third century. He left a work called "Polyhistor," which describes the world known to the ancients, and is a compilation from Pliny's "Natural History." Salmasius published an edition of the "Polyhistor," in 1629.

Solis, de, dâ so'lèss, (JUAN DIAZ,) a Spanish navigator, born in the province of Seville, sailed in company with Pinzon to the northern coast of South America, and discovered Yucatan. In 1512 Solis set out on another voyage, in which he discovered Cape Frio and obtained information from the Indians of gold on the banks of the river Paraguay. Having returned with this account, he sailed again, in 1515, with three vessels, but was murdered, with a great part of his crew, by the Indians, soon after landing.

Solis y Ribadeneira, de, dâ so'lèss e re-bâ-dā-nā'e-râ, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist and historian, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1610. While studying law at Salamanca, he published a comedy entitled "Love and Duty," which was very successful. He was appointed secretary to Philip IV., and, after his death, historiographer of the transactions of the Spaniards in the Indies. Among his dramas we may name the comedies of "The Gypsy-Girl of Madrid," ("La Gitanilla" (or "Preciosa") "de Madrid,") "One Fool will make a Hundred," ("Un Bobo hace Ciento,") and "The Castle of Mystery," ("El Alcázar de Secreto.") His "History of the Conquest of Mexico," ("Conquista de Mejico," 5 vols., 1684,) though not reliable in point of accuracy and impartiality, possesses merit of a very high order, and has been translated into several languages. Prescott observes, "In the judgment of eminent Spanish critics, the style of Solis claims the merits of perspicuity, copiousness, and classic elegance;" and he adds, "such is the charm of its composition and its exquisite finish as a work of art, that it will doubtless be as imperishable as the language in which it is written, or the memory of the events which it records." Died in 1686.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vol. iii. book vi.; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sollohub or **Sollogub.** See ZOLLOGOOB.

Solms, a family of German princes and counts, of which the principal houses are Solms-Braunfels and Solms-Laubach.

Sol'o-mon, [Heb. שלמה; Gr. *Σολομῶν;* Fr. SALOMON, să'lo'mòN'; Ger. SALOMO, zâ'lo-mo,] a Jewish king, whose name is proverbial for wisdom, was a son of King David and Bathsheba. He was born about 1033 B.C., and succeeded his father in 1015. He formed an alliance with Pharaoh, King of Egypt, whose daughter he married. Soon after his accession he began to build the magnificent Temple which bore his name. He founded the city of Tadmor or Palmyra. In his pacific reign the Jewish kingdom rose to its highest prosperity and great-

est power. He wrote or compiled the collection of Proverbs which form one of the canonical books of the Bible; also the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Canticles. He married a large number of "strange women," who seduced him into idolatry. He died, after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam.

See I. Kings i.–xi.; II. Chronicles i.–x.; THOMAS THOMAS, "History of the Reign of Solomon," 1813; J. L. EWALD, "Salomo; Versuch einer psychologisch-biographischen Darstellung," 1800.

Sol'o-mon, (ABRAHAM,) an English painter, born about 1823. Among his works is "Waiting for the Verdict." Died at Biarritz in December, 1862.

Solomon Ben Gabirol. See AVICEBRON.

Solomon Ben Isaac. See JARCHI.

Sol'o-mon Ben Vir'ga, a Spanish physician and rabbi of the sixteenth century, wrote a history of the Jews.

Sol'o-mos, (DENYS,) COUNT, a modern Greek poet, born in the island of Zante in 1798. Besides other poems, he wrote about 1825 a "Hymn to Liberty," which was very popular. Died in 1857.

So'lon, [Gr. *Σόλων;* It. SOLONE, so-lo'nà,] an illustrious Athenian legislator, born in the island of Salamis about 638 B.C., was a son of Execestides and a descendant of Codrus. In his youth he was a merchant and visited foreign countries. Some say, however, that he travelled rather to gratify his curiosity and extend his knowledge than to improve his fortune. He gained distinction by his poetical talents in the early part of his life, and cultivated chiefly that part of moral philosophy which treats of civil obligations. Fragments of his poetry are still extant and highly prized. The first recorded public service of Solon was his successful expedition to Salamis, which he recovered from the Megarians. When he began his career, the Athenian state was demoralized by discordant factions and oppressive laws. A large portion of the people were insolvent debtors, liable to be reduced to slavery. There were three political parties, thus described by Plutarch: "The inhabitants of the mountains were, it seems, for a democracy, those of the plains for an oligarchy, and those of the sea-coast contended for a mixed kind of government." In 594 B.C. he was elected archon, and was accepted as mediator and lawgiver by the opposing parties, "the rich accepting him readily as one of *them*, and the poor as a good and worthy man." (Plutarch.) He relieved debtors by a reduction of the rate of interest, and, according to some authorities, cancelled debts and liberated lands from mortgage. "This was the first of his public acts," says Plutarch, "that debts should be forgiven, and that no man should take the body of his debtor for security." He refused to make himself King of Athens, although both parties urged him to accept the supreme power. He repealed the bloody laws of Draco, except those made for the punishment of murder. He established the council or court of the Areopagus to be inspectors and guardians of the laws, and he remodelled the political constitution by dividing the people into four classes, the influence or privilege of which was proportioned to their income. The lowest class could vote, but could not hold office. He ordained that new measures should be first considered in the senate, and, if they were approved by that body, should be proposed to the popular assembly, which had power to adopt or reject them. Having been asked whether he had given the Athenians the best of laws, he answered, "The best they were capable of receiving." After he had finished his great legislative task, he obtained leave of absence for ten years, and visited Egypt and Asia Minor. He returned to Athens in his old age, and opposed the ambitious designs of Pisistratus. He began a poem, the subject of which was the fabulous island of Atlantis, but did not live to finish it. Solon was ranked among the Seven Sages of Greece. Died about 558 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Solon;" MEURSIUS, "Solon, seu de ejus Vita, Legibus," etc., 1632; G. SCHMIDT, "De Solone Legislatore," 1688; H. SCHELLING, "De Solonis Legibus," 1842; GROTE, "History of Greece;" BÖCKH, "Économie politique des Athéniens;" KLEINE, "Quæstiones de Solonis Vita et Fragmentis," 1832.

Solon, a Greek gem-engraver, who flourished probably about 1 A.D., and was a contemporary of Dioscorides. His name occurs on several gems.

Solovieff, sol-o'ye-ef, (SERGEI,) a Russian author, born in 1820. He published a "History of Russia." Died in 1879.

Soltikof, sol'te-kof', written also **Soltikow**, **Soltikov**, and **Ssaltykow**, (NICOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian general and statesman, born in 1736, was tutor to the grand duke Alexander, afterwards emperor. He was appointed field-marshal in 1796, president of the Imperial Council in 1812, and made a prince in 1814. Died in 1816. His grandson Alexei has published "Travels in India," (1849,) and "Travels in Persia," (1851,) in French and Russian.

See SVININI, "Histoire du Feld-Maréchal Soltikof," 1818.

Soltikof, **Soltikow**, or **Ssaltykow**, (PETER SEMENOVITCH,) a Russian general, born about 1700, became in 1759 commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Seven Years' war, and shared in the victory of Kunersdorf over Frederick the Great. He was created a field-marshal, and appointed governor-general of Moscow. Died in 1772.

Soltikof or **Soltikow**, (PRASCOVIA FEDOROVNA,) was married to the Czar Ivan Alexeievitch, and was the mother of the empress Anna.

Soltyk, sol'tik, (ROMAN,) a Polish nobleman and patriot, born at Warsaw in 1791, served in the French army in the campaigns of 1810–12, and afterwards took an active part in the insurrection of 1830. He died in 1843, leaving a work entitled "Napoleon in 1812."

Soltyk, (STANISLAS,) a Polish patriot, born in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was exiled about 1794, and was marshal of the Diet in 1811. Died in 1830.

Solvyns, sol-vĭns', (FRANCIS BALTHASAR,) a Flemish writer and artist, born at Antwerp in 1760. He spent many years in Hindostan, and published, after his return, a work entitled "The Hindoos, or a Picturesque Description of the Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies of this People," (4 vols., in French.) Died in 1824.

Sol'y-man or **Soliman** [Turk. pron. so'lee-mân' or so-lā-mân'] **I.**, written also **Suleymân**, sōō-lā-mân', an Ottoman Sultan, eldest son of Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) was involved in a contest with his brother Moosa, and was killed in battle in 1410.

Solyman or **Soliman II.**, surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, Sultan of Turkey, born in 1496, was the son of Selim I., whom he succeeded in 1520 A.D. Soon after his accession he invaded Hungary and took Belgrade, and in 1522 besieged Rhodes, which surrendered after an obstinate defence. In 1526 he defeated Louis II., King of Hungary, at the battle of Mohácz. Having bestowed the crown of Hungary upon John Zapolya, Solyman roused the opposition of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom he subsequently turned his arms. He also subjected a large portion of Persia and Arabia, and in 1537 gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Essek, resulting in the conquest of Croatia. In 1560 his general, Piali, defeated the combined fleet of the Christian powers at Jerbeh, and a truce was concluded with Austria in 1562, leaving Turkey in possession of her conquests in Hungary. The Turks, having besieged Malta in 1565, were repulsed with a heavy loss, and in 1566 Solyman died, while engaged in the siege of Szigeth in Hungary. He was one of the ablest rulers of his country and his time, and equally eminent in the arts of war and of peace. He constructed numerous magnificent public edifices, encouraged learning and the arts and was distinguished for his literary attainments. He was succeeded by his son, Selim II.

See C. ANCILLON, "Histoire de la Vie de Soliman II," 1706; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.; CREASY, "History of the Ottoman Turks," 1877.

Solyman or **Soliman**, son of Ibraheem, became Sultan of Turkey in 1687, his brother, Mahomet IV., having been deposed. During his reign the Austrians regained a great part of Hungary, previously conquered by the Turks. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his brother, Ahmed II.

So'ma, in the Hindoo mythology, a name for the moon. (See CHANDRA.)

Sombreuil, de, dẹh sôn'brŭl', (CHARLES VIROT,) a French officer, distinguished for his zeal and courage in the defence of the royal cause, was born in 1769. He commanded a party of royalist emigrants who took arms against the republic. He was captured at Quiberon, and shot, in 1795.

Sombreuil, de, (MARIE MAURILLE VIROT,) a sister of the preceding, was born near Limoges in 1774. She saved the life of her father from the massacre of September, 1793, after he had been imprisoned in Paris. Died in 1823.

Somer, van. See VANSOMER, (PAUL.)

Somer, van, văn so'mẹr, (JAN,) a Dutch mezzotint engraver, flourished about 1675.

Someren, van, văn so'mẹr-ẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch lawyer and poet, born at Dort in 1622, was a friend of Huyghens. He was noted for learning and eloquence. Died in 1676.

Somers, sŭm'ẹrz, (JOHN,) Lord Somers, an excellent English statesman and lawyer, born at Worcester about 1650, was a son of John Somers, an attorney. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1676. He continued to reside for about five years at the university, where he wrote, besides other works, "A Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," (1681,) and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, The Trust, Power, and Duty of the Grand Juries of England." He also translated into verse some of Ovid's "Epistles." In 1682 he began to practise law in London. His success as a pleader was remarkably rapid. He was selected in 1688 as one of the counsel for the defence in the important trial of the seven bishops. He spoke briefly in this case, "but every word," says Macaulay, "was full of weighty matter; and when he sat down, his reputation as an orator and a constitutional lawyer was established."

He was an intimate friend of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was a constant adherent of the Whig party. He represented Worcester in the Parliament or Convention which met in January, 1689, and was a member of the first, and chairman of the second, of the two committees which prepared the memorable Declaration of Rights. In 1689 he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted. He became attorney-general in May, 1692, and lord keeper of the great seal in March, 1693. "Neither in forensic nor in parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "had he any superior. The consistency of his public conduct had gained for him the entire confidence of the Whigs; and the urbanity of his manners had conciliated the Tories. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to quit an assembly over which he exercised an immense influence for an assembly where it would be necessary for him to sit in silence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xix.)

In 1697 he was appointed lord chancellor, and received the title of Baron Somers of Evesham. The great seal was taken from him in 1700, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons. He was impeached by the Tory majority of the lower House, but was acquitted by the Lords, (1701.) While he was in power he patronized Locke and Addison, the latter of whom dedicated to Lord Somers the first volume of his "Spectator," and said, "I know that the homage I now pay you is offering a kind of violence to one who is as solicitous to shun applause as he is assiduous to deserve it." He was appointed president of the council in 1708, when the Whig party returned to power. He died in April, 1716. Lord Somers was never married. "He was equally eminent," says Macaulay, "as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer. His speeches have perished; but his state papers remain, and are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xx.)

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" COOKSEY, "Essay on the Life and Character of Lord Somers," 1791; HENRY MADDOCK, "Life of Lord Somers," 1812; "Westminster Review" for October, 1847.

Somerset, sŭm'er-set, (CHARLES,) was an illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was executed in 1463. He was a man of eminent talents, and performed important diplomatic missions in the reign of Henry VII. He was created Earl of Worcester in 1513 or 1514. Died in 1526.

Somerset, (CHARLES SEYMOUR,) DUKE OF, called "the Proud Duke of Somerset," was the second in rank among the temporal peers of the realm. He acquired the greatest estate in England by his marriage with the heiress of the noble family of Percy. He was a Protestant and a Whig. In 1687 he offended James II. by his refusal to officiate in a procession of the papal nuncio. He was an adherent of William III. in 1688, and acted a prominent part in the reign of Anne. Died in 1748, aged eighty-seven.

Somerset, EARL OF, (favourite of James I.) See CARR, ROBERT.

Somerset, (EDWARD.) See WORCESTER, MARQUIS OF.

Somerset, (EDWARD ADOLPHUS SAINT MAUR,) DUKE OF, an English Liberal statesman, the eldest son of the eleventh Duke, was born in 1804. He was styled Lord Seymour previous to 1855, when he succeeded to the dukedom. He was first lord of the admiralty from June, 1859, to June, 1866. Died in 1885.

Somerset, (EDWARD SEYMOUR,) Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, was a brother of Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII., and an uncle of Edward VI. He commanded an army which invaded Scotland in 1544 and committed great devastation. On the death of Henry VIII., in 1547, he received the title of Duke of Somerset, and became lord treasurer and Protector of the realm. He favoured the Protestant cause. In 1547 he undertook to coerce Mary, Queen of Scots, to marry Edward VI., and defeated the Scotch at Pinkie Cleugh. He found a rival in his own brother, Thomas Seymour, who conspired against the Protector and was executed for treason in 1549. Somerset made many enemies by his ambition, his severity, and his zeal against popery. His most powerful enemy was the Earl of Warwick, by whose agency he was deprived of his high office in 1549. He was tried on the charges of treason and felony, convicted of the latter crime, and beheaded in January, 1552. He left several sons, one of whom, named Edward, was created Earl of Hertford about 1558, and married Catherine Grey, a sister of Lady Jane.

See HUME, "History of England."

Somerset, (FITZROY.) See RAGLAN, LORD.

Somerset, (Sir HENRY,) a British general, born in 1794, was a grandson of the Duke of Beaufort. He served with distinction in the Caffre war. Died in 1862.

Somerset, (HENRY DE BEAUFORT,) DUKE OF, was a descendant of John of Gaunt. He fought for the Lancastrians in the war of the Roses, was taken prisoner at Hexham and beheaded in 1463.

Somerset, (JOHN DE BEAUFORT,) EARL OF, a son of John of Gaunt, and a grandson of Edward III., was created Earl of Somerset about 1396. Died in 1410.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vil, (Mrs. MARY,) an eminent astronomer and scientific writer, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, about 1780. At the request of Lord Brougham, she wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge" a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, which appeared in 1832 under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." Her other principal works are a treatise "On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences," (1834,) and "Physical Geography," (2 vols. 12mo, 1848.) She was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and received a pension of three hundred pounds a year in acknowledgment of her great services to science. Died November 29, 1872.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1832; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1849; "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1860.

Somerville, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and historian, was born at Hawick in 1741. He published a "History of the Reign of William III.," (1792,) and a "History of Great Britain under the Reign of Queen Anne," (1798.) Died in 1830.

See his "Autobiography," 1861.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vil, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Warwickshire in 1692. His principal work is

a poem in blank verse, entitled "The Chase." He also wrote lyrics, tales, and fables, and a poem called "Field Sports." Died in 1742.

Sommariva, som-mȧ-ree'vȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian statesman and celebrated collector of pictures, was born at Milan. He was one of the directors of the Cisalpine republic in 1800–1802. Died in 1826.

Sommer, so'maiR', (JEAN ÉDOUARD ALBERT,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1822. He published several dictionaries. Died at Paris in 1866.

Sommerard. See DU SOMMERARD.

Sömmering or **Soemmering, von**, fon söm'mẹh-ring or zöm'mẹh-ring, (SAMUEL THOMAS,) a celebrated German anatomist and physiologist, born at Thorn in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of anatomy at Mentz in 1784. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his treatise, in German, "On the Brain and Spinal Marrow," (1788,) "On the Structure of the Human Body," (5 vols., 1791,) "On the Organ of the Soul," (1796,) and (in Latin) "On the Diseases of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body." He maintained the theory that the nerves act independently of the brain, which he considered not essential to the continuance of life. Died in 1830.

See RUDOLPH WAGNER, "Soemmering's Leben und Verkehr mit seinen Zeitgenossen," 2 vols., 1844; I. DÖLLINGER, "Gedächtnissrede auf S. T. von Soemmering," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sommier, so'mẹ-ȧ', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French prelate and writer, born at Vauvillers in 1661, published "Dogmatic History of Religion," ("Histoire dogmatique de la Religion," 6 vols., 1708–11,) and other works. Died in 1737.

Somner, sŭm'nẹr, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and philologist, born at Canterbury in 1606. He published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," (1640,) a "Saxon Dictionary," (1659,) a "Treatise on Gavelkind," one "On the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," and other valuable works. He was a friend of Archbishop Usher and other learned men of the time. Died in 1669.

Som'nus, [Gr. Ὕπνος; Fr. SOMMEIL, so'mȧl' or so'mȧ'yẹ,] in classic mythology, the god of sleep, was called a son of Erebus and Nox, and a brother of Death, (Mors or Thanatos.) (See MORPHEUS.)

Sonderland, son'dẹr-lânt', (FRITZ,) a German painter of genre, a son of J. B. Sonderland, was born at Dusseldorf, September 20, 1836. He was bred an engineer. He is known for his quaintly humorous pictures of domestic life.

Sonderland, son'dẹr-lânt' or zon'dẹr-lânt', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German painter and engraver, born at Dusseldorf in 1804, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his best works are etchings illustrating Bürger's "Lenore," and "The Magician's Pupil," by Goethe. Died in 1878.

Sonnenberg, son'nẹn-bêRG' or zon'nẹn-bêRG', (FRANZ ANTON JOSEPH IGNAZ MARIA,) BARON, a German poet and imitator of Klopstock, was born at Münster, in Westphalia, in 1779. Died in 1805.

See GRUBER, "Lebensbeschreibung Sonnenbergs," 1806.

Sonnenfels, von, fon son'nẹn-fêls' or zon'nẹn-fêls', (JOSEPH,) a German writer, born at Nikolsburg, in Moravia, in 1733. He became professor of political science at Vienna in 1763, and filled several high offices under Maria Theresa and the emperor Francis II. He published in 1775 a treatise "On the Abolition of the Torture," which was chiefly instrumental in abolishing that barbarous practice in Austria. Died in 1817.

Sonnerat, son'rȧ', (PIERRE,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons about 1746. He spent about seven years in exploring Hindostan, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, etc., and published an account of his travels, entitled "Travels in the East Indies and China," ("Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine," 2 vols., 1782,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in Paris in 1814.

Sonnini de Manoncourt, so'ne'ne' dẹh mȧ'nòN'-koor', (CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT,) a celebrated French naturalist and traveller, born at Lunéville in 1751. He studied at the Jesuits' College at Pont-à-Mousson, and in 1772 was sent as an officer of marine engineers to Cayenne, where he spent several years in scientific researches. In 1777 he accompanied Baron de Tott on his African expedition, visiting Egypt, Greece, and Asia Minor. He returned to France in 1780, and was imprisoned in the reign of terror. Among his chief works are "Travels in Egypt," (3 vols., 1799,) "Travels in Greece and Turkey," (2 vols., 1801,) and "Natural History of Fishes and Cetaceæ," (14 vols., 1804.) He published a complete edition of the works of Buffon, (127 vols., 1798–1807.) Died in Paris in 1812. He had been employed by Buffon to describe many species of birds for his "Natural History."

See THIÉBAUT DE BERNEAUD, "Éloge historique de Sonnini," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1802.

Sonntag, son'tȧg, (WILLIAM LOUIS,) an American artist, born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1822. He studied art in Cincinnati, in New York, and in Italy, and in 1860 established himself in New York. He is a member of the National Academy, and by the rare poetry and pure and suggestive idealism of his work takes a very high rank among American landscape-painters.

Sontag, son'tȧg or zon'tȧG, (HENRIETTE,) one of the most celebrated female vocalists of Germany, was born at Coblentz in 1805. Having studied at the Conservatory of Music at Prague, she visited successively the principal cities of Germany, Paris, and London, being received everywhere with enthusiastic applause. In 1830 she was married to Count Rossi, ambassador of Sardinia at the Hague, and retired from the stage. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, she appeared again in public in 1848, and in 1853 set out for America, where she also met with brilliant success. She died in 1854, while on the way to Mexico.

See "Memoirs of the Countess de Rossi," London, 1849; T. GAUTIER, "L'Ambassadrice; Biographie de la Comtesse de Rossi," 1850; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1850.

Sonthonax, sòN'to'nȧks', (LÉGER FÉLICITÉ,) a French political agent, born in Bugey (Ain) in 1763. He was sent in 1792 as commissary to Hayti to restore order, and liberated the slaves of that island in 1793, in consequence of which the pro-slavery party commenced a civil war. Died in 1813.

Soodra or **Sûdra**, written also **Çudra**, soo'drȧ, called **Soo'dẹr** by the modern Hindoos, [etymology uncertain.] The Soodras are the lowest of the four principal Hindoo castes. (See BRAHMANISM.)

Soomarokof or **Sumarokow**, soo-mȧ-ro'kof, written also **Somarokof** and **Sumarokov**, a Russian poet and dramatist, called the founder of the Russian drama, was born at Moscow in 1718 or 1727. He was the author of both comedies and tragedies. Among the latter we may name his "Demetrius," and "Sinov and Truvor." He also wrote numerous lyrics, elegies, sonnets, epigrams, and satires. Died in 1777.

Sooras. See SURAS.

Soorya. See SÛRYA.

Sooy, soy, (JOSEPH LEANDER,) an American clergyman, born at Green Bank, New Jersey, March 1, 1849. He graduated at Princeton College in 1871. His principal work is "American Methodist Authors and Literature."

Sop'ą-ter [Σώπατρος] OF APAMEA, a Greek Sophist, and a pupil of Jamblichus. He enjoyed for a time the favour of Constantine the Great, but was afterwards put to death by him, about 334 A.D.

So-phī'ą, [Ger. SOPHIE, zo-fee'ẹh; Fr. SOPHIE, so'fe',] Electress of Hanover, born about 1630, was a daughter of the Elector-Palatine. Her mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of James I. of England. Sophia was married in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who became Elector of Hanover. She was intimate with Leibnitz. In 1701 she was recognized as the heir to the English crown (next to the princess Anne) by Parliament, which preferred her to other members of the royal family because she was a Protestant. Her son became George I. of England. She died in 1714.

See FEDER, "Sophie Churfürsten von Hannover, im Umriss," 1810.

So-phī'ą Al-ex-ĭ-ev'nȧ, a Russian princess, daughter of the Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, and half-sister of

Peter the Great, was born in 1657. She was ambitious and energetic. At the death of Feodor (1682) she instigated the Strelitzes to revolt against Peter I., and caused her brother Ivan to be recognized as joint sovereign with Peter. She acted as regent from 1682 to 1689, and then was confined in a convent. Died in 1704.

So-phī'ą Dor-o-the'ą [Ger. SOPHIE DOROTHEA, zo-fee'ęh do-ro-tā'å; Fr. SOPHIE DOROTHÉE, so'fe' do'ro'tà'] OF BRUNSWICK, born in 1666, was a daughter of George William, Duke of Zell. She was married in 1682 to her cousin George, afterwards George I. of England, who treated her ill. Having been suspected of a passion for the Count de Königsmarck, she was divorced in 1694, and confined in prison until she died, in 1726.

See "Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea, Consort of George I.," London, 2 vols., 1845; HENRI BLAZE, "Les Koenigsmark," 1856.

Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia, born in 1687, was a daughter of George I. of England. She was married to Frederick William I. of Prussia. Died in 1757.

Sophie. See SOPHIA.

Soph'o-clēs, [Gr. Σοφοκλῆς; Fr. SOPHOCLE, so'fok'l',] a celebrated Greek tragic poet, born at the village of Colonus, near Athens, in 495 B.C. He received a liberal education. His first drama was represented in 468, when he appeared as a rival of Æschylus, and gained the first prize, which was awarded by Cimon and other judges. The drama which he exhibited at this time is supposed to have been "Triptolemus," which is not extant. We have no record of the events of his life between the years 468 and 440 B.C., when he produced his "Antigone," which was very successful. The Athenians were so well pleased with it that they elected Sophocles one of the ten *strategi*, or generals. The illustrious Pericles was one of the *strategi* chosen at the same time. Sophocles acted as a general in the war against Samos in 440–439, but did not distinguish himself in military affairs. His conduct appears to have been consistent with the patriotic sentiments expressed in his writings. He was invited to their courts by several monarchs, but always refused to abandon his native country or accept their patronage.

He composed more than a hundred tragedies, of which seven are extant, namely, "Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniæ," "Œdipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus at Colonus." He is said to have gained the first prize twenty times or more. His son Iophon was distinguished as a dramatic poet. Sophocles was remarkable for personal beauty and symmetry, and excelled in music and gymnastics. He died in 405 B.C.

"By the universal consent of the best critics," says Professor Philip Smith, "both of ancient and of modern times, the tragedies of Sophocles are not only the perfection of the Greek drama, but they approach as nearly as is conceivable to the perfect ideal model of that species of poetry." (See Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.)

"Sophocles was the high-priest of humanity. He chose, as he phrased it, 'to put away the pomp of Æschylus along with his childish things;' and he exhibited that mild grandeur and matchless refinement in which he excels all the dramatists of Greece. He made tragic poetry a true mirror of the passions of the soul of man, and exhibited, as has seldom been done, the true moral significance of human action." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See LESSING, "Leben des Sophocles," 1790; SCHÖLL, "Sophokles, sein Leben und Wirken," etc., 1842; BERGK, "De Vita Sophoclis," 1858; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" WELCKER, "Die Griechischen Tragödien," 3 vols., 1839–41; F. SCHULTZ, "Commentatio de Vita Sophoclis Poetæ," 1836; REUTER, "Dissertatio de Æschylo, Sophocle et Euripide," 1831.

Sophocles, the son of Ariston, an Athenian tragic poet, was a grandson of the great Sophocles. He flourished about 390 B.C., and produced numerous dramas, some of which gained prizes.

Sophocles, sŏf'o-klēz, (EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES,) LL.D., a Greek-American scholar, born in Thessaly, March 8, 1807. He entered the convent on Mount Sinai, whence he removed to the United States, and was for a short time a student at Amherst College. In 1842 he became a tutor in Harvard College, in 1859 assistant professor of Greek, and in 1860 professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek. He published a Greek grammar (1838) and other Greek text-books, a Romaic grammar, (1842,) and a valuable "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," (1870.) Died in 1884.

Sophonie or **Sophonias.** See ZEPHANIAH.

Soph-o-nis'bą, [Gr. Σοφόνισβα; Fr. SOPHONISBE, so'-fo'nèsb',] a Carthaginian lady, became the wife of Syphax, King of Numidia, about 206 B.C. She was taken prisoner in 203 by Masinissa, who had formerly been her lover. He married her, or resolved to marry her; but Scipio would not permit him to keep her, because he feared she would convert him into an ally of Carthage. She died by poison given to her by Masinissa.

Sophonisbe. See SOPHONISBA.

So'phron, [Σώφρων,] a Greek comic poet, born at Syracuse about 450 or 425 B.C. He is considered to be the inventor of "mimes." His works, which are lost, except small fragments, were greatly admired by Plato, who is said to have been largely indebted to them. Sophron wrote in the Doric dialect.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" GRYSAR, "De Comœdia Doriensium; de Sophrone mimographo," 1838.

Soprani, so-prå'nee, (RAFFAELLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Genoa in 1612. He wrote "The Lives of the Genoese Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (in Italian, 1674.) Died in 1672.

So-rā'nus, [Σωρανός,] a celebrated Greek physician, born at Ephesus, was the son of Menander, and lived under the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. He was the author of a treatise "On the Obstetric Art," etc., a portion of which is extant, and of other medical works.

Soranzo, so-rån'zo, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1312. He is said to have governed wisely. Died in 1327.

Sorbait, sor'bå' or sor'bit, (PAUL,) a medical writer, born in Hainault, practised in Vienna. Died in 1691.

Sorbier, sor'be-å', (JEAN BARTHOLOMÉ,) a French general of artillery, was born in Paris in 1762. He served at Borodino, Lutzen, and Leipsic. Died in 1827.

Sorbière, sor'be-air', (SAMUEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Ambroix in 1615. He studied medicine, and wrote, besides other works, "Letters on Divers Curious Matters," (1660,) and a "Life of Gassendi," (1662.) He received the title of historiographer to the king in 1660. Died in 1670.

See "Sorberiana," Toulouse, 1691; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sorbin de Sainte-Foi, sor'bån' dęh sånt'fwå', (ARNAUD,) a French priest and polemical writer, born in 1532. He became court preacher to Charles IX. and Henry III., the latter of whom appointed him Bishop of Nevers in 1578. Died in 1606.

See REY, "Vie d'A. Sorbin," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sorbon, de, dęh sor'bôn', (ROBERT,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Rethel in 1201, was confessor to Saint Louis, and founded about 1250 the College of the Sorbonne in Paris. Died in 1274.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sor'by, (HENRY CLIFTON,) an English geologist, born at Sheffield in 1826. He contributed numerous scientific articles to the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal," and other periodicals of the kind, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society. In 1882 he became president of Firth College, Sheffield.

Sordello, sor-del'lo, an Italian poet, born near Mantua in the twelfth century. He was patronized by Charles of Anjou, and wrote amatory and satirical poems. He is eulogized by Dante in his "Purgatorio." Died after 1266.

Sorel, so'rĕl', (AGNES,) a beautiful Frenchwoman, born in Touraine, became the mistress of King Charles VII., over whom she exercised great influence. She incited him to greater resolution and activity in resisting the English invaders, who had conquered a large part of France. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 1450.

Sorel, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and historian, born in Paris about 1597. Among his works were a

"Comic History of Francion," ("Histoire comique de Francion," 1622,) a "History of the French Monarchy," (1636,) and "French Library," ("Bibliothèque Françoise," 1664.) Died in 1674.

Sorgh. See ZORGH.

Sorri, sor'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1556. He painted history, landscapes, and portraits. His works are highly praised. Died in 1622.

Sor-tain', (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1809, was for many years minister of an Independent church at Brighton. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Romanism and Anglo-Catholicism," (1841,) and a "Life of Lord Bacon," (1851.) Died in 1860.

See "Life of J. Sortain," by his widow, 1861.

So-sib'ĭ-us, [Σωσίβιος,] an Athenian sculptor of unknown date. Among his works is a vase adorned with figures of Artemis and Hermes. This vase is now in the Louvre, at Paris.

So-sĭg'e-nēs, [Gr. Σωσιγένης; Fr. SOSIGÈNE, so'ze'zhȧn',] a Greek or Egyptian astronomer, born in Egypt, was a Peripatetic in philosophy. He was employed by Julius Cæsar (46 B.C.) to reform the calendar, and defined a year to be three hundred and sixty-five days and five or six hours.

So-siph'a-nēs, [Gr. Σωσιφάνης; Fr. SOSIPHANE, so'ze'fȧn',] a Greek tragic poet of Syracuse, lived about 300 B.C. He is said to have been one of the seven poets called the "Tragic Pleiad."

Sosithée. See SOSITHEUS.

So-sith'e-us, [Gr. Σωσίθεος; Fr. SOSITHÉE, so'ze'tȧ',] a Greek poet of the Alexandrian school, lived in the third century B.C.

Söst, söst, **Soest**, or **Zoest**, (GERARD,) a German portrait-painter, born in Westphalia in 1637. He worked in England. Died in 1681.

Sostegno, di, de sos-tȧn'yo, (CESARE **Alfieri**,) MARQUIS, an Italian statesman, born in Turin, August 13, 1799. He was long in the diplomatic service of Piedmont, and distinguished himself as a friend of educational, agricultural, and industrial reform. He was president of the Senate of Sardinia from 1856 to 1860. Died at Florence, April 16, 1869.

Sostrate. See SOSTRATUS.

Sos'tra-tus, [Gr. Σώστρατος; Fr. SOSTRATE, so'strȧt',] a Greek architect, born at Cnidos, lived about 300 B.C. Among his works was the Pharos of Alexandria.

Sostratus OF CHIOS, a Greek statuary, the master of Pantias, is supposed to have lived about 400 B.C.

Sot'a-dēs, [Gr. Σωτάδης; Fr. SOTADE, so'tȧd',] a Greek poet, who flourished at Alexandria about 280 B.C. His poems were extremely lascivious. He was imprisoned by Ptolemy Philadelphus, against whom he had written a lampoon.

So'tẹr, was elected Bishop of Rome about 165 A.D. He is said to have opposed the doctrines of Montanus. Died in 177.

Sotheby, sŭth'be, (SAMUEL LEIGH,) an English antiquary and bibliographer of London, born in 1805; died in 1861.

Sotheby, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and poet, born in London in 1757. He made a number of translations from the German and other languages, among which we may name the "Oberon" of Wieland, Virgil's "Georgics," and Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." He was also the author of a tragedy entitled "Orestes," and of "Constance de Castile," and other poems. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1833.

Sothern, sŭth'ẹrn, (EDWARD ASKEW,) an English actor, born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830. He was originally destined for the Church. In 1851 he went to the United States, and appeared in Boston as "Dr. Pangloss" with little success. He then attached himself to a company in New York, and, after playing minor parts for several years, at last achieved great success in the character of "Lord Dundreary" in the "American Cousin." The same success attended him in London in 1863, when he reproduced the character at the Haymarket Theatre. Others of his favourite parts were "David Garrick," in the play of that name, and "Fitz Altamont," in "The Crushed Tragedian." Died in London, January 20, 1881.

Soto, so'to, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Segovia in 1494, became professor of philosophy at Alcalá in 1519. He was sent in 1545 by Charles V. as his first theologian to the Council of Trent, where he was conspicuous for learning and ability. He afterwards became confessor to Charles V. He wrote "Summulæ," or a treatise on the Dialects and Physics of Aristotle, and other works in Latin. Died in 1560.

Soto, so'to, (PEDRO,) a Spanish monk, who went to England with Philip II. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Soto, de, (HERNANDO.) See DE SOTO.

Sotomayor, de, dȧ so-to-mȧ-yôr', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1635; died in 1673.

Sotzmann, sots'mȧn, (DANIEL FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born at Spandau in 1754, published a number of valuable maps and charts. Died in 1840.

Soubeiran, soo'bȧ'rŏN', (EUGÈNE,) a French writer on pharmacy, born in Paris in 1797. He became professor in the School of Pharmacy, Paris. Died in 1858.

Soubeyran, (PIERRE,) a Swiss engraver, born at Geneva in 1709, worked in Paris. Died in 1775.

Soubise, soo'bēz', (JEAN **de Parthenai**—dẹh pȧrt'nȧ',) LORD OF, a Huguenot leader, born of a noble family of Poitou about 1512. Sent by the Prince of Condé to defend Lyons, he compelled the Duke of Nemours to raise the siege of that place. Died in 1566.

Soubise, de, dẹh soo'bēz', (BENJAMIN **de Rohan**—dẹh ro'ŏN',) SEIGNEUR, a French nobleman and soldier of the Huguenot party, born about 1585, was a brother of the Duke de Rohan. He took an active part in the religious wars of the time, and fought with varying success against Louis XIII. and the Catholic faction. He was noted for his turbulence and audacity. In 1626 a peace was concluded, and Soubise was created a duke. Soon after this date he induced the Duke of Buckingham to aid the Huguenots with an English fleet. He passed his latter years in England, and died in London in 1642.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soubise, de, (CHARLES **de Rohan**,) PRINCE, a French general, born in Paris in 1715. He became a favourite courtier of Louis XV. In 1757 he was defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach. He gained two victories in 1758, at Sondershausen and Lutzelberg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1787.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souchay or **Souchai**, soo'shȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and editor, born near Vendôme in 1688. He edited the works of Boileau (1735) and other authors. Died in 1746.

Souchon, soo'shôN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Alais (Gard) in 1785; died in 1857.

Souciet, soo'se-ȧ', or **Souchiet**, soo'she-ȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a learned French priest, born at Bourges in 1671. He wrote on theology, chronology, etc. Died in 1744.

Souciet, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Bourges in 1685, was an elegant Latinist. He wrote a Latin poem on comets, ("Cometæ," 1710.) Died in 1744.

Soufflot, soo'flo', (JACQUES GERMAIN,) a celebrated French architect, born near Auxerre in 1713. He spent several years at Rome in the study of his profession, and after his return constructed the Great Hospital at Lyons, also a theatre of uncommon size and elegance. Having settled in Paris, he was elected to the Academy of Architecture, and in 1757 was employed to rebuild the church of Saint Genevieve, since called the Pantheon, a superb edifice, which, however, he did not live to complete. Died in 1781.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souham, soo'ŏN', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Lubersac in 1760. He became a general of division in 1793, and served under Pichegru in Flanders. Suspected of complicity with Moreau, he was imprisoned in 1804, but was restored to his rank in the army in

1807. He rendered important services at Lutzen (1813) and Leipsic. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.'

Soulange-Bodin, soo'lôNzh' bo'dăN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French horticulturist and writer, born at Tours in 1774. He planted a botanic garden at Fromont, (Seine-et-Oise.) Died in 1846.

Soulange-Teissier, soo'lôNzh' tă'se-ā', (LOUIS EMANUEL,) a French lithographer, was born at Amiens in 1815.

Soulary, soo'lă'ree', (JOSÉPHIN, or, correctly, JOSEPH MARIE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, February 23, 1815. He became a soldier in early youth. He published several volumes of verse, including sonnets of extreme beauty.

Soulas. See FLORIDOR.

Soulavie, soo'lă've', (JEAN LOUIS GIRAUD,) a French historical writer, born in Ardèche in 1752. He was appointed French resident at Geneva in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Marshal Richelieu," (9 vols., 1791,) and "Historical Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XVI.," (6 vols., 1802.) Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soule, sool, (JOSHUA,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born at Bristol, Maine, in 1781, rose through several promotions to be senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843. Died March 6, 1867.

Soulé, soo'lā', (PIERRE,) a diplomatist and politician, born in the department of Ariége, France, about 1802, emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in New Orleans, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1849, and in 1853 appointed minister to Spain. He was one of the authors of the "Ostend Manifesto" in relation to Cuba, (1854.) He returned home in 1855. In 1862 he was arrested for disloyalty in New Orleans. Died in 1870.

Soulié, soo'le-ā', (MELCHIOR FRÉDÉRIC,) a French novelist and dramatic writer, born at Foix, in the department of Ariège, in 1800. Among his numerous romances, which appeared originally in the journals as feuilletons, we may name the "Vicomte de Béziers," (1834,) "Le Magnétiseur," "Diane et Louise," (1836,) "The Man of Letters," (1838,) and "Memoirs of the Devil," (1842.) The last-named had an immense sale and great popularity. His drama of "Clotilde" was also highly successful. Died in 1847.

See M. CHAMPION, "F. Soulié, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1847; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soulouque, soo'look', (FAUSTIN,) Emperor of Hayti, a negro, born about 1785, was originally a slave. He entered the army, and attained the rank of general. He was elected president in 1847, and usurped the title of emperor in 1849. His reign is said to have been tyrannical and cruel. He was deposed in 1859, and retired to France. Died in 1867.

See G. D'ALAUX, "Soulouque et son Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soult, soolt, (NAPOLÉON HECTOR,) Duke of Dalmatia, a diplomatist, born in 1801, was a son of Marshal Soult. He was sent as ambassador to Turin in 1839, and to Berlin in 1843. He was recalled in 1848. Died in 1857.

Soult, (NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU,) Duke of Dalmatia, a celebrated French general, born at Saint-Amans la Bastide (Tarn) in March, 1769. He entered the army in 1785, became general of brigade in 1794, gained several victories in Germany, and obtained the rank of a general of division in 1799. He shared with Massena the honour of defending Genoa in 1800, was appointed a colonel of the consular guard in 1802, and became a marshal of France in 1804. He rendered important services at Austerlitz, in 1805, and at Jena, in 1806. In 1807 he received the title of Duc de Dalmatie, and in 1808 was sent to Spain. He commanded the army which attacked Sir John Moore at Corunna in January, 1809, and was repulsed. In March ensuing he took Oporto. Having succeeded Jourdan as commander-in-chief of the armies in Spain, he gained a victory at Ocaña in November, 1809, and occupied Andalusia in 1810. He was defeated by General Beresford at Albuera in May, 1811. Dissension arose in 1812 between Soult and King Joseph, who preferred Jourdan as his second in command. In March, 1813, Soult joined the grand army in Germany. He commanded the Old Guard at Lutzen, and the centre at Bautzen. In the summer of 1813 he was sent as commander-in-chief to oppose the victorious progress of Wellington in Spain. He displayed great skill in this campaign, but was defeated at Orthez, February, 1814. The English also claimed the victory at the great battle of Toulouse, fought in April, 1814, after the allies had taken Paris.

Soult was appointed minister of war by Louis XVIII. in December, 1814, but he joined the standard of Napoleon in March, 1815, and fought at Waterloo. He was banished in January, 1816, recalled in 1819, and restored to the rank of marshal in 1820. He became minister of war in November, 1830, and prime minister in October, 1832, with Guizot as one of his colleagues. In July, 1834, he retired from office, and was succeeded by M. Thiers. Soult was president of the council from May, 1839, to March 1, 1840. In October, 1840, Guizot and Soult were requested by the king to form a new ministry, in which Soult was president of the council and minister of war, but the former was the real chief. He resigned in September, 1847, and died in November, 1851.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "Histoire de l'Empire;" SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" W. NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula," 6 vols., 1828-40; SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Maréchal Soult," 1834; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" GROZELIER, "Le Maréchal Soult, sa Vie militaire," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1835; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1844.

Soult, (PIERRE BENOÎT,) BARON, a brother of the preceding, was born at Saint-Amans in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1807, and a general of division in 1813. Died in 1843.

Soumarokof. See SOOMAROKOF.

Soumet, soo'mā', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born at Castelnaudary in 1788. He produced, in 1822, tragedies entitled "Clytemnestra" and "Saul," which were successful, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1824. Among his other works are "The Divine Epopee," ("La divine Épopée," 1840,) and "Joan of Arc," an epic poem, (1845.) Died in 1845.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sourdis, de, deh soor'dèss', (FRANÇOIS D'ESCOUBLEAU,) a French cardinal, born in 1575. He became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1599. Died in 1628.

Sourdis, de, (HENRI,) a prelate, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1593. He became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1629. Died in 1645.

Sousa. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

South, (Sir JAMES,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born probably in London. He practised medicine or surgery in his early life. He was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, organized about 1820, and he distinguished himself as an observer. In 1826 he obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Died in October, 1867.

South, (JOHN FLINT,) an English surgeon and medical writer, born in 1798, wrote "Household Surgery," and other works. Died January 8, 1882.

South, (ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born in Middlesex in 1633. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where John Locke was one of his fellow-students. He graduated in 1657, was ordained in 1658, and in 166c became university orator. He was made a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1670. He subsequently accompanied Lawrence Hyde, son of Chancellor Clarendon, on his mission to John Sobieski, King of Poland. After his return he was appointed rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, and chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. He was repeatedly offered the highest preferments in the Church by that sovereign and his successor, James II., but he declined them all. Dr. South was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and strongly opposed to Roman Catholics and dissenters, whom he frequently assailed in his sermons with all the powers of his brilliant wit and keen sarcasm. He wrote

a polemical work on the Trinity against Dr. Sherlock about 1693. Died in 1716.

Southampton, sŭth-ham'tŏn, (HENRY WRIOTHESLEY,) EARL OF, an English peer, noted as a patron of Shakspeare, was born about 1573. Shakspeare dedicated his "Venus and Adonis" to him in 1593. Southampton was implicated in the conspiracy of the Earl of Essex, (1601,) and was imprisoned for that offence, but was released in 1603, and became a favourite of James I. Died at Bergen-op-Zoom, in the Low Countries, November 10, 1624.

Southard, sŭth'ard, (SAMUEL L.,) an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, New Jersey, in June, 1787. He acquired eminence as a lawyer, was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, and was appointed secretary of the navy in December, 1823, by President Monroe. He was retained in that office by President Adams from 1825 to 1829, became Governor of New Jersey in 1832, and was again elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1833. He continued to serve for nine years in the national Senate, of which he was president in 1842. Died in Virginia in June, 1842.

South'cott or **South'cote**, (JOANNA,) a religious fanatic and pretended prophetess, born in Devonshire about 1750, was originally a domestic servant at Exeter. About 1792 she claimed to have received divine revelations, and afterwards published "A Warning to the Whole World from the Sealed Prophecies of Joanna Southcott," (1803,) "The Book of Wonders, in Five Parts," (1813,) and other pamphlets of absurd and nearly unintelligible contents. She died in 1814, having previously announced that she would give birth to the "second Shiloh" or the "Prince of Peace." Her followers were very numerous, and are not yet quite extinct.

See DAVID HUGHSON, "Life of J. Southcott," 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815.

Southern, sŭth'ern, (THOMAS,) an Irish dramatist, born in the county of Dublin in 1660, was a friend of Pope and Dryden. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Oronooko" and "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage." He also wrote comedies entitled "The Rambling Lady," "The Disappointment," and "The Wives' Excuse." His denunciations of the slave-trade in "Oronooko" are said to have been the first occurring in any English writer Died in 1746.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Southey, sŏw'the, (CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES,) an authoress, born at Buckland, Hampshire, in 1787. She wrote, besides other works, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," a poem, (1820,) "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems," (1822,) and "Solitary Hours," prose and verse, (1826,) which were received with favour. In 1839 she was married to Robert Southey, whose mental faculties soon after failed. She nursed him with patient devotion to the end of his life. Died in 1854.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1837.

Southey, (HENRY HERBERT, or THOMAS,) an English medical writer, born about 1784, was a brother of the poet, Robert Southey. He was physician-in-ordinary to George IV., and examiner of lunatics under the court of chancery. He wrote "On Pulmonary Consumption," and other works. Died in June, 1865.

Southey, (ROBERT,) an eminent English author, was born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774. He was the son of a linen-draper, who failed in business and left him little or nothing. During his childhood he lived in the house of his maiden aunt, Miss Tyler, an eccentric lady, who often took him to the theatre before he was seven years of age, but subjected him to a rigid discipline. He began to write verse before he was ten years old, and was placed at Westminster School in 1788, with the assistance of his mother's brother, the Rev. Herbert Hill. In 1792 he was expelled from Westminster for writing an essay against corporal punishment, which was printed in a school periodical called "The Flagellant." His political principles at this period were republican or radical. He entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1792, and there adopted Unitarian doctrines. In 1793 he wrote "Wat Tyler," a drama, and "Joan of Arc," an epic poem, which was first published in 1796. In June, 1794, he was introduced at Oxford to S. T. Coleridge, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. As he had no definite prospect, and was much perplexed in relation to the choice of a profession, he resolved to join Coleridge in his visionary project to emigrate to Pennsylvania and found a Pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna. His aunt Tyler, who was a staunch Tory and abhorred dissenters, on being informed of his project and opinions, turned him out of her house in a rainy night of October, 1794. He left Oxford in the same year, received from Joseph Cottle fifty guineas for his "Joan of Arc," and married Edith Fricker in November, 1795. About the same date the project of Pantisocracy was abandoned, for want of money. Immediately after his marriage he sailed for Lisbon with his uncle Mr. Hill, who was chaplain to the British embassy in that city. He remained about six months in the peninsula, and laid the foundation of that acquaintance with Spanish and Portuguese literature in which he was surpassed by few, if any, Englishmen. After his return, he published "Letters written during a Short Residence in Spain and Portugal," (1797,) and, having entered Gray's Inn, London, began to study law, which he found so uncongenial that he soon abandoned it. Reading law seemed to him "like thrashing straw."

He published in 1801 "Thalaba the Destroyer: a Metrical Romance." After various adventures, and several changes of occupation and residence, he settled in 1803 at Greta Hall, near Keswick, with Coleridge, who was his brother-in-law. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth and the most beautiful scenery of England, —the lake country. The subsequent part of his life affords an example of almost unequalled literary industry, combined with a faithful performance of his domestic duties. After his youthful enthusiasm had cooled, he became a conservative in politics, and a zealous member of the Anglican Church. In 1805 he published "Metrical Tales, and other Poems;" and "Madoc, a Poem, in Two Parts," which was not received with much favour. He became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" about 1808, published a Indian poem entitled "The Curse of Kehama" in 1810, and was appointed poet-laureate in 1813. He generously supported the family of Coleridge, whom the latter left dependent on him at Greta Hall. In 1835 he received a pension of three hundred pounds a year from the government. Having lost his wife in 1837, he married Caroline Bowles in 1839. About this time his overtasked faculties became prostrated, and he sank into a state of mental imbecility. He died at Greta Hall, March 21, 1843. Besides the poems above named, he wrote "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," (1814.) Among his numerous prose works are an excellent "Life of Lord Nelson," (2 vols., 1813,) a "Life of John Wesley," (2 vols., 1820,) a "History of the Peninsular War," (3 vols., 1822–32,) "Essays, Moral and Political," (1832,) "The Doctor," (7 vols., 1834–37,) and a "Life of William Cowper."

"Mr. Southey's prose style," says Hazlitt, "can scarcely be too much praised. It is plain, clear, pointed, familiar, perfectly modern in its texture, but with a grave and sparkling admixture of archaisms in its ornaments and occasional phraseology." ("Spirit of the Age.") "It is Southey's almost unexampled felicity," says Coleridge, "to possess the best gifts of talent and genius, free from all their characteristic defects. . . . As son, brother, husband, father, master, friend, he moves with firm yet light steps, alike unostentatious and alike exemplary. As a writer, he has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity, of public virtue, and domestic piety." ("Biographia Literaria.")

See "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey," edited by his son, the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, 6 vols., 1849–50; JOSEPH COTTLE, "Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge and R. Southey," 1847; CHARLES T. BROWNE, "The Life of R. Southey," 1854; "Selections from the Letters of R. Southey," edited by his son-in-law, J. W. WARTER, 4 vols., 1856; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1851; MACAULAY'S essay entitled "Southey's Colloquies on Society," 1830; JEFFREY'S critiques in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811, (vol. xvii.,) and for June, 1815, (vol. xxv.;) ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

South'gate, (HORATIO,) D.D., an American divine, born at Portland, Maine, July 5, 1812, graduated at

Bowdoin College in 1832, studied in the Theological Seminary at Andover, and in 1835 entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was sent as a missionary to the Levant, and in 1844 was consecrated a missionary bishop for Turkey. He resigned this position in 1850. His principal works are "A Tour through Armenia," etc., "A Visit to the Syrian Church of Mesopotamia," (1844,) a treatise on the Anglican Church, (in Greek, 1849,) "Practical Directions for Lent," (1850,) "The War in the East," (1855.) "Sermons," (1860,) and "The Cross above the Crescent," (1877.)

South'gate, (RICHARD,) REV., an English antiquary, born in Huntingdonshire in 1729. He became an assistant librarian of the British Museum. Died in 1795.

South'well, (NATHANIEL,) was secretary to the general of the order of Jesuits at Rome about 1650. He wrote a continuation of the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," or "Jesuits' Library," down to 1676, in which year he died.

South'well, (ROBERT,) an English Catholic, born in 1560, became prefect of the English Jesuits' College at Rome, and was afterwards sent as a missionary to England. Having admitted that he came for the purpose of making converts, he was tried and executed in 1595. He was the author of hymns and religious treatises.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1798: "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., (1821;) CLEVELAND, "Compendium of English Literature."

South'worth, (MRS. EMMA D. E. NEVITT,) an American novelist, born at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1818. She contributed a number of tales and sketches to the "National Era" at Washington, and subsequently published in that journal her novel entitled "Retribution." Among her other works may be named "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," and the "Curse of Clifford."

Soutman, sŏwt'mȧn, (PETER,) a Dutch painter of history, born about 1590; died in 1653.

Soutzo, soot'zo, or **Sutzos,** soot'zos, (ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek poet and historian, born at Constantinople about 1800. He wrote political satires against various parties which divided Greece after 1824. In 1829 he published, in French, a "History of the Greek Revolution." He is considered by some writers as the greatest poet of modern Greece. Died in 1863.

Soutzo, (PAYANOTE,) a modern Greek poet, was a younger brother of the preceding. He became councillor of state at Athens. Died November 6, 1868.

Souvarof. See SUWAROW.

Souvestre, soo'vĕstr', (ÉMILE,) a French writer and journalist of high reputation, born at Morlaix, in Brittany, in 1806. He published in 1836 a work entitled "Les derniers Bretons," an admirable description of the manners, customs, etc. of Brittany. About the same time he became associate editor of the "Revue de Paris" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his best productions, many of which appeared first in the leading Parisian journals, we may name "The Confessions of a Workman," ("Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier,") "Pierre et Jean," "Travels in Finisterre," (1836,) "The Greased Pole," ("Le Mât de Cocagne," 1842,) and "Le Philosophe sous les Toits." His works are highly commended for their moral purity. Died in Paris in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souvorof or **Souvorov.** See SUWAROW.

Souza. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

Souza, de, dȧ sō'zȧ, (ADÈLE,) MARCHIONESS, a French romance-writer, whose original name was FILLEUL, was born in Normandy in 1760. She was first married in 1784 to Count Flahault, who perished under the guillotine in 1793, and in 1802 became the wife of the Portuguese ambassador Souza-Botelho, noticed below. She published several popular romances, among which we may name "Eugène de Rathelin," (1808,) and "Adèle de Sénanges." Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits."

Souza, de, (JOÃO,) a learned monk, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, settled in Portugal, where he became professor of Arabic. He was the author of an Arabic Grammar. Died in 1812.

Souza, de, (PEDRO LOPEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, who explored the coast of Brazil about 1532. He was drowned on the coast of Madagascar in 1539.

Souza-Botelho, sō'zȧ bo-tĕl'yo, (Dom JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Oporto in 1758, was employed in important embassies to Sweden, Denmark, England, and France. He published in 1818 a valuable edition of the works of Camoens. Died in 1819.

Sŏw'ẹr-bў, (GEORGE BRETTINGHAM,) an English naturalist, born in 1788, was a son of James, noticed below. He gave special attention to conchology and entomology. Died in 1854.

Sowerby, (GEORGE BRETTINGHAM,) an artist and naturalist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1812. He wrote, besides other works, a "Popular British Conchology," (1854,) and "Illustrated Index of British Shells," (1859.) Died July 25, 1884.

Sowerby, (JAMES,) an English naturalist and artist, born at Lambeth about 1760. He published "English Botany," (1790,) in conjunction with Sir James Smith; also, "Exotic Mineralogy," a treatise "On the English Fungi or Mushrooms," (3 vols., 1797–1803,) "British Mineralogy," (5 vols., 1804–17,) and the "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain," (6 vols., 1812–30.) These works are beautifully illustrated by himself with coloured plates. Died in 1822. His son, JAMES DE CARLE, born in 1787, was one of the founders of the Royal Botanical Society. He died August 26, 1871.

Soyaux, swȧ'yō', (HERMANN,) a German traveller, born at Breslau, January 4, 1852. He was employed by a commercial house in the coffee-trade near the river Gaboon, where he made rich botanical collections. He published "Aus Westafrika, 1873–76," (1879,) etc.

Soyer, swȧ'yȧ', (ALEXIS,) a celebrated French cook and writer on gastronomy, born about 1800; died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1851.

Soz'o-men, [Gr. Σωζόμενος; Lat. SOZOM'ENUS; Fr. SOZOMÈNE, so'zo'mȧn',] or, more fully, **So-zom'e-nus Her'mĭ-as,** a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Bethel, in Palestine, about 400 A.D. He practised law at Constantinople, and wrote a History of the Church from 323 to 439 A.D., which is extant. He is deficient in judgment, compared with Socrates, (who lived at the same time and wrote on the same subject,) but his style is commended.

Sozomène and **Sozomenus.** See SOZOMEN.

Sozzini. See SOCINUS.

Spach, spȧk, (ÉDOUARD,) a French naturalist, born at Strasburg, November 20, 1801. He was attached to the Royal Gardens as assistant naturalist, and wrote several botanical works. Died May 18, 1879.

Spada, spȧ'dȧ, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian cardinal, born in the Romagna in 1594, was a patron of literature and the fine arts. Died in 1661.

Spada, (LIONELLO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1576. He studied at Rome under Caravaggio, whose manner he adopted and refined. Among his master-pieces are his "San Domenico burning the Proscribed Books of the Heretics," at Bologna, "Return of the Prodigal Son," at Módena, and "The Miracle of Saint Benedict," in the monastery of San Michele at Bosco. He excelled as a colorist, and was esteemed one of the best artists of his time. Died in 1622.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Spadafora, spȧ-dȧ-fo'rȧ, (PLACIDO,) an Italian grammarian, born at Palermo in 1628. Among his works is "Prosodia Italiana," (1682.) Died in 1691.

Spaendonck, van, vȧn spȧn'donk, (GERAART,) a celebrated Dutch flower-painter, born at Tilburg about 1750. He became miniature-painter to the King of France in 1774, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died in Paris in 1822.

Spagnoletto, spȧn-yo-let'to, [Fr. ESPAGNOLET, ĕs'-pȧn'yo'lȧ',] an eminent Spanish painter, whose proper name was **José Ribera,** (re-BA'rȧ,) was born at Sar Felipe de Xativa in 1588. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo de Caravaggio. He worked at Rome, Naples, and Madrid, and was afterwards appointed painter to

the court of Spain. Among his master-pieces are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," and a "Mater Dolorosa." His favourite subjects were martyrdoms, executions, and other tragical scenes. Died at Naples in 1656.

Spagnuoli or **Spagnoli.** See MANTUAN.

Spalatin, spâ'lâ-teen', [Lat. SPALATI'NUS,] (GEORG,) a German scholar and Reformer, whose original name was BURCKHARD, was born at Spalt, in the bishopric of Eichstadt, in 1484. Having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, he was appointed in 1514 by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, his court chaplain and private secretary. Among his works we may name his biographies of Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, and "History of the Popes and Emperors of the Time of the Reformation." Died in 1545.

See SCHLEGEL, "Historia Vitæ G. Spalatini;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de G. Spalatino," 1760; J. WAGNER, "G. Spalatin und die Reformation der Kirchen," etc., 1830; BERTHEL, "G. Spalatini in Emendationem sacrorum Merita," 1840.

Spalatinus. See SPALATIN.

Spalding, spâl'ding, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a distinguished philologist, a son of Johann Joachim, noticed below, was born at Barth in 1762. He prepared an excellent edition of the works of Quintilian, published after his death. He also wrote (in Latin) "Vindication of the Megaric Philosophers." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and councillor in the ministry for public instruction. Died in 1811.

See GEORG LUDWIG SPALDING, "Memoria G. L. Spaldingii," 1822.

Spalding, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a Protestant theologian and religious writer, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1714; died in 1804.

Spâl'ding, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, lived in Aberdeen. He wrote "Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland." Died about 1670.

Spâl'ding, (JOHN FRANKLIN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Belgrade, Maine, August 25, 1828, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853, and at the General Seminary in New York in 1857. In 1858 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1873 he was consecrated Bishop of Colorado.

Spalding, (JOHN LANCASTER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Lebanon, Kentucky, June 2, 1840, was educated at Emmittsburg, Rome, and Louvain, where he graduated in 1859. He became a Catholic priest of Kentucky, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Peoria, Illinois, the first of that title. Among his works are a "Life of Archbishop Spalding," "Essays and Reviews," "Religious Mission of the Irish People," "Lectures and Discourses," (in 4 vols.,) a series of school-books, etc.

Spâl'ding, (LYMAN,) an eminent American physician, born at Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1775. He graduated at Harvard College in 1797, and settled at Portsmouth in 1799. He published a "New Nomenclature of Chemistry," (1799.) In 1812 he became president of the College of Physicians at Fairfield, New York, and professor of anatomy and surgery. He removed to the city of New York in 1813. He originated the "Pharmacopœia of the United States," the plan of which he formed about 1818. He died in October, 1821.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Spalding, (MARTIN JOHN,) D.D., an American archbishop, born in Marion county, Kentucky, May 23, 1810, graduated at Saint Mary's College, Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1826, and at the College of the Propaganda in Rome. In 1834 he was ordained a Catholic priest, was consecrated Bishop of Lengone, and coadjutor of Louisville in 1848, succeeded Bishop Flaget as Bishop of Louisville in 1850, and in 1864 was appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, where he died, February 7, 1872. He was one of the most learned, active, and influential prelates of his Church in this country. Among his works are "Evidences of Catholicity," (1847,) "Miscellanea," (1855,) and "History of the Protestant Reformation," (1860.) See his "Life," by Bishop J. L. Spalding.

Spâl'ding, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian and dissenting divine, born in London in 1807. He died in 1844 at the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone on account of his health. His principal work is entitled "The Philosophy of Christian Morals."

Spalding, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish critic and writer, born at Aberdeen about 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "Italy and the Italian Islands from the Earliest Ages," etc., (3 vols., 1841,) and became professor of logic in the University of Saint Andrew's in 1845. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1859.

Spallanzani, spâl-lân-zâ'nee, (LAZZARO,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Scandiano, in the duchy of Módena, in 1729, was educated at Bologna. He became professor of logic and Greek at Reggio in 1754, and obtained a chair at Módena in 1761. In 1768 he published "On the Action of the Heart in the Blood-Vessels," ("Dell' Azione del Cuore ne' Vasi sanguigni.") He was appointed professor of natural history at Pavía about 1770. He wrote treatises on respiration, digestion, reproduction, etc. Died in 1799.

See J. TOURDES, "Notice sur la Vie de Spallanzani," 1799; POZZETTI, "Elogio di L. Spallanzani," 1800; J. L. ALIBERT, "Éloge historique de Spallanzani," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spangenberg, spâng'gen-berg' or spâng'ẹn-bẽRG', (AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) founder of the Moravian Church in America, was born at Klettenberg, in Germany, in 1704. In 1735 he visited America and founded a Moravian settlement in Georgia. Having been made a bishop in 1744, he continued to reside nearly twenty years in America, where he was instrumental in establishing Moravian colonies at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina. He returned to Germany in 1762, and died in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "Life of Count Zinzendorf," (1772,) and "Exposition of the Doctrine of the United Brethren," ("Idea Fidei Fratrum.")

Spangenberg, spâng'ẹn-bẽRG', (CYRIACUS,) a German theologian and historical writer, born at Herden in 1528, was the author of "Chronicles of Henneberg, Holstein, etc." Died in 1604.

Spanheim, spân'hīm, (EZEKIEL,) an eminent Swiss diplomatist, scholar, and numismatist, born at Geneva in 1629. He studied Hebrew, Arabic, and theology at Leyden. In 1659 he was sent by the Elector-Palatine to Italy on a diplomatic mission. He published at Rome a work on ancient coins, "De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum antiquorum," (1664.) He returned to Heidelberg in 1665, after which he was employed by the Elector as minister to England. About 1680 he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg, who sent him as ambassador to Paris. Among his works is "The Roman World," etc., ("Orbis Romanus," etc., 1697.) Died in London in 1710.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spanheim, spân'hīm, (FRIEDRICH,) a theologian, born at Amberg, in Bavaria, in 1600, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed professor of theology at Leyden in 1642. He published, besides other works, "Gospel Doubts," ("Dubia Evangelica," 1639,) and a "Treatise on Universal Grace," (1646.) Died in 1649.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Spanheim, (FRIEDRICH,) a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1632. He became professor of divinity at Heidelberg in 1655, and obtained the chair of theology and sacred history at Leyden in 1670. Among his works is "A Summary of Ecclesiastical History," ("Summa Historiæ ecclesiasticæ," 1689.) Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Spark or **Sparke,** (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in 1655, became prebendary of Lichfield and Rochester. He published an edition of Lactantius, (1684.) Died in 1692.

Sparke, (THOMAS,) a learned English Puritan minister, born in Lincolnshire in 1548. He became prebendary of Lincoln in 1582. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1616.

Sparks, (JARED,) a distinguished American historian and biographer, born at Willington, Connecticut, in May, 1789, graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He studied theology, and was ordained minister of the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore in 1819, after which he

wrote several treatises on theology. He became in 1823 the editor of the "North American Review," which he conducted (in Boston) until 1830. He published "The Life of John Ledyard," (1829,) and "The Life of Gouverneur Morris," (3 vols., 1832,) and expended much labour on "The Life and Writings of George Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages, etc.," (12 vols. 8vo, 1833–40,) which, says R. W. Griswold, is "a work in all respects as nearly perfect as possible." He published a good edition of the complete works of Franklin, (10 vols., 1835–40.) In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. He edited "The Library of American Biography," (First Series, 10 vols., 1835–39, and Second Series, 15 vols., 1844–48.) For this valuable collection he wrote the biographies of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, Marquette, Count Pulaski, La Salle, Ribault, and General Charles Lee. He was president of Harvard University from 1849 to 1852. It is stated that he was engaged for many years on a History of the American Revolution. Died in 1866.

"The great merits of Mr. Sparks," says Griswold, "are reverence for truth, soundness of judgment in regard to evidence, and exhausting fulness of detail and illustration." (See "Prose Writers of America.")

See BRANTZ MEYER, "Memoir of Jared Sparks," 1869; REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, "Memoirs of Jared Sparks," 1869; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sparr, spar, (OTTO CHRISTOPH,) BARON, a German commander, born in 1593, served against the Swedes in 1655, and was made field-marshal-general in 1657. Died in 1668.

Sparre, spär'reh, (ERIC LARSSON,) a Swedish statesman and writer, born in 1550. He was an adherent of Sigismund in a civil war which resulted in the dethronement of that king. He was executed for treason in 1600.

Sparre, (GEHR GEORG,) a Swedish novelist, born near Kronoberg in 1790. He entered the army in 1807, and became a colonel in 1832. Died July 25, 1871.

Sparrmann, spar'mân, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of Upland about 1747. He studied at Upsal under Linnæus, and in 1772 visited the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards accompanied the Forsters in their voyage round the world with Captain Cook in 1772. In 1775 he set out for the interior of Africa, where he made a valuable collection of plants, animals, etc. After his return to Sweden, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and appointed conservator of the Museum. His travels are highly esteemed for their accuracy, and have been translated into several languages. Died in 1820.

Spär'rōw, (ANTHONY,) an English prelate under the reign of Charles II., became Bishop of Norwich. He published a "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1685.

Spär'rōw, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American divine, born in Massachusetts, of an Irish family, March 12, 1801. He lived in Ireland, 1805–17, studied in Columbia College, New York, and became one of the leaders of the "Low Church" party in the Episcopal Church. He held professorships in Miami University, 1824–25, in Kenyon College, and in the Theological School of Virginia, 1840–74. Died at Alexandria, Virginia, January 17, 1874.

Spar'ta-cus, a Thracian soldier, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, reduced to slavery, and trained as a gladiator. Having escaped with a number of his associates, he became leader of a numerous band, and defeated Claudius Pulcher, who was sent against him about 73 B.C. Having proclaimed freedom to all slaves who should join him, he raised a powerful army and defeated several times the consuls sent against him. He was prudent as well as brave. His army amounted to about 100,000 men, and was invincible until dissensions arose among them. In 71 B.C. he was blockaded by M. Licinius Crassus at Rhegium, and killed in a battle which ended the great Servile war. Spartacus was an extraordinary man, and had the qualities of a hero.

See LIVY, "Epitome;" MÉRIMÉE, "Guerre sociale:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spartianus, spar-she-ā'nus, [Fr. SPARTIEN, spär'-se-ăn',] (ÆLIUS,) a Roman historian, who lived about 300 A.D., wrote a "History in Single Biographies of the Roman Emperors from Cæsar down to his Own Time." Only fragments of it are extant.

Spartien. See SPARTIANUS.

Sparwenfeldt, spar'wen-fĕlt', (JOHAN GABRIEL,) a Swedish linguist, born in 1655. He left, in manuscript, a "Lexicon Slavonicum." Died in 1727.

Spaul'ding, (LEVI,) an American Congregational missionary, born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, August 22, 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815, and at the Andover Seminary in 1818, went to Northern Ceylon as a missionary, and died there, June 18, 1873. Besides writing and translating religious books into the Tamil language, he published a "Tamil Dictionary."

Speckbacher, spĕk'bâk'ẹr, (JOSEPH,) a Tyrolese patriot, and friend of Hofer, was born near Innspruck in 1768; died in 1820.

Speckter, spĕk'tẹr, (ERWIN,) a German painter, born at Hamburg in 1806, was a pupil of Cornelius at Munich. He visited Italy in 1824, and while at Rome produced his picture of the "Sleeping Samson," esteemed one of his master-pieces. He died in 1835. His interesting "Letters of a German Artist from Italy" were published in 1846.

Speckter, (OTTO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1807. He acquired a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and animals, and executed a number of lithographs and etchings, among which we may name "Twelve Etchings to Puss in Boots."

Spedalieri, spà-dâ-le-ā'ree, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian priest and writer, born in Sicily in 1740. He published a work on the Rights of Man, "De' Diritti del Uomo," (1791,) which gave offence to the clergy. Died in 1795.

Sped'ding, (JAMES,) an English biographer, born at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, Cumberland, in 1808. He is known by his edition of the works of Francis Bacon, to which he prefixed a valuable Life. Died in 1881.

Spee, von, fon spā, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Jesuit, born near Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, about 1595, wrote devotional poems of great beauty, and an able treatise against the belief in witchcraft. Died in 1635.

Speed, (JOHN,) an English historian, born in Cheshire about 1550. He was the author of a chronicle entitled "The History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans," (1611,) "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," and other works. Died in 1629.

Spegel, spīī'gẹl, (HAQUIN,) a Swedish prelate, born at Ronneby in 1645. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Swedish Church," ("Svenska Kyrkehistorie," 2 vols., 1708.) In 1711 he became Archbishop of Upsal. Died in 1713 or 1714.

Speke, speek, (Captain JOHN HANNING,) an English officer, distinguished as an explorer of Africa, was born in 1827. He served in the army in India several years. About 1855–57 he was a companion of Captain Burton in a journey in Africa. He discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza in 1858. In company with Mr. Grant, he performed another journey to that part of Africa in 1860–61, and discovered the sources of the Nile in 1862 by tracing that river to Lake Nyanza. He was killed in England in 1864 by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1864; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1859, and May, 1860.

Spel'mạn, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and translator, was a descendant of Sir Henry, noticed below. He translated Xenophon's "Cyropædia," and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Died in 1767.

Spelman, (Sir HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary, born in Norfolk in 1562. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards settled in London. He published in 1626 the first part of his "Glossarium Archaiologicum," a standard work of its kind, which he left unfinished; the remaining part was brought out by his friend Sir William Dugdale. He also wrote "Councils, Decrees, Laws, etc. of Britain in Ecclesiastical Affairs," (in Latin, unfinished.) Died in 1641.

His son, Sir JOHN SPELMAN, wrote a "Critical Life

of King Alfred," and another son, CLEMENT, became baron of the exchequer under Charles II. Sir John died in 1643.

Spelta, spĕl'tȧ, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Pavía in 1559. He published, besides other works, "Istoria de' Fatti notabili occorsi nell' Universo," etc., (1603.) Died in 1632.

Spence, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and critic, born in Hampshire in 1699. He studied at Oxford, entered into orders, and in 1728 became professor of poetry in that college. Having travelled on the continent, he was appointed after his return professor of modern history at Oxford. His principal work is entitled "Polymetis; or, An Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists," etc., which was very well received. He also wrote an "Essay on Pope's Translation of the Odyssey," which procured for him the friendship of that poet, and "Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men," a valuable and interesting work. Mr. Spence was made a prebendary of Durham Cathedral in 1754. He was accidentally drowned in 1768.

Spence, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English entomologist, born in 1783, published a number of treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Observations relative to Dr. Carus's Discovery of the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He also assisted the Rev. William Kirby in his "Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions. (See KIRBY.) Died in 1860.

Spĕn'cer, (AMBROSE,) LL.D., an able American jurist, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently rose through various offices to be chief justice of the State of New York in 1810. He retired from the bench in 1823. He married successively two sisters of De Witt Clinton. Died in 1848.

Spencer, (CHARLES.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF.

Spen'cẹr, (CHARLES,) Duke of Marlborough, born in 1707, was a son of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and a grandson of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whose title he inherited in 1733. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1759.

Spencer, (FREDERICK,) Earl of Spencer, an English peer, born in London in 1798. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of rear-admiral. In 1845 he entered the House of Lords. Died December 27, 1857.

Spencer, (GEORGE,) a Roman Catholic priest, born in 1799, was a younger brother of Viscount Althorp. He joined the order of Passionists, and assumed the name of Father Ignatius. Died in 1864.

Spencer, (GEORGE JOHN,) Earl Spencer, born about 1758, was a grandson of the third Earl of Sunderland. He was a member of the cabinet under Pitt about 1795–1801. He died in 1834, leaving a son John Charles, Lord Althorp, (q. v.,) who succeeded as Earl Spencer.

Spencer, (HENRY.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF.

Spencer, (HERBERT,) a distinguished English philosopher and author, was born at Derby about 1820. He learned the business of civil engineer, which he abandoned about 1845. He published "Social Statics; or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness Specified," etc., (1851,) and "The Principles of Psychology," (1855.) His contributions to the "Westminster Review" and other periodicals were reprinted in a volume entitled "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative," (1857.) Among his principal works, which have attracted much attention, are "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," (1861,) "Progress, its Law and Course," "First Principles," (1862,) "The Principles of Biology," (1863,) "Illustrations of Universal Progress," (1864,) "Spontaneous Generation, etc.," (1870,) "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," (1871,) "Study of Sociology," (1872,) "Descriptive Sociology," (1873,) and "Data of Ethics," (1879.)

Spen'cẹr, (ICHABOD SMITH,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Rupert, Vermont, February 23, 1798. He graduated at Union College in 1822, became a preacher in 1826, and was a professor of biblical history in Union Seminary, (New York,) 1836-40, holding also (1832-54) a pastorate in Brooklyn. His works include "A Pastor's Sketches," (1850, 1853,) "Sermons," (1855,) "Sacramental Discourses," (1861,) "Evidences of Divine Revelation," (1865,) etc. Died at Brooklyn, November 23, 1854.

Spencer, (JESSE AMES,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine and theologian, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1816. He was appointed in 1850 professor of Latin and Oriental languages at Burlington College, New Jersey. He published a "History of the English Reformation," (1846,) "Egypt and the Holy Land," (1849,) and other works.

Spencer, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Kent in 1630, was created Dean of Ely. He wrote a work entitled "De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et eorum Rationibus." Died in 1695.

Spencer, (JOHN CANFIELD,) an American lawyer and statesman, born at Hudson, New York, in 1788, was a son of Ambrose, noticed above. He practised for many years at Canandaigua, to which he removed in 1809. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and was a member of the Senate of New York from 1824 to 1828. He gained a high reputation by his revision of the statutes of New York, on which he wrote a series of essays. In 1839 he became secretary of state for New York. He was secretary of war under the national government from October, 1841, to March, 1843, and was appointed secretary of the treasury at the latter date. He resigned in 1844 because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union. About 1845 he removed from Canandaigua to Albany, where he died in May, 1855. Mr. Spencer was a man of powerful intellect and intense energy, and occupied a high position as a lawyer and a philanthropist. He did much to promote popular education.

Spencer, (JOHN CHARLES.) See ALTHORP, LORD.

Spencer, (JOHN POYNTZ,) fourth EARL, a British nobleman, born October 27, 1835. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1857 succeeded his father as earl. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1869-74, and was again appointed in 1882, being also lord president of the Council, with a seat in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

Spencer, (JOSEPH,) an American general, born in Connecticut about 1714. He was appointed a major-general in August, 1776, resigned in 1778, and was elected to the General Congress in that year. Died in 1789.

Spencer, (Hon. WILLIAM ROBERT,) an accomplished English writer, son of Lord Charles Spencer, was born in 1770. He produced a translation of "Lenore." Died in 1834.

Spener, spā'nẹr, (JAKOB KARL,) a German writer and jurist, a son of the following, was born at Frankfort in 1684. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Germany," ("Historia Germaniæ Universalis et Pragmatica," 2 vols., 1717.) Died in 1730.

Spener, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) an eminent German Protestant minister, born at Rappoltsweiler, now Ribeauvillé, in Alsace, in January, 1635. He is called the founder of the sect of Pietists. He studied theology, Hebrew, etc. at Strasburg, and began to preach in that city in 1663. Having acquired a high reputation as a preacher, he became in 1666 first pastor of the Lutheran church at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He instituted, about 1670, meetings for religious instruction and prayer, which were called *collegia pietatis*. In 1675 he published a small work entitled "Pious Desires," ("Pia Desideria,") which was highly esteemed. He was appointed court preacher at Dresden in 1686, and removed in 1691 to Berlin, where he obtained the office of provost of the church of Saint Nicholas and enjoyed great influence. He was eminent for charity and tolerance. His efforts were directed to the promotion of vital and practical religion. The chairs of theology in the new University of Halle were filled by disciples of Spener. A controversy arose between his friends and the faculty of Wittenberg, who censured as heretical two hundred and sixty-four propositions found in his writings. He died in Berlin in February, 1705, leaving numerous works, among which are "The

Interior and Spiritual Peace," (1686,) and "The Duties of the Evangelical Life," (1692.)

See CANSTEIN, "Lebensbeschreibung Speners," 1740; HOSSBACH, "Spener und seine Zeit," 2 vols., 1828; W. THILO, "Spener als Katechet," 1840; WILDENHAHN, "P. J. Spener," 1842; A. STEINMETZ, "Leben P. J. Spener's," 1741; PFANNENBERG, "P. J. Spener der Kirchenvater des Evangelischen Deutschlands," 1833; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Speng'ĕl, (LEONHARD,) a German philologist, born at Munich, September 24, 1803. He was educated at Munich, Berlin, and Leipsic, and held professorships of philology in Heidelberg, and in Munich, where he died, November 8, 1880. He issued valuable editions of many Greek and some Latin authors.

Spĕn'sẹr, [Lat. SPENSE'RUS,] (EDMUND,) an illustrious English poet, was born in East Smithfield, London, about 1553. His early history is involved in much obscurity; he is supposed, however, to have been of a good family, though probably in indigent circumstances, as he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569. Having taken the degree of A.M. in 1576, he resided for a time in the North of England, where he wrote his "Shephearde's Calendar," a pastoral poem, dedicated to his friend and patron Sir Philip Sidney, and first published in 1579. He became secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton, Viceroy of Ireland, in 1580, and obtained for his services a grant of 3028 acres of land from the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond. Soon after he had fixed his residence in this place, which was situated in the county of Cork, he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he dedicated his poem entitled "Colin Clout's come Home Again," (1591.) About the same time he published the first three books of his "Faerie Queene," and in 1595 his "Astrophel," an elegy on Sir Philip Sidney. He married the same year an Irish lady, supposed to have been a Miss Nagle, and wrote on the occasion an epithalamium, which Hallam styles a "splendid little poem, . . . an intoxication of ecstasy, ardent, noble, and pure." The fourth, fifth, and sixth books of "The Faerie Queene" came out in 1596. Spenser was appointed in 1798 sheriff of the county of Cork. The rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone having broken out soon after, he was compelled to leave his estate, which was plundered by the rebels, and the house burned, with, it is said, an infant child in it. He did not long survive this severe calamity, and died in great destitution. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer, in compliance with his own request. He left two sons, Sylvanus and Peregrine. Of Spenser's poetry Campbell observes, "He threw the soul of harmony into our verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than it ever was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since;" and Hazlitt says, "There is an originality, richness, and variety in his allegorical personages and fictions which almost vies with the splendour of the ancient mythology. If Ariosto transports us into the regions of romance, Spenser's poetry is all fairy-land."

See J. P. COLLIER, "Life of E. Spenser," 1862; DR. JOHN AIKIN, "Life of E. Spenser," 1806; H. J. TODD, "Life of E. Spenser," 1805; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" WARTON, "Observations on the Faerie Queen;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1833; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spenserus. See SPENSER.

Speransky or **Speranski,** spâ-rân'ske, (MICHAEL,) COUNT, an eminent Russian statesman and mathematician, born in the government of Vladimir in 1772. He became secretary to the privy council in 1801, and colleague of the minister of justice in 1808. He made important reforms in several departments of the government. In 1812 he was removed from office, but in 1819 he was appointed Governor-General of Siberia. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the emperor Nicholas, and was placed at the head of a commission appointed to make a digest or code of Russian laws, which was published in 45 vols., 1830. For these services he was rewarded with the title of count. Died in 1839.

See BARON VON KORF, "Vie du Comte Speranski," 2 vols., 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sperling, spĕR'ling, (OTTO,) a German naturalist, born at Hamburg in 1602. He practised medicine at Copenhagen and at Hamburg. He wrote on botany. Died in 1681.

See MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Sperling, (OTTO,) an antiquary, a son of the preceding, was born at Christiania in 1634. He became professor of history and law at Copenhagen in 1692, and published several works on numismatics and Northern antiquities, among which is "Monumentum Hamburgense Benedictinum," (1675.) Died in 1715.

Speroni, spâ-ro'nee, (SPERONE,) an eminent Italian writer and orator, born at Padua in 1500. He passed for the foremost orator of Italy in his time. He wrote several works in verse and prose, among which are moral dialogues, ("Dialoghi," 1542,) and an admired tragedy, called "Canace," (1546.) His style is highly praised. Died in 1588. His complete works were published at Venice in 5 vols. 4to, 1740.

See DE THOU, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Speusippe. See SPEUSIPPUS.

Speŭ-sip'pus, [Gr. Σπεύσιππος; Fr. SPEUSIPPE, spuh'-ĕp',] a Greek philosopher, born in Attica about 380 B.C., was a disciple and nephew of Plato. His mother, Potone, was a sister of Plato, whom he accompanied in his third journey to Syracuse. Having been selected by Plato as his successor, Speusippus directed the Academy from 347 to 339 B.C. He adopted the Platonic philosophy, with slight modifications. Aristotle testified his respect for the ability of Speusippus by writing a refutation of his doctrines. His works are not extant. Died in 339 B.C.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" RAVAISSON, "Speusippi de Primis Rerum Principiis Placita," 1838; M. A. FISCHER, "Scriptio Academica de Speusippi Vita," 1845.

Sphærus, sfee'rus, [Σφαῖρος,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, was a pupil of Zeno, and lived at Alexandria in the reigns of Ptolemy I. and Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Sphinx, sfĭnks, [Σφίγξ,] a monster of the Greek mythology, was said to have the face of a woman, the wings of a bird, and the breast, feet, and tail of a lion. According to some writers, the Sphinx was the offspring of Typhon and Chimæra. The poets feigned that this monster appeared near Thebes, in Bœotia, proposed a riddle to every person that passed, and destroyed all that failed to solve the enigma. After many had failed and had perished, Œdipus came, and the Sphinx demanded, "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at evening?" He answered, "That is Man, who creeps in infancy, walks on two feet in manhood, and uses a staff in old age." The Sphinx then killed herself, or disappeared. This was a favourite emblem among the ancient Egyptians, with whom it probably originated. At the present time there may be seen near the pyramid of Ghizeh a colossal figure of a sphinx, cut out of a solid rock, and probably as old as the pyramids.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique;) SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Spiegel, spee'gẹl, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born near Würzburg in 1820, has published a "Chrestomathia Persica," and an edition of the "Zend Avesta," or the sacred books of the Parsees, with a translation. He became in 1849 professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen.

Spiegel, spee'gẹl or spee'hẹl, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch poet and merchant, called THE DUTCH ENNIUS, born at Amsterdam in 1549. He wrote "The Mirror of the Heart," ("Hart Spieghel," 1614.) Died in 1612.

Spieghel, van den. See SPIGELIUS.

Spieker, spee'kẹr, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Brandenburg, on the Havel, in 1780. He wrote a number of religious and educational works. Died May 10, 1858.

Spielberg. See SPILBERG.

Spielbergen, van, vân speel'bĕR'gẹn, or **Spilbergen,** (GEORGE,) a Dutch navigator, who made a voyage to the East Indies in 1601. In 1614 he commanded a flotilla of six vessels which sailed through the Strait of Magellan to the Moluccas.

Spielhagen, speel'hä'gẹn, (FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German novelist, was born at Magdeburg, February 24, 1829. He was brought up at Stralsund, and was educated at Bonn, Leipsic, Berlin, and Greifswalde. He is regarded by many as the ablest German novelist of his time. Among his books are "Problematische Naturen," (1860,) "Durch Nicht zum Licht," (1861,) "In der zwölften Stunde," (1862,) "Die von Hohenstein," (1863,) "Röschen vom Hofe," (1864,) "In Reih und Glied," (1866,) "Unter den Tannen," (1867,) "Hammer und Amboss," ("Hammer and Anvil," 1869, which may be considered his masterpiece,) "Die Pioniere," (1871,) "Alle Zeit voran," (1872,) "Ultimo," (1874,) "Angela," (1881,) "Uhlenhanns," (1883,) and various plays, translations, etc.

Spielmann, speel'mân, (JAKOB REINHOLD,) born at Strasburg in 1722, became professor of chemistry in his native town. He published "Elements of Chemistry," and other scientific works. Died in 1782.

Spierings (spee'rings) OF ANTWERP, (HENRY,) an able landscape-painter, born about 1633. He worked in France for Louis XIV., and in Italy. Died in 1715.

Spierings, (NICHOLAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter born at Antwerp in 1633, imitated Salvator Rosa with success. Died at Antwerp in 1691.

Spiers, van, vän speers, (ALBERT,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666. He worked at Rome and Venice, and returned to Amsterdam in 1697. Died in 1718.

Spieshammer. See CUSPINIAN.

Spiess, speess, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Freiberg, in Saxony, in 1755; died in 1799.

Spifame, spe'fäm', (JACQUES PAUL,) a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1502. He became Bishop of Nevers in 1548, abjured Catholicism in 1559, and was ordained a minister by Calvin at Geneva. Charged with calumny and other offences, he was executed at Geneva in 1566.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Spifame, (RAOUL,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, having become deranged, imagined that he was King Henry II. of France, whom he resembled in features. He was confined by that king, who ordered him to be treated as a sovereign. Died in 1563.

Spi-ġē'lĭ-us, (or spe-hā'le-ŭs,) (ADRIAN,) a Flemish anatomist and physician, whose original name was VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, was born at Brussels in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, where he graduated in medicine, and became professor of anatomy and surgery in 1616. He was the author of a valuable work "On the Structure of the Human Body," (1627,) and other treatises. One of the lobes of the liver has been called by his name. Died in 1625.

Spilberg or **Spielberg,** speel'bêrg, (JOHANN,) a German painter of history, born at Dusseldorf in 1619, was a pupil of Flink. He was patronized by the Count-Palatine. Died in 1690.

Spilbergen, van. See SPIELBERGEN, VAN.

Spil'ler, (JOHN,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1763, was a pupil of Bacon. His principal work is the statue of Charles II. in the centre of the Royal Exchange. He died soon after its completion, in 1794.

Spinckes, spĭnks, (NATHANIEL,) an English nonjuror, born at Castor in 1653 or 1654. He became prebendary of Salisbury about 1687, and was ordained a bishop of the nonjurors in 1713. Died in 1727.

Spindler, spĭnd'lẹr, (KARL,) a popular and voluminous German novelist, born at Breslau about 1795. Among his works we may mention "The Jew," (1827,) "The Jesuit," (1829,) "The Invalid," and "The Bird-Fancier of Imst," ("Der Vogelhändler von Imst.") His writings, including several dramatic pieces, amount to one hundred volumes. Died in 1855.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1833.

Spinelli. See SPINELLO.

Spinelli, spe-nel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian jurist, born at Naples about 1325. He was appointed chancellor of the kingdom by Queen Joan I. of Naples. Died after 1394.

Spinelli, (PARRI,) an Italian painter, born at Arezzo about 1390, was the son of the artist Spinello Aretino, by whom he was instructed in painting. His frescos were distinguished for their richness of colouring. His death is variously dated about 1410, 1426, or 1444.

Spinello, (ARETINO.) See ARETINO.

Spinello, spe-nel'lo, or **Spinelli,** spe-nel'lee, (MATTEO,) an Italian chronicler, born in the province of Bari in 1230, wrote a chronicle of events of his time in Italy. Died after 1285.

Spin'nẹr, (FRANCIS E.,) an American politician, born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1802. He represented the seventeenth district of New York in Congress from 1855 to 1861, and was then appointed treasurer of the United States. Died December 31, 1890.

Spinola, spee'no-lâ, (AMBROSIO,) MARQUIS OF, a celebrated military commander, born at Genoa in 1569. In conjunction with his brother Frederick, at that time admiral of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Holland, he fought against the Flemish insurgents in the campaign of 1602. His brother having been killed in an engagement with the Dutch in 1603, Spinola became general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and in 1604 took the city of Ostend, which had been besieged more than three years by the Spaniards. He afterwards opposed Maurice, Prince of Orange, without, however, gaining any decided victory; and, the Spanish fleet near Gibraltar having been defeated by Admiral Heemskerk in 1607, a truce was concluded with Maurice for twelve years, (1609.) Hostilities being renewed in 1621, Spinola was again the opponent of Maurice, over whom he gained several important victories, among which was the capture of Juliers, Wesel, and Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1625, after a siege of ten months, he took the city of Breda, Maurice having died of a fever during the progress of the siege. Spinola afterwards commanded against the French in Italy; but he died in 1630.

See ADOLPHE SIRET, "A. Spinola, Épisode," etc., 1851; J. BALINUS, "De Bello Belgico Auspiciis A. Spinolæ," 1609; P. CASONI, "Vita d'Ambrogio Spinola," 1691; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MOTLEY, "History of the Netherlands," chap. xlii.

Spinosa. See SPINOZA.

Spinoza, spe-no'zâ, or **Spinosa,** spe-no'sâ, (BENEDICT,) a celebrated pantheistical philosopher, born at Amsterdam on the 24th of November, 1632. His parents were Spanish or Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of BARUCH, which he exchanged for its equivalent Benedict. He learned Hebrew and other ancient languages, and read with avidity the works of Descartes, who was one of his favourite authors. At an early age he announced opinions which were considered heretical and for which he was excommunicated by the Jews. One of them also attempted to assassinate him in the night, about 1656; but he escaped with a slight wound. To avoid persecution, he retired to Leyden or Rynsberg, and gained a subsistence by making lenses for telescopes and microscopes. He passed his life as a solitary recluse, and practised great frugality. About 1668 he settled at the Hague, where he remained until his death. He published a "Theological and Political Treatise," ("Tractatus theologico-politicus," 1670,) and left several works, which were published in 1677 under the title of "Opera Posthuma."

Spinoza was never married. In 1673 the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, offered him a chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, promising to allow him liberty of thought and discussion provided he should not speak or write against the established religion. He politely declined this offer. His constitution was naturally frail and delicate. He died in February, 1677. For more than a century after his death he was generally stigmatized as an atheist, a monster, and a blasphemer. A reaction followed, especially in Germany, and he became a great favourite with Goethe, Lessing, Novalis, and Schleiermacher. His most important work is "Ethics Demonstrated by a Geometrical Method," ("Ethica More Geometrico demonstrata.") "Spinosa was truly," says Hallam, "what Voltaire has with rather less justice called Clarke,—a reasoning machine. A few leading theorems, too hastily taken up as axiomatic, were sufficient to make him sacrifice, with no compromise or hesitation, not only every principle of religion and moral right, but

the clear intuitive notions of common sense. . . . Spinosa does not essentially differ from the Pantheists of old. He conceived, as they had done, that the infinity of God required the exclusion of all other substance." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

"Bayle's article 'Spinoza,'" says Goethe, "excited displeasure and mistrust in me. In the first place, the man was represented as an atheist, and his opinions as most abominable; but immediately after it was confessed that he was a calm, reflective, diligent scholar, a good citizen, a sympathizing neighbour, and a peaceable, domestic man. They seemed to have quite forgotten the words of the gospel: '*By their fruits you shall know them.*'" ("Autobiography," book xvi. p. 2.) The same critic says in another place, "The mind which worked upon me so decisively, and which was destined to affect so deeply my whole mode of thinking, was Spinoza. After looking through the world in vain to find a means of development for my strange nature, I at last fell upon the 'Ethics' of this man. . . . Here I found a sedative for my passions, and a free wide view over the material world seemed to open before me. But what especially bound me to him was the great disinterestedness that shone from every sentence. . . . The all-composing calmness of Spinoza was in striking contrast with my all-disturbing activity, his mathematical method was the opposite of my poetic imagination and way of writing, and the very precision which was thought ill adapted to moral subjects, made me his enthusiastic disciple, his most decided worshipper." ("Autobiography," book xiv. p. 170.) From the article "Spinoza," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by John Downes, we extract the following: "The character of Spinoza is naturally one of the most devout on record, for his life was, in a manner, one unbroken hymn. He was not a pious man, as that word is now usually understood, for he was not a Christian, at least in profession." Among the numerous biographies of Spinoza, that of J. Colerus, "Vie de B. Spinosa," (1706,) is said to be the best.

See, also, LUCAS VRÆSE, "La Vie et l'Esprit de Spinoza," 1719: H. F. VON DIETZ, "Spinoza nach Leben und Lehre," 1783; PIERRE BAYLE, "Het Leven van B. de Spinoza," 1698; JACOBI, "Briefe ueber die Lehre des Spinoza," 1786; PHILIPPSON, "Leben von Spinoza," 1790; KARL THOMAS, "Spinoza als Metaphysiker," 1840; A. SAINTES, "Histoire de la Vie de Spinoza," 1842; CONRAD VON ORELLI, "Spinozas Leben und Lehre," 1843; VON VLOTEN, "Baruch d'Espinoza," 1862. For an excellent (popular) notice of the philosophic system of Spinoza, see FROUDE, "Short Studies on Great Subjects," 1868; see, also, MATTHEW ARNOLD, "Essays in Criticism;" "Westminster Review" for May, 1843, (by G. H. LEWES:) "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1848; "North British Review" for May, 1863, article "Saisset and Spinoza."

Spira, de, dẹh spee'rȧ, (JOHANNES,) or JOHN OF SPEYER, a German printer, who in the latter part of the fifteenth century removed to Venice, where he founded the first printing-establishment. Among the works issued from his press were editions of Cicero's "Epistles" and Pliny's "Natural History," (1469.)

Spiriti, spee're-tee, (SALVATORE,) MARQUIS, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cosenza in 1712; died in 1776.

Spirito, spee're-to, (LORENZO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Perugia about 1430. He wrote "Sorti," (1473,) and other works, which were once popular. He died about 1495.

Spitta, spit'tȧ, (KARL JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German devotional poet, born at Hanover in 1801. Died 1859.

Spittler, spit'lẹr, (LUDWIG TIMOTHEUS,) BARON, born at Stuttgart in 1752, became in 1779 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published several historical and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1810.

Spitzel. See SPIZELIUS.

Spix, von, fon spĭks, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German naturalist, born at Hochstadt, in Bavaria, in 1781. Having published in 1811 his "History and Review of all Systems of Zoology," he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and made conservator of the Zoological Museum at Munich. In 1817 he accompanied Von Martius on his scientific expedition to Brazil. He died in 1826, having with some assistance completed five splendidly illustrated works on the birds, apes, bats, and reptiles of Brazil.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830; Monthly Review" for December, 1824.

Spizelius, spit-sā'le-ŭs, or **Spitzel,** spit'sẹl, (THEOPHILUS,) a German scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Augsburg in 1639, wrote a "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," (1660,) and other works. Died in 1691.

Spof'fȯrd, (HARRIET ELIZABETH PRESCOTT,) an American author, born at Calais, Maine, April 3, 1835. From early childhood she has resided in Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1865 she married Mr. R. S. Spofford, a lawyer. Her writings are mostly poems and tales. Among her works are "Sir Rohan's Ghost," (1859,) "The Amber Gods," (1863,) "Azarian," (1864,) "New England Legends," (1871,) "The Thief in the Night," (1872,) "Art Decoration," "The Servant Question," "The Marquis of Carabas," "Hester Stanley at Saint Mark's," etc.

Spof'fȯrth, (REGINALD,) an English composer of great merit, born in Nottinghamshire in 1768. He is chiefly known by his glees, which are esteemed masterpieces of their kind. Died in 1826.

Spohn, spōn, [Lat. SPOH'NIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST WILHELM,) an eminent German scholar, born at Dortmund in 1792. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1819 professor of the Greek and Latin languages. He published editions of the "Panegyricus" of Isocrates, the two geographical works of Nicephorus Blemmida, and the "Opera et Dies" of Hesiod. He died in 1824, leaving a work on hieroglyphics, entitled "De Linguâ et Literis veterum Ægyptiorum," which was continued and published by Seyffarth in 1825.

See G. SEYFFARTH, "Memoria F. A. G. Spohnii," 1825.

Spohnius. See SPOHN.

Spohr, spōR, (LOUIS,) one of the greatest composers and musicians of recent times, was born at Brunswick in 1784. He was instructed in violin-playing by Maucourt and Eck, and subsequently made a professional tour in Russia, France, and Italy, being everywhere received with distinguished favour. In 1813 he became chapel-master at Vienna, where he produced his opera of "Faust," and several other admired works. He was appointed in 1822 chapel-master to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and soon after composed his popular operas of "Jessonda," "The Alchymist," "Pietro of Abano," and "The Crusader." His oratorios of "The Crucifixion," "The Last Judgment," and the "Fall of Babylon" are entitled to a very high rank among works of the kind; the last-named was composed for a musical festival in England, where Spohr's music enjoys great popularity. He also produced numerous symphonies, cantatas, and pieces for the violin and other instruments. Died in 1859.

See "Autobiography of Louis Spohr," 1865; EBERS, "Spohr und Halévy," etc., 1837; CHORON et FAYOLLE, "Dictionnaire des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1863.

Spolverini, spol-vȧ-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) MARQUIS, an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1695. He wrote a poem "On the Cultivation of Rice," ("La Coltivazione del Riso," 1758,) which was much admired. Died in 1762.

Spolverini, (HILARION,) an Italian painter of battles, was born at Parma in 1657; died in 1734.

Spon, spȯN, (CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Lyons in 1609. He practised at Lyons, and translated into Latin verse the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, (1661.) Died in 1684.

Spon, (JACOB,) a celebrated French antiquary and physician, born at Lyons in 1647, was a son of the preceding. In 1676 he explored Greece, from which he brought several thousand inscriptions. He published "Researches on the Antiquities of Lyons," (1673,) "Travels in Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant," (3 vols., 1678,) which was highly esteemed, a "History of the Republic of Geneva," (1680,) and other works. Died in 1685.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique:" HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spondanus. See SPONDE, DE.

Sponde, de, dẹh spȯNd, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (HENRY,) a French prelate, born at Mauléon in 1568, became Bishop of Pamiers in 1626. He published an abridgment

of the "Annals" of Baronius, and wrote a continuation of them from 1197 to 1640, (2 vols., 1639.) Died in 1643.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sponde, de, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French scholar, born at Mauléon in 1557, was a brother of the preceding. He published a Latin version of Homer's poems, with notes, (1583.) Died in 1595.

Sponneck, von, fon spon'nĕk, (WILHELM CARL EPPINGEN,) COUNT, a Danish economist and financier, born at Rinkjöbing in 1815. He published a systematic treatise on customs, or tariffs, (2 vols., 1840.) He was appointed minister of finance in 1848. Died in 1888.

Spontini, spon-tee'nee, (GASPARO LUIGI PACIFICO,) an Italian musician and composer, born near Jesi, Nov. 14, 1774. He produced in 1796 an opera called "I Puntigli delle Donne." About 1803 he removed to Paris, where his "Finta Filosofa" was performed in 1804. He composed "La Vestale," an opera, (1807,) which had great success. In 1820 he became director of the Royal Opera in Berlin, and chapel-master to the king. Among his chief works are "Olympie" and "Fernand Cortez." Died in 1851.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Spontini, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; E. M. OETTINGER, "Spontini," 1843; RAOUL-ROCHETTE, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Spontini," 1852; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spontone, spon-to'nà, (CIRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna about 1552. He wrote many works, in prose and verse. Died about 1610.

Spork, von, fon spork, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in Westphalia in 1597. He fought for the Elector of Bavaria, and afterwards for the emperor Ferdinand III. Died in 1679.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Johann Spork," 1845.

His son, FRANZ ANTON, also a count, born in 1662, was a philanthropist in Bohemia. He founded hospitals and public libraries. Died in 1738.

See STILLENAU, "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen Spork," 1725.

Spots'wood or **Spot'tis-wood,** (JOHN,) an ambitious Scottish prelate, born at Mid-Calder in 1565. He became Archbishop of Glasgow in 1603, and Archbishop of Saint Andrew's in 1615. He was the object of popular odium among the Scotch. In 1635 he was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland. He wrote a "History of the Church of Scotland," (1655.) In 1638 he was deposed and declared infamous. Died in 1639.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Spotswood, (Sir ROBERT,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1596. He was appointed lord president of the court of session by Charles I. In the civil war he was a royalist, fought under Montrose, was taken prisoner, and executed in 1646.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Spottiswood. See SPOTSWOOD.

Spot'tis-woode, (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, born in London, January 11, 1825. He was educated at Eton and Harrow, and graduated in 1845 at Balliol College, Oxford, and inherited a partnership in a great printing-business. His principal works are "Elementary Theorems relating to Determinants," (1851,) "A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia," (1856,) and "Polarisation of Light," (1874.) In 1878 he was chosen president of the British Association. Died June 27, 1883.

Spragg or **Spragge,** (Sir EDWARD,) an English admiral under the reign of Charles II., distinguished himself in several engagements with the Dutch in 1666–67, and subsequently fought Van Tromp in three successive battles. During the last he was drowned, while going from one boat to another, (1673.)

Sprague, sprāg, (CHARLES,) an American poet, born in Boston on the 26th of October, 1791. He left school at an early age, to acquire a practical knowledge of mercantile business, which he pursued for some years. About 1825 he was elected cashier of the Globe Bank of Boston. He produced in 1823 an ode in honour of Shakspeare, "which," says R. W. Griswold, "is one of the most vigorous and beautiful lyrics in the English language." His most extensive work is "Curiosity," a didactic and satirical poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1829. Among his other works are a centennial ode on the foundation of Boston, pronounced in 1830, and short poems entitled "The Winged Worshippers," "Art," and "The Family Meeting," which exhibit much skill in the use of language. Died at Boston, January 21, 1875.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "North American Review" for April, 1830.

Sprague, (WILLIAM BUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Andover, Connecticut, in 1795. He published "Lectures to Young People," (1825,) "Hints on Christian Intercourse," (1834,) "Visits to European Celebrities," (1855,) and "Annals of the American Pulpit," (9 vols., 1856–69.) Of this valuable work, vols. i. and ii. treat of Trinitarian Congregationalist divines; vols. iii. and iv., Presbyterian; vol. v., Episcopalian; vol. vi., Baptist; vol. vii., Methodist; vol. viii., Unitarian, and vol. ix., Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, etc. He also contributed a "Life of Timothy Dwight" to Sparks's "American Biography." Died May 7, 1876.

See the "North American Review" for April, 1857; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spranger or **Sprangher,** sprăng'ẹr or sprâng'hẹr, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1546, studied in Italy, and while at Rome was patronized by Pius V. and Cardinal Farnese. He painted for the former a "Last Judgment," containing nearly five hundred heads. Died about 1625.

Sprat, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Devonshire in 1636. He graduated at Oxford in 1657, was appointed successively chaplain to Charles II., Dean of Westminster, (1683,) and Bishop of Rochester, (1684.) He was the author of a poem "On the Death of Oliver Cromwell," and other poetical pieces, and an account of the Rye-House Plot, entitled "A True Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy against the Late King," etc. He also published a "Life of Cowley," and a "History of the Royal Society," of which he was one of the original members; and he is said to have been associated with the Duke of Buckingham, Butler, and others in writing "The Rehearsal." Died in 1713.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets," and a "Life of Thomas Sprat," London, 1715.

Sprĕng, (JAMES,) called PRÆPOS'ITUS, a Flemish theologian, born at Ypres about 1485. He adopted the principles of Luther, and became in 1524 pastor of a church at Bremen. Died in 1562.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Vita J. Præpositi," 1747; JANSSEN, "Jacobus Præpositus," 1862.

Sprengel, sprĕng'ẹl, (KARL,) professor of agricultural science at Brunswick, was born near Hanover in 1787. He published "Chemistry for Farmers," (1831,) and other similar works. Died in 1859.

Sprengel, (KURT,) one of the most eminent physicians and botanists of Germany, was born near Anklam, in Pomerania, in 1766. He studied at Halle, where he took his medical degree in 1787, and in 1797 became professor of botany. Among his works we may name his "Manual of Pathology," (3 vols., 1795,) "Institutiones Medicæ," (6 vols., 1809,) a "History of Botany," (1817,) "New Discoveries in the Entire Circuit of Botany," (3 vols., 1819,) "Pragmatic History of Medicine," (5 vols., 1828,) "Historia Rei Herbariæ," and "Flora Halensis." Died at Halle in 1833.

See LEROY DUPRÉ, "Notice historique sur Sprengel," 1850; CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," (Supplement;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sprengel, (MATTHÄUS CHRISTIAN,) an uncle of the preceding, was born at Rostock in 1746, and became professor of history at Halle in 1779. He wrote a "History of Great Britain and Ireland," a "History of the Mahrattas," (1786,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Sprenger, sprĕng'ẹr, (ALOYS,) a distinguished Orientalist, born in the Tyrol in 1813. After a residence of several years in Hindostan, he became in 1850 interpreter of the government at Calcutta and secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He translated from the Arabic into English Masoodee's "Meadows of Gold," (1849.) wrote a valuable "Life of Mohammad," (1851,)

and published several translations of English works into Hindostanee.

Sprenger, (PLACIDUS,) a German monk and writer, born at Würzburg in 1735. He published, besides other works, "The Literature of Catholic Germany," (11 vols., 1775–90.) Died in 1806.

Spreti, sprā'tee, (DESIDERIO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1444, wrote (in Latin) a "History of Ravenna," (1489.) Died about 1474.

Spring, (GARDINER,) D.D., LL.D., a son of Samuel Spring, noticed below, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1785. Having graduated at Yale College, he became in 1810 pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York. He published, among other works, "Obligations of the World to the Bible," "The Attraction of the Cross," "Discourses to Seamen," and "The Power of the Pulpit." Died August 18, 1873.

Spring, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Northbridge, Massachusetts, in 1746, became a chaplain in the Continental army in 1775. He published a number of religious and controversial works. Died in 1819.

Spruner, von, fon sproo'nĕr, (KARL,) a German historian and geographer, born at Stuttgart in 1803. He published a "District Map of East Franconia," (1835,) a "Historical-Geographical Hand-Atlas," (1837,) which is esteemed a standard work, a "Universal Historical School-Atlas," and other works of the kind.

Spuches, de, dā spoo'kĕs, (GIUSEPPE,) Prince of Galata, an Italian scholar, born at Palermo in 1819. He became a magistrate of his native town and a member of the Italian Parliament. Besides several collections of epigraphs and inscriptions, and a large number of poetical translations from the Greek, he published "Discorsi filologici," (1860,) "Carmina Græca et Latina," (1877, original,) and volumes of "Poesie," (1868, 1880,) which gave him a place among the most versatile and dexterous of recent Italian poets. Died November 12, 1884.

Spuller, spü'yā', (EUGÈNE,) a French author, born at Seurre, December 8, 1835. He became an advocate at Paris in 1862, was an ardent Gambettist, and also the principal editor of "La République Française," and one of the founders of the "Revue Politique." He was very prominent as a radical politician. His writings include a "Brief History of the Second Empire," (1870,) "Life of Michelet," (1876,) "Ignatius Loyola and the Company of Jesus," (1876,) and other works.

Spurgeon, spŭr'jŏn, (CHARLES HADDON,) a popular and eloquent English Baptist preacher, born at Kelvedon, Essex, in 1834. He began to preach in London about 1853, and attracted large audiences in Exeter Hall and Surrey Music-Hall. A new chapel, of vast dimensions, was erected for him, and opened in 1861. He has published several religious works, besides many volumes of sermons.

Spu-rin'na, (VESTRICIUS,) a Roman poet and soldier, was a contemporary of Tacitus and Pliny the Younger. He gained several victories over the Germans on the Rhine, and held various offices under the government. His lyric poems, in Latin and Greek, are praised by Pliny.

Spŭrs'tow, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and writer, was minister of Hackney, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Died in 1666.

Spurzheim, spōōrts'hīm, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German physician, and one of the earliest advocates of phrenology, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776. He studied medicine at Vienna, and there met Dr. Gall, of whom he became a disciple. About 1805 he left Vienna, and accompanied Dr. Gall in visits to various cities of Germany, France, etc. As partners, they lectured in Paris from 1807 to 1813, and published "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular." Spurzheim is reputed to have discovered the fibrous structure of the brain. He lectured in England several years, and returned to Paris in 1817. He published a number of works on phrenology, etc. He visited the United States in 1832, and died at Boston in the same year.

See "Memoir of the Life and Philosophy of Spurzheim," by A. CARMICHAEL, 1833. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Squarcione, skwär-cho'na, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and amateur, born at Padua in 1394. He enjoyed a very high reputation as a teacher, and numbered among his pupils Bellini, Marco Zoppo, and Andrea Mantegna. He possessed great wealth, and was the owner of a large and choice collection of works of art. Died in 1444.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" SELVATICO, "Il Pittore F. Squarcione," 1839.

Squī'er, (EPHRAIM GEORGE,) an American archæologist, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He became in 1843 editor of the "Hartford Daily Journal," an organ of the Whig party, and in 1844 took charge of the "Scioto Gazette," Ohio. In 1848 he published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" a description of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and in 1849 an account of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York. He was soon after appointed chargé-d'affaires to Guatemala. In 1851 he furnished the plan for an inter-oceanic railway through Honduras, the survey of which road he subsequently conducted. Among his principal works may be named "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments," etc., (1852,) "Notes on Central America," etc., (1854,) "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," and "Tropical Fibres: their Production and their Economic Extraction," (1861.) In 1863 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Peru, where he travelled extensively for two years. He published the results of his researches under the title of "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas," (1877.) He was admitted to many of the learned institutions of Europe. Died April 17, 1888.

Squire, (SAMUEL,) an English writer and scholar, born in Wiltshire in 1714. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Saint David's in 1761. He was the author of "An Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language," (1741,) "The Ancient History of the Hebrews Vindicated," (1741,) and other learned works, also a number of sermons. Died in 1766.

Sree. See SRĪ.

Srī, sree, or **Shrī**, shree, (sometimes written **Sree**,) a Sanscrit word, signifying "prosperity," "wealth," "splendour," is often applied as an epithet to Lakshmī, the consort of Vishnu, and is sometimes given as a name to Saraswatī, the wife of Brahma, and the goddess of music and eloquence. (See LAKSHMĪ and SARASWATĪ.)

Srong Tsan Gampo, a king of Thibet, was born soon after 600 A.D., and founded Lhassa, or Hlassa, the capital of Thibet. In 622 he began the formal introduction of Booddhism into his realms. He did much for the advancement of his people, building roads, bridges, and tanks, and founding schools and monasteries. He was noted as a student and translator. He is now regarded as a national patron saint.

Sse-ma-Kwang, (or **-Kouang**,) sā mā kwăng, written also **Sze-ma-K'wang**, an eminent Chinese historian, born in the province of Shen-see about 1018 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of several successive sovereigns. About the year 1084 he was appointed president of the Imperial Academy of Han-lin, the highest literary institution in China. He died in 1086. He left a great historical work, entitled "Universal Mirror," ("Toong-Kian,") which has been translated into French by Père Mailla.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sse-ma-Tsien, sā-mā-tse-ĕn (or -tse-ăn,) or **Sse-ma Tsian**, written also **Sze-ma-Ts'een** and **Se-ma-Tsien**, a celebrated Chinese historiographer, scholar, and critic, born in the province of Shen-see about 145 B.C. His father, who held the office of historiographer to the emperor Woo-tee, greatly distinguished himself by his zeal in collecting and arranging the writings of the ancients. After his death the son succeeded to his office, and applied himself with equal industry and zeal to collecting and preserving the writings of antiquity. Having by his freedom and boldness incurred the anger of the emperor, he was banished. While in exile, he wrote his principal work, entitled "Historical Memoirs," ("Sse-Kee or -Ki,") which was not published until after his death. Having recovered the favour of his sovereign, he

was recalled from banishment and treated with distinguished regard. He is supposed to have died about 80 B.C.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Staal, von, fon stål, (KARL,) a Russian general, of German extraction, born at Reval in 1777, served under Suwarow in Italy in 1799, and subsequently in the principal Austrian and German campaigns against the French. He was afterwards appointed by the emperor Nicholas commandant of Moscow and general of cavalry, (1843.) Died in 1853.

Staal, von, fon stål, (MARGUERITE JEANNE **Cordier** —kor'dē-ā',) BARONESS, an accomplished French writer, born in Paris in 1693, was the daughter of the painter Launai, and was married to Baron von Staal, a Swiss officer. She was the author of poems, letters, and "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1755,) which are remarkable for the elegance of their style. Died in 1750.

Staben, stä'bẹn, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish painter, born in 1578, was a pupil of Tintoretto. He worked at Venice, and excelled in pictures of small dimensions. Died in 1658.

Stabili. See CECCO D'ASCOLI.

Stace, the French for STATIUS, which see.

Stackelberg, stäk'ẹl-bĕRG', (OTTO MAGNUS,) BARON, a distinguished archæologist, of German extraction, born near Reval, in Russia, in 1787. His principal works are entitled "The Sepulchres of the Greeks," and "Greece, Picturesque and Topographic Views," (1830.) Died in 1834.

Stack'house, (stak'ŭs,) (JOHN,) an English botanist, was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, noticed below. He published in 1801 a description, in English and Latin, of the Algæ, Fuci, and Confervæ of England, entitled "Nereis Britannica," (fol., with coloured plates.) Among his other works are "Illustrations of Theophrastus," (in Latin, 1811,) and contributions to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member. Died in 1819.

Stackhouse, (THOMAS,) an English divine and theological writer, born in 1681, became vicar of Benham, in Berkshire. He published "Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury," (1723,) a "History of the Holy Bible," (2 vols., 1732,) and other works. Died in 1752.

Stadion, stä'de-on, (JOHANN PHILIPP KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Mentz in 1763, was sent as ambassador to Stockholm, London, and Saint Petersburg, and succeeded Cobenzl as minister of foreign affairs in 1806. He relinquished this post to Count Metternich in 1809. He was restored to power in 1813, and signed the peace of Paris in 1814. Died in 1824.

Stadius, stä'de-ŭs, (JAN,) a Dutch astronomer and astrologer, born in Brabant in 1527, wrote "Roman Calendars," ("Fasti Romanorum,") and other works. Died in 1579.

Stadler, städ'lẹr, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German organist and composer of church music, born at Melk in 1748. Among his works we may name his oratorio of "The Deliverance of Jerusalem." Died in 1833.

Staël-Holstein, de, dẹh stäl-hol'stīn, [Fr. pron. stä'ĕl' *hol'stän'*,] (ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER,) BARONNE, commonly called MADAME DE STAËL, a French lady of great genius, and the most celebrated authoress of modern times, was born in Paris on the 22d of April, 1766. She was the only child of Necker, the eminent financier. Her education was directed by her mother, whose nature was far less genial and expansive than that of the daughter. Madame Necker subjected her to a strict and rigid régime of formalism, adapted rather to contract than to develop her genius. Her character was better appreciated by her father, for whom she always felt the most ardent affection and even adoration. In her early youth she listened with interest to the conversation of Marmontel, Raynal, and other authors, who frequented her father's house. To restore her health, impaired by hard study, she was sent to the country at about the age of fourteen, and enjoyed more liberty. Her favourite author at this period of her life was J. J. Rousseau. "She was from the first the very incarnation of genius and of impulse. Her precocity was extraordinary, and her vivacity and vehemence, both of intellect and temperament, baffled all her mother's efforts at regulation and control." ("North British Review" for November, 1853.) In 1786 she was married to Eric, Baron de Staël, a Swedish diplomatist, and received from her father an immense dowry. It appears that she did not love De Staël, but that she or her parents preferred him to other suitors because he was a Protestant and intended to reside permanently at Paris. Her first literary production was "Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau," (1788.) During the reign of terror she made courageous and successful efforts to save the lives of a number of proscribed persons, among whom was the Count de Narbonne.

In 1793 she retired to England, and resided for a time near Richmond with M. Talleyrand, the Count de Narbonne, and other French exiles. She returned to Paris in 1795, and passed her time happily for the next four years. She was an advocate of constitutional liberty, and during the Directory was the leading spirit of a party whose chief orator was Benjamin Constant. Her influence was so great as to excite the jealousy of Bonaparte, to whom she constantly refused to offer homage. A mutual and invincible antipathy arose between her and the First Consul, who not only persecuted her but bullied and banished others because they sympathized with her. She published in 1800 a work "On Literature considered in its Relations with Social Institutions." In 1802 she was banished from Paris and forbidden to reside within forty leagues of that capital, the social charms of which she deemed indispensable to her happiness. She published in 1802 a novel entitled "Delphine," and visited Germany, where she associated with Goethe, Schiller, and A. W. Schlegel, (1803–04.) Some of these are said to have listened to her brilliant conversation "with vast admiration and not a little fatigue." "To philosophize in society," observes Goethe, "means to talk with vivacity about insoluble problems. This was her peculiar pleasure and passion. . . . More than once I had regular dialogues with her, with no one else present: in these, however, she was likewise burdensome; *never granting, on the most important topics, a moment of reflection*, but passionately demanding that we should despatch the deepest concerns as lightly as if it were a game at shuttlecock." ("Dichtung und Wahrheit.")

After a tour in Italy, she produced in 1807 her "Corinne," a novel, which displays profound insight and equal sensibility. It had immense success, which irritated Napoleon to renew his persecution of the author. She was ordered to leave France. She afterwards travelled in Germany, and settled at Coppet in Switzerland, where a number of her friends came to console her. Among these were Sismondi, Schlegel, Madame Récamier, and B. Constant. In 1810 she published her capital work on Germany, ("De l'Allemagne,") which, in the opinion of Goethe, "ought to be considered a powerful battery which made a wide breach in the sort of wall raised up between the two nations by superannuated prejudices." "Thus terminates," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a work which, for variety of knowledge, flexibility of power, elevation of view, and comprehension of mind, is unequalled among the works of women, and which in the union of the graces of society and literature with the genius of philosophy is not surpassed by many among those of men." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813.) Among her other works are her autobiographic memoirs, entitled "Ten Years of Exile," and "Considerations on the French Revolution." ("Considérations sur la Révolution Française," 1818.) She was privately married to M. Rocca, a young Italian officer, in 1810 or 1812. In 1813 she visited Saint Petersburg and England, and after the abdication of Napoleon she returned to Paris, where she died in July, 1817. She was rather deficient in personal beauty, but she is said to have had magnificent eyes. She had two sons, and one daughter who became the Duchess de Broglie.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Dix Ans d'Exil;" MADAME NECKER DE SAUSSURE, "Notice sur le Caractère et les Écrits de Madame de Staël," 1820; F. SCHLOSSER, "Madame de Staël et Madame Roland," 1830; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes;" MARIA NORRIS, "The Life and Times of Madame de Staël," 1853; MARC

ANTOINE PUVIS, "Notice sur Madame de Staël-Holstein," 1828; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau du dix-huitième Siècle;" CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" BAUDRILLART, "Éloge de Madame de Staël," 1850; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" articles by JEFFREY in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1813, September, 1818, and October, 1821.

Staël-Holstein, de, (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) BARON, born in Paris in 1790, was a son of the preceding. His education was directed by August W. Schlegel at Coppet. He was a Protestant, and a distinguished philanthropist. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of the slave-trade, and gave much attention to the improvement of rural economy. His character is said to have been highly honourable. Died in 1827. His writings, "Œuvres diverses," were published in 5 vols., 1829.

See C. MOUNARD, "Notice sur Aug. de Staël-Holstein," 1827.

Staël-Holstein, de, (ERIC MAGNUS,) BARON, a Swedish diplomatist, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed ambassador at Paris about 1783, and married the daughter of M. Necker in 1786. He was many years older than his wife, and was very prodigal of money. They were not compatible, and soon separated by mutual consent. He ceased to be ambassador at Paris in 1799. Died in 1802.

Staeudlin. See STÄUDLIN.

Staf'ford, (ANTHONY,) a learned English writer, born in Northamptonshire, took his degree at Oxford in 1623. He wrote "Niobe dissolved into Nilus," "The Life and Death of Our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary," (1635,) and other works. Died in 1641.

Stafford, (JOHN,) an English prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1443. He was also lord chancellor for nearly eighteen years. Died in 1452.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. v. chap. xix.

Stafford, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) VISCOUNT OF, born in 1612, was a son of Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel. He married a sister and heiress of Baron Stafford. He was a Roman Catholic, and a royalist in the civil war. Having been accused by Titus Oates of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was convicted of treason and executed in 1680. He was probably innocent.

See HUME, "History of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Stafford, de, (HENRY,) Duke of Buckingham, was a son of Humphrey, noticed below. He gained the favour of Richard III., and was accessory to his crimes, but revolted against him, and was beheaded in 1483.

See A. STAFFORD, "Life of Henry, Lord Stafford," 1640.

Stafford, de, (HUMPHREY,) an English peer, was an adherent of the house of Lancaster in the war of the Roses. He was created Duke of Buckingham about 1465.

Stägemann or **Staegemann, von,** fon stā'gĕh mân', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born in 1763. He published a number of poems and political treatises. Died in 1840.

Stagnelius, stâg-nĭ'le-ŭs, (ERIK JOHAN,) an eminent Swedish poet, born in 1793 at Colmar, where his father was bishop. He studied at the Universities of Lund and Upsal. His epic poem entitled "Wladimir the Great" ("Wladimir den Store," 1817) obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy. This was followed by "The Lilies of Sharon," ("Liljor i Saron," 1821,) and tragedies entitled "The Bacchanals," and "The Martyrs." He became a clerk in the office or department of ecclesiastical affairs in 1815. Died in 1823.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" HAMMERSKOELD, "E. J. Stagnelius," 1823.

Stahel, stä'ĕl, or **Stahl,** stâl, (JULIUS,) a general, born in Hungary in 1825. He fought against Austria in 1848–49, and afterwards emigrated to the United States. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about November, 1861, and commanded a brigade at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.

Stähelin or **Staehelin,** stā'ĕl-leen', (BENEDICT,) a Swiss botanist and physician, born at Bâle in 1695. He distinguished himself by his researches in cryptogamous plants, and published several works. Died in 1750.

Stahl, stâl, (FRIEDRICH JULIUS,) a German jurist, of Jewish extraction, born at Munich in 1802, became professor of law at Berlin in 1840. He published several political and philosophical works. Died in 1861.

See "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1862.

Stahl, (GEORG ERNST,) an eminent German physician and chemist, born at Anspach in 1660. He became professor of medicine at Halle in 1694, and in 1716 physician to the King of Prussia. His principal medical work is entitled "Theoria Medica Vera," (1707,) in which he opposes Hoffmann's theories and advances a new doctrine of physical influence. He made several valuable discoveries concerning the alkalies, acids, etc., originated the theory of phlogiston, and contributed more than any other of his contemporaries to give to chemistry a scientific form. He published, among other works on this subject, "Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ," (1731,) and "Fundamenta Chymiæ Dogmaticæ," (3 vols., 1723.) Died in 1734.

See SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" STREBEL, "Programma de Vita Stahl," 1759: A. LEMOINE, "Le Vitalisme et l'Animisme de Stahl," 1864: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stahl, (P. J.) See HETZEL.

Stahr, stâr, (ADOLF WILHELM THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Prenzlau, in the Uckermark, in 1805. He published "Aristotelia," (1832,) or an explanation and criticism of Aristotle's works, "The Republicans in Naples," a romance, (3 vols., 1849,) and various other works. He married Fanny Lewald, about 1854. Died in 1876.

Stahremberg. See STARHEMBERG.

Stain'er, (JOHN,) an eminent English musician, born in 1840, graduated as B.A. at Oxford in 1863, and as Mus. Doc. in 1865. In 1872 he became organist of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London. He early won wide fame as a brilliant performer on the organ. He has published some excellent music, a "Treatise on Harmony," "The Music of the Bible," and various educational books on music.

Stai'ner or **Stayner,** (Sir RICHARD,) an English naval officer, who contributed to the victory of Blake over the Spaniards at Santa Cruz in 1657. For this service he was knighted by Cromwell. He became a rear-admiral. Died in 1662.

Stair, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, (JAMES.)

Stalbent, stâl'bĕnt, (ADRIAN,) of Antwerp, a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, born in 1580. He worked in England for Charles II. Died at Antwerp in 1660.

Stallbaum, stâl'bŏwm, (GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German scholar, born near Delitzsch in 1793. His editions of the works of Plato are particularly esteemed. He was professor of classics in the University of Leipsic, and wrote several works on education. Died in 1861.

Stal'lo, (JOHN BERNHARD,) a German-American philosopher, born at Sierhausen, Oldenburg, Germany, March 16, 1822, was educated in the Vechte gymnasium. He was professor of mathematics and physics in Saint John's College, New York, 1844–47, and a judge of the common pleas court in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852–55. His principal works are "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature," (1848,) and "Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," (1882.)

Stam'ford, (HENRY WILLIAM,) a general and poet, born at Bourges, France, in 1742. He entered the service of Holland, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died at Hamburg in 1807.

Stam'fŏrd, (THOMAS GREY,) EARL OF, an English peer, accused of a share in the Rye-House Plot, was committed to the Tower in 1685, and liberated the same year, having turned king's evidence. He joined William III. in 1688.

Stampa, stâm'pâ, [Fr. ESTAMPES, ĕs'tôMp',] (GASPARA,) an Italian poetess, born at Padua about 1524, wrote under the assumed name of ANASILLA. She was a victim of unrequited love. Died at Venice in 1554.

Stampart, stâm'pârt, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp in 1675. He worked in Vienna, and was painter to the emperor Leopold. Died in 1750.

Stämpfli or **Staempfli,** stĕmpf'lee, (JAKOB,) a Swiss politician, born in the canton of Berne in 1820

He became about 1845 a leader of the radical party, was elected president of the canton of Berne in 1849, and federal president in 1858. Died May 15, 1879.

Stan'bridge, (JOHN,) an English schoolmaster, born in Northamptonshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, about 1480. He wrote several school-books. Died after 1522.

Stancari, stân-kâ'ree, [Lat. STANCA'RUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born at Mantua in 1501. He became a Protestant, and emigrated to Poland. He taught Hebrew at Cracow, and published several works. Died in 1574.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stancari, (VITTORIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna in 1678, was director of the Observatory of that city. Died in 1709.

Stancel, stân'sel, [Port. ESTANCEL, es-tân-sêl',] (VALENTIN,) a German astronomer and Jesuit, born near Brünn, in Moravia, in 1621. He became professor of theology at San Salvador, in Brazil, about 1663. Died in 1715.

Stand'ish, (FRANK HALL,) an English writer and connoisseur of art, was born in 1798. He wrote a "Life of Voltaire," a volume of poems, and other works. Died in 1840.

Standish, (MILES,) an English officer, born in Lancashire about 1584. He was one of the emigrants that arrived at Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and became the military leader of the pilgrims in their war against the Indians. His adventures form the subject of one of Longfellow's poems. Died in 1656.

Stan'field, (CLARKSON,) an eminent English marine painter, born at Sunderland in 1798. He served for a time as a sailor, and subsequently employed himself in scene-painting at the London theatres, where he brought that branch of the art to a perfection hitherto scarcely known. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1835. He contributed to the exhibitions of the Academy a great number of pictures of marine and coast scenery, which he delineated with a beauty and fidelity perhaps never surpassed. Among these are views on the Adriatic, the Italian lakes, and the coasts of Holland, Normandy, and England. He also executed several admirable works of a different character, such as "Saint Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington," and "Port na Spana, near the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Armada." Died in May, 1867.

Stanfield, (GEORGE,) a landscape-painter, a son of the preceding, was born about 1822.

Stan'ford, (JOHN,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in England in 1754, emigrated to the United States, and settled as a pastor at New York. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1834.

Stanhope, (CHARLES.) See HARRINGTON, EARL OF.

Stanhope, stân'ȯp or stân'ŭp, (CHARLES,) third EARL, a liberal English nobleman, distinguished for his mechanical inventions, born in 1753, was a son of Philip, the second Earl. He married Hester Pitt, a daughter of the great Earl of Chatham. He invented the printing-press which bears his name, a calculating machine, etc In politics he was radical. He opposed the American war and the war against the French republic. He was the father of Lady Hester Stanhope, and grandfather of Lord Mahon the historian. Died in 1816.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stanhope, (GEORGE,) an English divine and pulpit orator, born in Derbyshire in 1660. He studied at Cambridge, and became Dean of Canterbury in 1701. He was the author of a "Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels as they are read in the Book of Common Prayer," (4 vols. 8vo,) which passed through numerous editions; he also translated Charron's "Three Books of Wisdom," "Pious Breathings," from Saint Augustine, and other devotional works. Died in 1728.

Stanhope, (Lady HESTER,) an eccentric Englishwoman, born in London in 1766, was a daughter of Charles, Earl Stanhope, and a niece of William Pitt the eminent statesman. She lost her mother in her infancy, and her education was consequently neglected. About the age of twenty she went to reside with her uncle, then prime minister, whom she aided in his correspondence. She was energetic, impulsive, and disdainful of conventionality. The death of Pitt, in 1806, was felt by her as a great disaster. In 1810 she abandoned England in disgust, and entered on a career of Oriental adventure. She arrived in Syria in 1812, adopted Oriental customs, and excited the admiration of the natives, who were disposed to receive her as a queen. She resided many years on or near Mount Lebanon, with a large retinue of servants or subjects, and acquired great prestige as a magician and mistress of mystical lore. Died in Syria in 1839.

See "Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope," by her physician, 3 vols., 1845; LAMARTINE, "Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Orient;" W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 2 vols., 1864; "Memoirs of a Babylonian Princess," 2 vols., 1845; A. F. DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1845.

Stanhope, (JAMES STANHOPE,) first EARL, a British general and statesman, born in 1673, was a son of Alexander Stanhope, and a grandson of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He became a brigadier-general in 1704, and distinguished himself in Spain in 1705. In 1708 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain. He gained victories at Almenara and Saragossa in 1710, but was compelled to surrender his army to the Duke of Vendôme before the end of that year. He became a leader of the Whig party, and was appointed one of the chief secretaries of state in 1714. He was first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer from April, 1717, to March, 1718. About this date he received the title of Earl Stanhope, and resumed the office of secretary of state. He died in 1721, leaving a fair reputation as a statesman.

See LORD MAHON, "History of England;" COXE, "History of Spain."

Stanhope, (PHILIP,) second EARL, born about 1712, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was the father of Charles, above noticed, and was a patron of learning. Died in 1786.

Stanhope, (Captain PHILIP,) an English naval officer, brother of James, first Earl Stanhope, was commander of the Milford at the siege of Ostend, and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. He was killed in the attack on Port Mahon, in 1708.

Stanhope, (PHILIP DORMER.) See CHESTERFIELD, (LORD.)

Stanhope, (PHILIP HENRY,) fifth EARL OF, an English statesman and historian, born in Kent in 1805. He studied at Oxford, and was elected in 1832 member of Parliament, as Lord Mahon, for Wotton Basset. In 1835 he was returned for Hertford, which he continued to represent until 1852. He was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1834, and was afterwards secretary to the board of control under Sir Robert Peel. He introduced and carried, while in Parliament, the copyright act known by his name. He published a "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," (8vo, 1832,) "Spain under Charles II.," (1840,) "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé," "Life of Joan of Arc," (1853,) "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1783," (1854,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Historical Essays" contributed to the "Quarterly Review." Died December 24, 1875.

Stan'is-las or **Stan'is-laus**, SAINT, a Polish prelate, born in 1030, became Bishop of Cracow in 1071. He was killed in 1079 by King Boleslaus, because he had rebuked the wickedness of that monarch.

Stan'is-las (or **Stan'is-laus**) **Augustus**, King of Poland, born in Lithuania in 1732, was the son of Count Stanislas Poniatowski. He was in his youth a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia. Through the influence of his uncles the princes Czartoryski, assisted by Russia, he was elected to the throne of Poland in 1764. The first partition of that country, which took place in 1772, was in vain opposed by him; and he subsequently devoted himself to internal improvements and promoted various reforms, the most important of which was the new constitution of 1792. Overawed by the power of Russia, he afterwards joined the Confederation of Targowicz, formed for the overthrow of the constitution,

and which was followed by a second partition of Poland, in 1793. After the entire dismemberment of his country, in 1795, Stanislas abdicated the throne and retired to Saint Petersburg, where a pension was assigned him by the emperor Paul. Died in 1798.

See RULHIÈRE, "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne;" LELEWEL, "Règne du Roi Stanislas Auguste," 1818; CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée;" DE FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne," 3 vols., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stanislas Leszczynski, (lĕsh-chin'skee,) written also **Leszinski**, King of Poland, born at Lemberg in 1677, was a son of the grand treasurer of Poland. Having been sent in 1704, by the Diet of Warsaw, to Charles XII. of Sweden, to consult him on the election of a king to succeed Augustus II., he made so favourable an impression upon Charles that he recommended him as a candidate, and he was elected the following year. Being compelled to abdicate after the battle of Poltava, (Pultowa,) in 1709, he was again called to the throne on the death of Augustus II., in 1733; but he was finally forced to resign the crown in favour of Augustus III., whose claims were supported by Austria and Russia. He was afterwards invested with the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, in 1737, retaining the title of King of Poland. He was distinguished for his talents and literary attainments, and published, in French, "The Works of the Benevolent Philosopher," (1765.) His daughter Maria became the wife of Louis XV. of France. Died in February, 1766.

See A. AUBERT, "Vie de Stanislas Leszczynski," 1769; SEYLER, "Leben Stanislai I.," 1737; BOMBART, "Éloge du Roi Stanislas I," 1766; ABBÉ MAURY, "Éloge du feu Roi Stanislas," 1766; PROVART, "Stanislas I," 2 vols., 1784; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stan'ley, (ANTHONY D.,) an American mathematician, born in 1812. He was professor of mathematics at Yale College, and published a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry." Died in 1853.

Stan'ley, (Rev. ARTHUR PENRHYN,) commonly known as DEAN STANLEY, son of the Bishop of Norwich, noticed below, was born in Cheshire in 1815. He studied at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and subsequently graduated at Oxford. He published in 1844 "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.," which obtained wide popularity and has been translated into several languages. He was appointed chaplain to Prince Albert, and in 1856 was elected regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. Among his other works may be named "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," etc., (1855,) "Sinai and Palestine in Connection with their History," (1856,) "Lectures on the Eastern Church," (1861,) "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," (1863,) "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," (1872,) "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," (1874,) "Christian Institutions," (1880,) and numerous sermons. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1858, and Dean of Westminster in 1864. Died July 18, 1881.

Stanley, (DAVID S.,) an American general, born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1828, graduated at West Point in 1852. He was a captain of cavalry when the civil war began, served in several actions in Missouri, and was appointed a brigadier-general in September, 1861. He commanded a division of the army of General Rosecrans at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, and distinguished himself as commander of all the cavalry at the great battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. About the 1st of August, 1864, he obtained command of the fourth corps in the army of Sherman, then near Atlanta. General Stanley and his corps were sent back to Chattanooga in October or November, with orders to report to General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. He obtained the rank of colonel in the United States army in 1866.

Stanley, (EDWARD.) See DERBY, EARL OF.

Stanley, (Rev. EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine and naturalist, born in London in 1779. He graduated at Cambridge in 1805, was subsequently appointed rector of Alderley, and in 1837 Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of "A Familiar History of Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts," (2 vols., 1835,) and contributed a number of treatises on natural history to "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1849.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1851.

Stanley, (EDWARD JOHN,) Lord Stanley of Alderley, an English statesman of the Liberal party, was born in Cheshire in 1802. He was a relative of the Earl of Derby. He entered Parliament about 1831, after which he became secretary of the treasury, (1835–41,) and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, (1846–52.) In 1848 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Eddisbury. He inherited the title of Baron Stanley of Alderley at the death of his father, in 1850, and was a member of the cabinet, as postmaster-general, from 1859 to June, 1866. Died in June, 1869.

Stanley, (HENRY M.,) a celebrated African explorer, of obscure parentage, born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. When fifteen years of age he went to sea, and on arriving at New Orleans he took the name of a gentleman who befriended him. (His own name was originally JOHN ROWLANDS.) On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, but was made a prisoner, and afterwards joined the United States navy. As a correspondent of the New York "Herald," he accompanied the British army to Abyssinia in 1867, and in 1871–72 he conducted an expedition into Africa in search of Livingstone, the traveller, whom he met at Ujiji, and with whom he remained several months, and then made his way back to Europe. At the joint expense of the New York "Herald" and the London "Daily Telegraph," he revisited Africa in 1874 for the purpose of rescuing Livingstone, but, learning of that traveller's death, he crossed the whole continent, descending the Congo amidst great hardships and dangers, and returning to England in 1878. He went again to the Congo Basin (1879–82) under the auspices of the African International Association and of the King of the Belgians, and in 1887 started for the relief of Emin Pasha. He has published "How I found Livingstone," (1872,) "Through the Dark Continent," (1878,) and "The Congo and the Founding of its Free State," (1885.)

Stanley, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in 1713. He became blind at the age of two, but made such progress in music, under the tuition of Dr. Greene, that he was appointed organist of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, London, at the age of thirteen. He was appointed master of the king's band in 1779. His compositions are chiefly voluntaries for the organ, songs, cantatas, etc. Died in 1786.

Stanley, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar and writer, born at Cumberlow, in Herts, in 1625, was a son of Sir Thomas Stanley, a poet of some note. He was educated at Cambridge. His reputation is founded on a "History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect," (3 vols., 1655–60,) which was highly esteemed, and a good edition of Æschylus, (1663.) He also published "Poems and Translations," (1647.) Died in 1678.

See EGERTON BRYDGES, "Memoir of Stanley," prefixed to an edition of Stanley's Poems, 1814–15; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Stanley, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Leicestershire in 1647. He became Archdeacon of London in 1692, and Dean of Saint Asaph in 1706. Died in 1731.

Stannina. See STARNINA.

Stansel. See STANCEL.

Stans'feld, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and radical, born at Halifax in 1820. He was elected a member of Parliament for Halifax in 1859, was appointed a lord of the admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864. He was under-secretary of state from February to July, 1866, and became third lord of the treasury in 1868, and financial secretary in October, 1869.

Stan'ton, (EDWIN M.,) an American statesman and lawyer, born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1814. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and practised for some time at Steubenville with success. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became the leader of the bar. He was frequently employed in the supreme court at Washington, of which city he became a resident about 1857. In 1858 he was engaged by the government to conduct an important

case in relation to some land in California. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, and in the great crisis that ensued opposed the designs of the disunionists with energy and efficiency. He retired from office on the 4th of March, 1861, and was appointed secretary of war about the 12th of January, 1862. In this position, which he occupied through all the subsequent portion of the civil war, he displayed great administrative abilities and rendered important services to the cause of the Union. After the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton continued to conduct the department of war. In the controversy which arose about the reconstruction of the seceded States between President Johnson and Congress, he took no prominent part. During the years 1865 and 1866 he did not appear as a decided partisan or opponent of the policy of Johnson. To prevent the removal of Mr. Stanton and others, the Senate passed the Tenure-of-Office Bill. He was invited to resign by the President, August 5, 1867, but he refused to comply, assigning as his motive important public considerations. About the 12th of August, 1867, he was suspended by the President, who appointed General Grant secretary of war *ad interim*. The President expected, with the co-operation of General Grant, to render his suspension permanent; but that general defeated his design by surrendering the office on the 14th of January, 1868, to Mr. Stanton, who had been reinstated by the Senate on the 13th. Great excitement was produced by the publication, in February, 1868, of the letters exchanged on this subject between the President and General Grant. The public then learned that the general-in-chief recognized Mr. Stanton as secretary of war, although he was directed by the President to disobey his orders. On the 21st of February, General Lorenzo Thomas was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*, and attempted to get possession of the department of war, but was not successful. Mr. Stanton retired from the office of secretary of war on the 26th of May, 1868, in consequence of the decision of the Senate that Johnson was not guilty of the crimes for which he had been impeached. In December, 1869, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died in December, 1869.

Stanton, (Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY,) distinguished as an advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, in 1816. Her father, Daniel Cady, was for many years an able and prominent lawyer, and afterwards judge, in Fulton county. In her early years she was accustomed to spend much time in her father's office, and her attention was first drawn to the wrongs of women by hearing the complaints which they made to her father of the injustice of the laws towards their sex. She had been deeply mortified to notice how little regard was shown to girls compared with boys, and she formed a resolution to prove herself not inferior in courage and ability to the more favoured half of the human family, to whom an unjust and arbitrary usage had given a monopoly of privilege and power. She studied mathematics, Latin, and Greek. In the last-named study she strove for and won, as her first prize, a Greek Testament. She afterwards, we are told, graduated at the academy in her native place at the head of her class. But, though boys who were far behind her in ability, or at least in application, could be sent to college, no such privilege existed for her. This excited her utmost indignation. In 1839 she was married to Mr. Henry B. Stanton, then a popular and eloquent anti-slavery lecturer, and soon after set out with him for Europe to attend the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," (held in London in 1840,) to which Mr. Stanton was a delegate. Many female delegates also left their homes in America to attend the convention; but they were not admitted, because they were women. In the number of these was Lucretia Mott, with whom Mrs. Stanton formed an intimate friendship. After her return to her native country, she resolved to devote the energies of her life to resisting, in all its forms, the time-honoured tyranny against her sex. In July, 1848, chiefly through Mrs. Stanton's influence, "the first 'Women's Rights Convention,' (known to history by that name,)" says Mr. Tilton, "was held at Seneca Falls, in New York." Since that time no one has been more active than she in promoting the movements in this cause which have recently attracted so much attention both in England and America.

See article on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the "Eminent Women of the Age," by THEODORE TILTON.

Stanton, (HENRY B.,) an American lawyer, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Griswold, Connecticut, June 27, 1805. In 1839 he married Miss Elizabeth Cady. He published "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland," and other works. Died January 14, 1887.

Stan'ÿ-hurst, (RICHARD,) an Irish poet, historian, and Roman Catholic priest, born in Dublin in 1545 or 1546, was an uncle of Archbishop Usher. Died in 1618.

Stanzioni, stän-ze-o'nee, (MASSIMO,) a Neapolitan painter, sometimes called "the Guido of Naples," was born in 1585. His works are principally frescos and portraits. Died in 1650.

Stapel, stä'pęl, (JOHN BODÆUS,) a Dutch botanist and physician, born at Amsterdam in the seventeenth century. He studied at Leyden under Vorstius. His principal work is an edition of the botanical writings of Theophrastus, which, however, he did not live to complete, dying in 1636. An edition of the ten books of Theophrastus, entitled "De Historia Plantarum," was published in 1644. The genus Stapelia was named in his honour by Linnæus.

Stapfer, ståp'fęr, (JEAN,) a Swiss preacher and writer, born in 1719. He produced a metrical version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches of Berne; also several volumes of sermons. Died in 18c:

Stapfer, (JEAN FREDERIC,) a theologian, born at Brugg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. He preached at Diesbach, and published, besides other works, "The Principles of True Religion," (12 vols., 1746–53.) Died in 1775.

Stapfer, stäp'fĕr', (PAUL,) a French author, born in Paris, May 14, 1840. He held professorships of the French language in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and of foreign literature at Grenoble. His best-known works are a Life of Laurence Sterne, (1870,) and the excellent "Shakespeare et l'Antiquité," (1879–80.)

Stapfer, (PHILIP ALBERT,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Berne in 1766. He published, besides other works, "De Philosophia Socratis," (1786,) and "De Republica Ethica," (1797.) He was professor of philosophy and theology at Berne. Died in Paris in 1840.

Stapleaux, stä'plō', (MICHEL GHISLAIN,) a Belgian painter, born in Brussels in 1798, was a pupil of David. He gained the grand prize at Antwerp and Brussels in 1822 and 1823. His works are mostly portraits and historical pictures.

Stā'ple-dọn, (WALTER,) an English prelate, founded Exeter College, Oxford, and became Bishop of Exeter in 1307; died in 1326.

Stā'ple-tọn, (Sir ROBERT,) an English officer, of the royalist party, served with distinction in the army of Charles I. He published several dramas, and a translation of Juvenal. Died in 1669.

Stapleton, (THOMAS,) an English controversialist, born in Sussex in 1535, was a Roman Catholic priest. Died at Louvain in 1598.

Starck or **Stark,** stark, (JOHANN AUGUST,) BARON, a German divine and scholar, born in Mecklenburg in 1741. He became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1769, and in 1781 chief court preacher at Darmstadt. He published several theological works. Died in 1816.

Starhemberg or **Stahremberg,** stä'rem-bĕrg', (ERNST RUDIGER,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1635, distinguished himself in the defence of Vienna against the Turks in 1683. For his services on that occasion he was made a marshal and a minister of state by the emperor Leopold, who also gave him a ring worth 100,000 thalers. Died in 1701.

Starhemberg or **Stahremberg,** (GUIDO,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1657, was a cousin of the preceding. He assisted in the defence of Vienna in 1683, and served in the subsequent campaigns against the Turks. He afterwards took part in the war of the

Spanish succession, and gained a signal victory over the French at Almenara in 1710. He became, in the absence of Prince Eugene, president of the imperial council of war at Vienna. Died in 1737.

See ALFRED ARNETH, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Grafen G. Starhemberg," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Staring, stä'ring, (ANTONI CHRISTIAAN WINAND,) a Dutch poet, born in 1767, and noted for his spirited lyrics, chiefly amorous and mirthful. Died in 1840.

Stark, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1728. He served with distinction in the war against the French in 1754, and subsequently fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton. In August, 1777, he gained a signal victory over the British at Bennington, for which he was made a brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress. He joined the army of General Gates in September, 1777, served in Rhode Island in 1779, and in New Jersey in 1780. He had the command of the Northern department, with his head-quarters at Saratoga, in 1781. Died in 1822.

See the "Life of General Stark," by EDWARD EVERETT, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. i. of second series; "Memoirs, etc. of General John Stark," by CALEB STARK, 1860.

Stark, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English physician, born at Birmingham in 1740. He graduated at Leyden in 1767, and after his return made a series of experiments on diet for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of different kinds of food on the human body. He died in 1769, in consequence of illness brought on by his experiments. He was the author of several medical works.

Starke, stär'kĕh, (GOTTHELF WILHELM CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born at Bernburg in 1762. He published a number of hymns, and other poems. Died in 1830.

Star'key, (THOMAS ALFRED,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Philadelphia. He became a civil engineer, but took deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1847, and priest's orders in 1848. After holding several important pastorates, he was in 1880 consecrated Bishop of Northern New Jersey.

Starnina, stär-nee'nä, or **Stannina**, stän-nee'nä, (GHERARDO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1350. He acquired a high reputation in art. Died about 1405.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Starowolski, stä-ro-vôl'skee, [Lat. STAROVOL'SCIUS,] (SIMON,) a Polish historian and biographer, born in 1585. He wrote numerous works on Polish history. Died in 1656.

Star'ter, (JAN JANSSEN,) a Dutch poet, born in England in 1594. He removed to Amsterdam when twelve years old. In 1614 he went to Leeuwarden, and published in 1618 the tragi-comedies "Timbre de Cardone" and "Daraida." His chief work is the "Friesche Lusthof," ("Frisian Pleasure-House,") an exquisite collection of lyrics. He is supposed to have died a soldier in Germany after 1625.

Stas'a-nor, [Gr. Στασάνωρ,] an officer of Alexander the Great, was born in Cyprus. He was Satrap of Drangiana during Alexander's campaign in India, and in 321 B.C. became Governor of Bactriana and Sogdiana.

Sta-sī'nus [Στασῖνος] OF CYPRUS, a Greek epic poet, who lived about 700 B.C., or earlier. He is supposed to have been the author of a poem entitled "Cypria," (Κύπρια,) which was one of the poems of the epic cycle relating to the Trojan war, and was ascribed to Homer by some ancient critics.

Stassart, de, dĕh stä'särʳ' or stäs'särt, (GOSWIN JOSEPH AUGUSTIN,) BARON, a Belgian *littérateur* and senator, born at Mechlin in 1780. He became Governor of Brabant in 1834, and was a member of the senate from 1831 to 1847. He wrote various works. Died in 1854.

See "Notice sur M. le Baron de Stassart," Brussels, 1852.

Stassart, de, (JACQUES JOSEPH,) BARON, a Belgian judge and statesman, born at Charleroi in 1711, was a grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1801.

Staszyc, stä'shĭts, (XAVIER STANISLAS,) a Polish philanthropist and miscellaneous writer, born at Pila in 1755. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of D'Alembert and Buffon, whose "Epochs of Nature" he translated into Polish. Among his principal works are his "Geography of the Carpathian Mountains," "The Political Balance of Europe," and "Statistics of Poland." He died in 1806, leaving large bequests to various charitable and educational institutions.

Sta-tī'ra, [Gr. Στάτειρα,] a Persian lady, celebrated for her beauty, was the wife of Darius Codomannus. She was taken prisoner at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C., and treated with much courtesy by Alexander. She died about 331 B.C.

Statius, (ACHILLES.) See ESTAÇO.

Statius, stā'shē-ŭs, [Fr. STACE, stäss,] (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS,) a Roman poet, born at Naples about 60 A.D., was a son of an eminent grammarian of the same names. He wrote a heroic poem entitled "Thebais," ("Thebaid," in 12 books,) "Sylvæ," a collection of poems on various subjects, and "Achilleis," an unfinished epic poem. His poems were received by his contemporaries with warm applause, to which Juvenal refers in his Satire VII. Modern critics prefer his "Sylvæ" to the "Thebaid," which is deficient in creative energy. Died about 100 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stā'tor, [*i.e.* "he who stops or stays,"] a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, because he stopped or stayed them when they were retreating from the Sabines. Romulus erected a temple to Jupiter Stator at Rome.

Staudenmaier, stŏw'dĕn-mī'ẽr, (FRANZ ANTON,) German theologian and philosopher, born at Danzdorf, in Würtemberg, in 1800, was a Roman Catholic priest. He became professor of theology at Giessen about 1830. He published, besides other works, "The Spirit of Christianity," (1835,) and a systematic treatise on theology, entitled "Die Christliche Dogmatik," (4 vols., 1844–52.) Died in 1856.

Staudigel, stŏw'de-gĕl, or **Staudigl**, (ULRICH,) a learned German monk, born at Landsberg in 1644. He wrote, besides other works, "Logica Practica," (1686.) Died in 1720.

Stäudlin or **Staeudlin**, stoid-leen', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart in 1761, became professor at Göttingen in 1790. He published numerous works on religion, morals, and ecclesiastical history. Died in 1826.

Staughton, staw'tŏn, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Baptist divine and popular preacher, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1770. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1805 pastor of the First Baptist Church at Philadelphia, and in 1823 was appointed president of Columbian College, Washington. Died in 1829.

Staun'ford or **Stan'ford**, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, born at Hadley in 1509. He became a judge of common pleas in 1554, and wrote "Placita Coronæ." Died in 1558.

Staun'tŏn, (Sir GEORGE LEONARD,) a distinguished diplomatist and writer, born at Cargin, in Ireland, in 1737. Having studied medicine at Montpellier, he resided for some years at Granada, in the West Indies, where he acquired the friendship of Lord Macartney, Governor of the island. He accompanied that nobleman, who had been appointed Governor of Madras, as his secretary, and while in India negotiated a treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan, (1784,) and was employed in other important missions. In 1792 Lord Macartney and Sir George were sent on an embassy to the court of Peking. He published "An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China," which is still regarded as a standard work. Died in 1801.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Sir G. L. Staunton," 1823, by G. T. STAUNTON; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1797.

Staunton, (Sir GEORGE THOMAS,) son of the preceding, was born at Salisbury in 1781. In 1816 he accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China, where he devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language. He published "Miscellaneous Notices relating to China," etc., (1822,) and translated the criminal code of China into English. Died in 1859.

Staunton, (HOWARD,) an English Shakspearian scholar and writer on chess, born in 1810. His edition

of Shakspeare is a valuable one. He also published various works on chess. Died in London, June 22, 1874.

Staunton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an Episcopalian divine and author, born at Chester, England, April 30, 1803. He came in youth to the United States, and was ordained in 1833. His publications include a "Dictionary of the Church," (1844,) an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary," (1861,) and various musical works.

Staupitius. See STAUPITZ.

Staupitz, stŏw'pits, [Lat. STAUPI'TIUS,] (JOHN,) celebrated as the friend and patron of Luther, was vicar-general of the order of the Augustines in Germany. He was the author of Latin treatises "On the Love of God" and "On Christian Faith." Died in 1524.

See ARNOLD, "Ketzer-Historie;" GEUDER, "Vita J. Staupitii," 1837; L. W. GRIMM, "Dissertatio de J. Staupitio," 1837.

Stavely, stāv'le, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and lawyer, wrote a "History of Churches in England," (1712.) Died in 1683.

Stavenow, stä'veh-nō, (BERNHARD,) a German author, born at Brandenburg, September 20, 1849. He was educated at Berlin University, served in the French war and in 1870 was badly wounded, became a railway engineer, and in 1874 editor of a humorous paper at Berlin. Besides several plays, ("Der Herr Studiosus," "Marianne," etc.,) he published many novels, poems, etc. Among his books are "Aus allen Kreisen" (1878) and "Schöne Geister," (1881.)

Stay, stī, (BENEDETTO,) a Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1714, was a priest. He wrote poems on natural philosophy, entitled "Modern Philosophy," ("Philosophia recentior," 3 vols., 1655–92,) and "Philosophy in Verse," ("Philosophia Versibus tradita," 1744.) Died in 1801.

Stayner. See STAINER.

Stĕarnṣ, (EDWARD JOSIAH,) S.T.D., an American divine, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, February 24, 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and held various rectorships and professorships, chiefly in Maryland. Among his works are "Notes on Uncle Tom's Cabin," (1853,) "Birth and New Birth," (2d edition, 1873,) "The Faith of our Forefathers," (1879, being a reply to Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Fathers,") "The Archbishop's Champion Brought to Book," (1881,) etc. Died in 1890.

Stĕarnṣ, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an American educator, born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in 1840. He graduated at Harvard in 1860, was appointed professor of Latin in the University of Chicago in 1865, and in 1874 became director of the National Normal School at Tucuman, in the Argentine Republic. In 1878 he was elected president of the State Normal College, at Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Steb'bing, (HENRY,) an English divine and theologian, was engaged in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1763.

Stebbing, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1800. He published "Lives of the Italian Poets," (3 vols., 1831,) a "History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1833–34,) a "History of the Reformation," (2 vols., 1836,) and other works. He became rector of Saint Mary Somerset in 1857. Died September 22, 1883.

Sted'mạn, (EDMUND CLARENCE,) an American poet, born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833. He studied at Yale College, was engaged in journalism, 1852–64, and afterwards became a banker. Among his works are "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic," (1860,) "The Prince's Ball," (1860,) "The Battle of Bull Run," (1861,) "Alice of Monmouth," (1864,) "The Blameless Prince," (1869,) "Rip Van Winkle and his Wonderful Nap," (1870,) "The Victorian Poets," (1875,) and "Lyrics and Idylls," (1879,) besides various compilations, etc. His "Rise of Poetry in America," and a complete translation of the remains of the chief Greek idyllic poets, have been announced.

Sted'mạn, (JOHN GABRIEL,) a Scottish officer, born in 1745, served in the Dutch army, and wrote a "Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam." Died in 1797.

Steed'mạn, (JAMES B.,) an American general, born in Union county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He became a brigadier-general in the summer of 1862, served at the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863, and commanded a corps at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Died October 18, 1883.

Steele, (ANNE,) an English hymn-writer, born at Broughton, Hants, in 1716. She wrote many hymns which are still in use. She was unmarried, and was of the Baptist faith. Her poems, other than the hymns, have merit, but are now very little read. Her style is much like that of Watts. Died in November, 1778.

Steele, (FREDERICK,) an American general, born at Delhi, New York, graduated at West Point in 1843. He commanded a division of the army which assaulted Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He took Little Rock on the 9th or 10th of September. In March, 1864, he moved his army from Little Rock towards Shreveport, designing to co-operate with General Banks; but that design was frustrated. Died January 12, 1868.

Steele, (Sir RICHARD,) a popular essayist and dramatist, was born in Dublin in 1671. He was educated at Merton College, and became in early life a friend of Addison. After he left college he was an ensign in the guards. He produced "The Christian Hero" in 1701, and a comedy called "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," (1702.) His comedy of "The Tender Husband" was performed in 1703. In 1709 he began to publish, under the assumed name of "Isaac Bickerstaff," "The Tatler," a series of periodical essays, to which Addison was a frequent contributor. The "Tatler" was issued three times a week, with great success, until January, 1711. In politics Steele was a zealous Whig. Steele and Addison were associated as editors of the "Spectator," which was published daily from March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712. They afterwards produced another series of essays, under the title of "The Guardian," (1713.) Steele was elected to Parliament in 1713, and expelled in 1713 or 1714 for writing "The Crisis," a political pamphlet. He was appointed surveyor of the royal stables in 1715, and commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 he produced a successful comedy called "The Conscious Lovers." He involved himself in debt and trouble by his improvidence and expensive habits. "He was," says Mrs. Barbauld, "a character vibrating between virtue and vice." He was a sprightly and genial writer, rather negligent in style. Died in 1729.

See H. R. MONTGOMERY, "Life of Sir Richard Steele," 1864; MACAULAY, "Essays," article "Addison;" DRAKE, "Essays;" JOHN FORSTER, "Historical and Biographical Essays," 1858; "Biographia Britannica;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1855; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1866; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Steell, (JOHN,) a Scottish sculptor, born at Aberdeen in 1804. Among his works are a marble statue of Sir Walter Scott, a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Edinburgh, and a marble statue of Lord Jeffrey.

Steen, stān, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1636. He was a pupil of Brouwer, and subsequently of Van Goyen, whose daughter he married. Many of his master-pieces are tavern-scenes, which he represented with unrivalled fidelity, and with which his occupation as landlord made him familiar. He died in 1689, in extreme poverty, caused by his dissipated habits.

See VAN WESTRHEENEN, "Jan Steen," 1856.

Steen, van den, (CORNELIS.) See LAPIDE.

Steenbock, (MAGNUS,) COUNT. See STENBOCK.

Steenstrup, stān'strûp, (JOHANN JAPHET SMITH,) a Danish naturalist, born at Vang in 1813. He published several works.

Steenwyk or **Steenwijk,** stān'wīk, (HENDRIK,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Steenwyk in 1550. He was a pupil of De Vries. His interiors of Gothic churches are exceedingly admired for the perfect disposition of light and shade and the knowledge of chiaroscuro which they display. Died in 1604.

Steenwyk, (HENDRIK,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born about 1588. He was instructed in painting by his father, and, like him, excelled in architectural views and interiors of churches and palaces. He was introduced by his friend Van Dyck to the court

of England, where he was extensively patronized. His wife was also celebrated as a painter. Died after 1642.

Steers, (GEORGE,) an American naval constructor, born in 1821. He built the famous yacht America, the steam-packet Adriatic, and the United States steam-frigate Niagara. He died on Long Island in 1856.

Stee'vẹnṣ, (GEORGE,) an English critic, born at Stepney in 1736. He published in 1766 "Twenty of the Plays of Shakspeare, being the Whole Number printed in Quarto during his Lifetime," etc. He was afterwards associated with Dr. Johnson in preparing an edition of Shakspeare, which came out in 1773. He was also a contributor to Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth" and the "Biographia Dramatica." Died in 1800.

See the "Monthly Review" for January, 1780.

Stefaneschi, stĕf'â-nĕs'kee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Florentine historical painter, born in 1582; died in 1659.

Stefani, de, dà stĕf'â-nee or stā'fâ-nee, (TOMMASO,) one of the earliest Neapolitan painters, was born about 1230. None of his works have been preserved.

Stefano, stĕf'â-no, an Italian painter, surnamed FIORENTINO, born at Florence in 1301, was a grandson and pupil of Giotto. He is said to have been the first artist who attempted foreshortening. Died in 1350.

Stefano, di, dee stĕf'â-no, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, surnamed GIOTTINO, born in 1324, is supposed to have been a son of the preceding. His style strongly resembles that of Giotto. Died in 1356.

Steffani, stef'fâ-nee, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Castel-Franco about 1650. He was patronized by the Duke of Brunswick, father of George I. of England, who appointed him manager of the Opera in Hanover. He composed operas, madrigals, and duets. The last-named are esteemed master-pieces of their kind. Died in 1729.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Steffens, stef'fẹns, (HEINRICH,) an eminent Norwegian writer and philosopher, born at Stavanger in 1773. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and afterwards visited Jena, where he became an earnest advocate of the doctrines of Schelling, who intrusted him with the revision of his works on natural philosophy. While on a visit to Freiberg, he acquired the friendship of Werner, and wrote his "Geognostic-Geological Essays," which in 1819 he expanded into a "Manual of Oryctognosy," ("Handbuch der Oryktognosie.") In 1804 he was offered a professorship at Halle, where he soon after embraced the cause of the patriots in their resistance to French domination, and entered the Prussian army as a volunteer. On his return, in 1813, he became professor of physics and natural history at Breslau, and in 1831 filled the same chair at Berlin. Among his works not yet mentioned, we may name "Elements of Philosophical Natural Science," (1806,) "On False Theology and True Faith," (1824,) "On the Secret Societies of the Universities," (1835,) and "Caricatures of the Holiest," ("Caricaturen des Heiligsten.") He also published religious essays of a Pietistic character, one of which is entitled "How I became again a Lutheran, and what Lutheranism is to me," (1831.) Steffens likewise wrote several novels of a high character, entitled "The Four Norwegians," ("Die vier Norweger," 6 vols.,) "The Families of Walseth and Leith," (3 vols.,) and "Malcolm." They contain fine delineations of Norwegian character and manners, and beautiful descriptive passages, and are imbued with deep religious feeling. Died in 1845.

See his Memoirs, called "What I have seen," (or "experienced,") ("Was ich erlebte,") 10 vols., 1840–44: H. GELZER, "Zur Erinnerung an H. Steffens," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "North American Review" for October, 1843.

Stefonio, stà-fo'ne-o, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born in the Papal States in 1560. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and epistles. Died in 1620.

Steibelt, stī'bĕlt, (DANIEL,) a celebrated German pianist and composer for the piano, was born at Berlin in 1756. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, and became imperial chapel-master at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1823.

Steigentesch, stī'gẹn-tĕsh', (AUGUST,) BARON, a German dramatist, born at Hildesheim in 1774; died in 1826.

Stein, stīn, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED DANIEL,) a German geographer, born at Leipsic in 1771, published a "Manual of Geography and Statistics," (1809,) and other works of the kind. Died in 1830.

Stein, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German organist and maker of musical instruments, born in the Palatinate in 1728; died in 1792. He was the founder of German piano-forte making. He left two sons, MATTHÄUS ANDREAS, (born 1776, died 1842,) and FRIEDRICH, (born 1784, died 1809.) Matthäus was a piano-forte maker, and Friedrich an excellent performer. Their sister, Mme. MARIA ANNA STREICHER, (1769–1835,) known as NANETTE STREICHER, was an able pianist. KARL ANDREAS STEIN, (1797–1863,) a son of Matthäus, was a famous piano-maker of Vienna. Others of the Stein and Streicher families are noted, some as pianists, and others as piano-makers.

Stein, von, fon stīn, (CHARLOTTE ALBERTINE ERNESTINE,) BARONESS, a German writer, born at Weimar, December 25, 1742. She married Friedrich, Baron von Stein, master of the horse at Weimar, in 1764, but in 1775 she became a close associate of the poet Goethe. This relation lasted till 1788, when he met Christiane Vulpius. Her correspondence with him and with Schiller's wife is of considerable literary value. She wrote "Dido," a tragedy. Died at Weimar, January 6, 1827.

Stein, von, fon stīn, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL,) BARON, a celebrated Prussian statesman, born at Nassau in October, 1757. He studied law at Göttingen, and entered the service of Prussia in 1778 as director of mines. In 1786 he visited England, the institutions of which he studied with much interest. Having been appointed president of the Westphalian Chambers at Wesel, Hamm, and Minden in 1796 or 1797, he displayed superior administrative talents. He was minister of commerce, customs, etc. at Berlin from 1804 to 1807, and became prime minister after the peace of Tilsit, July, 1807. He resolved to "compensate the kingdom's loss in *extensive* greatness by *intensive* strength," and reorganized the political system of Prussia on a more liberal basis. Serfdom and feudal privileges were abolished. These and other reforms constituted what was called "Stein's system." The enmity of Napoleon caused him to be removed from office in November, 1808, and exiled. He founded the Tugend-Bund, ("League of Virtue,") a secret society to promote the liberation of Germany. In 1813 he was chief of the council for the administration of the German territories which had been reoccupied by the allies. He lost his influence in 1815, and retired from public life. Died in 1831.

See PERTZ, "Leben des Freiherrn von Stein," 5 vols., 1855; "Leben des Freiherrn von und zum Stein," Leipsic, 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1845.

Stein, von, (LORENZ,) a German economist, born at Eckernförde, in Sleswick, November 15, 1815. He was a professor at Kiel, 1846–52, but was removed for political reasons, and in 1855 became a professor of political science in the Vienna University. Among his works are "History of the French Nation and of its Jurisprudence," (1846; 3d vol., 1848,) "History of the French Socialistic Agitation," (1849–51,) "System of Political Science," (1852–56,) etc. Died September 23, 1890.

Steinbach, von. See ERWIN VON STEINBACH.

Steinbart, stīn'bârt, (GOTTHELF SAMUEL,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, born at Züllichau in 1738; died in 1809.

Steinbock. See STENBOCK.

Steinbrück, stīn'brŭk, (EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Magdeburg in 1802. He worked at Dusseldorf from 1833 to 1846, and then removed to Berlin. Died February 3, 1882.

Steinla, stīn'lâ, (MORITZ MÜLLER,) a German engraver, born at Steinla in 1791. His proper name was Müller. He engraved Raphael's "Massacre of the In-

nocents" and "Madonna di San Sisto;" also some works of Titian and Holbein. Died at Dresden in 1858.

Steinle, stīn'lẹh, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1810.

Steinmar, stīn'mar, a German minnesinger, of a Tyrolese family, lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Steinmetz, von, fon stīn'mĕts, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German general, born at Eisenach in 1796. He served as lieutenant in France in 1814, and entered Paris with the army of the allies. In 1866 he commanded an army corps which gained victories over the Austrians at Skalitz and other places. The Prussian Chambers in the autumn of 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers as a national recompense to six men, among whom was General von Steinmetz. He commanded the first army which invaded France in August, 1870, and contributed to the great victory near Metz in that month. He died at Landeck, August 4, 1877.

Steinthal, stīn'tâl, (HEYMANN,) a German (Jewish) philologist, born at Gröbzig, in Anhalt, May 16, 1823. He studied at Berlin and Paris, and was elected a professor extraordinarius of philology at Berlin in 1863. He is author of various treatises, chiefly on general philology. In 1872 he became professor of Old Testament criticism, etc.

Steinwehr, von, fon stīn'wār, (ADOLPH WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, a general, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1822. He emigrated to the United States about 1854, and became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in October, 1861. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. Died February 24, 1877.

Stella. (Esther Johnson.) See SWIFT, (JONATHAN.)

Stella, stȧ'lȧ', (ANTOINE **Bouzonnet**—boo'zo'nȧ',) a French painter, a nephew of Jacques, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1637; died in 1682.

Stella, (CLAUDINE BOUZONNET,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1636, was sister of the preceding. She died at Paris in 1697.

Stella, stȧ'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1563, was the father of Jacques, noticed below. Died at Lyons in 1605.

Stella, (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, born at Lyons about 1602, was a son of the preceding. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1647.

Stella, stel'lȧ, (GIULIO CESARE,) a Latin poet, born at Rome in 1564. He was author of an unfinished poem on the discovery of Columbus, (1585.) Died about 1624.

Stella, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1596. He resided many years in Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo II. After his return to Paris he was appointed painter to the king, and obtained the cross of Saint Michael, and other distinctions. He was a friend of Poussin, whose style he imitated. Died in 1657.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stellini, stĕl-lee'nee, (JACOPO or GIACOPO,) a learned Italian ethical writer, born at Cividale di Friuli in 1699. He was professor of moral philosophy at Padua, and wrote several works. Died in 1770.

See CARONELLI, "Vita del J. Stellini," 1784; P. COSSALI, "Elogio di G. Stellini," 1811; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Stelliola, stĕl-le-o'lȧ, (NICCOLÒ ANTONIO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Nola in 1547. He became professor of medicine in the University of Naples, and wrote, besides other works, "Il Telescopio," (1627.) Died in 1623.

Stelluti, stĕl-loo'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and naturalist, born at Fabriano in 1577, was a member of the Academy of Lincei. Among his works is "Il Parnasso," a canzone, (1631.) Died after 1651.

Stel'ṭer, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German lyric poet, born at Elberfeld, December 25, 1823. Bred a silk-weaver, he afterwards was a newspaper-reporter and a commercial traveller. He was a member of the group of "Wupperthal poets," remarkable for the combination of realism and idealistic pietism. His poems, in several volumes, are too full of truisms and moralizings, but have much power and merit.

Stenbock, stĕn'bok, or **Steenbock**, (MAGNUS,) a Swedish commander under Charles XII., was born at Stockholm in 1664. He distinguished himself at the battle of Narva, and gained a signal victory over the Danes at Helsingborg in 1710. Being afterwards besieged in the fortress of Tönningen by the Russian, Danish, and Saxon army, he was forced to capitulate, and was made prisoner by the King of Denmark. He died in prison in 1717, leaving a narrative of his life.

See GEIJER, "History of Sweden;" GEZELIUS, "Biographisk-Lexicon;" LOENBOM, "M. Stenbocks Lefverne," 4 vols., 1757–65; ENBERG, "Åreminne öfver M. Stenbock," 1817; OXENSTIERNA, "M. Stenbock och Villars Sammanställde," 1790.

Stendahl or **Stendhal**. See BEYLE.

Steno, stā'no, (MICHELE,) a Venetian ruler, born in 1331. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1400. Verona, Padua, and other places were added to the state during his administration. Died in 1413.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Steno, stā'no, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen in 1638. He studied three years in the University of Leyden, which he entered in 1661, and afterwards pursued his researches in Paris. About 1662 he discovered and described the duct of the parotid gland, called Steno's duct. He made other discoveries, and published several works, (in Latin,) among which are a "Treatise on the Muscles and Glands," (1664,) and one "On the Anatomy of the Brain," (1669.) He became a Catholic priest in 1675, after which he wrote works on theology. Haller called him "magnus inventor." Died at Schwerin in 1687.

See MANNI, "Vita del litteratissimo Stenone," 1775; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca anatomica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stĕn'tor, [Στέντωρ,] a Grecian warrior or herald, who served in the Trojan war, and whose voice, according to Homer, was as loud as the combined voices of fifty men.

Stenzel, stĕnt'sẹl, (GUSTAV ADOLF HARALD,) a German historian, born at Zerbst in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Germany under the Frankish Emperors," (1827.) Died in 1854.

Stephani, stā'fȧ-nee, (HEINRICH,) a German educational writer, born near Würzburg in 1761; died in 1850.

Stephanie, stā'fȧ-nee, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German actor and dramatist, born at Breslau in 1733; died in 1798.

Stephanus, the Latin of STEPHEN and ÉTIENNE, which see.

Steph'ạ-nus [Στέφανος] **A-the-nī-en'sis**, a Greek physician, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. Among his extant works are a commentary on the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, and a commentary on one of the works of Galen.

Steph'anus By-zan-ti'nus, or **Stephen of Byzantium**, [Fr. ÉTIENNE DE BYZANCE, ȧ'te-ĕn' dẹh be'zŏNss',] a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He was the author of a geographical dictionary, entitled "Ethnica," of which only an abridgment is extant, and which is supposed to have been the first work of the kind ever written.

Stephen, stee'vẹn, [Fr. ÉTIENNE, ȧ'te-ĕn'; It. STEFANO, stĕf'ȧ-no,] the first Christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons of the Christian Church at Jerusalem. Being charged by the Jews with blasphemy, he was stoned to death. The time of this event is variously estimated at from 35 to 37 A.D.

See Acts vi., vii.

Stephen [Lat. STEPH'ANUS] **I.** succeeded Lucius as Bishop of Rome in 253 A.D. He was engaged in a controversy with Cyprian on the baptism of heretics. He died in 257 A.D.

Stephen II., chosen pope in 752 A.D., died three days after his election, and is not generally mentioned in the series of the popes.

Stephen III., sometimes called **Stephen II.**, (see preceding article,) was elected pope in 752 A.D. Astolphus, King of the Longobards, having threatened Rome, Stephen solicited the aid of Pepin, King of the Franks, who marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and compelled him to give up the district (Exarchate) of Ravenna,

and other provinces previously conquered by him. In 755 Astolphus, with a recruited army, again attacked Rome, but was finally driven back by Pepin, who conferred upon the Roman See Pentapolis and the Exarchate of Ravenna Stephen died in 757, and was succeeded by Paul I.

Stephen IV., a native of Sicily, became pope in 768 A.D. During his pontificate the Longobards again took possession of portions of the Exarchate of Ravenna. He died in 772, and was succeeded by Adrian I.

Stephen V. was elected pope in 816 A.D. His pontificate was marked by no important events, and he died within a year after his consecration.

Stephen VI. succeeded Adrian III. as Pope of Rome in 885. In the quarrel between Guido, Duke of Spoleto, and Berengarius, Duke of Friuli, he espoused the cause of the former, whom he crowned King of Italy in 891.

Stephen VII. succeeded Benedict VI. in 896. He annulled the acts and decrees of Formosus, one of his predecessors, and a political opponent, and caused his remains to be treated with dishonour. In 897 he was thrown into prison, and strangled by the friends of Formosus.

Stephen VIII. succeeded Leo VI. in 928. He died in 930, and was followed by John XI., son of Marozia, Duchess of Tuscany. (See MAROZIA.)

Stephen IX. was elected pope in 939, and died in 942. He was succeeded by Martin III.

Stephen X., brother of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine was elected pope in 1057. Under his rule occurred the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches, and a long controversy was carried on concerning the celibacy of the clergy. Died in 1058.

Stephen, SAINT, King of Hungary, born at Gran about 979, was the son of a chief named Geysa. He was instructed in the Christian faith, and in 995 married the sister of the emperor Otho III. He was crowned in 1000 first King of Hungary, with the sanction of the pope. During his reign Christianity was firmly established in his country. Died in 1038.

Stephen II., King of Hungary, was the son of Koloman, and ascended the throne in 1114. He carried on unsuccessful wars with Poland, Austria, and Russia, and in 1131 abdicated his throne in favour of a relative named Bela. He died in a monastery in the same year.

Stephen III., son of the preceding, was crowned in 1161, but he was soon forced to resign in favour of his uncle Ladislaus, whose claims were supported by the Emperor of Constantinople.

Stephen IV. became King of Hungary on the death of Ladislaus, in 1161. His subjects, however, soon revolted against him, and restored Stephen III. to the throne. Stephen IV. died in 1163, and his nephew, Stephen III., in 1173.

Stephen V. succeeded his father Bela in 1270 as King of Hungary. He carried on war with the Bohemians and Bulgarians, and died in 1272.

Stephen, stee'vĕn, [Lat. STEPH'ANUS; Fr. ÉTIENNE, ā'te-ĕn',] King of England, born in France in 1105, was a son of Stephen, Count of Blois. His mother, Adela, was a daughter of William the Conqueror. He rendered himself popular in England by his martial courage, and became a competitor for the crown at the death of Henry I., in 1135, although that king had designated his daughter Matilda as his successor. Stephen was recognized as king by a large portion of the people, and a civil war began in 1139. In 1153 Prince Henry, a son of Matilda, came from Normandy with an army. The contest was decided by an agreement that Stephen should retain the throne until his death, and that Henry should succeed him. Died in 1154.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. vii.

Stephen, KING OF POLAND. See BÁTHORI.

Stephen of Muret, [Fr. ÉTIENNE DE MURET, ā'te-ĕn' dĕh mü'rā',] SAINT, a French monk, born in Auvergne in 1048. He founded a monastery at Muret. Died in 1124.

Stephen of Tournay. See ÉTIENNE DE TOURNAY.

Stephen, (EDWARD BOWRING,) an English sculptor, born at Exeter in 1817; died November 10, 1882.

Ste'phen, (Sir GEORGE,) brother of Sir James, noticed below, was born about 1794. He published "The Jesuit at Cambridge," "Adventures of an Attorney," and several other works. Died June 20, 1879.

Stephen, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and philanthropist, born in Dorsetshire. He was an earnest advocate of African emancipation, and he is said to have planned the system of the continental blockade during the French war. He published a treatise entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags." He became a member of Parliament for Tralee, and for many years held the post of a master in chancery. Died in 1832.

Stephen, (Sir JAMES,) K.C.B., an English writer and statesman, born in London about 1790. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through various offices to be permanent under-secretary to the colonial department, which post he filled with eminent ability. He was appointed in 1849 regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. He published "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," originally published in the "Edinburgh Review," "Lectures on the History of France," (1851,) etc. Died in 1859.

Ste'phen, (Sir JAMES FITZJAMES,) an English lawyer, a son of Sir James Stephen, was born in London in March, 1829, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, was a law member of the government of India, 1870–72, became professor of common law to the inns of court, 1875, and a judge of the high court of justice in 1879. His principal works are "Essays by a Barrister," (1862,) "General View of the Criminal Law," (1863,) "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," (1873,) "Digest of the Law of Evidence," "Digest of the Criminal Law," (1877,) and a "History of the Criminal Law of England," (3 vols., 1883.)

Stephen, (LESLIE,) an English author, a brother of Sir J. F. Stephen, was born in London, November 28, 1832. He was educated at Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854 and was a tutor until 1864, edited the "Cornhill Magazine," 1871-82, and wrote "The Playground of Europe," (1871,) "Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking," (1873,) "Hours in a Library," (1874–79,) "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," (1876,) "Science of Ethics," (1882,) Lives of Johnson, Pope, Fielding, Swift, etc., and in 1884 began the publication of a "Dictionary of National Biography."

Stephens, stee'vens, (ALEXANDER H.,) an American statesman, born in Taliaferro county, Georgia, in 1812. He was elected to Congress by the Whig party in 1843, and continued in office till 1859. He was one of the first advocates of the annexation of Texas, and was active in promoting the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1854. He subsequently joined the Democratic party. He opposed the secession of Georgia in 1860, but, having subsequently joined the secessionists, was elected in 1861 Vice-President of the Confederate States. On the downfall of the Confederacy he was arrested by the Federal government, and confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, but soon afterwards was released. In 1865 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Georgia, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was elected representative in Congress, where he served several terms, and in 1882 was chosen Governor of Georgia. He published "A Constitutional View of the War between the States," (1870.) Died March 4, 1883.

Stephens, (Mrs. ANN SOPHIA W.,) a popular American novelist, born at Derby, Connecticut, in 1813. She published many novels and tales, among which are "The Heiress of Greenhurst," "The Old Homestead," "Fashion and Famine," etc., and contributed numerous sketches to periodicals. Died August 20, 1886.

Stephens, (HENRY,) a Scottish writer on agriculture, born in Bengal in 1795, was educated at Edinburgh. He published "The Book of the Farm," (3 vols., 1844,) and other works.

Stephens, stee'vens, (JAMES FRANCIS,) an English entomologist, born in Sussex in 1792. He was the author of "The Systematic Catalogue of British Insects," "A Manual of the British Coleoptera," and "Illustra-

tions of British Entomology," (10 vols.) The last-named is regarded as one of the most valuable works of the kind. He was president of the Entomological Society, and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. Died in 1852.

Stephens, (JEREMY,) an English theologian, born in Shropshire in 1592. He became rector of Wotton, and published several works. Died in 1665.

Stephens, (JOHN LLOYD,) an American traveller, born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1805. He published in 1837 "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land," which was followed in 1838 by "Travels in Greece, Turkey, Russia," etc. Being appointed in 1839 ambassador to Central America, he brought out, after his return, "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan," (1841,) and "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," (1843,) illustrated by Catherwood. These works obtained great popularity both in this country and in Europe, and the two last-named are esteemed among the most valuable contributions to American antiquities. Mr. Stephens was elected president of the Panama Railroad Company about 1850. Died in 1852.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1841; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1842; "North American Review" for October, 1841, and July, 1843.

Stephens, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary, entered a college at Oxford in 1681, and was appointed royal historiographer. He published the "Letters" of Lord Bacon. Died in 1732.

Stephenson, stee'vẹn-sọn, (GEORGE,) an eminent English engineer, and inventor of the locomotive engine, was born at Wylam, in Northumberland, June 9, 1781. His father was a fireman of a colliery, and was unable to give his children an education at school. At the age of fourteen, George became an assistant fireman in the colliery. He learned to read and write at a night-school. Having been promoted to the office of brakesman, he married Fanny Henderson about 1802. He exercised his mechanical skill in mending clocks, studied mechanics, and acquired a knowledge of steam-engines. In 1812 he became chief engineer of Killingworth Colliery. His first locomotive engine was completed in July, 1814, and drew eight loaded cars four miles an hour. He made another, with important improvements, and applied the steam blast-pipe, in 1815, and soon after that date improved the construction of the railway. In 1822 he was employed to construct a railway from Stockton to Darlington, which was opened in 1825 and was the first railway made for public use. About 1824 Mr. Stephenson and Edward Pease, of Darlington, established a manufactory of locomotives at Newcastle. He was chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, finished in 1830, not without violent opposition from land-owners and others. A prize of five hundred pounds, offered by the directors of this railway for the best locomotive, was awarded to the "Rocket," made by George Stephenson and his son Robert, (1830.) This engine is said to have run at the rate of thirty miles an hour, to the great amazement of the public. He was employed as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, of that which connects London with Birmingham, and of others. His latter years were spent in the superintendence of extensive coal-mines which he owned. Died at Tapton in August, 1848.

"By patient industry," says Smiles, "and laborious contrivance, he was enabled to do for the locomotive what James Watt had done for the condensing engine. He found it clumsy and inefficient; and he made it powerful, efficient, and useful." "Men in the best ranks of life have said of him that he was one of Nature's gentlemen."

See SMILES, "Life of George Stephenson," 1859.

Stephenson, (ROBERT,) a distinguished engineer, a son of the preceding, was born at Willington in October, 1803. He studied for one session at the University of Edinburgh, (1820–21,) after which he assisted his father in the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and in the manufacture of locomotives. In 1824 he was employed in South America as inspector of gold- and silver-mines. He returned to England in 1827, and became associated with his father in the fabrication of locomotives. He was engineer of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and of the London and Birmingham Railway which was opened in 1838. He acquired a high reputation as a railway engineer, and was employed as such in various foreign countries. Among his greatest works are the viaduct over the Tweed at Berwick, the high level bridge at Newcastle, the Britannia tubular bridge over Menai Straits, (1850,) the Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal, finished about 1860, and a railway connecting Cairo with Alexandria, in Egypt. He was elected a member of Parliament for Whitby in 1847. Died in October, 1859.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" J. C. JEAFFRESON, "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1859.

Step'ney, (GEORGE,) an English diplomatist and poet, born at Westminster in 1663. He was employed in embassies to Germany, Poland, and the States-General, (Netherlands.) He was the author of several original poems, and assisted Dryden in his translation of Juvenal. "He is," says Johnson, "a very licentious translator, and does not recompense the neglect of his author by beauties of his own." Died in 1707.

Sterbeeck, van, vän stêr'bāk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish botanist and priest, born at Antwerp in 1631. He published "Theatrum Fungorum." Died in 1693.

Ster'ling, (EDWARD,) a journalist, born at Waterford, in Ireland, in 1773. He was a captain in the army in his early life. He began about 1812 to write for the London "Times," of which he became editor. He wrote many political editorials for that journal, and supported the Reform bill of 1832. Died in 1847.

Ster'ling, (JOHN,) a British poet and miscellaneous writer, a son of the preceding, was born in the island of Bute in 1806. He finished his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Hare, Monckton Milnes, and other distinguished men. Having taken holy orders, he became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, in 1834. He was the author of "Arthur Coningsby," a novel, (1833,) "The Election; a Poem, in Seven Books," (1841,) "Strafford," a tragedy, (1843,) and "Essays and Tales." He numbered among his friends Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle, and his Life has been written by the latter. Died in 1844.

See T. CARLYLE, "Life of John Sterling," 1851; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1848.

Stern, (DANIEL.) See AGOULT, D'.

Stern, (MARIE DE FLAVIGNY.) See AGOULT, D'.

Sternberg, stêrn'bêrg, (ALEXANDER,) BARON, a celebrated novelist, born in Esthonia, in Russia, in 1806, studied at Dorpat, and in 1830 settled in Germany. Among his most popular works, which are written in German, we may name "The Missionary," "Diana," and "Saint Sylvan." Died August 24, 1868.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1837.

Sternberg, (KASPAR MARIA,) COUNT, a German naturalist, and president of the Bohemian National Museum, born in 1761; died in 1838.

Sterne, stẹrn, (LAURENCE,) a celebrated humorist, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713, was a great-grandson of Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. His father was a lieutenant in the army. He was educated at Cambridge, which he entered in 1733, took holy orders, and became vicar of Sutton about 1738. He was marrried in 1741. Through the influence of an uncle, he obtained a prebend in York Cathedral. He remained nearly twenty years at Sutton, and acquired a sudden celebrity by the publication of two volumes of "Tristram Shandy," (1759,) a humorous story, which had a great success. In 1760 he published two volumes of sermons, and was appointed curate of Coxwold, Yorkshire. The poet Gray praises his sermons, as showing "a strong imagination and a sensible heart," but adds, "you see him [the preacher] often tottering on the verge of laughter, and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience." (See Gray's "Letters.") Sterne's promotion in the Church was hindered by his dissipated or irregular habits. He visited Paris and other parts of France in 1762–63, and published the ninth volume of "Tristram

Shandy" in 1767. Having made another tour in France and Italy, he produced in 1768 his "Sentimental Journey," which enjoyed a great popularity. He died in London in 1768, leaving one child, a daughter.

Sterne is considered one of the most humorous and original writers in the language. "His wit," says Hazlitt, "is poignant, though artificial; and his characters (though the groundwork of some of them had been laid before) have yet invaluable original differences; and the spirit of the execution, the master-strokes constantly thrown into them, are not to be surpassed." ("Lectures on the English Comic Writers.")

See MEDALLE, "Letters of Laurence Sterne, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, written by himself," 3 vols., 1775; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "Lectures on the English Humourists;" PERCY FITZGERALD, "Life of Laurence Sterne," 2 vols., 1864; JOHN FERRIAR, "Illustrations of Laurence Sterne, with other Essays," 1798; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sterne, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in Nottinghamshire in 1596, rose to be Archbishop of York in the reign of Charles II. He assisted in revising the Book of Common Prayer. Died in 1683.

Stẹrn'hold, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Hampshire, was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and his successor Edward VI. He is chiefly known from his English version of the Psalms, of which he translated fifty-one. The principal part of the remainder were translated by John Hopkins, the whole being published in 1562, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, under the title of "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English Metre, by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others," etc. Died in 1549.

Stésichore. See STESICHORUS.

Ste-sich'o-rus, [Gr. Στησίχορος; Fr. STÉSICHORE, stȧ'ze'kor'; It. STESICORO, sta-se-ko'ro,] a celebrated Greek poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, is supposed to have flourished about 600 B.C. He is styled the inventor of choral songs, and his original name of Tisias was changed to Stesichorus on account of his directing the choruses at religious festivals. His works, of which only fragments remain, were composed in the language of the epic poets, with a mixture of Doricisms, and combine the material of the epic poem with the lyric form. They are warmly eulogized by Cicero, Quintilian, and other eminent writers of antiquity. He died about 555 B.C., aged about 85.

See KLEINE, "De Stesichori Vita," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. DE BEAUMONT, "Memoria sopra Xanto, Aristossene e Stesicoro," 1835; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Steuart. See STEWART, (Sir JAMES.)

Steuben, stu'ben, [Ger. pron. stoi'bẹn,] (FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) BARON, a celebrated general of the American Revolution, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1730. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and rose to be adjutant-general in the king's staff in 1762. In 1777 he offered his services to General Washington as a volunteer in the American army. He was appointed major-general in 1778, and subsequently took an active part in the battle of Monmouth and the siege of Yorktown. A life-annuity of $2500 was voted him by Congress in 1790, and he also received 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, New York, where he died in 1794. His life, written by Francis Bowen, is included in Sparks's "American Biography."

See the "North American Review" for October, 1864.

Steuben, von, fon stoi'bẹn, (KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, a German historical painter, born near Mannheim about 1790, worked in Paris and in Russia, where he was patronized by the emperor Nicholas. Among his works are "Napoleon's Return from Elba," and "Esmeralda and Quasimodo." Died in Paris in 1856.

Steuco, stẽ-oo'ko, [Lat. STEU'CHUS,] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian scholar, born at Gubbio in 1496. He succeeded Aleandro as prefect of the Vatican Library in 1542. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1549.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ste'venṣ, (ABEL,) an American Methodist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1815. He has edited successively several religious journals, and published, among other works, "Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into New England," and "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism," (1859.)

Ste'venṣ, (ALEXANDER,) an English architect, constructed the bridge over the Liffey at Dublin, and other important works. Died in 1796.

Ste'vens, [Belgian pron. stā'vens,] (ALFRED,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels, May 11, 1828. He gained a medal of the first class in 1851.

Stevens, (ALFRED GEORGE,) an English artist, born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in December, 1817. His principal work is the Wellington memorial under the dome of Saint Paul's Cathedral. His portrait-busts and his designs for decorative metal-work are specially noteworthy. Died January 7, 1878.

Stevens, (EDWARD,) an American general, born in Virginia. He was commended by General Washington for his conduct at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September–October, 1777. Died in 1820.

Stevens, (EDWIN AUGUSTUS,) an American inventor, a son of John Stevens, was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1795. He made improvements in naval construction and in machinery, built the iron-clad Naugatuck for service in the war of 1861–65, and gave one million dollars towards the construction of the iron-clad battery of his brother, R. L. Stevens. He founded the Stevens Institute of Technology, and the Stevens High School, both at Hoboken, New Jersey. Died in Paris, France, August 7, 1868.

Stevens, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an English actor and dramatic writer, born in London, was the author of a novel entitled "Tom Fool," and other works of a comic and satirical character. Among these may be named a "Lecture on Heads," "Distress upon Distress," a burlesque tragedy, and "The Adventures of a Speculist." He also wrote a number of popular songs. Died in 1784.

Stevens, (ISAAC INGALLS,) an American general, born in or near Andover, Massachusetts, in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839, at the head of his class. He was appointed Governor of Washington Territory in 1853, and resigned in 1857. In September, 1861, he became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers. He served in the army which captured Port Royal, South Carolina, in November, 1861, was raised to the rank of major-general in the ensuing summer, and was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 734.

Stevens, (JOHN,) an American mechanician, born at New York in 1749, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited in 1804. He also wrote a pamphlet giving plans for a railway and steam-carriages. Died in 1838.

His son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEVENS, born in 1788, also distinguished himself as an inventor, and made numerous improvements in steamboats. Died in 1856.

Stevens, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter, a brother of Alfred, noticed above, was born at Brussels about 1822. He has resided alternately in Brussels and Paris. He excels in the painting of animals, especially dogs.

Stevens, (RICHARD JAMES SAMUEL,) an English composer, born in London about 1750, published numerous songs and glees, which are ranked among the master-pieces of their kind. Died in 1837.

Stevens, (THADDEUS,) an eminent American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, removed to Pennsylvania, and studied law. He was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833, and re-elected four times between that date and 1841. In April, 1835, he made a powerful speech for common schools, and secured the triumph of a system to which the majority of the legislature had been hostile. In 1836 he was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the State. He settled at Lancaster about 1842, and was elected a member of Congress by

the voters of the ninth district in 1848. He acted with the Whig party while that party survived, and was re-elected to Congress in 1850. About 1855 he joined the Republican party, which was at first called in Pennsylvania the People's party. He represented the ninth district, *i.e.* Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in Congress from 1858 to 1868. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861–63, and in several subsequent terms. In December, 1861, he offered a resolution that all slaves who shall leave their masters or aid in quelling the rebellion shall be declared free. After the end of the civil war he became the most prominent and influential member of the House of Representatives, and a strenuous opponent of President Johnson's policy. He advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedmen, and other measures of the Radical party. Mr. Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill for the reconstruction of the seceded States which was passed by Congress in the session of 1866–67 and became a law notwithstanding the veto of the President. By this act, ten of the Southern States were divided into five military districts, and each district was subjected to the authority of a military commander until the people of those districts should adopt new Constitutions conceding impartial suffrage. Mr. Stevens, who was chairman of the joint committee on reconstruction, reported in February, 1867, the original bill, which Senator Sherman modified by an important amendment. He advocated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in a speech on the 24th of February, 1868, and was a member of the committee of seven then appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment. He was also one of the seven members elected March 2, 1868, as managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was never married. Died at Washington in August, 1868.

"He was one of the few who are not afraid to grasp first principles and lay hold of great truths, or to push them to their remotest logical result." (New York "Times" for August 13, 1868.)

Stevens, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on religion, born in London in 1732, was a cousin of George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. He wrote an "Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church," and other works. Died in 1807.

Stevens, (WILLIAM BACON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Bath, Maine, July 13, 1815, graduated as M.D. at Dartmouth College in 1837, practised medicine in Savannah, Georgia, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, in 1844 was chosen professor of belles-lettres, moral philosophy, and history in the University of Georgia, and held a rectorship in Philadelphia, 1848–62. In 1862 he was consecrated as assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding as diocesan in 1865. Among his publications are "Georgia Historical Collections," 1841-42,) a "History of Georgia," (2 vols., 1847,) and a number of religious and other works. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. Died June 11, 1887.

Stevens, (WILLIAM BARSHAW,) an English divine, born at Abingdon about 1755. He was the author of "Retirement," a poem, and of a collection of sermons. Died in 1800.

Ste'ven-son, (ANDREW,) an American statesman, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1784. He studied law, became eminent as a pleader, and represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1821 to 1834. During this period he was thrice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1827, 1829, and 1831. He was minister to England from 1836 to 1841. He acted with the Democratic party. Died in 1857.

Ste'ven-son, (Sir JOHN ANDREW,) an Irish composer, born in Dublin in 1761. He produced numerous duets, songs, and anthems, and an oratorio, entitled "The Thanksgiving." Died in 1833.

Ste'ven-son, (JOHN HALL,) an English satiric poet, born in Yorkshire in 1718, was a friend of Laurence Sterne, who has described him in his "Tristram Shandy" under the name of "Eugenius." He published "Lyric Epistles," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," and other works. Died in 1785.

Ste'ven-son, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born at Glasgow in 1772. About 1796 he became engineer to the Northern Light-House Commissioners. He began in 1807 the construction of the Bell Rock Light-House, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire, which was completed in 1811. He built upwards of twenty light-houses, and was employed in various other important works in Scotland and England. To him is ascribed the suggestion of malleable iron instead of the cast-iron rails hitherto used. Died in 1850.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stevenson, (ROBERT LOUIS,) a Scottish author, born at Edinburgh in 1850. He was bred an engineer, but studied law. In 1879 he came to the United States and married. He afterwards went to France to reside. Among his works are "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes," "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey," "Virginibus Puerisque," "Familiar Studies on Men and Books," "New Arabian Nights," "Treasure Island," "The Silverado Squatters," and "The Dynamiter."

Stevenson, (THOMAS G.,) an American general, born about 1836, was a son of the Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston. He was appointed a brigadier-general about the end of 1862. He commanded a division when he was killed, near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 778.

Stevenson, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born about 1772, held a situation in the Treasury. He wrote, besides other works, a "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce." Died in 1829.

Stevenson, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born in Nottinghamshire, was proprietor of the "Norfolk Chronicle" for thirty-five years. Died in 1821.

Stĕv'in [Fr. pron. stȧ'vȧN'] or **Stevinus**, stȧ-vee'-nŭs, (SIMON,) an able Flemish engineer and mathematician, born at Bruges about 1550. He was employed as civil engineer and inspector of dykes by the government of Holland. He made important improvements in arithmetic, algebra, and mechanics. Among his works are a "Treatise on Arithmetic," (1585,) a "Treatise on Statics and Hydrostatics," (1586,) and a "Treatise on Navigation," (1599.) Died about 1620.

See GOETHALS, "Notice historique sur la Vie de S. Stevin," 1841; QUETELET, "Simon Stevin," 1845; STEICHEN, "Mémoire sur la Vie de Stevin," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stevinus. See STEVIN.

Stew'art, (ALEXANDER TURNEY,) a celebrated merchant, born near Belfast, Ireland, October 27, 1802. He studied in Dublin University, and in 1823 went to New York and became a teacher. In 1825 he became a dry-goods merchant. His success in business was very great. Died in New York, April 10, 1876.

Stewart, (BALFOUR,) LL.D., a Scottish physicist, born in Edinburgh, November 1, 1828. He studied at the Universities of Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and in 1859 was made director of Kew Observatory. In 1870 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in Owens College, Manchester. He published treatises on "Heat," "Elementary Physics," (1871,) "Physics," (1872,) the "Conservation of Energy," (1874,) etc., besides important papers on solar physics. Died in 1887.

Stew'art, (CHARLES,) a distinguished American naval officer, born in Philadelphia in 1778. He served as lieutenant in the operations against Tripoli in 1804, and obtained the rank of captain in 1806. In 1812 the government of the United States adopted the over-cautious policy of withdrawing all their vessels of war from the ocean, but Captain Stewart and W. Bainbridge induced them to abandon that policy. The former, in the summer of 1813, took command of the frigate Constitution, which carried fifty-two guns. He captured in February, 1815, the British ship Cyane and the sloop Levant, for which service he received a gold medal from Congress. He afterwards rendered important services in the organization of the navy, and during the civil war was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1869.

Stewart, (CHARLES WILLIAM.) See LONDONDERRY.

Stew'art, (DUGALD,) an eminent Scottish professor of moral philosophy, was born in Edinburgh on the 22d

of November, 1753. He was a son of Matthew, noticed below, was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Reid at Glasgow. In 1772 he wrote an "Essay on Dreaming," and became an assistant or substitute of his father in the chair of mathematics. He was appointed joint professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1775, and succeeded Dr. Ferguson as professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1785. He acquired a high reputation as a didactic orator, and his lectures were attended by many students from England, and even from the continent. He promoted the triumph of liberal opinions in politics by his influence over such men as Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord John Russell, who were his pupils. In 1792 he published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," which, being written in an elegant and attractive style, enjoyed a great popularity. The second volume appeared in 1814, and the third in 1827. He produced "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" in 1793, a "Life of Dr. Robertson" in 1796, and a "Life of Dr. Reid" in 1802. On account of his feeble health, he resigned the active duties of his professorship in 1810. Among his chief works are a "Philosophical Essay," (1 vol., 1810,) and his preliminary dissertation to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," entitled a 'General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which is highly esteemed. He married Helen Bannatyne about 1783, and after her death a Miss Cranstoun. Died at Edinburgh in June, 1828.

Referring to Stewart as a lecturer, Sir Walter Scott says, his "striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student." "Perhaps few men ever lived," says Mackintosh, "who poured into the breasts of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue. How many are still alive in different countries, and in every rank to which education reaches, who, if they accurately examined their own minds and lives, would not ascribe much of whatever goodness and happiness they possess to the early impressions of his gentle and persuasive eloquence! . . . Without derogation from his writings, it may be said that his disciples were among his best works." Respecting his style, the same able writer observes, "He reminds us not unfrequently of the character given by Cicero to one of his contemporaries, 'who expressed refined and abstruse thoughts in soft and transparent diction.' . . . It would be difficult to name works in which so much refined philosophy is joined with so fine a fancy,—so much elegant literature with such a delicate perception of the distinguishing excellences of great writers, and with an estimate in general so just of the services rendered to knowledge by a succession of philosophers."

See "General Review of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie et Fragments philosophiques," also the same writer in the "Journal des Savants," 1817; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1810, September, 1816, and October, 1821; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815, and January, 1822; "North British Review" for May, 1858; article in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1830, (by SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON;) "Blackwood's Magazine," 1828; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Stewart or **Steuart**, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh in 1713, was a Jacobite. He married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. Having joined the army of the Pretender in 1745, he was exiled for many years. He returned about 1763, and published, besides other works, an "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," (1767.) Died in 1780.

Stew'art, (JAMES HALDANE,) an English theologian, born in 1775, was rector of Limpsfield, in Surrey. He published several religious works. Died in 1854.

See a "Life of J. H. Stewart," by his son, 1856.

Stewart, (JOHN,) called WALKING STEWART, an English traveller, born in London before 1750. He performed journeys on foot through Hindostan, Persia, Nubia, etc., and walked back to England. Died in London in 1822.

See DE QUINCEY's interesting account of Stewart in his "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.

Stewart, (MATTHEW,) a Scottish mathematician, born at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, in 1717, was the father of Dugald Stewart. He was minister of the parish of Rosneath, in the west of Scotland, in his early life. In 1747 he succeeded Maclaurin as professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He published "General Theorems," etc., (1746,) "Tracts, Physical and Mathematical," (1761,) and "Propositions demonstrated by the Method of the Ancients," (1762.) He was well versed in Greek geometry. Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stewart, (ROBERT.) See CASTLEREAGH, LORD.

Stewart, (Sir ROBERT PRESCOTT,) an Irish musician and author, born in Dublin in 1825. He graduated at the University of Dublin in 1851, and became professor of music there in 1862. Besides some successful music, he published a "Life of Händel," and other works. He was knighted in 1872.

Stewart, (THOMAS **Grainger-**,) a Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh, September 23, 1837. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh, Berlin, Prague, and Vienna. In 1876 he was appointed professor of the practice of physic in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1882 he was chosen a court physician to the Queen. His principal published work is a standard treatise on "Bright's Diseases of the Kidneys."

Stewart (or **Steward**) **Family.** See STUART.

Sthen'e-lus, [Gr. Σθένελος; Fr. STHÉNÈLE, stā'nĕl',] a king of Mycenæ, was a son of Perseus and Andromeda, and the father of Eurystheus.

Sthenelus, a son of Capaneus, was one of the Epigoni, (*i.e.* the sons of the seven chiefs who led the expedition against Thebes.) He was a friend of Diomede, under whom he served in the Trojan war, and was one of the band inclosed in the wooden horse.

Stiefel or **Stifel**, stee'fĕl, [Lat. STIFE'LIUS,] (MICHAEL,) a German mathematician, born at Esslingen, in Saxony, in 1486. He was a Lutheran minister, and preached at various places, including Lochau and Holtsdorf, near Wittenberg. He made discoveries in algebra. His principal work is "Arithmetica Integra," (1544.) Died in 1567.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stieglitz, steeG'lits, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German writer upon art, born at Leipsic in 1756, published, among other works, a "History of Architecture from the Earliest Antiquity to Modern Times," (1827,) "Archæology of the Architecture of the Greeks and Romans," and "On the Pigments used by Ancient Artists." He also wrote a number of war lyrics. Died in 1836.

Stieglitz, (HEINRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, in 1803, was the author of poems and dramatic works. Died in 1849.

Stieglitz, (JOHANN,) a German physician, of Jewish extraction, was born at Arolsen in 1767. He published a treatise "On Animal Magnetism," and other works. Died in 1840.

Stieler, stee'lẹr, (ADOLF,) a German geographer, born at Gotha in 1775; died in 1836.

Stier, steeR, (WILHELM,) a German architect, born near Warsaw in 1799. He became professor at the Academy of Architecture at Berlin, and the founder of a new school of architects. He designed the cathedral of Berlin and the Athenæum of Munich. Died in 1856.

Stiernhielm. See STJERNHJELM.

Stifel. See STIEFEL.

Stifelius. See STIEFEL.

Stifter, stif'tẹr, (ADALBERT,) a German *littérateur*, born in Southern Bohemia in 1806, wrote novels, poems, and prose essays. "He is," says Vapereau, "one of the best prose-writers of his country." Died in 1868.

Stig'and, a Saxon prelate under the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052. Having been convicted of several misdemeanours, he was deprived of his office and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but he died soon after the sentence was passed.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Stig'and, (WILLIAM,) an English writer and lawyer, born in 1827. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Re-

view," and published a collection of poems, including the "Vision of Barbarossa," (1860.)

Stigliani, stêl-yâ'nee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet, born at Matera in 1545. Among his works is "The New World," ("Il Mondo nuovo," 1617.) Died at Rome in 1625.

Stiglmaier or **Stiglmayer,** stĭgl'mī'ẹr, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a celebrated German brass-founder, born near Munich in 1791. He visited Italy in 1819, with a view of perfecting his knowledge of the art, and soon established his reputation by his bust of Lewis, King of Bavaria, after Thorwaldsen's model. After his return he was appointed, in 1824, superintendent of the bronze-foundry at Munich. Among the numerous works which he executed during the twenty years following, are the monument of Schiller at Stuttgart, after Thorwaldsen, the fourteen colossal statues of the Bavarian princes in the new palace at Munich, after Schwanthaler, the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian, after Thorwaldsen, and Schwanthaler's colossal statue of "Bavaria," in front of the Ruhmeshalle at Munich. Died in 1844.

Stīles, (EZRA,) D.D., an American theologian and scholar, born at North Haven, Connecticut, in 1727. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1756 became pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Newport, Rhode Island. He was elected in 1777 president of Yale College, and subsequently professor of ecclesiastical history. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Oriental tongues, and was esteemed one of the most learned of American divines. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin, and was the first one in New England who made experiments in electricity. He published an "Account of the Settlement of Bristol," (1785,) "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I.," and a number of sermons and orations. Died in 1795.

See the "Life of Ezra Stiles," in SPARKS's "American Biography," by J. L. KINGSLEY, vol. vi., second series; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. i.

Stil'i-cho, [Gr. Στιλίχων; Fr. STILICON, ste'le'kôn',] (FLAVIUS,) an eminent commander of the Roman armies, was a son of a Vandal officer. He rose rapidly in the reign of Theodosius, and was sent as ambassador to Persia in 384 A.D., at which date he was a young man. On his return he married Serena, a niece of Theodosius I., and became commander-in-chief of the army. He found a rival and dangerous enemy in Rufinus, the chief minister of Theodosius. In 394 Theodosius appointed Stilicho guardian of his young son Honorius, to whom he gave the Western Empire. Rufinus at the same time was chief minister of Arcadius, Emperor of the East. After the death of Theodosius, (395,) Stilicho ruled with unlimited authority at Rome. He marched against the Goths, who had invaded Thrace, and who were aided by the treacherous intrigues of Rufinus. This rival was removed by assassination in 395 A.D. Stilicho drove Alaric out of the Peloponnesus in 396 A.D.; but his victorious progress was checked by the jealousy of Arcadius, who made a treaty with Alaric and took him into his own service. The war was renewed by Alaric, who invaded Italy about 402. Stilicho gained a decisive victory over him at Pollentia (or Polentia) in 403, soon after which the Goths retired from Italy. It is stated that he formed an alliance with Alaric against Arcadius, with a design to make himself master of both the Eastern and Western Empires. In 406 he defeated a host of barbarians who invaded Northern Italy under Radagaisus. The enemies of Stilicho excited the fears and suspicion of Honorius against him, and procured an order for his death. He was massacred at Ravenna in 408 A.D.

See CLAUDIAN, "De Laudibus Stilichonis;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" C. F. SCHULZE, "F. Stilicho ein Wallenstein der Vorzeit," 1805; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stilicon. See STILICHO.

Stilke, stĭl'kẹh, (HERMANN,) a German historical painter, born in Berlin in 1803, was a pupil of Cornelius at Dusseldorf. He painted many religious and mediæval subjects, and was employed by the King of Prussia to adorn with frescos a hall in the castle of Stolzenfels. Died September 22, 1860.

Still, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Lincolnshire in 1543. He became Lady Margaret professor at Cambridge in 1570, and was afterwards master of Saint John's and Trinity Colleges. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1592. He is believed to have been the author of one of the earliest comedies in the English language, entitled "A Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt, and Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Nedle." Died in 1607.

Stillé, stĭl'le, (ALFRED,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1813, graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and in medicine in 1836, was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College, 1854–59, and held the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania, 1864–84. Among his works are "Elements of General Pathology," (1848,) "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (1860,) "War as an Instrument of Civilization," (1862,) and the "National Dispensatory," (1879,) which was prepared by him in conjunction with Dr. J. M. Maisch.

Stillé, stĭl'le, (CHARLES JANEWAY,) LL.D., an American writer and scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. He published in 1862 a well-timed and able pamphlet, entitled "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," (republished in Littell's "Living Age" and "Harper's Monthly Magazine.") Among his other works we may name his "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," etc., (1866,) and "Studies in Mediæval History," (1881.) In May, 1866, he was elected professor of the English language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 provost of the same institution, a position from which he retired in September, 1880.

Stille, (KARL.) See DEMME.

Stilling. See JUNG.

Stil'ling-fleet, (BENJAMIN,) grandson of Edward Stillingfleet, noticed below, was born in 1702. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently travelled on the continent. Among his publications may be named "Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History," being chiefly translations from Linnæus, and an abridgment of Tartini's "Treatise on Music." Died in 1771.

See WILLIAM COXE, "Life and Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet," 1811.

Stillingfleet, (EDWARD,) an eminent English prelate and polemical writer, born at Cranbourn, in Dorset, in April, 1635, was educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Sutton in 1657. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Origines Sacræ, or Rational Account of the Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures," (1662.) He wrote a number of works against popery and the nonconformists. He was one of the chaplains of Charles II., and was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's in 1678. In answer to Baxter, Howe, and Owen, he published "The Unreasonableness of Separation," (1681.) "Stillingfleet," says Macaulay, "was renowned as a consummate master of all the weapons of controversy." ("History of England," vol. ii.) In 1685 he produced "Origines Britannicæ, or Antiquities of the British Churches." He became Bishop of Worcester in 1689. Died in 1699.

See GOODWIN, "Life of E. Stillingfleet," 1710.

Still'man, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1737. He settled at Boston as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. He was one of the founders of Brown University, and was conspicuous for his benevolence. Died in 1807.

Stillman, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an American author and artist, born at Schenectady, New York, June 1, 1828. He graduated at Union College in 1848. He was United States consul at Rome, 1861–65, and in Crete, 1865–69. He was a correspondent of the London "Times" (1875–82) in Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Greece. Among his works are "The Cretan Insurrection," (1874,) "Herzegovina and the Late Uprising," (1876,) and "The Acropolis of Athens," (1870.) He was editor of "The Crayon," 1856–57, and is an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Stil'po, [Gr. Στίλπων; Fr. STILPON, stèl'pôn',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Megara, lived about

325 or 300 B.C. He was highly esteemed for his wisdom by the ancients, and attracted a large number of disciples, among whom were Zeno the Stoic and Crates the Cynic. Little is known about his life or doctrines, which seem to have been similar to those of the Megaric school.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MALLET, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare."

Stilpon. See STILPO.

Stimp'son, (WILLIAM,) an American zoologist, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 14, 1832. He was a pupil and assistant of L. Agassiz, and in 1864 was made curator to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and later was director of its museum. The fruits of his great labours as a collector and writer were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. He published valuable papers, chiefly on invertebrate marine animals. Died at Ilchester Mills, Maryland, May 26, 1872.

Stim'son, (FREDERIC JESUP,) an American author and lawyer, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 20, 1855. He graduated at Harvard College in 1876. He has published a "Law Glossary," (1881,) "Guerndale," (a romance, 1882,) "Henry Vane," (1884,) "The King's Men," (1884,) and several other books. His pseudonym is "J. S. of Dale." In 1884 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts.

Stirling, EARL OF. See ALEXANDER, (WILLIAM.)

Stir'ling, (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician, born in Stirlingshire about 1690. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1729. His chief work is entitled "The Differential Method, or Treatise on the Summing Up and Interpolation of the Infinite Series," ("Methodus Differentialis, sive Tractatus de Summatione et Interpolatione Serierum Infinitarum," 1730.) Died about 1770.

Stirling, (JAMES HUTCHINSON,) a Scottish critic, born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820. He studied at the Glasgow University, became a physician, and was a student of philosophy in Germany, 1851–57. Among his books are "The Secret of Hegel," (1865,) a translation (1867) of Schwegler's "History of Philosophy," "As Regards Protoplasm," (1869,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Law," (1873,) etc.

Stirling-Maxwell, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer and statesman, born near Glasgow in 1818, graduated at Cambridge, and resided several years in Spain. He was elected to Parliament for Perthshire in 1852, and again in 1874. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain," (1848,) "The Cloister-Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1852,) and "Velasquez and his Works," (1855.) He assumed the name of Maxwell in 1866. He was chosen lord rector of the University of St. Andrew's in 1863, of Edinburgh in 1872, and chancellor of Glasgow University in 1875. Died at Venice, January 15, 1878.

Stjernhjelm, shĕrn'he-ĕlm, (GEORGE,) a Swedish savant and poet, born in 1598; died in 1672.

Stjernhök or **Stiernhoek,** shĕrn'hök, (JAN,) a Swedish jurist, born in Dalecarlia in 1596. He published a work "On the Ancient Law of the Swedes and Goths." Died in 1675.

Stjernstolpe, shĕrns'stol-pĕh, (JONAS MAGNUS,) a Swedish *littératenr*, born in the province of Södermanland in 1777. He was the author of tales in verse, and made numerous translations from the German, French, English, and Spanish. He was noted for his wit and conversational powers. Died in 1831.

Stobæus, sto-bee'us, [Gr. Στοβαῖος; Fr. STOBÉE, sto'bā',] (JOANNES,) a Greek writer, born at Stobi, in Macedonia, lived probably between 350 and 500 A.D. He made a collection of extracts from about five hundred Greek authors, in prose and verse. This work is divided into "Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ," and "Anthologicon, or Sermones," and is of great value as preserving portions of authors which would otherwise have been lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" JACOBS, "Lectiones Stobenses," 1797; BERING, "Remarques critiques sur Stobée," 1833.

Stobée. See STOBÆUS.

Stobée, sto-bā', ? (KILIAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Scania in 1690; died in 1742.

Stöber or **Stoeber,** stö'bẹr, (AUGUST,) a son of Daniel, noticed below, was born in 1808. He published (in German) in 1852 "The Traditions of Alsace." Died in 1884.

Stöber or **Stoeber,** (DANIEL EHRENFRIED,) born at Strasburg in 1779, was the author of lyric poems, a "Life of Jeremias J. Oberlin," and other works. Died in 1835.

Stoccade, sto'kād', (NICHOLAS DE HELT or VAN HELT,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Nymwegen in 1614. He worked at Rome, Venice, and Paris. His pictures were highly prized.

Stock, (SIMON,) an English Catholic, who became general of the order of Carmelites. He is said to have founded the Brotherhood of the Scapulary, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Died in 1265.

Stock'dale, (PERCIVAL,) REV., an English writer on various subjects, born in 1736; died in 1811.

See "Memoirs of Percival Stockdale," by himself; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1809.

Stockfleth, stok'flĕt, (NIELS JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian missionary to Lapland, born at Christiania in 1787. He translated into Lappish portions of the New Testament, and Luther's "Small Catechism." He also wrote a "Lappish Grammar," etc. Died in 1866.

Stöckhardt or **Stoeckhardt,** stök'hârt, (JULIUS ADOLPH,) a German chemist, born near Meissen in 1809. He became in 1847 professor of agricultural chemistry at the Academy for Agriculture and Forest Science at Tharand. Died June 1, 1886.

Stockmans, stok'mâns, (PETER,) a Flemish jurist and statesman, born at Antwerp in 1608. He became a member of the privy council about 1663, and held other high offices in Flanders. He published several legal works. Died in 1671.

See C. DE BAVAY, "P. Stockmans, Jurisconsulte Belge," 1844.

Stock'mar, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German physician and diplomatist, born at Coburg, August 22, 1787. He became court physician in 1816, and was for many years the trusted friend and adviser of the Coburg princes and of the English royal family. He arranged several royal marriages. His "Memoirs," chiefly extracts from his papers, were published in German in 1872, in English in 1873. Died July 9, 1863.

Stocks, (JOHN E.,) an English physician and naturalist, born in 1822. He visited India, where he made a valuable collection of plants. Died in 1854.

Stocks, (LUMB,) an accomplished English engraver, born near Halifax, November 30, 1812. He acquired fame as a master of line engraving, and in 1872 he was chosen a full member of the Royal Academy.

Stock'ton, (FRANCIS RICHARD,) an American humorous author, born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1834. He graduated at the Central High School of his native city in 1852, and began life as an engraver, some years later devoting himself to journalism. Among his works are "Rudder Grange," "A Jolly Fellowship," "What Might Have Been Expected," "A Floating Prince," "Ting-a-Ling," "Tales out of School," "Roundabout Rambles," "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Story of Viteau," etc.

Stock'ton, (RICHARD,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Princeton, New Jersey, in 1730. He rose to distinction as a lawyer, and was appointed in 1774 a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781.

His daughter JULIA was the wife of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Stockton, (RICHARD,) an eminent lawyer, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1764, was a son of the preceding. He was a Senator of the United States from 1796 to 1799, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1813. He was at the head of the bar of New Jersey for many years. Died at Princeton in 1828.

Stockton, (ROBERT FIELD,) an American commodore, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He served in several naval actions in the war of 1812–14. About 1823 he cruised on the

coast of Africa, and captured several slavers. He became a post-captain in 1839. He gave much attention to naval architecture, and was one of the first American officers to apply steam to vessels of war. The sloop-of-war Princeton, which was finished in 1844, was built according to his plan, and was a very successful experiment. By the explosion of one of the guns of the Princeton, in 1844, two members of the cabinet, Gilmer and Upshur, were killed. He obtained command of the squadron on the Pacific coast about the end of 1845. In 1846 he conquered California, in which he established a provisional government. He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years by the legislature of New Jersey in 1851. Died in 1866.

Stockton, (THOMAS HEWLINGS,) D.D., an eloquent Methodist divine, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1808, for many years filled the post of chaplain to Congress. He published a number of religious works. Died in 1868.

Stod'art, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English cutler and metallurgist, born about 1760, lived in London. He manufactured surgical instruments, and was associated with Faraday in experiments on the alloys of steel. He also made improvements in the art of tempering steel. Died in 1823.

Stodart, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Westminster in 1773, became in 1812 political editor of the "Times." He translated Schiller's "Don Carlos" and "Fiesco," and wrote several works on various subjects. He was appointed in 1826 chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court at Malta. Died in 1856.

Stod'dard, (CHARLES WARREN,) an American author, born at Rochester, New York, August 7, 1848. Having removed in 1855 to California, he in early youth began to write verse, and won the patronage of T. Starr King. In 1864 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he has since spent much of his time. After a short experience as an actor, he devoted himself to literature. His principal books are "Poems," (1867,) "South Sea Idyls," (1873,) and "Mashallah: a Flight into Egypt," (1881.) In 1885 he was called to the chair of English literature in the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Indiana.

Stoddard, (ELIZABETH D.,) the wife of R. H. Stoddard, was born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in 1823, and was married in 1852. Her maiden name was BARSTOW. Her works include tales of New England life, "The Morgesons," (1862,) "Two Men," (1865), "Temple House," (1867,) and many poems and fugitive pieces.

Stod'dard, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American poet, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1825. He published a volume entitled "Footprints" in 1848, and a second collection of poems in 1851. In 1852 he married Elizabeth D. Barstow, a poetess. From 1853 to 1870 he held a position in the custom-house of New York, and in 1877 was appointed city librarian. Among his later works are "Life of A. Von Humboldt," (1860,) "The King's Bell," (1862,) and "The Book of the East," (1871.) A complete edition of his poems, in one volume, appeared in 1880. He has also edited a number of books, among others "The Bric-à-Brac Series," (1874–75.)

Stoddard, (SOLOMON,) an American clergyman, born in Boston in 1643. He was minister at Northampton from 1672 until his death, and published numerous works on theology. He was a grandfather of Jonathan Edwards. Died in 1729.

Stod'dart or **Stod'dard,** CAPTAIN, an English officer, who was sent as envoy to Bokhara about 1838. It is supposed that he was murdered by the ruler of Bokhara in 1842 or 1843.

Stoddart, (THOMAS TOD,) a Scottish author, born in Edinburgh, February 14, 1810. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1833 became a lawyer, but did not long practise his profession. He published "The Lunacy or Death Wake," (1831,) "Art of Angling," (1835,) "Angling Reminiscences," (1837,) "Songs and Poems," (1839,) "Abel Massinger," (a romance, 1846,) "Angler's Rambles," (1866,) and "Songs of the Seasons," (1873.) Died November 22, 1880.

Stoeber. See STÖBER.

Stoeffler. See STÖFFLER.

Stoeflerus. See STÖFFLER.

Stoerk. See STÖRK, VON, (ANTON.)

Stöffler or **Stoeffler,** stöf'fler, [Lat. STOFFLERI'NUS or STOEFLE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, born in Suabia in 1452, was professor of mathematics, astronomy, and geography at Tübingen, and numbered Melanchthon and Münster among his pupils. He published an account of an astrolabe of his own construction, and other scientific works. Died in 1531. He predicted that there would be a great deluge in 1524.

See WAHL, "De J. Stofflerino Mathematico," 1743; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stofflet, sto'flȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French general of the royalist party, born at Lunéville in 1751. He joined the Vendeans in the spring of 1793, and was appointed major-general in July of that year. After fighting with great bravery in numerous battles with the republicans, he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and executed, in 1796.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stokes, (GEORGE GABRIEL,) F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and physicist, born in Ireland about 1820. He was educated at Cambridge, and became Lucasian professor of mathematics there in 1849. The Rumford medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him in 1852 for his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light.

Stolberg, stol'bĕRG, a great family of German counts, principally resident in Prussian Saxony. The main branches are entitled Stolberg-Wernigerode, Stolberg-Stolberg, and Stolberg-Rossla.

Stolberg, stol'bĕRG, (CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1748, was the author of several dramas and a collection of poems. He also published a translation of Sophocles, and other poems from the Greek. Died in 1821.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Stolberg, (FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD,) COUNT, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1750. He was sent in 1777 by the Prince Bishop of Lubeck as minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, where he resided several years, and in 1789 was Danish ambassador to Berlin. Among his principal works are his romance of "The Island," the classical drama of "Theseus," "Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily," (1794,) and a "Life of Alfred the Great," (1815.) He translated into German Homer's "Iliad," four tragedies of Æschylus, some of the works of Plato, and the poems of Ossian. In 1800 he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, soon after which he brought out his "History of the Religion of Jesus Christ," (15 vols., 1811.) Died in 1819.

See A. NICOLOVIUS, "F. L. Graf zu Stolberg," 1846; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" J. H. MARX, "Des Grafen F. L. zu Stolberg religiöser Geist," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stoll, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German physician, born in Suabia in 1742. He practised in Vienna, and wrote, besides other works, "Ratio Medendi," (3 vols., 1777–80,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1788.

See J. PEZZL, "Denkmal auf M. Stoll," 1788; SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Stolle, stol'leh, (GOTTLIEB,) a German writer, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1673. He became in 1717 professor of political sciences at Jena. Among his works are an "Introduction to the History of Erudition," (1718,) and an "Account of the Lives and Writings of the Fathers of the Church," (1733.) Died in 1744.

Stolle, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) a German poet and novelist, born at Dresden in 1806. He published "Stolle's Werke," (25 vols., 1847,) and (in German) "Palms of Peace," (1855.) Died September 29, 1872.

Stolo. See LICINIUS STOLO.

Stolze, stolt'seh, (HEINRICH AUGUST WILHELM,) a German stenographer, born at Berlin in 1794, published a "Theoretical-Practical Manual of German Stenography." Died January 9, 1867.

Stone, (CHARLES P.,) an American general, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1826, graduated at West Point in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the summer of 1861, and commanded a division stationed on the Potomac River. A part of his command

was defeated at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861. Suspected of treachery, he was imprisoned, apparently without any just cause, in Fort Lafayette in 1862. He resigned from the army in 1864. From 1870 to 1883 he was in the Egyptian service, and attained the title of pasha. Died at New York, January 24, 1887.

Stone, (EDMUND,) a British mathematician, born about 1690. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," (1726,) and translated L'Hôpital's "Analysis of Infinitesimals," and Bion's "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments," from the French. Died in 1768.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stone, (FRANK,) an English artist, born at Manchester in 1800. He settled in London, where he contributed a number of oil-paintings to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 was elected an associate of that institution. Among his most admired works we may name "Christ and the Woman of Bethany," "The Gardener's Daughter," and a group of French peasants, entitled 'Bon-Jour, Messieurs." Died in 1859.

Stone, (HENRY,) an English painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, called "Old Stone." He made numerous and good copies from Flemish and Italian pictures. Died in 1653. He was a son of Nicholas Stone, architect, noticed below.

Stone, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, devoted himself to sculpture, and was also the author of a treatise on fortification, entitled "Enchiridion." Died in 1699.

Stone, (JOHN BENJAMIN,) an English author, was born at Birmingham in 1838, and inherited extensive interests as a glass-manufacturer. Among his works are a "History of Lichfield Cathedral," (1869,) and "A Summer Holiday in Spain," (1873.)

Stone, (JOHN H.,) an American officer, born probably in Maryland. He distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island and Princeton, and was Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797. Died in 1804.

Stone, (LUCY,) a distinguished advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1818. At an early age she determined to go to college and obtain a liberal education. She went to Oberlin, then the only college in the United States open to her sex. By hard work between the hours of study, she earned enough to pay both her board and tuition for nearly the whole of her collegiate course. In the debating-society at Oberlin her rare oratorical talents were first manifested and developed. Having graduated with high honours, she became an agent and lecturer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which capacity she often pleaded for the rights of woman as well as for those of the slave. "Lucy Stone," says Mrs. E. C. Stanton, "was the first speaker who really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." In 1855 Miss Stone was married to Henry B. Blackwell, (the brother of Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in the United States who took the degree of M.D.;) but, believing that her influence as an individual would be compromised by giving up her name, it was expressly agreed that she should still retain the one she had always borne. As a speaker, Mrs. Stone's merits are of a peculiar and rare order. Though possessing uncommon logical ability, it is not to this that she owes her remarkable influence over her auditors; nor is it due to the eloquence of emotion or passion, in the ordinary signification of these words, but rather to a magnetic sympathy, which seems all the more powerful from its being united with the utmost quietness and simplicity of manner in the orator.

Stone, (MARCUS,) an English painter, a son of the artist Frank Stone, was born in London, July 4, 1840, and was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy in 1877. Some of his best work is historical.

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) an English architect and sculptor, born near Exeter about 1586, was appointed master-mason of Windsor Castle by Charles I. Among his works are a monument to Spenser in Westminster Abbey, and statues of Edward V. and Henry VII. Died in 1647.

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was also a sculptor, and made copies of the "Laocöon" and other celebrated works. Died in 1647.

Stone, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1743. He became a member of the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently three times re-elected. Died in 1787.

Stone, (WILLIAM LEETE,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in Ulster county, New York, in 1792. He became in 1821 editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," a political and literary journal in New York, which he conducted with great ability. He published, among other works, "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry," (1832,) "Border Wars of the American Revolution," (1834,) "Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman," (1836,) which was very popular, "The Life of Joseph Brant," (1838,) and "The Poetry and History of Wyoming," (1841.) Died in 1844.

Stone, (WILLIAM LEETE,) JR., a son of the preceding, was born in New York, April 4, 1835. He graduated in 1858 at Brown University, and at the law-school at Albany in 1859. He published the Life of Sir William Johnson, (1865,) of W. L. Stone, (1866,) of General Riedesel, (1868,) of Mrs. Riedesel, (1867,) (with writings, etc., of the three last named,) "History of New York City," (1872,) and other works, largely historical.

Stone, (WILLIAM MURRAY,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Somerset county, Maryland, June 1, 1779, graduated in 1799 at Washington College, Maryland, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1802, and was in 1830 consecrated Bishop of Maryland. Died February 26, 1838.

Stone, (WILLIAM OLIVER,) an American portrait-painter, born at Derby, Connecticut, September 26, 1830. His portraits of ladies and children were often of high excellence. Died at Newport, Rhode Island, September 15, 1875.

Stōne'mạn, (GEORGE,) an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He gained the rank of captain in 1858, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861. He commanded the cavalry of the army of the Potomac at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863. While serving under General Sherman near Atlanta in July, 1864, he and a large part of his command were captured in a raid against Macon. He was brevetted major-general in 1865. Retired in 1871.

Ston'house, (Sir JAMES,) an English physician and divine, born near Abingdon in 1716. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently studied medicine in France. Having practised his profession for many years with eminent success, he entered holy orders, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was noted for his practical benevolence, and published a number of tracts on moral and religious subjects. Died in 1795.

Stoordza, Stourdza, or **Sturdza,** stoord'zȧ, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian writer and diplomatist, born at Jassy in 1788. He was privy councillor in the reign of Nicholas. He wrote several political and religious works. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stop'fọrd, (Sir ROBERT,) an able English naval officer, born in 1768. Having obtained the rank of captain, he served with distinction under Lord Howe in the battle against the French, June 1, 1794. He afterwards captured many French vessels, became a rear-admiral about 1808, and full admiral in 1825. He commanded the naval force which took Acre in November, 1840. Died in 1847.

Storace, sto-rȧ'chȧ or stor'ạss, (ANNA,) a singer and actress, born in 1761, was a sister of the following. She performed in England. Died in 1814.

Storace, (STEPHEN or STEFANO,) a distinguished composer, of Italian extraction, born in London in 1763. Among his best works are the operas of "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Haunted Tower," and "The Pirates." Died in 1796. His sister, ANNA SELINA, was a highly esteemed vocalist.

Storch, STORK, [Lat. PELAR'GUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Schweidnitz in 1565. He wrote, besides other works, "Epitome Universæ Theologiæ," (1617.) Died in 1633.

Storch, (JOHANN,) a German physician and chemist,

born near Eisenach in 1681. He wrote several professional works. Died in 1751.

Storch, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born in Thuringia in 1803, published a number of lyric poems and historical romances. Died February 5, 1881.

Storch, (NICHOLAS,) a German Anabaptist preacher, born at Stolberg, in Saxony, about 1490, is called the founder of the sect of Pacificators. He taught that men should be guided by immediate revelation or inspiration, and opposed infant baptism. By the agency of Luther he was banished from Saxony. He gained many proselytes in Suabia, Thuringia, etc. Died in 1530.

Storch, von, fon stork, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a Russian political economist, born in 1766. He published a "Historical and Statistical View of Russia at the End of the Eighteenth Century." Died in 1835.

Sto'rer, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in London. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on "The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey," (1599.) Died in 1604.

Stork, stork, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch marine painter of the latter part of the seventeenth century, was a native of Amsterdam. His sea-views are distinguished by great spirit and fidelity to nature. Died in 1708.

Störk or **Stoerk, von**, fon störk, (ANTON,) BARON, a German medical writer, born in Suabia in 1731. He practised at Vienna, and became physician to the empress Maria Theresa. He published several medical works. Died in 1803.

Storks, (Sir HENRY,) a British general, born about 1811. He was appointed lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859, and succeeded Mr. Eyre as Governor of Jamaica in 1865. Died in 1874.

Storm, (EDWARD,) a Norwegian poet, born in 1749, was the author of a didactic poem entitled "Infödretten," a number of popular lyrics, and a collection of "Fables and Tales." Died in 1794.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1830, article "Danish and Norwegian Literature."

Stor'mont, (DAVID MURRAY,) VISCOUNT, and Earl of Mansfield, a British statesman, born about 1728, was a nephew of the famous Lord Mansfield. He was ambassador at Vienna and at Paris. In the ministry formed by Fox and Lord North (1783) he was president of the council. Died in 1796.

Storr, (GOTTLOB CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, and professor of divinity at Tübingen, was born at Stuttgart in 1746. He was the author of "Biblical Theology" and other works. Died in 1805.

Storrs, (CHARLES B.,) an American clergyman, born about 1794, was a son of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, who died in 1819. He became president of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, about 1830. Died at Braintree in 1833.

Storrs, (HENRY RANDOLPH,) an American lawyer and orator, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1787. He practised law at Utica, New York, and represented the Oneida district in Congress from 1819 to 1832, except one term. It is stated that he had a ready and powerful elocution, and as a debater attained the first rank. He was an adherent of President Adams. He died in the city of New York in 1837.

Storrs, (RICHARD SALTER,) Junior, an American Congregational divine, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1821. He became pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, New York, in 1846, and in 1848 associate editor of "The Independent," a religious journal published in that city. He has published a number of sermons and orations, and "Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul."

Storrs, (WILLIAM LUCIUS,) an American jurist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1795, was a brother of Henry R. Storrs, noticed above. He was elected a member of Congress in 1829, in 1831, and in 1839. He became a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut about 1840, and chief justice of the same in 1856. Died in 1861.

Sto'ry, (JOSEPH,) an eminent American jurist, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1779, was a son of Elisha Story, a physician. He graduated in 1798 at Harvard College, where William E. Channing was his classmate. He studied law under Samuel Sewall and Judge Putnam, was admitted to the bar in 1801, and began to practise at Salem. In 1802 he produced a didactic poem called "The Power of Solitude," which was reprinted with several short poems in 1804. He then ceased to cultivate his poetical talents, and devoted himself with great assiduity to legal science, in which he became profoundly versed. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1805, began his political life as a Democrat, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1808. He acquired a high reputation as a debater. In 1809 or 1810 he advocated the repeal of the embargo, and became an opponent of Jefferson on that question. He declined to be a candidate for Congress in 1810, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1811, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States by President Madison in November of that year. So young a man had never before, in America or England, been appointed to so high a judicial position. He continued to occupy that office for thirty-four years. He was a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820. In 1829 he accepted a chair of law founded in Harvard College by Nathan Dane. He delivered courses of lectures on the law of nature, the laws of nations, maritime and commercial law, federal equity, and the constitutional law of the United States. He acquired a European reputation by the publication of a series of works,—viz., "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," (1833,) "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," (3 vols., 1834,) regarded by some critics as the most original and profound of his writings, "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," (1836,) and a "Treatise on the Law of Agency," (1839.) His judgments in the supreme court may be found in the Reports of Cranch, Wheaton, Peters, and Howard. His principal literary writings are contained in a collection of his discourses, reviews, and miscellanies, published in 1835. "I think all the treatises of Story," says Chancellor Kent, "are on the whole the most finished and perfect of their kind to be met with in any language, foreign or domestic; and for learning, industry, and talent, he is the most extraordinary jurist of the age." The Earl of Carlisle (formerly Lord Morpeth) speaks of Story as one "whose reputation and authority as a commentator and expounder of law stand high wherever law is known or honoured, and who was, what at least is more generally attractive, one of the most generous and single-hearted of men." He was endowed with extraordinary conversational powers, which rendered him a great favourite in society. His constitutional doctrines were similar to those of Marshall and the Federalists. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. Died at Cambridge on the 10th of September, 1845. He left one daughter, who was married to George W. Curtis.

Judge Story's works are more voluminous than those of any other lawyer of great eminence. His commentaries and his written judgments in his own circuit occupy twenty-seven volumes, and his judgments in the supreme court form an important part of thirty-four volumes more.

See a "Life of Joseph Story," by his son, WILLIAM W. STORY, 2 vols., 1851; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Sto'ry, (ROBERT,) a British lyric poet, born in Northumberland about 1790, was minister at Roseneath or Rosneath. Died in 1859.

See R. H. STORY, "Memoir of the Life of Robert Story," 1862.

Story, (ROBERT HERBERT,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Roseneath, January 28, 1835. He studied at Saint Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg, and became a minister of the National Kirk. His books include a "Life of Robert Story," his father, (1862,) "Memoir of Dr. Robert Lee," (1870,) "William Carstares," (1874,) "Creed and Conduct," (1878,) etc.

Story, (THOMAS,) born in Cumberland about 1666, was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends. He visited the United States in 1698. Died in 1742.

Story, (WILLIAM WETMORE,) a lawyer and sculptor, a son of Chief-Justice Story, was born at Salem, Massa

chusetts, in February, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar. He published a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," (1844,) a volume of Poems, (1847,) and a "Life of Joseph Story," (his father,) (1851.) He afterwards studied sculpture at Rome, where he passed many years. Among his other works are "Roba di Roma," (1862,) "Poems," (1865,) "Proportions of the Human Figure," (1866,) "Graffiti d'Italia," (1869,) "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," (1870,) "Nero," a tragedy, (1875,) and "He and She," (1883.)

Stosch, von, fon stosh, (PHILIPP,) BARON, a German diplomatist and amateur, born at Küstrin in 1691, resided several years in Rome and Florence, and made a large and choice collection of works of art. He published "Gemmæ antiquæ Sculptorum imaginibus insignitæ," (2 vols., 1724.) A catalogue was published by Winckelmann in 1760, entitled "Description of the Engraved Gems of the Late Baron Stosch," (in French.) Died in 1757.

See LENZ, "Historische Abhandlung von dem Gen. von Stosch," 1751; SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stoss, stos, (VEIT,) one of the most distinguished of the early German sculptors, was born at Nuremberg in 1490; died in 1542.

Stoth'ard, (CHARLES ALFRED,) an English painter and designer, born in London in 1786, was a son of Thomas Stothard, noticed below. Having been appointed historical draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries in 1815, he visited France, where he made drawings of the Bayeux tapestry. After his return, he published in the "Archæologia" a treatise proving the tapestry to be coeval with the Norman Conquest. He brought out in 1820 the ninth part of his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," which was very favourably received. He was killed by a fall in 1821, and his last-named work was completed by his widow, afterwards Mrs. Bray.

See "Memoirs of C. A. Stothard," by MRS. BRAY.

Stothard, (THOMAS,) an English artist, born at Longacre in 1755. He studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate in 1785, and in 1794 an Academician. Among his best works are his designs for Rogers's "Poems," Boydell's "Shakspeare," and "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Died in 1834.

See MRS. BRAY, "Life of Thomas Stothard," 1851; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May and June, 1836.

Stouf, stoof, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French sculptor born in Paris in 1742. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Stoughton, stō'tŏn, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Norwich, November 18, 1807. He was educated at Highbury College, and at University College, London, and in 1832 became a Congregationalist pastor. In 1875 he was made professor of historical theology in New College. He published many works, including an "Ecclesiastical History of England," (5 vols., 1867–74,) reissued as "Religion in England," (6 vols., 1881.)

Stourdza. See STOORDZA.

Stōw, (BARON,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1801. He published "Daily Manna for Christian Pilgrims," (1848,) "Question-Book of Christian Doctrine," and other religious works. Died December 27, 1869.

Stōw, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1525. He was the author of a "Summary of the Chronicles of England," afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of "Flores Historiarum; or, Annals of this Kingdom from the Time of the Ancient Britons to his Own," (1600,) and a "Survey of London." He died in 1605, leaving materials for a "Chronicle of England," subsequently published, with additions, by Edmund Howes. In the latter part of his life Stow was reduced to great indigence, and letters-patent were granted him by James I., permitting him to collect gratuities throughout the country and in the churches.

See "Biographia Britannica;" STRYPE, "Life of Stow," prefixed to his works.

Stowe, sto, (CALVIN ELLIS,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Natick, Massachusetts, in 1802. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824, became professor of languages at Dartmouth College in 1830, and in 1833 professor of biblical literature at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. Having visited Europe in 1836, he published, after his return, a report on "Elementary Education in Europe." From 1852 to 1864 he was professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary. Died August 22, 1886.

Stowe, (Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER,) one of the most distinguished of American authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 14th of June, 1812. She was the third daughter and sixth child of the celebrated Lyman Beecher. Her mother, whose maiden-name was Roxana Foote, was a granddaughter of General Ward, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. When Harriet was not yet four years old, her mother died; but the memory of her spirit and example appears to have had no little influence in moulding the character of her gifted daughter. After about two years, Mr. Beecher married, as his second wife, Harriet Porter, of Maine. The new step-mother, writing soon after to her friends, said, "Harriet and Henry . . . are as lovely children as I ever saw,—amiable, affectionate, and very bright." While still a child, Harriet was passionately fond of books; among those in which she took especial delight were Scott's novels, the "Arabian Nights," and "Don Quixote." When at Mr. Brace's school in Litchfield, between the ages of nine and twelve, she was deeply interested in hearing him converse on history and moral philosophy. Before she had completed her twelfth year, she wrote a composition on the question, "Can the immortality of the soul be proved by the light of nature?" maintaining the negative. At an exhibition in the school, the compositions were read aloud before "the *literati* of Litchfield." When hers came to be read, she noticed that her father, "who was sitting on high by Mr. Brace, brightened and looked interested." To Mr. Beecher's question, "Who wrote that?" the reply was, "Your daughter, sir." That, she tells us, "was the proudest moment of her life." At the age of thirteen she became a pupil of her sister Catherine, then principal of the Female Seminary at Hartford, in which institution she remained several years. Her father having in 1832 been elected president of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, she accompanied him thither. In 1836 she was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe, (see preceding article.) A charming sketch entitled "Uncle Tim," written in 1834, and afterwards published in "The Mayflower," first attracted public attention to her as a writer of rare promise. In 1850 she accompanied her husband, who had been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College, to Brunswick, Maine. While here, she wrote her novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," furnished to the "National Era" (published at Washington) in weekly contributions. The success of this work has been without a parallel in the history of literature. It is said that nearly half a million have been sold in the United States, and probably more than that number have been distributed in the British dominions, the work there not being protected by copyright. Add to this that it has been translated into all the principal European and into several Asiatic languages, including, it is said, the Chinese and Japanese. Two different translations of it have been made into Russian, three into the Magyar language, and thirteen or fourteen into German. In 1853 Mrs. Stowe visited England and the European continent, and on her return gave to the world her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," (2 vols., 1854.) "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," appeared in 1856; "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of New England life, (1 vol. 12mo,) in 1859, first published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in which appeared also "The Pearl of Orr's Island," and "Agnes of Sorrento," (generally regarded as inferior to her other works of fiction.) Her "Men of our Times," a biographical work, came out in 1868. In 1869 appeared her "Oldtown Folks," presenting, among other things, a masterly picture of the phases of religious thought and feeling in New England in the last century. In 1868 there was published in London a book entitled "My Recollections of Lord Byron, and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life," (without a name, but supposed to have been written by the

Countess Guiccioli,) which contained some very severe reflections on the character of the late Lady Byron. Partly in reply to these, Mrs. Stowe wrote the "True Story of Lord Byron's Life," published in September, 1869, in the "Atlantic Monthly," Boston, and "Macmillan's Magazine," London. This was severely criticised in several European and American journals, the almost universal verdict being that Mrs. Stowe had allowed her sympathy for Lady Byron to warp her better judgment. She replied to her critics in a small volume entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated," (December, 1869.) Among her later books are "Pink and White Tyranny," (1871,) "My Wife and I," (1872,) "Palmetto Leaves," (1873,) "Betty's Bright Idea," (1876,) and "Footprints of the Master," (1877.)

See the interesting notice of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the "Eminent Women of the Age," (by the Rev. E. P. Parker;) Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New American Cyclopædia."

Stōw'ell, (Hugh,) an English theologian and writer, born in the Isle of Man in 1799. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and preached at Salford. He published numerous religious works. Died in 1865.

See J. B. Marsden, "Life of Hugh Stowell," 1866.

Stowell, (William Scott,) Baron, an English judge, born near Newcastle in 1745, was a brother of Lord Eldon. He was educated at Oxford, where he became Camden reader of ancient history. He passed about eighteen years at Oxford, (1761–79.) About 1778 he was elected a member of the famous Literary Club, and became a friend of Dr. Johnson. He was called to the bar in 1780, and practised in the ecclesiastical courts and high court of admiralty. He was more distinguished for learning than for oratorical talents. In 1788 he was appointed a judge of the consistory court, advocate-general, and privy councillor. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1790, and became judge of the high court of admiralty in 1798. He represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1801 till 1821, and constantly supported the Tory party. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Stowell, in 1821. Lord Stowell is regarded as a high authority for ecclesiastical and international law. Died in 1836.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849: Lord Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" W. E. Surtees, "Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon," 1846.

Strā'bo, [Gr. Στράβων; Fr. Strabon, strȧ'bôn',] an eminent Greek geographer, born at Amasia, in Pontus, about 60 B.C. He studied under Aristodemus, Tyrannio, and Xenarchus the Peripatetic, and in philosophy adopted the doctrines of the Stoics. He also pursued his education by extensive journeys in Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. He passed a number of years at Rome, and devoted much time to the composition of a work on geography which he designed to be attractive in form and adapted to general use. To the descriptions of countries he added notices of the customs and former history of the people, enlivened by the anecdotes, traditions, and comparisons which give interest to positive geography. His work is highly prized as an animated, broadly conceived, and skilfully executed picture of the world as known to the ancients. He is rather deficient in the department of physical geography. Died about 24 A.D.

See Siebelis, "De Strabonis Patria, Genere, Ætate," etc., 1828; Meinecke, "Vindiciæ Strabonianæ," 1852; Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strā'bo, (Caius Fannius,) a Roman orator, was consul in 122 B.C. He made a famous speech against C. Gracchus on the subject of giving the franchise to the Latins.

Strabo, (Caius Fannius,) a Roman historian, was a son-in-law of Lælius. He distinguished himself at the capture of Carthage, 146 B.C. He wrote a work on Roman history, which is lost.

Strabon. See Strabo.

Strack, strȧk, (Johann Heinrich,) a German architect, and professor in the Academy at Berlin, was born at Bückeburg in 1806. Among his best works are the castle of Fredericksborg, built for the King of Denmark, and Peter's Church at Berlin. Died in 1880.

Strada, strȧ'dȧ, (Famiano,) [Lat. Famia'nus,] an Italian Jesuit and historian, born at Rome in 1572, was professor of rhetoric in the Gregorian College in that city. His principal work is entitled "De Bello Belgico ab Excessu Carli V. ad Annum 1590," or a history of the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, (2 vols., 1632–47.) He also wrote Latin essays, entitled "Prolusiones," (1617,) being commentaries on the classics and ancient literature. Died in 1649.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Strada or **Stradano,** strȧ-dȧ'no, called also **Stradan,** [Lat. Strada'nus; Fr. Stradan, strȧ'dôn',] (Jan,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1536. He studied in Italy, where he was patronized by the Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo I. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Crucifixion," in the Church of the Annunciation at Bruges. He also excelled in painting animals, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1605.

Strada, di, de strȧ'dȧ, (Jacopo,) an Italian antiquary, born at Mantua about 1515, was an expert connoisseur of art. He published, besides other works, "Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum, hoc est Imperatorum Romanorum Iconum," etc., (1553,) which treats of the medals of the Roman emperors. Died in 1588.

Stradan or **Stradano.** See Strada.

Stradanus. See Strada.

Stradella, strȧ-del'lȧ, (Alessandro,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Naples in 1645. His oratorio of "San Giovanni Battista" is greatly admired; and he produced a number of cantatas, duets, etc. of remarkable beauty. He was assassinated about 1678 by the lover of a Venetian lady whom he had married.

Stradivari, strȧ-de-vȧ're, (Antonio,) [Lat. Antonius Stradivarius,] an Italian maker of stringed instruments, born at Cremona about 1650; died in 1737.

Straeten, van der, vȧn der strȧ'tẹn, sometimes written **Streten,** (Hendrik,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born about 1665 or 1680. He worked in England.

Straf'ford, (George Stevens Byng,) Earl of, an English peer, was born in 1806. He was a Liberal member of the House of Commons from 1831 to 1852, and held several high civil offices. In 1860 he succeeded to the earldom. Died in 1884.

Strafford, (John Byng,) Earl of, a British general, born in London about 1775, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction as major-general at the battles of Vitoria, Nivelle, and Orthez. He obtained the rank of field-marshal. Died about 1860.

Strafford, (Thomas Wentworth,) Earl of, an English politician, born in London in April, 1593, was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, from whom he inherited a large estate. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and married in 1611 a Miss Clifford, a daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. In 1614 he was elected to Parliament for Yorkshire, which he also represented in that which met in 1621. His wife having died in 1622, he married Arabella Hollis, a daughter of the Earl of Clare. He was appointed sheriff of Yorkshire in 1625. In the Parliament which met in 1628, he acted with the popular party, and made able speeches against the arbitrary measures of the court, in order, perhaps, to give the king a proper idea of the value of his services. Before the end of the year he was created a baron, and on the death of the Duke of Buckingham (1628) he was appointed lord president of the North, and privy councillor. He was a political and personal friend of Archbishop Laud. He was ambitious, energetic, haughty, and unscrupulous. He declared that he would "lay any man by the heels" who should appeal from his sentence to the courts at Westminster. In 1631 or 1632 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, which he governed in a tyrannical manner. His cruelty to Lord Mountmorris and others excited great indignation. He directed his highest energies to the formation of a standing army, and boasted that in Ireland "the king was as absolute as any prince in the whole world could be." (Letter to Laud, 1634.) He was created Earl of Strafford in 1639 or 1640.

"He had been," says Macaulay, "one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, and felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has in all ages been characteristic of apostates.

He perfectly understood the feelings, the resources, and the policy of the party to which he had lately belonged, and had formed a vast and deeply-meditated scheme, which very nearly confounded even the able tactics of the statesmen by whom the House of Commons had been directed. To this scheme, in his confidential correspondence, he gave the expressive name of Thorough." ("History of England," vol. i. p. 25.) His design was to make the royal power as absolute in England as it was in Ireland. The revolt of the Scotch, whom the king foolishly provoked to fight for their re igious rights, interfered with the success of Strafford's scheme. He was summoned to London by Charles I. in 1639, and appointed general-in-chief in 1640; but before he could join the army it was driven from the border by the insurgents, and the war was ended by a treaty. The Long Parliament, which met in November, 1640, impeached Strafford of high treason. He was accused of an attempt "to subvert the fundamental laws of the country." John Pym was the principal speaker against him. (See PYM.) The Commons abandoned the impeachment and passed a bill of attainder by a large majority, of whom Falkland was one. He was beheaded in May, 1641. Two volumes of his "Letters and Despatches" have been published.

See GEORGE RADCLIFFE, "Life of the Earl of Strafford;" HUME, "History of England;" JOHN FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" MACAULAY, Review of LORD NUGENT'S "Memorials of Hampden;" CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" LALLY-TOLLENDAL, "Essai sur la Vie du Comte de Strafford," 1795; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" "Biographia Britannica."

Strahan, strā'an, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Scottish printer, born in Edinburgh about 1715. He became a resident of London, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1775. Died in 1785.

Strahl, strāl, (MORITZ HERMANN,) a German physician and writer, born at Glogau in 1800. He became in 1842 Sanitätsrath in Berlin. Among his works is "Der Mensch nach seiner leiblichen und geistigen Natur," (1835–38.)

Strange, (Sir ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engraver, born in Pomona, one of the Orkney Islands, in 1721. He studied under Le Bas in Paris, passed several years in Italy, and settled in London, where he worked with great success. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Jerome," after Correggio, "Saint Cecilia," after Raphael, "The Death of Dido," after Guercino, and "Venus Reclining," after Titian. Died in 1792.

See J. DENNISTOUN, "Memoirs of Sir R. Strange and of his Brother-in-Law A. Lumisden," 2 vols., 1854; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1855.

Strang'ford, (PERCY CLINTON SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Irish diplomatist and scholar, born in 1780. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively British ambassador to Stockholm in 1817, to Constantinople in 1820, and to Saint Petersburg in 1825. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and knight grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He made a translation of the poems of Camoens, which was commended by Lord Byron. In 1825 he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Lord Penshurst. Died in 1855.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805; "Monthly Review" for September, 1804.

Strangford, (PERCY ELLEN ALGERNON FREDERICK WILLIAM SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Saint Petersburg in 1825. His "Selected Writings; Political, Geographical, and Social," were published in 2 vols., 1869. Died in 1869.

Straparola, strā-pā-ro'lā, (GIAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer of tales, was born at Caravaggio before 1500. He published "Piacevole Notte," (2 vols., 1550–54,) often reprinted. Died after 1557.

Strat'ford, (NICHOLAS,) a learned English theologian, born in Hertfordshire in 1633. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1673, and chaplain to the king. In 1689 he was appointed Bishop of Chester. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1707.

Strat'ford de Red'cliffe, (STRATFORD CANNING,) first VISCOUNT, a cousin of George Canning, was born in London in 1788. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and in 1810 succeeded Mr. Robert Adair as minister-plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He became envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States in 1820, and in 1825 was again sent as minister to Constantinople, where he exerted himself to procure from the Sultan some alleviation of the oppression under which the Greeks were then suffering. His appeals being unheeded, the chief European powers determined upon coercive measures, and the battle of Navarino, in 1827, decided the fate of Greece. Mr. Canning was soon after elected to Parliament for Old Sarum, and in 1829 was created knight grand cross of the Bath. In 1841 he was a third time appointed minister to Constantinople, having on a previous mission taken a prominent part in defining the boundaries of Greece. In this post he continued till 1858, when he returned to England. Through his influence with the Sultan, he promoted many reforms, among which are the abolition of torture, and the establishment of political and religious freedom for Protestants in Turkey. Died Aug. 14, 1880.

Strathnairn, BARON. See ROSE, (Sir HUGH HENRY.)

Stratico, strā'te-ko, (SIMONE,) COUNT, a celebrated mathematician, born at Zara, in Dalmatia, about 1730. He became professor of navigation and mathematics at Padua, and in 1801 filled the chair of navigation at Pavía. In 1803 he was made a senator by Napoleon, who also bestowed upon him the orders of the legion of honour and the iron crown. He was the author of a "Marine Vocabulary," and several works on hydraulics, navigation, etc., which have a high reputation. He also prepared, conjointly with Poleni, a valuable edition of Vitruvius, published after the death of Stratico, which took place in 1824.

Strato. See STRATON.

Strat'o-clēs, [Στρατοκλῆς,] an Athenian orator and demagogue, lived about 325 B.C. He was a violent opponent of Demosthenes.

Strā'ton [Gr. Στράτων] or **Strā'to,** a Greek physician and medical writer, a pupil of Erasistratus, lived in the third century B.C.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF LAMPSACUS, [Fr. STRATON DE LAMPSAQUE, strā'tôN' deh lôMp'sāk',] a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, born at Lampsacus, succeeded Theophrastus as chief of the school about 288 B.C. He was the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to some authorities, he taught that each particle of matter has a principle of motion, or a plastic power.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" NAUWERCK, "De Stratone Philosopho," 1836.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF SARDIS, a Greek epigrammatic poet, who probably lived in the second century of our era. He compiled an anthology of licentious epigrams, many of which he composed.

Strat-o-nī'çe, [Gr. Στρατονίκη,] a beautiful queen of Syria, born about 316 B.C., was a daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes. She was married to Seleucus I. of Syria, whose son, Antiochus I., became enamoured of her. She had a daughter Stratonice, who was married to Demetrius II. of Macedonia. Antiochus I. was the father of the second Stratonice.

Strat'tis, [Στράττις,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 410–380 B.C. His works are lost.

Strat'ton, (CHARLES CARROLL,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1833. He removed to Oregon, and graduated at Willamette University in 1868. He entered the Methodist ministry, and in 1877 became president of the University of the Pacific. He edited, and in part wrote, the "Autobiography" of Bishop E. O. Haven, (1883.)

Strauchius, strŏw'ke-ŭs, (ÆGIDIUS,) a German Lutheran theologian and mathematician, born at Wittenberg in 1632, was the author of a "Breviarium Chronologicum" and a number of controversial works. Died in 1682.

Strauss, strŏwss, (DAVID FRIEDRICH,) a German rationalistic theologian, the author of what is termed the "mythical theory" of interpreting the Gospels, was born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, in 1808. He studied theology at Tübingen. In 1832 he became assistant teacher *(repetent)* in the Theological Institute of Tübin-

gen. He produced in 1835 his "Life of Jesus Critically Treated," in which he attempts to prove that the New Testament history is substantially a tissue of fables. He was appointed professor of divinity at Zurich in 1839, but the hostility of the people to his doctrines was so loudly expressed that his position there became untenable. He published several other works, among which are "The Christian Dogmatics considered in its Historical Development and its Conflict with Modern Science," (2 vols., 1840–41,) a "New Life of Jesus," (1864,) and "The Old Faith and the New."

Strauss's idea of a God appears to be similar to that of many other Hegelians, who regard the Deity not as a conscious Being, but as an unconscious spirit or influence, or what might be termed a system of laws, material and spiritual. This spirit first becomes conscious in Humanity, which, according to Strauss and his followers, is God manifest in the flesh.

"Thirty years ago," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review," "'The Life of Jesus' of Strauss startled the world like a clap of thunder out of a calm sky. . . . In the name of criticism, he declared that the Gospels were almost valueless as historical materials; in the name of science, he pronounced that miracles were impossible." (See article on "The Life of our Lord," October, 1866.) "The supposition that the healthiest, simplest, and sanest form of religion the world has ever seen should have taken its rise from such a hotbed of fatuity and insanity as Strauss would have us believe, appears to us to make greater demands by far upon our credulity than the hypothesis it is invented to supersede." (See "Edinburgh Review," article on "Strauss, Renan, and 'Ecce Homo,'" October, 1866.)

"Strauss declined," says Dorner, in his able work entitled "History of Protestant Theology," "the rude method of combating Christianity in the style of the 'Wolfenbüttel Fragments;' as he likewise covered with ridicule the naturalistic explanations of the miracles by Dr. Paulus. To the biblical supernaturalism which sought to found the truth of Christianity upon inspiration, miracles, and prophecy, he opposed the mythical theory; according to which, the portrait of Christ in the Gospels was the product of tradition, of which the historic element was obscure, determined in its unintentional fabrication by Old Testament images, particularly the Messianic. Christ, however, to whom the Messianic predictions were transferred by the common people, could not have been a supernatural phenomenon, since a miracle includes an impossibility; so also the four Gospels could not have proceeded from apostles or eye-witnesses, because, with their better knowledge, designed fabrication must be imputed to them. He then seeks for internal contradictions in the Gospels, in order thereby to prove their unhistoric character. As, however, these contradictions do not extend to what is essential, it is clear that they are not what really decided him. He demands a historical criticism, free from pre-assumptions,* and yet he makes (as we have seen) for his mythical theory a twofold pre-assumption,—the one dogmatic,† the other historical."‡ He died February 8, 1874.

See "Straussiade in Zürich," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847.

Strauss, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a Protestant minister, a son of Gerhard Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Elberfeld in 1817. He published "Sinai and Golgotha: Travels in the East," (1847,) which has been translated into several languages. Died April 16, 1888.

Strauss, (GERHARD FRIEDRICH,) professor of theology at Berlin, was born at Iserlohn in 1786. He published a number of popular religious works, of which we may name "Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," (1820,) and "The Baptism in Jordan," (1822.) Died in 1863.

Strauss, (ISAAC,) a celebrated musician, born in Strasburg, of a Jewish family, June 3, 1806. He became a violinist and a distinguished musical director of Paris. He also composed some light music.

Strauss, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German composer, born at Vienna in 1804. His works are principally waltzes and other lively airs, in which department of music he has never been surpassed. He was appointed director of music for the court balls at Vienna. Died in 1849.

Strauss, (JOHANN,) an Austrian composer, a son of the preceding, was born in Vienna in 1825. He attained great fame by his waltzes, and composed several operettas. His brothers JOSEPH (1827–1870) and EDUARD also won fame as composers of dance-music.

Strēat'er, (ROBERT,) an English painter, born in 1624. His landscapes and historical pictures were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1680.

Streckfuss, strĕk'foos, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gera in 1779. He wrote a number of poems and tales, and translated into German Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and Dante's "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso." Died in 1844.

Streek, van, vän strāk, (JURIAN,) a Flemish or Dutch painter of still life, born at Amsterdam in 1632; died in 1678. His son HENRY, born in 1659, was a painter of interiors of churches, etc. Died in 1713.

Street, (ALFRED BILLINGS,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Poughkeepsie in 1811. Among his principal works are "Frontenac," a poem, "The Burning of Schenectady, and other Poems," "Woods and Waters, or the Saranacs and Racket," an account of the forests of Northern New York, and "The Council of Revision," (in prose.) He practised law in Albany, to which he removed in 1839. Died in 1881.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Street, (GEORGE EDMUND,) an English architect, born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1824. He was a pupil of Sir George Gilbert Scott, and became one of the most famous builders of Gothic churches of his time. He published "Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages," (1855,) and "Gothic Architecture in Spain," (1865.) He built the great Law Courts in London, 1881. Died December 18, 1881.

Streight, strāt, (ABEL D.,) COLONEL, an American officer, was a resident of Indiana. He commanded a party of 1800 cavalry sent from Tennessee on a raid into Northern Georgia in April, 1863. He was captured near Rome, and confined in a prison at Richmond, from which he escaped in February, 1864. He was killed at Dalton, Georgia, in August, 1864.

Strein, strīn, or **Strin'ī-us,** (RICHARD,) a German baron and antiquary, born in Austria in 1538, was librarian to the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1600 or 1601.

Stremonius. See AUSTREMOINE.

Streten. See STRAETEN.

Strick van Linschoten, strik vän lins'kō'tĕn, BARON, a Dutch poet, born at Utrecht in 1769. He was appointed in 1795 ambassador to the court of Würtemberg. Died in 1819.

Strick'land, (AGNES,) an English historical writer, born in Suffolk in 1806. Among her numerous works are "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest," etc., (12 vols., with portraits, 1849,) "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," (6 vols. 8vo, 1850,) both written conjointly with her sister Elizabeth, "The Pilgrims of Walsingham, or Tales of the Middle Ages," (1835,) "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier; a Poem, in Four Cantos," and "Tales and Stories from History," (1836.) She brought out in 1842 "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, now first published from the Originals," etc. Miss Strickland's productions have acquired an extensive popularity both in Great Britain and America. Died July 13, 1874.

* The expression in the original is "eine voraussetzungslose historische Kritik," that is, "a historical critique without pre-suppositions or pre-assumptions."

† In assuming that a miracle is impossible.

‡ In rejecting the historical character of the Gospels; not on account of the minute discrepancies found in them,—but evidently from a predetermination to make out his mythical theory at whatever cost. For if the minute discrepancies, not essentially affecting the main narrative, destroy the historical character of the Gospels, similar or greater discrepancies would overthrow ALL history, ancient and modern. A great historical critic, who will scarcely be accused of any tendency to credulity, took a very different view of the Gospel narratives. (See the article on NIEBUHR the historian, in this work.)

Strickland, (CATHERINE PARR,) sister of the preceding, was married to Lieutenant Traill, of the twenty-first British Fusileers. Having settled in Canada, she published "The Canadian Crusoes, a Tale of the Rice-Lake Plains," and "The Backwoods of America, being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer," etc.

Strickland, (HUGH EDWIN,) an English naturalist, born in Yorkshire in 1811. He visited Asia Minor in 1835, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Geology of the Thracian Bosphorus," and other similar works. He also wrote "Descriptions of New Species of Birds from West Africa," and a volume "On the Dodo and its Kindred, or the History and Affinities of the Dodo, Solitaire, and other Extinct Birds," (1848.) He was killed by a railroad-train in 1853.

Strickland, (SAMUEL,) a brother of Agnes, noticed above, was born about 1810. He published "Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West, or the Experience of an Early Settler," (1853.) Died in 1867.

Strickland, (SUSANNA,) sister of Agnes Strickland, was married to J. W. D. Moodie, of the British Fusileers, and subsequently removed to Canada. She published "Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada," (1852,) "Life in the Clearings," etc., and novels entitled "Mark Hurdlestone" (1852) and "Flora Lindsay," (2 vols., 1854.) Died April 8, 1885.

Her sister, JANE MARGARET, published a work entitled "Rome, Regal and Republican." Died June 14, 1888.

Strick'land, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia in 1787. He studied architecture under Latrobe. His first public work of any importance was the old Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street. This established his reputation as an architect, and he was subsequently employed to prepare the designs and superintend the erection of the United States Bank, (now the Custom-House,) in Chestnut Street, above Fourth, long regarded as the most magnificent edifice in his native city. For many years he was the architect of nearly all the most remarkable public buildings in Philadelphia or its vicinity: we may name, among others, the Merchants' Exchange, (near Third and Dock Streets,) the United States Mint, and the United States Naval Asylum. In 1825 he was appointed by the Franklin Institute commissioner to visit England for the purpose of examining the canal and railway systems of that country. On his return, he was employed to superintend the construction of the railroad between Newcastle and Frenchtown, in Maryland, which was one of the first passenger-railways made in the United States. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Civil Engineers, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. His last and perhaps greatest work was the Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, commenced in 1845 and completed in 1857. He died at Nashville, April 7, 1854; and, according to a special act of the Tennessee legislature, his remains were deposited in a vault under that magnificent edifice which may be said to have been the crowning glory of his life.

Strickland, (WILLIAM P.,) D.D., an American Methodist (afterwards Presbyterian) divine, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He published a "History of the American Bible Society," "Genius and Mission of Methodism," and many other works.

Strigel, STREE'GĘL, [Lat. STRIGE'LIUS,] (VICTORIN,) a German theologian, born in 1514, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He was engaged in a controversy with Flacius, and subsequently became a Calvinist. He was professor at Leipsic and Heidelberg. Died in 1569.

See WEISSMANN, "Historia Vitæ V. Strigelii," 1732; J. K. T. OTTO, "De V. Strigelio liberioris mentis in Ecclesia Lutherana Vindice," 1843.

Strigelius. See STRIGEL.

Stringham, string'ăm, (SILAS H.,) an American naval officer, born in Orange county, New York, about 1798. He obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1821. In 1846 he commanded the ship Ohio at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed (about April, 1861) flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the naval forces of the armament which captured Fort Hatteras, August 29, 1861. He was appointed a rear-admiral on the retired list, August 1, 1862. Died Feb. 7, 1876.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Strinius. See STREIN.

Strinnholm, strĭn'holm, (ANDERS MAGNUS,) a Swedish historian, born in the province of Westerbotten in 1786. His principal work is entitled a "History of Sweden from the Earliest to the Present Time," ("Svenska Folkets Historia fran äldsta till närvarende Tider," 1834.) In 1837 he became a member of the Swedish Academy, and in 1845 of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died January 19, 1857.

Stritter, von, fon strĭt'tẹr, (JOHANN GOTTHILF,) a German historian, born at Idstein in 1740, became a resident of Russia. He published a "History of the Russian Empire," (in German, 2 vols., 1800.) Died in 1801.

Strobel, stro'bẹl, (ADAM WALTHER,) a German historian, born at Strasburg in 1792. His principal work is a "History of Alsace," (6 vols., 1841,) which was continued by Engelhardt. Died in 1850.

Stroctius. See STROZZI, (PALLA.)

Strode, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and poet, born in Devonshire about 1598. He was installed canon of Christ Church in 1638. Died in 1644.

Stroemer. See STRÖMER.

Strogonof or **Stroganow,** stro'gâ-nof', (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian nobleman, born in 1734, was a distinguished patron of learning and the arts. He was appointed a privy councillor of the first class, and president of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1811.

Strogonof, Stroganov, or **Stroganow,** (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, second son of Gregory, noticed below, served against the Turks and Poles, and rose to be successively minister of the interior, (1839,) member of the imperial council at Saint Petersburg, and Governor-General of New Russia, (1855.)

Strogonof, (GREGORY,) a Russian diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1770, was successively employed in missions to Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople, (1821.) In 1838 he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. He was created high chamberlain in 1846. Died in 1850.

Strogonof, (KARL SERGEI,) a general, the eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1800, filled several high offices under the government, and attained the dignity of senator. He published a number of treatises on Russian antiquities. Died in 1857.

Strogonof, (PAUL,) COUNT, a Russian general, a son of Alexander, (1734–1811,) was born about 1774. He was a friend and adviser of the Czar Alexander. Died in 1817. His wife, SOPHIE GALLITSIN, was distinguished for her talents.

Strombeck, von, fon strom'bĕk, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German jurist and *littérateur*, born at Brunswick in 1771. He published a number of legal and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Tacitus, Sallust, and other classics. Died in 1848.

His brother, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, was also a distinguished jurist. Died in 1832.

See F. K. VON STROMBECK, "Darstellungen aus meinem Leben," 2 vols., 1835.

Strömer or **Stroemer,** strö'mẹr, (MARTIN,) a Swedish savant, born at Upsal in 1707, succeeded Celsius as professor of astronomy in that city. He translated Euclid's "Elements" into Swedish. Died in 1770.

Stromeyer, stro'mī'ẹr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH LOUIS,) a German surgeon, born at Hanover in 1804, became successively professor at Erlangen, Munich, and Freiburg. Died at Hanover, June 15, 1876.

Strong, (CALEB,) an American statesman, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1745. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1789 and in 1793, and became Governor of the State in 1800, which office he continued to fill for ten years. Died in 1819.

Strong, (JAMES,) S.T.D., an American theologian, born in New York city, August 14, 1822. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1844. He afterwards engaged in business on Long

Island, becoming a railroad president. He was professor of biblical literature and acting president of Troy University, 1858–61, and in 1868 was appointed professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, (Methodist.) He was never ordained. He has published epitomes of Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee Grammar, analyses of the Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews, of the Apocalypse, the Canticles, etc., a volume of "Irenics," three volumes on the Gospels, and other works. He was also the principal editor of "McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia," (theological, 10 vols., 1870–81,) and of several other works.

Strong, (NATHAN,) an American clergyman, born in Connecticut in 1748. He preached at Hartford, and published numerous sermons. Died in 1816.

Strong'bō̄w, the surname of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, an English warrior, distinguished for his victories over the Irish. Died in 1176.

Strossmayer, STROS'mi-ẹr, (JOSEPH GEORG,) a Croatian bishop, born at Eszék, February 4, 1815. He studied at Pesth, Padua, and Vienna, and was ordained in 1838. He was afterwards a professor at the Diakovar Seminary, and in 1850 was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. He was conspicuous at the Vatican Council for his opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility. His principal work is "Monumenta Slavorum Meridionalium," (1863.)

Stroth, STRŌT, (FRIEDRICH ANDREAS,) a German scholar, born in Pomerania in 1750. He published several classical works. Died in 1795 or 1785.

Stroth'er, (DAVID HUNTER,) an American author and artist, born at Martinsburg, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) September 26, 1816. He studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and received art-instruction in Philadelphia, in New York, (under S. F. B. Morse,) and in the European capitals. In 1844 he became a book and newspaper illustrator in New York, retiring to Virginia in 1849. He published "Virginia Illustrated," besides many illustrated magazine and newspaper articles under the name of PORTE CRAYON. He served in the Federal army, 1861–65, rising from the rank of private soldier to that of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He was in 1879 appointed consul-general to Mexico. After the war he continued his illustrated contributions to periodical literature. Died March 8, 1888.

Strozzi, STROT'see, (BERNARDO,) surnamed IL CAPUCCINO, or "The Genoese Priest," an eminent Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1581. His "Virgin and Child" is esteemed his master-piece. He painted many easel-pictures, and was an excellent colorist. Died Aug. 3, 1644.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Pittori Genovesi."

Strozzi, (CIRIACO, che-ree'â-ko,) an Italian philosopher, born near Florence in 1504. He wrote a supplement to Aristotle's work "De Republica," (1562.) Died in 1565.

See PAPIRE MASSON, "Vita Kyriâci Strozæ," 1604.

Strozzi, (ERCOLE,) an Italian poet, a son of Tito Vespasiano, noticed below, was born at Ferrara in 1471. He was the author of Latin and Italian poems, which were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was assassinated in 1508 by some person unknown.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogio;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) an opulent Florentine merchant, noted for his generosity, was born in 1426. He built the magnificent Palazzo Strozzi at Florence, which is still standing. Died in 1491.

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a Florentine statesman, born in 1488, was a son of the preceding. Though connected with the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., he exerted himself to deprive that family of the chief power in Florence. After the murder of the duke Alexander de' Medici, and the election of Cosimo as his successor, Strozzi became one of the leaders of an army of French and Italian mercenaries, and marched against the troops of Cosimo, who was assisted by the soldiers of Charles V. The insurgents were signally defeated, (1537,) and Strozzi was made prisoner, and confined for a year in a fortress, where he committed suicide in 1538.

See LORENZO STROZZI, "Vie de P. Strozzi," (translated from the Italian by REQUIER.) 1762; G. B. NICOLINI, "Vita di F. Strozzi," 1847; "Vita di F. Strozzi, scritta da Lorenzo Strozzi suo Figlio," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a commander, born at Venice in 1541, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Piero, noticed below. He served with distinction against the French Huguenots in the civil wars which began about 1562, and was appointed in 1581 lieutenant-general of the naval army by Henry III. He was killed in a naval action against the Spaniards in 1582.

See TORZAY, "Vie de P. Strozzi," 1608; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France."

Strozzi, (FRANCESCO **di Soldo**—de sol'do,) an Italian scholar, who translated Thucydides, and Xenophon's "History of Greece," into Italian, (1550.)

Strozzi, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Florence in 1551, was a nephew of Piero, noticed below. He was conspicuous for his generous patronage of learning, and was the author of several works, in prose and verse. Died in 1634.

Strozzi, (GIULIO,) a Venetian poet, born about 1583, resided at Rome, where he became papal prothonotary. He was the author of "The Building of Venice," ("Venezia Edificata,") an epic poem, and other works. Died in 1660.

Strozzi, (LEONE,) a naval officer, born at Florence in 1515, was a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488–1538.) He obtained command of a French fleet about 1550, and was opposed to Andrew Doria in the Mediterranean. Died in 1554.

Strozzi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, was the author of idyls, sonnets, etc., and tragedies entitled "Conradus" and "David of Trebizond." Died in 1654.

Strozzi, [Lat. STROC'TIUS,] (PALLA,) an Italian diplomatist and scholar, born at Florence in 1372. He was a liberal patron of literature, and devoted his large fortune to the promotion of classical studies, employing in his house many copyists to transcribe ancient manuscripts. He also founded several chairs in the University of Florence. Having opposed the Medici, he was banished about 1434, and settled at Padua. Died in 1462.

See ANGELO FABRONI, "P. Stroctii Vita," 1802; ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, "Commentarii."

Strozzi, (PIERO,) an able general, a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488–1538,) was born in 1500, and entered the French army after the death of his father. In 1553 he was sent to the defence of Sienna, then besieged by Cosimo I.; but, having imprudently invaded Tuscany, he was defeated by the Marquis of Marignano, near Lucignano, in 1554. He was afterwards charged by the pope, Paul IV., with the defence of Rome against the Duke of Alva. In 1558 he assisted the Duke of Guise in the capture of Calais, but he was killed the same year at the siege of Thionville. He had been created marshal of France by Henry II. about 1555.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Capitaines étrangers;" VARCHI, "Storia Fiorentina;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" F. TRUCCHI, "Vita e Geste di P. Strozzi," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (PIETRO,) an Italian scholar, born at Florence about 1575, was professor of philosophy at Pisa. He published a work on the Nestorians, entitled "De Origine et Dogmatibus Chaldæorum, sive hodiernorum Nestorianorum," (1617.) Died about 1640.

Strozzi, (TITO VESPASIANO,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Ferrara about 1422. He was the author of Latin lyrics, satires, and epigrams. He became president of the supreme council of Ferrara in 1485. Died about 1508.

Strudel or **Strudell,** STROO'dẹl, (PETER,) a historical painter, born in the Tyrol in 1680, or, as some say, in 1660. He worked in Vienna, and was patronized by the emperor Leopold. Died in 1717.

Struensee, STROO'ẹn-zā', (ADAM,) a German theologian, born at Brandenburg in 1708. He preached at Halle, and became superintendent or bishop of Sleswick and Holstein in 1761. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1791.

Struensee, von, fon stroo'ẹn-zā', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a minister of state, born at Halle in 1737, was a son of the preceding. He studied medicine, and practised with success at Altona. His habits are said to have been licentious. In 1768 he became physician to Christian VII. of Denmark, whom he attended in a tour through Germany, France, and England. He insinuated himself into the favour of Christian VII., and of his queen, Caroline Matilda, a sister of George III. of England. His talents and ambition enabled him to gain an ascendency over the king, who was a man of feeble character. He was aided in his ambitious projects by his friend Brandt, and by the queen. He procured the removal of Count Bernstorff in 1770, and became prime minister. He made many innovations in politica. affairs, some of which were beneficial; but he offended the people by his preference of the German to the Danish language. Prince Frederick and others formed a conspiracy against Struensee, who was arrested, tried, and put to death in April, 1772.

See FALKENSKIOLD, "Memoirs of Struensee," (in German,) 1788; J. K. HÖST, "Struensee og hans Ministerium," 3 vols., 1824; J. GIESSING, "Struensee," 1848; REVERDIL, "Struensee à la Cour de Copenhague," 1858; "Authentic Elucidation of the History of Struensee and Brandt;" DR. MUNTER, "Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1826, article "Danish Revolutions under Count Struensee," (by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.)

Struensee, von, (KARL AUGUST,) brother of the preceding, was born at Halle in 1735. He became in 1757 professor of philosophy and mathematics at the military academy of Liegnitz. His "Rudiments of Artillery," published in 1760, obtained for him the notice and patronage of Frederick the Great. It was followed in 1771 by "Elements of Military Architecture," esteemed the best work on the subject that had then appeared in Germany. After the publication of his "Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States," he was ennobled and made minister of state and president of the board of excise. Died in 1804.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" VON HELD, "Struensee, Skizze für Diejenigen," etc., 1805.

Strŭth'ẹrs, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born in Lanarkshire in 1776, worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth. Among his works is "The Poor Man's Sabbath," (1804.) Died in 1853.

Strutt, (EDWARD.) See BELPER.

Strutt, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and engraver, born in Essex in 1742. He was the author of "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," etc., "Horda Angel Cynnan; or, View of the Manners, Customs, etc. of the Inhabitants of England from the Arrival of the Saxons," (3 vols., 1776,) a "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," (2 vols., 1786,) and "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," etc., (1801.) Among his engravings are a series of illustrations of the "Pilgrim's Progress." He died in 1802, leaving several works in manuscript, one of which, a romance, entitled "Queen-Hoo Hall," was completed by Sir Walter Scott.

See the "Monthly Review" for May, 1775, and June, 1802.

Struve, stroo'veh, (BURKHARD GOTTHELF,) a jurist, a son of Georg Adam, noticed below, was born at Weimar in 1671. He studied law and history at Jena and Helmstedt, became professor of history at Jena in 1704, and in 1730 of public and feudal law. Among his voluminous works we may name his "Syntagma Juris Publici," (1711,) "Body of German History," ("Corpus Historiæ Germanicæ," 1730,) and "Introduction to the History of the German Empire," (in German.) He also published an edition of the "Illustres Veteres Scriptores" of Pistorius, and of Freher's "Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores." Died in 1738.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" LIPENIUS, "Bibliotheca Juridica."

Struve, (FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Altona in April, 1793. He was appointed director of the Observatory of Dorpat about 1818. In 1839 he became director of a new and magnificent observatory erected by the Russian government at Pulkova, near Saint Petersburg. He acquired distinction by his observations on double and multiple stars, and published, besides other works, "Astronomical Observations," ("Observationes Astronomicæ," 8 vols., 1820–40,) "Micrometric Measurements of the Double Stars," ("Stellarum duplicium Mensuræ micrometricæ," 1827,) and "Studies of Sidereal Astronomy on the Milky Way," ("Études d'Astronomie stellaire sur la Voie lactée," etc., 1847.) Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Struve, (GEORG ADAM,) a German jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of law at Jena in 1646, and in 1667 was appointed privy councillor to the Duke of Weimar. Among his numerous legal works, which had a high reputation in his time, we may name his "Jurisprudentia Romano-Germanica forensis," and "Syntagma Juris Feudalis." Died in 1692.

Struve, (GUSTAVUS,) a German political writer and revolutionist, born in Livonia about 1805. He took a prominent part in the insurrection in Baden in 1848, and became an exile in 1849. He published, besides other works, a "System of Political Science," (4 vols., 1847.) Died in 1870.

Struve, (OTTO WILHELM,) an astronomer, a son of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm, was born at Dorpat in 1819. He obtained the position of second astronomer at Pulkowa. He discovered many double stars, and computed the movement of translation of the solar system.

Struve, von, fon stroo'veh, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a German diplomatist, born at Ratisbon in 1772, was employed in embassies to Hamburg, Saint Petersburg, and other European courts. Died in 1851.

Struys, strois, (JAN,) a Dutch traveller, who visited several countries of Asia, and published a narrative in 1677. Died in 1694.

Stry, van, vän strī, (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1753, imitated A. Cuyp. He painted landscapes, cattle, etc. Died in 1826.

Stry, van, (JACOB,) a skilful painter of landscapes and cattle, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1756. "Many of his imitations of Albert Cuyp," says Bryan, "have passed as originals of that master." Died in 1815.

Stryk, strĭk, [Lat. STRYK'IUS,] (SAMUEL,) a German jurist, born at Lenzen in 1640. He became professor of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1672, and obtained a chair in the University of Wittenberg in 1691. He acquired a European reputation by his writings on law Died in 1710.

Strykius. See STRYK.

Strype, strīp, (JOHN,) an English divine and biographer, born in London in 1643. Among his numerous works are "Memorials of the Most Renowned Father in God, Thomas Cranmer," etc., (1694,) "Historical Collections relating to the Life and Acts of Bishop Aylmer," (1701,) "Life and Acts of Archbishop Parker," (1711,) "Ecclesiastical Memorials, relating chiefly to Religion and the Reformation of it," etc., and "Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion," (4 vols., 1731.) Died in 1737.

Stu'art, (ALEXANDER H. H.,) an American politician, born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1807. He gained distinction as a lawyer, became an orator of the Whig party, and was elected to Congress in 1841. He was secretary of the interior from September, 1850, to March, 1853. He was loyal to the Union, until the secession of Virginia induced him to change. Died Feb. 13, 1891.

Stu'art, (ARABELLA,) born about 1575, was a daughter of Charles Stuart, Duke of Lennox, (a brother of Lord Darnley,) and was a cousin-german to James I. of England. She was secretly married about 1609 to William Seymour, against the will of the king, who imprisoned her in the Tower. She was so harshly treated that she became insane, and died in the Tower in September, 1615. William Seymour was afterwards made Marquis of Hertford. Arabella Stuart was a woman of superior talents and high spirit.

See "Life and Letters of Arabella Stuart," by ELIZABETH COOPER, London, 1866; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chap. x.; "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO.

Stuart, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, born in 1753, was a younger son of Lord Bute, the prime minister. He fought against the American patriots, (1776–82,) gained the rank of major-general in 1793, and commanded in Corsica in 1794. He took Minorca in 1798. Died in 1801.

Stuart, (CHARLES EDWARD,) THE PRETENDER. See CHARLES EDWARD.

Stuart, (GILBERT,) LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh about 1746. He became in 1773 associate editor of "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review," in which he published criticisms on prominent authors, displaying great ability, but disfigured by bitter personalities. He was afterwards a contributor to the "Political Herald" and "English Review," London. Among his principal works are a "Historical Disquisition concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," (1767,) "View of Society in Europe in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement," etc., (1768,) "History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, 1517–1561," (1780,) and "History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," (1782.) Died in 1786.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1782.

Stuart, (GILBERT CHARLES,) an eminent American painter, born at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1756. He studied in London under West, and subsequently executed a number of portraits, which obtained for him a high reputation. Among these may be named that of George III., Sir Joshua Reynolds, and John Kemble. After his return to America he painted a portrait of Washington, which is esteemed the best ever taken; also portraits of Mrs. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished Americans. Died in 1828.

Stuart, (HENRY BENEDICT,) Cardinal York, born in 1725, was a grandson of James II. of England, and a brother of Charles Edward the Pretender. He lived at Rome, and became a cardinal in 1747. Died in 1807.

Stuart, (JAMES,) an English antiquary and architect, commonly known as "Athenian Stuart," was born in London in 1713. He resided many years at Rome, where he studied antiquities and the ancient languages, and in 1750 visited Athens in company with Nicholas Revett, also an artist. In 1762 he brought out the first volume of the "Antiquities of Athens," in which he was assisted by Mr. Revett. It was received with great favour, and a second and a third volume were published after his death, which took place in 1788. Among his architectural works may be named the chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

Stuart, (JAMES E. B.,) an American general, born in Patrick county, Virginia, about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1854. He became a brigadier-general of the insurgents in September, 1861, and obtained command of a body of cavalry. In August, 1862, he surprised General Pope's head-quarters at Catlett's Station and captured some of his private papers. In October of that year he conducted a daring and successful raid to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His cavalry covered the retreat of General Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, and was mortally wounded in a battle against General Sheridan, at Yellow Tavern, on the 12th of May in that year.

See a notice of General Stuart in "Southern Generals," 1865; TENNEY'S "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 779.

Stuart, (JAMES F. E.,) THE PRETENDER. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD.

Stuart, (JAMES,) LL.D., a British scientist, born at Markinch, Scotland, January 2, 1843. He was educated at Saint Andrew's, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as third wrangler in 1866. In 1875 he was made professor of applied mechanics at Cambridge. He has written much on education and social subjects.

Stuart, (JOHN.) See BUTE, LORD.

Stuart, (JOHN,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1751, was professor of Greek at Aberdeen. Died in 1827.

Stuart, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Killin in 1743. He translated the Bible into Gaelic. Died at Luss, May 24, 1821.

Stuart, (MOSES,) an American theologian and Congregational divine, born at Wilton, Connecticut, in 1780. He was appointed in 1809 professor of sacred literature at Andover Theological Seminary, which post he held for more than thirty years. He was the author of a "Grammar of the Hebrew Language, without Points," (1813,) "Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty," (1830,) "Hints on the Prophecies," (1842,) "A Scriptural View of the Wine Question," (1848,) and a number of commentaries on the Scriptures. He published in 1827 a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," which, says R. W. Griswold, "continues in all countries to be regarded as one of the noblest examples of philological theology and exegetical criticism." ("Prose Writers of America.") Died in 1852.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for January, 1822.

Stu'art or **Stew'art Family**, a famous and unfortunate royal family which reigned in Scotland several centuries and in England for more than a century. The first member of this family that became king was Robert II., whose father was Walter, high steward of Scotland, and whose mother was a daughter of Robert Bruce. (See ROBERT II.) The last king of this dynasty was James II., who was deposed in 1688, after which two of his descendants, styled Pretenders, attempted to ascend the throne. (See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, and CHARLES EDWARD.)

"The name of the family," says Burton, "was Allan or Fitz-Allan; but it had become habitual to call them by the name of the feudal office held by them in Scotland, and hence Robert II. was the first of the Steward—or, as it came to be written, the Stewart—dynasty." ("History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.)

See C. D. VOSS, "Geschichte der Stuarts auf dem Englischen Throne," 4 vols., 1794–97.

Stu'art de Rothe'say, (roth'sā,) (CHARLES STUART,) LORD, a distinguished British diplomatist, grandson of Lord Bute, was born in 1779. He was sent in 1810 as minister-plenipotentiary to Portugal, and for his services on this occasion obtained from the prince-regent the grand cross of the order of the Bath. The King of Portugal also made him a grandee of that kingdom. He was afterwards successively minister at Paris, the Hague, and Saint Petersburg. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Stuart de Rothesay. Died in 1845.

Stubbe, stub, (HENRY,) an English writer and scholar, born in Lincolnshire in 1631. He joined the party of Cromwell during the civil war, and wrote "A Vindication of Sir Harry Vane," "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for the Quakers," and other works. After the restoration he went over to the royalists, and published numerous attacks on his former friends. He was accidentally drowned in 1676.

Stubbe, (JOHN.) See STUBBS, (JOHN.)

Stubbs, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born at Liverpool in 1724, was distinguished for his knowledge of anatomy. He excelled in delineating animals, particularly horses. He published in 1766 a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Horse." His picture of "The Grosvenor Hunt" is esteemed one of his master-pieces. Died in 1806.

Stubbs or **Stubbe**, (JOHN,) an English lawyer and Puritan, born about 1540. Having written a pamphlet against Queen Elizabeth's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, entitled "The Discovery of a Gaping Gulph, wherein England is like to be swallowed by another French Marriage," his right hand was amputated by order of the queen.

Stubbs, (WILLIAM,) D.D., LL.D., an English historian, born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, became a Fellow of Trinity, was ordained in 1848, became regius professor of history at Oxford in 1866, curator of the Bodleian Library in 1869, a canon of Saint Paul's in 1879, and Bishop of Chester in 1884. He has published many old Latin and other texts illustrating English history, and is author of "The Constitutional History of England," (1874; 3d vol., 1878,) etc.

Stuck. See BATTISTIN.

Stuck, stŏŏk, [Lat. STUCK'IUS,] (JOHANN WILHELM,) a Swiss scholar and antiquary, born at Zurich about 1550. He published a "Treatise on the Feasts of the Ancients, and their Sacrifices," (1591.) Died in 1607.

Studer, stoo'dẹr, (BERNARD,) a Swiss savant and author, born at Buren-on-the-Aar in 1794, became professor of geology at Berne. Died in 1887.

Stud'ley, (WILLIAM SPRAGUE,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 26, 1823. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1850, and held various important pastorates. His principal published work is a biography of S. W. Paine, (1865.)

Stuerbout, stü'ẹr-bŏwt', (DIERICK,) one of the earliest Dutch painters, sometimes called DIRK VAN HAARLEM, was born in that town. He lived about 1450–70. There are two historical pictures by him in the royal collection at the Hague, representing incidents in the life of the emperor Otho III. and his empress. Stuerbout ranked among the first artists of his time.

See "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Stuermer. See STÜRMER.

Stuhr, stoor, (PETER FEDDERSEN,) a Danish writer, born at Flensborg in 1787, published a number of philosophical and historical works. Died in 1851.

Stuke'ley, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English divine, antiquary, and physician, born in Lincolnshire in 1687. Having practised medicine for a time with great reputation and success, he took holy orders, and in 1747 obtained the rectory of Saint George the Martyr, in London. He was the author of "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquities, etc. observed in Travels through Great Britain," (1724,) "Palæographia Britannica, or Discourses on Antiquities in Britain," (1743–54,) "Some Account of the Medallic History of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor of Britain," (1757–59,) and other valuable antiquarian works; also a collection of sermons, entitled "Palæographia Sacra," (1760–63.) Died in 1765.

Stüler or **Stueler,** stü'lẹr, (AUGUST,) a German architect, born in Berlin in 1800, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Schinkel. Among his greatest works are the new museum at Berlin, and the Exchange at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Died March 18, 1865.

Sturdza. See STOORDZA.

Sture, stoo'rẹh, (STEN,) called THE ELDER, a Swedish statesman, related to the royal family of Sweden. On the death of Charles VIII., in 1470, he became regent of the kingdom, which he defended with signal ability against the attempts of the Danes and the Russians. Died in 1504.

See GEIJER, "Åreminne öfv.r S. Sture," 1803.

Sture, (STEN,) THE YOUNGER, son of Svante Sture, noticed below, succeeded his father as regent in 1512. He was distinguished for his courage and ability, and for a time successfully resisted the encroachments of Denmark, but he was mortally wounded in the battle near Jönköping, in 1520.

See SILFVERSTOLPE, "Åreminne öfver S. Sture," 1791.

Sture, (SVANTE,) became Regent of Sweden on the death of Sten Sture the Elder, in 1504. Died in 1512.

Sturge, stŭrj, (JOSEPH,) an English philanthropist, born at Elberton, Gloucestershire, in 1793, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a corn-factor at Bewdley, from which he removed to Birmingham in 1822. By his probity, energy, and moral courage he acquired much influence. He was one of the first in England to advocate the immediate abolition of slavery, and he became a prominent leader of the anti-slavery movement. In 1836 he visited the West Indies, and collected evidence against the slaveholders. He performed an anti-slavery mission to the United States in 1841. After his return he co-operated actively with Cobden and Bright in the anti-corn-law movement. Died in 1859.

See HENRY RICHARD, "Memoir of Joseph Sturge," 1864.

Sturgeon, (WILLIAM,) an English electrician, born in Lancashire in 1783. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and served a number of years in the royal artillery. He invented or improved an electro-magnetic machine, and wrote several treatises on electro-magnetism. Died at Manchester in 1850.

Stur'gĕs, (JOHN,) an English divine, was prebendary of Winchester. He published "Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion," and was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Milner. Died in 1807.

Stur'gis, (SAMUEL D.,) an American general, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He obtained the rank of major in May, 1861, and succeeded to the command of the army at Wilson's Creek when General Lyon was killed, August 10 of that year. His command was defeated at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. Died Sept. 28, 1889.

Sturleson. See SNORRI-STURLUSON.

Sturm, stŏŏrm, or **Sturme,** first abbot of Fulda, was born in Bavaria about 715 A.D. He founded about 744 the monastery of Fulda, which became a famous seat of learning. Died in 780.

Sturm, stŏŏrm, (CHRISTOPH CHRISTIAN,) a German moralist and preacher, born at Augsburg in 1740. He preached at Magdeburg and Hamburg, and wrote a number of popular religious works, among which was "Meditations on the Works of God in the Kingdom of Nature," (2 vols., 1772–97.) Died in 1786.

See FEDDERSEN, "Leben und Charakter des Hauptpastors C. C. Sturm," 1786; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Sturm, stŏŏrm or stürm, (JACQUES CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) an excellent Swiss mathematician, born at Geneva in September, 1803. He was a tutor to the son of Madame de Staël, with whom he visited Paris in 1823. In 1827 Sturm and his friend Colladon obtained the grand prize of mathematics proposed by the Academy of Sciences in Paris for the best memoir on the compression of liquids. He discovered in 1829 the celebrated theorem which completes the resolution of numerical equations by determining the number of real roots which are included between given limits. This is known as "Sturm's theorem." He became professor of mathematics at the Collége Rollin in 1830, a member of the Institute in 1836, and professor of analysis at the Polytechnic School in 1840. Died in 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JAKOB,) an eminent German statesman and Reformer, born at Strasburg in 1489. He became in early life a convert to the doctrines of Luther, and was chosen mayor or chief magistrate of Strasburg in 1526. His learning and wisdom were such that he was regarded as an oracle by his fellow-citizens. It is stated that he was sent ninety-one times on missions to various courts, between 1525 and 1552. Died in 1553.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sturm, [Lat. STUR'MIUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent scholar and teacher, surnamed "the German Cicero," was born at Schleiden in 1507. He became in 1538 rector of the gymnasium at Strasburg, which, under his direction, attained a very high reputation. He published an edition of Cicero, (9 vols., 1557 *et seq.*,) a number of translations from the Latin, and several original works in that language: among these we may name "On the Proper Opening of Schools of Learning," ("De Literarum Ludis recte Aperiendis," 1538,) and "On the Universal Method of Rhetorical Elocution," ("De universa Ratione Elocutionis Rhetoricæ," 1576.) Died in 1589.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German philosopher and mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1635. Having graduated at Jena, he became professor of mathematics at Altdorf in 1669. He translated into Latin Bockler's "Hydraulic Architecture," and published several valuable works on mathematics and physical science. Died in 1703.

Sturm, (LEONHARD CHRISTOPH,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born at Altdorf in 1669. He wrote a "Treatise on Military Architecture," and other similar works. Died in 1719.

Stürmer or **Stuermer,** stür'mẹr, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) COUNT, son of Ignaz, noticed below, was born at Constantinople in 1787, and was educated at Vienna. He

was consul-general to the United States in 1818, and in 1834 appointed internuncio at Constantinople.

Stürmer or **Stuermer**, (IGNAZ,) BARON, a German diplomatist and Oriental scholar, born at Vienna in 1752. He was appointed in 1789 court interpreter, and in 1802 internuncio at the Porte, and magnate of Hungary in 1820. Died in 1829.

Sturmius. See STURM, (JOHANN.)

Sturt, (Sir CHARLES,) an English explorer, born in India in 1796. Having entered the army, he went to Australia in 1825, in the interior of which continent he conducted four great exploring expeditions, fruitful in geographical and scientific knowledge. His hardships brought on complete blindness. He published narratives of his principal explorations. Died at Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869.

Sturt, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born in London in 1658, was celebrated for his exquisite illustrations of the "Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1730.

Stur'tẹ-vant, (JOHN MERCHANT,) an American educator, born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, March 23, 1825. Though blind, he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, and at the Bridgewater Normal School. He was from 1851 till his death principal of the Tennessee School for the Blind. Died at Nashville, December 26, 1882.

Sturtzenbecher, stoorts'ẹn-bĕk'ẹr, (OSCAR PATRICK,) a Swedish writer and liberal politician, born at Stockholm in 1811. Died February 15, 1869.

Sturz, stōōrts, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born near Freiberg in 1762, published editions of Empedocles, the fragments of Hellanicus, and of other Greek writers. Died in 1832.

Sturz, (HELFREICH PETER,) a German writer, born at Darmstadt in 1736, was a friend of Klopstock, and was patronized by Count Bernstorff. His principal works are "Recollections of the Life of Bernstorff," and "Letters of a Traveller." Died in 1779.

Stüve or **Stueve**, stü'vẹh, (JOHANN KARL BERTRAM,) a German jurist, born at Osnabrück in 1798, filled several offices under the government, and wrote a number of political treatises. Died February 12, 1872.

Stuven, stoo'vẹn, (ERNST,) a German flower-painter, born at Hamburg in 1657; died in 1712.

Stuyvesant, stī'vẹ-sant, (PETER,) the last Dutch Governor of the New Netherlands, (New York,) was born about 1602. He was appointed governor or director-general about 1645. He had previously served in the West Indies, and lost a leg in battle. In 1655 he conquered a Swedish colony on the Delaware River. His administration was vigorous and rather arbitrary. New Amsterdam was attacked by an English fleet, to which Governor Stuyvesant surrendered in September, 1664. He died at New York in 1682. Peter Stuyvesant forms a conspicuous character in Irving's humorous work entitled "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker."

Style, (WILLIAM.) an English law-writer, born in 1603. He published "Reports," (1658.) Died in 1679

Stylites. See SIMEON STYLITES.

Stўx, [Gr. Στύξ,] a personage of classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Pallas, and the mother of Victory, (Nice,) Power, (Cratos,) and Zelus. She is a personification of a celebrated river of Hades. The poets feigned that the gods in taking a solemn oath used to swear by Styx, and if they violated such an oath they were deprived of nectar for nine years.

Suabedissen, soo'ä-bẹh-dis'sẹn, (DAVID THEODOR AUGUST,) a German philosophical writer, born at Melsungen in 1773; died in 1835.

Sualem, (RENKIN.) See RANNEQUIN.

Suard, sü'ăr', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1734. He was successively associate editor of the "Gazette de France," and editor of the political journals entitled "Les Indépendants" and "Le Publiciste." He translated into French Robertson's "History of Charles V.," and published, among other works, "Literary Miscellanies," (5 vols., 1805,) and "Lettres de l'Anonyme de Vaugirard," a witty and satirical production, which obtained great and deserved popularity. He also made numerous valuable contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1772, and afterwards became perpetual secretary of that institution. Died in 1817.

See C. NISARD, "Mémoires et Correspondance Littéraire sur Suard," 1859; GARAT, "Historical Memoirs of M. Suard;" PÉRENNÈS, "Éloge de Suard," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suard, MADAME, the wife of the preceding, was born at Lille in 1750, and was a sister of Charles J. Panckoucke the author. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of M. Suard," ("Essai de Mémoires sur M. Suard," 1820.) Died in 1830.

Suarès, sü'ă'rĕss', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Avignon in 1599, became Bishop of Vaison in 1633. He wrote numerous antiquarian works. Died at Rome in 1677.

Suaresius. See SUAREZ.

Suarez, swâ'rĕth, [Lat. SUARE'SIUS,] (FRANCIS,) a learned and eloquent Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Granada in 1548. He became successively professor of divinity at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Coimbra. Among his principal works is his "Defensio Fidei Catholicæ," etc., (1613,) being designed as a refutation of the oath of allegiance exacted by James I. of England from his subjects, and a "Treatise on Laws." Died about 1615.

See DESCHAMPS, "Vita Fr. Suaresii," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suavius, swâ've-ŭs, or **Suterman**, soo'tẹr-măn', (LAMBERT,) sometimes called **Schwab**, a Flemish engraver, born at Liege, flourished about 1550. He engraved his own designs, and others. Died about 1565.

Subervie, sü'bĕr'vē', (JACQUES **Gervais**—zhĕr'vā',) BARON, a French general, born at Lectoure in 1776. He served as general of brigade in Spain, (1808–11,) and in Russia in 1812. He became a general of division in 1814, and fought at Waterloo. He was republican minister of war from February 25 to March 19, 1848. Died in 1856.

See ALEXANDRE THIERRY, "Le Général Subervie," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suben, soo'bẹn, an ancient goddess, the special patroness of Southern Egypt, and the goddess of maternity. The vulture was her symbol.

Sublet, sü'blā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French minister of state, born about 1580. He was secretary of war from 1636 till 1643. Died in 1645.

Subleyras, sü'blā'râs', (PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Uzès in 1699. He resided many years in Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Benedict XIV. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Basil celebrating Mass in the Presence of the Emperor Valens," and "Saint Benedict restoring a Child to Life." Died in 1749.

Subow. See ZOOBOF.

Subtermans. See SUSTERMANS.

Suchet, sü'shā', (LOUIS GABRIEL,) Duke of Albufera, a celebrated French marshal, born at Lyons in March, 1770. He served in the Italian campaign of 1796, and obtained the rank of general of brigade for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Neumark, (1797.) Appointed in 1799 general of division under Massena, he successfully opposed the Austrians under General Melas, and made a diversion in favour of Massena, then besieged at Genoa, (1800.) After the battle of Marengo, in which he took a prominent part, he was made governor of Genoa and commander of the centre of the army of Italy. He successively defeated the Austrians at Pozzolo, Borghetto, Verona, and Montebello, and in 1805 commanded the left wing of Marshal Lannes's division or corps in the battle of Austerlitz. Having been created by Napoleon a count of the empire, he was appointed in 1808 to the command of a division of the army of Spain. In this post, by his brilliant successes at Lerida, Mequinanza, (1810,) Tortosa, (1811,) and Tarragona, (1811,) he won the highest reputation as a brave officer and an able disciplinarian and tactician. He was made a marshal of France in 1811. His subsequent victories at Murviedro, Valencia, and Albufera were rewarded by Napoleon with a large domain, and the title of Duke

of Albufera. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was deprived of the greater part of his honours; but the title of peer was restored to him by Louis XVIII. in 1819. He died in 1826, leaving "Memoirs of the War in Spain," (1829.) It is stated that Napoleon estimated his ability higher than that of any other of his marshals except Massena.

See BOLO, "Notice sur le Maréchal Suchet," 1826.

Suchtelen, sŭK'tẹh-lĕn', (JAN PIETER,) COUNT, a Dutch general and diplomatist, born in Oberyssel in 1759, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the capture of Sweaborg, (1789.) Died in 1836.

Suck'ling, (Sir JOHN,) an English poet, born in Middlesex about 1608. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after travelling on the continent, served for a time in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He subsequently became celebrated as a wit at the court of Charles I. In 1640 he was elected to the Long Parliament for Bramber, but, having joined in the conspiracy to rescue the Earl of Strafford from the Tower, in 1641, he was compelled to take refuge in France, where he died about 1642. His reputation rests chiefly on his lyric poems; but he also wrote several dramas and satires, and a treatise entitled "An Account of Religion by Reason." "His style," says Hazlitt, "is almost entirely free from the charge of pedantry and affectation. His compositions are almost all of them short and lively effusions of wit and gallantry, written in a familiar but spirited style."

See HAZLITT, "Comic Writers;" "Retrospective Review," vol. IX., (1824.)

Suckow, sōōk'ko, (KARL ADOLF,) a German novelist, born at Münsterberg, in Silesia, in 1802, has written under the pseudonym of POSGARU. Died in 1847.

Sucre, de, dà soo'krà, (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a South American patriot and general, born at Cumana in 1793, fought under Bolivar, and in 1819 was made a brigadier-general. He defeated the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1822, and in 1824, having succeeded Bolivar as commander-in-chief, gained a signal victory over the royalists at Ayacucho, by which the country was delivered from the Spanish yoke. He was created grand marshal of Ayacucho by Bolivar, and in 1825 chosen President of Bolivia. He was elected to the Constituent Congress from Quito in 1830. He was assassinated soon after, at the instigation, it is supposed, of General Ovando.

Sudhôdănă, sōō-d'ho'dạ-nạ, a Hindoo prince, the father of GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Sudra or **Suder**. See SOODRA.

Sudre, südR, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French lithographer, born at Alby in 1783. He produced lithographs of several works of Raphael and Ingres. He gained a medal of the first class in 1834. Died in 1866.

Sue, sü, (EUGÈNE,) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1804, was a son of Jean Joseph Sue, (1760–1830.) He was named in honour of Eugène de Beauharnais, son of the empress Josephine, who was his sponsor. Having studied medicine, he accompanied the French army into Spain in 1823 as military surgeon. On the death of his father, from whom he inherited a large fortune, he studied painting for a time under Gudin; but he soon renounced this art for literature, and published several tales of sea-life, entitled "Kernock le Pirate," (1830,) "Plick et Plock," (1831,) "Atar Gull," "La Salamandre," (1832,) and "La Vigie de Koatven," (1833.) Encouraged by the success of these productions, he brought out in the Paris feuilletons a series of historical romances, among which we may name "Latréaumonte," "Jean Cavalier," "Le Vicomte de Létorières," and "Le Commandeur de Malte." He next published in rapid succession his "Mathilde," "Thérèse Dunoyer," "Mystères de Paris," (1842,) and "Le Juif errant," ("The Wandering Jew," 1846.) These romances, in which Sue has unveiled the most revolting forms of vice, and for the most part represented wickedness triumphant, obtained great popularity, and were translated into the principal European languages. He was elected in 1850 a member of the Assemblée Nationale. Died in 1857.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838, and July, 1842.

Sue, (JEAN,) a French surgeon and writer, born in Var in 1699. He practised in Paris. Died in 1762.

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French writer on anatomy and surgery, born in 1710, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on anatomy in Paris, where he died in 1792.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a surgeon, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1760. He wrote "Physiological Researches on Vitality," (1798,) and other works. He became consulting physician to the king in 1824. Died in 1830.

Sue, (PIERRE,) a learned surgeon, born in Paris in 1739, was a son of Jean Sue, noticed above. He published numerous works on surgery and medicine, which are commended. Died in 1816.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sueno. See AAGESEN and SWEYN.

Suénon, the French for SWEYN, King of Denmark. (See SWEYN.)

Snétone. See SUETONIUS.

Sue-to'nĭ-us, [Fr. SUÉTONE, sü-à'ton',] (CAIUS TRANQUILLUS,) an eminent Latin historian, born about 70 A.D., was a son of a military tribune. He was a friend of Pliny the Younger, who wrote to Suetonius several letters, which are extant. He practised law, and was versed in various departments of learning. In the reign of Hadrian he obtained the office of *magister epistolarum*, or secretary, but he did not keep it long. Pliny the Younger speaks in high terms of his integrity and learning. Suetonius wrote, besides numerous works which are lost, "The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," ("Vitæ Cæsarum," which is highly prized, and appears to be impartial. The subjects of this work are the twelve emperors from Julius Cæsar to Domitian inclusive, whose private lives and vices he exposes, with copious details. Saint Jerome says pithily of Suetonius, "that he wrote of the emperors with the same freedom that they themselves lived," ("pari libertate ac ipsi vixerunt.") His work is rather anecdotical than historical. There are extant two other works ascribed to him,—namely, "On Illustrious Grammarians," ("De Grammaticis illustribus,") and "On Celebrated Orators," ("De claris Rhetoribus.")

See A. KRAUSE, "De Suetonii Fontibus," etc., 1831; D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de C. Suetonio," 1685; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sue-to'nĭ-us Pau-lī'nus, a Roman general, served in Mauritania in 42 A.D. He was appointed commander of Nero's army in Britain in 59, and defeated the natives commanded by Boadicea. Died after 70 A.D.

Su'ett, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English comedian, born in London; died in 1805.

Sueur, Le, (EUSTACHE.) See LE SUEUR.

Sueur, Le, (HUBERT.) See SŒUR.

Sueur, Le, (JEAN FRANÇOIS.) See LE SUEUR.

Suffee, (King of Persia.) See SEFI.

Suf'field, (HENRY HARBORD,) an English statesman, born in 1781, was elected in 1820 a member of Parliament for Shaftesbury. He was an advocate of the abolition of colonial slavery, and of other important reforms. Died in 1835.

Suffolk, DUKE OF. See BRANDON, (CHARLES.)

Suffolk, sŭf'fọk, (MICHAEL DE LA POLE,) first EARL OF, an English statesman, who served in the army under Edward III. He became lord chancellor in March, 1383, was created Earl of Suffolk in August, 1386, and removed in October of that year. Died in 1389.

Suffolk, (WILLIAM DE LA POLE,) DUKE OF, was lord high admiral of England. He commanded at the siege of Orléans, in 1429, and was defeated by Joan of Arc. He was beheaded, on a charge of treason, in 1450.

Suffren, sü'fRŎN', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in Provence in 1565. He was for many years confessor to the queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote "The Christian Year," ("Année chrétienne," 1641.) Died in 1641.

Suffren Saint-Tropez, de, dẹh sü'fRŎN' sĂN tRo'pĂ',) (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French naval commander, born in Provence in 1726. Soon after his entering the naval service he became a member of the Maltese order, from which he received the honorary

title of Bailli. He accompanied Count d'Estaing to America in 1778, and, being subsequently appointed to a command under Don Luis de Córdova, took twelve merchant-ships from the British, (1780.) In 1781 he defeated the British commodore Johnstone near the Cape Verd Islands. He was made a vice-admiral in 1784. Died in 1788.

See TRUBLET, "Essai historique sur la Vie et les Campagnes du Bailli de Suffren;" HENNEQUIN, "Essai historique sur la Vie et les Campagnes du Bailli de Suffren," 1824; CUNAT, "Histoire du Bailli de Suffren," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sugden. See SAINT LEONARD'S.

Suger, sü'zhȧ', Abbé of Saint-Denis, an able and powerful French statesman, born about 1085. He was chosen Abbé of Saint-Denis about 1122, and became the favourite counsellor and chief minister of Louis VI. His influence was equally great in the reign of Louis VII., and his administration was beneficent to the people. Died in 1152.

See BAUDIER, "Histoire de l'Administration de l'Abbé Suger," 1645; GERVAISE, "Histoire de Suger," 3 vols., 1721; A. NETTEMENT, "Histoire de Suger," 1842; F. COMBES, "Suger et sor Ministère," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sugny. See SERVAN DE SUGNY.

Sugrîvă, sōō-gree'vą, [*i.e.* "handsome-necked," from the Sanscrit *su*, "handsome," and *grîvă*, "neck,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monkey chief, the son of Sûrya, (or the Sun,) and the next in rank among the monkeys to Hanumân, and, like the last-named hero, a great favourite with Râma. (See HANUMÂN.)

Suhm, soom, (PEDER FREDERIK,) an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, born at Copenhagen in 1728, was a son of Ulrich Friedrich, noticed below. He devoted himself to the study of philology, Northern antiquities, etc., and published "On the Origin of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1770,) "Odin, or the Mythology of Northern Paganism," (1771,) "History of the Migration of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1773,) "Critical History of Denmark in the Time of the Pagans," (4 vols., 1781,) and "History of Denmark to the Year 1319," (11 vols., 1812.) He was also the author of "Idyls," and several tales and romances, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1798.

See RASMUS NYERUP, "Udsigt over P. F. Suhms Levnet og Skrifter," 1798; R. NYERUP, "Suhmiana," 1799; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suhm, von, fon sōōm or zōōm, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH,) an intimate friend of Frederick the Great of Prussia, was born at Dresden in 1691. His "Familiar and Friendly Correspondence with Frederick II." (in French) was published after the king's death. Died in 1740.

Suicer, swĭt'sęr, or **Schweitzer**, shwī̆t'sęr, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Zurich in 1620, became professor of Greek and Hebrew in the university of his native city. His principal work is entitled "Ecclesiastical Thesaurus of the Writings of the Greek Fathers," ("Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus e Patribus Græcis," etc., 2 vols., 1682.) Died in 1684.

Suicer, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1644. He succeeded his father in the chair of Greek and Hebrew in 1683, and published a "Compendium of the Aristotelico-Cartesian Philosophy," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Su'ĭ-das, [Gr. Σουΐδας,] a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, supposed to have flourished about the tenth century. Nothing is known of him, except that he compiled a Lexicon or encyclopædia of biography, literature, geography, etc. This work, though defective in plan and not accurately executed, is highly prized, as a contribution to the literary history of antiquity, and contains many valuable extracts from writers whose works are lost. A good edition of this Lexicon was published by T. Gaisford, Oxford, (3 vols., 1834.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MÜLLER, "Programma de Suida," 1796.

Suidger. See CLEMENT II.

Suintila, swin'tĭ-lą, became King of the Visigoths in Spain in 621 A.D. Died about 630.

Suleau, sü'lō', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French royalist and pamphleteer, born in 1757. He was massacred by the mob of Paris in August, 1792.

Suleyman. See SOLYMAN and SOLIMÂN.

Sul'ĭ-vąn, (Sir RICHARD JOSEPH,) an Irish writer, and member of Parliament for Seaford, published "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps," and other works. Died in 1806.

Sulkowski, sool-kov'skee, (ANTON PAUL,) PRINCE, a Polish general, born at Lissa in 1785, served with distinction in Napoleon's army, and was made a general of division in 1812. Died in 1836.

Sulkowski, (JOSEF,) a relative of the preceding, entered the French service, and, having accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as adjutant, was killed in the insurrection at Cairo in 1798. He wrote "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of the Polish Revolutions," etc.

Sul'lą or **Sȳl'lą**, (FAUSTUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the dictator, was born about 88 B.C. He served under Pompey in Asia, and was the first to mount the wall of the Temple at Jerusalem, in 63. He was a partisan of the senate in the civil war, fought at Pharsalia, 48 B.C., and at Thapsus, in 46. Having been taken prisoner, he was murdered by the soldiers of Cæsar in 46 B.C.

Sulla or **Sylla**, [It. SILLA, sèl'lȧ,] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) surnamed FELIX, (the "Fortunate,") a famous Roman general, born in 138 B.C., was of a patrician family. Though addicted to pleasure, and though his favourite companions are said to have been actors, buffoons, and mimics, he early gave indications of uncommon powers, and was particularly distinguished by the art he possessed of reading the various characters of men. He obtained the office of quæstor in 107 B.C., and served under Marius against Jugurtha, who was betrayed by Bocchus into the power of the Romans. Sulla took a prominent part in the capture of Jugurtha, and shared with Marius the credit of that achievement. In 104 he was employed as legate of Marius in the war against the Cimbri and Teutones. He joined the army of L. Catulus in 102, and gave proof of great military talents. His personal qualities were eminently adapted to render a general popular with his soldiers. Having been elected prætor in 93 B.C., he was sent the next year to Cilicia, and restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia.

In the year 91 began the Social war, in which, says Plutarch, "Sulla performed so many memorable things that the citizens looked upon him as a great general, his friends as the greatest in the world, and his enemies as the most fortunate." Sulla became the leader of the aristocratic party, was elected consul for 88 B.C., and obtained from the senate the command of the war against Mithridates, which command was also coveted by his rival Marius. A violent contest arose between these two leaders, which was the beginning of a great civil war. Sulla marched with an army against Rome, and Marius escaped to Africa, leaving his enemy master of the capital. Sulla departed from Rome early in 87 B.C., and commenced the war against Mithridates by an attack on Athens, which he took, after a long siege, in March, 86 B.C. The Athenians were treated with great cruelty by the victor on this occasion. Sulla gained a decisive victory over Archelaus, a general of Mithridates, at Chæronea, and again at Orchomenus, in 85 B.C., after which he crossed the Hellespont. In the mean time the Marian party had recovered possession of Rome, and had massacred many partisans of Sulla. He concluded a peace with Mithridates, extorted large sums of money from the Orientals, and returned, with his army of veterans, to Italy, where he arrived in the spring of 83, and renewed the civil war. The popular party had a larger army than that of Sulla, but had no able generals. Sulla defeated Norbanus near Capua in the year 83, and young Marius at Sacriportus in 82 B.C. He then became master of Rome, massacred his opponents and prisoners by thousands, and gained a victory over the Samnites and Lucanians near Rome. He made a list of his enemies, whom he outlawed, and called this list a *Proscriptio*. This was the first instance of a proscription among the Romans. Sulla was appointed dictator for an unlimited time, and made important changes in the constitution, tending to increase the power of the senate and aristocracy and to destroy the authority of the tribunes of the people. He also made reforms in the criminal law, which were more enduring than the changes just men-

tioned. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died in 78 B.C. Byron apostrophizes Sulla in the following striking lines :—

"O thou, whose chariot roll'd on fortune's wheel,
Triumphant Sylla! thou who didst subdue
Thy country's foes ere thou wouldst pause to feel
The wrath of thy own wrongs, or reap the due
Of hoarded vengeance till thine eagles flew
O'er prostrate Asia;—thou, who with thy frown
Annihilated Senates,—Roman, too,
With all thy vices, for thou didst lay down,
With an atoning smile, a more than earthly crown."
Childe Harold, canto iv., stanza lxxxiii.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sulla;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms," vol. ii.; J. A. HARTMANN, "Dissertatio de Sulla," 1727; L. SACHSE, "Leben des Dictators Sulla," 1791; ZACHARIÆ, "L. Cornelius Sulla als Ordner des Römischen Freistaates," 1834; APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" PLINY, "Natural History," books vii., xi., and xxvi.; MOMMSEN, "Histoire Romaine;" A. CYBULSKI, "De Bello Civili Sullano," 1838.

Sulla, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman patrician, was a great-grandfather of the dictator Sulla. He was prætor urbanus in 212 B.C., and presided over the Ludi Apollinares, then first instituted. His son, of the same names, was prætor in 186 B.C.

Sulla, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the dictator Sulla. He was probably an accomplice of Catiline, but after a trial, in which he was defended by Cicero, he was acquitted. He fought for Cæsar in the civil war, and commanded the right wing at Pharsalia, 48 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

Sul'lĭ-van, (Sir ARTHUR SEYMOUR,) a British musician, born in London, May 13, 1842. He studied music under his father, and also under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, Sir Sterndale Bennett, and Sir John Goss. Later he was a pupil in the Leipsic Conservatory. He composed a great number of very popular operas and songs. Among his best-known works are "Pinafore," (1878,) "Patience," (1881,) and "Iolanthe," (1882.) The words for these comic operas were generally written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

Sul'lĭ-van, (GEORGE,) LL.D., son of General Sullivan, noticed below, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, in 1774. He attained a high reputation as a jurist, and rose to be attorney-general of his native State in 1805. Died in 1838.

Sullivan, (JAMES,) a brother of General Sullivan, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1744. He became attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1790, and was twice elected Governor of that State. He wrote a "History of the District of Maine," and other works. Died in 1808.

See a "Life of James Sullivan," by T. C. AMORY, 1859.

Sullivan, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1740. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and led the right wing at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards appointed attorney-general of New Hampshire, and thrice elected President of that State. His life is included in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1795.

Sullivan, (JOHN L.,) an engineer and physician, born at Saco, in Maine, in 1777, was a son of James, noticed above. He invented the steam tow-boat about 1814. It is stated that he made discoveries in medicine and surgery. Died February 9, 1865.

Sullivan, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a son of James Sullivan, noticed above, was born at Saco, Maine, in 1774. He was the author of "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Events from 1783 to 1815," "The Public Men of the Revolution," and other works. Died in 1839.

Sul'lĭ-vant, (WILLIAM STARLING,) LL.D., an American botanist, born at Franklinton, (now Columbus,) Ohio, January 15, 1803. He graduated at Yale College in 1823. He was distinguished as an authority on the mosses and liverworts. He issued "Musci Alleghanienses," (1845; new edition, 1855,) "Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States," (1856,) "Musci Boreali-Americani," (1856, prepared partly by L. Lesquereux,) "Icones Muscorum," (1864; 2d vol., 1874,) and other works. Died at Columbus, April 30, 1873.

Sully, sul'lĭ, [Fr. pron. sü'le',] (MAXIMILIEN **de Béthune**—dẹh bā'tün',) DUC DE, and Baron de Rosny, a French statesman of great merit and celebrity, was born at Rosny, near Mantes, in December, 1560. He was a son of François, Baron de Rosny, who was a Protestant, and who presented Maximilien to Henry of Navarre in 1571. He was a student in Paris when the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew occurred. In 1575 he entered the service of Henry of Navarre, whom he accompanied in his escape from Paris and his perilous enterprises which followed. By his courage, prudence, and immutable fidelity he gained the friendship of Henry, who appointed him a councillor of Navarre in 1580. He married Anne de Courtenay in 1583. In 1587 he contributed to the victory at Coutras, where he directed the artillery. He received several wounds at the battle of Ivry, and was severely wounded at the siege of Chartres, in 1591. He advised Henry IV. to adopt the Roman Catholic religion, being convinced that by this policy only could peace be restored on a permanent basis. Sully himself, however, constantly adhered to the Protestant Church. Having been appointed councillor of state and of finances in 1596, he reformed many abuses in the administration of the finances, and became superintendent of the same in 1599. By order and economy he greatly improved the financial condition of France and the prosperity of the people. He turned his attention to other departments of government, and soon became virtually prime minister. He encouraged agriculture more than manufactures or commerce, and projected a system of canals to unite all the large rivers of France. In 1606 he received the title of Duc de Sully. His morals were austere, compared with those of the court and the king, to whom he acted in the capacity of a faithful Mentor. He even ventured to tear, in the presence of the king, a paper on which Henry had written a promise to marry the Marquise de Verneuil. The death of Henry, in 1610, ended Sully's political power. He resigned the direction of the finances, and retired from court, but retained the position of grand master of artillery, and some other offices. In 1634 he received the bâton of marshal of France. He employed his latter years in writing memoirs of his life and times, entitled "Mémoires des sages et royales Œconomies d'Estat de Henri le Grand," (4 vols., 1634–62.) He died at Villebon in December, 1641, leaving a son and several daughters.

See THOMAS, "Éloge de Sully," 1763; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" HOFF, "Biographie des Herzogs von Sully," 1782; MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv.; SEWRIN, "Les Amis de Henri IV," 3 vols., 1805; D'AUBIGNÉ, "Histoire universelle;" BAUMSTARCK, "Des Herzogs von Sully Verdienste," etc., 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., (1822;) "Fraser's Magazine" for April and May, 1831.

Sul'lў, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Bridgewater in 1842. He studied in the colleges at Taunton and Regent's Park, and at the University of Göttingen, graduating at the University of London in 1866. His principal works are "Sensations and Intuition," (1874,) "Pessimism," (1877,) and "Outlines of Psychology," (1884.)

Sul'lў, (THOMAS,) an eminent painter, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783. Having emigrated to America in 1792, he studied at Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards applied himself to portrait-painting successively at Richmond, New York, and Philadelphia. Among his best works are full-length portraits of Jefferson, La Fayette, Commodore Decatur, George Frederick Cooke as "Richard III.," and Queen Victoria. He also produced several historical pictures, among which we may name "Washington crossing the Delaware." He died November 5, 1872.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America."

Sully, de, dẹ sü'le', (MAURICE,) a French preacher, who died in 1196. His sermons present the oldest undoubted examples of pulpit oratory in the French language. He was Archbishop of Paris from 1160 to 1195.

Sully-Prudhomme. See PRUDHOMME.

Sulpice. See SULPICIUS.

Sulpice Sévère. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIUS.)

Sulpicia, sŭl-pish'e-a, a Roman poetess under the reign of Domitian. Her only extant work is a satire against that emperor on his condemnation of the philosophers to exile. It is entitled "De Edicto Domitiani quo Philosophos Urbe exegit."

Sulpicia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, originally patrician, produced many distinguished men. Among the names of the families into which this gens was divided were Galba, Gallus, Longus, and Rufus.

Sulpicius. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIUS.)

Sulpicius, sŭl-pish'ē-ŭs, [Fr. SULPICE, sül'pèss',] (LEMONIA RUFUS SERVIUS,) a celebrated Roman jurist and orator, born about 106 B.C. He was elected consul in 51 B.C., and filled other high offices. After his death a eulogy was pronounced on him by Cicero, who was his intimate friend. His legal works were very numerous and highly esteemed, but only fragments of them are extant. He was appointed Governor of Achaia by Cæsar in 46 or 45 B.C. Died in 43 B.C.

Sulpicius Rufus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman orator, born in 124 B.C., became tribune in 88 B.C., and was an adherent of Marius in the civil war with Sulla. His eloquence is commended in the highest terms by Cicero, who has introduced him into his dialogue "De Oratore." After the capture of Rome by Sulla, Sulpicius was betrayed into his hands and put to death, 87 B.C.

Sulzer, sŏŏlt'sẹr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss philosopher and æsthetic writer, born at Winterthur in 1720. He became in 1747 professor of mathematics in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium, Berlin, where he made the acquaintance of Euler and Maupertuis, and was elected in 1750 to the Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards appointed professor in the Ritter-Academie at Berlin. His principal work is entitled "A Universal Theory of the Fine Arts," ("Allgemeine Theorie der Schönen-Künste," 1794,) a cyclopædia of art and literature, which has a high reputation. Died in 1779.

See HANS CASPAR HIRZEL, "Ueber Sulzer den Weltweisen," 1780; "J. G. Sulzer's Lebensbeschreibung, von ihm selbst aufgesetzt," etc., 1809.

Sum-mā'nus, an ancient Roman or Etruscan divinity, whose character is involved in obscurity. Some authors represent him as equal in rank to Jupiter. Nocturnal lightnings were supposed to be manifestations of his power.

Sum'mẹr-field, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Preston, England, in 1798. He emigrated in 1821 to America, where his labours as a preacher were eminently successful. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society. Died in 1825.

See J. HOLLAND, "Life of J. Summerfield," 1829.

Sŭm'mẹrs, (THOMAS OSMOND,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1812, emigrated to the United States, and became in 1858 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He published a "Treatise on Baptism," "The Golden Censer," and other religious works. Died May 6, 1882.

Summonte, soom-mon'tà, (GIAN ANTONIO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples. He wrote a "History of the City and Kingdom of Naples," ("Istoria della Città e Regno di Napoli," (4 vols., 1601–43.) Died in 1602.

Sŭm'nẹr, (CHARLES,) an American lawyer and Senator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of January, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, after which he was a pupil of Judge Story in the law-school of Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, practised law in Boston, and was appointed reporter in the circuit court of the United States. He published three volumes entitled "Sumner's Reports," edited the "American Jurist," and, in the absence of Judge Story, lectured to the students of the law-school at Cambridge, (1834–37.) He passed about three years in visits to various countries of Europe, (1837–40.) On the 4th of July, 1845, he pronounced in Boston an oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," which attracted much attention in the United States and in Europe. The design of this argument was to promote the cause of peace. He opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. About this time he separated himself from the Whig party and joined that of the Free-Soilers. He supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848. He delivered numerous orations and lectures on various subjects, which were published in two volumes, (1850.) By a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1850 as the successor of Daniel Webster. He opposed the Fugitive Slave bill by a speech in the Senate, and took a prominent part in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill in 1854. On the 19th and 20th of May, 1856, he made in the Senate an eloquent speech on the contest in Kansas and on the aggressions of the slave-power. Some passages of this speech excited the anger of Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, who, on the 22d of May, 1856, assaulted Mr. Sumner while he was sitting in the Senate-chamber, and beat him on the head with a cane until he became insensible. Mr. Sumner was so severely injured that he was disabled for the public service for several years, and he sailed to Europe in March, 1857, for the benefit of his health. He was re-elected to the Senate by an almost unanimous vote in January, 1857, and returned home in the autumn of that year, but made another voyage to Europe in the spring of 1858. He remained under medical treatment in Paris for a year or more, and resumed his seat about the end of 1859. He afterwards denounced the peculiar institution of the Southern States in a speech which was published under the title of "The Barbarism of Slavery" and produced an immense effect. In 1860 he advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. During the session of 1860–61 he opposed the attempts to propitiate the disunionists by concessions which would sacrifice the rights of the oppressed or favour the interests of slavery. He was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations in March, 1861, and about the end of 1862 was again elected a Senator for six years, ending March 4, 1869. He was the author of the admirable resolutions on foreign mediation which were passed March 3, 1863, by both Houses of Congress. In a series of resolutions which he offered on the 8th of February, 1864, he affirmed that "any system of reconstruction must be rejected which does not provide by irreversible guarantees against the continued existence or possible revival of slavery." After the close of the civil war he advocated the reconstruction of the seceded States on the basis of impartial suffrage. During the rebellion he was a confidential adviser of President Lincoln, who, in April, 1865, said to Mr. Sumner, "There is no person with whom I have more advised throughout my administration than yourself." Among his important services was the production of the Freedman's Bureau bill. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations from 1861 to 1870, and lived to witness the triumph of the principles for which he so long and strenuously contended. In April, 1869, he made an elaborate speech on the Alabama claims. Died March 11, 1874. His complete works were published in 8 vols., 1870.

See CHARLES A. PHELPS, "Life of Charles Sumner," 1870; D. HARSHA, "Life of C. Sumner," 1856; MRS. STOWE, "Men of Our Time," 1868.

Sŭm'nẹr, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English prelate, brother of Archbishop Sumner, noticed below, was born at Kenilworth in 1790. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was subsequently appointed historiographer to George IV., made Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and of Winchester in 1827. He published in 1825 a translation from the Latin of Milton's "Treatise on Christian Doctrine." Died August 15, 1874.

Sumner, (EDWIN V.,) an American general, born in Boston in 1796. He served as captain on the Western frontier for many years, obtained the rank of major in 1846, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, which ended in 1847. He became a colonel in 1855, escorted Abraham Lincoln from Springfield to Washington in February, 1861, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army in March of the same year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, July 1, and at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. He directed one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He died at Syracuse, New York, in March, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 747.

Sumner, (INCREASE,) an American judge and Governor, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1746. He

was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1782, and was elected Governor of that State in 1797 and in 1798. His ability and merit are highly commended. Died at Roxbury in 1799.

See a "Memoir of J. Sumner," by his son WILLIAM, in the "New England Register" for April, 1854.

Sumner, (JOHN BIRD,) an English prelate, born at Kenilworth in 1780. Having studied at King's College, Cambridge, he was created Bishop of Chester in 1828, and in 1848 Archbishop of Canterbury. He published "Records of Creation," (1816,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1824,) an essay "On Apostolical Preaching," and other works. Died in 1862.

Sumner, (WILLIAM GRAHAM,) an American author, born at Paterson, New Jersey, October 30, 1840, graduated at Yale College in 1863, studied in Geneva, Göttingen, and Oxford, took orders in 1867 in the Episcopal Church, and in 1872 was appointed professor of political and social science in Yale College. His principal works are a translation of Lange's Commentary on Second Kings, (1872,) "History of American Currency," (1874,) "History of Protection in the United States," (1876,) "Life of Andrew Jackson," (1882,) "What Social Classes are to Each Other," (1883,) and "Economic Problems," (1884.)

Sŭm'tẹr, (THOMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born in South Carolina about 1734, was distinguished for his skill and success as a partisan leader, and obtained several important advantages over the British. He was afterwards elected to Congress, was appointed minister to Brazil in 1809, and elected to the United States Senate in 1811. Died in 1832.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Sunahsepha-Dêvarâta, soo-nâ'se-phạ dā-vă-rā'tạ, ("the God-given,") in Hindoo legend, an adopted son of VISWÂMITRA, (q. v.) His own father, a Brahman, sold him for one hundred cows, to be a sacrifice to Varuna. No priest except his father would slay the boy, and the latter, when bound to the stake, prayed to several of the gods, and especially to the Dawn, for deliverance. At last, as he sang the praises of the Dawn, his fetters fell off. He then was adopted by Viswâmitra.

Sŭn'dẹr-lạud, (CHARLES SPENCER,) third EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1674, was a younger son of Robert, the second Earl. At the death of his elder brother, in 1690, he received the title of Lord Spencer. He was elected to Parliament in 1695, succeeded his father as earl in 1702, and was sent as envoy to Vienna in 1705. He married Anne Churchill, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, about 1700, and became a leader of the Whig party. He was secretary of state from 1707 to June, 1710. On the accession of George I., September, 1714, he became lord lieutenant of Ireland. He entered the cabinet as lord privy seal in 1715, and supplanted his rival, Lord Townshend, in the favour of the king. By his intrigues or influence the ministry was changed in April, 1717, when Sunderland and his friend Joseph Addison became the two secretaries of state. In 1718 he exchanged his office for that of first lord of the treasury,—*i.e.* prime minister. He was accused in 1721 of having received a bribe from the South Sea Company, but was acquitted by a large majority of his judges. He resigned office in April, 1721, although the king desired to retain him in power. He died in 1722, leaving three sons, Robert, Charles, and John.

See LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "History of England."

Sunderland, (HENRY SPENCER,) first EARL OF, born about 1622, was a son of Lord Spencer. He married Dorothy Sidney, a sister of Algernon Sidney, a lady whom Waller praised under the name of "Saccharissa." Although he disapproved the measures of the court, he joined the royal army in the civil war, assigning "the punctilio of honour" as his motive. He fought at Edgehill, (1642,) received the title of Earl of Sunderland in 1643, and was killed at the battle of Newbury, in the same year.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Sunderland, (ROBERT SPENCER,) second EARL OF, a courtier and politician, famous for his talents and intrigues, was born about 1642, and was the only son of the preceding. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in 1672, and was appointed secretary of state in 1679. Having been dismissed in the spring of 1681, he was restored to the same office in 1682. He appears to have been totally destitute of any fixed principles, and had great facility in changing sides in the game of politics. He insinuated himself into the favour of the Duke of York, who, on his accession to the throne, in 1685, retained Sunderland in the office of secretary of state. About this time he received a large bribe or pension from Louis XIV. He became president of the council in December, 1685, and prime minister in 1686. "It was only in private conference," says Macaulay, "that his eminent abilities displayed themselves. In the royal closet, or in a very small circle, he exercised great influence, but at the council-board he was taciturn, and in the House of Lords he never opened his lips." ("History of England," vol. i.) In June, 1688, he openly avowed his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, and before the end of the year made overtures to William of Orange, to whom he revealed the plans of James II. Sunderland was dismissed from power in October, 1688, on suspicion of treason. A few weeks later he fled to Holland in disguise, and changed his religion. "He had rendered to the cause of liberty and the Protestant religion services of which it is difficult to overrate either the wickedness or the utility." ("Macaulay's History," vol. iv.) He returned to England about the end of 1690, and soon regained his influence at court. It is stated that he was the chief adviser of William III. for several years, although he held no office until 1695, when he was appointed lord chamberlain. He resigned office in 1697. His wife was a daughter of the Earl of Bristol. He died in 1702, leaving his title to his son Charles. "His tact," says Macaulay, "his quick eye for the foibles of individuals, his caressing manners, his power ot insinuation, and, above all, his apparent frankness, made him irresistible in private conversation." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

See also BURNET, "History of his Own Time."

Sundevall, soon'dẹh-vâl, (CARL JAKOB,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Hoegestad in 1801. He became director of the museum of natural history at Lund in 1835. Died February 6, 1875.

Su'pẹr-ī, [*i.e.* those "above" or "on high," from *superus*, "high,"] a name applied by the Romans to the gods, particularly to the gods of the celestial regions.

Superville, dē, dẹh sü'pĒR'vèl', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Saumur in 1657. He removed to Rotterdam about 1685, and preached there until his death. Died in 1728.

Surâ. See SURADÊVÎ and SURAS.

Surabhi, a name of KÂMADHÊNU, (which see.)

Suradêvî, sōō-rạ-dā'vee, called also simply **Surâ,** sōō'rạ, [from the Sanscrit *Surâ*, "wine," and *Dêvî*, "goddess,"] the Hindoo goddess of wine, was supposed to have been produced from the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

Surajah Dowlah, soo-rā'jạ dŏw'lạ, a Hindoo prince, who took Calcutta in 1756 and confined a number of English prisoners in the Black Hole. His army was defeated by Clive at the famous battle of Plassey, June 23, 1757; and he was taken a few days after and put to death by the order of Meer Jaffier.

See MACAULAY'S article on Lord Clive, (in his "Essays.")

Suras or **Sooras,** sōō'rạs, [from the Sanscrit *Surâ*, a "god,"] in the Hindoo mythology, a class of inferior deities, the children of Kasyapa and Aditi. They appear to be the same as the Adityas, (see ADITYA,) and are regarded as the natural enemies or opponents of the ASURAS. (See ASURA.)

Surcouf, sür'koof', (ROBERT,) a French corsair, born at Saint-Malo in 1773. He captured many English merchant-vessels. Died in 1827.

Sur-Das, soor dâs, a Hindee author, probably a Brahman, who lived before the year 1600 A.D. He left a prodigious number of stanzas in honour of Vishnu, which collectively form a vast poem called "Sur Sagar" and are very popular.

Su-re'na or **Su-re'nas**, a Parthian general in the service of King Orodes. He gained a decisive victory over the Roman general Crassus near Carrhæ in 53 B.C. According to Plutarch, "he was superior to the Parthians of his time in courage and capacity." ("Life of Crassus.") He was put to death by Orodes about 52 B.C.

See MERIVALE, "History of the Romans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Surenhuis, sü'ren-hois', [Lat. SURENHU'SIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch Orientalist, lived about 1700. He was professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, and published an edition of the Mishna, (3 vols., 1698–1703.)

Surenhusius. See SURENHUIS.

Surin, sü'răN', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and ascetic writer, born at Bordeaux in 1600. He went in 1634 to Loudun to exorcise some persons possessed with demons, and became himself, as we are told, a demoniac, or victim of the demons. So much, at least, is certain, that he was insane for many years. Died in 1665.

See BOUDON, "Vie de Surin," 1689; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Su'rĭ-us, (LAURENTIUS,) a German monk, born at Lubeck in 1522. He wrote "Lives of the Saints," (1570.) Died in 1578.

Surlet de Chokier, sür'lā' dẹh sho'ke-ā', (ÉRASME LOUIS,) BARON, a Belgian statesman, born at Liege in 1769. Having previously filled several high offices, he was elected Regent of Belgium in 1831. Died in 1839.

Surowiecki, soo-ro-ve-ĕt'skee, (L. W.,) a Polish scholar and antiquary, born near Gnesen in 1769, published a work "On the Origin of the Slavic Nations," and other treatises. Died in 1827.

Surrey. See HOWARD, (HENRY,) EARL OF.

Surt, sōōrt, or **Surtur**, (**Surtr**,) sōōr'tẹr, [etymologically related to the Danish *sort*, English *swart*, and German *schwarz*, "black," because it is the property of fire to blacken what it burns,] in the Norse mythology, the god of fire, who rules over Muspellheim, the entrance to which he guards with a flaming sword. At Ragnarŏck he will lead the formidable band of Muspell's sons, his fire-sword flashing more brightly than the sun itself. In the battle with the Æsir he will slay Frey; and after the other gods have fallen, he will scatter his fire over the world and burn it up. (Compare Seneca's description of the destruction of the world, in his "Hercules Œtæus," l. 1102.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XXXII. and XXXIII.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Sur'tees, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary and poet, born at Durham in 1779. He published a "History of Durham," (about 1820.) Died in 1834.

Suruswuttee. See SARASWATĪ.

Surville, sür'vèl', (MARGUERITE ÉLÉONORE CLOTILDE DE VALLON-CHALIS,) a French poetess, born about 1405, was the author of a heroic poem entitled "Lygdamir." Died about 1480.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sûrya, sōōr'ya, the Sanscrit name of the Sun, regarded as an important deity in the Hindoo mythology, though much more so in the primeval ages than later, when Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva claimed nearly all the devotion of mankind. In the earlier Sanscrit writings the Sun is often called Mitra. Sûrya is represented in a human form, (but having four arms,) surrounded by radiating flames and riding in a car drawn by seven horses.

Su-sā'rĭ-on, [Σουσαρίων,] a Greek poet, to whom the origin of the Athenian comedy is attributed, was born in Megara, and lived about 575 B.C. He was the first who employed metrical composition in comedy.

Susemihl, soo'zẹh-meel, (FRANZ,) a German scholar, born at Laage, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, December 10, 1826. He studied at Leipsic and at Berlin, and in 1856 became a professor of philology in Greifswalde University. He published German translations of a part of the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and wrote a treatise on the Platonic philosophy.

Suso, soo'zo, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated mystic and theologian, surnamed AMANDUS, was born at Constance, Switzerland, about 1300. He entered the order of Dominicans at an early age, and subsequently acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was the author of a work entitled "Book of Eternal Wisdom," ("Horologium Sapientiæ Eternæ,") and a "Dialogue on Truth." They were translated into the principal European languages, and obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1365.

Susruta, sōōs'rōō-ta, or **Sushruta**, sōōsh'rōō-ta, a Hindoo physician, supposed to have been one of the earliest medical writers in India. The date and the place of his birth are unknown. One of his works was published in 1836 by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

Sussex, DUKE OF. See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

Süssmeyer, süs'mī'er, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German composer, born in 1766, became chapel-master at the court of Vienna. He completed the parts of Mozart's Requiem which the latter left unfinished. Died in 1803.

Sussmilch, soos'milk, (JOHANN PETER,) a German Lutheran minister, born about 1706. He wrote on statistics and population. Died in 1767.

Süss-Oppenheimer, süs op'pẹn-hī'mẹr, a German Jew, who rose to be minister of finance to Karl Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg. For his abuse of power and many acts of oppression he was condemned to death, and executed in 1738. His history forms the subject of one of Hauff's popular novels.

Sustermans, sŭs'ter-mâns, written also **Subtermans**, (JUSTUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1597. He resided in Florence, and became court painter to the grand duke Cosimo II. de' Medici. His works, which include portraits and historical pictures, are eulogized by Rubens. Died in 1681.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Sut'cliffe, (MATTHEW,) an English divine, born in Devonshire, was the founder of a college at Chelsea, the Fellows of which were required to assail the errors of Romanism, Pelagianism, etc. Died in 1629.

Sutee or **Suttee.** See SATĪ.

Suterman. See SUAVIUS.

Suth'ẹr-land, (ALEXANDER JOHN,) F.R.S., an English physician, born about 1810. He became physician to St. Luke's Hospital, London, and wrote several treatises on insanity. Died in 1867.

Sutherland, (GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER,) DUKE OF, an English peer and Liberal, born in 1786, was a son of the first Duke of Sutherland. He married a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. He died in 1861, leaving his title to his son.

Sutherland, (GEORGIANA HOWARD,) DUCHESS OF, the wife of the preceding, born about 1806, was a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. She was distinguished for beauty, talents, and beneficence. About 1846 she became mistress of the robes to the queen. She employed her influence against slavery. Died in October, 1868.

See an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1869, by MRS. STOWE.

Suttee. See SATĪ.

Sut'tọn, (AMOS,) an English missionary to Orissa, India, was born in Kent in 1798. He translated the Scriptures into the Oriya language, and also published a dictionary, grammar, and other works in that tongue. He wrote a "Narrative of the Mission to Orissa," and several religious treatises. Died in 1854.

Sutton, (CHARLES MANNERS.) See CANTERBURY, VISCOUNT.

Sut'tọn, (CHARLES MANNERS,) an English prelate, born in 1755. He became Bishop of Norwich in 1792, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1805. Died in 1828. His son became Viscount Canterbury.

Sutton, (Sir RICHARD,) an English lawyer, noted as one of the founders and benefactors of Brazennose College, Oxford. Died about 1524.

Sutton, (THOMAS,) an English merchant, born in Lincolnshire in 1532, was the founder of a hospital for the poor, known as the Charter-House, and which was formerly the monastery of the Chartreux in Suffolk. Died in 1611.

Sutzos. See SOUTZO.

Suvée, sü'vā', (JOSEPH BENOÎT,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1743. He became director of the French School of Art in Rome. Died in 1807.

Su-wär'ōw, or, more properly, **Soo-vo'rof**, written also **Souvorof**, **Suvorov**, **Souvarof**, **Suworow**, and **Suwarrow**, (ALEXANDER VASILIEVITCH,) surnamed RYMNIKSKI, (rim-nik'skee,) a famous Russian general, born in Finland in 1729, was of Swedish origin. His father was a general of high rank. He served as lieutenant in the Seven Years' war, 1755–63, and became a colonel in 1763. Having obtained the rank of a general, he distinguished himself in the war against the Turks in 1774. He commanded in a war against the Turks which began in 1787, and gained a victory on the river Rymnik, (1789,) for which he received the title of Count Rymnikski. In 1794 he conquered the revolted Poles, whom he treated with great barbarity, and for this service was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1799 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian and Austrian armies which opposed the French in Italy. He defeated Macdonald on the Trebia in June, and gained a victory over Joubert at the great battle of Novi, in August, 1799. Soon after this event the army was recalled, and Suwarow lost the favour of Paul I. He died at Saint Petersburg in May, 1800. He was a great favourite with the soldiers, and was probably the ablest of all the Russian generals.

See ANTHING, "Versuch einer Kriegsgeschichte des Grafen Suwarow," 3 vols., 1799, (English translation of the same;) DE LAVERNE, "Histoire de Souvarow," 1809; SERGE GLINKA, "Vie de Souvarof," 1819; F. VON SCHMITT, "Suworow's Leben und Heerzüge," 2 vols., 1834; ASTAFIEF, "Souvenirs de Souvorof," 1856; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; "Sketch of Suwarrow and his Last Campaign," by E. NEVIL MACREADY, 1851.

Suwarrow. See SUWAROW.

Suze, de la. See COLIGNI, DE, (HENRIETTE.)

Svanberg or **Svansberg.** See SWANBERG.

Svantovit, or **Swantowit**, sw̆ân'tǫ-w̆it', the great divinity of the Baltic Wends. Arkona, on the isle of Rügen, was a great seat of his cultus. Svantovit had four heads and a double body. A sacred horse of pure white was kept in his temple and was consulted as an oracle.

Svartalfar. See ELVES.

Svartz. See SWARTZ.

Svedberg. See SWEDBERG.

Svedenborg. See SWEDENBORG.

Svetchine or **Swetchine**, svĕtch-ēn', (SOPHIA SOYMONOF,) MADAME, a Russian lady and writer, born at Moscow in 1782, became the wife of General Svetchine. She removed to Paris in 1818, joined the Roman Catholic Church, and was distinguished for her piety and talents. Died in Paris in 1857.

See M. DE FALLOUX, "Madame de Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1858; ERNEST NAVILLE, "Madame Svetchine," 1863.

Swāin, (CHARLES,) an English writer and engraver, known as "the Manchester poet," was born in that city in 1803. He published "Metrical Essays," (1828,) "Beauties of the Mind," etc., (1831,) "Rhymes for Childhood," (1846,) "English Melodies," (1849,) and other works, in prose and verse. His "Dryburgh Abbey," an elegy on Sir Walter Scott, is particularly admired. Died September 22, 1874.

Swāin, (DAVID LOWRY,) an American jurist, born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1801. He was elected Governor of the State in 1832, and in 1835 became president of the University of North Carolina. Died in 1868.

Swāin'sǫn, (WILLIAM,) an English naturalist and voluminous writer, born at Liverpool in 1789. He visited South America and the shores of the Mediterranean, and made valuable collections of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Zoological Illustrations, or Original Figures and Descriptions of New, Rare, or Interesting Animals," (6 vols., 1820,) "Exotic Conchology," (1821,) and a "Treatise on Malacology," (1840.) He also contributed to Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia" numerous treatises on natural history, of which we may name "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes, Amphibians," etc., (2 vols., 1838–39,) and "On the Habits and Instincts of Animals," (1840.) He was likewise a contributor to the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson. Mr. Swainson emigrated in 1841 to New Zealand, where he died in 1855

Swammerdam, swâm'mẹr-dâm', (JAN, or JOHN,) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born at Amsterdam in February, 1637. He studied medicine at Leyden, but not with a design to practise as a physician. He also passed some years at Saumur and Paris in the study of anatomy and entomology. In 1664 he discovered the valves of the lymphatic vessels. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1667, and published in 1669 a "General History of Insects," a work of great merit. He made several discoveries in entomology, and was very skilful in the dissection of insects. Among his works are a "Natural History of Bees," (1673,) and "The Book of Nature, or the Natural History of Insects," etc., ("Biblia Naturæ, seu Historia Insectorum in certas Classes redacta," 2 vols., 1737–38.) He destroyed his health by intense application, became melancholy, and diverted his attention from science to religion. He entered into religious fellowship with Antoinette Bourignon. Died at Amsterdam in 1680.

See BOERHAAVE, "Life of Swammerdam, prefixed to the "Biblia Naturæ," 1737–38; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Swamy, swâ'mee, (Sir MUTU COOMARA,) a Ceylonese jurist, born at Colombo in 1834. He studied English law, became a barrister in 1863, was knighted in 1874, and married an English lady. He published an ancient history of the holy tooth of Booddha, (in Pali,) and the "Sutta Nipāta" in the original Pali, with English notes and a translation. Died at Colombo, May 4, 1879.

Swan, (JOSEPH WILSON,) an English electrician, born at Sunderland, October 31, 1828. He became a druggist of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He in youth began to experiment, at first with the arc light, and later very successfully with various means of producing electric light by incandescence *in vacuo*. He was also the inventor of the "autotype" process of photo-printing, of improved dry-plate operations in photography, and of an improved mercurial air-pump.

Swanberg or **Svanberg**, svân'bĕRg, written also **Svansberg**, (JÖNS,) a Swedish mathematician, born in the province of Westerbotten in 1771. In 1801, in conjunction with Oefverbom, he measured an arc of the meridian in Lapland. Of this enterprise he published an account which obtained a prize from the French Institute. He became professor of mathematics at Upsal in 1811, and published a "Theory of the Planets and Comets," and other scientific works. Died in 1851.

Swanevelt, van, vân swâ'nẹh-vĕlt', (HERMAN,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Woerden about 1620, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, and subsequently of Claude Lorrain. His pictures are few in number, but of great excellence. He died about 1690, at Rome, where he had long resided. He also executed many admirable etchings. He was surnamed THE HERMIT, from his solitary habits.

Swär'gā, [modern Hindoo pron. swŭr'gạ or swŭrg,] written also **Swerga**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of Indra's heaven or paradise, supposed to be situated among the clouds in the sky, and regarded as the abode of the inferior gods and deified mortals. (See INDRA.)

Swartz or **Svartz**, sw̆ârts, (OLAUS or OLOF,) a Swedish botanist, born at Norrköping in 1760. He studied at Upsal, and subsequently travelled in Finland, Lapland, the West Indies, and the western part of America, bringing with him on his return a rich collection of plants. He was soon after appointed professor of natural history in the Medico-Chirurgical Institute at Stockholm. He was also made a knight of the Polar Star, and received other distinctions. Among his works we may name his "Icones Plantarum Incognitarum," illustrating the rare plants of the West Indies, "Flora Indiæ Occidentalis," (1806, 3 vols., with plates,) and "Synopsis of the Ferns," ("Synopsis Filicum," 1806.) He also wrote the text of four volumes of the "Botany of Sweden," ("Svensk Botanik,") and contributed to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, London, of which he was a member. He died in 1818, having acquired the reputation of one of the first botanists of his time. The genus Swartzia, of the order Leguminosæ, was named in his honour.

See WILKSTROEM, "Biographie über den Professor O. Swartz," 1828.

Swăyămbhû, swĭ'ąm-b'hōō', or **Swăyămbhuvă**, swĭ'ąm-b'hōō'va, [from the Sanscrit *swăyăm*, "self," and *b'hû*, to "exist,"] a Sanscrit term, signifying "self-existent," and used in the Hindoo mythology as an epithet of Brahm (the infinite eternal Being) and of Brahma. It is also sometimes applied to the first Manu, (or Menu,) in which case it may, perhaps, mean "born (or son) of the Self-existent," *b'hu* signifying to "be born" as well as to "exist." (See MANU.)

Swāyne, (NOAH HAYNES,) LL.D., an American judge, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, December 27, 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and was one of the justices of the United States supreme court from 1861 to 1881. Died in New York, June 8, 1884.

Sweat'man, (ARTHUR,) D.D., a bishop, born in London, England, November 19, 1834. He studied at University College, London, and graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1865 he became head-master of Hellmuth College, London, Ontario, and in 1879 was consecrated Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

Swedberg, sŵĕd'bĕrg, written also **Svedberg**, (JESPER,) a Swedish theologian, father of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, was born near Fahlun in 1653. He became professor of theology at Upsal in 1692, and in 1702 was made Bishop of Skara by Charles XII. His family was ennobled in 1719, under the name of Swedenborg. He died in 1735, leaving a number of religious and miscellaneous works.

See FAHLCRANTZ, "Minneskrift öfver Biskopen Dr. Svedberg," 1852.

Swe'dĕn-borg, [Sw. pron. sŵīī'dĕn-borg',] written also **Svedenborg**, (originally **Swĕd'berg**,) (EMANUEL,) a celebrated Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theosophist, was born at Stockholm on the 29th of January, 1688. His father, Jesper Swedberg, at that time a chaplain of the army, became afterwards Bishop of Skara. The family was ennobled by Queen Ulrica in 1719, and the name was changed to Swedenborg. Even in early childhood Emanuel appears to have given indications of those peculiar powers for which he was afterwards so distinguished. He says, in a letter to Dr. Beyer, "From my fourth to my tenth year my thoughts were constantly engrossed by reflections on God, on salvation, and on the spiritual affections of man. I often revealed things in my discourse which filled my parents with astonishment, and made them declare at times that certainly the angels spoke through my mouth." He was educated at the University of Upsal, where, in his twenty-second year, he took the degree of doctor of philosophy. On leaving the university he set out on his travels. He passed about a year in England; he then visited the chief cities of Holland, spent subsequently a year in Paris and Versailles, and returned by Hamburg and Greifswalde to his native country, after an absence of more than four years. In early life Swedenborg's favourite pursuit was mathematics. About 1715–16 he edited a scientific publication entitled "Dædalus Hyperboreus." The distinction which he had acquired as a mathematician brought him to the notice of Charles XII., who employed him in the construction of some of his military works. In the siege of Fredericshall, (1718,) under the direction of Swedenborg, rolling-machines were made by means of which two galleys, five large boats, and a sloop were carried overland a distance of fourteen miles. He had been appointed by Charles XII., in 1716, assessor of the board of mines. In 1717 he published "An Introduction to Algebra," and "Attempts to find the Longitude of Places by Lunar Observations." Soon after he wrote several other works on kindred subjects. Some of these have not been published.

In 1721 he again visited Holland, and while in that country published (at Amsterdam) several small works, chiefly on subjects connected with natural philosophy. The following year he published at Leipsic "Miscellaneous Observations connected with the Physical Sciences." ("Miscellanea Observata circa Res Naturales.") All the above works give indications of a profound and most original intellect. In 1733 he published at Leipsic and Dresden his "Opera Philosophica et Mineralia," in 3 vols. fol., with numerous engravings. This work, as its title indicates, is written in Latin. The first volume in particular, entitled "Principia, or the First Principles of Natural Things, being a New Attempt towards a Philosophical Explanation of the Elementary World," has attracted great attention. It is claimed by Swedenborg's admirers that this publication anticipated several of the most important discoveries of modern science. Görres, a distinguished German writer and journalist, says of the "Principia," "It is a production indicative of profound thought in all its parts, and not unworthy of being placed by the side of Newton's 'Mathematical Principia of Natural Philosophy.'" Swedenborg's father died in 1735. The next year he again set out on his travels, visiting Holland and France, and afterwards Italy, where he passed rather more than a year, five months being spent at Rome. He appears to have returned to Sweden in 1740. In 1740–41 he published at Amsterdam his "Economy of the Animal Kingdom," ("Œconomia Regni Animalis.") The "Animal Kingdom," ("Regnum Animale,") which may be said to be a continuation of the preceding work, appeared in 1744–45, parts one and two being published at the Hague, and part three in London. Swedenborg, referring to the plan pursued in the foregoing works, says, "The reader may see that *the end I propose to myself in the work is a knowledge of the soul, since this knowledge will constitute the crown of my studies.*" In one of his manuscripts, also, he observes, "I have gone through anatomy with the single end of investigating the soul." Of the "Animal Kingdom," Emerson remarks, "It was an anatomist's account of the human body in the highest style of poetry. Nothing can exceed the bold and brilliant treatment of a subject usually so dry and repulsive."

When Swedenborg reached the age of fifty-seven, his life took a new direction. He no longer occupied himself with the pursuit of physical science. He had, it appears, in 1747, resigned his assessorship; but, in consideration of his long and faithful services, his full salary was continued to him to the end of his life. Some time before he had, as he believed, been brought into intimate communication with the spiritual world, and "the Lord himself," as Swedenborg says in one of his letters, "granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels which I enjoy to this day." No candid and intelligent person who attentively peruses the writings of the Swedish sage can doubt the perfect sincerity of his own belief in his divine illumination. Nor can the random assertion that he was a dreamer, or that he was insane, be accepted as any satisfactory refutation of his claims. As Tennemann well observes, in his "History of Philosophy," "If he must needs be mad, there is a rare method in his madness. In vain will you ransack the archives of his family or his personal history for any trace of insanity." As probably few who are competent to form an intelligent and impartial opinion would be disposed to deny that Swedenborg was gifted with a rare insight into the mysteries of external nature, so it would seem almost impossible for any one, who will allow unimpeachable testimony to prevail against prejudice or skepticism, to doubt that he was endowed with an extraordinary perception of some things not discernible by the senses or mental faculties of the generality of mankind. On Saturday, the 19th of July, 1759, Swedenborg was at Gottenburg, (which is about three hundred English miles from Stockholm,) having recently arrived from England. He was at the house of Mr. Castel, with a party of fifteen persons. "At about six o'clock P.M.," says Kant, the celebrated German philosopher, "Swedenborg went out, and, after a short interval, returned to the company quite pale and alarmed. He stated that a dangerous fire had broken out in Stockholm, at Sundermalm, and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless, and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he named, was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At eight o'clock, after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house.' . . . The next morning Swedenborg was sent for by the governor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. Swedenborg described the fire precisely,—how it had begun, in what manner it had ceased, and how long it had con-

tinued. . . On Monday evening a messenger arrived at Gottenburg, who was despatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by him the fire was described precisely in the manner stated by Swedenborg." Kant states this on the authority of a friend of his, who, he says, "has examined the circumstances of this extraordinary case, not only at Stockholm, but also at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most authentic and complete information, as the greatest part of the inhabitants, who are still alive, were witnesses to the memorable occurrence." It is proper to observe that Kant was skeptically inclined respecting the extraordinary claims of Swedenborg; those, indeed, who are acquainted with the character of that philosopher need not be told that he, of all men, was one of the least likely to give credence to any marvellous statement, unless it were supported by evidence of the most unimpeachable character.*

The first volume of Swedenborg's first theological work, entitled the "Secrets or Mysteries of Heaven," ("Arcana Cœlestia,") appeared in 1749. It was completed in 1756, having extended to eight quarto volumes. The work is an exposition of the books of Genesis and Exodus, with intervening chapters describing the wonders of the future world. In 1758 Swedenborg published in London the following works: "An Account of the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon; showing that all the Predictions in the Apocalypse are at this day fulfilled, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "Concerning Heaven and its Wonders, and Concerning Hell, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "On the White Horse mentioned in the Apocalypse," "On the Planets in our Solar System, and on those in the Starry Heavens, with an Account of their Inhabitants and of their Spirits and Angels," and "On the New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine as revealed from Heaven." In 1763 he published at Amsterdam "The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord," "The Sacred Scripture," "Faith," a "Continuation respecting the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon," and "Angelic Wisdom concerning the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom." He published at Amsterdam in 1766 an explanation of the book of Revelation, entitled "The Apocalypse Revealed," ("Apocalypsis Revelata;") a much more extensive work on the same subject, written also in Latin, was published after his death, in 1790; it was translated into English, and published in 1815 with the title of "Apocalypse Explained." In 1768 he published at Amsterdam his treatise on "Conjugal (Conjugial) Love," ("Amor Conjugialis,") in which he teaches that the marriage relation exists in heaven as well as on earth. In 1769 appeared at Amsterdam a small work entitled a "Brief Exposition of the Doctrine of the New Church," and in the same year, at London, another little book,—"The Intercourse between the Soul and the Body." He published in 1771, at Amsterdam, the last and one of the most important of his works, —"The True Christian Religion," ("Vera Christiana Religio,") which is in fact a system of universal theology of the "New Church," (*i.e.* the Church introduced or revealed by Swedenborg.)

Swedenborg died in London, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, the 29th of March, 1772, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was never married. In person he was of a medium height; his manners were dignified and somewhat reserved; his countenance mild and pleasing. He had a slight impediment in his speech, in consequence of which he talked slowly but very distinctly.

The views entertained of the theological doctrines of Swedenborg, and of his ideas of a future life, will, of course, vary according to the preconceived opinions or the habits of thought of his readers; but of his merits as a writer on intellectual and moral subjects, several competent and (as we have reason to believe) impartial critics have spoken in terms of the highest praise.

"I have often thought," says Coleridge, "of writing a work to be entitled 'Vindication of Great Men unjustly branded;' and at such times the names prominent to my mind's eye have been Giordano Bruno, Böhmen, Spinoza, and Swedenborg. Grant that the origin of the Swedenborgian theology is a problem; yet, on whichever of the three possible hypotheses (possible, I mean, for gentlemen, scholars, and Christians) it may be solved,—1, Swedenborg's own assertion and constant belief in the hypothesis of a supernatural illumination; or, 2, that the great and excellent man was led into this belief by becoming the subject of a very rare but not (it is said) altogether unique conjunction of the somniative faculty with the voluntary and other powers of the waking state; or, 3, the modest suggestion that the first and second may not be so incompatible as they appear,—still it is never to be forgotten that the merit and value of Swedenborg's system do only in a very secondary degree depend on any one of the three. . . . So much, even from a very partial acquaintance with the works of Swedenborg, I may venture to assert, that as a moralist he is above all praise, and that as a naturalist, psychologist, and theologian he has strong claims on the gratitude and admiration of the professional and philosophical student." (See "Notes on Noble's Appeal," in Coleridge's "Literary Remains.")

"There is," says Emerson, "an invariable method and order in his delivery of his truth, the habitual proceeding of the mind from inmost to outmost. What earnestness and weightiness!—his eye never roving, without one swell of vanity or one look to self in any common form of literary pride! a theoretic or speculative man, but whom no practical man in the universe could affect to scorn." In another place he says, "Not every man can read them, [his books,] but they will reward him who can. . . . The grandeur of the topics makes the grandeur of the style. . . . His writings would be a sufficient library to a lonely and athletic student; and the 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom' is one of those books which, by the sustained dignity of thinking, is an honour to the human race." But this high praise is not bestowed without important qualifications. (See "Swedenborg, or the Mystic," in "Representative Men.")

Professor von Görres, already referred to in this article, says of Swedenborg, "He was guided in his researches by a mind clear, acutely analytic, endowed with skill, and well disciplined in mathematics and logic."

Our limits will not permit us to attempt even an outline of his theosophic system; suffice it to say that what seems to be the great central idea in this system is the doctrine of correspondences, according to which every thing in the natural world is a correspondent or type of something existing in the supernatural or spiritual world.

It cannot be denied that Swedenborg's theosophy has exerted an important influence upon many gifted minds who are far from accepting all the details of his extraordinary revelations. This need surprise us the less because "what appears as Swedenborg's crudities and fantasies," to adopt the words of the Rev. E. H. Sears, "are extraneous to his essential system." (See "Monthly Religious Magazine" for March, 1865.)

See "Emanuel Swedenborg: his Life and Writings," by WILLIAM WHITE, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1867, (pronounced by Henry James "by far the best life of Swedenborg;" see "North American Review" for July, 1867;) J. G. WILKINSON, "E. Swedenborg; a Biography, 1849; GOERRES, "E. Swedenborg," 1827; S. SANDELS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Swedenborg," 1772; CARL F. RANZ, "E. Swedenborg, der Nordische Seher," etc., 1841; EDWIN P. HOOD, "Swedenborg; a Biography and Exposition," 1854; ELIHU RICH, "Biographical Sketch of E. Swedenborg," 1849; BARRETT, "Life of E. Swedenborg," 1842; TAFEL, "E. Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols., 1841; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1857, and June, 1868.

Sweerts, sw*ā*rts, (EMMANUEL,) a Belgian botanist, born near Breda about 1552, published "Florilegium Amplissimum et Selectissimum," (1612.)

Sweerts, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian historian, born at Antwerp in 1567; died in 1629.

Swerga. See SWARGA.

Swetchine, (Madame SOPHIA.) See SVETCHINE.

Swett, (JOHN APPLETON,) M.D., an American physician, born at Boston in 1808. He became in 184c associate editor of the "New York Journal of Medicine," and in 1853 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of the City of New York. He published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Chest," (1852.) Died in 1854.

* See Kant's letter on this subject to the Frau von Knobloch.

Sweyn, swān, [Lat. SUE'NO; Fr. SUÉNON, sü-à'nôN',] King of Denmark, obtained the throne about 986 A.D. He began about 994 a series of piratical expeditions against the Anglo-Saxons, and ravaged the coasts of England. King Ethelred, unable to protect his realm by arms, induced Sweyn to retire by paying him a large sum of money. Sweyn soon returned, and obtained possession of a great part of England. He died about 1014, and was succeeded by his son, Canute the Great.

Sweyn II., a grandson of the preceding, was born about 1025, and became King of Denmark in 1047. Died in 1076.

Sweynheym, swīn'hīm, (CONRAD,) a German printer, who, in conjunction with his friend Pannartz, first introduced printing into Italy. Died about 1476.

Swieten, van, văn swee'tẹn, (GERAARD,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at Leyden in 1700. He studied medicine and chemistry under Boerhaave, and became professor of medicine in his native city. Having been obliged to resign this professorship on account of his being a Catholic, he was appointed in 1745 first physician to Maria Theresa of Austria. He was created by the empress a baron of the empire, superintendent of the Imperial Library, and perpetual president of the medical faculty. His "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hermann Boerhaave on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases" ("Commentaria in H. Boerhaavii Aphorismos de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis") is regarded as a standard work. Died in 1772.

Swift, (DEANE,) a relative of the celebrated writer, noticed below, was the author of an "Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift," etc., (1755.) He published in 1765 an edition of the works of Swift. Died in 1783.

Swift, (JONATHAN,) a celebrated humorist and satirist, born in Dublin on the 30th of November, 1667, was a son of Jonathan Swift, an English attorney, who removed to Ireland, and died before the birth of the subject of this article. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, (which he entered in 1682,) at the expense of his uncle, Godwin Swift, for he inherited nothing from his father. He graduated in 1685, and remained at Trinity College until 1688. About this date he entered into the service of Sir William Temple, (a distant relative of Swift's mother,) who employed him as secretary and received him as an inmate in his family at Moor Park. His salary was only twenty pounds a year. He obtained the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1692, after which he took holy orders. Aspiring to a more independent position, he left the service of Sir William Temple in 1694, and went to Ireland. He became prebendary of Kilroot, but, having received an invitation from Sir William, with promise of patronage, he returned to Moor Park in 1695. He was treated as a friend by Temple, who died in 1699 and left him a legacy. At Moor Park he became acquainted with Esther Johnson, to whom he gave the poetical name of "Stella." In 1699 or 1700 he was appointed rector of Agher and vicar of Laracor in Ireland. At his invitation, Miss Johnson went in 1700 to reside at or near Laracor, expecting that Swift would make her an offer of marriage. It appears that he did not wish to marry, but was fond of her society, and generally conversed with her in the presence of some third person.

In 1701 he published a political tract, entitled "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome," which procured for him the friendship of the Whig leaders, Somers, Halifax, and Addison. He produced in 1704 his humorous and satirical "Tale of a Tub," (anonymous,) and "The Battle of the Books." "The 'Tale of a Tub,'" says Hallam, "is, in my apprehension, the master-piece of Swift: certainly Rabelais has nothing superior even in invention, nor anything so condensed, so pointed, so full of real meaning, of biting satire, of felicitous analogy." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Swift was often disappointed in his hopes of preferment, and gradually turned from the Whig to the Tory party. About 1708 he published a "Project for the Advancement of Religion," which is said to be the only work to which he ever put his name. During a visit to London he wrote a series of letters to Miss Johnson, entitled "Journal to Stella." He edited the "Examiner," a weekly Tory paper, (from November, 1710, to June 14, 1711,) in which he displayed great talents for satire and raillery in personal attacks on Godolphin, Sunderland, Marlborough, and others. He became very intimate with Harley, Earl of Oxford, with Lord Bolingbroke, and with Pope, the poet. He advocated the cessation of hostilities against Louis XIV., in an able tract on "The Conduct of the Allies," (1712,) which had great success, and efficiently promoted the peace of Utrecht, (1713.) For this service he was rewarded with the place of Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713. He would probably have obtained a bishopric if he had not written the "Tale of a Tub," in which he exposed religious abuses, and popery especially, with great freedom and even levity. Though ill satisfied with his recent preferment, he went to take possession of the deanery; but he remained only a few weeks in Dublin. He returned to London, where his presence was required to reconcile Oxford and Bolingbroke; but he failed in this attempt.

About 1713 he formed an acquaintance with Esther Vanhomrigh, ("Vanessa,") who became fondly attached to him, and is said to have made him a proposal of marriage, which he declined. On this subject he wrote a poem entitled "Cadenus and Vanessa." In 1716 Swift and Stella were privately married; but they never lived together or met except when others were present. She presided at his table on public days, and attended him during illness. She died in 1728. He produced in 1726 or 1727 his famous "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," a satirical romance, displaying great originality and wit. In the latter part of his life he became morose, misanthropic, and solitary. His memory and other faculties failed in 1741. He died in Dublin in October, 1745.

There was much paradox and inconsistency in Swift's character. He is said to have given a large part of his income to the poor, and he acquired great popularity among the Irish, although he regarded them as aliens and inferiors. Swift's style is remarkable for its directness, simplicity, and perspicuity. In description, even of the most commonplace things, his power is often perfectly marvellous; everything is presented to the mind with a distinctness and vividness which remind one of the works of the old Dutch painters. Macaulay describes him at Moor Park as a "poor scholar, under whose plain garb and ungainly deportment were concealed some of the choicest gifts that have ever been bestowed on any of the children of men,—rare powers of observation, brilliant wit, grotesque invention, humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious, eloquence singularly pure, manly, and perspicuous" ("History of England," vol. iv.)

See J. HAWKESWORTH, "Life of Jonathan Swift," 1755; T. SHERIDAN, "Life of Swift," 1784; JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographies of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "English Humorists;" "Edinburgh Review," September, 1816; DEANE SWIFT, "Essay on the Life and Character of Swift," 1755; QUINTIN CRAUFURD, "Essai historique sur le Docteur Swift," 1808; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" LORD JEFFREY, "Essays;" "Swiftiana," London, 2 vols., 1804; CARL NYRÉN, "J. Swift's Lefverne," 1760; W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 1864; H. REYNALD, "Biographie de J. Swift," 1860; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Swift, (JOSEPH GARDNER,) an American general and engineer, born in Nantucket in 1783. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, and was subsequently made captain of engineers. He was appointed in 1829 superintendent of the harbour improvements on the lakes. Died July 23, 1865.

Swift, (LEWIS,) an American astronomer, born at Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, February 29, 1820. He began in early life to lecture and experiment on electricity and magnetism, and after 1855 devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and especially to the study of comets. He became director of the Warner Observatory, at Rochester, New York. His observations and discoveries won for him many prizes, and several medals and other distinctions, both American and foreign.

Swift, (THEOPHILUS,) son of Deane Swift, noticed above, was the author of poems entitled "The Gamblers" and "The Temple of Folly," an "Essay on the Rise and Progress of Rhyme," and other works. Died in 1815.

Swift, (ZEPHANIAH,) an American jurist, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, in 1759, was secretary of the embassy to France in 1800, and in 1806 chief justice of Connecticut. He published a "Treatise on Bills of Exchange," and other legal works. Died in 1823.

Swinburne, swĭn'bŭrn, (ALGERNON CHARLES,) an English poet, born near Henley-on-Thames, April 5, 1837. He studied at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. His first publications were the following poetical dramas: "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," (1861,) "Atalanta in Calydon," (1864,) and "Chastelard," (1865.) In 1866 appeared his "Poems and Ballads," which were fiercely assailed on the score of immorality. The poet published a vigorous answer to his critics in a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Poems and Reviews," (1866.) Among his other works are "Songs before Sunrise," (1871,) "Bothwell," a tragedy, (1874,) "Essays and Studies," (1875,) "Erechtheus," a tragedy, (1876,) "A Note on Charlotte Bronté," (1877,) "Poems and Ballads," second series, (1878,) "Tristram of Lyonesse," (1879,) "Studies in Song," (1880,) "Mary Stuart," (1882,) and "A Century of Roundels," (1883.)

Swinburne, (HENRY,) an English traveller, born in 1752, published "Travels through Spain in 1775 and 1776," "Travels in the Two Sicilies," and a correspondence entitled "The Courts of Europe at the Close of the Last Century," (1841.) Died in 1803.

Swinden, van, vän swin'dĕn, (JAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born at the Hague in 1746. He became in 1785 professor of physics and astronomy at Amsterdam. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and filled several important offices under the government. Among his principal works are a "Dissertation on the Analogy between Electricity and Magnetism," and a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," (1802.) Died in 1823.

See G. MOLL, "Redevoering over J. H. van Swinden," 1824.

Swing, (DAVID,) an American clergyman, born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830, graduated at Miami University, was head-master of the grammar-school of that institution, 1854–66, and in 1866 became pastor of a church in Chicago. His trial on the charge of heresy made his name famous. His published works include "The Motives of Life," "Club Essays," and three volumes of "Sermons."

Swin'nock, (GEORGE,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Maidstone. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1673.

Swin'ton, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born in Cheshire in 1703. He became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and published several treatises on Roman and Phœnician antiquities. He was also a contributor to the "Universal History." Died in 1777.

Swin'ton, (WILLIAM,) a historian and author, born at Saltoun, Scotland, April 23, 1833. He was educated at Amherst College, and was five years professor of literature in the University of California. He for some time was a journalist of New York. His principal books are "Rambles among Words," (1859,) "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War," (1871,) "History of the United States," (1878,) "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," (1882,) and a series of school-books, including English grammars, geographies, histories, etc.

Swiss'helm, (Mrs. JANE GREY CANNON,) an American reformer, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1815. For many years prominent as an editor, she was during the war of 1861–65 a nurse in the military hospitals. Her principal books are "Letters to Country Girls," (1853,) and "Half a Century," (1880,) an autobiography. Died at Swissvale, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1884.

Swith'in, SAINT, an English prelate, was chaplain to King Egbert, and preceptor to his son Ethelwolf. He was afterwards tutor to Prince Alfred, and in 852 was made Bishop of Winchester. Died in 862.

Swoboda, sẇo-bo'dȧ, (WENZEL ALOYS,) a Bohemian *littérateur*, born in 1781, published tales, novels, and treatises on music. He also translated Seneca's dramas into German. Died in 1849.

Sword, sōrd, (JAMES B.,) an American artist, born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1839. He graduated at the Central High School of his native city, studied art, and in 1881 was chosen president of the Philadelphia Society of Artists.

Swurg or **Swurga.** See SWARGA.

Sy-ā'grĭ-us, SAINT, an influential French ecclesiastic, born at Autun (Augustodunum) about 520 A.D. He became Bishop of Autun about 560. Died in 600.

Sybel, von, fon see'bĕl, (HEINRICH,) an eminent German historian, born at Dusseldorf, December 2, 1817. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, was made extraordinary professor of history at Bonn in 1844, and full professor at Marburg in 1845 and at Bonn in 1861. In 1875 he was appointed director of the Prussian archives. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," (1853–57.) He also wrote "The Origin of Royalty in Germany," (1845,) "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon," (1860,) a treatise on the First Crusade, etc.

Sybrecht, (JAN.) See SIBRECHT.

Sydenham, sĭd'ĕn-ăm, (CHARLES EDWARD POULETT THOMPSON,) LORD, an English Whig statesman, born in Surrey in 1799, was a merchant in his youth. He was elected to Parliament for Dover in 1826, and again in 1830. His superior talents for business procured for him a rapid promotion. He became president of the board of trade in June, 1834, and a member of the cabinet in 1835. He represented Manchester in Parliament from 1832 till 1839, was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1839, and raised to the peerage, as Baron Sydenham, in 1840. Died in Canada in September, 1841.

See SCROPE, "Life of Lord Sydenham" 1843; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843.

Sydenham, (FLOYER,) an English scholar, born in 1710. He published an excellent translation of the principal part of the works of Plato, but, having become embarrassed, he was imprisoned for debt, and died in 1787. This melancholy event gave rise to the establishment of the Literary Fund for the relief of indigent and deserving writers. Sydenham also published "Onomasticon Theologicum; or, An Essay on the Divine Names, according to the Platonic Philosophy," and a "Dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus," etc., (1775.)

Sydenham, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English physician, sometimes called "the English Hippocrates," was born in Dorsetshire in 1624. He entered Magdalene Hall, Oxford, as a commoner in 1642, and took the degree of bachelor of physic in 1648. Having subsequently graduated as doctor of medicine at Cambridge, he settled in London about 1660. In 1663 he was admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians, the majority of whom, it is said, were hostile to him. He rose rapidly to the foremost rank in his profession, and enjoyed the friendship of Locke and Boyle. In 1666 he published a "Treatise on Fevers." He discovered the efficacy of a cool regimen in smallpox, by which discovery he saved many thousand lives. He wrote several short medical treatises, which were published collectively with the title of "Opera Omnia Medica," (1685,) and have been often reprinted. The best edition is that entitled "Opera Medica," published at Geneva, (2 vols. 4to, 1716.) In the latter years of his life he suffered much from the gout. Died in December, 1689. "His skill in physic," says Dr. Johnson, "was not his highest excellence; his whole character was amiable: his chief view was the benefit of mankind, and the chief motive of his actions, the will of God, whom he mentions with a reverence well becoming the most enlightened and most penetrating mind."

See JOHNSON, "Life of Sydenham," 1742; PRUNELLE, "Notice sur la Vie de Sydenham," 1816; F. JAHN, "Sydenham; Beitrag zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin," 1840; GOEDEN, "T. Sydenham," 1827; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Lives of the British Physicians," London, 1857; "Biographia Britannica."

Sydney, (Sir PHILIP.) See SIDNEY.

Sydow, see'dow, (KARL LEOPOLD ADOLF,) a German latitudinarian divine, born at Berlin, November 23, 1800. For many years pastor of the Neue Kirche in Berlin, he was fined and censured for heresy in 1872, but was not displaced. He was one of the translators of Channing's writings into the German.

Sykes, sīks, (ARTHUR ASHLEY,) an English divine, born in London about 1684, rose through several preferments to be prebendary of Winchester. He was the author of an "Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion,' etc., and other works. Died in 1756.

Sykes, (GEORGE,) an American general, born in Maryland about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842. He commanded a division of the Union army at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was brevetted major-general in 1865, and became colonel in 1868. Died February 8, 1880.

Sylburg, sĭl'bo͝orG, [Lat. SYLBUR'GIUS,] (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born near Marburg in 1536. He studied Greek at Jena, and subsequently entered into a connection with the printer Jerome Commelin, at Heidelberg, as director of the printing of the Greek and Latin classics. He published editions of Pausanias, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Zosimus, Justin Martyr, and other ancient writers. He also contributed to the "Thesaurus" of Henry Stephens. Sylburg was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his editions of the classics have perhaps never been surpassed in critical accuracy. Died in 1596.

See J. G. JUNG, "Lebensbeschreibung F. Sylburg's," 1745; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Sylburgius. See SYLBURG.

Sylla. See SULLA.

Sylvanus. See SILVANUS.

Sylverius. See SILVERIUS.

Sȳl-ves'tẹr, [Fr. SILVESTRE, sĕl'vĕstR'; It. SILVESTRO, sĕl-vĕs'tRO,] SAINT, was elected Pope of Rome in 314 A.D. Under his pontificate the celebrated Council of Nice was assembled (325) and the Arian heresy was first promulgated. Died in 335.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sylvester II. succeeded Gregory V. as Pope of Rome in 999 A.D. His original name was GERBERT, and he was a native of Auvergne. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and philosophy, and made several valuable discoveries. He died in 1003, leaving a number of scientific treatises.

Sylvester III., ANTI-POPE, was raised to the pontificate in 1013, in opposition to Benedict IX., but after a short time he was deposed.

Sȳl-vĕs'tẹr, (JAMES JOSEPH,) LL.D., an English mathematician, born in London, of Jewish parents, September 3, 1814. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, as second wrangler, held professorships of mathematics in University College, London, in the University of Virginia, in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, (1876–83,) and in 1883 became professor of geometry in the University of Oxford. He is one of the profoundest of modern students of the higher algebra, and has made very important improvements and discoveries in various branches of pure and applied mathematics. He is the author of many valuable scientific papers.

Sȳl-vĕs'tẹr, (JOSHUA,) an English Puritan writer, born in 1563, was the author of a poem entitled "Tobacco Battered and the Pipes Shattered by a Volley of Holy Shot Thundered from Mount Helicon." He made several translations from the French. Died in 1618.

Sylvester, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist minister, was ejected about 1662, after which he preached in London. He edited Baxter's "History of his Life and Times." Died in 1708.

Sylvius, the Latin of DUBOIS, (which see.)

Sylvius, (ÆNEAS.) See PIUS II.

Sylvius, (FRANZ.) See DUBOIS DE LA BOË.

Sylvius, sĭl've-ŭs, (LAMBERT,) or **Van den Bosch**, vän dĕn bosk, a Dutch writer, born at Dort in 1610. He wrote histories, poems, etc. Died in 1688.

Sȳme, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish surgeon and physician, born in Fifeshire about 1800. He was a pupil of Robert Liston, at Edinburgh. He gained a high reputation as an operator and as a writer on surgery. About 1833 he became professor of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints," (1831,) "Principles of Surgery," (1832,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," (1838–46.) Died in 1870.

Symes, sīmz, (MICHAEL,) an English officer and diplomatist, was ambassador to the Burmese court in 1795 and published, after his return, his "Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava." Died in 1809.

Sȳm'ing-tọn, (ANDREW JAMES,) a Scottish author born at Paisley, July 27, 1825. Among his works are "Harebell Chimes," (1848,) "Genevieve, and other Poems," (1855,) "The Beautiful in Art, Nature, and Life," (1857,) "Pen and Pencil Sketches in Iceland and Faroe," (1862,) "The Reasonableness of Faith," (1870,) Lives of Chalmers, Guthrie, Lover, Thomas Moore, Bryant, and Wordsworth, "Christmas in Picture, Song, and Story," (1878,) "The Four Seasons," (1879,) and "Hints to Our Boys," (1884.)

Sȳm'ing-tọn, (W.,) a Scottish theologian, born in 1795. He was a professor of theology of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and lived in Glasgow. He published works entitled "The Atonement and Intercession of Christ," and "Mediatorial Dominion of Christ." Died in Glasgow in January, 1862.

Sȳm'mạ-chus, [Gr. Σύμμαχος; Fr. SYMMAQUE, sȧ'mȧk',] surnamed THE SAMARITAN, is supposed to have flourished about 200 A.D. Having been converted to Christianity, he made a translation of the Old Testament into Greek, which has been highly commended for the grace and perspicuity of its style.

Symmachus, (CŒLIUS,) born in Sardinia, succeeded Anastasius II. as Pope of Rome in 498 A.D. Died in 514.

Symmachus, (QUINTUS AURELIUS,) a Roman orator and statesman. He became successively proconsul of Africa, prefect of Rome, (384,) and consul, (391 A.D.) He was a zealous defender of paganism, and laboured earnestly to prevent its downfall. Died about 410. Among his extant works are ten books of letters, which contain a great deal of interesting and valuable information. He is said to have been a man of great ability and learning. Fragments of his orations have been published by Angelo Mai.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" ANGELO MAI, "Commentarii Prævii de Symmacho;" E. MORIN, "Étude sur la Vie de Symmaque," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Symmaque. See SYMMACHUS.

Symmes, sĭmz, (JOHN CLEVES,) an American soldier, born in New Jersey about 1780, is chiefly known as the advocate of a theory representing the earth as hollow, open at the poles, and habitable within. He wrote several treatises on the subject, but made very few converts. Died in 1829.

Sȳm'mọnz, (CHARLES,) M.D., born at Cardigan, Wales, in 1749, was the author of a "Life of Milton," and dramatic poems entitled "Inez" and "Constantia." Died in 1826.

Sȳ'mọndz, (JOHN ADDINGTON,) an English author, born at Bristol, October 5, 1840. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He is the author of a masterly "History of the Renaissance in Italy," (5 vols., 1875–81,) an "Introduction to the Study of Dante," a "Life of Shelley," and other works, chiefly on Italian subjects. He has also published several volumes of verse, and an excellent work called "Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama," (1883.)

Sȳ'mọndz, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English rear-admiral and naval architect, born in 1782. He made improvements in the construction of ships, and was surveyor of the navy from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1856.

Sȳ'mọnz, (JELINGER C.,) an English writer and philanthropist, born in 1809 or 1810. He wrote on education and social reform. Died in 1860.

Syn, sĭn, or **Synia**, sĭn'e-ạ, [perhaps from *syn*, "sight," and so named on account of her watchfulness and sagacity,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, the portress of the hall or palace of Odin, and also the patron of those who in a lawsuit are in danger of being injured by false testimony.

Syn-cel'lus, [Gr. Συγκέλλος; ; Fr. LE SYNCELLE, lẹh sȧN'sĕl',] (GEORGE,) a Greek monk and chronicler of the eighth century, was the author of a "Chronography," or chronological history of the world from the creation to the time of Diocletian.

Synesius, sĭ-nee'she-us, [Gr. Συνέσιος,] a celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher, was born at Cyrene, in Africa, in 378 A.D. He was a disciple of Hypatia at Alexandria; but he was afterwards converted to Christianity, and became Bishop of Ptolemais in 410 A.D. He was the author of a treatise "On Dreams," "Dion, or on Self Discipline," a large collection of letters, and several hymns and epigrams. His works are admired for the style and other merits. Died about 430.

See CLAUSEN, "De Synesio Philosopho," 1831; DROUON, "Étude sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Synesius," 1859; B. KOLBE, "Der Bischof Synesius von Cyrene als Physiker," 1850; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Synesius, a Greek writer on medicine, the date of whose birth is unknown. His "Treatise on Fevers," a translation from the Arabic of Ibnu'l-Jezzar, is his only extant work.

Synge, sĭnj, (EDWARD,) born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1659, rose to be Archbishop of Tuam. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1741.

Sȳn'tĭ-pas, the Greek form of the name of **Sendebâd**, sĕn'dĕh-bȧd', a Hindoo or Persian philosopher, to whom is ascribed a collection of tales and apologues which were translated into Greek by Michael Andreopoulos. These tales were published by Boissonnade in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sȳ'phax, [Gr. Σύφαξ,] a king of Numidia, made an alliance with the Romans in 213 B.C., after which he waged war against Masinissa. About the year 204 he became an ally of Carthage in the second Punic war. He was defeated by Scipio in 203 B.C., and was taken as a prisoner to Rome. Died about 201.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Sȳr-ĭ-ā'nus, [Gr. Συριανός,] a Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Alexandria or Gaza. He succeeded Plutarchus as the head of the Neo-Platonic school at Athens. Among his disciples was the celebrated Proclus, who expressed a very high opinion of Syrianus. He wrote several works, which are lost, and a "Commentary on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," which is extant. Died about 450 A.D.

Sȳr-o-pu'lus, (SYLVESTER,) an ecclesiastic of the Greek Church, and resident of Constantinople in the fifteenth century, was the author of a "History of the Council of Florence."

Syrus. See PUBLIUS SYRUS.

Szabo, sȧ'bo, (DAVID,) a Transylvanian poet, born in 1739, made a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and of Virgil's "Æneid," and published a poem entitled a "Description of Rural Life." Died in 1819.

Szalay, sŏh'loi, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian writer, born at Buda in 1813, succeeded Kossuth in 1844 as editor of the "Pesti Hirlap." Among his principal works are a "History of Hungary," "The Book of Statesmen," (1847,) and "Publicistic Writings," (1847.) Died in 1864.

Szalkai, sol'kī, (ANTHONY,) a Hungarian dramatic poet of the eighteenth century. His "Pikko Hertzeg" is said to have been the first regular drama in the Hungarian language. Died in 1804.

Széchényi, sā'kĕn-ye, (STEPHEN,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman, eminent for his public spirit, was born at Vienna in 1792. He was a liberal patron of learning and promoter of rural economy. He was a pioneer in the navigation of the Danube by steam. In politics he opposed the measures of Kossuth which produced or preceded the revolution of 1848. Died in 1860.

Szegedi, sā'gĕd-e, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Hungarian Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt in 1699. He published several works on Hungarian history and laws. Died in 1760

Sze-ma-Kwang. See SSE-MA-KWANG.

Sze-ma-Tsien. See SSE-MA-TSIEN.

Szemere, sā'mĕh-rà, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born in the county of Borsod in 1812. Having previously filled several important offices under the government, he became in 1849 president of the new ministry. After Görgey became dictator, Szemere took up his residence in Paris, where he published a number of political treatises. Died in 1865.

Szigligeti, sig'le-gà-te, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Hungarian dramatist, born at Grosswardein in 1814. He published, among other plays, "The Travelling Actor," and "Crown and Sword." Died January 19, 1878

T.

Tabaraud, tȧ'bȧ'rō', (MATHIEU MATHURIN,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Limoges in 1744. He wrote "Histoire de Pierre de Bérulle," (2 vols., 1817,) and many controversial works, among which is an "Essay on the State of the Jesuits in France," (1828.) Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tabaree or **Tabarî**, (**Aboo-** (**Abû-**) **Jaafar-Mohammed**, ȧ'bōō jȧ'ą-fąr mo-hȧm'med,) an eminent Arab historian, born in Tabaristân in 839 A.D. He was the author of a "Universal History from the Creation to 314 A.D.," a "Commentary on the Koran," and other works.

Tabarî. See TABAREE.

Tabarin, tȧ'bȧ'rȧN', the assumed name of the unknown writer of a mass of comic dialogues and farcical adventures in rude dramatic form. They are in French, and seem to date from about 1620. Two volumes of Tabarin's works were published in 1858.

Tabarrani, tȧ-bȧr-rȧ'nee, (P.,) an Italian physician, born near Lucca in 1702. He was professor of medicine at Rome and Padua, and published "Observationes Anatomicæ," (1753.) Died in 1779.

Tabernæmontanus, tȧ-bĕR'nȧ-mon-tȧ'nŭs, (JACOBUS THEODORUS,) a physician and naturalist, born at Berg-Zabern, in Alsace, about 1520. His principal work is entitled a "New Complete Herbal," ("Neue volkommen Kräuterbuch,") which was highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1590.

Tabor, tȧ'bor, (JOHANN OTHO,) a German jurist, born at Bautzen in 1604; died in 1674.

Tabouet, tȧ'boo-ȧ', [Lat. TABOËTIUS,] (JULIEN,) a French jurist and historian, born near Le Mans about 1500. He was banished in 1556 for an alleged official misdemeanour. Died in 1562.

Tabourot, tȧ'boo'ro', (ÉTIENNE,) a French lawyer and humorous writer, called the "Seigneur des Accords," was born at Dijon in 1547. He published a collection of facetious poems entitled "Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords," etc., (1572.) Died in 1590.

Tabreezee or **Tabrîzî**, tȧ-bree'zee, (**Aboo-** (**Abû-**) **Zacharia-Yahia**, ȧ'bōō zȧ-kȧ-ree'ȧ yȧh'he-ȧ,) an Arab grammarian and critical writer, was professor at Bagdâd.

Tabrîzî. See TABREEZEE.

Tacca, tȧk'kȧ, (PIETRO GIACOMO,) an Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Died in 1640.

Taccoli, tȧk'ko-lee, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian historian, born at Reggio in 1690; died in 1768.

Tac-fą-rī'nąs, a Numidian, who, during the reign of Tiberius, took arms against the Romans, about 18 A.D. He gained some victories, but was defeated and killed in 24 A.D.

Tachard, tȧ'shȧR', (GUI,) a French Jesuit and missionary to Siam in 1685, published, after his return, an account of his travels, (2 vols., 1689.) Died in 1711.

Taché, tȧ'shā', (ALEXANDRE,) D.D., a Canadian prelate, born at Kamouraska in 1822. Educated at Saint Hyacinthe College, he went in 1843 to Saint Boniface, (now in Manitoba,) was ordained a priest, and became a missionary of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Arath *in partibus*, succeeded as Bishop of Saint Boniface in 1853, and was promoted to be archbishop and metropolitan in 1871.

Tacite. See TACITUS.

Tacito. See TACITUS.

Taç'ĭ-tus, [Fr. TACITE, tȧ'sēt'; It. TACITO, tȧ'che-to,] (CAIUS CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Roman historian, was born about 55 A.D. The events of his early life have not been recorded. He entered the public service in the reign of Vespasian, and married a daughter of C. Julius Agricola, the famous general, in 78 A.D. He was an intimate friend of Pliny the Younger, from whose letters we derive a large part of the knowledge which we have of his life. In the year 88 he obtained the office of prætor. He was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. In the reign of Nerva he became consul, 97 A.D., and about the same date he wrote his work on Germany,—"On the Situation, Customs, etc. of Germany," ("De Situ, Moribus et Populis Germaniæ.") Tacitus and Pliny conducted the prosecution against Marius Priscus, who was convicted of cruelty and other crimes in 100 A.D.

Among his earlier works is a "Life of Agricola," which is much admired. After the death of Nerva, he wrote "The Histories," ("Historiarum Libri XIV.,") which treat of the period from 68 to 96 A.D. This work is lost, except the first five books. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Annals," ("Annales,") in sixteen books, which record the history of the Roman empire from the death of Augustus, 14 A.D., to the death of Nero, 68 A.D. This excellent work is extant, except the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth books, and parts of three other books. His "Annals" were completed about 116 A.D. The date of his death is not known. He was a Stoic in philosophy, and probably knew nothing of Christianity. According to Gibbon, "he was the first historian who applied the science of philosophy to the study of facts." ("History," vol. i. 225.) He displays profound insight into the motives of human conduct and the dark recesses of character. His style is eminently concise and vigorous.

"Of the Latin historians," says Macaulay, "Tacitus was certainly the greatest. His style, indeed, is not only faulty in itself, but is in some respects peculiarly unfit for historical composition. . . . He tells a fine story finely, but he cannot tell a plain story plainly. He stimulates till all stimulants lose their power. . . . In the delineation of character, Tacitus is unrivalled among historians, and has very few superiors among dramatists and novelists." (Essay on "History," published in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

"Tacitus," says F. W. Farrar, "towered like a giant above all his contemporaries, isolated and unapproachable. . . . The little we know of his private life is in perfect accordance with the noble standard of his recorded sentiments." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See BÖTTICHER, "De Vita, Scriptis ac Stilo Taciti," 1834; SIEVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; DUBOIS-GUCHAN, "Tacite et son Siècle," 2 vols., 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de C. C. Tacito," 1686; MALVEZZI, "Discorsi sopra Tacito," 1622.

Tacitus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) Emperor of Rome, was elected to succeed Aurelian in 275 A.D. He was distinguished for the wisdom and energy of his administration. He defeated the Scythians, who had invaded Pontus, but he soon after died (276) of a fever, (though one account says he fell a victim to a conspiracy and was assassinated,) having reigned about eight months.

Taconnet, tȧ'ko'nȧ', (TOUSSAINT GASPARD,) a French actor and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1730; died in 1774.

Tacquet, tȧ'kȧ', (ANDREW,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1611, became professor of mathematics in his native city. He was the author of several mathematical works, in Latin. Died in 1660.

Tadda, del. See FERRUCCI, (FRANCESCO.)

Tadema, (ALMA.) See ALMA-TADEMA.

Tadino, tȧ-dee'no, (GABRIEL,) an Italian general, born near Bérgamo about 1480. He fought for the Venetians against the League of Cambray, and became grand master of the artillery of Charles V. Died in 1543.

Tadolini, tȧ-do-lee'nee, (ADAMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bologna in 1789. His statue of Saint Francis de Sales is highly praised. Died in 1868.

Tadolini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1793. He composed "Il Tamerlano," "Almanzor," and other successful operas. Died in 1872.

Tadrus, King of Abyssinia. See THEODORE.

Tafel, tȧ'fẹl, (GOTTLIEB LUCAS FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and antiquary, born in 1787; died at Ulm in 1860.

Tafel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH IMMANUEL,) a distinguished German Swedenborgian, was born at Sulzbach, in Würtemberg, in 1796. He became librarian of the University at Tübingen, translated several of Swedenborg's works into German, and wrote, besides many other works, "Swedenborg and his Opponents," ("Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols., 1841.) Died at Ragaz, in Switzerland, in 1862.

See C. DÜBERG, "Leben und Wirken von Dr. J. F. Immanuel Tafel," Wismar, 1864.

Taffi, tȧf'fee, (ANDREA,) a Florentine artist, born in 1213, was the first to introduce the art of painting in mosaic into Italy. Died in 1294.

Tafuri, tȧ-foo'ree, (G. B.,) an Italian writer, born at Nardo in 1695. He published, besides other works, an "Account of the Writers born in the Kingdom of Naples," (9 vols., 1744–70.) Died in 1760.

Tafuri, (MATTEO,) called MATTHÆUS SOLETA'NUS, an Italian philosopher and physician, born at Soleto in 1492. He wrote on theology, medicine, astronomy, etc. Died about 1585.

Tā'gēs, [Fr. TAGÈS, tȧ'zhĕs',] an Etrurian genius or mythical personage, who is said to have issued from a clod of earth, and is represented as a boy with the wisdom of an old man. He is said to have taught the art of predicting the future by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

Tagesen. See TAUSSEN.

Tagliacarne, tȧl-yȧ-kar'nȧ, (BENEDETTO,) called THEOCRE'NUS, [Fr. THÉOCRÈNE, tȧ'o'krȧn',] an Italian *littérateur* and poet, born at Sarzana about 1480. He removed to France, obtained the favour of Francis I., and was appointed Bishop of Grasse in 1533. Died in 1536.

Tagliacozio. See TAGLIACOZZI.

Tagliacozzi, tȧl-yȧ-kot'see, or **Tagliacozio**, tȧl-yȧ-kot'se-o, [Lat. TALIACO'TIUS,] (GASPARO,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Bologna in 1546. He became professor of anatomy and surgery in his native city, where he enjoyed a high reputation as a lecturer; but his fame rests chiefly on his skill in restoring lost features, particularly noses. He published several surgical works, in Latin. His method of forming the nose has been called the "Taliacotian process." Died in 1599.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi."

Taglioni, tȧl-yo'nee, (MARIE,) a celebrated opera-dancer, born in 1804 at Stockholm, where her father, Filippo Taglioni, held the post of ballet-master. She performed with brilliant success in Paris, London, and the other principal cities of Europe. In 1832 she was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins. Having amassed a large fortune, in 1847 she retired from the stage, but lost her property in the Franco-German war, (1870,) and afterwards maintained herself in London by giving lessons in dancing. She died in 1884. Her brother Paul, born at Vienna in 1808, became ballet-master in London, and composed a number of ballets. He died Jan. 7, 1884.

Tah-seen'- (or **Tahsin-) ood-Deen**, a Mohammedan writer of India. He wrote in the Oordoo language a celebrated "Story of Kamrup and Kala," which much resembles the well-known story of "Sindbad the Sailor." Tahseen lived in the present century.

Tahureau, tȧ'ü'rō', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Mans in 1527; died in 1555.

Taillandier, tȧ'yŏn'de-ȧ', (ALPHONSE HONORÉ,) a French publicist and lawyer, born in Paris in 1797. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis Philippe. He published several works on legislation and penal laws, and contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1867.

Taillandier, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a learned French Benedictine monk and writer, was born at Arras in 1705; died in 1786.

Taillandier, (RENÉ GASPARD ERNEST,) a French philosopher and critic, born in Paris in 1817. He studied in Paris, and subsequently at Heidelberg, and was appointed in 1843 professor of French literature at Montpellier. He published, among other works, a treatise "On Erigena the Scot, and the Scholastic Philos-

ophy," (1843,) a "History of Young Germany," (1848,) and "Maurice de Saxe," (1865.) He was a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died Feb. 22, 1879.

Taillasson, tă'yă'sôn', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a skilful French historical painter and *littérateur*, born near Bordeaux in 1746, was a pupil of Vien. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1784. Died in 1809.

Taillepied, tăl'pe-ā' or tă'ye-pe-ā', (NOËL,) a French biographer and antiquary, born near Rouen about 1540. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Luther," (1577,) and a "History of the State and Republic of the Druids," etc., (1585.) Died in 1589.

Taine, tăn, (HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vouziers in 1828. He has published, besides other works, an "Essay on Titus Livius," (1854,) "The French Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century," (1856,) and a "History of English Literature," (4 vols., 1864.) In 1864 he was chosen to teach æsthetics and the history of art in the School of Fine Arts. Among his later works are "Nouveaux Essais de Critique," and "Les Origines de la France contemporaine."

Tai-Ping-Wang. See TIEN-TE.

Taisand, tă'zôn', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Dijon in 1644. He wrote "The Lives of the Most Celebrated Jurists of all Nations," (in French, 1721.) Died in 1715.

Tait, (ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,) a British prelate, born in Edinburgh in 1811. He was educated at Oxford, where he opposed the Tractarian principles and graduated about 1836. He succeeded Dr. Arnold as headmaster of Rugby School in 1842, was appointed Dean of Carlisle in 1850, Bishop of London in 1856, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. He published "The Dangers and Safeguards of Theology," etc. Died Dec. 3, 1882.

Tait, (PETER GUTHRIE,) a Scottish mathematician, born at Dalkeith, April 28, 1831. He was educated at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took a Fellowship, having graduated as senior wrangler in 1852. He was chosen professor of mathematics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1854, and in 1862 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University. Among his writings are "An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions" (1867) and "Thermodynamics," (1868.) He prepared (with W. J. Steele) a "Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle," (1856,) with Sir W. Thomson, "An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," (1867,) and with Balfour Stewart, "The Unseen Universe," a highly successful work. In 1884 he published treatises on "Heat" and "Light."

Talachon. See TALOCHON.

Talbert, tăl'bair', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Besançon in 1728, published eulogies on Bossuet, Montaigne, and other eminent men; also several poems. Died in 1803.

Tăl'bot, (CATHERINE,) an English writer, granddaughter of the Bishop of Durham, was born in 1720. She was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week," "Letters to a Friend on a Future State," "Essays on Various Subjects," "Dialogues," "Pastorals," and "Poems." She is also said to have contributed to the "Athenian Letters," and to have written the thirtieth number of "The Rambler." She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. Died in 1770.

See PENNINGTON, "Life of C. Talbot;" DRAKE, "Essays;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i.; "Monthly Review" for April, 1772.

Talbot, (CHARLES.) See SHREWSBURY, DUKE OF.

Talbot, (CHARLES,) an eminent English jurist, born in 1684, was a son of W. Talbot, Bishop of Durham. He practised law with great success, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent debater in Parliament. In 1733 he became lord chancellor of England, and was created Baron Talbot. According to Lord Campbell, "he was without an accuser, without an enemy, without a detractor, without any one, from malice or mistake, to cavil at any part of his character, conduct, or demeanour." Died in 1737.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. iv. Foss, "The Judges of England."

Talbot, tăl'bo', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Chartres in 1814. He became professor of rhetoric in the Collége Louis-le-Grand, Paris. He produced versions of the works of Lucian and Xenophon, (1857–58.)

Talbot, (JOHN,) Earl of Shrewsbury, a celebrated military commander, born in Shropshire, England, in 1373. Appointed in 1414 lieutenant of Ireland, he brought the insurgent chiefs into subjection, and took prisoner the famous Donald McMurrough. From 1419 to 1422 he served in the French campaigns of Henry V., and, after the death of that sovereign, gained a succession of signal victories over the French armies. Having laid siege to Orléans, he was compelled to retire before the forces of the enemy, led on by Joan of Arc, (1429,) and after the battle of Patai, in the same year, was made prisoner. He was created commander-in-chief after his release, and took Le Crotoy, Harfleur, and several other towns. He was subsequently made Earl of Shrewsbury in England, Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, and in 1446 appointed for the third time lord lieutenant of Ireland. While attempting to raise the siege of Castellan, in France, in 1453, he was killed, together with his son, Lord de l'Isle.

See HUME, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONSTRELET, "Chronicle;" SHAKSPEARE'S "Henry VI.," part i. act iv.

Talbot, (JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Alexandria, Virginia, September 5, 1816, was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1848 at Louisville, Kentucky, and was made in 1860 Bishop of the Northwest, where he won great success as a missionary. In 1865 he was translated to Indiana as assistant bishop, and in 1872 succeeded as diocesan. Died in 1883.

Talbot, (PETER,) a learned Jesuit and writer on theology, born in Ireland in 1620. He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1669. He published a "Treatise on the Nature of Faith," (1657,) and several controversial works. Accused of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was confined in prison from 1678 until his death, in 1680. He was a brother of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel.

Talbot, (RICHARD.) See TYRCONNEL.

Talbot, (ROBERT,) an English divine, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral, was a native of Northamptonshire. He published a commentary and notes on the "Itinerary" of Antoninus. Died in 1558.

Tăl'bot, (SILAS,) an American Revolutionary officer born in Rhode Island about 1750, distinguished himself in several important engagements both by land and sea. Having been made a captain in the navy, he was appointed to the command of the frigate Constitution in 1799. Died in 1813. His life has been written by H. T. Tuckerman.

Talbot, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1659. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1699, and of Salisbury in 1715. He was transferred to the see of Durham in 1722. Died in 1730. His son Charles became lord chancellor.

Talbot, (WILLIAM HENRY FOX,) the inventor of photography on paper, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1800. He discovered the process of photography in 1833 or 1834, but he did not announce it to the public until 1839. Daguerre anticipated him by the publication of a similar discovery. The process of Talbot was called Calotype, and Talbotype. He published "The Pencil of Nature," (1844,) etc. Died Sept. 17, 1877.

Talfourd, tawl'ford, (THOMAS NOON,) called SERGEANT TALFOURD, an English dramatist, essayist, and lawyer, born at Doxey, a suburb of Stafford, in 1795. He was a pupil of Dr. Valpy, and studied law under Mr. Chitty. Having been called to the bar in 1821, he married a Miss Rutt, and joined the Oxford circuit. In 1835 he became a Liberal member of Parliament, in which he procured the passage of an important law of copyright. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. In 1835 he produced "Ion," a tragedy, which was very successful. He wrote several other dramas, and "Memorials of Charles Lamb," (1848.) He was appointed a judge in 1849. Died in 1854.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844: ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1836; "North British Review" for May, 1856; "North American Review" for January, 1838.

Talhouet, de, dẹh tȧ′loo′ȧ′, (AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC BON AMOUR,) MARQUIS, a French peer, born at Rennes in 1788, was rich, and noted for his liberality. He founded in 1819 a society for the amelioration of prisons. Died in 1842.

Taliacotius. See TAGLIACOZZI.

Taliaferro, tol′e-vẹr, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born in Virginia in 1768, was a member of Congress more than twenty years, and for a time librarian of the treasury department at Washington. Died in 1853.

Tăl′ie-sin, a British poet of the sixth century, said to have been the son of Henwg, was surnamed CHIEF OF THE BARDS. Scarcely anything is positively known of his life.

Tallard or **Tallart, de,** dẹh tȧ′lȧr′, (CAMILLE d'**Hostun**—dos′tŭn′,) DUC, a French marshal, born in Dauphiné in 1652. Having previously served under Condé and Turenne, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England in 1697 to negotiate with respect to the Spanish succession. In 1703 he was made a marshal of France, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Imperialists, under the Prince of Hesse, at Spire; but he was subsequently defeated by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, (1704,) and made prisoner. He was created in 1712 Duke of Hostun, and afterwards became minister of state under Louis XV. Died in 1728.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge du Maréchal de Tallart;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallart. See TALLARD.

Tallemant, tȧl′mŏn′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French translator, born near Jonzac in 1620. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into French. Died in 1693.

Tallemant, (PAUL,) a French priest and mediocre writer, born in Paris in 1642, was a cousin of the preceding. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1666. Died in 1712.

Tallemant des Réaux, tȧl′mŏn′ dȧ rȧ′ō′, (GÉDÉON,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Rochelle in 1619, was a brother of François, noticed above. He was one of the wits that frequented the Hôtel Rambouillet, and wrote "Historiettes," (6 vols. 1833–35,) a gossiping record of what he had heard and witnessed. This work contains much interesting matter, highly seasoned with scandal and anecdotes, the truth of many of which may reasonably be doubted. Died in 1692.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONMERQUÉ, "Notice sur Tallemant des Réaux," 1836.

Talleyrand, the famous diplomatist. See TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, DE, (CHARLES MAURICE.)

Talleyrand, de, deh tȧ′lȧ′rŏn′, (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in 1770, was a nephew of the cardinal. He was minister to Switzerland from 1814 to 1823. Died in 1832.

Talleyrand, de, (ÉLIE,) Cardinal de Périgord, a French prelate, eminent for his learning, was born at Périgueux in 1301. He was a friend of Petrarch, and had much influence both in the church and state. Died in 1364.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand, de, (GABRIEL MARIE,) Comte de Périgord, a French general, born in 1726, was an uncle of Talleyrand the famous diplomatist. He served with distinction at Hastenbeck and Crefeld. Died in 1795.

Talleyrand, de, (HENRI,) Comte de Chalais, a French courtier, born in 1599, was a friend of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, with whom he conspired against Richelieu. He was convicted of treason and executed in 1626.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, dẹh tȧ′lȧ′rŏn′ pȧ′re′gor′, (ALEXANDRE ANGÉLIQUE,) a French cardinal, born in Paris in 1736, was a brother of Gabriel Marie, noticed above. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1777, and a member of the States-General in 1789, soon after which he emigrated. In 1817 he obtained the dignity of cardinal. Died in 1821.

See DE BAUSSET, "Notice historique sur le Cardinal de Talleyrand-Périgord," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, dẹh tȧ′lȧ′rŏn′ pȧ′re′gor′, (CHARLES MAURICE,) Prince of Benevento, (bȧ-nȧ-vĕn′-to,) [Fr. PRINCE DE BÉNÉVENT, prânss dẹh bȧ′nȧ′vŏn′,] commonly known as simply **Tal'ley-rănd,** a celebrated French diplomatist and wit, born in Paris on the 13th of February, 1754, was the eldest son of Charles Daniel, Count de Talleyrand. An accident which occurred in his infancy made him lame for life. In consequence of this lameness, he was required to renounce his birthright and enter the Church, although the clerical profession was very distasteful to him. In his youth he was styled the Abbé de Périgord. He was appointed general agent of the clergy of France in 1780, and held this important office for eight years. In 1788 he became Bishop of Autun, and in 1789 a member of the States-General. Enlisting in the service of liberty and equality, he joined the Third Estate, and was a member of the committee appointed by the National Assembly to form a constitution. Among the important measures which he proposed was the confiscation of the lands of the Church. He also supported the civil constitution of the clergy, and resigned the bishopric of Autun about the end of 1790. He was the author of an able and celebrated report on public instruction read in September, 1791. Early in 1792 he was sent to London, without official character, to dissuade the British ministry from joining the allies in hostilities against France. He enjoyed the society of his friend Madame de Staël, who was then in England, but was treated with neglect or incivility by the English aristocrats and ministers. In 1793 he was ordered by Pitt to quit the island in twenty-four hours, and, as he had been proscribed by Robespierre, he took refuge in the United States. By the agency of Chénier, he obtained permission to return to France in September, 1795. About this time he wrote an able "Memoir on the Commercial Relations of the United States with England," and was admitted into the Institute. In July, 1797, he became minister of foreign affairs, partly through the influence of Madame de Staël. He resigned in July, 1799, co-operated with Bonaparte in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in November, 1799. He was grand chamberlain from 1804 to 1809.

Talleyrand was distinguished for his sarcastic and subtle wit, his exquisite tact, his moderation and self-restraint, and his finesse and dexterity as a negotiator. "He was a profound thinker," says the "North British Review," (November, 1853;) "he had strong political opinions, if he had no moral principles; he was at least as bold, daring, and decided in action as he was sagacious in council; his political and social tact—which is wisdom so quick and piercing as to seem unreasoning—had the promptitude and certainty of an instinct." His coolness, sobriety, and "masterly inactivity" were well adapted to temper the impetuosity and redundant energy or ambition of Napoleon. He received the title of Prince of Benevento in 1806. He offended the emperor by the boldness with which he opposed some of his measures. In August, 1807, he resigned his office. Napoleon invited him to resume the direction of foreign affairs in 1813, but he declined.

Talleyrand promoted the restoration of Louis XVIII., and insisted on the "Charter," by which a constitutional government was guaranteed. He became minister of foreign affairs in the first cabinet of Louis XVIII., represented France at the Congress of Vienna which met in 1814, and obtained favourable terms for his country by sowing dissension among the allies. He resigned in September, 1815, because he would not sign the humiliating treaty which was concluded with the allied powers. He became the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed the reactionary policy of the government in the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. In September, 1830, he was sent to London as ambassador and minister-plenipotentiary, and had an opportunity to realize what had long been with him a favourite object,—the formation of an alliance between France and England. His mission ended about the close of 1834. He died in Paris in May, 1838, leaving "Mémoires," which he ordered should not be published until thirty years after his death. Among his famous sayings is, "Language is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

See SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Prince de Talleyrand," 1834: MIGNET, 'Notices et Portraits;" VILLEMAREST, "M. de Talleyrand," 1835.

DUFOUR DE LA THUILERIE, "Histoire de la Vie du Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Talleyrand, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; G. A. VOGEL, "Talleyrand der grösste Diplomat seiner Zeit," 1838; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1839; L. G. MICHAUD, "Histoire politique et privée de C. M. de Talleyrand," 1853; DE BARANTE, "Éloge de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Historical Characters," by H. L. BULWER, 1868; "Edinburgh Review" for April and October, 1805, (the former article by BROUGHAM, the latter by JEFFREY;) "Fraser's Magazine" for February and March, 1839.

Tallien, tăl'e-ăN', (JEAN LAMBERT,) a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1769. He published in 1792 the "Citizen's Friend," ("Ami du Citoyen,") gained distinction by his audacious eloquence, took an active part in the violent riot of the 10th of August, 1792, and became secretary of the commune of Paris. Having been elected a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and was an active persecutor of the Girondists. In 1793 Tallien and Isabeau were sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where they established the reign of terror by numerous executions. He was induced to adopt a milder policy by the influence of Madame de Fontenay, *née* Cabarrus, who became Madame Tallien. He returned to Paris in April, 1794, after the death of his friend Danton, and formed with Fouché, Barras, and others a conspiracy against Robespierre, who denounced Tallien in the Convention, June 12, 1794. Tallien was the boldest or most prominent leader of the party or coalition of parties which triumphed on the 9th Thermidor, July, 1794. It is stated that he drew a dagger in the Convention and threatened the life of Robespierre. He continued to oppose the reign of terror, and used his influence in favour of humanity, excepting in the case of the royalists captured at Quiberon. He took part in the expedition to Egypt in 1798, with the title of savant, and returned in 1801, after which he fell into neglect and obscurity. Died in Paris in 1820.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DUVAL, "Souvenirs Thermidoriens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallien, MADAME. See CHIMAY, DE.

Tal'lis, (THOMAS,) an eminent English composer of church music, lived under the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He held the office of organist of the chapel royal. His works are exclusively of a religious character, and his anthems and other compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1585.

Tallmadge, tăl'mij, (BENJAMIN,) an American officer of the Revolution, born on Long Island in 1754. He obtained the rank of colonel, and was afterwards a member of Congress from Connecticut. Died in 1835.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Tallmadge, (JAMES,) LL.D., an American jurist and statesman, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1817, and in 1825 became Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He was appointed president of the American Institute in 1833, and was one of the founders of the New York University. While in Congress he distinguished himself by his opposition to the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi. Died in 1853.

Talma, tăl'mă', (CHARLOTTE VANHOVE,) an actress, the wife of the following, was born at the Hague in 1771. She was married to Talma in 1802. She excelled in comedy, and wrote "Studies on the Theatrical Art," (1835.) Died in 1860.

Tăl'ma, [Fr. pron. tăl'mă',] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a celebrated French tragedian, born in Paris in 1763. He manifested at an early age an extraordinary predilection for the drama. His father, who was a dentist, took him to London, where he passed several years in his childhood. Young Talma also practised dentistry in early life. He made his début at the Théâtre Français in 1787, in the *rôle* of "Seide" in "Mahomet." In 1789 he performed Chénier's "Charles IX.," with great applause. He soon became the most popular tragic actor in France, and received from Bonaparte some tokens of special favour. He excelled in the expression of intense passion. A noble countenance and a powerful voice contributed to his success. Among the *rôles* which he performed were those of "Sulla," "Orestes," "Leonidas," "Hamlet," and "Othello." Died in Paris in 1826.

See TISSOT, "Souvenirs historiques sur Talma," 1826; MOREAU, "Mémoires sur Talma," 1826; N. LEMERCIER, "Notice sur Talma," 1827; REGNAULT-WARIN, "Mémoires historiques sur Talma," 1827; ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "Mémoires de F. J. Talma," 4 vols., 1849-50; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1825.

Tăl'mage, (THOMAS DE WITT,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 7, 1832. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853, and at the Theological School at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1856. After holding various Dutch Reformed pastorates, he became in 1869 pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, in connection with which he founded in 1872 a newspaper, and a "lay college" for religious and general education. He won great popularity as an extemporaneous pulpit orator and lecturer. Among his works are "Sermons," in several volumes, "Almond-Tree in Blossom," (1870,) "Crumbs Swept Up," (1870,) "Abominations of Modern Society," "Old Wells Dug Out," (1874,) "Sports that Kill," (1875,) "Every-Day Religion," (1875,) etc.

Tăl'mash, (THOMAS,) an English general, who was second to Marlborough in command of the English troops in Flanders in 1689. He served under Ginkell in Ireland in 1691. "Since the disgrace of Marlborough," says Macaulay, "he [Talmash] was universally allowed to be the best officer in the army." ("History of England," vol. iv.) He commanded a force sent in 1694 to surprise Brest, and was killed in the attack on that place.

Talmont, tăl'môN', (A. P. **de la Trimoille**—dẹh lă trẹ'mwăl' or trẹ'mwâ'yẹ,) a French royalist of the Revolution, distinguished himself in the principal battles of the Vendean war, and attained the rank of general of cavalry. Being made prisoner, he was condemned to death by the Convention, and executed in 1793.

Talochon, tă'lo'shôN', (MARIE VINCENT,) a French surgeon, called PÈRE ELYSÉE, born near Lagny in 1753. He served Louis XVIII. as surgeon, before and after his accession to the throne. Died in 1817.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Talon, tă'lôN', (ANTOINE OMER,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1760, was a royalist member of the National Assembly in 1790. Died in 1811.

Talon, (DENIS,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1628, was a son of Omer, noticed below. He became president *à mortier* in 1693. Died in 1698.

Talon, (NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1605. Among his works is a "Histoire sainte," (4 vols., 1640.) Died in 1691.

Talon, (OMER,) a French humanist, born at Amiens about 1510, published a treatise on rhetoric, (in Latin, 1544.) Died in 1562.

Talon, (OMER,) an eminent French advocate and judge, born about 1595. He became advocate-general to the Parliament of Paris in 1631, and distinguished himself by his brave and eloquent assertion of the rights of the Parliament and the interests of the people. He died in 1652, leaving "Mémoires," which Voltaire said were the productions of "a good magistrate and good citizen."

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talpino, Il. See SALMEGGIA.

Tâmâsp. See THAMÂSP.

Tâmâsp Kouli Khan. See NÂDIR SHAH.

Tamberlick, tâm-bẽR-lĭk', (ENRICO,) a noted tenor singer, born in Rome in 1820; died in 1889.

Tambroni, tâm-bro'nee, (CLOTILDA,) sister of the following, was born at Bologna in 1758. She was distinguished for her attainments in the classics, and was appointed in 1794 professor of Greek in the University of Bologna. She also published a number of poems in Italian. Died in 1817.

Tambroni, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1773. He filled several offices under the government, and was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and foreign associate of the French Institute. He published a "Compendium of Polish History," (1807,) and a number of poems and prose treatises. Died in 1824.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tamburini, tăm-boo-ree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian singer, born at Faenza in 1800. He retired from the stage in 1855. Died at Nice, November 10, 1876.

Tamburini, (PIETRO,) an Italian theologian and philosopher, born at Brescia in 1737. He was appointed professor of divinity at Pavía, (1778,) and afterwards filled the chair of moral philosophy and the law of nature and of nations, in the same university. He was made a chevalier of the iron crown by the Emperor of Austria, and received other distinctions. He published, among other works, an "Introduction to the Study of Moral Philosophy," (1797,) "Elements of the Law of Nature," (in Latin, 1815,) and an "Idea of the Holy See," ("Idea della Santa Sede.") Died in 1827.

See ZURADELLI, "Elogio del Professore P. Tamburini," 1827.

Tam'ẹr-lāne', [Fr. TAMERLAN, tă'mĕR'lŏN',] (a corruption of **Taimoor-leng**, *i.e.* "Taimoor the Lame,") called also **Taimoor** or **Taimûr**, (tī'moor',) and **Timur** or **Timour**, (tee'moor',) **Timoor (Timour** or **Timur) Beg** or **Bec**, (*i.e.* "Lord Timoor,") a celebrated Asiatic conqueror, born at Kesh, in Independent Tartary, in 1336, was of Mongol extraction, and a descendant of Jengis Khan. About 1361 he supported the cause of Husein, Khan of Northern Khorassân, against several neighbouring tribes, and in this war received a wound in the thigh, from which he acquired the surname of LENG, (or the "Lame.") He afterwards quarrelled with Husein, took Balkh, his capital, by storm, (1369,) and caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai. He then successively brought into subjection Khorassân, the principal part of Persia, and Armenia, and in 1387 turned his arms against Toktamish-Khan, in Western Tartary, whom he defeated at Bashkiria, destroying his whole army. Tamerlane's capital was Samarcand. Having taken Bagdâd and Damascus, subdued Georgia, and advanced as far as Moscow, he next invaded India, where, in 1398, he gained a signal victory over the forces of Mahmood, then Emperor of Delhi, near Delhi. In 1402 he met the famous Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) Sultan of Turkey, in Angora, and, after one of the most sanguinary battles on record, totally routed his army, and took the Sultan prisoner. He was preparing for the invasion of China, when he died on his march, in 1405. A great part of his acquisition was lost by his successors soon after his death.

"Timour," says Sir J. Malcolm, "although one of the greatest warriors, was one of the worst monarchs. He was able, brave, and generous, but ambitious, cruel, and oppressive. He considered the happiness of every human being as a feather in the scale when weighed against the advancement of what he deemed his personal glory; and that appears to have been measured by the number of kingdoms he laid waste and the people he destroyed." ("History of Persia," vol. ii. chap. xi.) "The fame of Timour," observes Gibbon, "has pervaded the East and the West, and the admiration of his subjects, who revered him almost as a deity, may be justified in some degree by the praise or confessions of his bitterest enemies. He might boast that, at his accession to the throne, Asia was the prey of anarchy and rapine, whilst, under his prosperous monarchy, a child, fearless and unhurt, might carry a purse of gold from the east to the west. By their rapine, cruelty, and discord, the petty tyrants of Persia might afflict their subjects, but whole nations were crushed under the footsteps of the reformer. The ground which had been occupied by flourishing cities was often marked by his abominable trophies, by columns or pyramids of human heads."

See LANGLÉS, "Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan;" HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs," vol. i.; "Histoire de Timur-Bec, connu sous le Nom du grand Tamerlan," translated from the Persian of SHEREEF-ED-DEEN ALEE by PÉTIS DE LA CROIX; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxv.; ARGOTE DE MOLINA, "Historia del gran Tamerlan," 1582; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life of Tamerlane the Great," 1676; AL-HACEM, "History of the Life of Tamerlane," translated from the Arabic by L. VANE, 1753.

Tan'ạ-quil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, King of Rome, is described as a woman of high spirit and energy. The Latin poets used her name to indicate an imperious consort.

Tanaquillus Faber. See LEFÈVRE, (TANNEGUI.)

Tancred, tăng'kred, [Fr. TANCRÈDE, tôN'krȧd', Ger. TANCRED, tăng-krāt'; It. TANCREDI, tăn-krā'dee Lat. TANCRE'DUS,] a celebrated hero of the first crusade, was born in Normandy in 1078, and was a nephew of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia. In 1096 he joined the crusading army in company with his cousin Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum. He was conspicuous for his valour at the battle of Dorylæum and the siege of Antioch, and was one of the first to mount the walls at the capture of Jerusalem. He subsequently had a prominent part in the battle of Ascalon, took Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and received the title of Prince of Tiberias or Galilee. He died in 1112, having previously defeated the Saracens and driven them beyond the Euphrates. Tancred's achievements are highly extolled by Tasso in his "Gerusalemme Liberata," and they are also celebrated by Raoul de Caen in "Les Gestes de Tancrède."

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" DELBARE, "Histoire de Tancrède," 1822; SCHMERBAUCH, "Tancred Fürst von Galiläa," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tancred, King of Sicily, and the last of the Norman rulers in that country, was a grandson of Roger II. He died in 1194, and Henry VI. of Germany took possession of Sicily.

Tancrède. See TANCRED.

Tancrède de Hauteville, tôN'krȧd' dẹh hōt'vĕl', a Norman baron of the early part of the eleventh century, was the father of twelve sons, one of whom, Robert Guiscard, became Duke of Apulia and Calabria.

Tancredi, or **Tancredus.** See TANCRED.

Tandy. See NAPPER TANDY.

Taney, taw'ne, (ROGER BROOKE,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Calvert county, Maryland, in March, 1777. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was elected a Senator of Maryland in 1816, and became a resident of Baltimore about 1822 He was originally a Federalist; but he became a partisan of General Jackson, who appointed him attorney-general of the United States in 1831. About September, 1833, he was nominated secretary of the treasury, in place of William J. Duane, (who was dismissed from the cabinet because he refused to remove the public deposits from the Bank of the United States,) but he was rejected by the Senate. He was nominated associate justice of the supreme court by President Jackson in 1835; but this nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. In March, 1836, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of John Marshall, deceased. In 1857, Judge Taney, yielding to the ever-encroaching and aggressive spirit of slavery, pronounced an important decision in the case of Dred Scott, a slave, who had been carried by his master from Missouri into Illinois, thence to the territory of Wisconsin, and back to Missouri. Dred Scott brought a suit for his freedom. Judge Taney affirmed that for more than a century before the Declaration of Independence the negroes "had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." He further affirmed that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Died in October, 1864.

Tangermann, tăng'ẹr-măn', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) D.D., a German theologian of the "Old Catholic" religion, was born at Essen, July 6, 1815. He became a Roman Catholic priest, but in 1870 followed his former preceptor, Döllinger, into the "Old Catholic" movement, and was appointed a parish priest at Cologne. Among his works are "Wahrheit, Schönheit und Liebe," (1867,) "Diotima," (a novel, 1873,) "Philosophie und Christenthum," (1876,) and several volumes of poems, chiefly religious.

Tann, von der, fon dĕr tăn, (LUDWIG,) BARON, a Bavarian general, born at Tann, June 18, 1815. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1860 was made a lieutenant-general. In the war of 1866 he was chief of staff to Prince Charles of Bavaria, and in the war with

France he commanded the first Bavarian corps. He took a prominent part in the operations attending the siege of Paris. Died at Meran, April 26, 1881.

Tan'na-hill, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Paisley in 1774. His songs and ballads are remarkable for their grace, simplicity, and pathos; among the most admired may be named his "Song of the Battle of Vittoria," and "Jessie the Flower of Dumblane." He committed suicide, in a paroxysm of insanity, by drowning, in 1810.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tanneguy. See DUCHÂTEL, (CHARLES MARIE,) and CHÂTEL, DU.

Tanner, tân'nẹr, (MATTHIAS,) a German Jesuit and biographer, born at Pilsen about 1625. He wrote notices of many eminent Jesuits. Died about 1705.

Tan'nẹr, (THOMAS,) an English prelate and antiquary, born in Wiltshire in 1674. He was the author of "Notitia Monastica, or an Account of the Religious Houses in England and Wales," and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," (1748,) a biographical and bibliographical work of great value. He was made Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1732. Died in 1735.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Tannevot, tăn'vo', (ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatist, born at Versailles in 1692. He wrote several mediocre tragedies, and other poems. Died in 1773.

Tansillo, tân-sẹl'lo, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, born at Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples, about 1510. His principal work is entitled "The Tears of Saint Peter," ("Le Lagrime di San Pietro," 1585.) He also wrote a number of lyrics, sonnets, etc., which had a high reputation in his time. Died in 1568.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Tanska. See HOFFMANN, (CLEMENTINA.)

Tantale. See TANTALUS.

Tantalo. See TANTALUS.

Tan'ta-lus, [Gr. Τάνταλος; Fr. TANTALE, tôN'tăl'; It. TANTALO, tân'tâ-lo,] a fabulous king of Lydia or Phrygia, said to have been a son of Jupiter, and the father of Pelops and Niobe. He was the subject of various legends, according to one of which, having been admitted to the table of the gods, he divulged some secrets which he heard there. For this offence he was condemned to suffer perpetual thirst, standing in water which receded whenever he attempted to drink it; he was, moreover, "tantalized" by the sight of fruit which hung close to his lips, but which he could never taste. According to some writers, this penalty was inflicted on him because he killed his son Pelops and offered his flesh as food to the gods whom he once entertained at his house.

Tanucci, di, de tâ-noot'chee, (BERNARDO,) MARQUIS, an Italian minister of state, born in Tuscany in 1698. He became prime minister at Naples about 1740, and continued in power until 1776. During this period he banished the Jesuits and resisted some papal encroachments. He patronized learning liberally. Died in 1783.

See COPPI, "Annali d'Italia dal 1760;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taparelli. See AZEGLIO, D', (MASSIMO.)

Tapia, de, dà tâ'pe-â, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish *littérateur* and jurist, born at Avila, in Old Castile, about 1785, published "Poems, Lyrical, Satirical, and Dramatic," (1821,) "History of Spanish Civilization," (4 vols., 1840,) which is highly commended, "Elements of Commercial Law," (15 vols.,) and other works. He was a Liberal in politics. Died at Madrid in 1860.

Tap'lin, (WILLIAM,) an English veterinary surgeon, who made improvements in his art, and wrote several works on farriery and the treatment of lame horses. Died in 1807.

Tap'pan, (ARTHUR,) an American merchant, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1786. He became a merchant of New York City, gave money liberally to the Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the founders of Oberlin College, Ohio. Died in 1865.

See "Life of Arthur Tappan," by LEWIS TAPPAN, 1870.

Tappan, (BENJAMIN,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1773. He became a judge in Ohio, and was a Senator of the United States from 1839 to 1845. Died at Steubenville in 1857.

Tappan, (DAVID,) D.D., an American divine, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1753. He became professor of divinity at Harvard College in 1792. Died in 1803.

Tappan, (HENRY PHILIP,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine and theological writer, born at Rhinebeck, New York, about 1806. He was appointed in 1832 professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and subsequently became chancellor of the University of Michigan. He published "The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility," (1841,) and several other works. Died November 15, 1881.

Tappan, (WILLIAM BINGHAM,) an American poet, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1794, became general agent of the American Sunday-School Union. He published several volumes of poems. Died in 1849.

Taraise. See TARASIUS.

Tarakanof. See TARRAKANOF.

Tarasius, ta-rā'shẹ-us, [Fr. TARAISE, tă'rẹ̀z',] SAINT, born about 745 A.D., became Patriarch of Constantinople in 784. Died in 806.

Taraval, tă'ră'văl', (HUGUES,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born in Paris in 1728; died in 1785.

Tarayre, tă'răR', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French general, distinguished as an agriculturist, was born at Solsac (Aveyron) in 1770. He commanded the Dutch troops that opposed the English at Walcheren in July, 1809. Died in 1855.

Tarbé, tăR'bà', (CHARLES,) a French royalist, born at Sens in 1756. He was a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. Died in 1804.

Tarbé, (LOUIS HARDOUIN,) a French financier, a brother of the preceding, was born at Sens in 1753. He was minister of *contributions* from May, 1791, to March, 1792. Died in 1806.

Tarbé, (PROSPER,) a French antiquary, born in 1809; died January 3, 1871.

Tarcagnota. See MARULLO.

Tarcagnota, taR-kân-yo'tâ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Gaëta. He published a "History of the World," of little merit, (4 vols., 1562.) Died in 1566.

Tarchi, taR'kee, (ANGELO,) an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1759, produced several operas. Died in Paris in 1814.

Tar'chon, a hero of the Etruscan mythology, was, according to some authors, a Pelasgian chief who founded a colony in the north of Italy. Virgil relates that Tarchon offered the crown of the Etruscans (Tyrrheni) to Evander.

See "Æneid," book viii., 506.

Tardieu, tăR'de-ụh', (AMBROISE,) a French engraver, was born in Paris in 1788. He published an "Atlas of Ancient Geography," and other similar works, and engraved a number of portraits and architectural pieces. Died in 1841.

Tardieu, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French map-engraver, born in Paris in 1757, was the father of the preceding. Among his works may be mentioned the maps of Choiseul-Gouffier's "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce," and the great Chart of European Russia. Died in 1822.

Tardieu, (AUGUSTE AMBROISE,) a French medical writer, born in Paris in 1818. Died January 12, 1879.

Tardieu, (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a son of Nicolas Henri, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1716, and attained distinction as an engraver. He executed numerous portraits and landscapes. Died about 1792.

Tardieu, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) an engraver, a nephew of Nicolas Henri, was born in Paris in 1746. He acquired a high reputation as a geographical engraver. Among his best works are his "Charts of the Netherlands," engraved for the empress Maria Theresa. Died in 1816.

Tardieu, (JEAN CHARLES,) an artist, a son of Jacques Nicolas, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1765. He studied painting under Regnault, and executed a number of historical pictures. Died in 1837.

Tardieu, (NICOLAS HENRI,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1674, was a pupil of Gerard Audran. He became a member of the Academy of Painting in 1720. Died in 1749.

Tardieu, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1756, and studied engraving under J. G. Wille. Among his master-pieces are "The Communion of Saint Jerome," after Domenichino, and "The Archangel Michael," after Raphael. Died in 1843 or 1844.

Tardieu, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a nephew and pupil of Nicolas Henri, noticed above, was distinguished as an engraver, and executed, among other works, "The Judgment of Paris," after Rubens. Died about 1774.

Tardif, tȧr'dĕf', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born in 1801. Among his works are "Dramatic Essays," (1835,) and "Variétés poétiques," (1841.)

Tardif, (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1440, wrote, besides other works, "Rhetoricæ Artis Compendium," (about 1475.)

Tareef or **Tarîf,** tȧ-reef', (**Aboo-** (or **Abû-**) **Zarah,** ȧ'bōō zȧr'ȧh,) a freedman of Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, is said to have been the first Mohammedan officer who effected a conquest in Spain. About the beginning of September, 710 A.D., he took possession of a small island fifteen miles west-southwest of Gibraltar, since called Tarifa, from his name, and made incursions into the adjacent country, carrying off much booty.

Tarello, tȧ-rel'lo, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, published in 1567 a work entitled "Agricultural Instruction," ("Ricordo d'Agricoltura,") which is commended.

Tarente, DUC DE. See MACDONALD.

Targe, tȧrzh, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born at Orléans about 1716. He published a "History of Italy," (4 vols., 1774,) and other works. Died in 1788.

Target, tȧr'zhȧ', (GUI JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1733. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1790, and favoured the popular cause. In December, 1792, Louis XVI. selected Target as one of his defenders in his trial, but the latter declined to serve. Died in 1806.

See MURAIRE, "Éloge de G. J. B. Target," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Targioni-Tozzetti, tar-jo'nee tot-set'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Florence in 1712. He wrote, besides other works, "Travels in Tuscany for the Exploration of its Natural Productions," (6 vols., 1751–54,) and an "Account of the Advancement of Physical Science in Tuscany during Sixty Years," (3 vols., 1780.) Died in 1783.

See M. LASTRI, "Elogio storico di G. Targioni-Tozzetti," 1783.

Tarîf. See TAREEF.

Târik-Ibn-Zeyâd, tȧ'rik Ib'n zȧ'yȧd', written also **Tarik-Ben-Zeiad,** a famous Arab chief, was the leader of the Moors who invaded Spain, crossing the Straits and landing at Gibraltar, in 711 A.D. He defeated King Roderick, and conquered the southern part of Spain. The name Gibraltar is a corruption of *Gibel-Târik*, ("mountain of Târik.")

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" AL-MAKKARI, "Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," (translated by GAYANGOS.)

Tarin, tȧ'rȧn', (PIERRE,) a French medical writer, born near Montargis about 1700. He wrote articles on anatomy and physiology for the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot, and other works. Died in 1761.

Tarleton, tarl'tọn, (Colonel BANNASTRE,) an English officer, born at Liverpool in 1754, served under Lord Cornwallis in the war of the American Revolution. He was distinguished for his skill and bravery, and gained several important advantages over the American troops; but he was defeated by General Morgan at the battle of Cowpens, (1781.) After his return to England, he was elected to Parliament for Liverpool and made a baronet and K.C.B. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780–81 in the Southern Provinces of North America," (1787.) Died about 1833.

Tarleton, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English actor and dramatist, was a native of Shropshire. He was noted for his extempore wit, and was unrivalled in comic parts. He was treated with distinguished favour by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him a groom of the chamber at Barn Elms. He was the author of a play entitled "The Seven Deadly Sins," which is not extant. Died in 1588.

Tarnow, tar'no, (FANNY,) a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1783. Among her principal works are "Natalie," a romance, (1804,) "Two Years in Saint Petersburg," (1833,) and a collection of tales, (4 vols., 1840–42.) Died in 1862.

Tarnowski, tar-nov'skee, (JOHN,) a famous Polish military commander, born in 1488, was appointed by Emanuel, King of Portugal, leader of his army against the Moors. He afterwards commanded in the Polish wars with the Russians and the Turks, and was charged by the emperor Charles V. with the chief command of his forces against the Turks. He was the author of a military treatise entitled "Concilium Rationis Bellicæ." Died in 1561.

See ORZECHOWSKI, "Life of Tarnowski," (in Polish,) 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar-pe'ĭa or **Tarpeja,** was a daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of one of the citadels of Rome during the war with the Sabines. Allured by the gold ornaments worn by the enemy, she opened to them the gate of the fortress; but they, in passing, threw upon her their shields, by which she was crushed to death. The hill where she was buried was called the Tarpeian rock.

Tar'quin, [Fr. pron. tȧr'kȧn'; Lat. TARQUIN'IUS; It. TARQUINIO, tar-kwee'ne-o,] or, more fully, **Lu'cius Tarquin'ius Pris'cus,** fifth King of Rome, was a son of Demaratus, a merchant of Corinth. His original name was LUCUMO. Having removed to Rome, he was patronized by Ancus Martius, who appointed him guardian of his sons. After the death of Ancus Martius he caused himself to be elected king, to the exclusion of the rightful heirs. He carried on successful wars against the Sabines and Latins, built the Circus Maximus, the immense Cloacæ, or sewers, at Rome, and promoted various important public works. He was assassinated, by order of the sons of Ancus, in 578 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" PURRUCKER, "Programma de Vita Tarquinii Prisci," 1760; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tarquin the Proud, [Lat. LU'CIUS TARQUIN'IUS SUPER'BUS; Fr. TARQUIN LE SUPERBE, tȧr'kȧn' lẹh sü'pairb',] son of Tarquinius Priscus, and seventh King of Rome. In 534 B.C. he succeeded Servius Tullius, whom he had caused to be assassinated, and whose daughter Tullia he had married. He put to death the senators who had favoured the reforms of Servius, and, while displaying great ability, governed with despotic power. He conquered several neighbouring cities, built the Capitol and other public edifices, and established colonies at Signia and Circeii.

The outrage committed by his son Sextus upon Lucretia roused the people, already exasperated by his tyranny, to throw off the yoke, and Tarquin was deposed by an armed force led by Junius Brutus. After several ineffectual attempts to regain his power, he formed an alliance with Lars Porsena of Clusium, in conjunction with whom he fought the battle of Lake Regillus, (496 B.C.) They were totally defeated by the Romans, and Tarquin escaped to Cumæ, where he died in 495 B.C. He was the last of the Roman kings.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books i. and ii.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" V. MALVEZZI, "Tarquinio Superbo," 1635; K. O. MÜLLER, "Etrusker;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PURRUCKER, "Programmata II. de Tarquinii Superbi Rebus gestis," 1764–66.

Tarquinio. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinius. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinius Collatinus. See COLLATINUS.

Tarrakanof, Tarakanof, or **Tarrakanow,** tȧ-rȧ-kȧ'nof, (ANNA PETROWNA,) a Russian princess, born in 1755, was supposed to be the daughter of the empress Elizabeth. Having been imprisoned by Catherine II. at Saint Petersburg, she was drowned in prison by an inundation in 1777.

Tar-ren-te'nus, (PATERNUS,) a Roman jurist under the reign of Commodus, was the author of a work entitled "De Re militari," a part of which is extant.

Tarsia, di, de taR-see'â, (GALEAZZO,) an Italian poet, of noble family, born in 1476. His works are principally sonnets in the style of Petrarch. Died about 1530.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tartaglia, taR-tâl'yâ, [Lat. TARTA'LEA,] (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia about 1500. His family name is not known. He was surnamed Tartaglia, (from *tartagliare,* to "stammer,") because he had an impediment in his speech, caused by a wound received in 1512. He taught mathematics at Verona, Brescia, and Venice, edited the works of Archimedes, (1543,) and wrote several treatises on mathematics, etc. He discovered a method of resolving cubic equations. Cardan, by a promise of secrecy, obtained this method from him, but published it in his "Ars Magna." Died in 1559.

See COSSALI, "Progressi dell'Algebra," 1790; FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tartagni, taR-tân'yee, [Lat. TARTAG'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) called IMOLEN'SIS, from Imola, his native place, was an eminent Italian jurist, born about 1424. He wrote on the Digest, and was professor of law at Padua and Bologna. Died in 1477.

Tartagnus. See TARTAGNI.

Tartalea. See TARTAGLIA.

Tartare. See TARTARUS.

Tartaro. See TARTARUS.

Tartarotti, taR-tâ-rot'tee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Roveredo in 1706. He published, besides other works, an "Idea of the Logic of the Scholastics and Moderns," (1731,) and "Del Congresso notturno delle Lammie," ("On the Nocturnal Meeting of the Witches," 1749,) which is highly commended. Died in 1761.

See C. LORENZI, "De Vita H. Tartarotti Libri III.," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar'ta-rus, [Gr. *Τάρταρος;* Fr. LE TARTARE, lẹh tȧR'tȧR'; It. TARTARO, taR'tâ-ro,] in classic mythology, was a son of Æther and Ge, and the father of the Gigantes, or Giants. The name was also applied to that part of the infernal regions in which the wicked were confined. (See PLUTO.)

Tartas, tȧR'tȧ', (ÉMILE,) a French general, born at Mezin in 1796. He served in Algeria from 1840 till 1846. Died at Paris, February 25, 1860.

Tartini, taR-tee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian musician and composer, born at Pisano in 1692. He was one of the first violinists of his time, and presided over a school in Padua, where he numbered among his pupils Pugnani and Viotti. He was the author of a "Treatise on Music according to the True Science of Harmony," (1754,) and was the discoverer of the so-called grave harmonics, or third sounds. Died in 1770.

See FAVOLLE, "Notices sur Corelli, Tartini," etc., 1810; FANZAGO, "Orazione delle Lodi di G. Tartini," 1762; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taruffi, tâ-roof'fee, (EMILIO,) an Italian painter of history and landscapes, was born at Bologna in 1632; died in 1694.

Taruffi, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1722; died in 1786.

Ta-ru'tius or **Tarru'tius** (tar-roo'shę-us) **Fir-mĭ-ā'nus,** (LUCIUS,) a Roman astrologer, was a friend of Cicero. He wrote, in Greek, a work on astronomy, and, at the request of Varro, took the horoscope of Romulus.

Tar'vęr, (JOHN CHARLES,) a distinguished writer, of English extraction, born at Dieppe, in Normandy, in 1790. He published a "Phraseological French-and-English Dictionary," (1849,) a very valuable work, also a translation of Dante's "Inferno" into French prose. Died in 1851.

Taschenberg, tâsh'ẹn-bĕRG', (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German entomologist, born at Naumburg, January 10, 1818. He studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and in 1871 became professor of entomology at Halle. Among his numerous works are "Die Hymenopteren Deutschlands," (1866,) "Entomologie für Gärtner," (1871,) "Was da kriecht und fliegt," (1878,) etc.

Tascher de la Pagerie, tȧ'shȧ' dęh lȧ pȧzh're', (LOUIS ROBERT PIERRE CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French officer, born in Martinique in 1787, was a cousin-german to the empress Josephine. He served as aide-de-camp to Eugène de Beauharnais in many campaigns. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in 1861. His son, ROBERT CHARLES ÉMILE, born in 1822, received the title of duke in 1859, and was chosen a senator in 1861.

Tascher de la Pagerie, MADEMOISELLE. See JOSEPHINE.

Taschereau, tȧsh'rō', (ELZÉAR ALEXANDRE,) D.D., LL.D., a Canadian prelate, born in Quebec in 1818. He was made a Roman Catholic priest in 1842, and was afterwards professor of philosophy in the Quebec Seminary. In 1871 he was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec.

Taschereau, tȧsh'rō', (JULES ANTOINE,) a French writer of biography, etc., was born at Tours in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Life and Works of Molière," (1825,) a "History of the Life and Works of Corneille," (1829,) and "Revue Rétrospective," (20 vols., 1833–37.) He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, and to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. About 1858 he was appointed director of the Imperial Library. Died Nov. 10, 1874.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Taschifellone. See CAFFARO.

Tas'kęr, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Devonshire. He produced translations of some of the odes of Pindar and Horace. Died in 1800.

Tasman, tȧs'mȧn, (ABEL JANSSEN,) a Dutch navigator of the seventeenth century, was employed by Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, in making discoveries in the South Sea. In 1642 he discovered the island which he named in honour of his patron, Van Diemen's Land, also Prince William's Islands, and others in the vicinity. Van Diemen's Land has been named, in his honour, Tasmania.

Tas'mit, an Assyrian goddess, the wife of Nebo. She inspired the gift of hearing and understanding the utterances of her consort.

Tassaert, tȧ'sȧR', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS OCTAVE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1800. He painted history and portraits, and gained a medal of the first class in 1849. Died by suicide, April 24, 1874.

Tasse, Le, the French for TASSO, which see.

Tassel, tȧ'sĕl', (RICHARD,) a French painter, born at Langres about 1580; died in 1660.

Tas'sie, (JAMES,) a Scottish artist, born near Glasgow about 1735. He acquired a high reputation for his skilful imitation of engraved gems by means of pastes, or coloured glass. Died in 1799.

Tassin, tȧ'sȧN', (RENÉ PROSPER,) a French Benedictine monk and historian, born near Domfront in 1697, published "New Treatise on Diplomacy," ("Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique," 6 vols., 1765.) Died in 1777.

Tasso, tȧs'so, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Bérgamo in 1493. He was patronized by Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, whom he accompanied in 1531 on the expedition of Charles V. to Tunis. In 1537 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain. He was the author of a heroic poem, entitled "L'Amadigi," founded on the romance of Amadis de Gaul; also numerous sonnets, hymns, eclogues, lyrics, etc. He died in 1569, leaving one son, the celebrated Torquato Tasso.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING.

Tăs'so, [It. pron. tâs'so; Fr. LE TASSE, lẹh tȧss,] (TORQUATO,) [Lat. TORQUA'TUS TAS'SUS,] a celebrated Italian epic poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento on the 11th of March, 1544. He was educated at Rome, Bérgamo, Venice, and Padua. To the last city he was sent by his father to study law, which he disliked and soon renounced. He produced in 1562 an epic or romantic poem, entitled "Rinaldo," which he dedicated to Cardinal Luigi d'Este. He was patronized by the cardinal and his brother Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, at whose court he passed many years, beginning with 1565. The court of the Dukes of Este was one of the most magnificent in Italy, and vied with that of the

Medici in the patronage of literature and art. There Tasso wrote a number of sonnets and amatory verses, and commenced his great poem "Jerusalem Delivered," ("Gerusalemme Liberata.") In 1571 he accompanied Cardinal d'Este on a mission to Charles IX. of France. He returned to Ferrara in 1572, and entered the service of Alfonso, who gave him a pension of sixteen gold crowns per month and admitted him to his own table. In 1573 he produced his "Aminta," a pastoral drama, which was received with great favour. He completed in 1575 his epic poem, entitled "Gerusalemme Liberata," which is his chief title to celebrity. About this time his prosperity and peace were ruined by causes which are partly involved in mystery. He cherished a romantic passion for Leonora, a sister of the Duke of Este, and addressed to her a number of sonnets expressive of his admiration. It is not known whether she had any feeling for him beyond that of simple friendship; but the difference in their rank was such that he could not hope to marry a princess of the proud and sovereign house of Este. Some writers ascribe his misfortunes and imprisonment to this love for Leonora; and others suppose that he offended Alfonso by his irritable temper, or that he was actually insane. He was confined in a convent in 1577 by order of Alfonso, who directed that he should be treated as a madman. He soon escaped, and fled to Sorrento, where his sister Cornelia lived, and remained with her a short time. Tasso solicited permission to return to Ferrara by a letter to Alfonso, who consented to receive him on condition that he should submit to such treatment as the physicians might prescribe. He accordingly returned in 1578, but was not restored to the favour of the duke nor permitted to associate with Leonora. Before the end of the year he absconded, and began to wander about from city to city. By some strange infatuation, he was again attracted to Ferrara in February, 1579, and was treated with a coldness or neglect which provoked him to utter offensive language against the duke. He was then confined in a hospital for lunatics, where he remained seven years, during which he wrote several dialogues and philosophical treatises. In 1580 an incomplete or incorrect edition of his "Jerusalem Delivered" was published at Venice, without the consent of the author. The first complete edition appeared in 1581. It was censured by many critics, in answer to whom he wrote a "Defence of the Gerusalemme Liberata," (1585.) After his release from the hospital (1586) he passed some months at Mantua, as the guest of Vincenzo Gonzaga, and wrote the tragedy of "Torrismondo," (1587.) About 1588 he removed to Naples, where he was befriended by Giovanni Battista Manso. He published in 1593 a poem called "Jerusalem Conquered," ("Gerusalemme Conquistata.")

Influenced by Cardinal Aldobrandini, the pope invited Tasso to Rome, to be crowned with laurel, as Petrarch had been. He accordingly went to Rome, and was lodged in the pope's palace, but before the day of coronation arrived he died, in April, 1595. "Many more Italian poets," says Hallam, "ought, possibly, to be commemorated; but we must hasten forward to the greatest of them all. . . . The Jerusalem is the great epic poem, in the strict sense, of modern times. It was justly observed by Voltaire that, in the choice of his subject, Tasso is superior to Homer. Whatever interest tradition might have attached among the Greeks to the wrath of Achilles and the death of Hector, was slight to those genuine recollections which were associated with the first crusade. It was not the theme of a single people, but of Europe. . . . In the delineation of character, at once natural, distinct, and original, Tasso must give way to Homer, perhaps to some other epic and romantic poets. . . . Yet here, also, the sweetness and nobleness of his mind and his fine sense of moral beauty are displayed. . . . The diction of Tasso excites perpetual admiration; it is rarely turgid or harsh, and, though more figurative than that of Ariosto, it is so much less than that of most of our own or the ancient poets, that it appears simple in our eyes. Virgil, to whom we most readily compare him, is far superior in energy, but not in grace." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The "Gerusalemme Liberata" has been translated into English by Carew, Fairfax, Hoole, and Wiffen.

See G. Battista Manso, "Vita di T. Tasso," 1619; Charnes, "Vie du Tasse," 1690; Serassi, "Vita del T. Tasso," 2 vols., 1785; Fabroni, "Elogio del Tasso," 1800; John Black, "Life of Tasso," 1810; Ebert, "T. Tasso's Leben," 1819; Zuccala, "Della Vita di Tasso," 1819; R. Wilde, "Love and Madness of Tasso," New York, 1842; R. Milman, "Life of Tasso," 2 vols., 1850; Aug. Desplaces, "Vie du Tasse;" Leigh Hunt, "Italian Poets;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by Rev. Henry Stebbing; Villemain, "Cours de Littérature;" N. Morelli, "Della Vita di T. Tasso," 1834; L. Cibrario, "Degli Amori e della Prigione di Tasso," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by Prescott:) "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1825:) "Horace and Tasso," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1821, and June, 1826.

Tassoni, tâs-so'nee, [Lat. Tasso'nus,] (Alessandro,) an Italian critic and satirist, born at Módena in 1565, became secretary to Cardinal Ascanio Colonna at Rome. He published in 1609 "Considerations on Petrarch," a rather severe criticism upon that poet, which gave rise to a bitter controversy with several of the admirers of the bard of Vaucluse. Tassoni's principal work is a satirical poem entitled "The Rape of the Bucket," ("La Secchia rapita,") which is greatly admired for its humour. It is founded on an incident occurring in a war between Módena and Bologna,—the carrying off of a wooden bucket from the latter city by the Modenese. Among his other productions may be named his "Pensieri Diversi," (1612,) or observations on various subjects, literary and scientific. Died in 1635.

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. Henry Stebbing; "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by Prescott:) Muratori, "Vita di A. Tassoni," 1739: J. C. Walker, "Memoirs of A. Tassoni," 1815; Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" Dubois-Fontanelle, "Vie de Pierre Aretin et d'A. Tassoni," 1768; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tassoni, (Alessandro Maria,) an Italian theologian, born at Collalto in 1749. He wrote an eloquent work entitled "La Religione dimostrata e difeso," ("Religion Explained and Defended," 3 vols., 1800–05.) In 1802 the pope appointed him *auditor di rota*. Died in 1818.

See Luigi Biondi, "Vita di A. M. Tassoni," 1822.

Tassonus. See Tassoni, (Alessandro.)

Tassus, (Torquatus.) See Tasso.

Tastu, tâs'tü', (Sabine Casimire Amable Voiart,) a French authoress, born at Metz about 1798, was married in 1816 to M. Tastu. She wrote a number of poems and educational works, which were received with great favour. "Her style," says Longfellow, "frequently suggests the impassioned manner and stately diction of Mrs. Hemans."

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1832.

Tate, (Francis,) an English lawyer and antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1560. He wrote several works on British antiquities. Died in 1616.

Tate, (Nahum,) a poet and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1652. He succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureate in 1690. He was the author of "Miscellanea Sacra, or Poems on Divine and Moral Subjects," (1698,) "Panacea, a Poem on Tea," (1700,) a number of original dramas, and an alteration of Shakspeare's "Lear." He made a metrical version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Nicholas Brady, which superseded that of Sternhold and Hopkins. Tate also assisted Dryden in the composition of his "Absalom and Achitophel." Died in 1715.

Tatian, tā'she-an, (or tā'she-un,) [Lat. Tatia'nus; Fr. Tatien, tă'se-ĀN',] an ancient writer, born about 120 A.D., was a native of Syria, and was converted to Christianity by Justin Martyr. He afterwards adopted the heresy of the Marcionites, and founded a sect called Tatianists. He was the author of a "Discourse to the Heathen," and a "Harmony of the Four Gospels." The former only is extant.

See Eusebius, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" Ritter, "History of Christian Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tatien. See Tatian.

Tatishchef or **Tatichtchef**, tă-tĕsh-chĕf', written also **Tatischtschew** and **Tatischev**, (Dmitri Pav-

LOVITCH,) a Russian statesman and diplomatist, born in 1769, was successively ambassador to Naples, Madrid, and Vienna. He was a member of the imperial council of Russia. Died in 1845.

Tatishchef, Tatischtchef, or **Tatischtschew,** (VASILII NIKITITCH,) a Russian statesman, and Governor of Orenburg, born in 1686, was the author of the first History of Russia, published in 1769. Died in 1750.

Tatius. See ACHILLES TATIUS.

Tatius, tā'she-us, (TITUS,) a king of the Sabines, who was provoked by the rape of the Sabine women to lead a large army against the Romans. After a great but indecisive battle, peace was restored through the mediation of the Sabine women, and Romulus and Tatius reigned jointly over the united Romans and Sabines until the death of Tatius, which occurred soon after the union.

Tat'nall, (JOSIAH,) an American naval officer, born in Georgia, entered the navy about 1812. He became a captain in 1850, and commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1856 to 1859. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded the famous iron-clad Merrimac, (alias Virginia,) which he destroyed by fire on the 11th of May, 1862, near Norfolk, to prevent the Unionists from taking the vessel. Died in 1871.

Tat'ham, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English archæologist, born in 1788, became Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum," (1835,) and "Prophetæ Majores in Dialecto Linguæ Ægyptiacæ," (1852.) Died January 8, 1868.

Tatti. See SANSOVINO, (JACOPO.)

Taube, tŏw'bẹh, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historical and statistical writer, born in London about 1726. He practised law in Vienna. Died in 1778.

Taubert, tŏw'bêRt, (WILHELM,) a German composer and pianist, born in Berlin about 1812. Among his works is an opera called "Blue-Beard." Died in 1891.

Taubmann, tŏwp'mȧn, [Lat. TAUBMAN'NUS,] (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and poet, born near Baireuth, in Franconia, in 1565. He became professor of poetry at Wittenberg in 1595, wrote elegant Latin poems, and was distinguished for his wit. Died in 1613. A collection of his bon-mots, entitled "Taubmanniana," was published in 1702. He published editions of Virgil and Plautus.

See EBERT, "Leben und Verdienste Taubmann's," 1814;

Taubmannus. See TAUBMANN.

Tauchnitz, tŏwK'nits, (CHRISTIAN BERNHARD,) BARON, a German publisher, a nephew of K. C. T. Tauchnitz, was born August 25, 1816, and established in 1837 a celebrated publishing-house at Leipsic, where the specialty has been the reprinting of English books.

Tauchnitz, (KARL CHRISTIAN PHILIPP,) a German publisher, son of the following, was born at Leipsic, March 4, 1798. He inherited and enlarged his father's business, which he conducted with great success.

Tauchnitz, tŏwK'nits, (KARL CHRISTOPH TRAUGOTT,) a celebrated German printer and bookseller, born near Grimma in 1761. About 1796 he founded at Leipsic a printing-establishment, which has since become one of the most important in Germany. Among the multitudinous works issued from his press are splendid editions of Homer and other Greek classics, the Hebrew Bible, and the Koran in the original tongue. Died in 1836.

Tauler or **Thauler,** tŏw'lẹr, [Lat. TAULE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent German theologian, and founder of the mystic theology in Germany, was born at Strasburg in 1290. He entered at an early age the order of Dominicans, and subsequently studied theology in Paris. He gained a high reputation as a preacher, and distinguished himself as an earnest reformer of the Church. His principal work is entitled "Imitation of the Humble Life of Christ," ("Nachfolge des armen Lebens Christi.") As a prose writer, he effected a great improvement in the German language. Many of his writings have been translated into Latin and other languages. Died in 1361.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; HEUPEL, "Memoria Tauleri," 1688; ARND, "Die Historie Tauleri," 1689; C. SCHMIDT, "J. Tauler von Strassburg," etc., 1841; F. W. EDEL, "J. Tauler, Prediger zu Strasburg," etc., 1853; MADAME WINKWORTH, "Life of J. Tauler," London, 1857; H. SIVERUD, "Taulers Omvendelses Historie," 1772.

Taulerus. See TAULER.

Taulier, tō'le-ā', (MARC JOSEPH FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1806, published "Théorie raisonnée du Code civil," (1840–44.) Died in 1861.

Taunay, tō'nȧ', (AUGUSTE,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1769. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1792, and accompanied his brother Nicolas Antoine to Brazil in 1816. Died in 1824.

Taunay, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a skilful French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1755. He became a member of the Institute in 1795, visited Brazil in 1816, and returned to Paris in 1819. Died in 1830.

Taunton, LORD. See LABOUCHERE, (HENRY.)

Taun'ton, (Sir W. E.,) an English jurist, born at Oxford, was appointed in 1830 a judge of the court of king's bench. Died in 1835.

Taurelius. See TORELLI.

Taur'i-on, [Gr. *Ταυρίων,*] a Macedonian general, who had the chief command of the army in the Peloponnesus during the minority of Philip V., about 220 B.C. He was an enemy of Aratus.

Tau-ris'cus OF TRALLES, a Greek sculptor, who, with his brother Apollonius, executed a celebrated marble group, called "Toro Farnese," which was found at Rome in the sixteenth century, and is now in Naples (See APOLLONIUS.)

Tau'rus, (STATILIUS,) a Roman general, who commanded Mark Antony's fleet in the war against Sextus Pompey. He received the honour of a triumph in 34 B.C. for his success in Africa, and commanded the land-army of Augustus at the battle of Actium, 31 B.C. In the year 26 he was elected consul. Died after 16 B.C.

Tausan. See TAUSSEN.

Tausig, tŏw'zig, (KARL,) a celebrated pianist, born at Warsaw, November 4, 1841. In 1865 he was appointed court pianist at Berlin. Died at Leipsic, July 17, 1871.

Taussen, tŏw'sẹn, written also **Tausan** and **Tagesen,** (JOHAN,) a Danish theologian and Reformer, born in the island of Fünen in 1494. He studied at Wittenberg under Luther, and subsequently devoted himself to promulgating the Reformed religion in Denmark. He was appointed by Frederick I. preacher to the church of Saint Nicholas at Copenhagen in 1529, and in 1541 made Bishop of Ripen. He published several theological and controversial works. Died in 1561.

Tauvry, tō'vRe', (DANIEL,) a French anatomist and writer, born at Laval in 1669; died in 1701.

Tavannes, de, dẹh tȧ'vȧn', (GASPARD **de Saulx**—dẹh sō,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1509. He was taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525, and contributed to the victory of Cerisoles, in 1544. He rendered important services in the war against Charles V., and in the civil war he fought against the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour. About 1570 he obtained the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1573.

Tavannes, de, (GUILLAUME DE SAULX,) SEIGNEUR, a son of the preceding, was born in 1553. He was constantly loyal to Henry III. and Henry IV., and fought, with the rank of general, against the League. He died in 1633, leaving "Memoirs of Events from 1560 to 1596."

Tavannes, de, (JEAN DE SAULX,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in 1555, was a son of Gaspard, noticed above. As a partisan of the League, he fought against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died about 1630.

Tavares-Bastos, tȧ-vȧ'rẹs bȧs'tȯs, (AURELIANO CANDIDO,) a Brazilian patriot, born in 1840. He became a lawyer and legislator, and was eminent as an advocate of religious freedom and of the abolition of slavery. He published "Letters of a Solitary Man," "The Valley of the Amazon," "Studies on Reform," and some political pamphlets. Died at Nice, France, December 3, 1874.

Tavarone, tȧ-vȧ-ro'nȧ, (LAZARO,) an Italian painter of frescos and portraits, was born at Genoa in 1556. He was a pupil of Luca Cambiaso, with whom he went to Madrid. He painted some works in the Escurial for the king. Died in 1641.

Tav'ẹr-nẹr, (RICHARD,) an English religious writer, born in Norfolk in 1505, was a lawyer and preacher. He wrote several works to promote the Reformation, and published a revised edition of the Bible, (1539,) also "Postils on the Epistles and Gospels." Died in 1575.

Tavernier, tȧ'vĕR'ne-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Baron d'Aubonne, a celebrated French traveller and merchant, born in Paris in 1605. At an early age he visited the principal parts of Europe, and, having entered the Austrian army, was present at the battle of Prague, in 1620. He set out about 1630 for Palestine and Persia, where he applied himself to merchandise in jewels, etc. After having made six journeys to the East, he returned to France with a large fortune, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His "Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes" came out in 1677, (3 vols. 4to.) This work obtained a wide popularity, and was translated into several languages. Tavernier died at Moscow about 1688, while on his seventh journey to the East Indies by way of Russia.

See FRIEDLAENDER, "J. B. Tavernier Kammerherr," etc., 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tavernier, tȧ'vĕR'ne-ȧ', (MELCHIOR,) a Flemish engraver of maps, was born at Antwerp in 1544. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1641.

Tavernier, (MELCHIOR,) an engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1594; died in 1665.

Tax'ĭ-lēs, [Gr. Ταξίλης,] sometimes called **Tax'ĭ-lus,** an Indian king, who reigned over the tract between the Indus and Hydaspes when Alexander the Great invaded India, 327 B.C. He was an ally of that conqueror in the war against Porus.

Taxilus. See TAXILES.

Ta-ÿġ'e-te, [Gr. Ταϋγέτη; Fr. TAYGÈTE, tȧ'e-zhȧt',] one of the Pleiades, was said to be a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Lacedæmon, who was supposed to be a son of Jupiter.

Tāy'lẹr, (FREDERICK,) an English painter in water-colours, born in Hertfordshire in 1804. Among his master-pieces may be named "The Vicar of Wakefield's Family going to Church," "Festival of the Popinjay," and "Weighing the Stag." His pictures include numerous hunting-scenes and views in the Highlands, and take high rank. Died June 20, 1889.

Tayler or **Taylor,** (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English mineralogist, born about 1822. He explored the mines of Greenland about 1850–56.

Tāy'lọr, (ALFRED SWAINE,) an English physician and chemist, born in Kent in 1806. He became professor of medical jurisprudence and chemistry in Guy's Hospital about 1832. He acquired a high reputation as a lecturer and writer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology. Among his works is a "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," (1844.) Died May 27, 1880.

Taylor, (ANN,) an English authoress, was the wife of Isaac Taylor, noticed below. She wrote, besides other works, "Maternal Solicitude." Died in 1830.

See "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family."

Tāy'lọr, (BAYARD, bī'ȧrd,) a distinguished American traveller, writer, and poet, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. Having made a pedestrian tour in Europe, he published, after his return, "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff," (1846.) In 1849 he became one of the editors of the New York "Tribune," to which he soon after contributed a series of letters descriptive of his European travels. He brought out in 1850 "El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire," being an account of a journey to California. He spent the three ensuing years in visiting various parts of Europe, Africa, Syria, China, and Japan, and between 1853 and 1859 published a number of books descriptive of these travels. Among his other works may be mentioned his novels of "Hannah Thurston," (1863,) "John Godfrey's Fortunes," (1864,) and "The Story of Kennet," (1866;) his poems, "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs," (1851,) "Poems of the Orient," (1854,) "Poems of Home and Travel," (1855,) "The Poet's Journal," (1862,) "The Masque of the Gods," (1872,) "Lars, a Pastoral of Sweden," (1872,) "The Prophet," (1874,) "Home Pastorals," (1875,) and "Prince Deukalion," (1878,) and a translation of Goethe's "Faust," (first part, 1870; second part, 1871.) In February, 1878, he was appointed minister to Germany, and died at Berlin, December 19 of the same year.

Taylor, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American poet, a son of Stephen W. Taylor, was born at Lowville, New York, in 1822, and was educated at Madison University. For many years he was connected with the Chicago "Evening Journal." Among his works are "The Attractions of Language," (1845,) "January and June," (1853,) "Pictures in Camp and Field," (1867,) "The World on Wheels," (1873,) "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme," (1874,) "Songs of Yesterday," (1875,) etc. Died February 14, 1887.

Taylor, (BROOK,) F.R.S., an eminent English mathematician, born at Edmonton in 1685. He was educated at Cambridge, and inherited a competent fortune from his father. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Perspective," (1715,) and "Method of Increments," etc., ("Methodus Incrementorum directa et inversa," 1715.) In the latter work he announced the important discovery of a theorem in the differential calculus, which is called Taylor's theorem. Died in 1731.

Taylor, (CHARLES,) a biblical writer, was a brother of Isaac Taylor of Ongar. He edited Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." Died in 1821.

Taylor, (CHEVALIER JOHN,) an English oculist, who removed to the continent in 1733. He travelled extensively, and published an account of his travels. Died after 1767.

Taylor, (EDWARD T.,) an American preacher, known as "Father Taylor," was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 25, 1793. He became a sailor, and was for many years the preacher of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston. He was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Died at Boston, Massachusetts, April 6, 1871.

Taylor, (GEORGE,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781.

Taylor, (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1808. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and died September 1 of that year.

Taylor, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1710, is said to have been an Arian. He wrote an "Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy." Died in 1785.

Taylor, (Sir HENRY,) an English poet and dramatist, born about 1800, published "Philip Van Artevelde," (1834,) "Edwin the Fair, an Historical Drama," (1842,) "The Eve of the Conquest, and other Poems," (1847,) also several prose works, among which may be named "The Statesman," (1836,) and "Notes from Life, in Six Essays," (1848.) His "Philip Van Artevelde," a drama, in blank verse, has won for him a very high reputation, and has been translated into German. Died March 28, 1886.

See R. H. HORNE, "Spirit of the Age," 1844: "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1851: "North British Review" for November, 1862, and December, 1865.

Taylor, (Sir HERBERT,) an English general, born in 1775. He was private secretary to the Duke of York, and to George III. Died in 1839.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Senior, OF ONGAR, an English artist and writer, was originally an engraver. In 1796 he became minister of a dissenting congregation at Colchester. He published a number of religious and educational works; among the latter we may name "Beginnings of Biography," and "Scenes for Tarry-at-Home Travellers." He preached at Ongar from 1810 to 1829. Died in 1829.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Junior, an eminent English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in Suffolk in 1787. He published a number of moral, philosophical, and theological works of a high character. Among the most important of these are a "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times," (1827,) "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," (1829,) "The Natural History of Fanaticism," "Spiritual Despotism," "The Physical Theory of Another Life," (1836,) "Ancient

Christianity," (2 vols., 1839–43,) and "Loyola and Jesuitism," (1849.) Died in 1865.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (ISAAC,) an English author, a son of Isaac Taylor, Junior. He was born at Stanford Rivers, in Essex, about 1834, was educated at King's College, London, and graduated in 1853 at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1857 he took orders in the Established Church. He is the author of "The Burden of the Poor," "Words and Places," (1864,) "The Family Pen," (1867,) "Etruscan Researches," (1874,) "Greeks and Goths," (1879,) "The Alphabet," (1883,) and other works, chiefly philological.

Taylor, tī'lor, ? (ISIDORE SÉVERIN JUSTIN,) a Belgian traveller and amateur artist, born at Brussels in 1789. He visited Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and made a valuable collection of works of art for the galleries and museums of Paris. He published "Picturesque and Romantic Journeys in Old France," ("Voyages pittoresques et romantiques de l'ancienne France," 24 vols., 1820–63.) Died at Paris, September 6, 1879.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taylor, (JAMES,) a Scottish mechanician, born about 1757. He gained distinction as one of the inventors of steam navigation. Died in 1825.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Taylor, (JANE,) a meritorious English writer, born in London in 1783, was a sister of Isaac Taylor, Jr., noticed above. In conjunction with her sister Ann, she composed "Original Poems," which were very popular, and "Hymns for Infant Minds," which passed through many editions. She also published "Display," a tale, (1814,) a series of able essays entitled "Contributions of Q. Q.," and "Essays in Rhyme." Died in 1824.

See "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family," by the REV. I. TAYLOR, London, 1867; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843.

Taylor, (JEREMY,) an English bishop and author of great eminence, was born at Cambridge in 1613, and was baptized on the 15th of August. He was a son of a barber, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. about 1633. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the patronage of Archbishop Laud, through whose influence he was chosen a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1636. He became rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in 1638, and married Phebe Landisdale (or Langsdale) in 1639. In the civil war he was a decided adherent of Charles I., whom he served as chaplain. He published in 1642 "Episcopacy Asserted against the Acephali and Aerians, New and Old." His rectory of Uppingham was sequestrated by Parliament in 1642, after which he supported himself by teaching school in Carmarthenshire. In 1647 he produced one of his greatest works, "The Liberty of Prophesying," which, says Hallam, "was the first famous plea, in this country, for tolerance in religion on a comprehensive basis and on deep-seated foundations. Taylor, therefore, may be said to have been the first who sapped and shook the foundations of dogmatism and pretended orthodoxy; the first who taught men to seek peace in unity of spirit rather than of belief, and, instead of extinguishing dissent, to take away its sting by charity and by a sense of human fallibility." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He afterwards published his "Holy Living and Dying," (1651,) "The Great Exemplar, or the Life of Christ," (3 vols., 1653,) and "The Golden Grove," (1654,) in which he displayed a rich imagination and poetical genius. He was imprisoned several times by the partisans of the Parliament during the civil war. In 1658, at the invitation of Lord Conway, he removed to Lisburn, Ireland, where he officiated as a clergyman. He was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor in 1660. Before this date he had married a second wife, who was a natural daughter of Charles I. Among his principal works is a very learned treatise on casuistry, entitled "Ductor Dubitantium," ("Rule of Conscience," 1660.) He was intrusted with the administration of the small see of Dromore in 1661. He died at Lisburn in August, 1667, leaving three daughters.

"His Sermons," says Hallam, "are far above any that had preceded them in the English Church. An imagination essentially poetical, and sparing none of the decorations which by critical rules are deemed almost peculiar to verse; a warm tone of piety, sweetness, and charity; an accumulation of circumstantial accessories whenever he reasons, or persuades, or describes, . . . distinguish Taylor from his contemporaries by their degree, as they do from most of his successors by their kind. . . . The eloquence of Taylor is great, but it is not eloquence of the highest class; it is far too Asiatic, too much in the style of Chrysostom and other declaimers of the fourth century, by the study of whom he had probably vitiated his taste; his learning is misplaced, and his arguments often as much so; not to mention that he has the common defect of alleging nugatory proofs; his vehemence loses its effect by the circuity of his pleonastic language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See H. K. BONNY, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1815; REGINALD HEBER, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1824; R. WILLMOTT, "Bishop J. Taylor, his Predecessors," etc., 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (JOHN,) surnamed THE WATER POET, born at Gloucester, in England, in 1580, was originally a waterman in London. His verses possess but little intrinsic merit, but they are valuable as illustrations of society and manners at that time. Died in 1654.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English dissenting divine, born in Lancashire about 1680. He was the author of a "Sketch of Moral Philosophy," "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin," a "Hebrew Concordance," and other works. Died in 1761.

Taylor, (JOHN,) LL.D., an eminent English jurist and scholar, born at Shrewsbury about 1703. He became a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently was made registrar of the university. He was profoundly versed in Greek and Roman law, and published an edition of the "Orations" of Lysias. He also edited some of the works of Demosthenes, and other Greek classics. He also wrote "Elements of Civil Law," (1755.) Having entered into holy orders, Dr. Taylor was created in 1757 canon-residentiary of Saint Paul's. Died in 1766.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an American Senator, born in Orange county, Virginia. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Virginia in 1792, in 1803, and in 1822. He was distinguished as an agriculturist. Died in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1824.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English writer, was a son of Henry, noticed above. He wrote songs, epigrams, humorous tales, etc. Died in 1832.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English political economist, born in 1781. He wrote "The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," (1818,) also "Essays on Currency," etc. Died in 1864.

Taylor, (JOHN W.,) an American statesman, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1784. He studied law, and represented a district of New York in Congress from 1813 to 1833. He made an eloquent speech against the establishment of slavery in Missouri, February, 1819. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, (1820–21,) during the passage of the Missouri Compromise. He removed about 1843 to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1854.

Taylor, (MEADOWS,) an English novelist and statesman, born at Liverpool in 1808. In 1824 he was sent out to Bombay as a clerk in a merchant's house, but on his arrival the house had failed. He succeeded in obtaining a commission in the service of the Nizam, and spent his leisure time in mastering the languages, laws, and antiquities of Southern India. Having returned to England in 1840, he published "The Confessions of a Thug," a novel embodying the results of his studies and observations. This was followed by "Tara," "Ralph Darvill," "Tippoo Sultaun," and "Seetah." In 1850 the Nizam's government appointed him to administer the principality of the young Rajah of Shorapore, which he succeeded in raising to a high degree of prosperity. Died at Mentone, May 13, 1876. His autobiography—"The Story of my Life"—appeared in 1877.

Taylor, (NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent American divine and pulpit orator, born at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1786. In 1812 he succeeded Moses Stuart as pastor of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, and in 1822 became Dwight professor of didactic theology at Yale College. He wrote a number of theological essays, which favour the views of Jonathan Edwards. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an English printer and journalist, born at Norwich in 1781, became associate editor of the "Philosophical Magazine," and in 1838 founded the "Annals of Natural History." He published editions of Warton's "History of English Poetry," and of other standard works. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an American general, was a son of President Zachary Taylor. He commanded a Confederate army which defeated General Banks near Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He surrendered to General Canby on the 4th of May, 1865, near Mobile. He died April 12, 1879.

Taylor, (RICHARD COWLING,) an English geologist, born in Suffolk in 1789. Having emigrated to America in 1830, he was employed in geological explorations in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States. He published in 1848 a valuable work entitled "Statistics of Coal." Died in 1851.

Taylor, (Sir ROBERT,) an English sculptor and architect, born in 1714. He studied at Rome, and after his return to London devoted himself principally to architectural works. Among his most admired structures we may name Lord Grimstone's mansion at Gorhambury. He died in 1788, leaving a fortune of £180,000, a portion of which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford towards founding an institute for the study of modern languages.

Taylor, (ROWLAND,) an English clergyman, chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, was condemned, under the reign of Queen Mary, to be burnt at the stake. The sentence was executed in February, 1555.

Taylor, (SILAS,) sometimes called D'OMVILLE, an English scholar and antiquary, born in Shropshire in 1624. He was the author of "The History of Gavelkind," etc., and prepared a "History of Harwich," published after his death, which occurred in 1678.

Taylor, (STEPHEN WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American teacher, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became in 1838 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Madison University, New York, of which he was subsequently president. Died in 1856.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1576. He preached in London, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1632.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar, surnamed THE PLATONIST, born in London in 1758. From early youth he applied himself with ardour to the study of the Greek philosophers, and about 1780 began the publication of a series of translations from the classics, including the writings of Plato and Aristotle. Besides the above, Mr. Taylor translated "The Hymns of Orpheus," (1787,) "Proclus on Euclid," (1792,) Pausanias's "Description of Greece," (1794,) "Five Books of Plotinus," (1794,) "The Six Books of Proclus on the Theology of Plato," (1816,) "Iamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans," etc., (1821,) "The Metamorphoses and Philosophical Works of Apuleius," (1822,) "Select Works of Porphyry," (1823,) "Arguments of Celsus relative to the Christians, taken from Origen," etc., "Proclus on Providence and Evil," (1833,) and other classics. He also published, among other original treatises, a "Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries." Died in 1835. Mr. Taylor was distinguished for his great conversational powers and attractive social qualities, which gained for him the friendship of many persons of wealth and influence, by whose assistance he was enabled to publish his voluminous works. Among his patrons the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Meredith deserve especial mention for their munificence. As a translator from the Greek, Mr. Taylor does not hold a high rank, but he merits the gratitude of the admirers of Plato for having done so much to attract attention to the works of that philosopher.

Taylor, (TOM,) an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in Durham in 1817. Among his numerous successful dramas may be mentioned "Still Waters Run Deep," (1855,) "Victims," (1856,) "Our American Cousin," (1858,) "The Fool's Revenge," (1859,) "The Babes in the Wood," (1860,) "The Overland Route," (1860,) "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," (1863,) "Twixt Axe and Crown," (1870,) and "Anne Boleyn," (1876.) He also edited the Autobiographies of B. R. Haydon and C. R. Leslie, and wrote "The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds." He was a frequent contributor to "Punch," of which he became editor in 1874. Died July 12, 1880.

Taylor, (WILLIAM,) an accomplished English writer and translator, born at Norwich in 1765. He acquired a knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages during a residence on the continent, and published, after his return, an excellent translation of Bürger's "Lenore," and other German poems. His version of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" came out in 1806, and a collection of his translations, entitled a "Survey of German Poetry," was published in 1830. He also wrote a work on English synonyms, and essays on the German poets. Died in 1836.

See 'Memoir of William Taylor," by T. W. ROBBERDS.

Taylor, (WILLIAM,) an American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 2, 1821. He became a preacher in 1842, was very successful as a revivalist, and was engaged in labours in Australia, Tasmania, and Ceylon, 1863–66. Later he laboured in Africa, was in England for eleven months, and afterwards founded a very successful self-supporting mission in India. He subsequently visited South America, and in 1884 was chosen a bishop and given a supervision over the missions, especially those of Africa.

Taylor, (WILLIAM COOKE,) an Irish writer, born at Youghal in 1800, published a number of biographical and historical works. Among the principal we may name a "History of France and Normandy," (1830,) "History of Popery," (1837,) and "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," (3 vols., 1846–51.) Died in 1849.

Taylor, (WILLIAM MACKERGO,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent clergyman, born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, October 23, 1829, graduated in 1849 at the University of Glasgow. He studied at the Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh, and was ordained at Kilmaurs in 1853. In 1872 he became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York. Among his numerous works are "Life Truths," (1862,) "The Miracles Helps to Faith," (1865,) "David, King of Israel," (1874,) "Elijah the Prophet," (1876,) "The Ministry of the Word," (1876,) "Moses the Law-Giver," (1879,) "The Gospel Miracles," (1880,) "Limitations of Life," (1880,) "Contrary Winds," (1883,) etc.

Taylor, (ZACHARY,) a distinguished American general, and the twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784. He was a son of Colonel Richard Taylor. He was educated in Kentucky, his father having removed to Louisville, in that State, about 1785. He entered the army in 1808, and married Margaret Smith in 1810. In the war which began in 1812 he served as captain against the Indians. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1832, and was employed in the war against Black Hawk the same year. He defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee in December, 1837, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Florida in April, 1838. About 1840 he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge, on which he settled. He commanded an army which was sent in the summer of 1845 to Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces River. "Mr. Polk and his cabinet desired General Taylor to debark at, occupy, and hold the east bank of the Rio Grande, though they shrank from the responsibility of giving an order to that effect, hoping that General Taylor would take a hint. . . . Official hints and innuendoes, that he was expected to advance to the Rio Grande, continued to reach him; but he disregarded them; and at length, about the 1st of March, 1846, he received positive orders from the President to advance." (Greeley, "American Conflict," vol. i. p. 186.) On the 8th of

May he was attacked at Palo Alto by the Mexican army, which he signally defeated. He gained another victory at Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, soon after which he was promoted to the rank of major-general. On the 22d of February, 1847, he defeated Santa Anna in a hard-fought battle at Buena Vista. He received from his soldiers the familiar name of "Rough and Ready." In June, 1848, he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention. His competitors were Lewis Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil. General Taylor received one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes, (cast by fifteen States, including New York and Pennsylvania,) and was elected. In the next Congress, which met in December, 1849, the Democrats had the majority. An exciting contest ensued about the organization of the spacious territories recently ceded by Mexico to the United States, and the admission of California, which had formed a constitution excluding slavery. In his message of December, 1849, the President recommended the admission of California, which was violently opposed by the Southern members of Congress, who threatened to dissolve the Union. This difficulty was obviated or postponed by Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, which gave the pro-slavery party some compensation for the admission of California, by more effectual enactments for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. According to this bill, New Mexico and Utah were to be organized without the Wilmot proviso; that is, the people of those territories were permitted to decide whether slavery should be admitted or prohibited. Before the passage of this compromise bill, President Taylor died, on the 9th of July, 1850, and the executive power devolved on the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore. The administration of President Taylor was generally popular, especially in the Free States, but it gave great dissatisfaction to the extreme pro-slavery party of the South.

See C. F. Powell, "Life of General Taylor," 1846; "North American Review" for January, 1851; "New American Cyclopædia."

Tazewell, tăz'wel, (Littleton W.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1774. He was a Senator of the United States from 1824 to 1832, and was elected Governor of Virginia in 1834. Died at Norfolk in 1860.

Tcheou-Kong. See Tchew-Kong.

Teherniayef, chêr-ne-â'yef, (Mikhail Grigorievitch,) a Russian general, born October 24, 1828, served in the Crimean war and in Central Asia, where he won great distinction. He fomented the troubles in the Balkan peninsula in 1874–76, and commanded the Servian armies in the war which followed. In this contest he was everywhere beaten by the Turks, and was compelled to leave the service in disgrace.

Tchernyshef, chêr'ne-shêf', written also **Tschernyschew** and **Tschernytschew**, (Alexander Ivanovitch,) a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1779, served with distinction in several campaigns against the French, and was ambassador to Paris in 1811. He was present at the Congress of Vienna, and soon after the accession of Nicholas was appointed minister of war and chief of the imperial staff of generals. In 1848 he became president of the imperial council, having been previously made a prince of the empire. Died in 1857.

Tchernyshef or **Tschernyschew**, (Gregory,) a Russian general in the service of Peter the Great, was born in 1672. He was appointed Governor of Livonia in 1726, and ennobled by the empress Elizabeth in 1742. Died in 1745.

His sons Zakhar (Sachar) (died in 1784) and Ivan (died in 1797) rose to the rank of field-marshal; and a third son, Count Peter, became minister-plenipotentiary to the courts of Berlin and Paris.

Tchernyshevsky, chêr-ne-shêv'skę, (Nikolai Gavrilovitch,) a Russian novelist, born at Saratov in 1828. He was a writer for a journal ("The Contemporary") which, from being a literary and economistic review, became the organ of the Nihilists. He was banished to the mines in 1864, and after fifteen years' hard labour was sent to Siberia. His most celebrated work is "Ozto-dielat?" ("What is to be Done?" 1861.) Died October 31, 1889.

Tchew-Kong, choo kong, or **Tcheou-Kong**, a Chinese legislator, is supposed to have lived eleven centuries before the Christian era. He filled several high offices under the government, and also enjoyed a high reputation as an astronomer, poet, and warrior.

Tchihatchef, von, fon che'hâ-chêf', (Peter,) a Russian geologist, born near Saint Petersburg in 1812. He spent about six years in the exploration of Asia Minor. He published in 1846 an account of his exploration of the Altai Mountains, entitled "Voyage scientifique dans l'Altai et dans les Contrées adjacentes," and a valuable work entitled "Asia Minor, a Physical, Statistical, and Archæological Description of that Country," (in French, 2 vols., 1853–56.) Died October 13, 1890.

Tching-Tching Kong, ching ching kong, a Chinese admiral, sometimes called **Koxinga**, fought against the Mantchoo Tartars, whom he besieged in the city of Nanking about 1656. He subsequently drove the Dutch from the island of Formosa, and concluded a treaty with the English for the purpose of obtaining their aid against the Mantchoos. Died about 1670.

Tchitchagof, Tchitchagov, or **Tschitschagow**, chitch'â-gof', (Paul Vasilievitch,) a Russian admiral and general, was born in 1766. He was minister of the marine in the first years of the reign of Alexander I., and became an admiral in 1807. In 1812 he received command of an army destined to intercept the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, but he failed in that design. He resigned soon after, and passed the rest of his life in foreign countries. Died in Paris in 1849.

Tchitchagof or **Tschitschagow**, (Vasilii Yakovlevitch,) a Russian admiral, born in 1726, served in the Seven Years' war, and in 1790 gained a victory over the Swedes near Viborg. He was the father of the preceding. Died in 1809.

Tchoung-Ni. See Confucius.

Tebaldeo, tà-bâl'dà-o, or **Tibaldeo**, te-bâl'dà-o, (Antonio,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1456, published numerous lyrics and pastorals, in Italian, also Latin epigrams and other poems, which were esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1537.

Tebaldus. See Theobaldus.

Teck, (Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander,) Duke of, a German prince, only son of Alexander, a cousin of the King of Würtemberg. He was born August 27, 1837. His mother was a morganatic wife, but in 1863 the duke and his sisters, by a decree of the king, were recognized as of the blood royal, and in 1866 he married the princess Mary Adelaide, a sister of the Duke of Cambridge, and a relative of Queen Victoria. The Duchess of Teck was born November 27, 1833.

Te-cŭm'sęh, a celebrated Indian chief of the Shawnee tribe, was born near the Scioto River, Ohio, about 1770. Having effected an alliance of the Western Indians against the whites, a battle was fought at Tippecanoe in 1811, in which the former were defeated by General Harrison. Tecumseh joined the English in the war of 1812, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, where he commanded the right wing.

Tedaldi-Fores, tà-dâl'dee fo'rês, (Carlo,) an Italian poet, born at Cremona in 1793. Among his works are tragedies entitled "Bondelmonte" and "Beatrice Tenda," which are praised by Sismondi in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1829.

Tedeschi, tà-dês'kee, (Niccolò,) surnamed Panormitano, pâ-nor-me-tâ'no, [Lat. Panormita'nus; Fr. Le Panormitain, lę pă'nor'me'tăn', *i.e.* "the Palermian,"] an Italian canonist, born at Catania in 1386. He distinguished himself at the Council of Bâle, supported the anti-pope Felix V., and became a cardinal in 1440. Died in 1445.

Tefft, tĕft, (Benjamin Franklin,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1813. He was appointed professor of Greek and Hebrew in the Asbury University, Indiana, and subsequently became president of Genesee College, New York. He published several theological works. Died September 16, 1885.

Tefnet, the ancient Egyptian goddess of light, closely associated with Shu, (q. v.)

Tegel, tī'gĕl, (ERIC,) a Swedish historian, was appointed historiographer by Gustavus Adolphus in 1614. He wrote a "History of Gustavus I.," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1638.

Tegethoff, von, fon tā'gĕt-hof', (WILHELM,) an Austrian vice-admiral, born in Styria in 1827. He became a captain in 1857, and defeated the Danish fleet near Heligoland in May, 1864. Having obtained the chief command of the Austrian fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral, he gained a decisive victory over the Italians at Lissa, in the Adriatic, July 19, 1866. Died in 1871.

Tegnér, tĕng-nair' or tĕng-nīr', (ESAIAS,) the most celebrated poet of Sweden, was born in Wermland in 1782. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1812 became professor of Greek in that institution. He had previously published a number of lyrics, and several larger poems, entitled "Svea," (1811,) which obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy, "Children of the Lord's Supper," (1820,) and "Axel," (1821.) Having graduated in theology, he was appointed in 1824 Bishop of Wexio. His "Frithiofssaga," published in 1825, is esteemed his best production. It has obtained a world-wide reputation, and been translated into the principal modern languages, four different versions of it having appeared in German. Among his other works may be named "Schulreden" and "Orations," which were greatly admired, and were translated into German by Mohnike. Tegnér died in November, 1846, and a colossal statue, admirably executed by Svarnström, was raised to his memory at Lund in 1853. Several of his poems have been translated by Longfellow. He had married Anna Myrhman in 1806, and left six children.

"E. Tegnér, the greatest poet of Sweden, was a native of Wermland. His 'Frithiof Saga,' though not a regular epic,—for it is rather a bundle of lyrical poems woven into one epic cycle,—is yet a complete and great poem. . . . We have had five or six translations of 'Frithiof,' none of which give any conception of the exquisite beauty and splendour of the original." (See article on "Scandinavian Literature" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See FRANZÉN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; E. G GEIJER, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; BOETTIGER, "E. Tegnér's Levnet," 1847; ACHARD KAHL, "Tegner och hans Somtida i Lund," 1851; HAGBERG, "Minnetal öfver E. Tegnér," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1828; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828; "North American Review" for July, 1837.

Tegoborski, tā-go-bor'skee, (LEWIS,) a Polish economist and diplomatist, born at Warsaw in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Productive Forces of Russia," (4 vols., 1852–54.) He was a privy councillor of Russia. Died in 1857.

Teia, tee'yą, the last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, began to reign in 552 A.D., as the successor of Totila. He was killed near Vesuvius, in a battle against Narses, in 553.

Teichmeyer, tīK'mī'er, (HERMANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German physician, born at Minden in 1685. He became professor of anatomy, etc. at Jena in 1727, and published several works. Died in 1746.

Teignmouth, tin'mŭth, (JOHN SHORE,) LORD, an English statesman and writer, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was appointed in 1773 Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorshedabad, in India, and subsequently became a member of the supreme council under Lord Cornwallis. He was made a baronet in 1792, and in 1793 succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General of India. He resigned this office in 1797, and was soon after made a peer of Ireland, with the title of Baron Teignmouth. He had been elected in 1794 president of the Asiatic Society, and in 1804 became first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He published "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir William Jones," (1804,) afterwards prefixed to an edition of Jones's works which he brought out in 1807 in 13 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth also wrote "Considerations on Communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity," (1811.) He died in 1834, having been previously appointed a member of the privy council of India.

Teil, du, dü tąl or **tą'yę**, (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born in Dauphiné in 1722. He was commandant of the school of artillery at Auxonne, and rendered some services to Bonaparte, who was a lieutenant under him. Bonaparte left a legacy of one hundred thousand francs to the heirs of Du Teil. Died in 1794.

Teiresias. See TIRESIAS.

Teisserenc, tąs'rŏN', (PIERRE EDMOND,) a French writer on railroads, was born at Châteauroux in 1814.

Teissier, tą'se-ą', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist and writer, born at Montpellier in 1632. He was patronized by the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia, who made him a councillor of state and his historiographer, and also appointed him preceptor to his son. He made translations from Saint Chrysostom, Saint Clement, and Calvin, and wrote "Eulogies of Learned Men, taken from the History of M. de Thou," (1683,) and other works. Died in 1715.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Teissier, (GUILLAUME FERDINAND,) a French antiquary, born at Marly-la-Ville in 1779. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Thionville," (1828.) Died in 1834.

Teissier, (JEAN ANTOINE.) See MARGUERITTES.

Tejada, (SEBASTIAN.) See LERDO DE TEJADA.

Tekeli. See TÖKELY.

Tel'ą-mon, [Gr. Τελαμών; Fr. TÉLAMON, tą'lą'mŏN',] a hero of classic mythology, was a king of Salamis, a brother of Peleus, and the father of Ajax and Teucer, whose mother was Hesione, a daughter of Laomedon. He took part in the Argonautic expedition, and fought for Hercules against Laomedon and against the Amazons.

Tel-e-clī'dēs or **Tel-e-clei'dēs**, [Τηλεκλείδης,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 444 B.C. His works are lost.

Te-leg'o-nus, [Gr. Τηλέγονος; Fr. TÉLÉGONE, tą'lą'gon',] a son of Ulysses and Circe, was, according to the fable, thrown by shipwreck on the island of Ithaca. Being urged by hunger, he began to pillage from the natives, and was attacked by Ulysses, whom he killed, not knowing who he was.

Teleki or **Teleky**, tā'lęh-ke, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian patriot, orator, and writer, born at Pesth in 1811. He was elected to the House of Representatives by the Liberal party in 1848, and took an active part in the movement for the independence of Hungary. During his absence on a mission to France, he was condemned to death by the Austrians. He was elected in 1860 a member of the Diet, in which he acted with the radical party. He died, probably by suicide, in May, 1861.

Te-lem'ą-chus, [Gr. Τηλέμαχος; Fr. TÉLÉMAQUE, tą'lą'măk',] son of Ulysses (King of Ithaca) and Penelope, was induced by Minerva, under the form of Mentes, (called also Mentor,) King of the Taphians, to undertake a voyage in search of his father, who had engaged with the other Grecian princes in the Trojan war. After his return home, he discovered Ulysses disguised as a beggar, and, with his assistance, put to death the suitors of Penelope. The fortunes of Telemachus form the subject of the admirable moral romance of Fénelon. After the death of his father he is said to have married Nausicaa, or, as some say, Circe. (See the "Odyssey.")

Telemann, tā'leh-măn', (GEORG PHILIPP,) a German composer, born at Hildesheim in 1681, was appointed director of music at Hamburg. His works were principally operas. Died in 1767.

Télémaque. See TELEMACHUS.

Tel-e-phas'sa, [Gr. Τηλέφασσα; Fr. TÉLÉPHASSE, tą'lą'făs',] the wife of Agenor, and the mother of Cadmus, Europa, and Phœnix.

Télèphe. See TELEPHUS.

Tel'e-phus, [Gr. Τήλεφος; Fr. TÉLÈPHE, tą'lą'f',] an ancient hero, the son of Hercules and Auge, was King of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He passed many years in poverty and exile. He fought against the Greeks in the beginning of the Trojan war, and was wounded by Achilles. An oracle which he consulted informed him that his wound could only be cured by him who inflicted it. Having persuaded Achilles to heal his wound, he became an ally of the Greeks. Euripides and Sophocles each wrote a tragedy entitled "Telephus."

Tel-e-sil'la, [Gr. Τελεσίλλα; Fr. TÉLÉSILLE, tā'lā'sēl',] a Greek lyric poetess, born at Argos, lived about 510 B.C. She is said to have served in the army against Sparta, and to have been equally celebrated for her courage and poetical genius.

Telesio, tā-lā'se-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and scholar, born at Cosenza in 1482. He was professor of Latin, etc. at Rome and Venice. Died in 1534.

Telesio, [Lat. TELE'SIUS,] (BERNARDINO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Cosenza in 1508 or 1509, was a nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an opponent of the philosophy of Aristotle and an asserter of mental independence. He published some new ideas in his book "On the Nature of Things according to Proper Principles," ("De Natura Rerum juxta propria Principia.") He was persecuted by the clergy for his opinions. Died in 1588.

See LOTTER, "De Vita et Philosophia B. Telesii," 1733; RIXNER and SIBER, "Bernardin. Telesius," 1820; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. BARTHOLOMÈSS, "Dissertatio de B. Telesio," 1849; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Telesius. See TELESIO.

Te-lĕs'pho-rus, Bishop of Rome, is supposed to have been elected in 127. Died in 138 A.D.

Te-lĕs'tas or **Te-lĕs'tēs**, [Τελέστας or Τελέστης,] an Athenian dithyrambic poet, flourished about 400 B.C.

Tel'fer, (JAMES,) a Scottish balladist, born at Southdean, December 3, 1800. His "Border Ballads" (1824) contain pieces of merit. He also wrote "Barbara Gray," (a tale, 1835.) Died January 18, 1862.

Tel'ford, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born in Dumfriesshire in 1757. He was the son of a shepherd, and was apprenticed at an early age to a stone-mason. Having subsequently removed to London, he was employed in various architectural works, and in 1796 completed an iron bridge over the Severn. In 1801 he finished the Ellesmere Canal, which was followed by the aqueduct bridge over the valley of the Dee, and the Caledonian Ship-Canal, esteemed one of his greatest works. His improvement of the harbours of Aberdeen and Dundee, the construction of the Saint Catherine docks, London, and the Menai suspension bridge, are also monuments of engineering skill. Mr. Telford was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and was for many years president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to which he bequeathed £2000 for a premium-fund. He contributed a number of articles on architecture, inland navigation, etc. to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Died in 1834.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1839.

Teligny, de, dẹh tẹh-lĕn'ye', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant officer and able negotiator. He served with distinction in the civil wars, and was employed in several treaties between his party and the court. He married in 1571 Louise de Coligny, a daughter of Admiral de Coligny, and perished in the massacre of August, 1572, at Paris. His widow afterwards was married to William the Silent, Prince of Orange.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tell, tĕl, (WILHELM,) a celebrated Swiss hero and patriot, born in the canton of Uri in the latter part of the thirteenth century. In 1307 he entered into a league with his father-in-law, Walter Fürst, Stauffacher von Schwyz, and Arnold von Melchthal to resist the tyranny of the Austrian governor, Hermann Gessler. This officer having insolently required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat, which was hung up in public, Tell refused to comply, upon which Gessler commanded him to shoot an apple from the head of his son, and, if he failed to hit the mark, his life should be the penalty. Tell struck the apple, but, on being asked what he intended to do with a second arrow which he carried, replied that in case he had killed his son it was destined for Gessler. For this he was taken prisoner on the governor's vessel; but, a violent storm arising, he was required to steer the boat, and, watching his chance, sprang on shore. Gessler, having landed soon after, was shot, by Tell, while on his way to Küssnacht. These incidents form the subject of Schiller's most popular drama. In the opinion of some of the best modern critics, there is a considerable infusion of the mythic element in the history of Tell as it has come down to us. According to tradition, William Tell was drowned about 1350, while attempting to save a child,—an event which Uhland has celebrated in one of his lyrics.

See IDELER, "Die Sage vom Schusse des Tell," 1836; G. E. VON HALLER, "Rede über W. Tell," 1772; "Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse," by A. RILLIET, Geneva, 1868; J. VON MÜLLER, "Histoire de la Suisse;" HENNING, "W. Tell," 1836; J. J. HISELY, "G. Tell, Mythe et Histoire," etc., 1843; BARING-GOULD, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1869.

Teller, tel'lẹr, (WILHELM ABRAHAM,) a German theologian, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, was born at Leipsic in 1734. He was the author of a "Manual of Christian Faith," "Dictionary of the New Testament," and other religious works. Died in 1804.

Tellez. See ELEANOR OF PORTUGAL.

Tellez, tel-lĕz', (BALTHAZAR,) a learned Portuguese Jesuit, born at Lisbon in 1595. He became professor of theology in his native city, having previously taught belles-lettres, philosophy, etc. in the principal colleges of Portugal. He was the author of a valuable "History of Ethiopia," including an account of the Jesuit missions in that country, "History of the Society of Jesus in Portugal," and "Compendium of Universal Philosophy," ("Summa universæ Philosophiæ.") He was appointed provincial of the order of Jesuits in Portugal. Died in 1675.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitano."

Tellez, tĕl-yĕth', (GABRIEL,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, known by his pseudonym of TIRSO DE MOLINA, (tēR'so dā mo-lee'nâ,) was born at Madrid about 1585. Having taken holy orders, he became prior of the convent of Soria in 1645. His comedies are said to have amounted to three hundred, only sixty-eight of which have been preserved. Among these may be named "El Condenado por Desconfiado," "The Woman who Commands at Home," ("La Muger que manda en Casa,") "Prudence in Woman," ("Prudencia en la Muger,") "The Country-Girl of La Sagra," ("La Villana de La Sagra,") "The Scoffer of Seville," ("El Burlador de Sevilla,") which was imitated by Molière in his "Festin de Pierre," and "The Bashful Man in the Palace," ("El Vergonzoso en Palacio.") These dramas are ranked among the master-pieces of the Spanish theatre, being esteemed second only to those of Lope de Vega, whom Tellez made his model. Died in 1648.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" article TIRSO DE MOLINA, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tellez da Sylva, tĕl-lĕz' dâ sĕl'vâ, (MANOEL,) Marquis d'Alegrete and Count de Villamayor, a Portuguese *littérateur*, born in Lisbon in 1682; died in 1736.

Tellier, Le. See LE TELLIER and LOUVOIS.

Telluccini, tĕl-loot-chee'nee, (MARIO,) called BERNINO, an Italian poet, lived about 1560–90. Among his works is "Artemidoro," a poem, (1566.)

Tel'lus or **Ter'ra**, [Gr. Γῆ or Γέα,] the goddess of the earth, in Roman mythology, was called the wife of Uranus or Cœlus.

Temanza, tā-mân'zâ, (TOMMASO,) a Venetian architect and writer, born in 1705. He built the church of Santa Maria Maddalena at Venice, the bridge of Dolo over the Brenta, and the façade of Santa Margarita at Padua. His "Lives of the Most Eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors of the Sixteenth Century" (1777) is esteemed a standard work. He also published several treatises on architecture and antiquities. Died in 1789.

See NEGRI, "Notizie intorno alla Persona ed alle Opere di T. Temanza," 1830.

Temme, tem'mẹh, (JODOCUS, yo-do'kŭs,) a German jurist and liberal politician, born at Lette, Westphalia, in 1799. He was elected to the Prussian National Assembly in 1848. He wrote treatises on the Civil Law and Penal Law of Prussia, (1846–53,) and other works. Died November 14, 1881.

Temminck, tem'mink, (C. J.,) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born about 1770. He published, besides other works, in French, "The Natural History of Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds," (3 vols., 1813–15,) a "Manual of Ornithology," (4 vols., 1820–39,) and a "Monography

of Mammalogy, or Descriptions of Some Genera of Mammifera of which Species have been observed in the Museums of Europe," (2 vols., 1825–41.) Died in 1858.

Tempelhoff, von, fon têm'pẹl-hof', (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian general and military writer, born at Trampe in 1737. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently under the Duke of Brunswick in 1792. He was the author of the "Bombardier Prussien," a "History of the Seven Years' War," and other works. He was appointed teacher of military science to the sons of Frederick William II. Died in 1807.

Tempesta, têm-pĕs'tȧ, or **Tempesti,** têm-pĕs'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, born at Florence in 1555. He studied under Strada, and afterwards resided at Rome, where he executed a number of admired works for Pope Gregory XIII., Cardinal Farnese, and other persons of rank. He painted landscapes, animals, hunting-scenes, and battles with great spirit and fidelity, and produced more than fifteen hundred etchings. Among the best of these we may name "The Life of Saint Anthony," (in 24 plates,) "The Victory of the Jews over the Amalekites," and "Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles." Died in 1630.

Tempesta, CAVALIERE, a celebrated painter, sometimes called PIETRO MULIER, was born at Haarlem in 1637. His original name was PETER MOLYN, but, owing to his skill in delineating storms at sea, it was changed to Tempesta. After residing for some time at Rome, where he married and obtained extensive patronage, he visited Venice and Genoa. He soon after contrived the murder of his wife, in order to marry a Genoese lady and, being convicted of the crime, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was liberated at the end of five years, according to one statement, while other writers assert that he was confined much longer. On his release he settled at Milan, where he acquired great wealth by the sale of his pictures. Died in 1701.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais."

Tem'ple, (FREDERICK,) an English bishop, born in 1821, graduated at Oxford in 1842. He became chaplain to the queen, head-master of Rugby School in 1858, and Bishop of Exeter in 1869. He was author of one of the well-known "Essays and Reviews," (1860,) and of the Bampton Lecture for 1884, on the relation of science to religion. In 1885 he became Bishop of London.

Temple, (HENRY.) See PALMERSTON, LORD.

Temple, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer and statesman, born in London, became a privy councillor in Ireland under the reign of Charles II. He was the author of a "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641." Died in 1677.

Temple, (JOHN,) a son of Sir William, (1628–99,) became secretary of war in 1689. About a week after his appointment he committed suicide. He left a note expressing regret for undertaking a task for which he was incompetent.

Temple, (Sir RICHARD,) a British civil officer, born March 8, 1806. He was educated at Eton and Haileybury, and entered the India service in 1846. He rapidly rose in office, and was at the head of the Bengal government, 1874–77, and Governor of Bombay, 1877–80. He wrote "Men and Events in India," (1882,) "Oriental Experience," (1883,) etc.

Temple, (RICHARD GRENVILLE,) EARL, an English politician, born about 1710, was a brother-in-law of Lord Chatham. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1756, and became keeper of the privy seal about 1758. "His talents for administration and debate," says Macaulay, "were of no high order. But his great possessions, his turbulent and unscrupulous character, and his skill in the most ignoble tactics of faction made him one of the most formidable enemies that a ministry could have." (Essay on "Lord Chatham.") Died in 1777.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English jurist, was secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, and subsequently became a master of chancery. Died in 1626. He was grandfather of the famous Sir William Temple.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated English statesman, diplomatist, and writer, born in London in 1628, was the eldest son of Sir John Temple, who wrote a history of the Irish rebellion of 1641. His mother was a sister of Henry Hammond the eminent divine. His early education was directed by the uncle just named. He also studied at Cambridge, where Cudworth was his tutor, but he left college without a degree about 1647, and then set out upon his travels on the continent. He professed to be a royalist in the civil war. After a long courtship, in which a variety of obstacles were encountered, he married, about 1654, Dorothy Osborne, who preferred him to Henry Cromwell, a son of the Protector. He was a member of the Irish Convention of 1660, and of the first Irish Parliament that met in the reign of Charles II. In 1665 he was sent on a mission to the Bishop of Münster, and acquitted himself so well that he was created a baronet in 1666, and appointed resident at the vice-regal court of Brussels. "From this excellent school," says Macaulay, "he soon came forth the most accomplished negotiator of his age." He formed a friendship with De Witt, then chief minister of Holland. Temple acquired a high reputation by negotiating with the Dutch and Swedes the triple alliance against the aggressions of Louis XIV. in 1668. "This memorable negotiation occupied only five days." (Macaulay.) He was appointed ambassador at the Hague in 1668. In October, 1670, he was recalled by the "Cabal," and the foreign policy of the English court was reversed. During the retirement which followed he wrote an "Account of the United Provinces," (1672,) and other works. The members of the Cabal raised against themselves such a storm of popular indignation by subservience to the French king, that the services of Temple were required by Charles II. in 1674 to negotiate a peace with Holland. "The highest honours of the state were now within Temple's reach." (Macaulay.) He declined the office of secretary of state, and accepted the embassy to the Hague, (1674.) In 1677 he was earnestly pressed by the king to accept the office of secretary; but he was unwilling to take the responsibility, for he perceived that the signs of the times were very portentous of evil. By the advice of Temple, Charles appointed, in April, 1679, a new privy council of thirty members, fifteen of whom were great officers of state. Sir William was a member of this council. "The perfidious levity of the king, and the ambition of the chiefs of parties, produced the instant, entire, and irremediable failure of this plan." (Macaulay.) He took no part in the violent contests which preceded the revolution of 1688, and after that event refused to become secretary of state, in spite of the pressing solicitations of William III. He passed his latter years at Moor Park, Surrey, where Swift, the great humorist, acted as his secretary. He wrote in this retreat his "Memoirs of Events from 1672 to 1679," and several miscellaneous treatises. "Next to Dryden," says Hallam, "the second place among the polite writers of the period from the restoration to the end of the century has commonly been given to Sir William Temple. . . . If his thoughts are not very striking, they are commonly just. He has the merit of a comprehensive and candid mind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died in January, 1699. Macaulay censures his neutrality in politics, and his habit of shrinking from responsibility, but admits "that he won the esteem of a profligate court and of a turbulent people without being guilty of any great subserviency to either."

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Sir William Temple;" THOMAS P. COURTENAY, "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir William Temple," 2 vols., 1836; ABEL BOYER, "Memoir of Sir W. Temple," 1714; "Leven von der Ridder Temple," Leyden, 1736; "Life of Sir W. Temple," by his sister, LADY GIFFARD, 1731; H. LUDEN, "Sir W. Temples Biographie," 1808; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Biographia Britannica."

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) a diplomatist, born in London in 1788, was a brother of Lord Palmerston. He was for many years ambassador at the court of Naples. Died in 1856.

Tem'ple-man, (PETER,) an English physician, born at Dorchester in 1711, translated Norden's "Travels in Egypt and Nubia" from the Danish, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1769.

Tencin, de, dẹh tôN'sȧN', (CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINE GUÉRIN,) a French courtesan, born at Grenoble in 1681. She became successively the mistress of the Duke

of Orléans, Chancellor d'Argenson, Lord Bolingbroke, and other distinguished men of the time. She was the mother of the celebrated D'Alembert, whom she abandoned and exposed. She subsequently attained distinction for her literary tastes and acquirements, and was the author of several novels. She numbered among her friends Fontenelle and Montesquieu. Died in 1749.

See L. BARTHÉLEMY, "Mémoires secrets de Madame de Tencin," 1790; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tencin, de, (PIERRE GUÉRIN,) a French cardinal and politician, born at Grenoble in 1680, was a brother of the preceding. He was a creature or trusted agent of Dubois, and an adversary of the Jansenists. In 1739 he became a cardinal, and in 1742 received the title of minister of state. Died in 1758.

See "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cardinal de Tencin," 1758.

Tenerani, tȧ-nȧ-rȧ'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Carrara about 1790. He studied under Canova and Thorwaldsen, and subsequently produced a number of admirable works illustrating Greek and Roman mythology. Among the principal of these we may name his "Cupid extracting a Thorn from the Foot of Venus," a "Faun playing on a Flute," and a group of "Psyche and Venus." He also executed, among other religious works, a "Christ on the Cross" and the "Martyrdom of Eudorus." His monumental statues and portrait-busts are likewise highly esteemed. He was elected a member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. Died in 1869.

Te'nēs or **Ten'nēs,** [Gr. *Τήννης;* Fr. TÉNÈS, tȧ'nĕss',] a fabulous personage, said to have been a son of Cycnus. His step-mother, by a calumnious charge, induced Cycnus to throw him into the sea, and he was cast upon an island which derived from him the name of Tenedos. He was killed by Achilles.

Teniers, tĕn'e-ẹrz, [Fr. pron. tȧ'ne-aiR',] (DAVID,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, surnamed IL BASSANO, from his admirable imitations of that artist, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards resided many years in Rome. His favourite subjects were tavern-scenes, and boors drinking and smoking. Died in 1649.

Teniers, (DAVID,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1610. He was instructed by his father, whom he surpassed in genius, and was also a pupil of Rubens. He was appointed director of the Academy at Antwerp. He is esteemed, in his department, one of the greatest artists of the Flemish school. He produced several historical pieces of superior merit; but his master-pieces are delineations of low life. He also excelled in marine views and as a painter of animals. Died in 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands;" LECARPENTIER, "David Teniers," 1804; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ten'ĭ-sŏn, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards rose successively to be Archdeacon of London, (1689,) Bishop of Lincoln, (1691,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1694.) He was highly esteemed for his learning and piety, and made numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. He published several religious and controversial works. Died in 1715.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Archbishop Tenison," 1716.

Tenivelli, tȧ-ne-vel'lee, (CARLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Turin in 1756. He published "Piedmontese Biography," ("Biografia Piemontese," 5 vols., 1784–92.) He was condemned as a revolutionist by a court-martial and shot in 1797.

Ten Kate. See KATE, TEN.

Ten'nănt, (JAMES,) F.G.S., an English geologist, born in 1808, held for some years the professorship of geology at King's College, London, and was the author of "A Treatise on Geology," etc. Died February 23, 1881.

Ten'nănt, (SMITHSON,) F.R.S., an English chemist, born in 1761, became professor of chemistry at Cambridge in 1813. He contributed a number of valuable essays to the "Transactions" of the Philosophica Society. Died in 1815.

Ten'nănt, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet and Oriental scholar, born in Fifeshire in 1785. He was appointed in 1835 professor of the Oriental languages in Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's. He was the author of several dramas, a humorous poem entitled "Anster Fair," and other poetical pieces. He also made translations from the Greek, Persian, etc., and compiled grammars of the Chaldee and Syriac languages. Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814.

Tennecker, von, fon ten'nĕk-ẹr, (CHRISTIAN SEIFERT,) a German veterinary writer, born near Freiberg in 1770, published several works on the diseases and cure of horses. Died in 1839.

Tennemann, ten'neh-măn', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German philosopher, born near Erfurt in December, 1761, was an adherent of the doctrines of Kant. He became professor of philosophy at Jena in 1798, and at Marburg in 1804. He translated into German Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." His chief work is a valuable "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 11 vols., 1798–1811,) of which he also published an abridgment, entitled "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie," (1812.) Died in 1819.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Rede am Grabe Tennemann's," 1819; WAGNER, "Memoria G. T. Tennemanni," 1819; COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie."

Ten'nẹnt, (GILBERT,) an eloquent Presbyterian divine, born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, in 1703, emigrated at an early age to America, and became in 1743 pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Died in 1764.

His brother WILLIAM, born in 1705, settled as pastor of a church at Freehold, New Jersey. During an attack of fever, he lay for three days in a trance, and on his recovery gave a description of what he saw in the celestial world. A full account of this extraordinary event was published by Elias Boudinot. Died in 1777.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," 1864.

Ten'nẹnt, (Sir JAMES EMERSON,) a distinguished traveller and statesman, born at Belfast, Ireland in 1804. He published, under the name of EMERSON, (his original name,) "Travels in Greece," (1825,) "Letters from the Ægean," (1829,) and "A History of Modern Greece," (1830.) He was elected to Parliament for Belfast in 1832, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon in 1845, having previously been made a knight. Among his other works may be named "Christianity in Ceylon," etc., (1850,) "Wine: its Use and Taxation," etc., (1855,) and "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," etc., (1861.) Died in March, 1869.

Ten'ney, (SANBORN,) an American naturalist, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, January 13, 1827. He graduated at Amherst College in 1853, and was professor of natural history at Vassar and afterwards at Williams College. He published treatises on Geology and Natural History, a "Manual of Zoology," "Elements of Zoology," etc. Died at Buchanan, Michigan, July 9, 1877.

Ten-niēl', (JOHN,) an English designer and artist, born in London in 1820. Self-taught, he has given special attention to the illustration of books and periodicals. Much of his best-known work is to be found in "Punch."

Ten'nў-sŏn, (ALFRED,) LORD, D.C.L. and F.R.S., raised to the peerage in 1883 as Baron Tennyson d'Eyncourt of Aldworth, the poet-laureate of England. The third of twelve children, he was born in 1809 in Somerby, Lincolnshire, England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1829 he obtained the chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse on "Timbuctoo." Two years previous he had published, in conjunction with his brother Charles, a small volume entitled "Poems by Two Brothers," and he was still an undergraduate when, in 1830, he produced his "Poems, chiefly Lyrical." A revised and enlarged edition was issued in 1832, but, though it contained such poems as "The Lady of Shalott," "The May Queen," "The Lotos-Eaters," "A Dream of Fair Women," and "The Palace

of Art," it excited comparatively little attention. Not until 1842, with the appearance of two volumes of "English Idylls, and other Poems," containing "Locksley Hall," "The Talking Oak," "The Two Voices," "Dora," "Morte d'Arthur," and other masterpieces, did Tennyson take his rightful place at the head of all living English poets. "The Princess, a Medley," appeared in 1847, and "In Memoriam," a tribute to the memory of his friend Arthur H. Hallam, was issued anonymously in 1849. Among Tennyson's other works the following may be mentioned in the order of their issue: "Maud, and other Poems," (1855,) the first four "Idylls of the King," ("Enid," "Vivien," "Elaine," "Guinevere," (1859,) "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," (1864,) "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," (1870,) "Gareth and Lynette, and other Poems," (1872,) "Idylls of the King," complete, comprising seven of the poems included in the last two volumes, together with the poems issued in 1855, (1873,) the three dramas "Queen Mary," (1875,) "Harold," (1876,) and "The Promise of May," (1882,) and "Ballads, and other Poems," (1882.) In 1851 he succeeded Wordsworth as poet-laureate, and about the same time he married, and retired to Faringford, in the Isle of Wight, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Petersfield, Hampshire.

"It seems to me," says Mr. Stedman, in his "Victorian Poets," "that the only just estimate of Tennyson's position is that which declares him to be, by eminence, the representative poet of the recent era; not, like one or another of his compeers, representative of the melody, wisdom, passion, or other partial phase of the era, but of the time itself, with its diverse elements in harmonious conjunction. In his verse he is as truly the 'glass of fashion and the mould of form' of the Victorian generation in the nineteenth century as Spenser was of the Elizabethan court, Milton of the Protectorate, Pope of the reign of Queen Anne. During his supremacy there have been few great leaders, at the head of different schools, such as belonged to the time of Byron, Wordsworth, and Keats. His poetry has gathered all the elements which find vital expression in the complex modern art."

Tenon, tẹh-nôN', (JACQUES RENÉ,) a celebrated French surgeon, born near Joigny in 1724. He studied anatomy in Paris under Winslow, and was appointed in 1744 army surgeon of the first class. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1759. Among his most important works are his "Memoirs on the Exfoliation of Bones" and "Researches on Capsulary Cataracts." Died in 1816.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Tenon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Tenore, tà-no'rà, (MICHELE,) an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1781. He founded the botanic garden of Naples, of which he was director for many years. He published, besides other works, a "Flora Neapolitana," (5 vols.) Died in 1861.

Ténot, tà'no', (EUGÈNE,) a French journalist, born at Larreule, May 2, 1839. He became editor of the "Siècle," a popular and liberal daily journal of Paris. He published an able and impartial work, entitled "Paris in December, 1851, or the Coup-d'État of Napoleon III.," which has been translated into English. Died in 1890.

Ten Rhyne. See RHYNE.

Tenterden, LORD. See ABBOTT, (CHARLES.)

Tentori, tẽn-to'ree, (CRISTOFORO,) a distinguished historian, of Venetian extraction, born in Spain in 1745. He was the author of a "Civil and Political History of the Republic of Venice," etc., (12 vols., 1785,) which was followed in 1799 by an account of the destruction of the republic in 1797. Died in 1810.

Tentzel or **Tenzel**, tẽnt'sẹl, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German antiquary and journalist, born in Thuringia in 1659. He published a treatise entitled "Saxonia Numismatica," a "History of the Reformation," and other works on the history and antiquities of Germany. In 1688 he established a monthly literary review, which was the first journal of the kind that had appeared in Germany. Died in 1707.

Tenzel. See TENTZEL.

Teobaldo, the Italian for THEOBALD, which see.

Teocrito. See THEOCRITUS.

Teodoro. See THEODORUS.

Teodosio. See THEODOSIUS.

Teofilo. See THEOPHILUS.

Teofrasto. See THEOPHRASTUS.

Teplof or **Teplow**, tẽp'lof, written also **Teplov**, (GREGORY NIKOLAIEVITCH,) a Russian savant and senator, born about 1720. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and wrote various works. Died in 1779.

Teramo, da, dâ tā'râ-mo or tẽr'â-mo, (JACOPO PALLADINO,) an Italian prelate and writer, born at Teramo in 1349. He wrote "Trial of Lucifer against Jesus," ("Processus Luciferi contra Jesum,") and the "Consolation of Sinners," ("Consolatio Peccatorum," 1472.) Died in 1417.

Terburg, ter'bŭrg or tẽr'bŭRH, (GERAART,) a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, born near Overyssel in 1608. He studied at Rome, and subsequently visited Madrid, London, and Paris, his works being everywhere received with distinguished favour. His most admired productions are conversation-pieces, which department of the art he is said to have originated. His pictures are to be seen in the galleries of Dresden, Amsterdam, Paris, Munich, and Vienna, also a number in England, and many of them have been engraved and lithographed. Among his master-pieces are his picture of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Münster, and portraits of the royal family of Spain. Died in 1681.

Terceira, tẽR-sā'era, DUKE OF, and Count of Villaflor, a Portuguese statesman and military commander, born about 1790. He was a partisan of the queen Maria da Gloria, and gained several advantages over Don Miguel. Having been made a marshal, he was appointed in 1829 to the chief command of the constitutional army. He became minister of war in 1842. Died in 1860.

Tercier, tẽR'se-à', (JEAN PIERRE,) a diplomatist and linguist, born in Paris in 1704. He was employed by Louis XV. to direct his secret correspondence. Died in 1767.

Terence, tẽr'ẽnss, or **Terentius**, te-rẽn'she-us, [Fr. TÉRENCE, tà'rôNss'; It. TERENZIO, tà-rẽn'ze-o,] or, more fully, **Pub'lius Teren'tius A'fer**, a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Carthage about 195 B.C. At an early age he became the slave of a Roman senator, named Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education, to which he added the gift of liberty. Terence was on intimate terms with Scipio Africanus Minor and Lælius, who are said to have aided him in the composition of his plays. His first work, entitled "Andria," was performed at Rome in 166 B.C. He produced "Hecyra" in 165, and "The Self-Tormentor" ("Heauton-timorumenos") in 163. Three other of his plays have come down to us, viz., "Adelphi," "Phormio," and "Eunuchus."

After he had written these, he travelled in Greece, and translated, it is said, one hundred and eight of Menander's comedies. He never returned to Rome, but died in 159 or 158 B.C. His works are models of elegant diction and pure Latinity. They were praised by Cæsar and Cicero, and are said to have escaped the censures of the Church. He is deficient in *vis comica*, ("comic power," or "broad humour,") but, according to Horace, excels in art. (Epistle II. l. 59.) The kindly human sympathy manifested by Terence contributed not a little to the popularity of his dramas. When the words

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto,"*

were spoken on the Roman stage, they were received by all classes with tumultuous and reiterated applause. His plays have been translated into English by George Colman.

Terentia, te-rẽn'she-a, a Roman lady, who became the wife of Cicero the orator about 80 B.C. She bore him a daughter Tullia and a son Marcus. In the year 46 she was repudiated by her husband, for reasons that have not been satisfactorily explained; but this act is generally considered to have left a stain on the reputation of Cicero. Terentia appears to have been a woman of good sense and great firmness of character. She is said to have attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years.

Terentianus. See MAURUS TERENTIANUS.

* "I am a man; and I have an interest in everything that concerns humanity." See *Heauton-timorumenos*, Act I., Scene I.

Terentius. See TERENCE.

Terentius (te-rĕn'shē-ŭs) **Cle'mens,** a Roman jurist, the date of whose birth is unknown, was the author of a work entitled "Ad Legem Juliam et Papiam," in twenty books. Only fragments of it are extant.

Terentius Varro. See VARRO.

Terenzio. See TERENCE.

Teresa. See THERESA.

Ter-hune', (MARY VIRGINIA,) an American author, known by the pseudonym of MARION HARLAND, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, about 1837. Her maiden name was HAWES. In 1856 she married the Rev. E. P. Terhune, and she has resided chiefly in Newark, New Jersey, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Among her numerous and very popular stories are "Alone," (1854,) "Moss Side," (1857,) "Sunnybank," (1866,) "At Last," (1870,) "Jessamine," (1873,) "Handicapped," etc. She has also written "Eve's Daughters," "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths," "Our Daughters," and the "Common Sense Series" of books on domestic economy.

Terme. See TERMINUS.

Tẹr'mĭ-nus, [Fr. TERME, tĕRm,] a Roman divinity, who was supposed to preside over the boundaries of nations and of private landed property. The worship of Terminus is said to have been instituted by Numa.

Ternaux, tĕR'nō', (GUILLAUME LOUIS,) BARON, a French statesman and manufacturer, born at Sedan in 1763. He represented the department of Seine in the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1823. He was an earnest supporter of the cause of the Bourbons, but took an active part against Charles X. in the revolution of 1830. He published several treatises on finance and manufactures, was one of the first to introduce spinning-machines for cotton and woollen fabrics, and contributed greatly to the improvement of the national industry. Died in 1833.

Ternaux, (HENRI,) a nephew of the preceding, published "Voyages, Relations, and Memoirs relating to the Discovery and Conquest of America," the "Bibliothèque Américaine," and other works. Died in 1864.

Ter-pan'dẹr, [Gr. *Τέρπανδρος;* Fr. TERPANDRE, tĕR'pôNDR',] a celebrated Greek poet and musician, born on the island of Lesbos about 680 B.C. He was the inventor of the heptachord, or seven-stringed lyre, and is said to have founded the first school of music in Greece. He was the author of hymns and lyrics, none of which are extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" BODE, "Poetæ lyrici Græci."

Terpandre. See TERPANDER.

Terp-sich'o-re, [Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* or *Τερψιχόρα, i.e.* "delighting in the dance," from *τέρπω,* to "delight," and *χορεία,* a "dance,"] one of the nine Muses, presided over dancing and choral song. She was represented with a crown of laurel, and with a lyre in her hand.

Terquem, tĕR'kôN', (OLRY,) a French mathematician, born at Metz in 1782, was a Jew. He published several mathematical works. Died in Paris in 1862.

Tĕr'rạ, [Fr. TERRE, tair,] a name given by the Romans to the goddess of the earth, and identified with the Ge [Gr. Γέα or Γῆ] of the Greek mythology. She was the mother of the Titans, Gigantes, and Oceanus. (See TELLUS.)

Terrail, dụ. See BAYARD, (PIERRE.)

Terrasson, tą'rą'sôN', (ANTOINE,) a French lawyer and scholar, born in Paris in 1705. He wrote a "History of Roman Jurisprudence," (1750.) Died in 1782.

Terrasson, (GASPARD,) a French Jansenist and pulpit orator, born at Lyons in 1680. His sermons were published in 4 vols., 1749. Died in 1752.

Terrasson, (JEAN,) a distinguished French scholar and writer, born at Lyons in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. He was the author of a "Critical Dissertation on Homer's Iliad," (1715,) "Three Letters on the New System of Finance," (1720,) in defence of John Law's projects, a philosophical romance entitled "Sé-thos," on the model of Fénelon's "Télémaque," and other works. In 1732 he succeeded Morville in the French Academy. Died in 1750.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Terrasson;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., (1821.)

Terrasson, (MATHIEU,) an eloquent French lawyer and jurist, born at Lyons in 1669, was the father of Antoine, noticed above. Died in 1734.

Terray, tą'rą', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French financier, born in Forez in 1715. He became controller-general of the finances in 1769, and was removed in 1774. Died in 1778.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Terreros y Pando, tĕr-rā'rôs e pän'do, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish Jesuit and grammarian, born in Biscay in 1707. Among his works is a "Dictionary of the Spanish Language, with Definitions in Latin, French, and Italian," ("Diccionario Castellano," etc., 4 vols., 1785–93.) Died at Forlì, in Italy, in 1782.

Ter'rill, (WILLIAM R.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1832, graduated at West Point in 1853. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, (fighting for the Union,) April, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8 of that year.

Ter'rỹ, (ALFRED H.,) an American general, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1827, was a lawyer before the civil war. He served as colonel in the expedition against Port Royal in November, 1861, became a brigadier-general in March, 1862, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Wagner, in September, 1863. He commanded a division of the army of the James River in Virginia in the summer of 1864. He was selected by General Grant to command an expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, with the co-operation of Admiral D. D. Porter. On the 15th of January, 1865, he assaulted that fort, which, after a very obstinate defence, was captured, with its entire garrison and armament. "Thus was secured," says General Grant, "by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war." Died December 16, 1890.

Ter'rỹ, (DANIEL,) an English comedian, born at Bath about 1780. He performed with success at Liverpool and Edinburgh, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Scott. He was subsequently for a time one of the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, London. Died in 1828.

Terry, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born about 1590, accompanied the embassy to the Great Mogul in 1615, and published, after his return, his "Travels in the East Indies," etc., (1655.)

Terry, (ELLEN,) a gifted English actress, born at Coventry, February 27, 1848. Her sisters, KATE, (Mrs. Lewis,) FLORENCE, (Mrs. Morris,) and MARION, were also successful actresses. She first appeared on the stage in a child's part in 1856. Among her best parts are Portia, Pauline, and Ophelia, which latter character she has chiefly played to Mr. Irving's Hamlet. She is married to Mr. Wardell, known on the stage as Mr. Charles Kelly.

Tersan, dẹ, dẹh tĕR'sôN', (CHARLES PHILIPPE CAMPION,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1736; died in 1819.

Tersteegen, tĕR-stā'gẹn, (GERHARD,) a German hymn-writer, born at Mörs, near Dusseldorf, November 25, 1697. He published "A Spiritual Flower-Garden," "Spiritual Crumbs," and other writings. (See his "Works," 8 vols., 1846, and his "Life," translated by S. Jackson, 1832.) Died April 3, 1769. Tersteegen is considered the best poet among the German mystics.

Tertre, dụ. See DUTERTRE.

Ter-tul'lĭ-ạn, [Lat. TERTULLIA'NUS; Fr. TERTULLIEN, tĕR'tü'le-ÂN'; It. TERTULLIANO, tĕR-tool-le-ä'no,] (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS,) an eminent Latin Father of the Church, born at Carthage about 160 A.D., was originally a heathen. He adopted the profession of advocate or lawyer. The date of his conversion to Christianity is not preserved. Soon after this event he was ordained a presbyter in the Church of Carthage. About the end of the second century he left the Catholic Church and joined the Montanists. He acquired great influence among the Christians of his time. He was a man of powerful intellect, ardent temper, austere character, and great erudition. The date of his death is unknown, but he is said to have attained a great age.

Tertullian wrote numerous works, partly devotional and partly controversial, which are still extant. The

following are supposed to have been written before he became a Montanist: "Letter to the Martyrs," ("Ad Martyres,") "On Prayer," ("De Oratione,") "On Baptism," ("De Baptismo,") "Advice to his Wife," ("Ad Uxorem,") "On Public Games or Shows," ("De Spectaculis," about 198,) and "De Præscriptione Hæreticorum," a treatise against heretics. After he joined the Montanists, he wrote (probably) "Against Marcion," ("Adversus Marcionem,") "On the Body of Christ," ("De Carne Christi,") "On the Resurrection of the Body," ("De Resurrectione Carnis,") "On the Soldier's Crown," ("De Corona Militis,") and several others. Among his most important works is his "Apology to the Nations for the Christians," ("Apologeticus adversus Gentes pro Christianis," dated 198 A.D.) This is an eloquent and powerful vindication of the Christian Church against false accusations.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" ALLIX, "Dissertatio de Tertulliani Vita et Scriptis;" 1680; NEANDER, "Antignosticus Geist des Tertullianus," etc., 1825; A. DE MARGERIE, "De Tertulliano," 1853; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Tertulliano," 1761; PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" HESSELBERG, "Tertullian's Lehre aus seinem Schriften entwickelt," 1848; BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tertulliano. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullianus. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullien. See TERTULLIAN.

Terwesten, tẹr-wĕs'tẹn, or **Terwestyn**, (AUGUSTYN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1649. He studied in Italy, and became about 1690 court painter to the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, of which he was one of the principal founders. Died in 1711.

Terwesten, (ELIAS,) a painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1651, was a brother of the preceding. Died at Rome in 1724.

Terwesten, (MATTHEW,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1735.

Terzi. See LANA TERZI.

Tesi, tā'see, (MAURO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, also called IL MAURINO, born at Montalbano in 1730. He was patronized by Algarotti, who commends his genius in very high terms. He excelled particularly in architectural pictures. Died in 1766.

Tessé, de, dẹh tą'są', (MANS JEAN BAPTISTE RENÉ **de Froulay**—dẹh froo'lą',) COMTE, a French general, born in 1651. He became a marshal of France in 1703, and obtained command of the army in Spain in 1704. Died in 1725.

Tessier, tą'se-ą', (ALEXANDRE HENRI,) a French writer on agriculture, born near Étampes in 1741; died in 1837.

Tessin, tĕs-seen', (KARL GUSTAF,) COUNT, a Swedish diplomatist and statesman, son of Nicodemus Tessin, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1695. He was employed in embassies to Vienna, Versailles, and Berlin, and was subsequently appointed governor of the crown-prince, afterwards Gustavus III. He wrote for his pupil a work entitled "Letters from an Old Man to a Young Prince." Died in 1770.

See HOEPKEN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. G. Graf Tessin," 1771; EHRENHEIM, "Tessin och Tessiniana," 1819; MONTGOMERY, "C. G. Tessin's Dagbok med historik Inledning," 1824.

Tessin, (NICODEMUS VALENTINSON,) born at Stralsund in 1619, was appointed royal architect by Queen Christina of Sweden. Died about 1688.

His son, Count NICODEMUS, born in 1654, studied under Bernini at Rome. Being appointed court architect, he began in 1697 the erection of the royal palace at Stockholm, which ranks among his best works. He also constructed the cathedral at Calmar, and Count Oxenstiern's monument. Died in 1728.

Tĕs'tą, (CAIUS TREBATIUS,) a Roman jurist, was a correspondent of Cicero, and a master of Labeo. He wrote on civil law. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war.

Testa, tĕs'tâ, (PIETRO,) called IL LUCCHESINO, (ēl look-kâ-see'no,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca in 1617, was a pupil of Domenichino. He worked in Rome. Among his best pictures are "The Death of Beato Angelo," and "The Massacre of the Innocents." His etchings are highly prized. Died in 1650.

Teste, tĕst, (ALPHONSE,) a French physician, born about 1814. He has written in defence of the homœopathic system.

Teste, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Bagnols in 1775. He commanded a brigade at Bordino in 1812, and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1862.

Teste, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French jurist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1780. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became minister of justice in 1839, and president of the court of cassation in 1843. Being convicted of corruption in 1847, he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and deprived of his office. Died in 1852.

Testelin or **Tettelin**, tĕt'lăN', (LOUIS,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1615. He studied under Vouet, and was elected in 1648 one of the first members of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He became professor in the Academy in 1650. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Resurrection of Tabitha, by Saint Paul," and "The Flagellation of Saint Paul and Silas," both in the church of Notre-Dame, at Paris. Died in 1655.

His brother HENRI, born in 1616, also became professor of painting in the Academy of Fine Arts, and was the author of a work entitled "Opinions of the Most Skilful Painters on the Practice of Painting and Sculpture," etc., (1699.) Died in 1695.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Testi, tĕs'tee, (FULVIO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Ferrara in 1593. He published a volume of poems ("Rime") in 1613. He became secretary of state under Francis I., Duke of Módena, who employed him in important missions to Pope Urban VIII. and to Venice. In 1646 he offended the Duke of Módena by overtures to obtain office under Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1646.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Vita del Conte F. Testi," 1780; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Testu, tĕs'tü', (JACQUES,) ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born in Paris about 1626. He became a member of the French Academy in 1665. Died in 1706.

Te'thys, [Gr. Τηθύς; Fr. TÉTHYS, tà'tèss',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Uranus, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of the Oceanides.

Tet'rĭ-cus, (CAIUS PESUVIUS,) a Roman officer, sometimes called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed imperial power at Burdig'ala (Bordeaux) in 267 A.D. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Châlons in 274 by Aurelian, who treated him kindly.

Tettenborn, tet'tẹn-born', (FRIEDRICH KARL,) BARON, a German general, born in the county of Hohnstein in 1778, served in the Austrian campaigns of 1805 and 1809, and subsequently entered the Russian army. In 1819 he was appointed ambassador from Baden to Vienna, where he died in 1845.

Tetzel or **Tezel**, tĕt'sẹl, [Lat. TETZE'LIUS,] originally **Diez**, deets, or **Diezel**, deet'sẹl, (JOHANN,) a famous Dominican monk, born at Leipsic, was appointed by the pope, about 1502, vendor of indulgences. His scandalous deception of the people, together with his loose life, attracted the attention of Luther, and was one of the exciting causes of the Reformation. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1519.

See P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de J. Tetzelio," 1761; V. GROENE, "Tetzel und Luther," 1853; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.

Teū'çẹr, [Gr. Τεῦκρος,] a fabulous king of Troy, from whom the Trojans derived the name of Teucri, was supposed to be a son of the river Scamander and the nymph Idæa. His daughter Batea or Arisbe was married to Dardanus.

Teucer, a Greek hero, a son of Telamon and Hesione, was a half-brother of Ajax the Great, and was renowned for his skill as an archer. Having been one of the suitors of Helen, he joined the expedition against Troy, and signalized his valour in the siege of that city. After the capture of Troy, he was banished or excluded

from his native country by Telamon, and emigrated to Cyprus, in which he reigned, and founded Salamis.

Teuffel, toif'fĕl, (WILHELM SIGISMUND,) a German scholar, born at Ludwigsburg, September 27, 1820. He was educated chiefly at Tübingen, where in 1849 he became a professor of classical philology. His published works relate largely to particular authors, Greek and Roman. His best work is "Geschichte der römischen Literatur," (1868–70.) Died March 8, 1878.

Tew'fik, (MOHAMMED,) a Khedive of Egypt, born November 10, 1852. On the deposition of his father Ismail, in 1879, the European bond-holders' representatives placed Tewfik in the khedivial seat. The attempted revolution under Arabi Pasha (q. v.) followed soon after, and also the Soudanese revolt (1883–84) of El Mahdi, "the false prophet."

Texeira, tă-shā'ĕ-rā, or **Texera**, tă-shā'rā, (JOZÉ,) a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, born in 1543, became prior of the convent of Santarem. He was subsequently appointed chaplain to Henry III. of France, and was retained in the same office by Henry IV. He was the author of a "Genealogy of Henry, Prince of Condé," "On the Origin of Portugal," etc., and other historical and genealogical works, in Latin. Died in 1604.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Texeira, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese traveller and Oriental scholar, born about 1570. Having spent several years in Persia, where he became thoroughly versed in the language of that country, he visited Italy, France, and Holland. His principal work, written in Spanish, is entitled "An Account of the Kings of Persia and Ormuz," etc., (1610.) The date of his death is unknown.

Texera. See TEXEIRA.

Texier, tĕs'sĕ-ā', (CHARLES FÉLIX MARIE,) a French archæologist, born at Versailles in 1802. Having received from the government in 1833 a mission to explore the antiquities of Asia Minor, he made four visits to that region in ten years. He published a "Description of Asia Minor: Fine Arts, Monuments," etc., (3 vols., 1839–48,) and a "Description of Armenia, Persia," etc., (2 vols., 1842–45.) Died at Paris, July 1, 1871.

Texier, (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rambouillet in 1816. He was one of the editors of the "Siècle" of Paris, and published several political and critical works, including the witty "Portraits de Kel-Kun,' (1875.) Died in 1887.

Textor. See RAVISIUS TEXTOR.

Teyler van der Hulst, tī'lĕr văn dĕr hŭlst, (PIETER,) a Dutch Anabaptist, born at Haarlem in 1702, left the greater part of a large fortune to found in his native town a learned institution called by his name. Died in 1778.

Tezel. See TETZEL.

Thaarup, taw'rŭp, (THOMAS,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen in 1749. He was the author of dramatic poems entitled "The Harvest-Home" and "Peter's Wedding," and of numerous lyrics, which enjoy great popularity among his countrymen. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thabaud. See LATOUCHE.

Thâbet, thâ'bet, (**Ben Kor'rah** or **Ibn** (ĭb'n) **Kor'rah**,) a celebrated Oriental physician and mathematician, born at Harran, in Mesopotamia, in 835 A.D. He was patronized by the caliph Motadhed Billah, who made him one of his astrologers. He was the author of numerous works on medicine, mathematics, and natural history. Died in 901.

Thâbet, (**Ben Senân**,) grandson of the preceding, obtained a high reputation as a physician and philosopher, and became superintendent of the hospital at Bagdâd in 946 A.D. He wrote a "History of his Own Times."

Thach'ĕr, (GEORGE,) an American judge, born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1801, and was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1824. He was noted for his wit. Died in 1824.

Thacher, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician and writer, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was appointed in 1778 chief surgeon of the first Virginia regiment, and subsequently of a New England regiment. He published the "American New Dispensatory," (1810,) "A Military Journal during the Revolutionary War," (1823,) "American Medical Biography," (1828,) and several other works. Died in 1844.

Thacher, (PETER,) D.D., an American Calvinistic divine and celebrated pulpit orator, born at Milton, Massachusetts, in 1752. He became in 1785 pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston. He was the author of an "Oration against Standing Armies," "Observations on the State of the Clergy in New England," and other works. Died in 1802.

His son, SAMUEL C. THACHER, born at Boston in 1785, published a "Memoir of the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster." He was ordained a minister in 1811, and died at Moulins, France, in 1818. A memoir of his life was published in 1824.

Thackeray, thak'ĕr-e, (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,) a popular English novelist and humorist, was born in Calcutta in 1811. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He inherited from his father a considerable fortune. In the choice of a profession or pursuit, he first inclined to be an artist, but after he had devoted a few years to art he adopted a literary career. He contributed to the "Times" and other journals of London. He displayed superior talent for humour and irony, in a series of tales, essays, and criticisms which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" under the assumed name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. The progress of his reputation was not rapid. He published about 1840 "The Paris Sketch-Book," and "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," a genial satire, which was much admired. As a contributor to "Punch" he gained popularity.

In 1846 he began to publish, under his proper name, "Vanity Fair, a Novel without a Hero," which is one of his best and most popular works. He afterwards produced works of fiction entitled "Pendennis," (1849–50,) and "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.," (3 vols., 1852.) In 1851 he delivered, in London, a course of "Lectures on the English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which was published in 1853. He visited the United States in 1852, and repeated the lectures just named in several great cities of the Union. Among his other works are "The Snob Papers," "The Newcomes," (3 vols., 1854,) "Miscellanies," (2 vols., 1855–56,) and "The Virginians."

About 1856 he revisited the United States, where he gave "Lectures on the Four Georges," (*i.e.* Kings of England,) which he repeated in London, Edinburgh, etc. In 1857 he offered himself as Liberal candidate for Parliament for the city of Oxford, but was defeated by Mr. Cardwell. He began to edit the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1860. He had married a Miss Shaw about 1837. He died in December, 1863, leaving several daughters.

See THEODORE TAYLOR, "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters," 1864; article on "Thackeray," in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1853, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for May 14, 1853;) "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1854, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for March 11, 1854;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, and January, 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1853, and January, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1848, January, 1851, December, 1852, and April, 1864; "North British Review" for August, 1850, and February, 1864.

Thaer. See THÄR.

Thā'ĭs, [Θαΐς,] an Athenian courtesan, mistress of Alexander the Great, whom she accompanied to Asia. She is said to have instigated him to burn the royal palace at Persepolis. She was married after his death to Ptolemy, King of Egypt.

Thalberg, tăl'bĕRG, (SIGISMUND,) a celebrated pianist, born at Geneva in 1812, was a pupil of Sechter and Hummel at Vienna. He visited London, Paris, and different parts of Germany, his performances being everywhere received with applause. Among his compositions are Studies for the Piano, and the opera of "Florinda." Died in 1871.

Thalebee or **Thalebi**, **Al**, ăl thâl'ĕ-bee, an Arabian author, born at Nishapoor, in Persia, in 961 A.D., wrote a "History of Illustrious Poets." Died about 1038.

Thā'lēs, [Gr. Θαλῆς,] a celebrated Ionian philosopher, and one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Miletus about 640 B.C. He is styled the originator of philos-

ophy. He travelled in Egypt and other foreign countries. According to Herodotus, he predicted the eclipse of the sun which occurred during a battle between Cyaxares the Mede, and Alyattes, King of Lydia, about 609 B.C. He was distinguished for political sagacity and sententious wisdom, and was employed in public affairs. He considered water to be the origin or principle of all things, fixed the length of the year at three hundred and sixty-five days, and attributed the attractive power of the magnet to a soul or life by which it is animated. He is said to have invented several propositions or demonstrations of geometry. He died about 550 B.C., aged about ninety.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy:" BUDDEUS, "Dissertatio de Ethica Thaletis," 1690; PLOUCQUET, "Dissertatio de Dogmatibus Thaletis," 1763; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben und Systeme des Orpheus, Thales," etc., 1780; HARLES, "Programmata III. de Thaletis Doctrina," 1780–84.

Thales or **Thạ-le'tạs**, [Gr. *Θαλήτας*,] a Greek musician and lyric poet, born in Crete. He probably lived about 650 B.C., or earlier. It is said that he instructed the Spartans in some new principles of music, and pacified the factions of Sparta by his art, or by the sacred character of his musical productions. According to some writers, he was invited to Sparta by Lycurgus.

Thaletas. See THALES.

Thạ-lī'ạ or **Thạ-leī'ạ**, [Gr. *Θαλία* or *Θάλεια*; Fr. THALIE, tȧ'lē',] one of the nine Muses, presided over comedy, pastoral poetry, and banquets. Also, one of the Graces.

Thalie. See THALIA.

Thamâsp (tȧ'mȧ̂sp') or **Tâmâsp I.**, King of Persia, born in 1513, succeeded his father, Ismail, in 1523. Died in 1576.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Thamer, tȧ'mẹr, (THEOBALD,) a German theologian, born in Alsace, became professor of theology at Marburg in 1545. He controverted some doctrines of Luther, and joined the Catholic Church. Died in 1569.

Thạm'muz, [Fr. THAMMOUZ, tȧ'mooz',] a divinity of the Syrians or Assyrians, identified with Adonis. He was said to have been put to death by a wicked king. The festival of Thammuz was celebrated by the idolatrous Jews. (See Ezekiel viii.)

Tham'ў-ris or **Tham'ў-ras**, [*Θάμυρις*,] a Greek musician or poet, who lived before Homer, was a son of Philammon, and a native of Thrace. According to tradition, he pretended to surpass the Muses, and was punished for his presumption by blindness.

Than'ạ-tos, [Gr. *Θάνατος*; Lat. MORS,] a personification of Death, in classic mythology, was represented by Homer as the brother of Sleep.

Thär or **Thaer**, tȧR, (ALBRECHT,) a German agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752, was the author of an "Introduction to the Knowledge of English Husbandry," (1816,) and "Principles of Rational Agriculture." The latter was translated into several languages. In 1807 he founded an Academy of Agriculture at Möglin. Died in 1828.

See W. KÖRTE, "A. Thaer, sein Leben und Wirken," 1839.

Thatch'ẹr, (BENJAMIN BUSSEY,) an American writer, born at Warren, Maine, in 1809. He published a "Biography of North American Indians who have been Distinguished as Orators, Statesmen," etc., (1832,) "Tales of the American Revolution," and several other works. Died in 1848.

Thatcher, (HENRY KNOX,) an American rear-admiral, born in Maine. He entered the navy in 1823. He obtained the rank of commodore in July, 1862, and commanded the Colorado in the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with the army in the capture of Mobile, April 12, 1865. He was commissioned as rear-admiral in 1866, retired in 1868, and died in 1880.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Thauler. See TAULER.

Thaumas de la Thaumassière, tō'mȧ' dẹh lȧ̆ tō'mȧ̆'se-aiR', (GASPARD,) a French jurist and historian, was born about 1620; died in 1702.

Thax'ter, (CELIA,) an American poet, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 29, 1835. Her maiden name was CELIA LAIGHTON, and her father was for many years a well-known resident of the Isles of Shoals. She was married in 1851. Her principal works are "Among the Isles of Shoals," (1873,) "Poems," (1874,) "Drift-Wood," (1878,) and "Poems for Children," (1884.)

Thāy'ẹr, (SYLVANUS,) an American officer and military engineer, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1785. Having graduated at West Point, he served in the war of 1812. He was appointed in 1817 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and was made lieutenant-colonel in 1838. Died September 7, 1872.

Theætetus, *the*-e-tee'tus, [*Θεαίτητος*,] an Athenian philosopher, and a disciple of Socrates, lived about 420 B.C.

The-ag'e-nēs, [Gr. *Θεαγένης*; Fr. THÉAGÈNE, tȧ'ȧ̈'-zhȧn',] a famous Greek athlete of Thasos, gained many victories at the Olympian, Nemean, and Isthmian games. He lived about 480 B.C.

The-ā'no, [Gr. *Θεανώ*,] a native of Crete, was the wife of Pythagoras, and is supposed to have been the author of a number of "Letters" and "Maxims," which have been published in Wolfe's "Mulierum Græcarum Fragmenta." She was distinguished as a philosopher.

Théaulon, tȧ'ō'lôN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French painter, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1739; died in 1780.

Théaulon de Lambert, tȧ'ō'lôN' dẹh lôN'bair', (MARIE EMMANUEL GUILLAUME,) a French dramatic poet, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1787. He produced many successful comedies, operas, and vaudevilles. Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thecla. See THEKLA.

Theden, tā'dẹn, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN ANTON,) an eminent German surgeon, born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1714. Owing to the circumstances of his family, he encountered many difficulties in obtaining an education; but he was at length enabled to study at Berlin, where he acquired the patronage of Frederick the Great, who made him his chief military surgeon. He was the author of several surgical works. Died in 1797.

Theed, (WILLIAM,) an English sculptor, born at Trentham, in Staffordshire, in 1804. His father, William Theed, (died 1817,) was both sculptor and painter. The younger Theed enjoyed a large amount of patronage from the government, and his works (monumental, historical, allegorical, etc.) are very numerous, and usually possess character and value.

Theil, tȧl or tȧ'yẹ, (JEAN FRANÇOIS NAPOLÉON,) a French philologist, born at Langon (Gironde) in 1808. He published a "Dictionary of Homer and the Homerides," (1842,) and a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," (3 vols., 1855–65.)

Theiner, tī'nẹr, (AUGUSTIN,) a German Catholic theologian, and priest of the Oratory at Rome, was born at Breslau in 1804. He published a "History of the Pontificate of Clement XIV.," (1833,) and other works. Died at Rome, August 10, 1874.

Theiner, (JOHANN ANTON,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Breslau in 1799. He published "The Reformatory Labours of the Catholic Church," (1845,) and other treatises in favour of the Reform party in Germany. Died in 1860.

Théis, tȧ'ès', (ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE GUILLAUME,) a French novelist, born at Nantes in 1765. He wrote "Memoirs of a Spaniard," (1818,) "Journey of Polycletes," ("Voyage de Polyclète," 1821,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Thĕk'lạ, SAINT, a saint in the Catholic Church, was a native of Isauria, and was converted, it is supposed, to Christianity by the Apostle Paul about 45 A.D. The cathedral of Milan bears her name and possesses her relics. There is an extant apocryphal book called "The Acts of Paul and Thekla."

Thellusson, tȇl'lus-sọn or tȧ'lü'sôN', (PETER ISAAC,) a wealthy Swiss merchant, born at Geneva, became a resident of London, where he died in 1798. He left more than half a million pounds to accumulate during the lives of his sons and grandsons, and to be invested in land for the benefit of his eldest lineal male descendant. This led to a famous lawsuit; but the will was finally established by the decision of the House of Lords.

Thĕl'wạll, (JOHN,) an English *littérateur* and teacher of elocution, born in London in 1764. He published in 1787 a collection of poems. Having afterwards become engaged in the political agitation of that period, he was tried with Horne Tooke and Hardy in 1794 for high treason, and acquitted. In 1801 he began a series of lectures on elocution, which were highly successful. His other principal works are "Political Miscellanies," a "Letter to Mr. Cline on Stammering," "The Peripatetic," and "The Daughter of Adoption," a novel. Died in 1834.

Thémines, de, dẹh tā'mĕn', (PONS DE LAUZIÈRES, pŏn dẹh lō'ze-air',) MARQUIS, a French general, born about 1553, became a marshal of France in 1616. He afterwards commanded against the Protestant insurgents. Died in 1627.

The'mis, [Gr. Θέμις; Fr. THÉMIS, tā'mèss',] in classic mythology, the goddess of justice and law, was called a daughter of Uranus and Ge, a wife of Jupiter, and the mother of Astræa, Eirene, (Peace,) the Parcæ, and the Horæ. She was a personification of justice and the order of things sanctioned by custom or law. According to Homer, she appeared among the inhabitants of Olympus, and it was her office to convene the assembly of the gods. She was also represented as a prophetic divinity who presided over the oracle of Delphi before Apollo.

Thémiseul or **Thémiseuil.** See SAINT-HYACINTHE.

Them'ĭ-son, [Θεμίσων,] an eminent Greek physician, the founder of the sect of Methodici, was born at Laodicea, in Syria. He was a pupil of Asclepiades, and probably lived about 80–40 B.C. His works are not extant. Some critics think that he is the person mentioned by Juvenal in the following line:

"Quot Themison ægros autumno occiderit uno."*—*Sat.* x. 221.

The-mis'tĭ-us, [Gr. Θεμίστιος,] a celebrated orator and philosopher, surnamed EU'PHRADES, (*i.e.* "eloquent,") born in Paphlagonia about 315 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of the emperors Constantius, Julian, and Theodosius the Great, who appointed him tutor to his son Arcadius. In religion he was a pagan. Among his extant works are commentaries on portions of Aristotle, and thirty-three orations in Greek, which were published by Dindorf in 1832. Died about 390 A.D.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" E. BARET, "De Themistio Sophista," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thémistocle. See THEMISTOCLES.

The-mis'to-clēz, [Gr. Θεμιστοκλῆς; Fr. THÉMISTOCLE, tā'mès'tokl',] an Athenian statesman, orator, and commander of great celebrity, born about 514 B.C., was a son of Neocles, a citizen of Athens. His mother was a foreigner. According to Nepos, in early life he was addicted to pleasure, but, having lost his patrimonial estate, he changed his entire course of life. Ambition became his ruling passion. He is said to have spent his hours of leisure and vacation in composing declamations. Just after the battle of Marathon, his friends observed that he was silent, abstracted, and passed the night in watching. Having been questioned as to the cause of this change in his habits, he said the "trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep." Others imagined that the victory at Marathon had ended the war; but he regarded it as the beginning of a great conflict, and advised the Athenians to increase their navy. His principal rival, Aristides, was ostracized in 483 B.C., after which Themistocles became the foremost statesman of Athens. He was elected archon eponymus in 481, and when Greece was invaded by Xerxes he was chosen commander-in-chief. The oracle of Delphi advised the Athenians to defend themselves by wooden walls, which Themistocles interpreted to signify ships. He induced the people of Athens to abandon that city and embark in the fleet. The Greeks, reduced to a desperate extremity, gained a decisive victory at the great naval battle of Salamis, 480 B.C. "This success," says Plutarch, "was owing chiefly to the sagacity and conduct of Themistocles." He overreached the Spartans when they attempted to prevent the rebuilding of the walls of Athens, about 476, and he fortified the Piræus on a grand scale. In 471 B.C. he was banished by ostracism, and retired to Argos. Having been accused of treason as an accomplice of Pausanias, he sought refuge at the court of Persia in 465, and was kindly treated by Artaxerxes, over whom he acquired much influence. He died, or killed himself, in Persia about 449 B.C. According to Thucydides, Themistocles was the strongest example of the power of natural talent, made the best conjectures as to future events, and had an excellent foresight. Plutarch relates that of two men who courted his daughter he preferred the less wealthy, saying, "I would rather she should have a man without money than money without a man." When Simonides offered to teach him the art of memory, he said he would rather learn the art of forgetting. According to Mr. Grote, he was "alike vast in his abilities and unscrupulous in his morality."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Themistocles;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Themistocles;" KIRCHMAIER, "Dissertatio de Themistocle," 1663; THEODOR FINCK, "Commentatio historico-philologica de Themistoclis Ætate, Vita, Ingenio Rebusque Gestis," 1849; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Thénard, tā'nȧr', (ARNOULD PAUL EDMOND,) BARON, a French chemist, son of the illustrious Baron L. J. Thénard. He was born in 1820, inherited great wealth, and devoted himself to agriculture. His principal writings were on agricultural chemistry, on which subject he was a high authority. Died August 8, 1884.

Thénard, tā'nȧr', (LOUIS JACQUES,) BARON, an eminent French chemist, born at Nogent-sur-Seine in 1777. He studied under Vauquelin, in Paris, and became successively demonstrator of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, professor of chemistry in the College of France (1804) and in the University of Paris, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1810. He was also made a peer of France, (1833,) grand officer of the legion of honour, and chancellor of the university. His "Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Chemistry" (4 vols., 1813) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. He contributed a great number of valuable treatises to the "Annales de Chimie" and other scientific journals, and published, conjointly with Gay-Lussac, "Physico-Chemical Researches," made with the voltaic pile, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1857. Thénard and his friend Gay-Lussac, whose names are inseparably associated in science, discovered boron, and proved that oxymuriatic acid is a simple substance. Thénard discovered the peroxide of hydrogen.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" a translation of FLOURENS's "Éloge on Thénard" in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1862, p. 373; "Biographie Universelle."

Thénot, tā'no', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French painter and writer on art, was born in Paris in 1803. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, etc., and wrote several works on perspective and lithography. Died in 1857.

The'o-bâld, [It. TEOBALDO, tā-o-bâl'do,] sometimes written **Thiébaut,** was a brother of Ladislaus II. of Bohemia. He served with distinction as a general under Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, about 1158–63.

The'o-bâld, (LEWIS,) an English critic and commentator on Shakspeare, was a native of Kent. He wrote a number of dramas, which are now forgotten. Having offended Pope by exposing the errors of his edition of Shakspeare, he was severely satirized by that poet in the "Dunciad." In 1733 Theobald brought out an edition of Shakspeare, (7 vols. 8vo,) which was received with great favour, and is still highly esteemed for the judgment and accuracy it displays. He also wrote a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." Died in 1744.

Theobald OF CANTERBURY. See THIBAUD.

The-o-bal'dus, written also **Tibaldus** and **Tebaldus,** a French ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the twelfth century. He was the author of a poem entitled "Physiologus de Naturis duodecim Animalium," being a description of the habits of twelve animals, with moral reflections drawn from each.

Théocrène and **Theocrenus.** See TAGLIACARNE.

Théocrite. See THEOCRITUS.

The-oc'rĭ-tus, [Gr. Θεόκριτος; Fr. THÉOCRITE, tā'o'-

* Literally, "As many patients as Themison has killed (or shall have killed) in a single autumn."

krĕt′,] one of the most celebrated pastoral poets of antiquity, was a native of Syracuse, and flourished about 270 B.C. He resided for a time at Alexandria, where he enjoyed the favour and patronage of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Among the extant works attributed to Theocritus are thirty idyls and more than twenty epigrams. His bucolics are written in the Doric dialect, and are universally regarded as master-pieces of their kind. He is called the creator of bucolic poetry. His idyls, unlike most modern pastorals, are natural and free from affected sentimentality. The Eclogues of Virgil are imitations of the Bucolics of Theocritus, and are generally regarded as inferior to the original works, which are essentially dramatic and mimetic and are truthful pictures of the real life of the common people. It appears from his sixteenth idyl that he returned to Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hieron II., who became king in 270 B.C. He was intimate with the poet Aratus. Few events of the life of Theocritus have been preserved.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" NAEKE, "Dissertatio de Theocrito," 1828; E. ROUZ, "Dissertatio de Theocriti Idylliis," 1846; SUIDAS, "Theocritus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for August and October, 1835; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1836, article "Epigrams of Theocritus."

The-oc′rĭ-tus OF CHI′OS, a Greek orator and Sophist, famous for his sarcastic wit, lived in the time of Alexander the Great. He wrote an epigram against Aristotle. He was put to death by Antigonus Gonatas.

Théodat. See THEODATUS.

The-od′a-tus, [Fr. THÉODAT, tà′o′dà′,] King of the Goths in Italy, was a nephew of Theodoric. He began to reign about 534 A.D., was defeated by Belisarius, and was killed by his own soldiers in 536.

The-od′e-bert [Fr. pron. tà′o′deh-bair′; Lat. THEODEBER′TUS] **I.,** King of Austrasia, born about 504 A.D., was a grandson of Clovis. He is said to have been a good and able prince. Died in 547 A.D.

Théodecte. See THEODECTES.

The-o-dec′tēs, [Gr. *Θεοδέκτης;* Fr. THÉODECTE, tà′o′dĕkt′,] an eminent Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, born at Phaselis, in Pamphylia, lived about 350 B.C., and was a pupil of Isocrates. He is said to have been a friend of Aristotle, who expresses a high opinion of him in some of his writings. His works are lost, except small fragments.

See MÄRCKER, "Commentatio de Theodectæ Vita et Scriptis," 1835.

The-od-e-lin′da, [Fr. THÉODELINDE, tà′o′deh-lănd′; It. TEODELINDA, tà-o-dà-lēn′dâ,] a Bavarian princess, was married in 589 A.D. to Autharic, King of the Lombards, who died in 590. She afterwards exercised royal power. Died in 625 A.D.

The-od′e-mir, the father of Theodoric the Great, was chief ruler of the Ostrogoths. Died in 475 A.D.

Theodemir, a chief of the Visigoths, and a native of Spain. He served under Roderick against the Moors in 711. Died after 713 A.D.

Theoderic or **Theoderich.** See THEODORIC.

Theodericus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do′ra, Empress of the East, was in her youth an actress and courtesan of Constantinople. She retired from the stage, reformed her conduct, and gained the affection of Justinian, who married her in 525 A.D. In 527 he proclaimed her as empress and his equal colleague in the empire. Died in 548 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" J. P. LUDWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Theodoræ," 1731.

Theodora, Empress of the East, born about 810 A.D., was married to the emperor Theophilus in 830. She became regent at his death, 842, and governed the empire with wisdom for fifteen years. Died in 867 A.D.

Théodore. See THEODORUS.

Theodore, (King of Corsica.) See NEUHOF.

The′o-dore [Lat. THEODO′RUS] **I.** succeeded John IV. as Pope of Rome in 641 A.D. In a council at Rome he excommunicated Paulus, Patriarch of Constantinople, who supported the heresy of the Monothelites. Died in 649 A.D.

Theodore (Theodorus) II. was elected pope as successor to Romanus in 897 A.D., and died the same year.

Theodore or **Theodorus,** a native of Tarsus, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 669 A.D., which office he filled with great zeal and fidelity. He founded numerous schools, and converted Saint Augustine's monastery into a college, where Latin and Greek were taught with great purity. He was the author of a work entitled "The Penitential." Died in 690 A.D.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. iv.

Theodore or **Theodorus,** late King of Abyssinia, was born about 1820. His original name was KASSAI. Having raised himself from a humble condition by his talents and success as a soldier, he began to reign about 1855. He maltreated some subjects of Great Britain, the government of which sent an army to Abyssinia in 1867. Theodore was defeated and killed in battle by the British under General Napier in April, 1868. The native form of his name was TADRUS.

The′o-dore An′gĕ-lus, [Lat. THEODO′RUS AN′GELUS; Fr. THÉODORE L'ANGE, tà′o′dor′ lônzh,] became Greek Emperor of Thessalonica in 1222. He waged war against the Latins and the Bulgarians, who defeated him and took him prisoner in 1230.

Théodore l'Ange. See THEODORE ANGELUS.

Theodore of Mopsuestia. See THEODORUS MOPSUESTENUS.

The-od′o-ret or **The-od-o-re′tus,** [Gr. *Θεοδώρητος;* Fr. THÉODORET, tà′o′do′rà′,] an eminent Christian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Antioch about 390 A.D., was a pupil of Theodore of Mopsuestia. He was a personal friend of Nestorius. About 422 he was appointed Bishop of Cyrus, in Syria. He was moderate and liberal, and equally eminent for piety and learning. He employed his influence against the intolerant Cyril of Alexandria and Dioscurus. In 449 he was deposed by the Synod of Ephesus, over which Dioscurus presided. He condemned the doctrines of Nestorius at the Council of Chalcedon, in 451. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable "History of the Church" from 325 to 429 A.D., and commentaries on the Old Testament and Epistles of Paul. Died in 457.

See RICHTER, "Commentatio de Theodoreto," 1822; SCHULZE, "Dissertatio de Vita B. Theodoreti," 1769; NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Theodoretus. See THEODORET.

The-od′o-ric or **The-od′e-ric** [Lat. THEODORI′CUS] **I.,** King of the Visigoths, and a son of the famous Alaric, was elected king in 418 or 419 A.D. He defeated the Romans at Toulouse in 439, and, having conquered a large part of Gaul, concluded a treaty of peace with Avitus. Theodoric and the Roman general Aetius united their forces against Attila the Hun, who invaded Gaul in 450. The opposing armies met at Châlons, where Attila was defeated and Theodoric was killed, in 451 A.D. He left two sons, Thorismond and Theodoric.

See JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis."

Theodoric II., King of the Visigoths, was a son of the preceding. He began to reign at Tolosa (Toulouse) in 452 A.D., and became an ally of Avitus, Emperor of Rome. He invaded Spain, defeated the Suevi, and made extensive conquests in the peninsula. He was assassinated by his brother Euric in 466 A.D.

The-od′o-ric or **The-od′e-ric** [Lat. THEODORI′CUS or THEODERI′CUS; Ger. THEODORICH, tà-o′do-rik, or THEODERICH, tà-o′dẹr-ik, which was afterwards corrupted into DIETRICH, dee′trik] **THE GREAT,** King of the Ostrogoths, born in 455 A.D., was the son of King Theodemir. He was educated at Constantinople, whither he had been sent as a hostage at an early age. Soon after his accession to the throne (475) he was involved in a war with Zeno, Emperor of Constantinople, and subsequently turned his arms against Odoacer, who had usurped the chief power in Italy. The latter, after having been defeated in three battles, was besieged in Ravenna, which he surrendered at the end of three years. Being acknowledged King of Italy by the emperor Anastasius, Theodoric assumed the name of Flavius, celebrated a triumph at Rome, and distinguished himself by the wisdom and liberality of his rule. He defeated the Gepidæ, assisted the Visigoths against the French king Clovis, and possessed himself of Provence.

He died in 526 A.D., his death being hastened, it is said, by remorse for having unjustly condemned to death Symmachus and Boëthius. Gibbon observes of Theodoric, "His reputation may repose on the visible peace and prosperity of a reign of thirty-three years, the unanimous esteem of his own times, and the memory of his wisdom and courage, his justice and humanity, which was deeply impressed on the minds of the Goths and the Italians."

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xxxix.; ENNODIUS, "Panegyricus Theodorico dictus;" J. COCHLÆUS, "Vita Theodorici," 1544; HURTER, "Geschichte des Königs Theodorich," 1807; DU ROURE, "Histoire de Théodoric le Grand," 2 vols., 1846; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodoric, [It. TEODORICO, tā-o-do-ree'ko,] an Italian surgeon and ecclesiastic, rose to be Bishop of Cervia. He enjoyed a high reputation for his skill in surgery, and wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On Surgery according to the System of Hugo de Lucca." Died in 1298.

Theodorich. See THEODORIC.

Theodoricus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do'rus (or **The'o-dore**) [Gr. *Θεόδωρος;* Fr. THÉODORE, tā'o'dor'] OF CYRE'NE, a Greek philosopher, belonged to the Cyrenaic school. His doctrines, which resembled those of Epicurus, gave so much offence that he was banished from his native city of Cyrene. He resided at Athens about 312 B.C. Cicero and Seneca admired his answer to Lysimachus, who threatened to crucify him. He professed that he did not care whether he should rot on the ground or in the air.

Theodo'rus OF HERACLE'A, a learned bishop and leader of the Arian party. He was Bishop of Heraclea on the Propontis, and was one of the delegates who presented the Confession of Antioch to Constans in 342 A.D. Died about 356 A.D.

Theodo'rus (or **The'odore**) OF SA'MOS, an eminent Greek statuary and architect, who probably flourished about 600 B.C. He was one of the first artists that cast statues in bronze. The Theodorus who made a celebrated ring for Polycrates is supposed to have been a nephew of the artist above noticed.

Theodo'rus OF TAR'SUS, sometimes called DIODORUS, a prelate and theologian, is supposed to have been a native of Antioch. He was appointed Bishop of Tarsus in 378 A.D. He was a zealous opponent of the Arian heresy, and wrote a number of theological works, which are not extant.

The-o-do'rus An-ag-nos'tēs, (or **Lec'tor,**) (*i.e.* "Theodore the Reader,") [Fr. THÉODORE LECTEUR, tā'o'dor' lĕk'tur',] a historian, supposed to have lived in the sixth century of our era. He was reader in the church of Constantinople, and wrote a "History of the Church to the Time of Justinian I."

The-o-do'rus As'çĭ-das, a Cappadocian monk, who gained the favour of Justinian I., and was appointed Archbishop of Cæsarea about 536 A.D. He favoured the Origenists. Died about 558 A.D.

Theodorus Lascaris. See LASCARIS.

The-o-do'rus Mop-sues-te'nus or **Theodore of Mopsuestia,** [Fr. THÉODORE DE MOPSUESTE, tā'o'dor' dĕh mop'sü'ĕst',] Bishop of Mopsuestia, born at Antioch about 350 A.D., was a pupil of Libanius and a friend of Chrysostom. His controversial and theological writings were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but very few of them are extant. Died in 429 A.D.

See NEANDER, "History of the Christian Church;" FRITZSCHE, "De Theodori Mopsuesteni Vita," 1837; SIEFFERT, "Theodorus Mopsvestenus," 1827.

The-o-do'rus Pris-cĭ-ā'nus, a physician and medical writer of the fourth century, is supposed to have lived at Constantinople.

The-o-do'rus Prod'ro-mus, [Fr. THÉODORE PRODROME, tā'o'dor' pro'drom',] a learned monk and Byzantine writer of the twelfth century, was also called HILARION.

The-o-do'rus Stu-dī'ta, [Fr. THÉODORE STUDITE, tā'o'dor' stü'dēt',] a Greek monk and writer, born at Constantinople in 759 A.D., was an adversary of the Iconoclasts. He incited the people to sedition and violent resistance to the decrees against the worship of images. Died in 826 A.D.

Théodose. See THEODOSIUS.

Theodosius, an able Roman general under the reign of Valentinian I., served with distinction against the barbarians of Britain and Germany, and subsequently quelled an insurrection in Africa in 373 A.D. He was beheaded at Carthage, 376 A.D. The cause of his execution is not known. His son became Emperor of Rome.

Theodosius (the-o-do'she-us) [Fr. THÉODOSE, tā'o'doz'; It. TEODOSIO, tā-o-do'se-o] **I., Flavius,** a Roman emperor, surnamed THE GREAT, was the son of the preceding, and was born in Spain in 346 A.D. He accompanied his father in his various campaigns, and acquired at an early age great proficiency in the art of war. In 379 A.D. the emperor Gratian conferred upon him the title of Augustus, with the command over the Eastern provinces. Having been received into the Christian Church, he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians, and in 380 appointed Gregory Nazianzen Archbishop of Constantinople. He carried on a successful war with the Goths, whom he induced to become the allies of the Romans. After the death of Gratian, Maximus, who had usurped his empire and invaded Italy, was defeated by Theodosius, with the assistance of the Huns and Goths, in 388. Theodosius reigned at Constantinople, and Valentinian II. was emperor at Rome until his death, in 392. After this event Theodosius became sole emperor of the Roman world. Before his death he divided his dominions between his two sons Arcadius and Honorius, to the former of whom he gave the Eastern empire, and to the latter the Western. Died in 395 A.D. Although he was guilty of several acts of cruelty, his character is generally eulogized by historians.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall;" TILLEMONT "Histoire des Empereurs;" FLÉCHIER, "Histoire de Théodose le Grand," 1679; SOCRATES, "Historia ecclesiastica;" LE BEAU "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodosius II., called THE YOUNGER, born in 401 A.D., was the grandson of the preceding, and the son of Arcadius. Being but seven years of age at the death of his father, the government was conducted by his sister Pulcheria. Among the most important events of his reign was the collection of the code of laws known as the "Codex Theodosianus." Died in 450 A.D.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" GERLACH, "De Theodosio Juniore," 1751.

Theodosius III., surnamed ADRAMYTTE'NUS, succeeded Anastasius II. as Emperor of Constantinople in 715 A.D. After a reign of about a year, he withdrew to a monastery, and was succeeded by Leo III.

Theodosius OF TRIPOLI, a Greek geometer, born in Bithynia, lived probably between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D. He wrote a work entitled "Spherics," (*Σφαιρικὰ,*) which is extant.

Theodotion, the-o-do'she-ǫn, [Gr. *Θεόδοτιων,*] an early Christian writer under the Roman emperor Commodus, made a Greek translation of the Old Testament. He belonged to the sect of Ebionites.

The-od'o-tus, [Gr. *Θεόδοτος;* Fr. THÉODOTE, tā'o'dot',] an able Greek general, commanded in Cœle-Syria for Ptolemy Philopator in 222 B.C. About three years later he entered the service of Antiochus the Great.

Theodotus OF SAMOS, a rhetorician, was preceptor to Ptolemy XII. of Egypt. He was responsible for the murder of Pompey the Great, for which he was put to death, by order of Brutus, in 43 B.C.

Théodulfe, tā'o'dülf', [Lat. THEODUL'FUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, born in Spain, was the author of several works. He became Bishop of Orléans about 788. Died about 820 A.D.

The-og'nis, [*Θέογνις,*] a Greek poet and philosopher, supposed to have lived about 540–500 B.C., was a native of Megara. His works were principally elegies and didactic poems, of which fragments only are extant. He was a noble or aristocrat, and was driven into exile by the democratic party.

See FRERE, "Theognis Restitutus: The Personal History of the Poet Theognis," etc., 1842; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'on, [*Θέων,*] a celebrated Greek painter, born in Samos, lived under the reign of Alexander the Great. His works are highly commended by Pliny.

Theon, (ÆLIUS,) a rhetorician of Alexandria, supposed to have lived about 315 A.D. His principal extant work is entitled "Progymnasmata," or rules on rhetoric.

Theon OF ALEXANDRIA, called THE YOUNGER, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, lived about 350–400 A.D. He wrote commentaries on the Almagest of Ptolemy, and edited the works of Euclid. He was the father of the celebrated Hypatia.

Theon OF SMYRNA, sometimes called THE ELDER, a Neo-Platonic philosopher, flourished about 125 A.D. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy, mathematics, music, etc., the principal part of which is extant. He is called a Pythagorean.

The-oph'a-ne, [Gr. Θεοφάνη; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tà'o'fȧn',] a beautiful woman, who, according to the fable, was beloved by Neptune, was changed by him into a sheep, and was the mother of the golden-fleeced ram of Colchis.

Théophane. See THEOPHANES.

The-oph'a-nēs, [Gr. Θεοφάνης; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tà'o'fȧn',] a Greek historian, born at Mitylene, was patronized by Pompey the Great, whom he accompanied in his military expeditions. His principal work was a history of the achievements of Pompey, of which only fragments are extant.

Theophanes, (GEORGE OR ISAURUS,) a Greek historian, born in 758 A.D., was a native of Constantinople. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 277 to 811 A.D. Died in 818.

Theophanes, (PROKOPOVITCH.) See PROKOPOVITCH.

Théophile, the French of THEOPHILUS, which see.

Théophile de Viaud, tà'o'fèl' dẹh ve'ō', a French satiric poet, born in 1590. He wrote elegies, tragedies, etc., was accused of atheism and condemned to death in 1623, but escaped. The sentence was afterwards annulled. Died in 1626.

The-oph'ĭ-lus, [Gr. Θεόφιλος; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tà'o'fèl'; It. TEOFILO, tà-of'e-lo,] an Athenian comic poet of unknown period. His works are lost.

Theophilus, Emperor of Constantinople, was a son of Michael II., whom he succeeded in 829 A.D. He waged a long war against the Saracens with ill success. He was a zealous Iconoclast. Died in 842 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Theophilus, a theologian, and Bishop of Antioch, wrote an "Apology for the Christian Faith," which is extant and is a work of considerable merit. Died about 182 A.D.

See GRABENER, 'De Theophilo Episcopo Antiocheno," 1744.

Theophilus, a turbulent ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Alexandria in 385 A.D. He condemned the writings of Origen and persecuted the Origenists. He was the chief agent in the banishment of Chrysostom, (403.) Died in 412 A.D.

Theophilus, a distinguished jurist of the sixth century, was employed by the emperor Justinian to assist in compiling the Digest and the Institutes.

The-oph'ĭ-lus Prot-o-spa-thā'rĭ-us, [Fr. THÉOPHILE PROTOSPATHAIRE, tà'o'fèl' pro'to'spȧ'tȧr',] a Greek medical writer, the place and date of whose birth are unknown. The most important of his extant works is an anatomical treatise, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "De Corporis Humani Fabrica," ("On the Structure of the Human Body.")

Théophraste. See THEOPHRASTUS.

The-o-phras'tus, [Gr. Θεόφραστος; Fr. THÉOPHRASTE, tà'o'frȧst'; It. TEOFRASTO, tà-o-frȧs'to,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Eresus, in Lesbos, about 374 B.C. His original name was TYR'TAMUS. He studied at Athens, where he first attached himself to Plato, and afterwards became a favourite pupil of Aristotle. In accordance with the last will of that master, Theophrastus succeeded him as president of the Lyceum in 322 B.C. He acquired a high reputation by his eloquence, and attracted from all parts of Greece a multitude of disciples, among whom was Menander the poet. With a design to explain the system of Aristotle and supplement his works, he wrote numerous treatises on philosophy and natural history, the most of which are not extant. Several of his works have come down to us, (though perhaps in an imperfect state,) viz.: "Moral Characters," (ἠθικοὶ χαρακτῆρες,) which was translated into French and imitated by La Bruyère, a "History of Plants," (in ten books,) and a work "On the Causes of Plants," (περὶ φυτῶν αἰτιῶν.) Died about 286 B.C. His "Moral Characters" are admired for subtlety of thought, Attic wit, (*sel,*) and elegance of style.

See MAX SCHMIDT, "De Theophrasto Rhetore," 1839; SPERANZA, "Teofrasto primo Botanico," 1841; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The-oph'ў-lact, [Gr. Θεοφυλάκτος; Lat. THEOPHYLAC'TUS; Fr. THÉOPHYLACTE, tà'o'fe'lȧkt',] a Greek ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Achris, in Bulgaria, about 1070. He was the author of a treatise "On the Education of Princes," also commentaries on the twelve minor prophets, and numerous epistles. Died after 1112.

Theophylactus. See THEOPHYLACT.

The-o-phȳ-lac'tus Si-mo-cat'ta, a Greek author, born in Locris, of Egyptian race, about 580 A.D. He became an office-holder at Constantinople in 610, and died about 630 A.D. His best-known extant works are a history of the Emperor Maurice, his eighty-five "Letters, Moral, Rural, and Amatory," and his "Questions about Nature," ('Απορίαι Φυσικαί.)

Théopompe. See THEOPOMPUS.

The-o-pom'pus, [Gr. Θεόπομπος; Fr. THÉOPOMPE, tà'o'pȯmp',] a king of Sparta, who reigned about 750 B.C. The power of the Ephori was established or increased in his reign.

Theopompus, an Athenian comic poet of the old and of the middle comedy, flourished probably about 400 B.C. He was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

Theopompus, an eminent Greek historian and orator, born in Chios (Scio) about 378 B.C., was a brother of Caucalus the rhetorician, and was a pupil of Isocrates. He was one of the aristocrats who were banished by the popular party, when he was a young man. In his exile he composed a number of orations and eulogiums, which were received with applause in many cities of Greece. In 352 B.C. he contended with success against Isocrates and others for a prize offered by Artemisia for an oration in honour of Mausolus. He was restored to his native state at the age of forty-five, (333 B.C.) His principal works were a "History of Greece from 411 to 394 B.C.," ('Ελληνικὰ ἱστορίαι, in twelve books,) which is lost except a few fragments, and a "History of Philip of Macedon," (Φιλιππικὰ, in fifty-eight books,) of which many fragments are extant. The ancient critics say that he was apt to err by the extravagance of his censure and his praise; but they commend his accuracy. He died after 305 B.C.

See ASCHBACH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1823; J. E. PFLUGK, "De Theopompi Vita et Scriptis," 1827; G. F. KOCH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1790; PLUTARCH, "Vitæ decem Oratorum;" ATHENÆUS, *passim.*

Theorell, tē'o-rĕl, (JOHAN PETER,) a Swedish journalist, born at Halljunga in 1791. He edited a democratic journal, called "Aftonposten," and published several historical essays. Died at Stockholm, March 9, 1861.

Theorell, (SVEN LORENS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Halljunga in 1784. He published a work "On the Influence of Manufactures on the Wages of Labourers," (1845.) Died at Stockholm, Dec. 15, 1861.

Theotocopuli, tà-o-to-ko-poo'lee, (DOMINICO,) an eminent painter and sculptor, surnamed EL GRECO, was a pupil of Titian. He resided at Toledo, in Spain, where he produced a number of his finest pictures. Among these may be named "The Parting of Christ's Raiment before the Crucifixion," an altar-piece in the cathedral of Toledo, and "The Entombment of Count Orgaz," in the church of Santo Tomé. His monuments and sculptures are highly esteemed. He also designed the church of the Augustines at Madrid, and other architectural works. Died in 1625.

Theotocopuli, (GEORGE MANUEL,) a son of the preceding, attained a high reputation as a sculptor and architect, and built a considerable part of the cathedral of Toledo. Died in 1631.

Théramène. See THERAMENES.

The-ram'e-nēs, [Gr. Θηραμένης; Fr. THÉRAMÈNE, tà'rȧ'mȧn',] an Athenian politician, and one of the famous Thirty Tyrants. As a leader of the oligarchic party, he took an active part in the revolution of 411 B.C., and was one of the principal members of the new government then formed. He served as a subordinate officer at

the battle of Arginusæ, (406.) Although the Athenians gained the victory there, the six commanding generals were put to death, because many of their men were drowned and they were unable even to recover their bodies for burial. Theramenes was one of the principal accusers, and he appears to have been chiefly responsible for that great injustice. He negotiated the treaty which opened Athens to the Spartan general Lysander in 405 B.C., and was one of the Thirty Tyrants who subverted the old constitution and usurped power in 404. Having, it is said, from motives of policy rather than humanity, remonstrated against the excessive cruelty of his colleagues, he was proscribed by Critias and condemned to death. When he drank the cicuta, he exclaimed, "This to the health of the lovely Critias!" He died in 404 B.C.

The character of Theramenes was throughout that of an intriguing, unscrupulous politician; but the equanimity, or rather indifference, which he displayed at his death, commanded the admiration of Xenophon and Cicero. It might truly be said of him, in the words of the great dramatist,

> "Nothing in his life
> Became him like the leaving it; he died
> As one that had been studied in his death
> To throw away the dearest thing he owed [owned]
> As 'twas a careless trifle."
>
> *Macbeth*, Act I. Scene IV.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" SUIDAS, "Theramenes;" SCHNEITHER, "Dissertatio de Theramene," 1821; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Thérasse, tā'rȧs', (VICTOR,) a French sculptor, born in Paris, March 25, 1796; died February 4, 1864.

Theremin, tā'reh-meen', (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH FRANZ,) a German Protestant theologian, born in 1783, became in 1815 court preacher at Berlin. He published several religious and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Cervantes and Byron. Died in 1846.

Theresa, tę-ree'sȧ or tȧ-rā'sȧ, [Fr. THÉRÈSE, tȧ'rȧz'; It. and Sp. TERESA, tȧ-rā'sȧ,] commonly called SAINT THERESA, a Spanish nun, celebrated for her talents and piety, was born at Avila in 1515. She entered the order of Carmelites at an early age, and about 1562 founded, in her native town, a reformed society of Barefooted Carmelites. She died in 1582, leaving a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed and have been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among these we may name "Thoughts on the Love of God," "The Road to Perfection," "The Castle of the Soul," "Life of Saint Theresa, written by Herself," and "Letters of Saint Theresa." She was canonized by Pope Gregory XV. in 1621.

See RIBERA, "Vida de la Madre Teresa," 1601; COLLOMBET, "Vie de Sainte-Thérèse," 1836; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" ALBAN BUTLER, "Leben der heiligen Theresia," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thermes, de, dęh tĕrm, (PAUL **de la Barthe**—dęh lȧ bȧRt,) SEIGNEUR, a French general, born at Couserans in 1482. He became a marshal of France in 1557. Died in 1562.

Théroigne de Mericourt, tȧ'RwȧÑ' dęh męh-re'-koor', (or **Marcourt**, mȧR'koor',) (ANNE JOSÈPHE,) a Frenchwoman, noted for her courage and beauty, was born in Luxemburg in 1762. She became a Girondist, and harangued the people of Paris during the Revolution. About 1793 she was maltreated by some viragos of the Jacobin party, and lost her reason. Died in 1817.

See TH. FUSS, "Théroigne de Mericourt dite la belle Liégoise," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'ron, [Θήρων,] a Greek, who became Tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, about 488 B.C. As an ally of Gelon of Syracuse, he fought against the Carthaginians in 480. His reign was prosperous. He obtained at the Olympic games victories which were celebrated by Pindar. Died in 472 B.C.

Ther-san'dęr, [Gr. *Θέρσανδρος;* Fr. THERSANDRE, tĕR'sÔNdR',] a mythical king of Thebes, and a son of Polynices. He joined the expedition against Troy, and is said to have been killed by Telephus. He was one of the EPIGONI, (which see.) According to Virgil, Thersander was one of the Greeks who were concealed in the wooden horse.

Thersite. See THERSITES.

Ther-sī'tēs, [Gr. *Θερσίτης;* Fr. THERSITE, tĕR'sĕt',] a Greek, noted for his personal ugliness, impudence, and ill nature, was publicly chastised by Ulysses for having slandered Agamemnon. According to tradition, he was slain by Achilles.

See "Iliad," book ii.

Théry, tȧ're', (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1796. He was professor of rhetoric in the College of Versailles, and afterwards *proviseur*. He wrote, besides other works, "La Renaissance," a poem, (1822,) and a "History of Literary Opinions," (2 vols., 1844.) Died March 14, 1878.

Thésée. See THESEUS.

The'seŭs or *the*e'se-us, [Gr. *Θησεύς;* Fr. THÉSÉE, tȧ'-zȧ'; It. TESEO, tȧ-sā'o,] the great national hero of Attica, regarded by some critics as a mythical personage. According to tradition, he was a son of Ægeus, King of Athens, and a cousin of Hercules, whose exploits he emulated by the destruction of monsters and robbers. The Athenians were bound to pay tribute to Minos of Crete, in the form of seven young men and seven maidens, who were destined to be devoured by the Minotaur in the Labyrinth. Theseus volunteered to go as one of these victims. He gained the affection of Ariadne, a daughter of Minos, killed the Minotaur, and readily found his way out of the Labyrinth by means of a clue (ball of thread) which Ariadne gave him, one end of which he made fast at the entrance and let it trail after him. He afterwards became King of Athens, defeated the Amazons, who invaded Attica, took part in the Argonautic expedition, and abducted the famous Helen from Sparta while she was a girl. He married Antiope, the Queen of the Amazons, who bore him a son named Hippolytus, and after her death he married Phædra, a daughter of Minos. He was regarded by the Athenians as the author of an important political reform in Attica, which before his time was divided into many petty states or *demi*, claiming to be independent. These he reduced to a state of unity and subjection to a central authority. He was an intimate friend of Pirithous, whom he aided, the legend says, in an audacious attempt to abduct Proserpine from the palace of Pluto. They failed, and Theseus was confined in Tartarus, but was finally released by Hercules. Tradition adds that he was treacherously killed by Lycomedes, King of Scyros.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 393 and 618; PLUTARCH, Life of Theseus."

Thesiger. See CHELMSFORD.

Thĕs'pis, [Θέσπις,] a Greek dramatist, born at Icaria, in Attica, flourished about 540 B.C. He is called the inventor of tragedy. His works have perished, the titles only of four dramas being preserved.

See J. C. CRAMER, "Commentatio de Thespide," 1754; K. O. MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece."

Thĕs'pĭ-us, [Gr. Θέσπιος,] a son of Erechtheus, and a king of Thespiæ. The poets feigned that he had fifty daughters, who were the wives or concubines of Hercules, to whom Thespius gave them as a reward for killing a lion.

Thĕs'sȧ-lus, [Gr. *Θέσσαλος;* Fr. THESSALE, tȧ'sȧl',] a son of Jason and Medea, was supposed to be the ancestor of the Thessalian people.

Thessalus, a son of the celebrated physician Hippocrates, lived about 360 B.C. He belonged to the sect of the Dogmatici.

Thessalus, a physician who lived under the reign of Nero, was a native of Lydia, and one of the founders of the Methodici.

Thĕs'tĭ-us, [Gr. Θέστιος,] a fabulous king of Ætolia, said to have been a son of Mars or of Agenor, and the father of Althæa, Leda, Iphiclus, Plexippus, and Eurypylus.

The'tis, [Gr. *Θέτις;* Fr. THÉTIS, tȧ'tèss',] a beautiful sea-nymph, and one of the Nereids, was said to be a granddaughter of Neptune, and a daughter of Nereus and Doris. The poets feigned that she was courted by Jupiter and Apollo, who desisted from the pursuit because Themis predicted that her son should be greater than his father; that she was married to Peleus, and became the mother of Achilles; and that their wedding was at-

tended by all the gods except Eris, (or Discord,) who threw among the guests the golden apple, on which was written, "For the most beautiful," and which Paris awarded to Venus as the prize of beauty. (See ACHILLES.)

Theu'dis, King of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeded Amalaric in 531 or 532 A.D. He waged a successful war against the Franks, who invaded Spain in 542. He was an uncle of Totila. Died in 548 A.D.

Theuriet, tuh're-ā', (ANDRÉ,) a French poet and novelist, born at Marly-le-Roi in 1833. Among his poems are "Le Chemin des Bois," (1867,) "Le Bleu et le Noir," (1873,) etc. His novels include "Mlle. Guignon," (1874,) "Raymonde," (1877,) etc. He also wrote some plays and volumes of general literature, such as "Sous Bois," (1878,) and "Journal de Tristram," (1884,) a delightful record of the impressions of travel.

Theux de Meylandt, de, deh tuh deh mī'lānt, (or mā'lŏNt',) (BARTHÉLEMY THÉODORE,) COMTE, a Belgian minister of state, born at the château de Schabroek in 1794. He became one of the leaders of the Catholic party. He was minister of the interior in 1831–32, minister of foreign affairs between 1835 and 1840, and minister of the interior from 1846 to 1848. Died 1874.

Thevenard, tĕv'năR', (ANTOINE JEAN MARIE,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Saint-Malo in 1733. He became a vice-admiral in 1792. Died in 1815.

Théveneau, tāv'nō', (CHARLES SIMON,) a French poet and mathematician, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1821.

Thévenin, tāv'năN', (CHARLES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1764, became a member of the Institute in 1825. His master-piece is the "Passage of Mont Saint Bernard." Died in 1838.

Thévenin, (CLAUDE NOËL,) a French historical painter, born in Isère in 1800; died in 1849.

Thévenot. See COULON DE THÉVENOT.

Thévenot, tāv'no', (MELCHISEDECH,) a French compiler and Oriental scholar, born in Paris about 1620. He was sent in 1652 on an important mission to Rome, and in 1684 appointed librarian of the Royal Library. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences. His principal work is a compilation of travels and voyages, entitled an "Account of Many Curious Voyages hitherto unpublished," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1672.) He was distinguished for his scientific attainments, as well as his profound knowledge of the Oriental tongues, and was the inventor of an air-level. He also collected many valuable books and manuscripts for the Royal Library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Thevenotiana." Died in 1692.

Thévenot, de, deh tāv'no', (JEAN,) a traveller, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1633. He studied at the College of Navarre, and, having previously visited England, Germany, and Italy, set out in 1655 for the East. He spent seven years in Egypt and different parts of Asia, and in 1664 started on a second journey, during which he visited Persia and India. He died of a fever in 1667, while on his way to Tabreez, (Tabrîz.) His principal works, which have a high reputation, are "Travels in the Levant," (1664,) to which were added a description of Persia, and "An Account of Hindostan, the Modern Mongols, and other Peoples and Countries of India," ("Voyage contenant la Relation de l'Hindoustan, des nouveaux Mogols," etc., 1684.) He was well versed in the Arabic and Persian languages.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thevet, teh-vā', (ANDRÉ,) a French traveller, born at Angoulême in 1502. He visited the Levant, and published a "Universal Cosmography," (1571,) and other works. Died in 1590.

Thew, thū, (ROBERT,) an English artist, born in Yorkshire in 1758, was appointed engraver to the Prince of Wales. His principal works are nineteen plates in Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery." Died in 1802.

Thialfi See THOR.

Thiard or **Tyard**, de, deh te'ăR', (PONTUS,) a French poet, born in 1521. He was patronized by Henry III., who appointed him Bishop of Châlons-sur-Saône in 1578. Died in 1605.

See MARTIN, "Notice sur Pontus de Thiard," 1786.

Thiard de Bissy, de, deh te'ăR' deh be'se', (AUXONNE THÉODOSE MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born in Paris in 1772. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1820 to 1848. Died in 1852.

Thiassi or **Thjassi**, te-ăs'se, [said to signify "impetuous," "violent,"] a famous giant, the father of Skadi, mentioned in the Eddaic legends. It is related that, having taken the form of an eagle, Thiassi succeeded in catching the subtle Loki, and refused to release him unless he would swear to bring Iduna, with her apples of immortality, from the habitation of the Æsir. Thereupon Loki told Iduna that he had found some beautiful apples in a wood just without the walls of Asgard, urging her to take her own out with her for the purpose of comparing them. Iduna fell into the snare. No sooner had she left the fortress of the gods than Thiassi came, with his eagle's plumage, caught her up, and carried her to Thrymheim, his abode among the mountains. But the gods fared ill in her absence; they grew rapidly old and gray. At length, Loki, terrified by their menaces, was prevailed on to attempt her restoration. Having himself assumed the form of a falcon, he flew to Thrymheim in the giant's absence, transformed Iduna into a nut, and carried her in his talons to Asgard. But Thiassi pursued and had nearly overtaken Loki, when the Æsir came out to his assistance, and Thiassi was caught and slain. It is said that the gods, in order to appease Skadi for the death of her father, cast his eyes up to heaven, where they became two stars.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 43–45.

Thibaud. See THIBAUT.

Thibaud, te'bō', or **The'o-bâld**, an ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Canterbury (England) in 1139. He quarrelled with King Stephen. Died in 1161.

Thibaud (te'bō') or **Thibaut II.**, called THE GREAT, Count of Champagne and Blois, was born about 1090. His mother was Adela, a daughter of William the Conqueror. He was a brother of Stephen, King of England. Died in 1152.

Thibaud or **Thibaut**, sometimes called **The'o-bâld**, [Lat. THEOBAL'DUS,] Count of Champagne and King of Navarre, was born in 1201. He was a son of Thibaut, Count of Champagne, and was the most powerful feudatory of the French king. On the death of his uncle, Sancho, King of Navarre, in 1234, he succeeded to the throne of that country. In 1239 he conducted an army of crusaders to the Holy Land; but he proved himself an incompetent general, and was defeated with great loss at Ascalon or Gaza. Died in 1253. He was celebrated as a troubadour, and left many songs, which are extant.

See DELBARRE, "Essai sur la Vie de Thibaut, Comte de Champagne," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thibaudeau, te'bō'dō', (ADOLPHE NARCISSE,) a French journalist and liberal politician, born at Poitiers in 1795; died in 1856.

Thibaudeau, (ANTOINE CLAIRE,) COUNT, a French revolutionist and historical writer, the father of the preceding, was born at Poitiers in 1765. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king without the appeal to the people. In 1796 he became president of the Council of Five Hundred, and a count of the empire in 1808. He was appointed a senator by Louis Napoleon in 1852. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Convention and the Directory," (1824,) "General History of Napoleon," (1827,) "Memoirs of the Consulate and the Empire," (1835,) and other works. Died in 1854.

See TISSERON, "Le Sénat de l'Empire Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thibaut, te'bo', (ANTON FRIEDRICH JUSTUS,) an eminent German jurist, born at Hameln, in Hanover, in 1774. He studied at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel, became professor of law at Jena in 1802, and obtained in 1805 the same chair at Heidelberg, where he taught with distinguished success during the remainder of his life. His legal works are very numerous, and are ranked among the most valuable that have appeared. Among these may be named his "Juristic Encyclopædia and Methodology," (1797,) "Theory of the Logical Interpretation of Roman Law," "On Possession and

Prescription," (1802,) "System des Pandektenrechts," (1803,) and "On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany," (1814.) Died in 1840.

Thibaut, (JEAN THOMAS,) a French architect, born in Haute-Marne in 1757; died in 1826.

Thibouville, de, dẹh te'boo'vèl', (HENRI LAMBERT D'HERBIGNY,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He wrote dramas, novels, etc. Died in 1784.

Thick'nesse, (Mrs. ANNE,) an English lady, distinguished for her talents and beauty, was born in 1737. She was the **wife** of Philip Thicknesse, noticed below. She wrote "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation," "The School of Fashion," a novel, and other works. Died in 1824.

Thicknesse, (PHILIP,) an English traveller, born about 1720. Among his works are "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse," (3 vols., 1788–91.) Died in 1792.

See the "Monthly Review" for September, 1777.

Thiébault or **Thiébaut,** te'ā'bō', (DIEUDONNÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born near Remiremont in 1733. He became professor of grammar in Berlin in 1765, and was intimate with Frederick the Great. He published, besides several works on grammar, "Souvenirs of Twenty Years' Residence in Berlin," etc., (5 vols., 1804.) Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébault, (PAUL CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Berlin in 1769, was a son of the preceding. He commanded a brigade at Austerlitz, and became a general of division in 1808. He wrote several military works. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébaut. See THEOBALD.

Thiébaut de Berneaud, te'ā'bō' dẹh bêr'nō', (ARSÈNE,) a French writer on rural economy and biography, born at Sedan in 1777, was a republican. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1850.

Thiele, tee'lẹh, (JUST MATTHIAS,) a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen in 1795. He published, besides other works, a "History of Thorwaldsen's Youth," and "Thorwaldsen and his Works," (1831–50.) Died 1874.

Thielen, van, vân tee'lẹn, (JAN PHILIP,) a Flemish flower-painter, born at Mechlin in 1618. His works are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1667.

Thielmann, von, fon teel'mân, (JOHANN ADOLF,) FREIHERR, a German general, born at Dresden in 1765. He served in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, was made lieutenant-general in 1810, and fought for Napoleon in Russia in 1812. He afterwards entered the Prussian service, and obtained command of a corps or division of the army of Blücher. On June 18 he held in check the corps of Grouchy at Wavre, and by his obstinate resistance contributed to the victory of the allies at Waterloo. Died in 1824.

See OBERREIT, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1829; HOLZENDORFF, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1830.

Thieme, tee'mẹh, (KARL AUGUST,) a German philologist, was professor at Leipsic. He published an edition of Xenophon, (4 vols., 1763–66.) Died in 1795.

Thiemo, tee'mo, [Fr. THIÉMON, te'ā'môn',] sometimes called DIETHMAR, a German prelate, distinguished as a sculptor and painter, was born in Bavaria about 1045. He became Archbishop of Salzburg about 1088. Died in Palestine about 1100.

Thienemann, tee'nẹh-mân', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German ornithologist, born near Freiburg in 1793. Having graduated at Leipsic, he visited Northern Europe and Iceland, of which he published an account after his return. His chief work is a "History of the Reproduction of Divers Species of Birds," with one hundred coloured plates, (1845–53.) Died in 1858.

Thierri. See THIERRY.

Thierry or **Thierri,** te-êr're, [Fr. pron. te'ā're',] or **Theodoric II.,** King of Austrasia, born about 486 A.D., was the eldest son of Clovis. He began to reign in 511. Died in 534.

Thierry or **Thierri II.,** King of Austrasia and Burgundy, born in 587 A.D., was a son of Childebert II., whom he succeeded in 596. Died in 613 A.D.

Thierry or **Thierri I.** or **III.,** King of Neustria and Burgundy, (or France,) a son of Clovis II., was born about 654 A.D. He received the title of king, but the royal power was exercised by Pepin, mayor of the palace. Died in 691 A.D.

Thierry or **Thierri II.** or **IV.,** born in 713 A.D., was a son of Dagobert III., King of the Franks. He was one of the *rois fainéants*, or nominal kings. The kingdom was governed by Charles Martel, under the name of Thierri. Died in 737 A.D.

Thierry, te'ā're', (ALEXANDRE,) a French physician and surgeon, born in 1803, practised in Paris, and gained distinction as an operator. He was an active promoter of the revolution of 1848. Died in 1858.

Thierry, (AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE,) a French historian, born at Blois in 1797. He was appointed master of requests in the council of state under Louis Philippe, and continued in the same office by Louis Napoleon. He published a "History of Gaul under the Roman Rule," (1826,) "History of Attila and of his Sons and Successors in Europe," etc., (1856,) and a "History of the Gauls from the Earliest Period to the Subjection of Gaul," etc., (1857.) He was elected to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1841, and was made senator in 1860. Died March 27, 1873.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Thierry, (ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1813. He contributed critiques on the drama to several journals of Paris.

Thierry, (JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN,) an eminent French historian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Blois in 1795. Having studied in the College of Blois, he repaired to Paris, where he became in 1817 associate editor of the "Censeur Européen." He brought out in 1825 his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," which met with brilliant success and was translated into German and English. Soon after this, his sight, which had been gradually failing, was entirely lost. He still, however, pursued his historical researches, with the assistance of a secretary, Armand Carrel, and published, successively, "Ten Years of Historical Studies," (1834,) "Narratives of the Merovingian Times, preceded by Considerations on the History of France," (1840,) and an "Essay on the History of the Formation and Progress of the Third Estate," (1853.) He was recognized as the master of the modern French school of historians. Died in May, 1856.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Notice historique sur la Vie d'Aug. Thierry," 1863; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. Thierry, par un Homme de Rien, 1841; ROBIN, "Galerie des Gens de Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1841.

Thierry, (JEAN,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1669, worked in Spain for Philip V. Died in Paris in 1739.

Thierry, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French painter of landscapes and decorations, a brother of Édouard, was born in 1812; died in 1866.

Thierry, (JULIE **de Querangal**—dẹh kẹh'rân'gāl',) a literary French lady, became in 1831 the wife of Augustin Thierry the historian. She aided him in his literary labours, and wrote two works, entitled "Scenes of Manners and Characters," (1835,) and "Adelaide: Memoirs of a Young Woman," (1839.) Died in 1844.

Thierry (or **Theodoric**) OF NIEM, a native of Westphalia, became papal secretary at Rome. He wrote a "History of the Schism," ("De Schismate.") Died in 1417.

Thiers, te'air', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian of great erudition, was born at Chartres in 1636. He published numerous religious and controversial works, which were highly esteemed. Among these is a "Treatise on Superstitions according to Holy Scripture," ("Traité des Superstitions selon l'Écriture Sainte," 1679.) Died in 1703.

Thiers, (LOUIS ADOLPHE,) an eminent French historian and minister of state, was born at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797. He studied law at Aix, where

M. Mignet was his fellow-student and his friend. In 1818 he was received as advocate at the bar of Aix, from which he removed to Paris in 1821 and became an assistant editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal. He distinguished himself by his finesse, by his political insight, and by the vivacity of his style. In 1823 he published the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," (10 vols., 1823–27,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the Liberal party. Thiers, Mignet, and Armand Carrel founded in January, 1830, the "National," with an agreement that each should be alternately editor-in-chief for one year. Thiers was the editor for the first year, and contributed to the revolution of July, 1830. He is said to be the author of the phrase, "The king reigns, and does not govern." He employed his influence to raise Louis Philippe to the throne, and was rewarded by the office of councillor of state in 1830. In the same year he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was under-secretary of state for the finances during the short ministry of Lafitte, 1830–31, and became minister of the interior in October, 1832. He acquired eminence as a parliamentary debater. His speeches are characterized as familiar, amusing, conversational, and incisive. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1834. About this time Thiers and Guizot became rivals and competitors for the place of chief minister, the former being the leader of the *centre gauche*, ("left centre.") He was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs from February to August, 1836, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Molé. In March, 1840, he was again appointed chief minister, with the portfolio of foreign affairs. His policy on the Eastern question was counteracted by Palmerston, who, by a concerted action with Russia and Austria, isolated France. Thiers resolved to support Mehemet Ali, at the risk of a war against England; but, as the king would not assent to this course, he resigned in October, 1840, and was succeeded by Guizot.

Among his chief works is a "History of the Consulate and the Empire," (20 vols., 1845–63.) This, as well as his "History of the Revolution," stands in the very highest rank among historical works in the French language. He was one of the orators of the opposition in the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe, but did not give a hearty support to the republic of 1848. In the Constituent Assembly he acted with the *droite*. He voted for Louis Napoleon as president in December, 1848, but after that president became emperor he ceased to be his partisan. In 1863 Thiers was elected to the legislative body, in which he acted with the opposition, and to which he was re-elected in 1869. He made in April, 1867, a speech against Napoleon's foreign policy, which excited much sensation. He avowed his enmity to Italian nationality. "The whole drift of this speech," says the London "Spectator," "is that selfishness is the first of national duties." In July, 1870, he boldly opposed the war against Prussia, in a speech to the legislative body, and declared that Napoleon had committed another blunder. He declined to serve as a member of the provisional government formed in September, 1870, but, on the organization of the French Republic, he accepted the Presidency, to which he was elected in February, 1871, and served in that capacity until his resignation, May 24, 1873. He died September 3, 1877.

See CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs;" L. BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1845; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1838; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for April and July, 1858, and October, 1861; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1845; "Westminster Review" for July, 1848; "North British Review" for August, 1860; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1863.

Thiersch, teersh, (BERNARD,) a German philologist, became director of the College of Dortmund. He wrote, besides several works on philology, "The Epoch and Native Land of Homer," ("Das Zeitalter und Vaterland des Homer.") He was a brother of Friedrich Wilhelm, noticed below. Died in 1855.

Thiersch, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, born near Freiburg in 1784. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and was appointed in 1809 professor of ancient literature in the gymnasium at Munich. He soon after founded a philological institute, which was subsequently united to the university. He visited Greece in 1831, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Actual Condition of Greece, and the Means of Accomplishing her Restoration," (in French, 1833.) Among his other works we may name his "Greek Grammar, especially for the Homeric Dialects," (1826,) and a treatise "On the Epochs of the Plastic Art among the Greeks," (1829.) He also edited Pindar's "Odes," accompanied with notes and with a German translation in verse, and published several treatises on the higher schools of Bavaria, and in favour of classical studies. Died in 1860.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiersch, (HEINRICH WILHELM JOSIAS,) a nephew or son of the preceding, has published, among other works, a "Grammatical Manual for the First Instruction in the Hebrew Language," (1842.)

Thiessé, te'ā'sā', (LÉON,) a French writer, born at Rouen in 1793. He wrote political pamphlets, several poems, and "Manuel des Braves." Died in 1854.

Thile, von, fon tee'leh, (LUDWIG GUSTAV,) a Prussian general and statesman, born in 1787, served against the French in the campaigns of 1806, 1813, and 1815, and was appointed minister of state under Frederick William IV. in 1840. Died in 1852.

Thilo, tee'lo, (JOHANN KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Langensalza in 1794. He published a "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," and other learned works. Died in 1853.

Thiollet, te'o'lā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born at Poitiers in 1782. He published several treatises on Architecture. Died at Paris, October 26, 1859.

Thion de la Chaume, te'on' deh lă shōm, (CLAUDE ESPRIT,) a French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1750. He was appointed in 1778 physician to the military hospital at Ajaccio, in Corsica, and soon after to the army destined to attack Gibraltar. While in this post he was eminently successful in his treatment of an epidemic fever which had made great ravages among the troops. After his return to France he was appointed one of the physicians of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. Died in 1786.

Thirion, te're'on', (DIDIER,) a French Jacobin, became a member of the Convention in 1792. He opposed Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1814.

Thiriot, te're'o', a Frenchman, born about 1696, was a friend of Voltaire, some of whose works he edited. Died in 1772.

Thirl'bў, (STYAN,) an English scholar and critic, born at Leicester in 1692, published an edition of Justin Martyr, with notes. Died in 1753.

Thirl'wall, (CONNOP,) an eminent English historian, born in Middlesex in 1797. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1821. He was made Bishop of Saint David's in 1840. He published, conjointly with Julius Charles Hare, a translation from the German of two volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." He brought out in 1852 his "History of Greece," (8 vols. 8vo,) which is esteemed a standard work. "Having," says Mr. Grote, "studied, of course, the same evidence as Dr. Thirlwall, I am better enabled than others to bear testimony to the learning, the sagacity, and the candour which pervade his excellent work." (Preface to Grote's "History of Greece.") Died July 27, 1875.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1835.

Thiroux de Crosne, te'roo' deh krôn, (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1736, became lieutenant-general of the police in 1785. He was guillotined in 1794.

Thirty Tyrants, The, [commonly called in Greek simply *Οἱ Τριάκοντα*, or "The Thirty,"] the name of a tyrannical oligarchy which was established in Athens, under the protectorate of Sparta, continuing about a year, at the close of the Peloponnesian war. All the Athenian citizens supposed to be favourable to liberty were especially obnoxious to the Thirty Tyrants, and many of them were put to death without regard to justice or even the forms of law; and great wealth, particularly if it belonged to those who were not citizens of Athens, was almost sure

to bring destruction upon its possessor. Among the Thirty the most conspicuous were Critias, Theramenes, and Eratosthenes. See THRASYBULUS.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" LYSIAS, "Oration against Eratosthenes."

☞ The name of the Thirty Tyrants [in Latin, TRIGIN'TA TYRAN'NI] was also sometimes incorrectly applied to a number of pretenders or usurpers who arose in different parts of the Roman empire during the reigns of Valerian and Gallienus. Among their number were Odenathus and the famous Zenobia.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni."

This'be, [Gr. *Θίσβη*; Fr. THISBÉ, tēs'bà',] a beautiful maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus. They lived in adjoining houses, and conversed privately through a chink of the wall. They agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a mulberry-tree. Thisbe, who first came to that place, was driven away by the sight of a lioness, and dropped her veil, which the lioness stained with blood. This veil was found by Pyramus, who, hastily concluding that Thisbe had been killed, destroyed himself. She soon returned, saw the dead body of Pyramus, and followed his example. The poets feigned that the mulberries, in sympathy with their fate, changed colour from white to red.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

Thisted, tis'ted, (WALDEMAR ADOLF,) a Danish poet and romance-writer, known under the pseudonym of SAINT HERMIDAD, born at Aarhuus in 1815, has published, among other works, a poem entitled "The Heart of the Wilderness," (1850.) [Died in 1887.]

Thistlewood, this'sl-wŏŏd, (ARTHUR,) an English adventurer, born near Lincoln in 1772, was the principal leader in the so-called Cato Street Conspiracy, designed to excite an insurrection in London. Being arrested, with several of his accomplices, he was condemned to death, and executed in 1820.

See "The Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted," by the REV. ERSKINE NEALE.

Thjassi. See THIASSI.

Tho-e'ris, the Egyptian **Ta-Ur**, or **Ta-Ouert**, an Egyptian goddess, who with the monster Set lived in Hades, where she devoured the wicked. She had the figure of a hippopotamus, and gave name in Egyptian astronomy to the constellation Ursa Major.

Thoghrul Beg. See TOGRUL BEG.

Thograi. See TOGRAI.

Thoiras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Thöl, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an able German jurist, born at Lubeck, June 6, 1807. He was educated at Leipsic and Heidelberg, and held professorships of law at Rostock and at Göttingen, where he died, May 16, 1884. His principal writings were on commercial and marine law.

Tholuck, to'luk, [Ger. pron. tō'lŏŏk,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST GOTTREU,) an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799. He was educated at the University of Berlin, where he acquired much proficiency in the Oriental languages, and was induced by Neander to devote himself to theology. In 1823 he produced a popular work, called "Wahre Weihe des Zweiflers," which was reprinted under the title of "The Doctrine of the Sinner and of the Mediator," (1851.) He became extraordinary professor of theology at Berlin in 1824, visited England and Holland in 1825, and obtained in 1826 the chair of theology in the University of Halle. Having passed about two years as chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, where he formed a friendship with Bunsen, he returned to Halle in 1829, and resumed the duties of his professorship. He opposed the rationalism which was prevalent among his colleagues at Halle, and became one of the most influential teachers of the evangelical doctrines. Among his numerous works, which are highly esteemed, are a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," (4th edition, 1842,) "Commentary on the Gospel of John," (1826; 7th edition, 1857, of which an excellent English translation has been made by Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, 1859,) "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1836,) "The Authenticity of the Gospel History," (1837,) "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht," 1840,) and several volumes of sermons. Most of his works have been translated into English. Died June 9, 1877.

Thom, tom, (JAMES,) a Scottish sculptor, born in Ayrshire in 1799, was a stone-mason in his youth. Having taught himself sculpture, he produced sandstone statues of "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie," which obtained great popularity, and were reproduced by several copies. Among his other works is a group of "Old Mortality," in sandstone, which stands at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia. He came to America in 1836. Died at New York in 1850.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Thom, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Aberdeen in 1799. His means of instruction were very scanty, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a weaver. He published in 1841 "Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver." He died, in great destitution, February 29, 1848.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1843.

Thomander, to-măn'dẹr, (JOHAN HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born in the province of Scania in 1798, was appointed in 1833 professor of pastoral theology in the Theological Seminary at Lund. He published sermons and other religious works, and translated into Swedish several of Shakspeare's works, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and Byron's "Manfred." Died at Lund, July 9, 1865.

Thom'as, (tom'ạs,) [Fr. pron. to'mȧ'; Gr. *Θωμᾶς*; It. TOMMASO, tom-mȧ'so; Sp. TOMAS, to-mȧs',] or **Didymus**, [Gr. *Δίδυμος*,] one of the twelve apostles, is supposed to have been born in Galilee. He is first mentioned in John xi. 16. According to tradition, he preached the gospel in India and suffered martyrdom in that region.

See John xx. 24-29.

Thomas, to'mȧ', (ALEXANDRE GÉRARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818. He contributed many able articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He removed to England in 1852, and wrote for the "Edinburgh Review." Died at Brussels in 1857.

Thomas, (ANNIE.) See CUDLIP.

Thomas, (ANTOINE LÉONARD,) a celebrated French writer, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1732. He studied in Paris, and about 1754 obtained a professorship in the College of Beauvais. He published in 1756 "Philosophical and Literary Reflections on the Poem of Natural Religion." His "Eulogy on Marshal Saxe" obtained the prize from the French Academy in 1759. It was followed by eulogies on Chancellor d'Aguesseau and Duguay-Trouin, which were also crowned by the Academy. Among his other works we may name his "Epistle to the People," a poem, eulogies on Sully, Descartes, and Marcus Aurelius, "Essay on the Character, Manners, and Intellect of Women in all Ages," (1772,) and an "Essay on Eulogies, or the History of Literature and Eloquence applied to this Kind of Writing," (1773.) In 1767 he succeeded Hardion as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1785.

Thomas, (CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE,) a French musical composer, born at Metz in 1811. He gained the grand prize for musical composition in 1832, and was admitted into the Institute in 1851. He produced, as early as 1837, "La double Échelle," following which appeared at brief intervals numerous successful operas, both comic and serious. Among his well-known works are "Midsummer Night's Dream," (1850,) "Carnival of Venice," (1857,) "Mignon," (1866,) "Hamlet," (1868,) and "Francesca da Rimini," (1877.)

Thomas, (CHRISTIAN.) See THOMASIUS.

Thomas, (CLÉMENT,) a French officer, born at Libourne in 1809. He was chosen general-in-chief of the national guard of Paris in May, 1848, but was removed in the next month. He commanded the national guards during the siege of Paris in the autumn of 1870. He was murdered at Paris, March 18, 1871.

Thomas, tom'ạs, (CYRUS,) Ph.D., an American entomologist and archæologist, born at Kingsport, Tennessee,

July 27, 1825. He was entomologist to Hayden's United States survey, 1869–73, professor of natural science at the Southern Illinois Normal University, 1873–76, State entomologist for Illinois, 1875–82, and in 1882 became archæologist to the United States bureau of ethnology. His publications include "Acridiidæ of North America," (1873,) "Illinois Entomology," (6 vols., 1877–82,) and other works and reports on entomology; also "A Study of the MS. Troano," (1882,) "Notes on Maya and Mexican MSS.," (1884,) etc.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (DAVID,) an American pomologist, florist, and writer on agriculture, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He was educated by his parents in the religious principles of the Society of Friends. In 1805 he removed to near Aurora, in Cayuga county, New York. In 1817 he published "Travels in the West," a work which attracted the notice of De Witt Clinton and led to Mr. Thomas being appointed chief engineer on the Erie Canal, west of Rochester, which position he held until the canal was completed. Subsequently, on the recommendation of Governor Clinton, he was employed as one of the principal engineers on the Welland Canal in Canada. As a florist and pomologist Mr. Thomas had few, if any, superiors in the United States. By his contributions to "The Genesee Farmer" he rendered an important service to the cause of agriculture, particularly in refuting an error, once widely prevalent, that wheat under certain circumstances was liable to be changed into "chess," (Bromus secalinus,) a plant of quite a different genus. Mr. Thomas showed that when the seed-wheat was perfectly clean, and when the soil had been thoroughly burnt, so as to destroy the seeds of different kinds of weeds, including chess, the alleged transmutation never took place, even under the circumstances supposed to be most favourable to such a change. His writings, supported as they were by carefully-conducted experiments, led not merely to the diffusion of more enlightened views, but to a great practical improvement in this department of agriculture. Died in 1859.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (ELIZABETH,) an English writer, born in 1675, was the author of letters and poems which were admired by Dryden, who gave her the name of Corinna. Pope, however, has introduced her into his "Dunciad." Died in 1730.

Thomas, (FÉLIX,) a French architect, born at Nantes in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1845 for a design for a cathedral. He performed an artistic mission to Pabylonia about 1851. Died April 15, 1875.

Thomas, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1814. He became a resident of Paris in 1835, wrote for the "Presse," and published several novels.

Thomas, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1808. He published "Clinton Bradshaw," "East and West," "Howard Pinckney," "The Beechen Tree, and other Poems," "John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character," and "The Emigrant," a poem. Died September 30, 1866.

Thomas, (GEORGE H.,) a distinguished American general, born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, and graduated twelfth in a class of forty-five, in 1840. Having become first lieutenant in 1843, he served with distinction in the Mexican war at Monterey and Buena Vista, (1847,) and gained the rank of captain in 1853. He was employed in Texas from 1856 to November, 1860, and maintained his loyalty to the Union amidst the general defection of Southern-born officers. In May, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the fifth United States cavalry, and in August became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was ordered to Kentucky in September, obtained command of a division of the army of Buell, and defeated General Zollikoffer near Mill Spring about the 18th of January, 1862. In April of that year he was raised to the rank of major-general, and in the next month he obtained command of five divisions, forming the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth. He became in September, 1862, second in command of the army of the Ohio, which was opposed to General Bragg in Kentucky. He rendered important services at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, and took part in the movements by which the Union army gained possession of Chattanooga, September 9. His reputation was increased by his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20. There his corps stood firm after the rest of the army had been routed, and repulsed the attacks of the enemy until darkness put an end to the battle. He succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland on the 19th of October, 1863, and was appointed a brigadier-general of the regular army in the same month.

General Thomas contributed to the victory which General Grant gained near Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. He served under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, which began in May, 1864, and took part in the battles at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, and in several actions fought near Atlanta in July. When Sherman was about to abandon Atlanta and march through Georgia to the sea, he sent General Thomas with an army to Middle Tennessee to operate against Hood, who invaded Tennessee about the end of October. As Hood moved north, General Thomas fell back slowly towards Nashville, and summoned reinforcements to join him at that city. On the 30th of November the Union army was attacked at Franklin by the army of Hood, which was repulsed with severe loss, but afterwards advanced to Nashville. General Thomas attacked Hood in position at Nashville on the 15th of December, 1864, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion. In this battle Hood lost about 6000 prisoners and sixty pieces of cannon. Soon after this victory General Thomas was appointed a major-general in the regular army. After the end of the war he commanded the department of the Cumberland, comprising the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. He was remarkable for his modesty, simplicity of character, stability, discretion, and other virtues. President Johnson having offered him the brevet of lieutenant-general and of general in February, 1868, he declined the compliment, saying he had done nothing since the war to merit such promotion. Died in 1870.

Thomas, (ISAIAH,) LL.D., a distinguished American printer and journalist, born at Boston in 1749. In 1770 he published at Boston the "Massachusetts Spy," in which he denounced the measures of the British government. He subsequently carried on an extensive business as a bookseller in that city. He was the author of a "History of Printing in America," (1810.) Died in 1831.

Thomas, to'mâs, (JAKOB ERNST,) a German landscape-painter, born at Hagelstein in 1588. He worked in Rome and other cities of Italy. Died in 1653.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Massachusetts. He served against the French and Indians in 1756. He was appointed a major-general in March, 1776, and succeeded to the command of the army in Canada on the death of General Montgomery. He raised the siege of Quebec, and began to retreat, but died at Chambly in May, 1776.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an able English sculptor, born in Gloucestershire in 1813. He executed or designed the statues and carvings which adorn the new Houses of Parliament. He was also an architect. Died in 1862.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Carlisle in 1712. He rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Rochester in 1774. Died in 1793.

Thomas, (JOHN J.,) an American pomologist and writer on agriculture, a son of David Thomas, noticed above, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1810. Among his publications may be named the "American Fruit-Culturist," (1st edition in 1846; last edition, greatly enlarged and improved, 1867,) "Farm Machinery," (last edition, 1868,) and a serial entitled "Rural Affairs," (6 vols., 1858–70.) Mr. Thomas has been one of the editors of "The Country Gentleman" (issued at Albany) from the date of its first publication, in 1852.

Thomas, (LORENZO,) an American general, born in

Delaware about 1804, graduated at West Point in 1823. He became adjutant-general in 1861, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed by President Johnson secretary of war *ad interim*, February 21, 1868, in place of E. M. Stanton, who, however, refused to give up the office. He retired in 1869, and died March 2, 1875.

Thomas, (PHILIP F.,) an American politician, born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1810. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1847, and appointed secretary of the treasury about December 12, 1860. He resigned January 11, 1861.

Thomas, (PIERRE ÉMILE,) a French publicist and civil engineer, born in Paris in 1822. He published a "History of the National Workshops," (*Ateliers,*) (1848.)

Thomas, (ROBERT,) an able English physician, born in 1743, published a popular work entitled "The Modern Practice of Physic," and other medical treatises. Died in 1835.

Thomas, (THEODORE,) a German-American musician, born in East Friesland, Germany, October 11, 1835. When twelve years old, he was taken to New York. He was trained as a violinist by his father, founded a successful orchestra in 1861, began to give symphony-concerts in 1864, was director of the Cincinnati College of Music, 1877–80, and has won great reputation as a leader of instrumental concerts.

Thomas, (THEODORE GAILLARD,) M.D., an American physician, born on Edisto Island, South Carolina, November 21, 1831, became in 1862 professor of gynæcology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His principal works are a "Treatise on Diseases of Women" (1868) and "A Century of American Medicine," (1876.)

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a historical writer, born in Wales, was patronized by King Edward VI. Under the reign of Mary he was executed on a charge of treason, (1553.) He published a "History of Italy," and other works.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) born at Bristol, in England, in 1613, was chaplain to the Duke of York and preceptor to the princess (afterwards queen) Anne. He was created Bishop of Worcester. Died in 1689.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1670. He became rector of Saint Nicholas, in Worcester, in 1723. He published a "Survey of Worcester Cathedral," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1738.

Thomas Aquinas. See AQUINAS.

Thomas d'Aquin. See AQUINAS.

Thom'as Can-tĭ-pra-ten'sis, [Fr. THOMAS DE CANTIMPRÉ, tō'mȧ' dẹh kȯN'tȧN'prȧ',] a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Brussels in 1201; died in 1263.

Thomas Dufossé, (PIERRE.) See FOSSÉ, DU.

Thomas a Kempis. See KEMPIS.

Thomas the Rhymer. See RHYMER.

Thomas de Villeneuve, SAINT, or THOMAS **Garcias,** (gar-*thee*'ȧs,) a Spanish prelate, born in Leon in 1488. He became Archbishop of Valencia in 1545. Died in 1555.

See DABERT, "Histoire de Saint Thomas de Villeneuve," 1853.

Thomasen. See THOMASIUS.

Thomasin, tom'ạ-sin or to-mȧ-zeen', written also **Tomasin, Zerkler,** or **Tirkeläre,** a poet of the thirteenth century, born at Friuli, in Italy, was the author of a didactic poem in German, entitled "The Italian Guest," ("Der Welsche Gast.") Of this work, which is esteemed one of the most remarkable productions of the age, only small portions have been printed.

Thomasius, to-mȧ'ze-ŭs, or **Thomasen,** to'mȧ-zẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German philosopher and reformer, born at Leipsic in 1655. Having studied law and graduated at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he founded in 1688 a monthly review, which soon became noted for its bold censures of prevailing abuses. In 1694 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence at the University of Halle, where he became rector in 1710. He was the first to introduce the practice of lecturing and writing in German, and, by his denunciation of the superstitions of the time, was chiefly instrumental in abolishing trials for witchcraft. Among his principal works are an "Introduction to the Doctrine of Reason or Logic," (1691,) "Introduction to Moral Philosophy," (1692,) and "History of Wisdom and Folly," (1693.) Thomasius was eulogized by Frederick the Great as one of the most illustrious philosophers of Germany. Died in 1728.

See LUDEN, "C. Thomasius nach seinen Schicksalen," etc., 1805; F. HOFFMANN, "Programma in Obitum C. Thomasii," 1729; ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon;" SAXE, "Onomasticon."

Thomasius, (GOTTFRIED,) a German divine, born at Egenhausen in 1802, was a Lutheran pastor at Nuremberg, 1829–42, and professor of dogmatic at Erlangen, 1842–75. He published "Origines," (1837,) "Contributions to Ecclesiastical Christology," (1845,) "Christ's Person and Work," (1856; 3d vol., 1864,) and other works. Died in 1875.

Thomasius or **Thomasen,** (JAKOB,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1622, was the father of the preceding. He was professor of belles-lettres and philosophy at Leipsic, and one of the teachers of Leibnitz. He wrote, besides other works, "Origins of History, Philosophical and Ecclesiastical," ("Origines Historiæ Philosophicæ et Ecclesiasticæ," 1665.) Died in 1684.

See SAXE, "Onomasticon;" ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Thomassin, to'mȧ'sȧN', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1619, became professor of theology in the seminary of Sainte-Magloire, at Paris. He was the author of a treatise "On Ancient and Modern Ecclesiastical Discipline," "Theological Dogmas," and other learned works. Died in 1695.

Thomassin, (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French engraver, born at Troyes about 1550. He worked mostly at Rome, and engraved many antique statues, also numerous portraits of eminent men. He died at an advanced age.

Thomassin, (SIMON,) a French engraver, born at Troyes about 1652, is said to have been a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1732.

His son HENRI SIMON, born in Paris in 1688, was an able engraver. He engraved some works of Rubens and Paul Veronese. Died in 1741.

Thomassy, to'mȧ'se', (MARIE JOSEPH RAYMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1810. He wrote, besides other works, "Morocco and its Caravans," (1845.) Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1863.

Thomines. See BOSC, DU, (PIERRE.)

Thomond, to'mȯN', (THOMAS,) a French architect, born at Nancy in 1759. He removed to Saint Petersburg, where he was employed by the Russian government to remodel the Great Theatre and build several splendid public edifices. The Imperial Exchange, completed in 1810, is esteemed one of his finest works. Died in 1813.

Thompson, tom'sọn, (ALFRED WORDSWORTH,) an American artist, born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 26, 1840. He graduated in 1856 at Newton University, went to Paris in 1861, and studied art under Charles Gleyre and Albert Pasini and in the École des Beaux-Arts. In 1868 he took up his residence in New York, since which time he has travelled extensively. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1873, and a full Academician in 1875. Among his pictures are "A Review of the Continental Army,—1777," "Passing the Outpost," "Sabbath Day in Troublous Times," "Belated Travellers," "Moorish Hunters," "Welcome in the Desert," "Journey in a Weary Land," "The Hour of Prayer," "Market of Biskra," etc. His works are chiefly landscapes, historical pictures of a distinctly American type, coast-views, etc. His figures and horses are especially commendable. Mr. Thompson is one of the best and most versatile of American artists.

Thompson, tom'sọn, (AUGUSTUS CHARLES,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1812. He has published "The Young Martyrs," "Last Hours, or Words and Acts of the Dying," (1851,) and other religious works.

Thompson, (BENJAMIN.) See RUMFORD, COUNT.

Thompson, (CEPHAS,) an American portrait-painter, born in 1776, died in 1858. He was the father of C. G. and Jerome Thompson.

Thompson, (CEPHAS GIOVANNI,) an American artist, born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, August 3, 1809. He was a son of Cephas Thompson, who was his early

instructor. His early life was chiefly devoted to portrait-painting. He worked seven years in Rome, and spent some time in Florence and Perugia. Among his best works are "Saint Peter delivered from Prison," "Guardian Angels of Infancy," "Christ in the Garden," "Chastity," "Prospero and Miranda," "Ariel," "The Marys at the Tomb," and "The Circassian Slave," besides Italian peasant- and costume-pictures, and many portraits of eminent persons. Died January 5, 1888.

Thompson, (DANIEL PIERCE,) an American lawyer and popular novelist, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1795. His principal works are entitled "May Martin, or the Money-Diggers," (1835,) "The Green Mountain Boys," (1840,) "Locke Amsden," (1847,) an admirable tale, descriptive of the experience of a New England school-master, "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," (1851,) and "Gant Gurley, or the Trappers of Lake Umbagog," (1857.) Died in May or June, 1868.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Thompson, tom'sŏn, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born at Hull about 1737. He served in the royal navy in his youth, and wrote several licentious poems, among which is "The Demirep," (1766.) He also published a "Sailor's Letters," (autobiographic, 2 vols., 1767.) Died in 1786.

Thompson, (HENRY,) an English clergyman and writer, born about 1797. He became vicar of Chard, in Somersetshire. Among his works is a "Life of Hannah More." Died in 1878.

Thompson, (Sir HENRY,) a British surgeon, born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, August 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, in which in 1866 he became a professor of clinical surgery. Among his writings are "Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," (1853,) "Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate," "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," (1863,) and "Clinical Lectures," (1868.) He has won some distinction as a painter.

Thompson, (HUGH MILLER,) D.D., a bishop, born in the county of Derry, Ireland, June 5, 1830. He graduated B.D. in Nashotah Seminary, Wisconsin, in 1852, entered the Episcopal ministry, was professor of church history at Nashotah, 1860–70, held pastorates in Milwaukee and New Orleans, and in 1883 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Mississippi. Among his writings are "Unity and its Restoration," (1859,) "Eternal Penalty," (1863,) "First Principles," (1867,) etc.

Thompson, (JACOB,) an American politician, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1810. He was elected to Congress from Mississippi in 1839, and in 1857 was appointed secretary of the interior under President Buchanan. He subsequently joined the secessionists, and in 1861 was elected Governor of Mississippi. Died March 24, 1885.

Thompson, (JEROME,) an American painter, a son of Cephas Thompson, was born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, January 30, 1814. He became a resident of New York in 1832. Many of his works have been made familiar by engravings. Aside from portraits, his principal pictures are purely American scenes. Among them are "The Apple-Gathering," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Old Stage," and "The Lost Lamb." D. in 1886.

Thompson, (JOHN R.,) an American *littérateur*, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1823, long the editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger." Died April 30, 1873.

Thompson, (JOSEPH PARRISH,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Philadelphia in 1819. He became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, in 1845. He was one of the founders of the "Independent" at Brooklyn, and also of the "New Englander," to which he made many contributions. He has published "Lectures to Young Men," "Egypt, Past and Present," "The Christian Graces," and various other works. He has also contributed many valuable articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," Smith's "Dictionary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities," and the "North American Review." Died in Berlin, September 20, 1879.

Thompson, (LAUNT,) an eminent sculptor, born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1833. He was an art-pupil of E. D. Palmer, removed to New York in 1858, and in the following year was made a full Academician. After achieving great success as a portrait-sculptor, he took up his permanent residence in Italy.

Thompson, (MAURICE,) an American poet and novelist, born at Fairfield, Indiana, September 9, 1844, was educated on his father's estates in Georgia, but returned afterwards to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he has since resided. His principal works are "Hoosier Mosaics," (1875,) "The Witchery of Archery," (1878,) "A Tallahassee Girl," (a novel, 1882,) "His Second Campaign," (a novel, 1883,) and "Songs of Fair Weather," (1883.)

Thompson, (ROBERT ANCHOR,) an English divine, born in Durham in 1821, has published, among other works, "Christian Theism," (1855,) and "Principles of Natural Theology," (1857.)

Thompson, (ROBERT ELLIS,) Ph.D., an American economist, born near Waringtown, county of Down, Ireland, in 1844, came to America in 1857, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865. In 1867 he was licensed, and in 1873 ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In 1870 he became assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1874 professor of social science, and in 1883 professor of history and English literature. He was editor of the "Penn Monthly," 1870–80, and in 1880 became editor of "The American." His principal works are "Social Science and Political Economy," (1874,) and "Elements of Political Economy," (1882.) He was also editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopædia Americana," (vol. i., 1883, vol. ii., 1884.)

Thompson, (SMITH,) an American judge, born probably in New York State about 1767. He became chief justice of New York in 1814, was secretary of the navy from November, 1818, to December, 1823, and was then appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died at Poughkeepsie in 1843.

Thompson, (THOMAS PERRONET,) an English officer and miscellaneous writer, born at Hull in 1783. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, having entered the army, served with distinction in South America, Spain, and India, and attained the rank of major in 1825. About 1830 he became associate proprietor of the "Westminster Review," in which he advocated the abolition of slavery, free trade, and various other reforms. He was elected to Parliament from Hull in 1835, and twice re-elected for Bradford, in Yorkshire. He was made a major-general in 1854. He published the "Corn-Law Catechism," (1827,) "True Theory of Rent," "Enharmonic Theory of Music," etc., (1829,) "Geometry without Axioms," and other works. Died in 1869.

Thompson, (WADDY,) an American lawyer and politician, born at Pickensville, South Carolina, in 1798. He was elected to Congress by the Whig party in 1835, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Calhoun and the State-Rights party. He was appointed in 1842 minister to Mexico, and published, after his return, "Reminiscences of Mexico." Died November 23, 1868.

Thompson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish naturalist, born at Belfast in 1805. Having previously made himself acquainted with the natural history of Ireland, he made a voyage in 1841 to the Grecian Archipelago. Among his principal works are a "Catalogue of Birds new to the Irish Fauna," "On some Vertebrata new to the Irish Fauna," and "On the Natural History of Ireland," etc., (4 vols., 1856.) He also contributed to the "Annals of Natural History." He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and other learned societies. Died in 1852.

Thompson, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland, became Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland. He published a collection of poems. Died in 1766.

Thompson, (ZADOC,) an American naturalist, born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1796. He became about 1842 professor of natural history and chemistry in the University of Vermont, and in 1853 was appointed State naturalist. He was the author of the "Natural, Civil, and Political History of Vermont," etc., a "Gazetteer of Vermont," and other works. Died in 1856.

Thoms, tomz, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English writer and antiquary, born in Westminster in 1803. He pub-

lished a "Collection of Early Prose Romances," (1828,) "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," (1834,) and editions of Stow's "Survey of London" and Caxton's "Reynard the Fox." He was also the principal editor of "Notes and Queries," a work first published at his suggestion. Died August 18, 1885.

Thomsen, tom'sẹn, (CHRISTIAN JÜRGENSEN,) a Danish antiquary, born at Copenhagen in 1788. He became director of the royal cabinet of medals in 1842. He wrote a "Treatise on Northern Antiquities," (1831,) and other works. Died May 21, 1865.

Thomsen, (WILHELM LUDWIG PETER,) a Danish philologist, born at Copenhagen, January 25, 1842. He studied at Copenhagen and in other universities, and in 1871 was made professor of comparative philology at Copenhagen. Among his writings are "The Influence of the Gothic Languages upon the Finnish," (1869,) "The Relations between Ancient Russia and Scandinavia," (1877,) and various important papers upon the philology of the Romanic languages.

Thom'sọn, (tom'sọn,) (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, was the author of a poem entitled "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," and other works. Died in 1803.

Thomson, (ANDREW,) a Scottish divine and pulpit orator, born in Dumfriesshire in 1779. He became in 1814 pastor of Saint George's Church, Edinburgh, where he acquired a high reputation for his zeal and eloquence. Died in 1831.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Thomson, (ANTHONY TODD,) an eminent Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1778. He studied in his native city, attending the lectures of Munro, Black, and other distinguished men, and about 1800 began the practice of medicine in London. He published the "London Dispensatory," (1811,) which met with great success and was translated into several languages, a "Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin," etc., (1816,) "Lectures on Botany," "Elements of Materia Medica," (1832,) and other works on various subjects. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1828 became professor of materia medica in the London University. He was appointed to the chair of medical jurisprudence in 1832. Died in 1849.

Thom'son, (tom'sọn,) (CHARLES,) a patriot, born in Ireland in 1729 or 1730. He emigrated to America in 1741, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a friend of Dr. Franklin, served as secretary of Congress from 1774 to 1789, and was highly respected for his virtues and learning. He produced a translation of the Septuagint, which was published in 4 vols., (1808.) Died in 1824.

Thomson, (Sir CHARLES WYVILLE,) LL.D., a Scottish biologist, born at Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, March 5, 1830. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, was an instructor at Aberdeen, 1850–53, professor of natural history at Queen's College, Cork, 1853–54, professor of mineralogy and geology in Queen's College, Belfast, 1854–70, and in 1870 received the then lucrative position of regius professor of natural history at Edinburgh. He was at the head of the famous Challenger expedition of 1872–76. Among his works are "Depths of the Sea," (1872,) and "The Voyage of the Challenger," (1877.) Died March 10, 1882.

Thom'son, (EDWARD,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born at Portsea, England, in 1810, emigrated to America, and was elected in 1843 professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan. He subsequently became president of the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1864 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died in 1870.

Thomson, (JAMES,) a celebrated poet, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1700. He studied theology at the University of Edinburgh; but he soon renounced it for literary pursuits, and published in 1726 his poem entitled "Winter." Its success at first was moderate, but it subsequently acquired great popularity, and was followed in a few years by his "Spring," "Summer," and "Autumn," all of which appeared in 1730, under the title of "The Seasons." His tragedies of "Sophonisba," "Agamemnon," and "Edward and Eleonora," as well as his poem on "Liberty," were received with little favour. Through the influence of his friend Sir George—afterwards Lord—Lyttleton, he was appointed about 1745 surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. He published in 1748 his "Castle of Indolence," an allegorical poem in the Spenserian measure, which is generally esteemed his finest production. He died in 1748. Translations of his "Seasons" have been made into German, and both a prose and poetical version of it have appeared in French, while among all classes in Great Britain it is still one of the most popular poems in the language. Campbell observes, "The unvaried pomp of Thomson's diction suggests a most unfavourable comparison with the manly and idiomatic simplicity of Cowper; at the same time, the pervading spirit and feeling of his poetry is in general more bland and delightful than that of his great rival in rural description."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" DAVID, EARL OF BUCHAN, "Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson," 1792; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Thomson, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born at Port Greenock, November 23, 1834. He enlisted as a private soldier, and was for ten years a regimental schoolmaster. He published "The City of Dreadful Night, and other Poems," (1880,) "Vane's Story," "Essays and Phantasies," etc. He wrote with much technical skill and with sincere feeling. Died in London, June 8, 1882.

Thomson, (JAMES,) a brother of Sir William Thomson, was born at Belfast about 1815. He was educated at Glasgow University, and became a civil engineer, was professor of engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, 1857–72, and took a corresponding chair in the University of Glasgow in 1872. He is distinguished as an inventor, and as the conductor of important experiments in physics, etc.

Thomson, (Rev. JOHN,) a Scottish landscape-painter, born in Ayrshire in 1778. He painted stormy seas with success. Died in 1840.

Thomson, (JOHN COCKBURN,) a son of Mrs. Katharine Thomson (q. v.) and of A. T. Thomson, (q. v.) He was born about 1825, and assisted his mother in the writing of those of her books which bear the names of "Grace and Philip Wharton." He was also a good Sanscrit scholar, and made a translation of the "Bhagavad-Gita," (1855.) Died at Tenby, in Wales, in 1860.

Thomson, (JOSEPH,) a Scottish explorer, born in Dumfriesshire in 1857. He went to Africa in 1879 with Keith Johnston the younger, and after the death of Johnston young Thomson took charge of the expedition, which he conducted safely and successfully to its end. He published an important narrative of his journeys.

Thomson, (KATHARINE, *née* **By'erley,**) an English authoress, born at Etruria, in Staffordshire, in 1800. She became the wife of Dr. A. T. Thomson, (q. v.,) and the mother of J. Cockburn Thomson, (q. v.) She wrote many books, partly in conjunction with her son. These mostly appeared under the pseudonyms of "Grace and Philip Wharton." Died at Dover, December 17, 1862.

Thomson, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born in 1794, lived many years in London. He published, besides other works, "Chronicles of London Bridge," (1827.) Died in 1865.

Thomson, (ROBERT DUNDAS,) F.R.S., a British physician and writer, born about 1805. He resided in London, and published a "Cyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physiology." Died in 1864.

Thomson, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born in Perthshire in 1773. He studied at the University of Saint Andrew's and at Edinburgh, where about 1800 he began a course of lectures on chemistry. In 1796 he became associate editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to which he contributed the articles on chemistry and mineralogy. He was one of the first to suggest the use of chemical symbols. In 1813 he edited the "Annals of Philosophy" in London, and in 1818 was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow. He published a "System of Chemistry," (4 vols., 1802,) "Elements of Chemistry," (1810,) "Outline of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity," "Travels in Sweden," (1813,) "The History of Chemistry," (1830,) "Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology," etc., (2

vols., 1835,) and other similar works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1852.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Thomson, (THOMAS,) a Scottish botanist, was born at Glasgow, December 4, 1817, and studied in the university of that town. He entered the medical staff of the East India Company in 1840, travelled extensively, and was professor of botany, and director of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1854-61. His "Western Himalayas and Tibet" won a gold medal from the London Geographical Society. He published, at his own cost, a "Flora of British India." Died in London, April 18, 1878.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born in Perthshire in 1746, was editor successively of the "English Review," "Political Magazine," and other journals, and published "Memoirs of the War in Asia," and a number of compilations. Died in 1817.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) an English bishop, born in Cumberland in 1819. He became preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1858, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1861, and Archbishop of York in 1862. He wrote "An Outline of the Laws of Thought." Died Dec. 26, 1890.

Thomson, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British physicist, born at Belfast in June, 1824. He was educated at Glasgow University, and at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated second wrangler in 1845. In 1846 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He made exceedingly important observations and discoveries in physics, electricity, magnetism, etc., and was knighted in 1866. He has published "Mathematical and Physical Papers," (1882,) and a large number of extremely valuable memoirs.

Thonissen, to'ne'sŏn', (GEORGES FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian economist, born at Hasselt in 1817. He wrote several works on socialism and political economy.

Thor, thor, (or TOR,) or **Thonr,** (*i.e.* "thunder,") [Norse, THONAR, of which Thor is, in all probability, a contraction; in Anglo-Saxon he was variously called THUR, THOR, THUNDER, and THUNER,—both the last-named terms signifying "thunder." Some writers, with less probability, have supposed the name to be allied to the Greek θοῦρος, "impetuous," "resistless,"] in the mythology of the North, the god of thunder, and also the god of strength, was the eldest son of Odin. His mother was Fjörgyn, (or the Earth.) He is sometimes called Oeku-Thor, ("car Thor," or "driving Thor,") and Hlorridi, "fire rider,") and sometimes Ving-Thor, ("winged Thor.") As the god of thunder, he is sometimes styled the Northern Jupiter; and hence Thursday (Thor's day*) is called, in the Latin of the middle ages, *Jovis dies,* ("Jupiter's day,") which the French have corrupted into *Jeudi.* As the god of strength, and the great conqueror of the giants, he resembles the Hercules of classic mythology. His only daughter was named Thrud, (*i.e.* "strength,") and his dwelling-place is Thrudheim, (or Thrudheimr,) the "home or habitation of strength," or Thrudvangr, the "field" or "realm" of strength. His vast hall, called Bilskirnir, has five hundred and forty floors.

Thor appears to have been regarded in Iceland and in some portions of Norway as the greatest of all the gods, Odin not excepted. He had three possessions of inestimable value,—the hammer Mjölnir, (myöl'nir,) the terror of the giants and of all powers hostile to the Æsir, his Megin-gjörð, (mĕg'in-györth,†) or "strength-girdle," and his gloves of iron, with which he grasped the handle of Mjölnir. In the legends of the North, Thor is represented as hot-tempered, but at the same time very frank and good-natured. He is said to be accompanied by the light-footed boy Thialfi (te-ăl'fe, *i.e.* "diligent") and the girl Röskva, ("quick,") expressive of the rapidity with which a thunder-storm flies over the earth. His chariot is said to be drawn by goats,—probably because these animals inhabit the highest mountain-tops. Thor's wife, Sif, (seef,) with golden hair, is said to denote the autumnal earth, with its fields of ripening corn. The ripening of the grain was supposed to be promoted by the lightning. Thor is called in the Edda "Midgard's defender," or the defender of the habitation of men. Although the most valiant of the gods, he is, in fact, the personification of defensive war,‡ whose office it is to protect the works of industry and the arts of peace. Hence he is, with great propriety, represented as the husband and protector of Sif or Siva, (the "inviolate,") the goddess of harvests. (See SIF.) For some curious and interesting legends respecting Thor, the reader is referred to Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XI., also Fables XXIII.–XXVII. At Ragnaröck (the "twilight or evening of the gods") Thor will slay the World-Serpent, (see MIDGARD'S SERPENT,) but will himself perish from the effects of its venom.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi;" "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK. New York, 1854; also, LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," p. 31 *et seq.*

Thorbecke, tor'bĕk'kẹ, (JAN RUDOLPH,) a Dutch statesman, born at Zwolle in 1796. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden about 1830. He was one of seven persons charged in 1844 to propose a new constitution, which the king rejected as too liberal. In 1848 he was placed at the head of a commission to revise the constitution, and procured the adoption of reforms similar to those which were rejected in 1844. He was prime minister from October, 1849, to April, 1853, and was restored to that position in February, 1862. He resigned in 1866. Died June 4, 1872.

Thor'burn, (GRANT,) a Scottish writer, born near Dalkeith in 1773. He emigrated to New York in 1794, and became a dealer in garden-seeds. He wrote for the newspapers under the signature of LAURIE TODD. Died at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1863.

See his Autobiography, 1834; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1833

Thorburn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born at Dumfries in 1818. He settled about 1836 in London, where he produced numerous miniatures of great merit. Among his master-pieces are miniature portraits of the queen and several members of the royal family. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Died November 1, 1885.

Thordo, tor'do, or **Thord Degen,** tor dā'gẹn, a Danish lawyer of the fourteenth century, was chief judge of the province of Jutland. He made a collection of Danish laws, including the earliest. They have been translated into Latin by Ludewig.

Thordson, tord'son, (STURLA,) a Danish historian, born about 1218, was a nephew of Snorri Sturluson. He filled several high offices under the government, and was the author of a continuation of the history of Snorri Sturluson. Died in 1288.

Thoré, to'rā', (THÉOPHILE,) a French republican, journalist and critic, born about 1807. He founded in Paris, in 1848, a journal called "The True Republic,' and became an exile in 1851. He wrote critiques on art inserted in the "Artiste" and the "Siècle," and edited "L'Art moderne." Died at Paris, April 30, 1869.

Thoreau, *tho*-rō' or *tho'*rō, (HENRY DAVID,) an American author and naturalist, born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1817, was descended from an ancestor who came from the island of Guernsey. His father was a manufacturer of lead-pencils. The son was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1837. Besides being a classical scholar, he was well versed in Oriental literature. It is asserted that he had the best Oriental library to be found in the United States. In his manners, dress, and way of life he was eccentric. He was bred to no profession; and it is said that he never went to church, never voted, and never paid a tax to the State. He lived in the simplest manner; he sometimes practised the business of land-surveyor. In 1845 he built a small frame house on the shore of Walden Pond, near Concord, where he lived two years as a hermit, in studious retirement. He published an account of this portion of his life, in a small book entitled "Walden." He was intimate with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Na-

* In Anglo-Saxon, *Thunres daeg* or *Thundres daeg, i.e.* "Thunder's day."

† Also written Megingjardar.

‡ He is nowhere represented as stirring up strife among men; on the contrary, all his hostility and all his prowess are exerted against the Jötuns, who are the aggressive, irreconcilable enemies of mankind and of all thrift and improvement.

thaniel Hawthorne. The former published a brief memoir of Thoreau, from which we extract the following: "Mr. Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town, that he made them known and interesting to all reading Americans and to people over the sea. . . . He grew to be revered and admired by his townsmen, who had at first known him only as an oddity. . . . I have repeatedly known young men of sensibility converted in a moment to the belief that this was the man they were in search of,—the man of men, who could tell them all they should do. . . . Whilst he used in his writings a certain petulance of remark in reference to churches and churchmen, he was a person of rare, tender, and absolute religion,—a person incapable of any profanation." Thoreau was never married. He died in 1862. He was the author of "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," "Excursions," (1863,) etc. A volume of his letters was published in 1865.

See CHANNING, "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist;" SANBORN, "Life of Thoreau;" JAPP, "Life and Aims of Thoreau."

Thorer, (ALBIN.) See TORINUS.

Thoresby, thōrz'be, ? (RALPH,) an English antiquary and Fellow of the Royal Society, born at Leeds in 1658. His principal works are "The Topography of the Town and Parish of Leeds," ("Ducatus Leodiensis,") and a "History of the Church of Leeds," ("Vicaria Leodiensis.") He possessed a very valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, etc. Died in 1725.

Thorigny. See BEAUFORT DE THORIGNY.

Thorild, to'rild, (THOMAS,) a Swedish scholar and miscellaneous writer, born in Bohuslan in 1759. He published, besides poems and prose essays in Swedish, "Cromwell," an epic poem, and other works, in English. Died in 1819.

Thorinus. See TORINUS.

Thor'ĭs-mond, King of the Visigoths, was the eldest son of Theodoric I. He fought bravely against Attila at Châlons in 451 A.D., and succeeded his father in that year. He was killed by his brother Theodoric in 452 A.D.

Tho'rĭ-us [Fr. pron. to're'üs'] or **Tho'ris,** (RAPHAEL,) a French physician, who practised in England. Died in 1625.

Thorkelin, tor'kẹh-leen', (GRIM JOHNSEN,) a distinguished scholar and antiquary, born in Iceland in 1752. In 1786 he visited Great Britain and Ireland, and published in 1788 "Fragments of English and Irish History in the Ninth and Tenth Century." He also wrote several works in illustration of Danish and Norwegian history. Died in 1829.

Thorlacius, tor-lā'se-ŭs, (SKULE THORDSEN,) born in Iceland in 1741, was the author of a number of treatises on Northern antiquities. Died in 1815.

His son BÖRGE, born in 1775, became professor of eloquence at Copenhagen, and published several classical and antiquarian works. Died in 1829.

Thorlaksen, tor'lăk'sẹn, or **Thorlakson,** (GUDBRAND,) an Icelandic writer, born in 1542, became a bishop. Died in 1629. According to one authority, he was born in 1642, and died in 1729.

Thorlaksson, tor'lăks-son', (JOHN,) an Icelandic poet, born in 1744, was a clergyman. He made a translation of "Paradise Lost" into Icelandic, which is highly commended. Died in 1819.

Thorn'bŭr-ў, (GEORGE WALTER,) an English writer, born about 1828. He published a "History of the Buccaneers," (1855,) "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," (2 vols., 1861,) a "Life of Joseph M. W. Turner," (1862,) a novel called "True as Steel," and other works. Died June 11, 1876.

Thorn'dike, (HERBERT,) an English divine and able controversial writer. He became rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, in 1642, and obtained a prebend at Westminster after the restoration. He was a learned Orientalist, and a zealous advocate of the Anglican Church. Among his works are a "Discourse of Religious Assemblies and the Public Service of God," a "Discourse of the Rights of the Church in a Christian State," and an "Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England." Died in 1672.

Thorn'hill, (Sir JAMES,) a distinguished English painter, born at Weymouth in 1676, was a nephew of the celebrated physician Sydenham. Having travelled in France, Holland, and other parts of the continent, he was employed, after his return, in the decoration of the cupola of Saint Paul's, London, the ceiling of the hall at Greenwich Hospital, the palace at Kensington, and other edifices. He was appointed historical painter to Queen Anne, and was made a knight by George I. He opened an academy for drawing in his house, where he numbered among his pupils the celebrated Hogarth, who subsequently married his daughter. Died in 1734.

Thorn'ton, (BONNELL,) an English *littérateur* and humorous writer, born in London in 1724. He was associated with George Colman in the proprietorship of the "Saint James Chronicle," and wrote, conjointly with Colman, the periodical essays entitled "The Connoisseur." He also translated the comedies of Plautus into English blank verse, in conjunction with Colman and Warner, and was the author of burlesque poems, entitled "An Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day, adapted to the Antient British Music," etc., and "The Battle of the Wigs." Died in 1768.

Thornton, (JOHN ROBERT,) an English physician and botanist, born about 1758, was a son of Thomas Thornton, noticed below. He was the author of "The Philosophy of Medicine," etc., (5 vols.,) and "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." Died in 1837.

Thornton, (MATTHEW,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born in Ireland in 1714. He was elected to the General Congress by the people of New Hampshire in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Died in 1803.

Thornton, (SAMUEL,) of Clapham Park, Surrey, born in 1775, was a director of the Bank of England for fifty years. He was a member of Parliament for nearly forty years. Died in 1838.

Thornton, (THOMAS,) an English writer on field-sports, published "A Sporting Tour through France," and "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland." Died in 1823.

Thornton, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British general, served in the United States in 1814–15. Died in 1840.

Thornton, (WILLIAM,) an English political economist, born at Burnham, Bucks, in 1813, published "Over-Population and its Remedy," (1846.) Died in 1880.

Thorn'well, (JAMES HENLEY,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Marlborough district, South Carolina, in 1811. He published several theological works, and was a man of fine scholarship and great strength of character. Died August 1, 1862.

Thorn'ў-croft or **Thorn'ey-croft,** (MARY FRANCES,) an English sculptor, born at Thornham, Norfolk, in 1814. She was married in 1840 to Mr. Thornycroft, a sculptor. She was patronized by Queen Victoria, for whom she executed statues of the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice. Among her noted works are a "Sleeping Child," "A Girl Skipping," etc.

Thor'old, (ANTHONY WILSON,) an English bishop, born at Hougham, June 13, 1825. He graduated in 1847 at Queen's College, Oxford, and became a clergyman of London. In 1874 he was made a canon residentiary of York, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Thorold is distinguished for his labours in the temperance cause, both in Great Britain and the United States.

Thorpe, thorp, (BENJAMIN,) an English philologist, distinguished for his attainments in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, was born about 1808. Among his publications may be named "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius," (1834,) the collection entitled "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," etc., "Codex Exoniensis," (1842,) and "Northern Mythology," or legends of Scandinavia, Northern Germany, and Holland, (3 vols., 1852.) Died in July, 1870.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) M.D., an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1682, practised at Rochester. Died in 1750.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, a son of the preceding, born in 1713, wrote an account of the city of Rochester, entitled "Registrum Roffense." Died in 1792.

Thorpe, thorp, (ROSA **Hartwick**,) an American poetess, born July 18, 1850, at Mishawaka, Indiana. She is known as the author of the popular ballad "Curfew shall not ring to-night," published in 1870.

Thorpe, thorp, (THOMAS BANGS,) an American artist and *littérateur*, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1815. Among his paintings are a full-length portrait of General Zachary Taylor, and the "Bold Dragoon," an illustration of Irving's story of that name. He has published "Tom Owen the Bee-Hunter," being sketches of Western and Southern life, and contributed numerous articles to "Harper's New Monthly Magazine." Died in 1878.

Thortsen, tort'sẹn, (CARL ADOLPH,) a Danish critic and poet, born in Copenhagen in 1798. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Danish Literature," (3d edition, 1851,) and other works.

Thorwaldsen, tor'wâld-sẹn or tor'ŵâl-sẹn, (ALBERT BERTEL,) one of the most eminent of modern sculptors, was born in November, 1770, on the sea between Iceland and Copenhagen, and was the son of a Danish carver in wood. He studied in the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, where he obtained two gold medals, and soon after set out for Rome. He there employed himself on a statue of Jason of natural size; but, as it attracted no particular regard, he, in a fit of despondency, destroyed it. He next attempted a colossal statue of the same subject, which obtained the admiration of Canova, and being seen by Mr. Thomas Hope, a wealthy English amateur, he ordered a copy of it in marble for eight hundred zechins. From this time Thorwaldsen produced rapidly works which raised his reputation to the highest point. Among these may be named his "Triumphal March of Alexander," executed for the emperor Napoleon, and the bas-reliefs of "Night" and "Day" and of "Priam and Achilles." In 1819 he visited Denmark, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently made a tour through Germany, and while at Warsaw executed a portrait-bust of Alexander of Russia, also the monuments of Copernicus and Prince Poniatowski. One of his most remarkable productions is the image of a wounded and dying lion, of colossal size, near Lucerne, in Switzerland, designed to commemorate the heroic fidelity of the Swiss guards who fell August 10, 1792. About 1838 he returned, after many years' residence at Rome, to Denmark, where he continued to reside till his death, in March, 1844. He was never married. Among his other works are "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," a statue of Schiller, and a colossal statue of Hercules.

See HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, "B. Thorwaldsen," 1844; J. M. THIELE, "Den Danske Billedhugger B. Thorwaldsen," etc., 2 vols., 1831–32; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Thorwaldsen, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; ALFRED REUMONT, "Thorwaldsen: Gedächtnissrede," 1844; HILLERUP, "Thorwaldsen og hans Vaerker," 2 vols., 1841–42; J. M. THIELE, "Thorwaldsen's Arbeiten und Lebensverhältnisse im Zeitraume 1828–1844," etc., 2 vols., 1854.

Thoth, Toth, or Tauut, an Egyptian divinity, supposed to correspond to the Greek Hermes and the Roman Mercury. (See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.) He is the moon-god, and the god of letters. The baboon and the ibis were sacred to him.

Thoth'mes I., a king of Egypt, who belonged to the eighteenth dynasty. He advanced with his armies to the Euphrates, and greatly adorned the vast temple of Amen-Ra at Thebes. His daughter Hatshepu, or Hatasu, was his associate in power. On his death, she married her brother, THOTHMES II. She was regent, and claimed the title of king, under Thothmes III., her second brother. She held the power with great efficiency for twenty-one years. THOTHMES III., after the death of Hatshepu, came into full power. He became master of Crete and Cyprus, made great conquests in Syria and Ethiopia, marched to Nineveh, and built a fleet on the Euphrates. He reigned fifty-four years. Egyptian art was at its highest pitch in his reign, which in some respects was the most brilliant period in Egyptian annals. THOTHMES IV. was the grandson of Thothmes III., and the grandson and successor of Amenophis II.

Thott, von, fon tot, (OTTO,) COUNT, a Danish financier, born in 1703, became minister of state in 1772. He owned a library of 121,945 volumes, of which a catalogue was published, in 12 vols., (1789–95.) Died in 1785.

Thou, de, dẹh too, (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent French judge, born in Paris in 1508. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris about 1562. He pursued a neutral or moderate course in relation to the civil wars and the League. Died in 1582.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" DE THOU, "Mémoires."

Thou, de, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE.) eldest son of the celebrated historian, noticed below, was born in Paris about 1607. He succeeded his father as master of the Royal Library, and was afterwards appointed master of requests and councillor of state. Having been accused of being privy to the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was executed in 1642. (See CINQ-MARS.)

Thou, de, [Lat. THUA'NUS,] (JACQUES AUGUSTE,) an eminent French historian and statesman, born in Paris in October, 1553, was a son of Christophe de Thou, first president of the Parliament. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Cujas (Cujacius) at Valence, in Dauphiné, where he formed a lasting friendship with Joseph Scaliger. Returning to Paris in 1572, he was present at the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and entered the church as canon of Notre-Dame. The following year he accompanied Paul de Foix on an important mission to Italy, and after the accession of Henry III. he was appointed master of requests, (1584,) and councillor of state, (1588.) He was chiefly instrumental in promoting an alliance between Henry III. and Henry of Navarre, and, on the latter being crowned, under the title of Henry IV., became one of his most faithful adherents. In 1593 he was appointed by Henry grand master of the Royal Library, and soon after president *à mortier* in the Parliament of Paris. He had a prominent part in framing the edict of Nantes, (1598,) assisted at the Conference of Fontainebleau, in 1600, and was employed in other important transactions. He published in 1604 the first eighteen books of his "History of his Own Time," ("Historia sui Temporis,") of which a complete edition first appeared in 1620, in one hundred and thirty-eight books. This work, which was received with great favour by the public, gave offence to the zealots of the Catholic Church, and was formally condemned by being placed in the "Index Expurgatorius." It is distinguished for the purity of its style, as well as its accuracy and impartiality, and has obtained the commendations of the most eminent critics. De Thou also wrote an account of his life, entitled "Thuani Commentarius de Vita sua," and several Latin poems. The edition of his "History" published in London in 1733 (7 vols. fol.) is esteemed the best, and a French translation of it, by Le Mascrier, Desfontaines, and others, appeared in 1734, (16 vols. 4to.) He died in May, 1617. "De Thou," says Duplessis, "showed himself a great statesman, with a profound knowledge of men and things, equally removed from the fanaticism of the different factions which divided France. A faithful subject of the prince, but devoted also to the interests of his country, he defended at the same time the rights of the crown and the liberties of the kingdom, alternately menaced by enemies from within and without."

See DE THOU, "Mémoires," (autobiographic,) 1711; JOHN COLLINSON, "Life of Thuanus," 1807; P. CHASLES, "Discours sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. A. de Thou," 1824; HENRI PATIN, "Discours sur la Vie de J. A. de Thou," 1824; GUÉRARD, "Discours sur la Vie, etc. de J. A. de Thou," 1824; DÜNTZER, "J. A. de Thou's Leben," etc., 1837; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouars. See DUPETIT-THOUARS.

Thouin. See LECLERC, (OSCAR.)

Thoüin, too'ăN', (ANDRÉ,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1747. He was appointed chief gardener of the Jardin des Plantes about 1765. He wrote, besides other works, "Lectures on the Culture and Naturalization of Plants," (3 vols., 1827.) "Few men," says Cuvier, "exercised a more useful influence." Died in 1824.

See DE SILVESTRE, "Notice sur A. Thoüin," 1825; CUVIER, "Éloge de M. A. Thoüin," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouret, too'rȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French republican writer, born at Tarragona (Spain) in 1807. He was imprisoned nearly five years for his political writings, (1831–35,) wrote, while in prison, several political novels, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly of 1848. Having opposed the policy of Napoleon, he was banished in January, 1852. Died in 1857.

Thouret, (JACQUES GUILLAUME,) an able French legislator and political writer, born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1746. He was an active member of the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the committee which formed the new constitution in 1790. In his principles he was moderate and liberal. He was guillotined in 1794.

See DESSEAUX, "Notice sur Thouret," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouret, (MICHEL AUGUSTIN,) a French physician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1748. He studied medicine at Caen and in Paris, and in 1776 became one of the first members of the Royal Society of Medicine. He published several valuable medical treatises, among which we may name his "Report on the Exhumations of the Cemetery of the Innocents." Died in 1810.

Thouvenel, toov'nĕl', (ÉDOUARD ANTOINE,) a French diplomatist, born at Verdun in November, 1818. He was minister at Athens in 1849 and 1850, and was charged with the political direction of the ministry of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to 1855. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1855, and appointed minister of foreign affairs in January, 1860. He resigned office in October, 1862. He published in 1840 "Hungary and Wallachia: Souvenirs of Travel," etc. Died October 18, 1866.

Thouvenel, (PIERRE,) a French physician, born in Lorraine in 1745, practised in Paris, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1815.

Thoynard. See TOINARD.

Thoyras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Thrale, MRS. See PIOZZI.

Thrā'se-ą, (PÆTUS,) a Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, eminent for his virtue and integrity, was a native of Padua. Having incurred the enmity of Nero by his condemnation of that emperor's crimes, he was sentenced to death, together with several of his friends, in 66 A.D.

Thrasybule. See THRASYBULUS.

Thras'ў-bū'lus,* [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος;* Fr. THRASYBULE, trăz'e'bül',] an eminent Grecian patriot and military commander, was a native of Attica, and flourished about 400 B.C. Being appointed general by the democratic party at Athens, conjointly with his friend Thrasyllus, he procured, by a decree, the recall of Alcibiades from exile. He rendered an important service at the battle of Cyzicus, (410,) and was a subordinate officer at the naval victory of Arginusæ, (406.) Soon after the Thirty Tyrants obtained power (404 B.C.) he was banished, and retired to Thebes. Having raised a small band of soldiers and exiles, he seized Phyle, which he used as a base of operations against the Thirty Tyrants. He gained some advantages, and occupied the Piræus. Here he was besieged by the Spartan Lysander, but was relieved from his perilous position by the intrigues of Pausanias. The Thirty having been deposed by their own subjects, a treaty of peace was concluded, and the exiles were restored to citizenship. He commanded a fleet sent to aid the democrats of Rhodes in 390. He was killed near Aspendus in 389 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Thrasybulus;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" HINRICHS, "Commentatio de Theramenis, Critiæ et Thrasybuli Rebus," etc., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thrasybulus, sometimes called THE COLLYTIAN, from his birthplace, Collytus, in Attica, was contemporary with the preceding, whom he accompanied in his exile to Phyle.

Thras'ў-bū'lus, [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος,*] Tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his brother, Hiero I., in 466 B.C. Having exasperated his subjects by his cruelty and oppression, he collected a great number of mercenaries, at the head of whom he attacked the Syracusans, who had solicited aid from the Greeks in Sicily. Unable to maintain himself against these forces, he was compelled to go into exile, having reigned less than a year.

* This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima. The following couplet from Byron exhibits the true accentuation:

"Spirit of Freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train."
Childe Harold, canto ii. stanza lxxiv.

Thrasylle. See THRASYLLUS.

Thra-sў'lus, [Gr. *Θράσυλλος;* Fr. THRASYLLE, trăz'zĕl',] an Athenian general and democrat, co-operated with Thrasybulus against the oligarchy in 411 B.C. He commanded a fleet which, in 409, was defeated at Ephesus, and gained a victory over a Syracusan squadron. He was one of the six generals who commanded at Arginusæ in 406 B.C. and was unjustly put to death. See THERAMENES.)

Threl'keld, (CALEB,) a British botanist, born in Cumberland in 1676. He practised medicine in Dublin, and published "Synopsis of Irish Plants," ("Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum.") Died in 1728.

Thriverus, the Latin of DRIVÈRE, which see.

Throc'mor-ton or **Throg'mor-ton**, (Sir NICHOLAS,) an English diplomatist, born about 1513. He accompanied Henry VIII. to France in 1544, was present at the siege of Boulogne, and subsequently served in the Scottish campaign of 1547. Having been charged in 1554 with being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion, he defended himself on his trial with so much eloquence and ability that he was acquitted. Under Queen Elizabeth he became chamberlain of the exchequer, and ambassador to France, where he resided four years. He was afterwards sent on important missions to Scotland. He was father-in-law of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. Died in 1571.

Thros'bў, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1746, published "The History and Topography of Leicester," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Thrud, a daughter of THOR, which see.

Thrudheim and **Thrudvangr**. See THOR.

Thrymheim. See SKADI.

Thuanus. See THOU, DE.

Thucydide. See THUCYDIDES.

Thu-çў'd'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης;* Fr. THUCYDIDE, tü'se'dĕd',] an Athenian politician and general, who became the leader of the aristocratic party in 449 B.C. "He was a man of great prudence," says Plutarch, "and brother-in-law to Cimon. He had not, indeed, Cimon's talents for war, but was superior to him in forensic and political abilities." (Plutarch, "Pericles.") He was the chief adversary of Pericles, and maintained a contest against him until 444 B.C., when Thucydides was ostracized.

Thucydides, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης;* Fr. THUCYDIDE,] an illustrious Greek historian and general, born of a noble family in the demus Halimus, in Attica, in 471 B.C., was a son of Olorus. He was related to Miltiades and to Cimon, and inherited an ample fortune. He informs his readers that he owned gold-mines in Thrace, near the island of Thasos. According to a current tradition, he heard Herodotus read his history at Olympia, when he was a boy, and was so deeply affected that he shed tears. He is said to have been a pupil of Antiphon in oratory, and of Anaxagoras in philosophy. He was one of the sufferers attacked by the plague at Athens in 430 B.C., (of which he afterwards wrote a masterly description,) which was the second year of the Peloponnesian war. In 424 he commanded a squadron of seven ships near Thasos, when the Spartan general Brasidas attacked Amphipolis. He hastened to the defence of that town, but he arrived too late, and found that it had just surrendered to the Spartans. For this failure he was banished, or, as some suppose, went into exile to avoid the penalty of death to which unfortunate generals were liable. He informs us that he passed twenty years in exile after this event. He availed himself of the leisure and opportunities which he enjoyed in consequence of his exile, to collect materials for a history of the Peloponnesian war, which lasted about twenty-seven years, (431–404.) He used the greatest diligence and care in ascertaining the facts by visits to the localities of the war and by interviews with the prominent actors of that period. It is supposed that he returned to Athens in 403, when a general amnesty was granted to exiles. He was a contemporary of Socrates and Euripides.

His celebrity is founded on his "History of the Peloponnesian War," in eight books, which, however, he did not live to finish. It ends in 411 B.C., seven years before the termination of the war. The first book of

this work consists of introductory observations on the early history of Greece. Ancient and modern critics are unanimous in commending the accuracy, veracity, and impartiality of Thucydides. His history combines the merits of the orator, historian, philosopher, and statesman, and is one of the most admirable monuments of political wisdom.

His style is concise, noble, and intensely energetic. It is stated that Demosthenes transcribed the history of Thucydides eight times, in order to improve his own style. Cicero described Thucydides as "a faithful and dignified narrator of facts," ("rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis.") ("Brutus," cap. 83.) The same critic also expresses the opinion that this historian easily surpasses all others in the art of composition: "Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit." ("De Oratore," ii.)

"In spite of this great fault," says Macaulay, (referring to his fictitious speeches,) "it must be allowed that Thucydides has surpassed all his rivals in the art of historical narration, in the art of producing an effect on the imagination by skilful selection and disposition without indulging in the license of invention. . . . His book is evidently the book of a man and a statesman, and in this respect presents a remarkable contrast to the delightful childishness of Herodotus. Throughout it there is an air of matured power, of grave and melancholy reflection, of impartiality and habitual self-command." (Macaulay's Essay on "History," 1828.) He died about 401 B.C., leaving one son, Timotheus. Several ancient writers state that he was assassinated, but they disagree in respect to the place of his death. His "History" has been translated into English by Hobbes, by William Smith, (1753,) by S. T. Bloomfield, (1829,) by Thomas Dale, and by Jowett, (1881.)

See DODWELL, "Annales Thucydidei," 1702; KRÜGER, "Untersuchungen über das Leben des Thucydides," 1832; ROSCHER, "Leben des Thucydides," 1842; GIRARD, "Thucydide," 1860; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" F. ROTH, "Vergleichende Betrachtungen über Thucydides und Tacitus," 1812; BONNELL, "De Thucydide et Herodoto Quæstionum historicarum Specimen," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ULRICH, "Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thucydides," 1846.

Thuemmel. See THÜMMEL.

Thuermer. See THÜRMER.

Thugut, too'gōōt, (FRANZ MARIA,) BARON, an Austrian diplomatist, born at Linz in 1734. He was early distinguished by the favour of Maria Theresa, and employed on missions to Paris, Naples, and other European courts. In 1794 he succeeded Prince Kaunitz as prime minister. He was removed in 1797, restored in 1799, and finally driven from power in 1801. Died in 1818.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thuillier, tü'e'ye-ā', (PIERRE,) a French landscape-painter, was born at Amiens in 1799. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839 at Paris. Died in 1858.

Thuillier, (VINCENT,) a French scholar, born in the diocese of Laon in 1685, was a monk of Saint-Maur. He published a version of the "History" of Polybius, (6 vols., 1727–30.) Died in 1736.

Thulden, van, vän tül'den, (THEODOR,) a celebrated Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, whose style his own greatly resembles, and whom he assisted in the series of paintings which adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," in the church of Saint Michael at Ghent, and "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of the Jesuits at Bruges. He also excelled in delineating markets, fairs, etc., and produced a number of admirable etchings, among which we may name "The Life of Saint John de Matha," (in 24 plates,) and "The History of Ulysses," (58 plates.) Died in 1676.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thulen, van, vän tü'len, (JOHN PHILIP,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1618, was a pupil of Seghers. He painted flowers, insects, etc. Died in 1667.

Thümmel or **Thuemmel, von**, fon tüm'mel, (MORITZ AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born near Leipsic in 1738. His principal work is a romance, entitled "A Journey in the Southern Provinces of France," (9 vols., 1791–1805,) which is commended by Schiller and enjoys great popularity in Germany. His "Wilhelmine," a comic prose poem, is also highly esteemed, and has been translated into several languages. He was privy councillor and minister under the Duke of Saxe-Coburg from 1768 to 1783. Died in 1817.

See J. E. VON GRUNER, "Leben M. A. von Thümmel's," 1819; "Biographie Universelle."

Thummig, toom'mig, (LUDWIG PHILIPP,) a German philosopher, born at Culmbach in 1697, published several works. He was a disciple of Wolf. Died at Cassel in 1728.

Thunberg, tōōn'bĕRG, (KARL PETER,) a celebrated Swedish botanist and physician, born in the province of Småland in 1743. He studied natural history at the University of Upsal, under Linnæus. In 1772 he visited the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1775 accompanied, as physician, the embassy of the East India Company to Japan. He succeeded the younger Linnæus as professor of botany at Upsal in 1784. He was instrumental in founding a botanic garden in that city, and bestowed upon the university his valuable collection of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Flora Japonica," "Flora Capensis," "Icones Plantarum Japonicarum," and "Travels," (4 vols., 1788,) which were translated into English and German. A genus of beautiful climbing plants has been named in his honour, also several species in different genera of insects. Died in 1828.

See BILLBERG, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. P. Thunberg," 1832; SCHROEDER, "Vita C. P. Thunberg," 1832; GEZELIUS, "Biografiskt-Lexicon;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;"

Thunmann, toon'mān, (JOHN,) a Swedish writer, born in Sudermania in 1746. He wrote "Researches on the History of the People of Eastern Europe," (1774.) Died in 1778.

Thura, too'rā, (LAWRENCE,) a poet, born in Laaland in 1656. He became Bishop of Ribe in 1714. Died in 1731.

Thuriot, tü're-o', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, was an active member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. As president of that body, he promoted the fall of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. Died in 1829.

Thŭr'lōe, (JOHN,) an English minister of state, born at Abbot's Roding, in Essex, in 1616. He studied law, was called to the bar in 1647, and obtained several offices by the favour of his patron, Oliver Saint John. In 1652 he was appointed secretary to the council of state. He was secretary of state from December, 1653, until the restoration, 1660. During a part of this period he was also postmaster-general, and a member of Parliament. He rendered important services to Cromwell by the detection of plots against the Commonwealth. He was distinguished for his talents for business, and his moderation. After the restoration, Charles II. invited him to take office, which he declined. Died in 1668. His "State Papers," published by Dr. Birch, (7 vols., 1742,) are considered very valuable.

See DR. BIRCH, "Life of J. Thurloe," 1742; BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Thŭr'lōw, (EDWARD,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer and politician, born in Norfolk or near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, in 1732, was a son of Rev. Thomas Thurlow. He was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, which he was compelled to leave without a degree, on account of his turbulent and refractory conduct. He studied law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1754 or 1756, (Lord Campbell says 1754,) and joined the Western circuit. In early life he was a friend of the poet Cowper. He rose rapidly in his profession, and obtained the rank of king's counsel in 1761. He distinguished himself as junior counsel in the great Douglas cause, tried in the House of Lords, (1769.) In 1768 he was elected a member of Parliament, in which he supported Lord North's administration. He became solicitor-general in 1770, and attorney-general in 1771. Having commended himself to the favour of George III. by his zealous support of Lord North's American policy, he was appointed lord chancellor in June, 1778, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Thurlow. In

1782 the ministry was changed, but Thurlow was retained as chancellor, although he was opposed to the measures of the new prime minister, Rockingham. When a new cabinet was formed by the coalition of Lord North and Fox, in 1783, Thurlow lost his office, but he was again appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Pitt in December, 1783. He soon became an enemy to Pitt, and, relying on the personal favour of the king, thought he could displace or circumvent that minister. "He espoused the cause of Warren Hastings with indecorous violence." (Macaulay.) He opposed the abolition of the slave-trade. In consequence of his open hostility to Pitt and some of his measures, he was removed from office in 1792, after which he became a "flaming patriot." He ceased to be influential or prominent in political affairs many years before his death, which occurred in September, 1806.

"He contrived," says Lord Campbell, "to persuade mankind that he was a great judge, a great orator, and a great statesman,—although I am afraid that in all these capacities he was considerably overrated, and that he owed his temporary reputation very much to his high pretensions and his awe-inspiring manners."

See Lord Campbell, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. v.; Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1814.

Thurmann, tōōr'mân, (Jules,) a Swiss or German geologist and botanist, born at Neufbrisach in 1804. He published an "Essay on the Jurassic Upheavals," and other works. Died in 1855.

Thürmer or **Thuermer**, tür'mẹr, (Joseph,) a German architect, born at Munich in 1789. He spent several years at Rome and Athens, and became in 1832 professor in the Academy of Architecture at Dresden. He published "Views of Athens and its Monuments," (1823,) and other works. Died in 1833.

Thurn und Taxis, tooRn oont tâx'ĭss, [Fr. Tour-et-Taxis,] a family of Bavarian and Austrian Catholic princes, very prominent in South German history.

Thurneysser or **Thurneisser zum Thurn**, tooR'-nī-sẹr tsōōm tooRn, (Leonard,) a Swiss alchemist and physician, born at Bâle in 1531. He was patronized by the archduke Ferdinand, brother of Maximilian II., who charged him with the administration of the mines of Tyrol. In 1571 he was appointed physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He amassed a large fortune by his pretended skill in astrology and alchemy, but, his deceptions being at length discovered, he was obliged to leave Berlin, and died at Cologne in 1596. He was the author of a number of works, which are now forgotten.

Thurot, tü'ro', (François,) a French seaman, born in Burgundy in 1727. Having previously distinguished himself as captain of a privateer, he entered the royal marine, and gained several important victories over the English, but he was mortally wounded in an engagement near the Isle of Man, (1760.)

Thurot, (Jean François,) a French philosopher and Hellenist, born at Issoudun in 1768. He obtained a chair of Greek language and philosophy in the Collége de France in 1814. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Understanding and the Reason," ("De l'Entendement et de la Raison," 1830.) Died in 1832.

See Silvestre de Sacy, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Thurot," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thurs'bў, (Emma,) an American soprano-singer, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854. Her musical education began very early, under Madame Rüdersdorf and E. rani. She first attained distinction as a church-singer. Mr. Strakosch in 1879 introduced her to the concert-stage, when her remarkable talents were everywhere recognized, both in Europe and in America.

Thurs'tọn, (Robert Henry,) an American engineer and physicist, a son of R. L. Thurston, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, October 25, 1839. He graduated at Brown University in 1859, served in the United States navy, 1861–65, and became assistant professor of natural philosophy in the United States naval academy in 1865, and in 1871 professor of mechanical engineering in the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey. His experiments and inventions have proved of great service to his profession. Among his works are a "History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine," (1878,) "Friction and Lubrication," "Materials of Engineering," (3 vols., 1883–84,) and a large number of valuable professional reports.

Thurston, (Robert Lawton,) an American mechanician, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 13, 1800. In 1834 he became a partner in the business of building steam-engines at Providence, Rhode Island, in which he won great distinction. Died at Providence, January 13, 1873.

Thury. See Cassini, (César F.,) and Héricart.

Thwaites, thwāts, (Edward,) an English scholar, born in 1667, was professor of Greek at Oxford. He published several Anglo-Saxon works. Died in 1711.

Thў-ĕs'tēz, [Gr. Θυέστης; Fr. Thyeste, te'ĕst',] in classic mythology, was a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, a brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus. The enmity between Thyestes and Atreus was the subject of several discordant legends, which ascribe to each a number of vindictive crimes and atrocities. (See Atreus.) This story was dramatized by Sophocles and Euripides in tragedies which are not extant.

Thymbræus, thim-bree'us, [Gr. Θυμβραῖος; Fr. Thymbrée, tăn'brā',] a surname of Apollo, derived from the temple of Thymbra, in Troas.

Thynne, thĭn, (Francis,) an English antiquary and writer on heraldry. He was the author of a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," (in manuscript,) and a "Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms." Died in 1611.

Thyonée. See Thyoneus.

Thy-o'neūs, [Gr. Θυωνεύς; Fr. Thyonée, te'o'-nā': supposed to be derived from θύω, to "rush," to "be excited,"] a surname of Bacchus, whose mother was called Thyone (Θυώνη) after she was translated to Olympus.

Thys, tīss, [Lat. Thy'sius,] a Dutch philologist, born at Harderwyck in 1603. He was professor of eloquence and law at Leyden, edited several Latin authors, and wrote a few works, in prose and verse. Died in 1665.

Thysius. See Thys.

Tiarini, te-â-ree'nee, (Alessandro,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1577, was a pupil of Fontana and Passignano. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter denying Christ," a "Miracle of Saint Dominic," and the "Deposition from the Cross." His works are principally oil-paintings, and his style resembles that of the Caracci. Died in 1668.

Tiarks, tee'ârks, (John Lewis,) a German astronomer, born at Jever in 1789, removed to London, where he became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. About 1821 he was sent on an expedition to various parts of Europe in order to determine the longitude by means of chronometers. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1837.

Tibaldeo. See Tebaldeo.

Tibaldi, (Domenico.) See Pellegrini.

Tibell, tee'bĕl, (Gustavus Wilhelm,) a Swedish general, born in Sudermania in 1772. He served under Bonaparte in Italy, (1795–1802.) Died in 1824.

Tibère. See Tiberius.

Tib-e-rī'nus, a mythical king of Alba, was said to have been drowned in the river which was afterwards called from him the Tiber, (Tiberis.)

Tiberio. See Tiberius.

Tī-be'rĭ-us, [Fr. Tibère, te'bair'; It. Tiberio, te-bā're-o,] or, more fully, **Tī-be'rĭ-us Clau'dĭ-us Ne'ro**, a celebrated emperor of Rome, born in 42 B.C. He was a son of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus, by her first marriage, and belonged to the patrician gens Claudia. His father was T. Claudius Nero. At an early age he acquired a high reputation in military affairs, and served with distinction in Spain, Asia Minor, and Germany. His talents were respectable, if not superior. He was well versed in Greek and Latin literature. His first wife was Vipsania Agrippina, a daughter of Agrippa. About 12 B.C. he was compelled to divorce her, and to marry Julia, a daughter of the emperor Augustus. He passed seven years at Rhodes in retirement, and returned to Rome in 2 A.D. After the death of Caius Cæsar, in 4 A.D., Augustus adopted Tiberius as his son and successor. He became emperor in the year 14, and at first

used his power with moderation. He had a suspicious temper, and was a most artful dissembler. He chose for his favourite minister and adviser the infamous Sejanus, to whom he soon abandoned the direction of the government. Tiberius was suspected of being accessory to the death of Germanicus, (19 A.D.) His only son, Drusus, was poisoned by Sejanus in 23. In the year 26 he left Rome, to which he never returned, and retired to the island of Capri, (Capreæ.) Avoiding publicity and neglecting affairs of state, he abandoned himself to debauchery. In 31 A.D. Sejanus was put to death by the order or permission of Tiberius, and Macro became the powerful favourite. Tiberius died in 37 A.D., without appointing his successor. It is stated that he was suffocated by Macro, by whose aid Caligula then became emperor. "The historian," says Macaulay, (referring to Tacitus,) "undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and inscrutable,—with a man whose real disposition long remained swathed up in intricate folds of factitious virtues, and over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth and the seclusion of his old age threw a singular mystery. . . . He was to exhibit the old sovereign of the world sinking into a dotage which, though it rendered his appetites eccentric and his temper savage, never impaired the powers of his stern and penetrating mind, conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of dissemblers, and the most terrible of masters. The task was one of extreme difficulty. The execution is almost perfect." (Essay on "History.")

See SUETONIUS, "Tiberius;" TACITUS, "Annales;" SIEVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; V. DURUY, "De Tiberio Imperatore," 1853.

Tiberius (ANIÇ'IUS FLA'VIUS CONSTANTI NUS) **II.**, surnamed THRAX, (or the "Thracian,") Emperor of the East, a native of Thrace, was born in the early part of the sixth century. He was treated with great distinction by Justin II., who bestowed upon him the dignity of Cæsar in 574, and subsequently abdicated in his favour. He carried on a successful war against the Persians under Chosroes, whom he signally defeated at Melitene, (576 A.D.) He died in 582 A.D., and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mauritius, whom he had previously created Cæsar.

Tiberius, a Greek philosopher and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the fourth century. One of his rhetorical works is extant, and a number of fragments.

Ti-be'rĭ-us Ab-sim'a-rus, a Greek general of the seventh century, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Constantinople in opposition to Leontius, (698 A.D.) He was deposed and put to death by Justinian II., (705 A.D.)

Tibe'rius Alexan'der, a native of Alexandria, was appointed by the emperor Nero governor of Judea, and subsequently prefect of Egypt. He was distinguished by the favour of Vespasian and Titus, and assisted the latter in the siege of Jerusalem.

Tibull, the German for TIBULLUS, which see.

Tibulle. See TIBULLUS.

Tibullo. See TIBULLUS.

Ti-bul'lus, [Fr. TIBULLE, te'bül'; Ger. TIBULL, te-bŏŏl'; It. TIBULLO, te-bool'lo,] (ALBIUS,) a distinguished Roman elegiac poet of the Augustan age, was born in Italy about 55 B.C. He was a son of a knight, *(eques,)* from whom he inherited an estate between Tibur and Præneste. This estate was confiscated in the civil war, but he recovered a part of it, and passed much of his life there, enjoying the peaceful pleasures of the country, of which he was a warm admirer. He was patronized by Valerius Messala, whom he accompanied in a campaign in Gaul in 31 B.C. He was an intimate friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode, ("Carmina," i. 33.) His character is said to have been amiable. He wrote amatory elegies addressed to Delia and Nemesis. His poems are models of graceful simplicity and genuine tenderness. The best editions of Tibullus are those published by Lachmann (1829) and by Dissenus, (or Dissen,) (1835.) Died about 18 B.C.

See AYRMANN, "Vita Tibulli," 1719; DEGEN, "A. Tibull," 1780; GRUPPE, "Die Römische Elegie," 1838

Tick'ell, (RICHARD,) an English writer and politician of the eighteenth century, published a pamphlet, entitled "Anticipation," and other works. Died in 1793.

Tickell, (THOMAS,) an English poet and translator, born in Cumberland in 1686. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1710. He was an intimate friend of Addison, who made him under-secretary of state in 1717. He subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. He was the author of poems entitled "The Prospect of Peace" and "The Royal Progress." The latter is characterized by Dr. Johnson as "neither high nor low." His translation of the first book of the "Iliad" is highly commended by Addison, but it is regarded by other critics as greatly inferior to Pope's. Tickell also wrote a number of prose essays, and an admired "Elegy on the Death of Addison." Died in 1740.

Tick'nor, (CALEB,) a skilful American physician, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, about 1804. He practised in New York, and wrote much for medical journals. Died about 1840.

See WILLIAMS, "Medical Biography."

Ticknor, (ELISHA,) an American teacher, born about 1760, was the father of George Ticknor. He taught in Boston, where he died in 1821.

Ticknor, (GEORGE,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born at Boston in 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently spent five years in visiting various parts of Europe. He was appointed after his return professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature at Harvard College. He brought out in 1849 his "History of Spanish Literature," (3 vols. 8vo.) It immediately established the reputation of the author, and has obtained the highest eulogy from eminent critics of all countries, having been translated into Spanish and German. In 1863 Mr. Ticknor published his "Life of William H. Prescott," one of the most interesting biographies in the language. Died in 1871.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1850; "North American Review" for January, 1850.

Ticozzi, te-kot'see, (STEFANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in the province of Como in 1762. Among his principal works are his "Dictionary of Architects, Sculptors, Painters, etc. of every Age and Nation," (4 vols. 8vo, 1830,) "Historical Memoirs," and translations of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republics" and Llorente's "History of the Inquisition." He was prefect of the department of the Piave under the French empire. Died in 1836.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tidemand, tee'dẹh-mând', (ADOLPH,) a Norwegian painter of high reputation, born at Mandal in 1815. He was appointed painter to the king, and distinguished himself as a painter of national manners. His favourite subjects are scenes of domestic life. Died in 1876.

Tidemann, tee'dẹh-mân', (PHILIPP,) a German painter, born at Nuremberg in 1657, was a pupil of Lairesse at Amsterdam. He painted mythological subjects with success. Died in 1715.

Ti'dy, (CHARLES MEYMOTT,) an English physician, born in London, February 2, 1843. In 1865 he graduated at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1866 he was appointed joint professor of chemistry in the University of London, afterwards taking the professorship of forensic medicine. Among his works are "Gleanings in Toxicology," "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," (with W. B. Woodman, 1877,) "Hand-Book of Chemistry," (1878,) and many reports and papers.

Tieck, teek, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, brother of the celebrated Ludwig Tieck, was born at Berlin in 1776. In 1805 he visited Rome, and subsequently repaired to Munich, where he executed portrait-busts of Schelling, Jacobi, and the crown-prince Ludwig. Among his other works we may name a life-size statue of Necker, and busts of Lessing, Grotius, Wallenstein, and William of Orange. Died in 1851.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Tieck, (LUDWIG,) a distinguished German poet and novelist, born in Berlin in May, 1773, was a brother of the preceding. He was educated at Halle, Göttingen, and

Erlangen. His favourite studies were history and literature, ancient and modern. He produced "Abdallah," a novel, (1795,) "William Lovell," (1795,) and "Travels of Sternbald," ("Sternbald's Wanderungen," 1798.) He associated at Jena with the Schlegels, Novalis, and Schelling. About 1800 he married a young woman named Alberti. In literature he belonged to the romantic school. His reputation was increased by dramas entitled "Genoveva, or Genevieve of Brabant," (1800,) and the "Emperor Octavian," ("Kaiser Octavianus," 1804.) He resided a few years at Dresden, (1800–04,) and travelled in Italy in 1805. Among his principal works are "Phantasus," (3 vols., 1812–15,) "The Revolt of the Cévennes," a novel, (1826,) and "Poet-Life," ("Dichterleben," 1828.) He displayed great talent for irony and humour in his comedies or satires entitled "Puss in Boots," "The World turned Upside Down," and "Prince Zerbino, or Travels in Search of Good Taste," (2 vols., 1799–1800.) After a visit to France and England, (1817,) he settled at Dresden in 1819. He produced a good translation of "Don Quixote," (4 vols., 1799–1801,) and assisted Schlegel in the translation of Shakspeare. In 1840 the King of Prussia invited Tieck to Berlin, appointed him a privy councillor, and granted him a pension. After that date he resided at Berlin and Potsdam. Tieck was a very prolific writer. His versions of Shakspeare's plays are among the best ever made. He died in Berlin in April, 1853.

See "L. Tieck," Cassel, 1854; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Tieck, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838, and July, 1839; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1831, and November, 1847.

Tiedemann, tee'dẹh-mân', (DIETRICH,) a German philosopher, born near Bremen in 1748. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg, and was an adversary of Kant. He wrote, besides other works, which are highly commended, "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy, from Thales to Berkeley," (6 vols., 1790–97.) Died in 1803.

Tiedemann, (FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Cassel in 1781. He graduated at Marburg in 1804, and in 1805 became professor of anatomy and zoology at Landshut. In 1812 he obtained the prize offered by the French Institute for the best work on the structure of the Radiata, and at the same time was elected a corresponding member of that body. He was called in 1816 to fill the chair of anatomy, physiology, etc. at Heidelberg. Among his numerous works we may name the "Anatomy and Natural History of Amphibious Animals," (1817,) "Arteries of the Human Body," "Nerves of the Uterus," and "Physiology of Man," (3 vols., 1830–36.) Died in 1861.

See FLOURENS, "Éloges historiques;" CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiedge, teed'gẹh, (almost teed'yẹh,) (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German poet of high reputation, was born at Gardelegen in 1752. While filling the office of private tutor at Hohenstein, he acquired the friendship of Gleim and the Baroness von der Recke, and in 1804 visited Italy in company with the latter. His principal poem, entitled "Urania," was received with great favour, and was followed by his "Mirror for Women," ("Frauenspiegel,") "Wanderings through the Market of Life," "Elegies," etc. During the latter part of his life Tiedge resided with his friend Madame von der Recke, whom he survived about eight years, dying in 1841. His poetry is characterized by great moral beauty and devotional feeling, and has many points of resemblance to that of Cowper.

See FALKENSTEIN, "C. A. Tiedge's Leben und Nachlass," 4 vols., 1841; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" EBERHARD, "Blicke in Tiedge's und in Elisa's Leben," 1844.

Tieftrunk, teef'trŏŏnk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and disciple of Kant, born near Rostock in 1759, became professor of philosophy at Halle. Died in 1837.

Tielemans, tee'lẹh-mâns', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian jurist and liberal politician, born at Brussels in 1799. He was minister of the interior about one month, March, 1831, was afterwards governor of Antwerp, and professor of law in Brussels.

Tien-Té, te-ĕn' tā, or **Tien-Tih**, te-ĕn' tĭh, called also **Tai-Ping-Wang**, a Chinese leader of insurgents, born in 1813. His original name was PHUH, and his literary name HUNG-SIU-TSHUEN. He was educated for the class of *literati*, but at the final examination in Canton he failed to obtain a degree. About 1833 he received from an agent of the London Bible Society some tracts or a version of the Holy Scriptures, which he read with great interest. He professed to have received a divine mission, and began to preach against the worship of idols. He was successful in converting many to the "foreign righteousness," wrote religious essays and poems, and became the founder of a new religion, similar to Christianity in some respects. According to some authorities, he joined several secret political societies formed to liberate China from the domination of the Mantchoos. In 1850 he raised the standard of revolt. His followers cut off their pig-tails, which is accounted an act of high treason in China. Tien-Té marched victoriously through several provinces, and captured Nanking in 1853, after he had defeated the imperialist armies in a number of battles. His government, of which Nanking was the capital, was a military theocracy. In July, 1864, Nanking was taken by the imperialists, the rebellion was suppressed, and Tien-Té killed himself.

See "Life of Tai-Ping-Wang," by J. MILTON MACKIE, 1857; "The Taeping Rebellion," in the "Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1865.

Tiepolo, te-ĕp'o-lo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Venetian painter, born in 1693, was patronized by Charles III. of Spain, where he executed several works of great merit. His pictures are chiefly frescos, painted in the style of Paul Veronese. It is stated that his oil-paintings are to be found in all the galleries of Europe. Died at Madrid about 1770.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Tiepolo, (JACOPO,) a Venetian jurist, became Doge of Venice in 1229. Died in 1249.

His son LORENZO became Doge in 1268. Died in 1275.

Tiepolo, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian poet and senator eminent for his talents and learning. He was employed in several diplomatic missions. Died in 1551.

Tierney, teer'ne, (GEORGE,) an English statesman, born at Gibraltar in 1761. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1796 by the Whig party, and distinguished himself as one of the most zealous opponents of Mr. Pitt, with whom he fought a duel. He was appointed treasurer of the navy in 1802, and became master of the mint under the Canning ministry, (1827.) He was a great master of sarcasm and irony. Died in 1830.

Tierney, (MARK,) an English antiquary and Roman Catholic priest, born in 1785. He published the "History and Antiquities of Arundel." Died in 1862.

Tietjens, teet'yens, (THERESE,) a distinguished singer, born in Hamburg, of a family of Hungarian origin, July 18, 1831. She very early became known, at first as a church-singer, and later in concert and opera, in which she acquired a world-wide fame. Died in London, October 3, 1877.

Tifernas, te-fẽR'nâs, (GREGORIO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Città di Castello about 1415. He taught Greek in Venice, where he died about 1465.

Tiff'ą-nў, (LOUIS C.,) an American artist, born in New York city, February 17, 1848. He studied art in New York and in Paris, and spent some years in France, Italy, and North Africa. He is a member of the National Academy, and is eminent as a colourist, both in landscape and in genre.

Tigellin. See TIGELLINUS.

Tĭg-el-lī'nus, [Fr. TIGELLIN, te'zhą'lăN',] (SOPHONIUS,) a Roman courtier, notorious for his crimes, was born at Agrigentum. In 63 A.D. he became the favourite minister of Nero, with the title of prætorian prefect. He abused by cruelty and rapacity the power which he had obtained by subservience to the worst passions of Nero. He committed suicide in 70 A.D.

Tighe, tī, (Mrs. MARY,) a distinguished poetess, born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1773, was a daughter of the Rev. William Blachford. She was the author of a poem entitled "Psyche," which is greatly admired, also

a number of miscellaneous and devotional pieces. Died in 1810.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1811.

Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser I., a great sovereign of Assyria, who conquered many nations. His realms bordered on the Caspian and Mediterranean Seas and reached to the Persian Gulf, but after his death the empire fell in pieces. He lived in the twelfth century B.C.

Tiglath-Pileser II., a usurping king of Assyria, who in 744 B.C. seized the throne, after a civil war of some years' duration. He conquered Babylon and founded the second empire of Babylonia. He marched to the borders of India, overwhelmed the kingdoms of Damascus and Hamath, took tribute from Judah and Israel, and reorganized those kingdoms. He is supposed to have been slain by Shalmaneser in 727 B.C.

Tigny, de, dẹh tẽn'ye', (MARIN GROSTÊTE,) a French entomologist, born at Orléans in 1736. His wife wrote a "History of Insects," a work of merit, which was published in his name, (10 vols., 1802.) He died in 1799.

Tigrane. See TIGRANES.

Tī-grā'nēs, [Gr. Τιγράνης; Fr. TIGRANE, te'grăn'; Armenian, DIKRAN, de-krăn',] an Armenian prince or hero, flourished about 550 B.C. He was a friend of Cyrus the Great, and, according to some authorities, aided Cyrus in his war against Astyages the Mede.

Tigranes I., King of Armenia, began to reign about 96 B.C., and married a daughter of Mithridates the Great. Having extended his dominions by conquest, he assumed the title of "King of kings." In the year 83 he invaded and conquered Syria. He afterwards founded the city of Tigranocerta, which became his capital. As an ally of his son-in-law, Mithridates, he declared war against the Romans, whose army, under Lucullus, invaded Armenia in 69 B.C. and defeated Tigranes; but the mutiny of the Roman soldiers prevented Lucullus from terminating the war. After Pompey had gained a decisive victory over Mithridates, (66 B.C.,) Tigranes made an abject submission to the Roman general, who permitted him to keep the kingdom of Armenia proper. Died in 55 B.C. He was noted for his pride and tyranny. It is said that he kept tributary kings in his palace as servants.

See PLUTARCH, "Lucullus;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Til, van, văn til, (SOLOMON,) a Dutch theologian, born near Amsterdam in 1644. He was professor of theology at Leyden, and published a number of works on that subject. He was a disciple of Coccejus. Died in 1713.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique," 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tilborg. See TILBURGH.

Tilburgh, van, văn til'bŭr'H, written also **Tilborg,** (GILES,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1625. He painted fairs, rustic dances, interiors of taverns, etc. Died in 1678.

Tilbury, (GERVASE OF.) See GERVASE.

Til'dẹn, (SAMUEL JONES,) an American governor, born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He was educated at Yale College and the New York University, and became a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of New York. He was Governor of the State of New York, 1875–76, and was Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1876, but the result of the election becoming a matter of dispute, and being referred to a commission appointed by Congress, the Presidency was given to Mr. Hayes. Died Aug. 4, 1886.

Tilenus, te-lā'nŭs, or **Tilenius,** te-lā'ne-ŭs, (DANIEL,) a Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1563. He was appointed professor of theology at Sedan, France, in 1602, and became preceptor of the famous Turenne. Having adopted Arminian tenets, he was deprived of his chair at Sedan in 1619. He wrote numerous works on theology. Died in Paris in 1633.

See BOUILLOT, "Notice sur D. Tilenus," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tilesius. See TELESIO.

Tilesius von Tilenau, von, fon te-lā'ze-ŭs fon tee'-lẹh-nŏw', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1769. He accompanied the Russian navigator Krusenstern in his voyage around the world in 1803, and published, in 1813, "Results in Natural History of the First Russian Voyage around the World, under Captain Krusenstern." Died in 1857.

Tilghman, til'mạn, (EDWARD,) an eminent American jurist, a relative of Chief-Justice Tilghman, noticed below, was born at Wye, in Maryland, December 11, 1750. He studied in Philadelphia, and at the Middle Temple, in London. He established himself in Philadelphia, and rose to the first place at the bar of that city, which was then noted for its eminent lawyers. "Mr. Tilghman was an advocate of great power," says Mr. Binney, "a faultless logician,—a man of the purest integrity and brightest honour,—fluent, without the least volubility,—concise to a degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired." Died in 1815.

See a notice of Edward Tilghman, by HORACE BINNEY, in the "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Tilghman, (LLOYD,) an American general, born in Maryland about 1816, graduated at West Point in 1836. He commanded at Fort Henry, in Tennessee, which he surrendered to the Union navy or army in February 1862. He was killed at the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

Tilghman, (WILLIAM,) an American jurist and scholar, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 12, 1756. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1783. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature of his native State. In 1793 he removed to Philadelphia. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the United States court for Pennsylvania. In 1805 he was made president of the court of common pleas, and in 1806 chief justice of the supreme court of the State, a position which he filled with eminent ability until his death, in 1827. It has been justly observed that Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for "the incorporation of the principles of scientific equity with the laws of the State."

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Til'lẹ-mạnṣ, (PETER,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, resided in England, where he produced a number of admired works. Died in 1734.

Tillemont, de, dẹh tẽl'mŏN' or te'yẹ-mŏN', (SEBASTIEN **Lenain**—lẹh-năn',) a French ecclesiastical historian, born in Paris in 1637. He studied at Port-Royal, under Nicole and other distinguished Jansenists, and was ordained a priest in 1676. He published in 1693 the first volume of his "Memoirs towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Centuries," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique," etc.,) which first appeared complete in 1712, (16 vols. 4to.) His other principal work is entitled a "History of the Emperors and other Princes who reigned during the First Six Centuries," etc., (4 vols., 1690–97.) Two other volumes were published in 1701–38. These works are highly esteemed. Tillemont was eminently modest and humble. Died in Paris in 1698.

See TRONCHAY, "Vie de M. Lenain de Tillemont," 1711; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" PERRAULT, "Mémoires des Hommes illustres;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tillet, te'yā', (MATHIEU,) a French writer on agriculture, born at Bordeaux about 1720. He co-operated with Duhamel du Monceau. Died in 1791.

Tillet, du, dü te'yā', (JEAN,) a learned French compiler of historical documents, born in Paris. He was secretary *(greffier)* of the Parliament. Among his works is "Collection of the Kings of France," etc., ("Recueil des Rois de France, leur Couronne et Maison," 1580.) Died in 1570.

Tilli, teel'lee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian botanist, born at Castel-Fiorentino in 1655. He became a professor at Pisa, and published a "Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanic Garden of Pisa," (1723.) Died in 1740.

Tillier, te'yẹ-ā', (JOHANN ANTON,) a Swiss historian, born at Berne in 1792, published a "History of the Confederation *(Eidgenossenschaft)* at the Epoch of the Restoration," (1848,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Til'lọch, (ALEXANDER,) LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Glasgow in 1759.

Having settled in London, he became editor of "The Star" in 1789, and subsequently of the "Philosophical Magazine." He published several theological essays. Died in 1825.

Tillot, du, dü te'yo', (GUILLAUME LÉON,) Marquis de Felino, was born at Bayonne in 1711. He became about 1755 minister of finance to the Duke of Parma. Died in 1774.

Til'ŏt-sŏn, (JOHN,) D.D., a celebrated English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1630. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1651. Though educated a Calvinist, he subsequently conformed to the Church of England, and, having taken holy orders, he was appointed in 1664 preacher at Lincoln's Inn and Saint Lawrence's Church in the Jewry, where he acquired a very high reputation as a pulpit orator. Under the reign of Charles II. he became successively Dean of Canterbury, (1672,) prebendary of St. Paul's, (1675,) and canon-residentiary of that cathedral, (1677.) He was created Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. in 1691. He had married Elizabeth French, a niece of Oliver Cromwell. In theology he was called a latitudinarian. The nonjurors lampooned him outrageously, denouncing him as atheist, Deist, Arian, thief, etc. Died in 1694. Addison considered his writings as models of language.

"Of all the members of the Low-Church party," says Macaulay, "Tillotson stood highest in the general estimation. As a preacher he was thought by his contemporaries to have surpassed all rivals, living or dead. Posterity has reversed this judgment. Yet Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. . . . His reasoning was just sufficiently profound and sufficiently refined to be followed by a popular audience with that slight degree of intellectual exertion which is a pleasure. . . . The greatest charm of his compositions, however, is derived from the benignity and candour which appear in every line, and which shone forth not less conspicuously in his life than in his writings." ("History of England," vol. iii.)

See BIRCH, "Life of Tillotson," prefixed to his works; LE NEVE, "Lives of the Protestant Archbishops of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Tilly, de, dẹh te'ye', (ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a French royalist and political writer, born at Mans in 1764. He wrote "Memoirs towards a History of Manners of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1828,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Tilly, de, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general of the Revolution, born in Normandy in 1754, gained several victories over the Vendeans, and became governor of Brussels in 1796. Died in 1822.

Tilly or **Tilli, von,** fon til'lee, (JOHANN TZERKLAS,) COUNT, a celebrated military commander, born near Gembloux, in Brabant, in 1559. Having served for a time in the Netherlands under Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, he entered the army of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, in 1609. Soon after the breaking out of the Thirty Years' war, he was appointed to the chief command of the army of the League, and in 1620 gained a signal victory over the Protestants, and subsequently defeated Christian IV. of Denmark near Lutter. Having been made a field-marshal, in 1630 he succeeded Wallenstein as commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops, and in May, 1631, took Magdeburg by storm. This victory, which was followed by the most atrocious cruelty perpetrated on the inhabitants, was celebrated by Marshal Tilly by Te Deums sung in the cathedral. He was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus near Leipsic, and a second time at the battle of the Lech, in 1632, where he was mortally wounded.

See VILLERMONT, "Tilly, ou la Guerre de Trente Ans," 2 vols., 1859; SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Til'tŏn, (JAMES,) an American physician, born in Delaware in 1745. He served as surgeon of the army from 1776 to 1783, and was appointed physician- and surgeon-general of the army of the United States in 1812 or 1813. Died in 1822.

Tilton, (THEODORE,) an American journalist and author, born in New York city, October 2, 1835. He graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1854. He was chief editor of the "Independent," 1863–71, and of the "Golden Age," 1871–74. His principal published works are "The Sexton's Tale," etc., (poems, 1867,) "Sanctum Sanctorum," (1869,) "Tempest-Tossed," (a romance, 1874,) "Thou and I," (poems, 1880,) "Swabian Stories," (poems, 1882.) He has also been prominent as a public lecturer.

Timæus, tī-mee'us, [Gr. *Τίμαιος;* Fr. TIMÉE, te'mà',] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locri, in Italy, is said to have been a teacher of Plato. He flourished probably about 420–380 B.C. A work "On the Soul of the Universe," which is extant, has been ascribed to him; but many critics doubt that he was the author of it, and regard it as an abridgment of Plato's dialogue of "Timæus."

Timæus, an eminent Greek historian, born at Tauromenium, in Sicily, about 352 B.C. Having been banished from his native island by Agathocles, he retired to Athens, where he resided about fifty years. Died about 256 B.C. His principal work was a "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times to 264 B.C.," of which fragments are extant. He is severely criticised by Polybius, but is praised by Cicero, who says, in his treatise "De Oratore," "Timæus, quantum judicare possim, longe eruditissimus, et rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus . . . magnam eloquentiam ad scribendum attulit."*

Timæus, [Fr. TIMÉE LE SOPHISTE, te'mà' lẹh sō'fĕst',] a Greek Sophist and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the third century after Christ. His only extant work is a vocabulary or glossary of the phrases of Plato, ("Lexicon Vocum Platonicarum,") edited, with a commentary, by Ruhnken, (1754.)

Timagène. See TIMAGENES.

Tī-maġ'e-nēs, [Gr. *Τιμαγένης;* Fr. TIMAGÈNE, te'mà'-zhȧn',] a rhetorician of Alexandria, became a resident of Rome about 55 B.C. He wrote several works on history, etc., and gained the friendship of Augustus. Some critics identify him with the Timagenes who wrote a "Periplus" of the whole sea.

See SCHWAB, "De Livio et Timagene Historiarum Scriptoribus æmulis," 1834.

Tī-man'thēs, [Gr. *Τιμάνθης;* Fr. TIMANTHE, te'mŏNT',] a celebrated Greek painter, born at Sicyon, flourished about 400 B.C. He was a rival of Parrhasius, over whom he gained the prize at Samos for his "Contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the Arms of Achilles." Among his other master-pieces were "The Sacrifice of Iphigeni'a" and "The Stoning of Palamedes." He excelled in the power of expression and suggestion.

Tī-mar'ĕhus, [*Τιμαρχος,*] a Greek grammarian of uncertain date.

Timbal, tȧN'bȧl', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born in Paris about 1822. He painted many scriptural subjects.

Timbs, tĭmz, (JOHN,) an English writer and journalist, born in London in 1801. He became editor of "The Mirror" in 1827, and subsequently associate editor of "The Illustrated London News." He published, among other popular works, "Laconics," (3 vols., 1825–26,) "The Year-Book of Facts," "Things not generally known familiarly Explained," (1856,) "Curiosities of History," (1859,) and "A Century of Anecdote, 1760 to 1860," (2 vols., 1864.) Died March 4, 1875.

Timée. See TIMÆUS.

Tim'o-clēs, [*Τιμοκλῆς,*] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, lived about 350–320 B.C. His style is commended for its purity. His works are not extant.

Tī-mo'cre-on [*Τιμοκρέων*] OF RHODES, a Greek lyric poet, lived about 500–450 B.C. He wrote bitter satirical verses against Themistocles and Simonides. Some of his verses are quoted by Plutarch in his "Life of Themistocles."

Tī-mo'le-on, [*Τιμολέων,*] an illustrious Greek statesman and general, born of a noble family at Corinth about 400 B.C. He was so zealous for liberty that he

* The following is a nearly literal translation: "Timæus, as well as I am able to judge, was by far the most learned of all, and the most rich in the abundance of his facts and variety of his opinions; he displayed, also, great eloquence in composition."

conspired against his elder brother Timophanes, who had usurped supreme power and was killed. According to Plutarch, Timoleon became a prey to sorrow on account of the death of his brother, and withdrew from public affairs for many years. In 344 B.C. the people of Syracuse sent ambassadors to Corinth to implore assistance against Dionysius and other tyrants. The Corinthians granted a small army, and appointed Timoleon to command it. Three parties were then contending for mastery in the Syracusan state,—Dionysius, Hicetas, and the popular party. Before the end of 344 Timoleon defeated Hicetas and occupied part of Syracuse. In the next year Dionysius surrendered the citadel to Timoleon and retired from the contest. Hicetas, who still held two quarters of the capital, obtained aid from the Carthaginians; but Timoleon soon expelled him from Syracuse, and restored democratic institutions in that city. In 339 he defeated the Carthaginian generals Hasdrubal and Hamilcar, who invaded the Syracusan state with an army five times larger than that of Timoleon. He ascribed all his successes to fortune, or to the will of the gods. He restored peace and prosperity to the people of Sicily, who honoured him as a great benefactor. Died at Syracuse in 337 B.C. Plutarch says that "he performed greater things than any Grecian of his time, and was the only man that realized those glorious achievements to which the orators of Greece were constantly exhorting their countrymen."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Timoleon;" C. NEPOS, "Life of Timoleon;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" ARNOLDT, "Timoleon; biographische Darstellung," 1850: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tī-mom'ą-chus, an eminent painter, born in Byzantium, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His pictures of "Medea about to destroy her Children" and "Ajax brooding over his Misfortunes" were esteemed master-pieces by the ancients, and were purchased by Julius Cæsar for an immense sum.

Tī'mon [*Τίμων*] THE MISANTHROPE, a native of Attica, and contemporary of Socrates, was notorious for his hatred of mankind, from whom he lived secluded. He has been introduced into the works of Aristophanes, Lucian, and other eminent ancient writers, and forms the subject of one of Shakspeare's dramas.

See COOPMAN, "Dissertatio historica de Timone Misanthropo," 1841.

Timon, a Greek poet and skeptical philosopher of the third century B.C., was a disciple of Pyrrho. He was the author of a number of dramas, and satiric poems entitled "Silli." Fragments of the latter are extant.

Tī'mon, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Roman Catholic bishop, born at Conewago, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1797. He entered on a mercantile life, but in 1822 began to study divinity in the Seminary at the Barrens, Missouri. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1825, became one of the Lazarist fathers, and in 1840 was made prefect apostolic of Texas. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, New York. Died April 16, 1867.

Timon, tee'mon, (SAMUEL,) a Hungarian historian, born in 1675, wrote on the history of Hungary. Died in 1736.

Timoneda, de, dà te-mo-nā'dȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century, was the author of a work entitled "Patrañuelo," ("The Story-Teller,") and several comedies.

Timoteo, the Italian for TIMOTHY, which see.

Timoteo da Urbino, te-mo-tā'o dȧ oor-bee'no, called also **Della Vite**, an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1475. He was a cousin of Raphael, whom he assisted in some of his works at Rome. Among his master-pieces may be named an "Annunciation of the Virgin," and a "Noli-me-Tangere." Died about 1530.

Timothée. See TIMOTHY and TIMOTHEUS.

Ti-mo'the-us, [Gr. *Τιμόθεος;* Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tà'; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o,] a celebrated Greek poet and musician of Miletus, was a contemporary of Euripides, and flourished about 390 B.C. His innovation of the lyre with eleven strings was publicly condemned by the Spartans. His lyrics were highly esteemed by his countrymen, but a few fragments only are extant. He is said to have died in 357 B.C., aged about ninety.

Timotheus, a Greek statuary of high reputation, flourished about 350 B.C. He was one of the artists who adorned the frieze of the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs. Among his works was a statue of Artemis, (Diana.)

Timotheus, an eminent Athenian commander, was the son of the famous Conon, and a pupil of Isocrates. He assisted the Thebans to repel an invasion of the Spartans, whose fleet he defeated near Leucas in 376 or 375 B.C. He entered the service of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, in 372, and was appointed commander of the Athenian army in Macedonia in 364 B.C. He captured several cities from the Olynthians, and all the Chalcidian towns. Timotheus, Iphicrates, and Chares commanded the fleet in the Social war which began in 357 B.C., and were unsuccessful. Timotheus was condemned to pay a large fine. Died in 354.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Timotheus;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Timotheus, (of Scripture.) See TIMOTHY.

Timotheus, a Greek dramatic poet, the date of whose birth is unknown, was a resident of Athens. None of his works are extant. He was a poet of the middle comedy.

Tim'o-thy, [Gr. *Τιμόθεος;* Lat. TIMO'THEUS; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tà'; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o,] the friend and coadjutor of the Apostle Paul, was a native of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, and was carefully educated in the Christian faith by his mother Eunice, a converted Jewess. He was ordained at an early age by Saint Paul, whom he accompanied on his missions to Greece and Macedonia. He is believed to have been the first bishop of the Church at Ephesus, and, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom under Domitian.

Timour. See TAMERLANE.

Timour-Beg, (or **-Bec.**) See TAMERLANE.

Tim'rod, (HENRY,) an American poet, born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 8, 1829. He studied at the University of Georgia, and afterwards read law. For some years he was a journalist in his native State. Died at Columbia, South Carolina, October 6, 1867. A volume of his poems was published in 1860, (enlarged edition, with a memoir by P. H. Hayne, (1873.)

Timur. See TAMERLANE.

Tinck'ęr, (MARY AGNES,) an American novelist, born at Ellsworth, Maine, July 18, 1833. She was educated at Ellsworth High School and Bluehill (Maine) Academy. When twenty years old, she became a Roman Catholic. During the civil war she was a nurse in a military hospital in Washington. In 1873 she went to Europe and became a resident of Italy. Her principal works are "The House of Yorke," (1872,) "A Winged Word," (1873,) "Grapes and Thorns," (1874,) "Six Sunny Months," (1878,) "Signor Monaldini's Niece," a work which greatly enhanced her literary reputation, (1879,) "By the Tiber," (1881,) "The Jewel in the Lotos," (1884,) and "Aurora," (1885.)

Tinctor, tink'tor, or **Tinctoris**, tink-to'ris, (JAN,) a Flemish musician, born at Nivelle about 1434, or, as some say, 1450. He went to Naples, and was patronized by King Ferdinand I. He produced a musical dictionary,—"Terminorum Musicæ Definitorium," (without date.) Died about 1520.

Tin'dal, (MATTHEW,) LL.D., an English jurist and deistical writer, born in Devonshire about 1657. Soon after the accession of James II. he embraced Roman Catholicism, but he subsequently returned to the Church of England. He published in 1706 a work entitled "The Rights of the Christian Church Asserted," etc., being an attack upon hierarchical power, which involved him in a bitter and protracted controversy with several clergymen of the Church of England. He was the author of a number of political essays; but he is principally known by his "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature," (1730.) Died in 1733.

See "Biographia Britannica;" SMALL, "Memoirs of the Life of M. Tindal," 1733; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tindal, (Rev. NICHOLAS,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in 1687, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Alverstoke, in Hampshire. He translated from the French Rapin's "History of England," of which

he wrote a continuation brought down to the reign of George II. Died in 1774.

Tindal, (Sir NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM,) an English jurist and statesman, born in 1777. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1827 represented that university in Parliament. He was afterwards appointed lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. Died in 1846.

Tin'dale or **Tyn'dale**, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, was born in Gloucestershire about 1480. He studied at Oxford, and subsequently at Cambridge, where he took his degree. Having been converted to the doctrines of Luther, by which he was exposed to persecution in England, he repaired to Germany, and afterwards settled at Antwerp, where he devoted himself to the translation of the New Testament into English. The first edition came out about 1525, and met with a rapid sale both in England and on the continent. He published in 1534 a new and improved edition. His translation of the Pentateuch, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale, had appeared in 1530. In 1534 Tindale, whose writings had been previously denounced by the English government, was seized at Antwerp through the interference of the King of England, brought to trial for heresy, and, after an imprisonment of nearly two years, strangled and burnt at the stake, (1536.)

See FOX, "Acts and Monuments;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" WORDSWORTH, "Ecclesiastical Biography."

Tin'dall, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English writer, born in 1754. He wrote a "History of Evesham," "Plain Truth in a Plain Dress," and other works. Died in 1804.

Tinelli, te-nel'lee, (TIBERIO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Venice in 1586, was a pupil of L. Bassano. His works are highly praised. Died in 1638.

Tinne, tin'neh, (ALEXANDRINE,) a rich heiress and traveller, born in Holland, October 17, 1835. In 1863–64 she explored the sources of the Gazelle River, the western branch of the White Nile. She was murdered by the Tuariks in 1869, between Moorzook and Ghat.

Tintoret, Le. See TINTORETTO.

Tintoretto, tin-to-ret'to or tẽn-to-ret'to, [Fr. LE TINTORET, leh tân'to'rȧ',] (GIACOMO,) one of the most eminent painters of the Venetian school, was born at Venice in 1512. His original name was ROBUSTI, but he assumed that of Tintoretto from the occupation of his father, who was a dyer, (*Tintore.*) He made Titian his model in colouring and Michael Angelo in design. He painted with great rapidity, and his works, both in oil and fresco, are very numerous. Among his masterpieces may be named "The Last Judgment" and "The Worship of the Golden Calf," in the church of Santa Maria dell' Orto, "The Miracle of the Slave," (sometimes called "The Miracle of Saint Mark,") in the Academy of Venice, "The Marriage at Cana," the "Crucifixion," in the Scuola di San Rocco, and a "Paradise," a colossal picture containing more than a hundred figures. Died in 1594. His son Domenico and daughter Marietta were distinguished as painters; the latter excelled in portraits. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched." ("Modern Painters.")

See CARLO RIDOLFI, "Vita di G. Robusti detto Il Tintoretto," 1642; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Tipaldo, te-pâl'do, (EMILIO AMEDEO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Corfù in 1798. He became in 1829 professor of history, etc. in the Marine College of Venice. He published many important works, among which we may notice a "History of Profane Greek Literature," (9 vols., 1824–30,) and "Biography of Illustrious Italians of the Eighteenth Century and of the Present Age," ("Biografia degli Italiani illustri del Secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei," 10 vols., 1834–46.)

Tippoo Sahib, tip'poo'sȧh'Hib, written also **Tippoo Saib**, Sultan of Mysore, born in 1749, was the son of Hyder Alee, (or Aly,) whom he succeeded on the throne in 1782. He prosecuted the war which he had previously waged against the English until, in 1784, a treaty of peace was concluded at Mangalore. In 1790 he invaded the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British, who soon after formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and took the fort of Bangalore, (1791.) The forces of General Abercromby, having joined those of Lord Cornwallis in 1792, advanced against Seringapatam, when Tippoo consented to renounce one-half of his dominions to the allies, give up two of his sons as hostages, and pay a sum of more than £3,000,000. He nevertheless endeavoured in secret to incite the native princes against the English government, and solicited aid from France. In 1799 he was besieged in Seringapatam by the British forces under General Harris, and was killed in the assault.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire de l'Empire de Mysore," 2 vols., 1801; R. MACKENZIE, "Skeich of the War with Tippoo Sultaun," 1793.

Tip'toft, (JOHN,) Earl of Worcester, became lord deputy of Ireland, and filled other high offices. He was noted for his patronage of literature and of learned men, particularly Caxton. He was executed in 1470, on a charge of maladministration.

Tiraboschi, te-rȧ-bos'kee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and bibliographer, born at Bérgamo in 1731. He became professor of rhetoric at Milan in 1766, and in 1770 was appointed librarian to the Duke of Módena. His principal work, entitled "History of Italian Literature," ("Storia della Letteratura Italiana," 13 vols., 1772–83,) enjoys the highest reputation for accuracy and impartiality. Among his other productions may be named "Historical Memoirs of Módena," and "Life of Count Fulvio Testi." Died in 1794. An improved edition of his great work was published at Milan, in 16 vols., (1822–26.)

See A. G. LOMBARDI, "Elogio storico di G. Tiraboschi," 1796; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" BELTRAMELLI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere Tiraboschi," 1812; UGONI, "Della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiraqueau, te'rȧ'kō', (ANDRÉ,) a French jurist, born at Fontenoy-le-Comte about 1480. While he held the office of judge he released Rabelais, whom the monks had put in prison. Died in 1558.

Tī-re'sĭ-as (tī-ree'she-ȧs) or **Tei-re'sĭ-as**, [Gr. Τειρεσίας; Fr. TIRÉSIAS, te'rȧ'ze'ȧs',] a famous soothsayer of classic mythology, lived at Thebes, and belonged to the race of Udæus. The poets and mythographers relate that he was deprived of sight by the gods, because he divulged some of their secrets, or because he had seen Minerva bathing, that Jupiter gave him the gift of prophecy and extended his life to seven generations, and that he was connected with many important events in the fabulous history of Greece. He was the father of Manto.

Tir'ha-kạh, [Egyptian, **Tahraka**,] a great king of Ethiopia, who appears to have dispossessed Sebichus, King of Egypt, of his ancestral rights in the Upper Nile Valley. He afterwards joined Sebichus in a league against Sennacherib, King of Assyria, and was aided by Hezekiah, King of Judah. After the miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's host, Tirhakah conquered Egypt and put Sebichus to death, (B.C. 692.) Twenty years later, Esarhaddon vanquished Tirhakah and conquered Egypt. Tirhakah, however, regained the throne, but was soon expelled again by Assur-bani-pal, (Sardanapalus.) He soon made head again and reconquered the country. But in 666 B.C. Tirhakah abandoned Egypt and retired to the Upper Nile Valley, whence he first came.

Tĭr-ĭ-bā'zus or **Tĕr-ĭ-bā'zus**, [Gr. Τιρίβαζος or Τηριβαζος,] a Persian satrap under Artaxerxes Mnemon, governed Western Armenia in 401 B.C. He commanded the Persian fleet which defeated Evagoras of Cyprus in 386 B.C., soon after which he conspired with Darius against the king. He was killed in a fight with officers who came to arrest him.

Tĭr-ĭ-dā'tēs [Gr. Τηριδάτης; Fr. TIRIDATE, te're'dȧt'] I., King of Armenia, carried on a war against the Romans, who defeated him at Artaxata, and took his capital, Tigranocerta. He finally became tributary to Nero, (63 A.D.)

Tiridates III. OF ARMENIA was a son of Chosroes, whom the King of Persia conquered and dethroned. Tiridates was educated at Rome, and restored to the throne by Diocletian in 286 A.D. Died about 314 A.D.

Tĭ'ro, [Fr. TIRON, te'rôn',] (MARCUS TULLIUS,) a Roman author and scholar, was a favourite freedman and amanuensis of Cicero. He wrote a life of his famous patron, and other works. It is supposed that he invented or improved the art of short-hand writing, and that we are indebted to him for the collection of Cicero's "Letters" and other works.

Tiron. See TIRO.

Tiruvalluvar, tee'roo-vâl'oo-vâr', a Tamil (South Indian) poet, who lived before 900 A.D., but at an uncertain date. He was a pariah by birth, but won the highest place in Tamil literature by his noble poem "Kural," (*i.e.*, "Aphorisms,") in thirteen hundred and thirty beautiful distichs. Many fables are related of this author.

Tirso de Molina. See TELLEZ, (GABRIEL.)

Tischbein, tish'bīn, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) surnamed THE NEAPOLITAN, born at Haina, in Hesse-Cassel, in 1751. After a residence of six years at Rome, he settled at Naples, where he was appointed in 1790 director of the Academy of Painting. He excelled in classical subjects and in delineations of animals. Died in 1829.

Tischbein, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a relative of the preceding, born at Maestricht in 1750, rose to distinction as a portrait-painter. Died in 1812.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE ELDER, a German historical painter, born in Hesse in 1722, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Cassel. Among his master-pieces are "The Dying Alcestis," "Electra," "Christ on the Mount of Olives," "The Transfiguration," "Resurrection of Christ," and sixteen illustrations of the life of Telemachus. Died in 1789.

See ENGELSCHALL, "J. H. Tischbein, als Mensch und Künstler," 1797.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE YOUNGER, a painter, a brother of H. W. Tischbein, was born at Haina in 1742, and died in 1808. His brother, HEINRICH JAKOB, (died 1803,) and his cousin, LUDWIG PHILIPP, (died 1808,) attained distinction as painters.

Tischbein, (JOHANN VALENTIN,) a German painter, brother of J. H. Tischbein the elder, and uncle of H. W. Tischbein, was court painter at Hildburghausen, where he died in 1767. He was the father of J. F. A. Tischbein.

The most celebrated members of this gifted family were H. W. Tischbein and J. H. Tischbein the elder.

Tischendorf, tish'ẹn-dorf', (LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH KONSTANTIN,) an eminent German philologist and biblical critic, born at Lengenfeld in January, 1815. He studied at Leipsic, and subsequently visited England, various parts of the continent, Egypt, and Asia Minor. Having obtained some very valuable manuscripts, he was appointed, after his return, professor of theology at Leipsic, (1850.) He published editions of the "Codex Friderico-Augustanus," (1846,) "Evangelium Palatinum," (1847,) "Codex Amiatianus," (1850,) "Fragmenta Sacra Palimpsesta," "Anecdota Sacra et Profana," "Monumenta Sacra inedita," (4 vols., 1846–60,) "Travels in the East," (2 vols., 1846,) and "Bibliorum Codex Sinaiticus," (1862,) which he discovered at Mount Sinai in 1859. He obtained in 1859 a chair of biblical palæography at Leipsic. Died December 7, 1874.

Tĭ-sic'ra-tēs, [Τεισικράτης,] a distinguished Greek statuary, flourished about 300 B.C. He is supposed to have been a pupil of Lysippus. His works are praised by Pliny.

Tisio or **Tisi**, (BENVENUTO.) See GAROFALO.

Tĭ-siph'o-ne, the "Avenger of Murder," [Τισιφόνη, from τίω, to "estimate," to "judge," and, hence, to "punish" or "avenge," and φόνος, "murder,"] in Greek mythology, the name of one of the three Furies, or Erinnyes.

Tissapherne. See TISSAPHERNES.

Tis-sa-pher'nēs, [Gr. Τισσαφέρνης; Fr. TISSAPHERNE, te'sâ'fȧrn',] a famous Persian general and crafty negotiator, formed an alliance with the Spartans against the Athenians in 412 B.C. He was an enemy of Cyrus the Persian prince, and was one of the four generals who commanded the army of Artaxerxes against Cyrus at Cunaxa, in 401 B.C. He afterwards married a daughter of Artaxerxes, and was appointed satrap or viceroy of the maritime part of Asia Minor, where he was defeated by Agesilaus. He was put to death by the King of Persia in 394 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Anabasis;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History."

Tissard, te'sâr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Amboise about 1460, became professor of Greek at the University of Paris. He published a Hebrew grammar, (1508.) Died in 1508.

Tisserand, tès'rôn', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX,) a French astronomer, born January 15, 1845, was educated in the École Normale. In 1873 he was made professor of astronomy at Toulouse, and in 1878 he was chosen to the Academy of Sciences. He is the author of many important scientific papers.

Tissier, te'se-à', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANGE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1814; died in 1876.

Tissot, te'so', (ALEXANDRE PASCAL,) a French jurist, born in 1782, published several works on public law. Died in 1823.

Tissot, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French archæologist, born in Paris, August 29, 1828. He held many consular and diplomatic positions, and attained the rank of minister to Morocco in 1871. In 1876 he was sent to Athens as minister, in 1880 he was appointed ambassador to Turkey, and later he was sent to London in a like capacity. His treatise "De Tritonide Lacu," (1863,) and the unfinished "Comparative Geography of the Roman Province of Africa," (vol. i., 1884,) gave him a high reputation. Died at Paris, July 2, 1884.

Tissot, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1800. He practised law in Paris in early life, and about 1837 became professor of philosophy at Dijon. He wrote "Ethics, or the Science of Morals," (1840,) a "History of Philosophy," (1840,) etc. Died in 1876.

Tissot, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist, *littérateur*, and politician, born at Versailles in 1768. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred a short time before the 18th Brumaire, and was afterwards appointed imperial censor by Napoleon. In 1814 he succeeded Delille as professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1833 became a member of the French Academy. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics" into French, and published, among other works, "Historical Memoirs of Carnot," (1824,) "Studies on Virgil compared with all the Epic and Dramatic Poets," (4 vols., 1825–30,) which is highly commended, "Complete History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1833,) and "Lessons and Models of Ancient and Modern French Literature," (1835.) Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tissot, (SIMON ANDRÉ,) a celebrated Swiss physician, born at Grancy, in the canton de Vaud, in 1728. He studied at Geneva and Montpellier, and subsequently resided at Lausanne, where he soon acquired a very high reputation. Having filled the chair of medicine in that place for many years, he became in 1780 professor of clinical medicine at Pavía. He published a number of works, which are highly esteemed and have been widely circulated. Among these may be named his "Advice to People respecting Health," ("Avis au Peuple sur sa Santé," 1761,) which was translated into seven languages, "On Diseases caused by Masturbation," ("Tentamen de Morbis ex Manustupratione Ortis,") and "On the Health of Literary Men," ("De Valetudine Literatorum," 1766.) Died in 1797. His son CLÉMENT JOSEPH, born in 1750, was the author of several medical treatises.

See EYNARD, "Vie de S. A. Tissot," 1839; HALLE, "Notice sur Tissot," prefixed to Tissot's works, 11 vols., 1809–13; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1765.

Tisza, tee'soh, (KÁLMÁN,) also called KOLOMAN VON **Tisza**, and TISZA DE BOROSJENÖ, a Hungarian statesman, born at Geszt, December 16, 1830. He succeeded Teleki as leader of the left centre in the Hungarian Diet in 1861, and in 1875 became minister of the interior and president of the Hungarian ministry, retaining that position for many years.

Tī'tan, [Gr. *Τιτάν*,] plural **Titans**, [Gr. *Τιτᾶνες;* Lat. TITA'NES,] the name of mythical beings said to be the offspring of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra.) There were six sons, Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Cronus, and six daughters, Theia, Rheia, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys. According to the fable, the Titans rebelled against their father, who was deposed and was succeeded by Cronus, (Saturn.) After the accession of Jupiter to the sovereignty, occurred the celebrated war of the Titans against the Olympian gods, (called the "Titanomachia,") which lasted ten years. The Titans were finally defeated and hurled down to Tartarus by the thunderbolts of Jove.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 580.

Titara, te-tä'rä, (LADISLÁU DOS SANTOS,) a Brazilian author, born at Feira de Capuam, May 24, 1801. His name was originally LADISLÁU DO ESPIRITO SANTO **Mello.** He entered the army of independence in 1822, and afterwards served in the regular army. He published eight volumes of poems, a "History of the Grand Liberating Army," "The Brazilian Auditor," (2 vols.,) etc. Died at Rio de Janeiro in 1861.

Tite-Live, the French for LIVY, (which see.)

Tite, (WILLIAM,) an English architect, born in London about 1802. His principal work is the Royal Exchange of London, completed in 1844. He was elected to Parliament for Bath in 1854, and re-elected in 1857. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was president of the Institute of British Architects. Died in 1873.

Tithon. See TITHONUS.

Tī-tho'nus, [Gr. *Τιθωνός;* Fr. TITHON, te'tôN',] a mythical personage, a son of Laomedon, was beloved by Aurora, (Eos.) The poets feigned that she obtained for him the privilege of immortality, but not eternal youth, and that he became a decrepit old man. He was the reputed father of Memnon.

Titi, di, de tee'tee, (SANTI,) an Italian artist, born in Tuscany in 1538, was distinguished both as a painter and architect. Died in 1603.

Titi, di, (TIBERIO,) a painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1637.

Titian, tish'e-an, [It. TIZIANO, tèt-se-ä'no; Fr. LE TITIEN, leh te'se'ÄN'; Ger. TIZIAN, tit-se-än',] or, more fully, **Tiziano Vecellio**, (vä-chel'le-o,) the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was born at Capo del Cadore, in Venetia, in 1477. He studied for a short time with Sebastiano Zuccati, and afterwards became a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was intimate with Giorgione, his fellow-pupil, to whose example or influence some critics ascribe the fact that Titian acquired a bolder and more vigorous style than that of Bellini and other Venetian painters. In 1512 he was employed by the Venetian government to paint the hall of the grand council, in which he represented the "Homage of Frederick Barbarossa to the Pope." About 1514 he was invited to Ferrara by Alphonso I., for whom he painted a beautiful oil-picture of "Bacchus and Ariadne," and another of a "Pharisee showing Tribute-Money to Christ," (now at Dresden.) At Ferrara he formed a friendship with the poet Ariosto, whose portrait he painted. Having returned to Venice, he painted in 1516 a celebrated picture of the "Assumption of the Virgin," which is one of his best works, and is now in the Academy of Venice. He married about 1524, and had several children. He produced about 1528 an admirable picture of "The Death of Saint Peter." "Titian's power," says Ruskin, "culminates in the 'Assumption,' the 'Peter Martyr,' and the 'Presentation of the Virgin.'" About 1530 he was invited to Bologna by Charles V., and painted a portrait of that emperor, whom (according to some accounts) he accompanied to Spain in 1533. He visited Rome in 1545, painted an excellent portrait of Paul III., and returned to Venice in 1546. Titian received the title of Count-Palatine from Charles V. He painted for Philip II. of Spain a number of works, among which are "The Last Supper" and a "Sleeping Venus." His subjects were mostly religious. As a portrait-painter he has never been surpassed. In the opinion of many critics, he was the greatest colorist that ever lived. He also excelled in landscape. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched. . . . The religion of Titian is like that of Shakspeare,—occult behind his magnificent equity. . . . The Venetian mind, and Titian's especially, as the central type of it, was wholly realist, universal, and manly." ("Modern Painters.") He refused the invitations of several sovereigns who wished to attract him to their courts, and preferred to reside at Venice. Among his intimate friends were Pietro Aretino, and Sansovino the architect. He continued to paint until he was ninety-eight years old; but his last works are not equal to those of his prime. He died at Venice in August, 1576.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters:" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Vite dei Pittori Vecelli," 1817; NORTHCOTE, "Life of Titian," 2 vols., 1830, a notice of Titian, by CADORIN, in Italian, 1833; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" ZONDADELLA, "Elogio di Tiziano Vecellio," 1802.

Titien, Le. See TITIAN.

Titius, tit'se-ŭs, (GOTTLIEB GERHARD,) a German jurist, born at Nordhausen in 1661, wrote on the public law of Germany. Died in 1714.

Titmarsh. See THACKERAY.

Titon du Tillet, te'tôN' dü te'yä', (EVERARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1677. He served in the army, and became commissary of war. He projected or designed a monument to Louis XIV. and the great men of his reign. This monument, which he called the French Parnassus, represented a mountain, on the summit of which Louis XIV. sat in the form of Apollo. He could not raise the funds requisite to execute it on a grand scale, but he published a "Description of the French Parnassus," ("Description du Parnasse Français," 1727.) Died in 1762.

Titsingh, tit'sinG, (ISAAC,) a Dutch diplomatist and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1740. Having entered the East Indian service, he was sent as supercargo to Japan in 1778. He was appointed in 1794, by the Batavian government, ambassador to Peking. He died in 1812, leaving several valuable works in manuscript; among these we may name "Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of the Djogouns, Sovereigns of Japan," etc., published in French by Abel Rémusat.

Tittmann, tit'mân, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1784. He published, besides other works, a treatise "On Knowledge and Art in History," (1817,) "Exposition of the Greek Constitutions," (1822,) "History of Henry the Illustrious," (2 vols., 1845,) and "Life and Matter," ("Leben und Stoff," 1855.) Died at Dresden, May 23, 1864.

Tittmann, (JOHANN AUGUST HEINRICH,) an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Langensalza, in Germany, in 1773. He studied at Leipsic, where he became first professor of theology in 1818. He published a "Manual of Homiletics," "Encyclopædia of Theological Science," (1798,) "Theocles, a Conversation on Belief in God," (1799,) "Pragmatic History of Theology and Religion in the Protestant Church during the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (1805, unfinished,) "On Supernaturalism, Rationalism, and Atheism," (1816,) and other standard works of the kind. He also prepared editions of the Greek New Testament and the "Libri Symbolici," and a Latin treatise "On the Synonyms of the New Testament." Died in 1831.

Tittmann, (KARL AUGUST,) brother of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1775. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and rose to distinction as a jurist. He published a "Manual of the Science of Criminal Law," etc., (1807,) and other similar works. Died in 1834.

Tī'tus, [Gr. *Τίτος;* Fr. TITE, tèt,] a disciple of Saint Paul, who was converted by him to Christianity, and subsequently accompanied him to Corinth, Ephesus, and other cities.

See SAINT PAUL, "Epistle to Titus."

Tī'tus, [Fr. TITE, tèt; It. TITO, tee'to,] or, more fully, **Ti'tus Fla'vĭ-us Ves-pa-sĭ-ā'nus**, Emperor of Rome, born in 40 A.D., was the son of Vespasian, and was educated at the court of Nero. He early distinguished himself by his military talents in Britain and Germany, and assisted his father in quelling an insurrection of the Jews, (67 A.D.) After the death of Vitellius,

Vespasian was proclaimed emperor, in 69 A.D., and Titus, having been appointed commander of the army of Judea, laid siege to Jerusalem, which was taken by storm in 70 A.D. On the death of Vespasian, in 79 A.D., Titus became emperor, and, by the wisdom and benignity of his rule, acquired the affection and reverence of his subjects, who gave him the name of "The love and delight of the human race." Under his reign a great part of Rome was destroyed by a conflagration, which was followed by the plague, of which many thousands perished daily. He completed the Flavian Amphitheatre, (Colosseum,) which had been commenced by his father. It is stated that at the end of a day in which he had performed no act of beneficence, he exclaimed, "My friends, I have lost a day!" Died in 81 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Titus;" TACITUS, "History;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" J. H. JUNG, "Dissertatio de Tito Imperatore," 1761; ROLLAND, "Histoire des Empereurs Vespasien et Titus," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tit'ŷ-us, [Gr. *Τιτυός*; Fr. TITYE, te'te',] a giant of classic mythology, was called a son of Terra, or of Jupiter and Elara. Having offered violence to Latona, he was killed by Apollo and Diana, and cast down to Tartarus. According to Virgil, his body extended over nine acres of ground. (See "Æneid," book vi. 595.)

Tixier, (JOHN.) See RAVISIUS TEXTOR.

Tizian or **Tiziano**. See TITIAN.

Toaldo, to-ål'do, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian geographer, born near Vicenza in 1719, became professor of physical geography and astronomy at Padua in 1762. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Gnomonics," "Meteorological Essay on the True Influence of the Stars," (1770,) and "Compendium of Spherics and Geography," (1773.) Died in 1798.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tobar, de, dà to-bar', (ALFONSO MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born near Aracena in 1678, produced good copies of some works of Murillo. Died in 1758.

Tobiesen. See DUBY.

To'bin, (GEORGE,) an English admiral, born at Salisbury in 1768, served against the French in the campaigns of 1782 and 1804. Died in 1838.

Tobin, (JOHN,) an English dramatist, born at Salisbury in 1770, was the author of several comedies, one of which, entitled "The Honeymoon," obtained great popularity. Died in 1804.

See "Memoirs of John Tobin," by MISS BENGER, 1820; "Monthly Review" for May, 1820.

Tobler, to'bler, (TITUS,) a Swiss traveller and *littérateur*, born at Stein in 1806, visited Palestine, and published, after his return, "Topography of Jerusalem and its Environs," (1853.)

Tochon d'Annecy, to'shôn' dăn'se', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French numismatist, born near Annecy in 1772. Among his works is "Researches on the Medals of the Nomes or Prefectures of Egypt," (1822.) Died in 1820.

Tocqué, to'kà', (LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1696; died in 1772.

Tocqueville, de, dęh tok'vil or tok'vèl', (ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLEREL,) an eminent French statesman and political philosopher, born in Paris on the 29th of July, 1805. He studied law, (1823–26,) and became judge-auditor at the tribunal of Versailles in 1827. In 1831 he visited the United States in company with his friend Gustave de Beaumont, having received a mission to examine the penitentiary systems of that republic. He passed a year in the United States, returned home, resigned his office in 1832, and published in 1835 the first volume of his work "On Democracy in America," ("De la Démocratie en Amérique," 4 vols., 1835–40,) the success of which was prodigious. Royer-Collard affirmed that since Montesquieu nothing comparable to it had appeared. De Tocqueville predicted the progress and predominance of democracy in the world, although his own predilections were in the opposite direction. He married an English lady, named Mary Mottley, about 1835, became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1838, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839. In 1841 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was elected in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he supported the cause of order, and he voted for Cavaignac in the election of president. He was minister of foreign affairs from June 2 to October 31, 1849, and was driven from the public service by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. In 1856 he published "The Old Régime and the Revolution," ("L'ancien Régime et la Révolution,") a work of much merit. Died at Cannes in April, 1859. Commenting on his "Democracy in America," the "Edinburgh Review" of April, 1861, says, "Far from having suffered from the lapse of a quarter of a century, it has gained in authority and interest, from the inexhaustible depth, the unflinching truth, and the extraordinary foresight which are its characteristics."

See G. DE BEAUMONT, notice prefixed to an edition of his Works and Letters, 1860; LACORDAIRE, "Discours de Réception à l'Académie Française," 1861; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Nouvelles Causeries du Lundi;" RÉMUSAT'S article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for August 1, 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1836, and July, 1849; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861; "North British Review" for May, 1861; "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1861.

Tocqueville, de, (HERVÉ LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH CLEREL,) COMTE, a French peer and historical writer, born in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He was prefect of the departments of Moselle, Somme, and Seine-et-Oise between 1816 and 1827. He wrote, besides other works, a "Philosophic History of the Reign of Louis XV.," (2 vols., 1846.) Died in 1856.

Tod, (ELI,) M.D., an American physician, born at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1768, was one of the founders of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, of which he became president. Died in 1833.

Tod, (Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES,) an English officer, born in 1782, entered the East India service, and was appointed in 1817 political agent. He was the author of "Travels in Western India," etc., and "Annals of Rajasthan;" the latter contains an excellent map of Rajpootana. Died in 1835.

Todd, (Rev. HENRY JOHN,) an English clergyman and writer, born in 1763, studied at Hertford College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Cleveland in 1832. He published a "Life of Archbishop Cranmer," (1831,) "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Reverend Brian Walton," and other works; he also edited Milton's "Poems" and "The Works of Edmund Spenser." Died in 1845.

Todd, (Rev. HUGH,) an English writer, born in Cumberland in 1658, lived at Carlisle. Died in 1728.

Todd, (JAMES HENTHORNE,) a clergyman and antiquary, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He became professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, and published several works on theology, etc. Died in 1869.

Todd, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1800, settled in 1842 as pastor at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Among his works we may name "Lectures to Children," (1834,) also translated into several languages, "The Student's Manual," (1835,) which had a very extensive sale both in America and Europe, and was translated into French, "The Bible Companion," "The Sabbath-School Teacher," (1836,) and "The Lost Sister of Wyoming," (1841.) Died August 24, 1873.

Todd, (ROBERT BENTLEY,) a physician and writer on physiology, a brother of James H. Todd, noticed above, was born about 1810. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently settled in London. He became associate editor of the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology" in 1836, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions," (1845,) and "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," (2 vols., 1845–56.) He was appointed physician to King's College Hospital. Died in 1860.

Toderini, to-dà-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1728, published a work "On Turkish Literature," (3 vols., 1787.) Died in 1799.

Tod'hun-ter, (ISAAC,) an English mathematician, born at Rye in 1820. He was educated at University College, London, and at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior wrangler in 1848, becoming a Fellow of his college. He wrote treatises on "Differ-

ential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Trigonometry," "History of the Calculus of Variations," and numerous other mathematical works. Died March 2, 1884.

Todleben, tōt'lȧ'bẹn, (FRANCIS EDWARD,) a Russian general and engineer, of German extraction, born at Mitau in 1818. He served with distinction in the Crimean war of 1854, and was afterwards created general of engineers. In 1878 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army before Constantinople. Died in 1884.

See the "North British Review" for August, 1864.

Todt, tōt, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German jurist, born at Auerbach in 1803. He published several legal works. Died in 1852.

Toepfer. See TÖPFER.

Toepffer. See TÖPFFER.

Tofino de San Miguel, to-fee'no dȧ sân me-gĕl', a Spanish savant and naval officer, born at Cartagena in 1740, published, among other works, "Astronomical Observations made at Cadiz." Died in 1806.

Tograi, to-grī', or **Toghrai**, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Ispahan about 1060. He became vizier to Masood, Sultan of Mosul, and, after the defeat of that prince by his brother Mahmood in 1120 A.D., was taken prisoner and put to death. His principal work is an elegiac poem, entitled "Lamiato l'Ajam," which has passed through several editions and been translated into Latin, English, French, and German.

Togrul or **Thogrul-Beg**,* (or **-Bek**,) to'grōōl bĕg, written also **Tugrol**, the founder of the Seljookide dynasty in Persia, was a grandson of Seljook, (Seljûk.) He became king or chief of his tribe about 1038, and conquered Persia by victories over the Sultan Mahmood and his son Masood. Died about 1065.

Togrul II., the last Sultan of the Seljookide dynasty, began to reign in 1176; died in 1194.

Togrul-Beg, (or **-Bec.**) See TOGRUL.

Toinard or **Thoynard**, twȧ'nȧr', (NICOLAS,) a French numismatist, born at Orléans in 1629; died in 1706.

Toiras, de, dẹh twȧ'rȧ', (JEAN **de Saint-Bonnet**—dẹh sȧN'bo'nȧ',) SEIGNEUR, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1585. He fought against the Huguenots, and in 1625 took the Isle of Rhé, which he defended against the English Duke of Buckingham in 1627. For his defence of Casal he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France in 1630. He was killed at a siege in the Milanese in 1636.

Tökely, to'kȧl, (EMMERIC,) a Hungarian patriot, born in 1656. Having taken up arms against the Austrian government, he solicited aid from the Sultan Mahomet IV., who in 1682 declared him King of Hungary. After waging war many years, with varying success, he was compelled to take refuge in Turkey, where he died in 1705.

Toktamish-Aglen, tok'tȧ-mish ȧg'len, a warlike Khan of Kaptchak, in Tartary, was a descendant of Jengis Khan. He began to reign in 1376, invaded Russia in 1382, and took Moscow. Soon after this event he was involved in a war with Tamerlane, who defeated and deposed him about 1395. Died in 1406.

To'land, (JOHN,) a deistical and controversial writer, born near Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1669. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and subsequently at Leyden, where he became acquainted with Leibnitz. His first publication, entitled "Christianity not Mysterious," (1696,) caused a great sensation and gave rise to a protracted controversy. He afterwards produced "A Life of Milton," (1698,) "Amyntor, or a Defence of Milton's Life," (1699,) "Anglia Libera, or the Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England Explained and Asserted," (1701,) "Socinianism Truly Stated," etc., (1705,) and other works. He was patronized by Harley, secretary of state, who in 1707 sent him to the continent as a political agent or spy. Toland was a pedantic and mediocre writer. Died in 1722.

See DES MAIZEAUX, "Life of John Toland," 1726; MOSHEIM, "De Vita, Fatis et Scriptis J. Tolandi," 1722; LELAND, "Deistical Writers;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

* See Introduction, p. 9, § 16.

Toldy, tol'de, (almost tolj,) (F. S.,) a Hungarian critic and writer, born at Buda in 1805. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Hungarian Language and Literature," (3 vols., 1851–55.) He was professor of medicine at Pesth, 1838–44. Died in 1875.

Toledo, de, dȧ to-lā'do, [Lat. TOLE'TUS; Fr. TOLÈI, to'lȧ',] (FRANCISCO,) a learned Spanish cardinal, born at Córdova in 1532. He was professor of philosophy and theology at Rome, and gained distinction as a pulpit orator. He wrote a work on Casuistry, (1602.) Died at Rome in 1596.

Toledo, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish statesman, born near Salamanca in 1484, was a son of Frederick of Toledo, Duke of Alba. He obtained the title of Marquis of Villafranca from his marriage with a lady of that house. He was patronized by the emperor Charles V., who appointed him in 1532 Viceroy of Naples. He died in 1553, after a prosperous rule of more than twenty years, during which he greatly enlarged and improved the city of Naples and adorned it with splendid edifices.

See GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia."

Toledo, de, (RODRIGO,) [Lat. RODERI'CUS TOLETA'NUS,] a distinguished prelate and historian, born in Navarre about 1170, was originally named RODRIGO XIMENES. He became Bishop of Siguenza in 1192, and subsequently Archbishop of Toledo. He was the author of a History of Spain, ("Rerum in Hispania Gestarum Chronicon," 1545,) and History of the Western Arabs, ("Historia Arabum," 1603,) both of which are highly esteemed.

To'ler, (JOHN,) Earl of Norbury, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1745. He was successively appointed solicitor-general, (1789,) attorney-general, (1798,) and chief justice of the common pleas, (1800.) He afterwards received the title of Earl of Norbury and Viscount Glandine. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist, but he was still more celebrated for his brilliant wit and repartee. He presided at the trial of Robert Emmet. Died in 1831.

See "Eccentric Personages," by WM. RUSSELL, 1866.

Tolet or **Toletus.** See TOLEDO, DE, (FRANCISCO.)

Toletanus. See TOLEDO, DE, (RODRIGO.)

Tölken or **Toelken**, töl'kẹn, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Bremen in 1785, published a number of treatises on ancient art. He became professor in the University of Berlin in 1823, and director of the cabinet of antiques in 1832. Died 1864.

Toll, tol, (KARL,) COUNT, a Russian general, born near Hapsal, Esthonia, in 1778, served against the French in the campaign of 1812, and subsequently in the Turkish war of 1829. Died in 1842.

Tollens, tol'lẹns, (HENDRIK CORNELISZOON,) a distinguished Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1780. His poem "On the Death of Egmont and Hoorn" (1806) obtained a prize from the Society for the Promotion of National Poetry, and was followed by a collection of lyrics which became widely popular and are esteemed master-pieces of their kind by his countrymen. Among the principal we may name the "Patriotic War-Songs," ("Vaderlandisch Krijgslied," 1815,) "The Call to Arms," ("Wapenkreet,") and "The Wintering of the Hollanders in Nova Zembla." In 1850 the King of Holland bestowed upon him the order of the Dutch Lion. Died in 1856.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" VAN EICHSTORFF, "H. Tollens, biographische Schets en Proeve en Kritiken van zijne Dichtungen;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1854.

Tol'let, (ELIZABETH,) an English scholar and poetess, born in 1694, was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Died in 1754.

Her nephew, GEORGE TOLLET, wrote notes on Shakspeare. Died in 1779.

Tollius, tol'le-ŭs, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht about 1620, was a pupil of Vossius, and afterwards his private secretary. He published editions of several of the classics. Died about 1652.

Tollius, (HERMANN,) a Dutch philologist, born at Breda in 1742. He became professor of Greek at Leyden, where he died in 1822.

Tollius, (JACOB,) brother of Cornelis, noticed above,

was born at Utrecht about 1630. He studied under Vossius, and became professor of history and eloquence at Duisburg in 1679. He was the author of several philological and scientific treatises. Died in 1696.

Tolmach. See TALMASH, (THOMAS.)

Tolomei, to-lo-mā'ee, or **Tolommei,** (CLAUDIO,) an Italian scholar and diplomatist, born at Sienna in 1492. He was sent in 1552 on a mission to the French court, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent oration in the presence of Henry II. He was the author of several poems and orations, and a collection of letters which rank among the best compositions of the kind in the language. Died in 1554.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tolomei, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1653. He was employed by Clement XI. in important affairs. Died in 1726.

Tolomeo, the Italian of PTOLEMY, which see.

Tolommei. See TOLOMEI.

Tolstoi. See OSTERMANN-TOLSTOI.

Tol'stoi, (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a Russian author, born September 5, 1817. His tragedies "Ivan the Terrible," "Czar Feodor," and "Czar Boris" form a trilogy. He was also noted for his novels and poems. Died October 10, 1875. Count LEO TOLSTOI, of the same family, published two powerful novels, "Anna Karenina," (1875–76,) and "War and Peace."

Tolstoi, tol'stoi, (FEODOR PETROVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born at Saint Petersburg in 1783, became professor of sculpture in the Academy of that city.

Tolstoi or **Tolstoy,** (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, born about 1650. He was employed by Peter the Great on missions to several European courts. Died in 1728.

Tolstoi, (PETER ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian diplomatist and soldier, born in 1769, served under Suwarow against the Turks and Poles, and after the battle of Friedland was ambassador-extraordinary to Paris. In 1831 the emperor Nicholas appointed him commander-in-chief of the army of reserve. Died in 1844.

Tolstoy. See TOLSTOI.

To-lum'nĭ-us, (LAR,) was King of the Veientes in 438 B.C., and persuaded the people of Fidenæ to kill four Roman ambassadors. He was killed in single combat by Cornelius Cossus.

Tomacelli. See BONIFACE IX.

Tomaschek, to'mâ-skĕk', (WENZEL JOSEF,) a German musician and composer, born in Bohemia in 1774; died in 1850.

Tomaselli, to-mâ-sĕl'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist, born near Verona in 1733; died in 1818.

Tomasini, to-mâ-see'nee, or **Tommasini,** tom-mâ-see'..ee, (JACOPO FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Padua in 1597. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Livy," (1630,) a "Life of Petrarch," ("Petrarcha Redivivus," 1635,) and "Eulogies of Illustrious Men," (2 vols., 1630–44.) Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Tombes, toomz, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Worcestershire in 1603. He became a Baptist, and wrote several works. Died in 1676.

Tomek, to'mĕk, (WÁCLAW WLADIWOJ,) a Bohemian (Czech) historian, born at Königgrätz, May 31, 1818. In 1850 he became a professor in the Prague University. He published various works, including histories of Bohemia and of Austria, which have been translated into German.

Tomitano, to-me-tâ'no, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua in 1506; died in 1576.

Tom'ko or **Tom'kus,** (JOHN,) a learned Hungarian prelate, born at Sebenico about 1580; died at Rome in 1639.

Tom'lĭne, (GEORGE,) an English prelate, born in Suffolk in 1750, was originally named PRETYMAN, but assumed that of Tomline in compliance with the wishes of a gentleman who left him a large fortune. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was elected Fellow of the college in 1773, and subsequently became tutor to Mr. Pitt. When that statesman obtained the office of first lord of the treasury, Tomline was appointed his secretary. He was made Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1787, and in 1820 Bishop of Winchester. He was the author of "The Elements of Christian Theology," (1799,) a "Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt," (1821,) a "Refutation of Calvinism," and a number of sermons. Died in 1827.

Tom'linsŏn, (ELIZABETH SOPHIA,) an English writer, born in London in 1768, published a number of poems, "The Victim of Fancy," and other novels, and made several translations from the French. Died in 1828.

Tomlins, (FREDERICK GUEST,) an English journalist, born about 1804. He edited several periodicals, and originated the Shakspeare Society, (1840.) Died in 1867.

Tom'lin-sŏn, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an English author, born in London, November 27, 1808. His father was a common soldier. The younger Tomlinson was chiefly self-educated, and became an instructor in King's College, London. Among his numerous works are "Natural Philosophy," (1838,) "Rudimentary Mechanics," (1840,) "Amusements in Chess," (1845,) "Illustrations of Useful Arts," (in several series,) "The Thunder-Storm," (1859,) "The Dew-Drop and the Mist," (1860,) "On the Sonnet," (1874,) a rhymed translation of Dante's "Inferno," (1877,) "Original and Translated Sonnets," (1881,) etc. His wife, whose maiden name was WINDSOR, was author of several books. She died in 1872.

Tommaseo, tom-mâ-sā'o, (NICCOLÒ,) a distinguished statesman and scholar, born in Dalmatia about 1804. He was educated in Italy, and resided subsequently for a considerable time at Venice. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed minister of instruction and religious affairs. After Venice had surrendered to the Austrians in 1849, he took refuge in Corfù. He published a treatise "On Education," (1834,) "New Dictionary of Synonyms," (1835,) "Critical Studies," (1843,) a "History of France in the Sixteenth Century," and a historical romance, entitled "The Duke of Athens." (1837.) Died May 1, 1874.

Tommasi, tom-mâ'see, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Sicily in 1649, was the author of a number of valuable works illustrating ecclesiastical history and antiquities and the ceremonies of the Roman Church. Died in 1713.

See BERNINI, "Vita del Cardinale Tommasi," 1719; UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Tommasini. See TOMASINI.

Tommaso, the Italian of THOMAS, which see.

Tommaso d'Aquino. See AQUINAS, (THOMAS.)

Tomomi Iwakura, to-mō'mee ee-wâ-koo'râ, or **Iwakura Tomomi,** a Japanese statesman, born at Kioto, of a noble family, in 1825. He was a principal leader in the revolution of 1868, in which the shogunate was overthrown. He became foreign minister in 1871, was chief ambassador to the United States and the European powers, 1871–73, and was afterwards junior prime minister. Died at Tokio, July 20, 1883.

Tomori, to'mo-re, [Fr. TOMORÉE, to'mo'rā',] (PAUL,) a Hungarian prelate and general. He commanded the army of Lewis II. against the Turks, and was killed at the battle of Mohács, in 1526.

Tomp'kinz, (DANIEL D.,) an American statesman, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1774. He represented the city of New York in Congress in 1804, was elected Governor of the State in 1807, continuing in that office till 1817, when he was chosen Vice-President of the United States. He was re-elected Vice-President in 1820. While Governor of New York, he was instrumental in having slavery abolished in that State, and gave an efficient support to the war waged against England. Died in New York in June, 1825.

Tom'ÿ-ris [Gr. *Τόμυρις*] was Queen of the Massagetæ (Scythians) when Cyrus the Great invaded Scythia. According to Herodotus, she defeated him in battle in 529 B.C.

Tondi, ton'dee, (MATTEO,) an Italian mineralogist and geologist, born at San Severo in 1762, published several works. Died about 1837.

Tondu. See LEBRUN, (PIERRE HENRI MARIE.)

Tōne, (THEOBALD WOLFE,) an Irish politician and revolutionist, born at Dublin in 1763, was the founder of the Society of United Irishmen. In 1796 he applied

to the French Directory to send an expedition against England, which soon after set sail, commanded by General Hoche. This fleet having been scattered by a hurricane, Tone made another attempt with a small armament, but he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the English, tried, and condemned to death. He committed suicide in prison, (1798.)

Ton'na, (CHARLOTTE E. BROWN,) an English authoress, known under the *nom de plume* of CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, was born in Norwich in 1792. She was married about 1840 to a Mr. Tonna, who was her second husband. She wrote numerous works, among which are "Judah's Lion," "Judæa Capta," "Personal Recollections," (1841,) "Chapters on Flowers," and "Principalities and Powers." Died in London in 1846.

Tonnelé, ton'lā', (LOUIS NICOLAS ALFRED,) a French *littérateur* and poet, born at Tours in 1831; died in 1858.

Ton'son, (JACOB,) an English publisher, born in London about 1656. He published the works of Dryden and other eminent authors. In several letters to Tonson, Dryden complains that he (Tonson) sent him brass shillings and clipped coins. Died in 1736.

Tonstall, pronounced and sometimes written **Tun'stall**, (CUTHBERT,) a learned English prelate and statesman, born in Yorkshire about 1475. He finished his studies at Padua, and in 1516 was sent on a mission to the King of Spain, afterwards the emperor Charles V. He became Bishop of London in 1522, in the following year was made lord privy seal, and in 1530 Bishop of Durham. Under the reign of Edward VI. he was deprived of his office and imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of favouring an insurrection. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his bishopric, (1553,) but, having refused to take the oath of supremacy after Elizabeth was proclaimed queen, he was again deprived. He died in 1559, leaving several theological and scientific works, which were highly esteemed in his time. He was conspicuous for his humanity and moderation in that age of intolerance, and permitted no burning of heretics in his diocese.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographia Britannica."

Tonti, ton'tee, (LORENZO,) an Italian banker, who settled in France, and originated Tontines, or loans raised on life-annuities, about 1653.

His son served under La Salle, who, in 1680, ordered him to build a fort on the Illinois River. He afterwards descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Died after 1700.

Tooke, tōōk, (ANDREW,) an English writer and teacher, born in London in 1673. He was master of the Charter-House School, and published a "Synopsis of the Greek Language," ("Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ.") Died in 1731.

Tooke, (JOHN HORNE,) a celebrated English philologist and politician, born in London in June, 1736, was a son of John Horne. He studied at Cambridge, where he took his degree as B.A. in 1758, and, to please his father, was ordained a priest; but he preferred the profession of the law. He became an active politician, an opponent of the ministry, and a friend of John Wilkes. Having been adopted by William Tooke, of Purley, as his heir, he assumed the name of Tooke. He studied law, and applied about 1779 for admission to the bar, but was rejected because he had been a priest. Before this event he had been fined £200 and imprisoned one year for libel. His offence consisted in saying that certain Americans were "murdered" by the king's troops at Lexington. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Ἔπεα πτεροέντα; or, Diversions of Purley," (1786,) which treats of language, and displays much acuteness and originality of thought and presents many good ideas. He was tried in 1794 on a charge of treason, made an able speech in his own defence, and was acquitted. In 1801 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum. Died in 1812. He was distinguished for his conversational powers.

See W. HAMILTON, "Life of J. Horne Tooke;" "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," by J. A. GRAHAM, 1828; "Life of J. Horne Tooke," by ALEXANDER STEPHEN, 1813; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1833, and April, 1840; "Monthly Review" for January, 1787, and December, 1806.

Tooke, (THOMAS,) a son of Rev. William, noticed below, published in 1838 a "History of Prices and of the State of the Circulation from 1793 to 1837," etc., in 2 vols., to which were subsequently added four more volumes. Died in 1858.

Tooke, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Islington in 1744, became minister of the English church at Cronstadt. He was appointed in 1774 chaplain to the factory of the Russia Company at Saint Petersburg. He published a "Life of Catherine II.," (3 vols., 1797,) "History of Russia from the Foundation of the Empire to the Accession of Catherine II.," "Varieties of Literature," and other works, and translated Zollikofer's "Sermons" from the German. Died in 1820.

Tooke, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., younger son of the preceding, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1777. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He edited the poetical works of Churchill, and published "The Monarchy of France: its Rise, Progress, and Fall," (1855.) Died in 1863.

Toole, tool, (JOHN LAWRENCE,) an English comedian, born in London, March 12, 1830. He went upon the London stage in 1852, and soon won recognition as an actor of great and versatile powers. Since 1880 he has been a highly-successful theatrical manager.

Tooloon or **Tulûn**, too'lōōn', or, more fully, **Ahmed Ibn Tooloon**, ȧH'med ĭb'n too'lōōn', the founder of the dynasty of Tooloonites, was born in 835. He had been made Governor of Egypt in 873, and ruled the country with great ability, when an attempt was made to dispossess him; on which he raised an army, defeated the troops sent against him by the Caliph of Bagdâd, and declared himself independent. He died about 883. The dynasty which he founded lasted till 905, when the caliph Al-Mooktafee reduced Egypt and put to death the last of the Tooloonite princes.

Toombs, (ROBERT,) an American politician, born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1810. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1853, and was re-elected in 1859. He was a leader of the secession party in Georgia, and resigned his seat in the Senate when that State withdrew from the Union. He was secretary of state for the Southern Confederacy in 1861, was elected a Senator about February, 1862, and became a brigadier-general in the same year. Died December 15, 1885.

Toorgenef, toor'gẹh-nĕf' or toor'ḥẹh-nĕf', **Turgenef**, or **Turgenev**, written also **Turgenew**, (ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH,) a Russian historian, born in 1784. Having visited England and various parts of Europe in search of documents, he published in 1841 his "Historical Monuments of Russia," (in Latin.) Died in 1845.

Toorgenef or **Turgenieff**, (IVAN,) a Russian poet and novelist of high reputation, was born at Orel in 1818. He began his literary career in 1842 with a poem, "Parascha," but his first important work was "The Memoirs of a Sportsman," (1852,) a collection of sketches describing the evils of serfdom. He also wrote numerous short stories, poems, and dramatic sketches, besides the following novels, which constitute his highest title to fame: "Dimitri Roudine," (1854,) "A Nest of Noblemen," (called "Liza" in the American translation, 1859,) "On the Eve, or Helene," (1860,) "Fathers and Sons," (1862,) "Smoke," (1867,) "Spring Floods," (1872,) and "Virgin Soil," (1877.) He died September 3, 1883.

Toorgenef, Turgenef, or **Turgenew**, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1790. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of serfdom, and, having been connected with the secret societies which favoured that reform, he was, in 1825, condemned to death during his absence on his travels. He took up his residence in Paris, where he published "La Russie et les Russes," (1847.) Died in 1871.

Topal-Osmân, to'pāl os-mān', an able Turkish general and statesman. He became grand vizier in 1731, and defeated Nâdir Shah on the Tigris in July, 1733. He was killed in battle by the Persians in the same year.

Topelius, to-pā'le-ōōs, (ZACHARIAS,) a Finnish author, of Swedish descent and language, was born at Kuddnäs, Finland, January 14, 1818. He was (1854-78) professor of Russian and Scandinavian history in the University of Helsingfors. He wrote a series of novels illustrating

Swedish and Finnish history, besides some collections of poems and "Tales for Children," which are full of patriotic and religious feeling.

Topete, to-pā'tà, (JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born in 1821. He joined in the insurrection against Isabella in September, 1868, and was minister of the marine in 1868, 1870, and 1874.

Töpfer or **Toepfer**, töp'fẹr, (KARL,) a German dramatist, born at Berlin in 1792, published several popular comedies, among which we may name "The King's Command" and "Hermann and Dorothea." Died in 1871.

Töpffer or **Toepffer**, töp'fẹr, (RUDOLPH,) a Genevese artist and writer of rare genius, was born in 1799. Among his first publications was his "Voyages en Zigzag," a series of humorous sketches, which attracted general admiration. These were followed by the "Presbytère," (1839,) "Genevese Tales," ("Nouvelles Génevoises," 1841,) and "Rosa et Gertrude," (1845,) all of which were received with great favour. His other principal works are the comic sketches entitled "M. Vieux-Bois" and "Reflections on Art." The former appeared in the United States in 1842, under the title of "Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck," etc. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" the "Living Age" for September, 1847; "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1865.

Topino-Lebrun, to'pe'no' leh-brŭn', (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born at Marseilles in 1769, was a republican and a friend of Ceracchi the sculptor. He was accused of conspiring with Ceracchi against the life of Bonaparte, and was executed in 1801, although his guilt was not proved.

Top'la-dy, (AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE,) an English Calvinistic divine, born in Surrey in 1740. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and became vicar of Broad Henbury, Devonshire. He was the author of several controversial works, and of a number of beautiful and popular hymns. Died in 1778.

Toppi, top'pee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian compiler, born at Chieta about 1603, published a work on the history of Neapolitan literature, (1678.) Died in 1681.

Toranus or **Toranius**. See RUFINUS.

Torbido, tor'be-do, or **Turbido**, toor'be-do, (FRANCESCO,) called IL MORO, a skilful Italian painter, born at Verona about 1500. He painted frescos and portraits. Died about 1581.

Tor'bẹrt, (ALFRED T.,) an American general, born in Delaware, graduated at West Point in 1855. He served as an officer at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863, and commanded a division of the army of General Sheridan at Opequan Creek, September 19, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. At the end of 1864 he was chief of cavalry in the Middle military division. He resigned in October, 1866. Drowned at sea, August 28, 1880.

Torcy. See COLBERT, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Tordenskjold or **Tordenskiold**, tor'den-ske-old', (PETER,) a celebrated admiral in the Danish service, born at Drontheim, in Norway, in 1691, was originally named WESSEL. As commander of a privateer in the war with Sweden, he captured numerous merchant-vessels, and was made lieutenant in 1712. He obtained the rank of commodore in 1715 for his services in destroying a number of Swedish ships on the coast of Norway. In 1716 he won a signal victory over the Swedes, under Admiral Wachtmeister, for which the king bestowed upon him a gold medal. He was soon after ennobled by Frederick IV., with the name of Tordenskiold, ("Shield against Thunder,") and in 1717 captured the fortified town of Marstrand. After the peace of Fredericksberg he visited Germany, and was killed in a duel at Hanover, (1720 or 1721.)

See ROTHE, "Tordenskjold's Liv og Levnet," 3 vols., 1747–50; THARUP, "P. Tordenskjold's Liv og Levnet," 1838; BOHR, "P. Tordenskjold," etc., 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tordesillas. See HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS.

Torelli, to-rel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian scholar and mathematician, born at Verona in 1721. He studied at Padua, where he became thoroughly versed in the ancient languages. He subsequently prepared an edition of all the works of Archimedes, (both in Greek and Latin,) which was published in 1792. He also translated Æsop's "Fables" into Latin. Died in 1781.

See SIBILIATO, "De Vita J. Torelli Commentarius," 1782.

Torelli, [Lat. TAURE'LIUS,] (LELIO,) an Italian jurist and statesman, born at Fano in 1489, settled at Florence about 1528, and became podestà of that city. He was appointed chancellor and chief secretary to Cosimo de' Medici about 1546. He published an excellent edition of the important Florentine manuscripts of the Pandects, (3 vols. fol., 1553.) Died in 1576.

See MANNI, "Vita di L. Torelli," 1770.

Torelli, (POMPONIO,) Count of Monte-Chiarugola, an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1539. He wrote tragedies, etc. Died in 1608.

Toreño, to-rân'yo, (Don JOSÉ MARIA QUEYPO DE LLANO RUIZ DE SARAVIA,) a Spanish statesman and historian, born at Oviedo in 1786. He took an active part in the insurrection against the French in 1808, and in 1810 was chosen a member of the Cortes. After the return of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he left Spain, and resided many years in France, England, and Germany. On the death of Ferdinand he returned to Madrid, and was appointed minister of finance in 1834, and in 1835 succeeded Martinez de la Rosa as minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. He was compelled, on account of his moderate policy, to resign the same year; and he lived subsequently in Paris and London. He was the author of a "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," (5 vols., 1835.) Died in 1843.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Toreno, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torenvhit, to'ren-vit', (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1631. His works are chiefly historical pieces and portraits. Died in 1719.

Torfæus. See TORFÄUS.

Torfäus, **Torfæus**, tor-fā'ŭs, or **Tor'fes-en**, [Fr. TORFÉE, tor'fā',] (THORMODR,) an Icelandic scholar and antiquary, born in 1740. He studied at Copenhagen, and in 1682 became royal historiographer. He was the author of a "History of Norway," (in Latin, 4 vols., 1711,) "History of the Orkney Islands," ("Historia Rerum Orcadensium," 1715,) "Series Dynastarum et Regum Dania," etc., and other works on Scandinavian history. His Latin style is remarkable for its elegance, and his writings exhibit great learning and research. Died in 1719.

See J. ERICHSEN, "T. Torfesens Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1788.

Torfée. See TORFÄUS.

Torfesen. See TORFÄUS.

Toribio, to-ree'be-o, (ALFONSO **Mongrovejo**—mon gro-vā'ho,) a Spanish prelate, born near Valladolid in 1538. He became Archbishop of Lima in 1580. Died in 1606.

See PINELO, "Vida de Don Toribio," 1653.

Toribio de Benavente, to-re'be-o dà bà-nà-vẽn'tà, a Spanish missionary of the sixteenth century, resided many years in Mexico, and was guardian of a convent at Tezcuco. He wrote a history of New Spain, which is still in manuscript.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iii.

Torinus, to-ree'nŭs, (ALBANUS,) a Swiss physician, originally named ALBAN THORER, born in the canton of Zurich in 1489, became professor of practical medicine at Bâle. He translated a number of Greek medical works into Latin, and published editions of several Latin treatises on medicine. Died in 1550.

Torlonia, tor-lo'ne-â, (ALESSANDRO,) Duke of Cesi and Marquis of Roma-Vecchia, an opulent Italian banker, was born in 1800. He expended his fortune liberally in works of art and fine buildings, and spent over $6,000,000 in draining Lake Fucino. Died in 1886.

Torlonia, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian banker, born in 1754, in indigent circumstances, was the father of the preceding. He acquired a large fortune by his enterprise and financial talent, and was ennobled, with the title of Duke of Bracciano. Died in 1829.

Tornberg, torn'bẽrg, (CARL JOHAN,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Linköping in 1807, became professor of Oriental languages at Lund about 1844. He wrote much on Arabic literature and antiquities. Died Sept. 6, 1877.

Tornielli, tor-ne-el'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian historian, born near Novara in 1543. He published "Annals, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation to the Time of Christ," ("Annales sacri et profani," etc., 2 vols., 1610.) Died in 1622.

Tor'por-ley, (NATHANIEL,) an English mathematician and divine, born about 1570, was amanuensis to Francis Vieta. He published a treatise on spherical trigonometry, and other works. Died in 1632.

Torquatus. See MANLIUS.

Torquemada, tor-kâ-mâ'dâ, a Spanish monk of the sixteenth century, was the author of a history of Mexico, entitled "Monarchia Indiana," published at Seville in 1615 and at Madrid in 1723.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Torquemada, [Lat. TURRECREMA'TA,] (JUAN,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1388. He became a cardinal in 1439, and wrote several works. Died in 1468.

Torquemada, de, dâ tor-kâ-mâ'dâ, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Dominican monk, infamous for his cruelty, was born in 1420. He was made first Inquisitor-General in 1483, and he is said in sixteen years to have condemned ninety thousand persons to perpetual imprisonment, and more than eight thousand to be burned. Died in 1498.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part .: LLORENTE, "Histoire de l'Inquisition d'Espagne:" MARIANA, "Historia de España;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torre, tor'rà, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1621, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1661.

Torre, del, del tor'rà, (FILIPPO,) a learned Italian antiquary, born in Friuli in 1657, was made Bishop of Adria by Pope Clement XI. He was the author of several antiquarian works, the most important of which is entitled "Monuments of Ancient Antium," ("Monumenta veteris Antii.") Died in 1717.

See FACCIOLATI, "Vita di P. Turri," 1729; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Torre, della, del'lâ tor'rà, (FILOMARINO,) DUKE, an Italian nobleman, noted for his scientific attainments, was born in Naples. Having been unjustly charged with favouring the designs of the French, he fell a victim to the fury of the Neapolitan mob, which, after destroying his property, killed him, together with his brother, (1799.)

Torre, della, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Rome about 1712, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Venice and other Italian cities. He published a "Course of Physics," (Latin and Italian,) "The History and Phenomena of Vesuvius Explained," (1755,) and other scientific works. He also made great improvements in the microscope. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London and of other learned institutions. Died in 1782.

Torre, della, (JACOPO,) or **Jacopo da Forlì**, an Italian medical writer, born at Forlì; died in 1414.

Torremuzza, de, dâ tor-râ-moot'sâ, (GABRIEL **Lancillotto Castello**—lân-chêl-lot'to kâs-tel'lo,) PRINCE, an Italian numismatist, born at Palermo in 1727. He published several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1792.

Tor'rens, (Sir HENRY,) a distinguished Irish officer, born at Londonderry in 1779. Having previously served in the West Indies and Holland, he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal as his secretary. He was made adjutant-general in 1820. Died August 23, 1828.

Torrens, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., M.P., an economist and writer, born in Ireland in 1780. He supported the Reform bill of 1831, and wrote several works on trade and political economy. Died in 1864.

Torrens, (WILLIAM TORRENS MACCULLAGH,) an Irish author, born near Dublin in 1813. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1834, was called to the bar in 1836, entered Parliament in 1865, and became widely known as an advanced Liberal. He published "Lectures on the Study of History," "Life of R. L. Shiel," "Life of Sir J. Graham," "Industrial History of Free Nations," "Empire in Asia, How we Came by It," "Memoirs of William, Second Viscount Melbourne," etc.

Torrentinus, tor-ren-tee'nûs, a German grammarian, whose proper name was HERMANN VON BEEK, was born at Zwolle about 1450. He wrote "Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum," (1510.) Died about 1520.

Tor-ren'tĭ-us, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1589; died in 1640.

Tor-ren'tĭ-us, (LÆVINUS,) a Flemish scholar and prelate, originally named VAN DER BEKEN, was born at Ghent in 1525. He became Bishop of Antwerp, and subsequently was appointed Archbishop of Mechlin, (1595.) He died the same year. He was the author of Latin poems of great elegance, and commentaries on several Latin classics, and was distinguished for his knowledge of Roman antiquities.

Torres, tor'rês, (DOMINGOS MAXIMIANO,) a Portuguese poet, born about 1750.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Torres, (LUIS DA MOTTA,) a Portuguese admiral, born at Lisbon in 1769. He was appointed Captain-General of Angola about 1815. Died in 1822.

Torres-Caïcedo, tor'rês kâ-e-sâ'do, (JOSÉ MARIE,) a poet, born at Bogotá, United States of Colombia, March 30, 1830. For many years he was employed in the diplomatic service, and was, when at home, engaged in journalism. His works include "Religion, Poetry, and Love," (poems,) and "Biographical Essays on Eminent Latin-Americans," (1863.)

Torres, de, dâ tor'rês, (CLEMENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1665. He is said to have been one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1730.

Torres Naharro. See NAHARRO.

Tor'rey, (JOHN,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American botanist, born in New York in 1798. He published in 1819 a catalogue of the plants in the neighbourhood of New York, which was succeeded in 1824 by the first volume of his "Flora of the Northern United States." In conjunction with Professor Gray, he produced a "Flora of North America," (1838.) He was appointed in 1827 professor of chemistry and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He also prepared the botanical reports of the natural history survey of the State of New York, (1844.) Died March 10, 1873.

Torricelli, tor-re-sel'lee or tor-re-chel'lee, (EVANGELISTA,) an eminent Italian natural philosopher, born at Piancaldoli, in the Romagna, in 1608. He studied mathematics at Rome under Benedetto Castelli, discovered the law which regulates the flowing of water out of an orifice of a vessel, and wrote a treatise on Motion. This commended him to the favour of Galileo, who invited him to Florence. Torricelli went thither in 1641, and remained with Galileo until the death of the latter. He was appointed professor of mathematics at Florence by the grand duke Ferdinand. He discovered a method of ascertaining the area of a cycloid. His chief title to celebrity is the discovery of the Torricellian vacuum and the invention of the barometer, which occurred in 1643. He filled with mercury a glass tube about three feet long, closed at one end, and inserted the open end in a quantity of mercury. He thus found that a vacuum was formed at the upper end of the tube, and that the column of mercury supported by the pressure of the atmosphere remained about twenty-nine or thirty inches high. He published "Opera Geometrica," (1644.) Died at Florence in October, 1647.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torrigiano, tor-re-jâ'no, (PIETRO,) a celebrated Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1472. He was a fellow-student of Michael Angelo, of whom he was so jealous that he once assaulted him violently, disfiguring his face for life. He afterwards resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII., and executed the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey and other works. Having returned to Spain in 1519, he was condemned to death by the Inquisition for having broken in pieces a statue of the Virgin which he had

made for a nobleman, who refused to pay the price demanded, (1522.)

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Torrijos, tor-ree'hōs, (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish general, born at Madrid in 1791, was educated among the pages of Charles IV. He served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1811, and, having been made Captain-General of Valencia, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the constitution. After the capture of Cadiz by the French, he left Spain, but returned in 1830, soon after which he was betrayed, with fifty of his companions, into the hands of his enemies, and they were all shot, by order of King Ferdinand VII., in 1831.

Tor'ring-tŏn, (ARTHUR HERBERT,) EARL OF, an English admiral, was a brother of Chief-Justice Herbert. He was dismissed from all his places by James II. in 1687, because he would not vote for the repeal of the Test Act. He commanded the Dutch fleet of the Prince of Orange during his voyage from Holland to Torbay, (1688,) and was appointed first lord of the admiralty by William III. "He was utterly inefficient," says Macaulay. In 1690 he was removed from that office, and obtained command of the fleet. He was defeated by the French at Beachy Head, in June, 1690. His conduct in that battle was so disgraceful that he was dismissed from the service. Died April 13, 1716.

Torrington, VISCOUNT. See BYNG, (GEORGE.)

Torsellino. See TURSELLINUS.

Torstenson, tor'stẹn-son, or **Torstensson**, (LENNART,) Count of Ortala, a Swedish commander, born at Torstena in 1603. He accompanied Gustavus Adolphus to Germany in 1630, and after his death served under Banér in various campaigns of the Thirty Years' war. He was appointed to the chief command of the army in Germany in 1641, and in May, 1642, gained a victory over the Imperial troops at Schweidnitz, which was followed by other successes. He defeated the Imperialists at Jankowitz in February, 1645. Having resigned his command in 1646, he was created a count by Queen Christina, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1651.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède;" CASSTROEM, "Åreminne öfver L. Torstensson," 1786; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE PEYSTER, "Life of Torstenson."

Tortelli, tor-tel'lee, [Lat. TORTEL'LIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian grammarian, born at Arezzo about 1400. He wrote "On the Power of Letters," ("De Potestate Literarum.") Died about 1466.

Tortellius. See TORTELLI.

Torti, tor'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born at Módena in 1658, became professor of medicine at Módena about 1680. He composed several oratorios in his youth. His chief work is a Treatise on Pernicious Fevers, entitled "Therapeutice specialis ad Febres quasdam perniciosas," etc., (1709,) which was highly esteemed. He died in 1741.

See MURATORI, "Life of Torti."

Tory, to're', (GEOFFROI,) a French engraver and printer, born at Bourges about 1480. He learned Greek and Latin, established himself as a printer in Paris, and translated several classical works. He also illustrated numerous books with engravings. Died in 1533.

Toscanella, di, de tos-kȧ-nel'lȧ, (ORAZIO,) an Italian writer, born in the Papal States about 1510; died about 1580.

Toscanelli, tos-kȧ-nel'lee, (PAOLO DEL POZZO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Florence in 1397. He formed a project to shorten the route to China by navigating westward, and wrote a letter to Columbus on this subject about 1474. He constructed a gnomon on the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1482.

Toschi, tos'kee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian jurist and cardinal, born near Reggio in 1535; died in 1620.

Toschi, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Parma in 1788, became director of the Academy of Fine Arts in his native city. Among his best works may be named his prints after Correggio's "Madonna della Scodella," and the "Venus and Adonis" of Albano. Died in 1854.

Tosetti, to-set'tee, (URBANO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Florence; died in 1768.

Tostado or Tostatus. See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS.

Tos'tĭ or Tos'tig, Earl of Northumberland, was a brother of King Harold II. In 1066 Tosti and the King of Norway invaded England, and were defeated by Harold. Tosti was killed in this battle, September, 1066.

Tot'ĭ-la, King of the Ostrogoths, began to reign in 541 A.D. He invaded Italy and captured Rome in 546, after Belisarius had made an effort to raise the siege of that capital. He was defeated in Tuscany by the army of Justinian, under Narses, and was killed in the retreat in 552 A.D.

Totleben or **Todleben**, tōt'lȧ'bẹn, (GOTTLOB HEINRICH,) a profligate German adventurer, born in Saxony about 1710. Having been banished for his crimes, he went to Russia about 1755, entered the army, and became a general. He took Berlin in 1760, and committed great cruelties on the Prussians. Died in 1773.

Totness, EARL OF. See CAREW, (GEORGE.)

Tott, de, dẹh tot, (FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French officer, of Hungarian extraction, born in 1733, held an office in the French embassy at Constantinople. He was appointed, after his return, consul to the Crimea. (1767.) He subsequently resided many years in Turkey, where he effected great improvements in the artillery and military fortifications. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars," (1784,) which obtained great popularity and was translated into several languages. Died in 1793.

See the "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1785.

Tot'tẹn, (GEORGE MUIRSON,) an American civil engineer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1809. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Panama Railroad in 1849. Died in 1884.

Totten, (JOSEPH GILBERT,) an American officer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1788, served in the war of 1812, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. He was made colonel and chief engineer in 1838, and in the latter capacity accompanied the army to Mexico in 1847, where he was soon after appointed a brigadier-general. He wrote a "Report on the Subject of National Defence." Died in 1864.

Tottenham, tot'tẹn-ạm, (EDWARD,) an English divine and controversialist, born in 1810; died in 1853.

Toucey, tŏw'se, (ISAAC,) an American Democratic politician, born in Connecticut in 1798. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1846, became attorney general of the United States in June, 1848, and was a Senator of the United States from 1852 to 1857. In March, 1857, he was appointed secretary of the navy. He has been accused of dispersing the navy to remote parts of the globe in 1860, with a design to favour the movements of the disunionists. Died in 1869.

Touchard-Lafosse, too'shȧr' lȧ'foss', (G.,) a mediocre French writer, born in 1780, published many historical works and novels. Died in 1847.

Touche-Tréville. See LA TOUCHE.

Tougard, too'gȧr', (JÉRÔME FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on law and horticulture, born at Havre in 1781; died at Rouen, March 1, 1860.

Toullier, too'le-a', (CHARLES BONAVENTURE MARIE,) a distinguished French jurist, born about 1760. He became professor of law at Rennes, and published an important work entitled "The French Civil Law according to the Order of the Code Napoléon," (14 vols., 1811–31.) Died in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) C. PAULMIER, "Éloge de Toullier," 1836.

Toulmin, (CAMILLA.) See CROSLAND, (MRS.)

Toulmin, tool'min, (JOSHUA,) an English Unitarian divine, born in London in 1740, became one of the pastors of the congregation at Birmingham. He was the author of "Memoirs of Socinus," (1777,) "Review of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Biddle," (1789,) and other works. Died in 1815.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1816.

Toulongeon, de, dẹh too'lôn'zhôn', (FRANÇOIS EMANUEL,) VISCOUNT, a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1748. Having joined the popular party on the breaking out of the Revolution, he was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. He published,

among other works, a "History of France from the Revolution of 1789," (4 vols., 1801–10,) and "Revolutionary Manual," etc.; also a translation of Cæsar's "Commentaries." Died in 1812.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Notice sur M. de Toulongeon," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toulouse, de, dẹh too'looz', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bôn',) COUNT, a French admiral, born in 1678, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan. He received command of a fleet, and opposed with success the English and Dutch fleets near Malaga in 1704. Died in 1737.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Toup, toop, (JONATHAN,) an English divine and scholar, born in Cornwall in 1713. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently became a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. He published several critical works of great merit, the most important of which is entitled "Emendations of Suidas," ("Emendationes in Suidam," 4 vols., 1760–75.) Died in 1785.

Tour d'Auvergne, La. See TURENNE, LATOUR, and BOUILLON.

Tour, de la, (BAILLET,) COUNT. See LA TOUR, VON.

Tourgée, toor-zhā', (ALBION WINEGAR,) an American novelist, born at Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838. He studied at Rochester University, 1859–61, served in the Union army in the war of 1861–65, and then settled as a lawyer, editor, and farmer at Greensborough, North Carolina. He was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1868 and 1875, and was one of the commission appointed to codify and revise the State laws. He was judge of the Superior Court, 1868–73. Besides his legal works, Judge Tourgée published "Toinette," (1874,) "Figs and Thistles," (1879,) "A Fool's Errand," (which attracted much attention,) (1879,) "Bricks without Straw," (1880,) "Hot Plowshares," (1883,) and other novels. He edited "The Continent," (1882–84.)

Tour, La. See LA TOUR.

Tourette, La. See TOURRETTE, DE LA.

Tournefort, de, dẹh toor'nẹh'for' or toorn'for', (JOSEPH PITTON,) an eminent French botanist, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and subsequently made scientific excursions in Spain and the Pyrenees. He was appointed in 1683 assistant professor at the Jardin du Roi, in Paris, where his lectures won for him a high reputation. He set out in 1700 on a journey to Asia Minor, Greece, and the adjacent countries, accompanied by Gundelsheimer. On his return to Paris he obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France. He died in 1708. His principal works are his "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," ("Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux Environs de Paris," etc., 1698,) "Elements of Botany," ("Institutiones Rei Herbariæ," 3 vols. 4to, with 476 plates, 1700,) and "Travels in the Levant," (2 vols., 1717.)

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" MAURY, "Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournély, toor'nā'le', (HONORÉ,) a French priest and writer on theology, born at Antibes in 1658; died in 1729.

Tournemine, toor'nẹh'mèn' or toorn'mèn', (RENÉ JOSEPH,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rennes in 1661. Having previously filled various professorships, he became in 1701 editor of the "Journal de Trévoux." Among his works we may name "Reflections on Atheism," and an edition of Prideaux's "History of the Jews." Died in 1739.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tournemine, de, dẹh toor'nẹh'mèn', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Toulon in 1814; died there, December 20, 1872.

Tourneur, (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS.) See LE TOURNEUR.

Tourneur, Le, lẹh toor'nur', (PIERRE,) a French translator, born at Valognes in 1736. He produced in 1770 a translation of Young's "Night Thoughts," which was praised by Diderot, and commenced a prose version of Shakspeare's plays, the first volume of which appeared in 1776. The admiration of Shakspeare which he expressed provoked the hostility of Voltaire. Le Tourneur's version of Shakspeare (20 vols., 1776–82) is considered the best in the French language. It was revised and republished by M. Guizot in 1824. He also translated "Clarissa Harlowe," "Ossian's Poems," and other English books. Died in 1788.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" DESESSARTS, "Siècles Littéraires."

Tourneux, Le, lẹh toor'nuh', (NICOLAS,) an eloquent French preacher, born at Rouen in 1640. He preached in Paris, was praised by Boileau, and received a pension from Louis XIV. He wrote several devotional works. Died in 1689.

Tournon, de, dẹh toor'non', (CHARLES THOMAS MAILLARD,) born at Turin in 1668, studied at the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and was appointed by the pope apostolic vicar in India. In 1701 he went on a mission to China, where his indiscreet zeal caused him to be imprisoned by the emperor in 1707. Died in prison in 1710.

See CARDINAL PASSIONEI, "Memorie storiche della Legazione e Morte del Cardinale di Tournon."

Tournon, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French cardinal and statesman, born at Tournon in 1489, was distinguished by the favour of Francis I. In 1526 he assisted in negotiating for the deliverance of the king, who had been made prisoner by Charles V., and in 1529 concluded the peace of Cambray. He was soon after made a cardinal and Archbishop of Bourges. He was instrumental in effecting the marriage of the son of Francis, afterwards Henry II., with Catherine de' Medici, and in 1538 negotiated with Charles V. the ten years' truce of Nice. He was made prime minister of state about 1542, in which post he was conspicuous for his cruel persecution of the Protestants. Died in 1562.

See FLEURY-TERNAL, "Histoire du Cardinal de Tournon," 1728; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Gallia Christiana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournon, de, (PHILIPPE CAMILLE CASIMIR MARCELIN,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Apt in 1778. He was appointed prefect of Rome by Napoleon, and after the second restoration became prefect of the department of the Gironde. He wrote "Statistical Studies of Rome," etc., (1831.) Died in 1833.

Touro, too'ro, (JUDAH,) a wealthy and benevolent American Jew, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1776. He settled at New Orleans, and at his death left $80,000 to found an almshouse in that city, as well as numerous munificent bequests for various charities in other cities of the United States, and for the relief of the Jews in Palestine. Died in 1854.

Touron, too'rôn', (ANTOINE,) a French biographer and monk, born near Castres in 1686. He wrote, besides other works, in French, a "Life of Thomas Aquinas," (1737,) and a "Life of Charles Borromeo," (1761.) Died in 1775.

Tourreil, de, dẹh too'rā'l' or too'rā'ye, (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1656. He translated some orations of Demosthenes, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1692. Died in 1715.

Tourret, too'rā', (CHARLES GILBERT,) a French minister of state, born at Montmarault in 1795. He was minister of agriculture from June to December, 1848, and founded agricultural schools, *(fermes écoles.)* Died in 1857.

Tourrette, de la, dẹh lā too'rêt', (MARC ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1729, was a friend of J. J. Rousseau. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Botany," (2 vols., 1766,) and "Chloris Lugdunensis," (1785.) Died in 1793.

Tourtelle, toor'tel', (ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Besançon in 1756. Among his works is a "Philosophic History of Medicine," (2 vols., 1804.) Died in 1801.

Tourville, de, dẹh toor'vèl', (ANNE HILARION **de Cotentin**—dẹh ko'tôn'tăn',) COUNT, a celebrated French admiral, born at Tourville in 1642. He became a captain in 1667, and served with distinction against the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1682 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1689 was made a vice-admiral. "Tourville," says Macaulay, "was the ablest maritime commander that his country then possessed."

("History of England," vol. iii.) He defeated the English admiral Torrington at Beachy Head in June, 1690. In 1692 he was ordered, with forty-four ships, to protect the descent of an army on England. The English and Dutch fleets gained a decisive victory over him at La Hogue the same year. He was created a marshal of France in 1693. Died in 1701.

See "Mémoires de Tourville," 3 vols., 1742; RICHER, "Vie de Tourville," 1783; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toussain, too'sȧn', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Montbelliard in 1541. He taught Hebrew at Orléans, and afterwards preached at Heidelberg, where he also was professor of theology. He wrote several works. Died in 1602.

Toussain, [Lat. TUSSA'NUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Hellenist, born at Troyes. He was appointed professor of Greek at the Collége Royal by Francis I. about 1532. Among his pupils were Turnèbe (Turnebus) and Henri Estienne. Died in 1547.

Toussaint, too'sȧN', (ANNA LUISE GERTRUDE,) a Dutch novelist, born at Alkmaar in 1812. She published, besides other works, "Almagro," (1837,) "The English in Rome," (1840,) and "Lauernesse House," ("Het Huis Lauernesse," 1841,) which had a great success; also a popular historical novel, entitled "Leycester in Nederland," (about 1851.) She was married to the painter Bosboom in 1851.

See the "Westminster Review" for August, 1843.

Toussaint, too'sȧN', (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE ARMAND,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1806, was a pupil of David of Angers. Among his works is "Two Indian Slaves bearing a Torch." Died in 1862.

Toussaint, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) a French writer, born in Paris about 1715. He published a treatise on ethics, entitled "Les Mœurs par Panage," (1748.) Died in Berlin in 1772.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, too'sȧN' loo'vĕR'tür', a celebrated negro general and liberator, born near Cap François, in Hayti, in 1743, was descended from an African prince. His parents were both slaves and of pure negro blood. He learned to read and to write, and by his good conduct and intelligence gained the confidence of his master, who appointed him steward of the implements employed in making sugar. In August, 1791, began a general insurrection of the slaves of Hayti, who massacred many of the whites. Toussaint, however, was innocent of these acts of cruelty, and saved the lives of his master's family. After they had escaped from the island, Toussaint joined the army which was fighting for liberty. The insurgents espoused the cause of Louis XVI., while their former masters received aid from the English.

The horrible confusion which prevailed in the island was increased by dissensions among the whites and by the interference of the Spaniards. Toussaint obtained the chief command of the negroes, and after the French Convention had decreed the liberation of the slaves (February, 1794) he fought against the English and Spaniards, and aided the French general Laveaux to expel those invaders. He gained a number of victories. "His energy and his prowess," says Beard, "made him the idol of his troops. . . . In his deeds and warlike achievements he had equalled the great captains of ancient and modern times." He was appointed commander-in-chief by the French commissioner in 1796, and confirmed as such by Bonaparte about December, 1799. He was regarded as a general benefactor by all classes and colours. He restored order and prosperity, and governed with moderation and humanity. Under his auspices a liberal constitution was formed, and he was elected president for life. Toussaint sent this constitution to Bonaparte for his approbation in July, 1800, but the French Consul exclaimed, "He is a revolted slave, whom we must punish; the honour of France is outraged." Having resolved to reduce the negroes again to slavery, Bonaparte sent an army of about 35,000 men, under Leclerc, to subdue Toussaint. This army arrived at Hayti about the end of 1801, and, though courageously resisted by Toussaint, occupied the seaports. Retiring to the mountains, Toussaint maintained the contest, and killed thousands of the French. Leclerc resorted to negotiation, and offered the negroes their liberty. These conditions were accepted by Toussaint, who concluded a peace and retired to his estate. He was taken by treachery in June, 1802, and carried to France, and confined in the dungeon in the castle of Joux, near Besançon, where he died in April, 1803. According to some authors, he was starved to death.

See SAINT-RÉMY, "Vie de Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1850; JOHN R. BEARD, "Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1853; J. REDPATH, "Toussaint L'Ouverture; a Biography," 1863; DUBROCA, "Vie de Toussaint Louverture," 1802; JAMES STEPHEN, "History of Toussaint Louverture," 1814; "Lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture," by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston, 1863.

Toussenel, toos'nĕl', (ALPHONSE,) a French naturalist and journalist, born at Montreuil-Bellay in 1803. He published, besides other works, "Le Monde des Oiseaux; Ornithologie passionnelle," (1852.)

Tŏw'ẹr, (ZEALOUS B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain about 1855, a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862.

Tŏw'ẹrs, (JOSEPH,) an English Unitarian divine and writer, born in Southwark in 1737. He was a contributor to the "Biographia Britannica," and wrote a "Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia," (2 vols., 1788,) "Observations on the Rights and Duties of Juries," and other works. Died in 1799.

Tow'good, (MICAJAH,) an English dissenter, born in Devonshire in 1700, wrote, besides other works, a book entitled "High-Flown Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely Examined." He preached at Exeter. Died in 1792.

Towianski, to-ve-ȧn'skee, a Polish mystic, who pretended to have divine revelations, was born in Lithuania about 1800. He successively visited the principal cities of Europe, and while in Paris made a convert of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, who wrote a treatise in favour of his doctrines, entitled "The Official Church and Messianism." Being soon after banished from France, he retired to Switzerland. Died May 13, 1878.

Towle, (GEORGE MAKEPEACE,) an American author, born at Washington, D.C., in 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1861, and at the Cambridge Law School in 1863. He lived in England and France as a United States consul, 1866-70, and was afterwards a journalist in Boston. His works include "Glimpses of History," (1865,) "Henry the Fifth," (1866,) "Modern France," "Certain Men of Mark," etc.

Tŏwn'ley, (CHARLES,) an English amateur, born in Lancashire in 1737, resided at Rome, where he made a large and choice collection of statuary, medals, and other remains of ancient art, which are now in the British Museum and are called the "Townley marbles." His collection was purchased for twenty-eight thousand two hundred pounds. Died in 1805.

Townley, (JAMES,) an English divine and dramatic writer, born in London in 1715. He was a friend of Hogarth, whom he assisted in his "Analysis of Beauty." He was the author of the popular farce of "High Life Below-Stairs," (1759,) and he is said to have assisted Garrick in the composition of his dramas. Died in 1778.

Townley, (JOHN,) an uncle of Charles, noticed above, was born in 1697. He served with distinction in the French army, and made a good French translation of "Hudibras." Died in 1782.

Tŏwn'sẽnd, (ELIZA,) an American writer, born in Boston about 1788, was the author of an admired poem, entitled "The Incomprehensibility of God," and other works. Died in 1854.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Tŏwn'sẽnd, (JOHN,) an English divine and philanthropist, born in London in 1757. He was one of the founders of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Bermondsey, (1792.) He wrote "Hints on Sunday-Schools," etc., and other works.

Townsend, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and physician, born about 1740, was chaplain to Lady Huntingdon. He published "The Physician's Vade-Mecum," (1794,)

"The Character of Moses established for Veracity as an Historian," etc., (2 vols. 4to, 1813–15,) which is highly commended, and other works. Died in 1816.

Townsend, (LUTHER TRACY,) D.D., an American divine, born at Orono, Maine, September 27, 1838. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859, and at Andover Seminary in 1862. He was an army-officer, 1863–64. He entered the Methodist ministry, and in 1869 was appointed professor of practical theology in Boston University. His writings include "Credo," "Sword and Garment," "The Arena and the Throne," "Outlines of Theology," and other works.

Townshend, tŏwn'zend, (CHARLES,) Viscount Townshend, an English statesman, born in 1676, was the son of Horatio Townshend, the first viscount of that name. He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, about 1686. In 1709 he was sent as ambassador to the Dutch United Provinces, and negotiated the Barrier treaty. He married a sister of Sir Robert Walpole. On the accession of George I. (1714) he became secretary of state and prime minister. He and the other ministers were all Whigs. By the intrigues or agency of Sunderland, he was removed in 1716, and was offered the place of lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he indignantly refused. Sir Robert Walpole, who was his friend, resigned office, and went with Townshend into the opposition. In 1721 Townshend was appointed secretary of state in a new ministry, of which Walpole was the premier, or first lord of the treasury. He resigned in 1730, in consequence of a quarrel with Walpole. "Townshend retired," says Macaulay, "and, with rare moderation and public spirit, refused to take any part in politics." (Review of the "Life of Lord Chatham.") He died in 1738, leaving the reputation of an honest statesman.

Townshend, (CHARLES,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1725, and was a younger son of the third Viscount Townshend. He entered the House of Commons in 1747, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. He was appointed treasurer of the chamber in 1756. In politics he was a Whig. He became secretary at war under Pitt in 1761, and first lord of trade and plantations in 1763. He supported the Stamp Act, so obnoxious to the American colonies, (1765.) In the new ministry formed by Lord Chatham in 1766, he was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. He procured the passage of the bill which imposed a tax on tea and other articles imported into the American colonies, and which provoked them to revolt. "Charles Townshend," says Macaulay, "a man of splendid talents, of lax principles, and of boundless vanity and presumption, would submit to no control. . . . He had always quailed before the genius and the lofty character of Pitt; but, now that Pitt [Lord Chatham] had quitted the House of Commons and seemed to have abdicated the part of chief minister, Townshend broke loose from all restraint." (Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.) He died in September, 1767. He had married a daughter of John, Duke of Argyle.

Townshend, (CHAUNCEY HARE,) an English *littérateur*, born in 1803, graduated at Cambridge. He published "Facts in Mesmerism," a subject in which he was much interested, (1839,) "Sermons in Sonnets, and other Poems," (1851,) etc. Died February 25, 1868. His Life was written by Charles Dickens.

Townshend, (GEORGE,) Marquis Townshend, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1724. He became a general, was sent to Canada, and succeeded Wolfe as commander-in-chief when the latter was killed, (1759.) He was afterwards employed in Germany and Portugal. Died in 1807.

Tŏwn'sŏn, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in Essex in 1715. He studied at Christ Church College, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Archdeacon of Richmond in 1780. He published several theological works, one of which, entitled "Discourses on the Four Gospels," (1778,) was very favourably received, and was praised by Bishop Lowth. The degree of D.D. was bestowed on the author by the University of Oxford. Died in 1792.

Tŏw'sŏn, (NATHAN,) an American general, born near Baltimore in 1784. As captain of the second regiment of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General) Scott, he assisted in the capture of the brig Caledonia from the British, (October, 1812.) In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 he won a high reputation for skill and bravery, and distinguished himself in the actions of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie. He became successively lieutenant-colonel, (1816,) paymaster-general, (1819,) brigadier-general, (1834,) and major-general, (1849.) Died in 1854.

Toy, (CRAWFORD HOWELL,) D.D., LL.D., an American Hebraist, born at Norfolk, Virginia, March 23, 1836. He graduated as M.A. from the University of Virginia in 1856. He studied at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1859–60, was ordained a Baptist minister in 1860, was professor of Greek in Richmond College, 1861, served in the Confederate army, 1861–64, studied at Berlin, 1866–68, held professorships in Furman University and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1869–79, and in 1880 became professor of Semitic languages in Harvard University. His works include "Old Testament Quotations in the New Testament," "History of the Religion of Israel," etc.

To'zẹr, (HENRY,) an English Puritan minister, born in Devonshire in 1602. He preached at Oxford, and afterwards at Rotterdam, where he died in 1650. He had published several sermons.

Tozzetti. See TARGIONI.

Tozzi, tot'see, (LUCA,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1638, succeeded Malpighi as professor at Rome and physician to the pope in 1695. Died in 1717.

Trā'be-ạ, (QUINTUS,) a Roman comic poet, who lived about 130 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Trā'cў, (ALBERT H.,) an American lawyer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1793, removed to the State of New York about 1812. He was a member of Congress from 1819 to 1825. Died at Buffalo in 1859.

Tracy, (URIAH,) an American statesman, born in Franklin, Connecticut, in 1755. He represented a district of Connecticut in Congress from 1793 to 1796, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in the latter year. He was an able speaker, and was distinguished for his wit and humour. He remained in the Senate until his death, which occurred in 1807.

Tracy, de, dẹh trā'se', (ALEXANDRE CÉSAR VICTOR CHARLES **Destutt**—dā'tü',) MARQUIS, a French politician, born in Paris in 1781. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1827 to 1848, and was minister of the marine from December, 1848, to October, 1849. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tracy, de, (ANTOINE LOUIS CHARLES DESTUTT,) COMTE, a French philosopher, born in the Bourbonnais in 1754, was the father of the preceding. He attained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in the army in 1792, and was imprisoned for ten months in the reign of terror. About 1800 he was appointed a member of the senate. Having acquired distinction by several works on logic, grammar, etc., he was admitted into the French Academy in 1808. His chief work is "Elements of Ideology," ("Eléments d'Idéologie," 4 vols., 1817–18.) His philosophy is the sensualism or sensationalism of Condillac carried to the extreme issues. Died in 1836.

See DAMIRON, "Essai de la Philosophie en France;" MIGNET, "Notices et Portraits;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trā'cў, de, (SARAH NEWTON,) MARQUISE, born at Stockport, in England, in 1789, was married in 1816 to the Marquis de Tracy, noticed above. She died in 1850, leaving "Essais divers, Lettres et Pensées," (3 vols., 1852–55.)

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Trad'ẹs-cant, (JOHN,) a distinguished traveller and naturalist, supposed to have been a native of Holland, settled in England, and became in 1629 gardener to Charles I. He had previously visited Asia and the shores of the Mediterranean, where he made a collection of plants. Died about 1640. His son, of the same name, born in 1608, went on a scientific expedition to

Virginia. He published a descriptive catalogue of his father's Museum, entitled "Museum Tradescantium," etc., (1656.) He died in 1662, and the collection, which he greatly increased, now forms the principal part of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The genus Tradescantia was named in honour of these botanists.

Traetta, trâ-et'tâ, (Tommaso,) an Italian composer, born at Bitonto in 1727. He composed a number of operas. Died in 1779.

Tragus. See Bock, (Hieronymus.)

Traheron, trâh'ẹr-on, ? (Bartholomew,) an English Protestant minister, born after 1500. He became keeper of the Royal Library in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death (1553) he went into exile. He wrote several theological works.

Traill, trāl, (Robert,) a Scottish Calvinistic divine, born in Fifeshire in 1642, was imprisoned under the Conventicle Act in the reign of Charles II. He was the author of several religious works. His grandson, James Traill, went over to the Church of England, and was made Bishop of Down and Connor. Died in 1783.

Traill, (Thomas Stewart,) M.D., a Scottish naturalist and physician, born in Orkney in 1781. He became professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh about 1832, and edited the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1862.

Trā'jạn, [Lat. Traja'nus; It. Trajano, trâ-yâ'no; Fr. Trajan, trȧ'zhŏn'; Ger. Trajan, trâ-yän',] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Ul'pĭ-us Ner'va Tra-jā'nus**, Emperor of Rome, born near Seville, in Spain, about 52 A.D., was the son of Trajan, an Iberian officer, whom he accompanied in his campaigns in Asia Minor. He was chosen consul in 91 A.D., and was afterwards appointed to command the legions on the Lower Rhine. His eminent virtues and ability obtained for him the favour and confidence of the emperor Nerva, who adopted him and made him his successor. On the death of Nerva, in 98 A.D., Trajan was proclaimed emperor, and soon after marched against Decebalus, King of the Dacians, whom he repeatedly defeated. In 106 A.D. Dacia became a Roman province, and a column (which is still extant) was erected on the Forum Trajani, in commemoration of these victories, by Apollodorus of Damascus. In the year 115 he commanded in person an army which invaded Parthia, and defeated the Parthians in several battles. He took Ctesiphon, the capital of Parthia, and deposed the king of that country. In 116 he descended the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. He was returning to Rome, when he died, without issue, at Selinus, in Cilicia, in 117 A.D., and was succeeded by Hadrian. Trajan was one of the greatest and best emperors of Rome. He is commended for his moderation, sound judgment, and the simplicity of his mode of living. Yet he persecuted the Christians, and presided as judge at the tribunal when the martyr Ignatius was sentenced to death. Among his friends was Pliny the Younger, who wrote a "Panegyric on Trajan."

See Tillemont, "Histoire des Empereurs;" Ritter, "Trajanus in Lucem reproductus," 1768; H. Francke, "Zur Geschichte Trajan's," etc., 1840; Gensersich, "Trajan; biographisches Gemälde," 1811; Merivale, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" Morales, "Hechos y Dichos de Trajano," 1654; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trajano and **Trajanus**. See Trajan.

Trajanus, a Roman general under the emperor Valens. In 373 A.D. he commanded an army which defeated Sapor, King of Persia. He was killed at the battle of Adrianople, in 378 A.D.

Trâll, (Russell Thacher,) M.D., an eminent American physician of the hydropathic school, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1812. Having removed to New York, he founded in 1843 a water-cure establishment, to which he afterwards joined a medical school, called the "New York Hygeio-Therapeutic College," designed for both sexes. He edited successively the "Hydropathic Review," the "Water-Cure Journal," and "Life Illustrated." Among his principal works we may name the "Hydropathic Encyclopædia," (1852,) "Hydropathic Cook-Book," (1854,) "Prize Essay on Tobacco," "The Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism," and "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs." Died September 23, 1877.

Tralles, trâl'lẹs, (Balthasar Ludwig,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1708. He practised in that city, and wrote a number of medical works, which were esteemed. Died in 1797.

Trallianus. See Alexander Trallianus.

Transtamare, de, (Henry.) See Henry II. of Castile.

Trapp, (John,) an English clergyman, born in 1601 He was vicar of Weston-on-Avon, and wrote a commentary on the Bible. Died in 1669.

Trapp, (Joseph,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Gloucestershire in 1679. He became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1708, and was subsequently chaplain to Lord Bolingbroke, who bestowed upon him the living of Harlington, in Middlesex. He published "Prælectiones Poeticæ," (3 vols., 1711–19,) "Notes upon the Gospels," (2 vols., 1748,) and several political treatises; also a translation of the "Æneid" into blank verse, and a Latin version of "Paradise Lost." Died in 1747.

Traun, von, fon trŏwn, (Otto Ferdinand,) Count, an Austrian general, born in 1677. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1740, and commanded the army which under Charles of Lorraine opposed Frederick the Great in 1745. He forced the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. Died in 1748. Frederick compared him to Sertorius, and ascribed to him the success of the Austrians in the campaign of 1745.

Trautson, von, fon trŏwt'sọn, (Johann Joseph,) Count, a liberal German prelate, born in 1704. He promoted reform in religion and morals. In 1756 he became a cardinal. Died at Vienna in 1757.

Trauttmansdorf, trŏwt'mâns-dorf', (Maximilian,) Count, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Grätz in 1584. He concluded a treaty of peace in 1619 between Ferdinand II. and Maximilian of Bavaria, and subsequently negotiated the Peace of Westphalia. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the emperor Ferdinand II., and was the first to communicate to him the treasonable designs of Wallenstein. Died in 1650.

Trautwine, trŏwt'wīn, (John Cresson,) an American civil engineer, born in Philadelphia, March 30, 1810. He was prominent in early railway construction in the United States, and made surveys of the various proposed canal-routes across the Isthmus of Darien in 1850–51, and again in 1852. He also surveyed a proposed interoceanic canal-route in Honduras, 1857-58. His principal publications are "Field Practice of Laying out Curves for Railroads," (1851,) "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book," (1872,) and a work descriptive of the Atrato River survey. Died in Philadelphia, September 14, 1883.

Travasa, trâ-vâ'sâ, (Gaetano Maria,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1698. He wrote a "History of the Heresiarchs of the First Four Centuries," (6 vols., 1752–62,) and other works. Died in 1774.

Travers, trȧ'vair', (Gilles Julien,) a French scholar and poet, born at Valognes (Manche) in 1802. He was professor of Latin at Caen from 1844 to 1856. He produced poems called "Les Algériennes," (1827,) and "Mourning," ("Deuil," 1837.) Died in 1888.

Trav'ẹrs, (John,) an English composer, was a pupil of Dr. Greene, and was appointed organist to the chapels royal in 1737. Died in 1758.

Travers, (Nicolas,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Nantes in 1674. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Nantes," (3 vols., 1836–41.) Died in 1750.

Traversari. See Ambrosius of Camaldoli.

Traviès de Villiers, trȧ've-ĕs' dẹh ve'yȧ', (Charles Joseph,) a Swiss painter of genre, born in the canton of Zurich in 1804. He painted grotesque scenes with success, and was one of the founders of the "Charivari" of Paris. Died in 1859. His brother Édouard is a skilful painter of animals and still life.

Trav'is, (George,) an English clergyman, born in Lancashire, became Archdeacon of Chester. He wrote several letters to Gibbon on the authenticity of the text I. John v. 7. Died in 1797.

Travot, trȧ'vo', (Jean Pierre,) a French general, born at Poligny in 1767; died in 1836.

Trayer, trȧ'yȧ', (Jean Baptiste Jules,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1806.

Trĕad'well, (DANIEL,) an American mechanician, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became associate editor of the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts" in 1822, and in 1834 Rumford professor of technology in Harvard College. He invented a machine for spinning hemp for cordage, and a cannon called by his name. Died February 27, 1872.

Trebatius. See TESTA.

Trebatti. See PONZIO.

Tre-bel'lĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus, a Roman magistrate under the reign of Nero, was chosen consul with Lucius Annæus Seneca in 62 A.D.

Trebellius Pollio. See POLLIO, (TREBELLIUS.)

Tre-bo'nĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman politician, became tribune of the people in 55 B.C., and one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war, was elected city prætor in 48, and consul in 45 B.C. He performed a prominent part in the conspiracy against the life of Cæsar. In 43 B.C. he was killed at Smyrna by Dolabella.

Trébutien, trȧ'bü'sē-ăN', (GUILLAUME STANISLAS,) a French antiquary and Orientalist, born in Calvados in 1800. He published a work on the "History and Antiquities of Caen," (1847.) Died May 23, 1870.

Treb'ў, (Sir GEORGE,) an English jurist, born in Devonshire in 1644, was elected to Parliament for Plympton in 1678, and subsequently rose to be attorney-general and chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of William III. Died in 1702.

Trĕd'gōld, (THOMAS,) an English civil engineer, born at Brandon, in Durham, in 1788. He became a resident of London, and published in 1820 "Elementary Principles of Carpentry," which is a valuable work. He wrote a number of treatises on joinery, railroads, the steam-engine, etc. Died in London in 1829.

Trediakovsky, trȧ-de-ȧ-kov'ske, (VASILII KIRILOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in 1703, studied in Paris, and after his return became secretary to the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences, (1733.) He translated Rollin's "Ancient History," and published numerous original poems. Died in 1769.

Trę-ğel'lęs, (SAMUEL PRIDEAUX,) a distinguished English Biblical scholar, born at Falmouth, January 30, 1813. Educated a Quaker, he became one of the Plymouth Brethren. He prepared "The Englishman's Greek Concordance to the New Testament," (1839,) "The English Hexapla," (1841,) and "The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance," (1843,) translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon," edited an important text of the Greek New Testament, (1857–72,) and wrote "The Jansenists," (1851,) and other works. Died at Plymouth, April 24, 1875.

Treilhard, trȧ'lȧR', or **Trelliard,** trȧ'le-ȧR', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, a French statesman of the Revolution, born at Brives in 1742. He was a republican member of the Convention of 1792–95, observed a cautious silence during the reign of terror, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. He was one of the directors of the republic from May, 1798, to June, 1799. In 1802 he was appointed a councillor of state. He received the title of minister of state in 1809, and that of count in 1810, and died the same year.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Treitschke, trītsh'kę, (KARL GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Dresden in 1783. He published several legal works. Died September 5, 1855.

Trélat, trȧ'lȧ', (ULYSSE,) a French physician and republican, born at Montargis in 1795. He was minister of public works in May–June, 1848. Died in 1879.

Tre-law'nў, (Sir JOHN,) Bishop of Bristol, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted in 1688 for refusing to publish King James's declaration of indulgence. He was acquitted, was translated to Exeter in 1688, and to Winchester in 1707. Died July 19, 1721.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Tre-law'nў, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English traveller and author, born March 10, 1792. He led for many years an adventurous and wandering life, was the associate of Shelley and Byron in Italy, conducted the burning of Shelley's body, and served afterwards in the Greek patriot army. He wrote "The Adventures of a Younger Son," (1834,) and "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," (1858.) Died at Sompting, in Sussex, England, August 13, 1881.

Trelliard. See TREILHARD.

Trellund, trĕl'lůnd, (JOHAN or HANS,) a Danish bishop, born at Copenhagen in 1669. He was appointed Bishop of Viborg about 1726, and published several theological works. Died in 1735.

See TVCHONIUS, "Ligpraediken over Biskop H. Trellund," 1735.

Trembecki, trĕm-bĕts'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish poet, born in the district of Cracow about 1724, was patronized by the king Stanislas Augustus. He was the author of a descriptive poem, entitled "Zofijowka," which is highly esteemed by his countrymen. He died in 1812, leaving a "History of Poland," in manuscript.

Tremblay. See JOSEPH, (FRANÇOIS LECLERC.)

Trembley, trŏN'blȧ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1700, published "Memoirs on Fresh-Water Polypes," (1744,) "Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion," (1775,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1784.

See "Mémoire sur la Vie de Trembley," 1787.

Tremellius, trȧ-mel'le-oos, (EMMANUEL,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Ferrara about 1510. He was converted to the Protestant faith by Peter Martyr, (Vermigli,) with whom he retired for safety to Germany. In the reign of Edward VI. he taught Hebrew at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, where he translated the New Testament from Syriac into Latin, (1569.) Aided by Francis Junius, he produced a Latin translation of the Bible, (1575–79,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Sedan in 1580.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum exterorum;" TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Trémoille, de la, dęh lȧ trȧ'mwȧl' or trȧ'mwȧ'yę, or **Trimouille,** trę'mool', (LOUIS,) Prince de Talmont, a French general, born in 1460. He rendered an important service at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495, and commanded the army which Louis XII. sent into Italy about 1500. He conquered Lombardy, was defeated at Novara in 1513, and was killed at the battle of Pavía, in 1525.

See J. BOUCHET, "Panégyrique du Chevalier sans reproche," etc., 1527.

Trémollière, trȧ'mo'le-aiR', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French painter of history, was born in Anjou in 1703; died in Paris in 1739. He was an artist of fine promise.

Trémouille. See TRÉMOILLE, DE LA.

Trench, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, a brother of Archbishop Trench, was born in 1806. He became rector of Islip. He published "Travels in France and Spain," and several religious works. Died in 1886.

Trench, (Rev. RICHARD CHENEVIX,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and philologist, born in 1807. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Hulsean lecturer in 1845. He was appointed theological professor and examiner at King's College, London, in 1847, was created Dean of Westminster in 1856, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1863. He has published "The Story of Justin Martyr," a poem, (1835,) "Poems from Eastern Sources," "Genoveva," (1842,) "The Sermon on the Mount Illustrated from Saint Augustine," (1844,) "Notes on the Miracles," (1846,) a treatise "On the Study of Words," (1851,) "Synonyms of the New Testament," (1854,) "Notes on the Parables," (12th ed., 1874,) and "Lectures on Mediæval History," (1878.) He resigned the archbishopric in 1884. [Died in 1886.]

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Trĕnch'ard, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman, born in Dorsetshire in 1650. He represented Taunton in Parliament in 1679, and distinguished himself as an active member of the opposition. He was an advocate for the Exclusion Bill, and was imprisoned for a time in 1683, on a charge of being implicated in the Rye-House Plot. After the accession of James II. he took refuge in France, but he returned to England after the Revolution of 1688, and was appointed secretary of state by William III., (1693.) Died in 1695.

Trenchard, (JOHN,) an English journalist and political writer, born about 1662. He was the author of "The Natural History of Superstition," (1709,) "A Comparison of the Proposals of the Bank and South Sea Company," "Thoughts on the Peerage Bill," and "Cato's Letters," the last-named in conjunction with Mr. T. Gordon,—and was associated with that gentleman as editor of the "Independent Whig." Died in 1723.

Trenck, von der, fon dĕr trĕnk, (FRANZ,) BARON, a celebrated military commander, born at Reggio, in Calabria, in 1714, was the son of a Prussian officer. At an early age he entered the Russian service, where he distinguished himself equally by his reckless courage and his ferocity. On the breaking out of the Austrian war of succession, he offered his services to Maria Theresa, and at the head of his pandours made himself everywhere formidable by his barbarities and rapacity. He was at length imprisoned at Spielberg, in Moravia, where he died in 1749. His autobiography, called "Remarkable Life and Deeds of Baron Trenck," appeared in 1807.

See, also, HÜBNER, "Franz von der Trenck," 3 vols., 1788–89.

Trenck, von der, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a cousin of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1726. He entered the Prussian army at an early age, and for a time enjoyed the favour of Frederick the Great; but, having, as is supposed, offended the king by an imprudent attachment to his sister the princess Amelia, he was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz. Having escaped from his prison in 1747, he went to Russia, where he was patronized by the empress and made a captain of hussars. While on a visit to his family, in 1754, he was arrested by order of Frederick, confined in a narrow cell at Magdeburg, and, after several attempts at escape, loaded with heavy irons. He was released in 1763, but he was obliged to leave the kingdom. After the death of Frederick, Baron Trenck published his autobiographic "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1787,) which acquired great popularity and were translated into the principal European languages. After residing for a time at Aix-la-Chapelle and other cities on the continent, he went in 1792 to Paris, where he joined the Jacobin faction, by whom he was sentenced to the guillotine in 1794.

See WAHRMANN, "F. von der Trenck, Leben," etc., 1837; ERICH, "Leben und Schicksale des Abenteurers F. von der Trenck," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trendlenburg, trĕn'dlĕn-bo͝orG', written also **Trendelenburg,** (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a German scholar and philosophical writer, born at Eutin in 1802, published "Logical Researches," ("Logische Untersuchungen," 1840,) and other works. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1833. Died January 24, 1872.

Treneuil, trẹh-nuĬ' or trẹh-nuh'yẹ, (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Cahors in 1763. Among his works is "The Tombs of Saint-Denis," ("Les Tombeaux de Saint-Denis," 1806.) Died in Paris in 1818.

Tren'holm, (GEORGE A.,) of South Carolina, an American financier, was appointed Confederate secretary of the treasury in June, 1864. Died December 10, 1876.

Trenta, trĕn'tȧ, (FILIPPO,) an Italian tragic poet, born at Ascoli in 1731; died in 1795.

Trento, da, dȧ trĕn'to, (ANTONIO,) an Italian wood-engraver, originally named FANTUZZI, (fȧn-toot'see,) born at Trent. He was a pupil of Parmigiano, several of whose works he engraved. Died about 1545.

Trentowski, trĕn-tov'skee, (FERDINAND B.,) an eminent Polish philosopher, born near Warsaw in 1808. Being compelled to leave his country during the rebellion of 1830, he repaired to Germany, where he devoted himself to teaching philosophy. He published, in German, his "Basis of Universal Philosophy," (1837,) "Preliminary Studies to the Science of Nature," (1840,) and a Latin treatise "On the Eternal Life of Man." Among his other works, which are written in Polish, we may name "The Relation of Philosophy to the Science of Government," "Education on a System of Pedagogics," and "Logic." Died June 16, 1869.

Treschow, trĕsh'ov, (NEILS,) a Norwegian scholar and writer, born at Drammen in 1751. He studied at Copenhagen, and was appointed in 1803 professor of philosophy in the university of that city. Among his principal works are "Principles of Legislation," "Spirit of Christianity," "Morality for the State and People," and "Philosophical Testament," etc. Died in 1833.

Tresham, trĕsh'ȧm, (HENRY,) an Irish artist and poet, studied at Rome, and was chosen, after his return, a Royal Academician. He was the author of "The Sea-Sick Minstrel," and other poems. Died in 1814.

Tressan, de, dẹh trȧ'sôN', (LOUIS ÉLISABETH **de la Vergne**—dẹh lȧ vȧRn̄,) COUNT, a French officer and *littérateur,* born at Mons in 1705. He was the author of a "Treatise on Electricity," (1749,) and other original works, and made translations of the "Orlando Furioso," "Amadis de Gaul," and other works of the kind. He was elected to the French Academy in 1781, and was a friend of Voltaire. He served as aide-de-camp to the king at Fontenoy in 1745, and became lieutenant-general in 1747. Died in 1783.

See CONDORCET, "Éloges;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tre-vel'yan, (Sir CHARLES EDWARD,) BART., an English statesman, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian civil service. He was Governor of Madras, 1859–60, finance minister in India, 1862–65, etc. His chief books are "Education of the People of India," "The Irish Crisis," and "Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted," (1881.) Died June 20, 1886.

Trevelyan, (GEORGE OTTO,) a son of the preceding, and nephew of Lord Macaulay, was born at Rothley-Temple, Leicestershire, July 20, 1838. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served for many years as a Liberal in Parliament. In 1882 he became chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His principal works are "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," (1876,) and "Early History of C. J. Fox," (1880.)

Trevigi. See TREVISI.

Tréville. See LA TOUCHE-TRÉVILLE.

Treviranus, trȧ-ve-rȧ'nŭs, (GOTTFRIED REINHOLD,) a German physiologist, born at Bremen in 1776, practised medicine in that city. He published, besides other works, "Biology, or the Philosophy of Living Nature," etc., (6 vols., 1802–22,) which is highly commended. Died in 1837.

Treviranus, (LUDOLPH CHRISTIAN,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bremen in 1779. He became professor of botany at Bonn, and published "Physiology of Plants," (1835–39.) Died May 6, 1864.

Trevisani, trȧ-ve-sȧ'nee, (ANGELO,) a Venetian painter of the eighteenth century, was distinguished for the excellence of his portraits.

Trevisani, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called ROMAN TREVISANI, was born near Trieste in 1656. He studied under Zanchi at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he executed several of his best works. Among these may be named a "Crucifixion," and "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Died in 1746.

Trévise, de, DUC. See MORTIER.

Trevisi, da, dȧ trȧ-vee'see, or **Trevigi,** trȧ-vee'jee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Trevigi about 1500, resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Madonna accompanied by Saints." His portraits also are highly esteemed. Died in 1544.

Treviso, (trȧ-vee'so,) DUKE OF. See MORTIER.

Trev'ĭ-thick, (RICHARD,) an English engineer, born in Cornwall in 1771, was one of the inventors of high-pressure steam-engines. He obtained in 1802 a patent for a steam-carriage to run on common roads. In 1804 he constructed a locomotive for railways. Died in 1833.

See WILLIAM WALKER, "Memoirs of the Distinguished Men of Science of Great Britain," etc., London, 1864; "All the Year Round" for August, 1860.

Tre'vor, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English divine, born at Bridgewater, January 30, 1809. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1836, was a chaplain in India, 1836–45, and in 1847 became a canon of York. He occupies an influential place as a "High-Church" author and preacher. Among his works are "Christ and His Passion," (1847,) "India, an Historical Sketch," (1858,) "Russia, Ancient and Modern," (1862,) "Types and

the Anti-Type," (1864,) "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice," (1869,) etc. Died in 1888.

Tre'vor, (Sir JOHN,) an able English statesman, born in 1626, was a son-in-law of the illustrious Hampden. Early in 1668 he was sent as an envoy to France, and negotiated the provisional treaty of April 15, 1668. He was appointed secretary of state in September of that year. Having opposed without success the foreign policy which Charles II. and the Duke of York adopted, he was turned out of the cabinet in 1670; but he continued to be secretary until his death, in 1672.

Trevor, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1633, was a cousin and parasite of the infamous Judge Jeffreys. In the reign of Charles II. he was solicitor-general. He became master of the rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1685. He was made a privy councillor in 1688, and was subsequently appointed first commissioner of the great seal. Having been convicted of bribery, he was expelled from the Speakership in 1695, but was allowed to retain the mastership of the rolls. Died in 1717.

Trevor, (THOMAS,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, was a son of Sir John Trevor, (1626–72,) and a grandson of John Hampden. He was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in 1701, was raised to the peerage, as Lord Trevor, in 1711, and became lord privy seal in 1726. He was appointed president of the council in 1730, and died the same year, leaving a son, who about 1766 received the title of Viscount Hampden.

Trew, trā, (CHRISTOPH JAKOB,) a celebrated German botanist and anatomist, born near Nuremberg in 1695. He studied medicine, and became physician-in-ordinary to the Margrave of Anspach. In 1746 he was made president of the "Académie des Curieux de la Nature," with the titles of Count-Palatine and physician to the emperor. He published "Plantæ Selectæ," etc., (1570–73,) a magnificent publication, illustrated by Ehret, and "History and Botanical Character of the Cedars of Lebanon," ("Cedrorum Libani Historia et Character Botanicus," etc., 2 vols., 1757–67;) also "Osteological Plates of the Human Body," ("Tabulæ Osteologicæ Corporis Humani," 1767, with coloured plates,) and other anatomical works. Died in 1769.

See RUMPEL, "Monumentum Trewio positum," 1769.

Trézel, trà'zĕl', (CAMILLE ALPHONSE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1860.

Trézel, (PIERRE FÉLIX,) a French painter of history and allegory, born in Paris in 1782; died in 1855.

Trianon, tre'ă'nôn', (HENRI,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born about 1810. He wrote critiques for the "Artiste" and other periodicals, and published editions of Homer's Poems.

Tribolo, di, de tree'bo-lo, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian sculptor, whose family name was PERICOLI, was born at Florence in 1500, or, as some say, 1485. He was a pupil of Sansovino, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., who employed him to assist Michael Angelo in sculptures for the chapel of San Lorenzo at Florence. Among his works are a statue of Nature, at Fontainebleau, and bas-reliefs, representing the marriage of the Virgin, at Loretto. In the latter part of his life he was employed by Cosimo de' Medici to adorn with statues and fountains the gardens of the Pitti palace. Died in 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Trĭ-bo'nĭ-an or **Trĭ-bo-nĭ-ā'nus,** [Fr. TRIBONIEN, tre'bo'ne-ĂN',] a celebrated Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia about 475 A.D., was distinguished by the favour of the emperor Justinian, by whom he was successively appointed quæstor, master of the imperial household, prætorian prefect, and consul. He was charged by the emperor, conjointly with nine other commissioners, to prepare the first Justinian Code. Died in 545 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LUDEWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Triboniani," 1731.

Tribonianus. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribonien. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribuno, tre-boo'no, (PIETRO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 888 A.D., and defeated the Hungarians in 906. Died in 912.

Trĭ-bu'nus, [Gr. Τρύφων,] an eminent physician, born in Palestine, lived about 530 A.D., and was noted for his benevolence. He attended Chosroes, King of Persia, whom he cured.

Tricaud, tre'kō', (ANTHELME,) a French writer and priest, born at Belley in 1671. He wrote several historical works. Died in Paris in 1739.

Tricoupi. See TRIKUPIS.

Triest, treest, (ANTOINE,) a Flemish prelate, born near Audenarde in 1576, was noted for his charity. He became Bishop of Bruges in 1616. Died in 1657.

Triewald, tree'wăld, or **Trivald,** (MARTIN,) a Swedish engineer and mechanician, born at Stockholm in 1691. He visited England at an early age, and made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Newton. Having applied himself for many years to the study of mechanics and natural philosophy, he returned to Sweden, where he constructed a steam-engine and made a number of improvements in machinery. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Stockholm, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1741.

Trigault, tre'gō', (NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Douay in 1577. He was employed in China. Died at Nanking in 1628.

Triginta Tyranni. See THIRTY TYRANTS.

Triglav, trè'glăv, the triple-headed god of the old Slavic peoples.

Trigueros, tre-gā'rŏs, (Don CANDIDE MARIA,) a Spanish poet and *littérateur*, born at Orgaz, in Castile, in 1736. Among his works is a comedy called "Los Menestrales," (1784.) Died about 1800.

Trikupis, tre-koo'pis, or **Tricoupi,** tre-koo'pee, (SPIRIDION,) a modern Greek historian and diplomatist, born at Missolonghi in 1791. He took an active part in the Greek revolution which began in 1821. He was sent as ambassador to England in 1838, in 1842, and in 1850. He published, in Greek, a "History of the Greek Revolution," (4 vols., 1853–57,) a work of high reputation. He died at Athens, Feb. 24, 1873.

Triller, tril'lẹr, (DANIEL WILHELM,) a German physician, poet, and medical writer, born at Erfurt in 1695. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1749 professor of medicine at Wittenberg. He published a great number of medical treatises, in Latin, also Latin poems on medicine. Died in 1782.

Trĭlôchănă, trĭ-lō'cha-na, (*i.e.* "three-eyed" or "having three eyes,") [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *lôchănă*, an "eye,"] an epithet of SIVA, which see.

Trim'ble, (DAVID,) an American legislator, born in Frederick county, Virginia, about 1782, removed to Kentucky about 1804. He represented a district of Kentucky in Congress from 1817 to 1827, and was highly esteemed. Died in 1842.

Trimble, (ISAAC R.,) an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1822. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg. Died at Baltimore, January 2, 1888.

Trimble, (WILLIAM A.,) an American Senator, born in 1786. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Ohio in 1819. Died in December, 1821.

Trim'mer, (SARAH,) an English writer, whose original name was KIRBY, born at Ipswich in 1741, was the author of numerous juvenile and educational works of great merit, which have acquired extensive popularity. Among these we may name an "Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature," (1780,) "Sacred History selected from the Scriptures," etc., (6 vols., 1782–85,) "The Economy of Charity," (1786,) and the "Guardian of Education," (5 vols., 1806.) Died in 1810.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843; "Life and Writings of Mrs. Trimmer," London, 1816.

Trimouille. See TRÉMOUILLE, DE LA, and TALMONT.

Trĭmûrtĭ, trĭ-mōōr'tĭ, (*i.e.* "triform,") [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *mûrtĭ*, "form,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name given to the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, constituting what is termed the "Hindoo triad." (See *note* † under VISHNU.)

Trincavella, trĕn-kȧ-vel'lȧ, written also **Trincavela** or **Trincavelli**, [Lat. TRINCAVEL'LIUS,] (VICTOR,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Venice in 1496, succeeded Montanus as professor of medicine at Padua, (1551.) He published a number of medical works, in Latin. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and edited the works of several Greek authors which had never been printed in the original. He greatly promoted the introduction of Greek writings into the medical schools of Italy. Died at Venice in 1568.

Trincavelli or **Trincavellius**. See TRINCAVELLA.

Trionfetti, trĕ-on-fet'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian botanist, born at Bologna in 1656, published several works on botany. Died at Rome in 1708. His brother LELIO, born in 1647, was also a botanist. Died at Bologna in 1722.

Trip, trip, (HENDRIK RUDOLPH,) a Dutch general, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1779. He was appointed director-general of war in 1834, and became a lieutenant-general in 1840.

Tripier, trĕ'pe-ā', (NICOLAS JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French advocate and judge, born at Autun in 1765. He became a peer of France about 1832. Died in 1840.

See JOSSEAU, "Eloge de Tripier," 1841; "Biographie Universelle."

Trippel, trip'pĕl, (ALEXANDER,) a Swiss sculptor, born at Schaffhausen in 1744. In 1776 he visited Rome, where he executed the monuments of Count Tchernichef and of Gessner, busts of Goethe and Herder, and other works, which gained for him a very high reputation. His bust of Goethe is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1793.

Triptolème. See TRIPTOLEMUS.

Trip-tol'e-mus, [Gr. Τριπτόλεμος; Fr. TRIPTOLÈME, trĕp'to'lȧm',] a mythical person, said to have been a son of King Eleusis or of Celeus, King of Eleusis. The Greeks regarded him as a favourite of Ceres, and as the inventor of the plough and of agriculture. It was fabled that Ceres gave him a chariot, (drawn by dragons,) in which he rode all over the earth, distributing corn, and that he founded the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Triqueti, de, dĕh trĕ'kĕh-te', (HENRI,) BARON, a French sculptor, born at Conflans (Loiret) in 1802, was also a painter in his youth. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839. Among his works (in sculpture) are "The Death of Charles the Bold," and "Petrarch Reading to Laura." Died at Paris, May 11, 1874.

Trissin, Le. See TRISSINO.

Trissino, trĕs-see'no, [Fr. LE TRISSIN, lĕh trĕ'sȧN',] (GIOVANNI GIORGIO,) an Italian *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Vicenza in 1478. He was patronized by Leo X. and Clement VII., and employed by them in various embassies. He was the author of a critical work entitled "La Poetica," and a number of poems in Italian, also several Latin compositions. Died in 1550. His tragedy of "Sofonisba" (1524) was much admired. He is said to have been the first Italian who wrote in *versi sciolti*.

See CASTELLI, "Vita di G. G. Trissino," 1753; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING.

Tristam (or **Tristão**) **da Cunha**. See CUNHA, DA.

Tris'tan or **Tris'tram**, the hero of one of the earliest traditions of Britain. His history has been more or less blended with that of King Arthur and the Round Table. His adventures have formed the subject of numerous poems in the principal European languages, and were dramatized by Hans Sachs.

See "Sir Tristram," published by SIR WALTER SCOTT in 1806.

Tristan, trĕs-tȧn', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born near Toledo in 1594, or, as some say, in 1586. Among his master-pieces is "Moses Striking the Rock." Died about 1645.

Tristan L'Hermite, trĕs'tôN' lĕR'mĕt', (FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic poet, born in La Marche in 1601, was a member of the French Academy. His tragedy of "Mariamne" was very successful. Died in 1655.

Tristram. See TRISTAN.

Tris'tram, (HENRY BAKER,) LL.D., an English clergyman, born May 11, 1822. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, and took orders in 1845. In 1874 he was made Canon of Durham. Among his works are "The Great Sahara," (1860,) "The Land of Israel," (1865,) "Ornithology of Palestine," (1867,) "Scenes in the East," (1870,) "Daughters of Syria," "The Seven Golden Candlesticks," "Bible Places," (1871,) "Natural History of the Bible," (1880,) "Land of Moab," "Pathways of Palestine," etc.

Trĭsûlă, trĭ-soo'lȧ, or **Trĭ-shû'lă**, [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *shûlă* or *sûlă*, a "dart" or "spear-point,"] the name of Siva's trident. (See SIVA.)

Tritheim, trit'hīm, [Lat. TRITHE'MIUS; Fr. TRITHÈME, trĕ'tȧm',] (JOHANNES,) a German writer and Benedictine monk, originally named HEIDENBERG, was born near Treves in 1462. He wrote, besides several historical and religious works, in Latin, "On the Illustrious Men of Germany," ("De Luminaribus Germaniæ," 1495.) Died in 1516.

See HORN, "J. Trithemius; biographische Skizze," 1843: NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Universelle."

Trithème or **Trithemius**. See TRITHEIM.

Trithen, trree'tĕn, (FREDERICK HENRY,) a distinguished Swiss linguist, born in 1820, removed at an early age to Odessa, in Russia, where he became versed in the modern European languages, and afterwards studied Sanscrit at Berlin. Having visited England in 1841, he was appointed to an office in the British Museum, and in 1848 was chosen professor of modern European languages in the Taylor Institution at Oxford. He made a number of valuable contributions to the "Biographical Dictionary" of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Died in 1854.

Trĭ'to, Trĭ-to'nis, Trit-o-ġe-neī'ȧ, or **Trĭ-to'nĭ-ȧ**, [Gr. Τριτώ, Τριτωνίς, or Τριτογένεια; Fr. TRITOGÉNIE, trĕ'to'zhȧ'ne',] surnames of Athena or Minerva. (See MINERVA.)

Trĭ'ton, [Gr. Τρίτων,] the name of a marine deity, supposed to be a son of Neptune, and described as having a body of which the upper part was human and the lower part like a fish. Sometimes the term occurs as a common noun and in the plural number, (Tritons.) They are represented as blowing a trumpet consisting of a sea-shell, *(concha.)*

Tritonia and **Tritonis**. See TRITO.

Triv'et or **Trÿv'et**, written also **Trev'eth**, [Lat. TRIVE'TUS or TREVE'TUS,] (NICHOLAS,) an English Dominican monk, born in Norfolk about 1258, was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. His principal work is a chronicle of England, entitled "Annales sex Regum Angliæ," which has passed through several editions. Died in 1328.

Trivetus. See TRIVET.

Trĭ-vĭk'rā-mă, (*i.e.* the "three-step-taker," or "he who takes three steps,") [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *vĭkrămă*, "going" or "stepping,"] a celebrated surname of Vishnu. (See VÂMANA.)

Trivulce. See TRIVULZI and TRIVULZIO.

Trivulzi, de', dā trĕ-vool'zee, [Fr. TRIVULCE, trĕ'vülss',] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian cardinal and diplomatist. Died in 1548.

Trivulzi, de', or **Trivulce**, (TEODORO,) an Italian general, born about 1456, was a cousin-german of the great Trivulzio. He entered the French service in 1495, and became a marshal of France in 1526. Died in 1532.

Trivulzio, trĕ-vool'ze-o, surnamed THE GREAT, [Fr. TRIVULCE LE GRAND, trĕ'vülss' lĕh grôN,] (GIAN GIACOMO,) an Italian military commander, born in 1441. He served in the army of Ferdinand, King of Naples, and in 1495 entered the service of Charles VIII. of France. He was made a marshal of France in 1499. After the accession of Louis XII. he was appointed to the command of the Italian army, and soon after defeated the Milanese under Ludovico Sforza, (1499,) and again at Novara, (1500.) In 1513 he was compelled to evacuate Milan by Maximilian Sforza, and, having lost the battle of Novara, in 1514, the French were again driven from Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Marignano in 1515. Died in 1518.

See ROSMINI, "Istoria intorno alle militari Imprese ed alla Vita di G. G. Trivulzio," 2 vols., 1815;

Trobriand, de, dĕh trō'brē-ôN', (PHILIP REGIS,) BARON, a soldier, born at Tours, France, June 4, 1816.

He was educated at Orléans, and in 1841 removed to New York, where he was a successful journalist. In 1861 he entered the United States volunteer army, in which he became a division commander. He was a colonel in the regular army from 1865 to 1879, when he retired. His principal published work is "Quatre Ans de Campagnes à l'Armée du Potomac," (1867.)

Trochu, tro'shü', (LOUIS JULES,) an able French general, born March 12, 1815. He became captain in 1843, served as chief of the general staff in the Crimean war, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1854. He displayed a superior genius for strategy. In 1864 he was raised to the rank of general of division, and about 1866 was directed to form a plan to reorganize the army. On this subject he wrote a very popular work, entitled "L'Armée Française," (1867.) In August, 1870, he was appointed major-general of the army and commander-in-chief of the forces in Paris. "He is undeniably," says the "Army and Navy Journal" for July, 1870, "the best soldier of France." On the formation of the republic, September 4, he became president of the executive committee, the highest office in the provisional government. He commanded the forces which defended Paris against the Germans during the siege of 1870–71. He published (1873) "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," and "L'Armée Française en 1879," (1879.)

Trogue Pompée. See TROGUS POMPEIUS.

Tro'gus Pom-pe'ĭus, [Fr. TROGUE POMPÉE, trog pôn'pā',) a Roman historian under the reign of Augustus, was the author of a "Universal History from the Time of Ninus, King of Assyria, down to 5 A.D.," which is lost. An abridgment of it, by Justin, is extant.

Troil, tro'ĭl, [Lat. TROI'LIUS,] (UNO,) a Swedish savant and bishop, born at Stockholm in 1746. He travelled in Germany, France, and England. In 1784 he became Bishop of Linköping, and in 1787 Archbishop of Upsal. He published a work on the "History of the Church and the Reformation in Sweden," (5 vols., 1790.) Died in 1803.

See ADLERBETH, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver U. von Troil," 1804; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Troïle. See TROILUS.

Troili, tro-ee'lee, (PLACIDO,) an Italian historian and monk, born at Montalbano in 1687; died in 1757.

Troilius. See TROIL.

Tro'ĭ-lus, [Gr. Τρωΐλος; Fr. TROÏLE, tro'èl',] a son of Priam and Hecuba, was distinguished for his beauty. He was slain in battle by Achilles.

Trolde. See TROLL.

Trōll, [Icelandic and Swedish, TROLL; Danish, TROLDE, trol'dęh,] in Northern mythology, a being who was supposed to possess magical or supernatural powers, and to dwell in the interior of hills and mountains. The term appears to be used with some looseness of application; it is often applied to the Dwarfs, (Dwergar,) who were generally believed to possess rare skill or cunning in working in metals, stone, etc., and to be endowed with magic powers. (See ELVES.) One class of Trolls, dwelling in Norway, were called Thusser or Thurser, (doubtless of the same etymology as the Norse Thursar, signifying "giants.") They are described not as dwarfs, but as large as men, well formed, and of a pale-blue colour. It is a popular belief in the North that when the rebellious angels were cast out of heaven, some fell into hell, while others, who had not sinned so deeply, were scattered through the air, under the earth, and in the waters, and that these became elves, dwarfs, or trolls.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. ii. pp. 1 and 2, also 56 and 57.

Trolle, trol'lęh, (GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish prelate, was a partisan of Christian II. of Denmark, on whose head he placed the crown of Sweden in 1510 or 1520. He was Archbishop of Upsal. He was killed in battle in 1535.

Trolle, trol'lęh, (HERLUF,) a Danish admiral, born in 1516. He gained a victory over the Swedes in 1564, but was afterwards mortally wounded in an engagement with the Swedish admiral Horn, (1565.)

Trolley, tro'lā', (FRANÇOIS ALFRED,) a French jurist, born at Nederzwallen in 1808. He published a "Treatise on the Administrative Hierarchy," (1844–54.) Died 1869.

Trol'lope, (ANTHONY,) an English novelist, a son of Frances Trollope, was born in 1815. He wrote "The Warden," (1855,) "Barchester Towers," (1857,) "Doctor Thorne," (1858,) "Framley Parsonage," (1861,) "Orley Farm," (1862,) "The Belton Estate," (1864,) "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," (1869,) "The Vicar of Bullhampton," (1870,) "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," (1871,) "The Eustace Diamonds," (1873,) "Phineas Redux," (1874,) "The Way We Live Now," (1875,) and "The American Senator," (1877;) also works entitled "North America," (1862,) "South Africa," (1878,) and "Life of Cicero," (1881.) Died Dec. 6, 1882.

Trollope, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, became rector of Leasingham in 1843, Archdeacon of Stow in 1867, and bishop suffragan of Nottingham in 1877. He published, besides many architectural and antiquarian works, a "Life of Adrian IV.," (1856,) and "Little Saint Hugh of Lincoln," (1880.)

Trollope, (FRANCES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1790. Having spent three years in the United States, she published, in 1832, "Domestic Life of the Americans." This was followed in rapid succession by a great number of tales, sketches, and novels, among which may be named "Belgium and Western Germany," (1833,) "Paris and the Parisians in 1835," (1836,) "The Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," etc., (1836,) "Vienna and the Austrians," etc., (1838,) "The Vicar of Wrexhill," and "The Widow Barnaby," (1839.) She was married in 1809 to Anthony Trollope, a barrister. Died in 1863.

Trollope, (THOMAS ADOLPHUS,) an English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in 1810. He resided many years at Florence. He published, besides other works, a "Summer in Brittany," (1840,) "Beppo the Conscript," (1864,) "Lindesfarn Chase," (1864,) "History of the Commonwealth of Florence," (1865,) "Gemma," (1866,) "Life of Filippo Strozzi," (1869,) and "Story of the Life of Pius IX.," (1877.)

Trommen, van der, vän der trom'męn, [Lat. TROM'MIUS,] a Dutch theologian, born at Groningen in 1633. He preached at Groningen about forty-eight years. He published a "Concordance of the Bible" in the Flemish language, (1685–92.) Died in 1719.

Trommius. See TROMMEN.

Trommsdorff, troms'dorf, (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German chemist, born at Erfurt in 1770, became professor of chemistry and physics in the university of his native city. He published several scientific works. Died in 1837.

Tromp, tromp, (MARTEN **Harpertzoon**—har'pĕrt-zōn',) a celebrated naval commander, born at Briel, in Holland, in 1597. At an early age he accompanied Admiral Peter Heijn in his engagements with the Spaniards off Flanders, and in 1639 was made Admiral of Holland. In October of the same year he gained a brilliant victory over the Spanish and Portuguese fleet under Ocquendo. For this action he was ennobled by the King of France. In 1652 Admiral Tromp, having been defeated by the English under Blake, was for a time superseded by De Ruyter. He was soon after reinstated, and in November, 1652, again encountered Blake, taking two of his ships and sinking several others. In August, 1653, the last engagement took place between the English and Dutch admirals, in which the latter was mortally wounded. Tromp was one of the ablest seamen of his time, and is said to have been the victor in more than thirty battles.

See RICHER, "Vie de l'Amiral Tromp," 1784.

Tromp, van, vän tromp, (CORNELIS,) son of the preceding, was born at Rotterdam in 1629. He distinguished himself in several engagements with the pirates of the Mediterranean, but in 1665 he was defeated by the English at Solebay under the Duke of York. In 1666, in conjunction with De Ruyter, he gained a victory over the English, after a contest of four successive days. The King of Denmark subsequently bestowed on him the title of count, and other distinctions, as a reward for services rendered him in his war with Sweden. After the death of De Ruyter, Van Tromp succeeded him as lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. Died in 1691.

Tronchet, trôn'shȧ', (FRANÇOIS DENIS,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1726. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the constitutional party. In December, 1792, he was employed by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial. He was a member of the Council of Elders from 1795 to 1799, became president of the court of cassation about 1800, and had a prominent part in the rédaction of the Code Napoléon. Died in 1806.

See LAVALLÉE, "Notice historique sur F. D. Tronchet," 1806; ANDRÉ DUPIN, "Tronchet, Ferey, Poirier," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tronchin, trôn'shân', (JEAN ROBERT,) a Swiss jurist of high reputation, was born at Geneva in 1710. He became procureur-général. Lord Mansfield once said, "In our country he [Tronchin] would be chancellor." He defended the action of the Swiss government in relation to Rousseau's "Émile," by "Letters written from the Country," ("Lettres écrites de la Campagne," 1763.) Died in 1793.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) a Genevese theologian, born in 1582, was professor and rector in the Academy of his native city. He was an earnest opponent of the doctrines of Arminius. Died in 1657.

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) an eminent Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1709. He studied at Cambridge, in England, and subsequently under Boerhaave at Leyden. He practised at Amsterdam nearly twenty years, became honorary professor of medicine at Geneva in 1750, and soon acquired a high reputation, particularly for his efforts to promote the practice of inoculation. He was appointed in 1765 physician to the Duke of Orléans. Died in Paris in 1781. He was a friend of Voltaire and Rousseau.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale;" CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronson, trôn'sôn', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1622. He published, besides other works, "Forma Cleri," (3 vols., 1669.) Died in 1700.

Tronson du Coudray, trôn'sôn' dü koo'drȧ', (GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE,) a French advocate and royalist, born at Rheims in 1750. He volunteered his services as counsel of Louis XVI. in December, 1792; but he was not permitted to speak in that case. He made a speech in defence of the queen Marie Antoinette in 1793. As a member of the Council of Elders, he opposed the Directory in 1797, and was transported to Guiana, where he died in 1798.

See BLONDEAU, "Notice sur Tronson du Coudray," 1825; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Troost, trōst, (CORNELIS,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1697. He painted portraits, familiar scenes, conversations, etc. His drawings in colours are highly commended. Died in 1750.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Troost, (GERARD,) a distinguished chemist and geologist, born at Bois-le-Duc, Holland, in 1776, emigrated to the United States, and was appointed in 1828 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at Nashville, Tennessee. He became State geologist in 1831. Died in 1850.

Tro-pho'nĭ-us, [Gr. Τροφώνιος,] a celebrated architect, called a son of Erginus, King of Orchomenos, (or, according to some, of Apollo.) He and his brother Agamedes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and the treasury of King Hyrieus. His name was connected with a cave and oracle at Lebadea, in Bœotia, which is described by Pausanias. A visit to this cave was supposed to render people serious or melancholy.

See ADDISON's paper, entitled "The Cave of Trophonius," in the "Spectator," No. 599.

Troplong, trō'lôn', (RAYMOND THÉODORE,) a French jurist and statesman, born at Saint-Gaudens in 1795. He became in 1835 a counsellor in the court of cassation in Paris, first president of the court of appeal in 1848, first president of the court of cassation in 1852, and first president of the senate in 1854. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1840. His chief work is "The Civil Law Expounded," ("Le Droit civil expliqué," 27 vols. 8vo, 1834–56.) Died in February, 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tros, [Gr. Τρώς,] a fabulous king of Phrygia, was a grandson of Dardanus, and a son of Erichthonius. He was the father of Ilus, Asaracus, and Ganymedes, (Ganymede.) The Trojans derived their name from him.

Troschel, trosh'ęl, (JOHANN,) a skilful German engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1592. He worked at Rome. Died in 1633.

Trot'tęr, (THOMAS,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, studied at Edinburgh, and became in 1793 physician to the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth. He published, among other works, a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy," (1790,) "Medical and Chemical Essays," (1795,) and an "Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," (3 vols., 1797–1803.) Died in 1832.

Trotti, trot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MALOSSO, was born at Cremona in 1555, and was a pupil of B. Campi. The gracefulness of his heads is praised by several critics. Died after 1607.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Troughton, trŏw'tọn, ? (EDWARD,) F.R.S., an excellent English mechanician and maker of astronomical instruments, was born in Cumberland in 1753. He became a resident of London, made telescopes for several observatories, and invented improvements in astronomical instruments, in the fabrication of which he is said to have surpassed all of his contemporaries. Died in 1835.

Troup, troop, (GEORGE M.,) an American politician, born on the Tombigbee River in 1780. He was a member of Congress for Georgia from 1807 to 1815, was a Senator of the United States from 1816 to 1818, and Governor of Georgia from 1823 to 1827. He also represented Georgia in the Federal Senate from 1829 to 1834. He was a champion of State sovereignty. Died in 1856.

Trousseau, troo'sō', (ARMAND,) an eminent French physician, born at Tours in 1801. He published a valuable work entitled "Treatise on Therapeutics and Materia Medica," ("Traité de Thérapeutique et de Matière médicale," 3 vols., 1836–39.) He became professor of therapeutics at Paris in 1839. He had a high reputation as a professor and a writer. Died in June, 1867.

See SACHAILE, "Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trouvain, troo'vân', (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born at Montdidier in 1656, was a pupil of G. Edelinck. Died in 1708.

Trouvé-Chauvel, troo'vȧ' shō'vêl', (ARISTE,) a French republican minister of state, born at Suze (Sarthe) in 1805. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and was minister of finance from October to December of that year.

Trōw'bridge, (EDMUND,) an eminent American jurist, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1709, became attorney-general of the State in 1749, and was afterwards justice of the supreme court. Died in 1793.

Trowbridge, (JOHN,) an American physicist, born in Boston in 1843. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and in the scientific department of Harvard University, was assistant professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Harvard University, and in 1879 became professor of experimental physics in the last-named institution, and won special distinction as an electrician. Among his works is "The New Physics," (1885.)

Trowbridge, (JOHN TOWNSEND,) an American novelist, born in Monroe county, New York, in 1827. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly." Among his works are "Neighbour Jackwood," (1857,) "The Old Battle-Ground," (1859,) "The Vagabonds," (1863,) "Cudjo's Cave," (1864,) "Lucy Arlyn," (1866,) and "Coupon Bonds," (1866.)

Trōw'bridge or **Troubridge**, (Sir THOMAS,) an English admiral, born in London, served with great distinction under Lord Howe, and, as commander of

the Culloden, was sent to the assistance of Nelson in the Mediterranean in 1798. He served at the battle of the Nile. He was made a baronet in 1799, and an admiral in 1804. As commander of the Blenheim, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in 1807, and is supposed to have perished by shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar.

Trowbridge, (Sir THOMAS SAINT VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE,) an English officer, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1817. He served as colonel in the Crimean war, and lost a leg at Inkerman, (1854.) Died in 1867.

Trowbridge, (WILLIAM PETIT,) an American engineer, born in Oakland county, Michigan, May 25, 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1848, and for many years was engaged on the United States coast survey. He held professorships in the University of Michigan, and in Yale and Columbia Colleges. He published many professional treatises, papers, and reports.

Troxler, trŏks'lẹr, (IGNAZ PAUL VITAL,) a Swiss writer, born in the canton of Lucerne in 1780, became professor of philosophy at Bâle in 1830. He was the author of several philosophical works.

Troy, de, dẹh trwâ, (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Toulouse about 1645, became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. He painted portraits with success, and some historical pieces. Died in 1730.

Troy, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1676. He was appointed by Louis XIV. director of the French Academy at Rome about 1738. Died in 1752.

Troya, trō'yȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples in 1785. He was exiled in 1823 for his liberalism. He published an "Introduction to the History of the Middle Ages," ("Apparato preliminale alla Storia dal medio Evo," 1839 *et seq.*) Died in 1858.

Troyen, van, văn trōi'en, (ROMBOUT,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600. He painted ruins and other objects in the vicinity of Rome. Died in 1650.

Troyon, trwâ'yŏN', (CONSTANT,) an eminent French painter of animals and landscapes, was born at Sèvres in 1813. He gained medals of the first class in 1846 and 1848. His works are admired for variety of effects, fidelity to nature, and brilliant colouring. He painted numerous pictures of French scenery. Died in 1865.

Trublet, trü'blȧ', (NICOLAS CHARLES JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French essayist, born at Saint-Malo in 1697. He published, besides other works, "Literary and Moral Essays," (2 vols., 1735.) D'Alembert said this might be made an excellent book by erasing some parts of it. Trublet was admitted to the French Academy in 1761. Died in 1770.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Truchet, trü'shȧ', (JEAN,) a French Carmelite monk, sometimes called FATHER SEBASTIAN, born at Lyons in 1657, was distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and mechanics. He invented several useful machines. Died in 1729.

Truchsess, (GEBHARD.) See GEBHARD.

Trudaine de Montigny, trü'dȧn' dẹh mŏN'tèn'ye', (JEAN CHARLES PHILIBERT,) a French financier, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1733; died in 1777.

Trueba y Cosio, de, dȧ troo-ā'bȧ e ko'se-o, (TELESFORO,) a distinguished writer, born at Santander, in Spain, in 1805, was educated in England, where he published a number of romances, dramas, and historical works, in English. Among these may be named "The Castilian," "Salvador the Guerrilla," and a farce entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Pringle." Died in 1835.

Truguet, trü'gȧ', (LAURENT JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French admiral, born at Toulon in 1752. He was minister of marine from November, 1795, to July, 1797. In 1802 he took command of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He was disgraced in 1804, on suspicion of his being averse to Napoleon's elevation to the imperial power. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tru'man, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English divine, born in 1631, was the author of several theological works, one of which, entitled "A Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency," obtained great popularity. He became a nonconformist, and was deprived of his living in 1662. Died in 1671.

Trumball. See TRUMBULL, (Sir WILLIAM.)

Trŭm'bull, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine and historical writer, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1735. He was the author of a "History of Connecticut," (2 vols., 1797–1818,) "History of the United States," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Trumbull, (HENRY CLAY,) an American Congregationalist clergyman, a brother of J. Hammond Trumbull, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, June 8, 1830. He was a chaplain in the Federal army, 1862–65, normal secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia, 1872–75, and in 1875 became editor of "The Sunday-School Times." Among his works are several religious and military biographies, and technical Sunday-school works. His "Kadesh-Barnea" (1884) gives the important results of his explorations in Arabia Petræa. "The Blood Covenant," (1885,) a work of great merit, throws new light on the terminology of Scripture.

Trumbull, (JAMES HAMMOND,) LL.D., an eminent American philologist, born at Stonington, Connecticut, December 20, 1821, studied at Yale College, was secretary of state of Connecticut, 1861–65, and in 1863 was appointed librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, at Hartford. His numerous writings principally refer to the Indian languages, and especially to those of the Algonkin stock, to which he has given much study.

Trumbull, (JOHN,) an American satirical poet and lawyer, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 24th of April, 1750. He graduated at Yale College in 1767, after which he was a tutor in that institution for several years. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Dwight. In 1772 he produced "The Progress of Dulness," a poem. Having studied law under John Adams, at Boston, he began to practise at New Haven. He became a distinguished and popular lawyer, and in 1781 settled at Hartford. In 1782 he published "McFingal," a satirical poem, which passed through thirty editions and was serviceable to the cause of liberty. "It is much the best imitation of the great satire of Butler," says R. W. Griswold, "that has been written." He was a judge of the supreme court of errors (or superior court) from 1808 to 1819. Died at Detroit in May, 1831.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 41; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Trumbull, (JOHN,) an eminent painter, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1756. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the army, and was appointed in 1775 aide-de-camp to Washington. In 1780 he visited London, where he became a pupil of West. Returning to America, he produced, in 1796, his "Battle of Bunker Hill," a master-piece of its kind, which was followed by the "Death of Montgomery," and "Sortie of the Garrison from Gibraltar." His most important works are the pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Among these we may name "The Surrender of Cornwallis," the "Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis," "Declaration of Independence," and the "Surrender of Burgoyne." He presented fifty-five of his works to Yale College. Died in 1843.

See his "Autobiography."

Trumbull, (JONATHAN,) an American statesman, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1710, was the father of the preceding. He was elected Governor of the State in 1769, continuing in that office fourteen years. He was highly esteemed by Washington for his talents and integrity. Died in 1785.

Trumbull, (JONATHAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1740. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he was appointed paymaster to the Northern department of the army, and was afterwards secretary and first aide-de-camp to Washington. He was elected to Congress in 1789, was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1793, and became a Senator of the United States in 1795. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of General Washington. In 1798 he was chosen Governor of Connecticut. He held the office of Governor eleven years. Died in 1809.

Trumbull, (LYMAN,) an American judge and Senator, born at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1813. He removed to Illinois in his youth, and became a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1848. Having joined the Republican party, he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Illinois in 1854, and was re-elected in 1860 and in 1866. He served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary for many years.

Trŭm'bull or **Trŭm'ball,** (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman, born in Berkshire in 1636. He studied at Oxford, and was successively appointed to several important offices under the government. He was envoy-extraordinary to France in 1685, and after the accession of James II. was ambassador to Constantinople. Having returned to England in 1691, he was appointed in 1695 secretary of state. He died in 1716. He was distinguished for his learning and his literary tastes, and was an intimate friend of Pope and Dryden.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Tru'ro, (THOMAS WILDE,) LORD, an English Whig statesman and jurist, born in 1782. He was elected to Parliament for Newark in 1831, and in 1841 represented Worcester, being made attorney-general the same year. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1846, and lord high chancellor in 1850. He resigned in February, 1852. Died in 1855.

Trus'ler, (JOHN,) an English bookseller and compiler, born in London in 1735; died in 1820.

Trutzschler, von, fon trōōts'shler, (FRIEDRICH KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist and legal writer, born near Weida in 1751; died in 1831.

Trŭx'ton or **Trŭx'tŭn,** (THOMAS,) an American naval officer, born on Long Island in 1755. As captain of a privateer, he took several valuable prizes during the Revolution. He obtained the rank of captain in the navy in 1795, with the command of the frigate Constellation, thirty-eight guns, and captured in February, 1799, the French frigate L'Insurgente. He received from Congress a gold medal for his victory over the French frigate La Vengeance, fifty-four guns, February, 1800. Died in 1822.

Truxtun. See TRUXTON.

Tryphiodore. See TRYPHIODORUS.

Trÿph-ĭ-o-do'rus, [Gr. *Τρυφιόδωρος;* Fr. TRYPHIODORE, tre'fe'o'dor',] a Greek poet and grammarian, born in Egypt in the latter part of the fifth or early part of the sixth century, was the author of an epic poem on the destruction of Troy, several editions of which have been published.

Trÿ'phon, [Gr. *Τρύφων,*] an eminent engraver of gems, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Among his extant works is a gem representing the reconciliation of Eros and Psyche.

Trȳ'phon, (DIOD'OTUS,) King of Syria, usurped the throne in 142 B.C., after he had murdered Antiochus, the infant son of Alexander Balas. He was defeated and put to death by Antiochus Sidetes in 139 B.C.

Trÿph-o-nī'nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished under the reign of Septimius Severus, was the author of a number of legal works, fragments of which are extant.

Tscharner, tshar'ner, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss statesman, born in 1751; died in 1835.

Tscherning, tshĕr'ning, (ANDREAS,) a German lyric poet, born at Bunzlau in 1611, became professor of poetry at Rostock. Died in 1659.

Tscherning, (ANTON FRIEDRICH,) a Danish statesman, born at Frederiksvark in 1795. He was appointed minister of war in 1848, and in 1854 a member of the imperial council. Died at Copenhagen, June 28, 1874.

Tschirner, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB.) See TZSCHIRNER.

Tschirnhausen, von, fon tshĕ̄rn'hŏw'zen, (EHRENFRIED WALTER,) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1651. He travelled in various countries of Europe, and after his return established in Saxony several manufactories of glass. He made burning lenses and mirrors of enormous size. One of these was three feet in diameter, with a focal distance of twelve feet. About 1867 he published a philosophical work called "Medicine of the Mind," ("Medicina Mentis.") Died in 1708.

See "Leben Tschirnhausens," 1709; FONTENELLE, "Éloges."

Tschudi, tshoo'dee, [Lat. TSCHU'DIUS,] (ÆGIDIUS,) one of the earliest Swiss historians, was born at Glarus in 1505. He filled several important offices under the government, and in 1559 was ambassador at the court of Vienna. His voluminous works are chiefly in manuscript. The most important of those published is his "Chronicle of Switzerland from 1000 A.D. to 1470," (in German,) which is esteemed a standard authority in Swiss history. Died in 1572.

See FUCHS, "Æ. Tschudi's Leben und Schriften," 2 vols., 1805: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tschudi, von, fon tshoo'dee, (FRIEDRICH,) a Swiss author, brother of J. J. von Tschudi, was born at Glarus in 1820. He was at first a clergyman, and after 1846 entered upon political life. His chief work is "The Zoology of the Alps," (Das Thierleben der Alpenwelt, 1852; often reprinted.) He also published a work on the relations of birds and insects to agriculture, and a volume of agricultural lectures for young readers. In 1884 he was a member of the Council of the Swiss Polytechnic School. Died January 25, 1886.

Tschudi, von, von tshoo'dee, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Glarus in 1818. He visited Peru in 1838, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Travel in Peru," "Antiquities of Peru," prepared in conjunction with Don Mariano de Rivera, and other works.

Tschudius. See TSCHUDI, (ÆGIDIUS.)

Tsong-kha-pa, tsong-kâ-pâ, (also written **bTsong-kha-pa,** and sometimes called BLO-B SANG-GRAGGS-PA, the "Famous Sage,") a great Thibetan reformer, born at Kooboom (Kunbum, or ssKu'bum) about 1357. He became a monk, and then a hermit, began to preach as a reformer at Lhassa about 1390, and died in 1419. He first organized the Lamaist hierarchy in its present form. He wrote many voluminous works, of which those called "Sumbun" and "Lam Nimch Hen Po" ("The Great Step-Road towards Perfection") are best known. A vast number of absurd legends regarding him are preserved by his followers.

Tu'bal-Cāin, a son of Lamech, is regarded as the inventor of the art of working in metals.

See Genesis iv. 22.

Tu'be-ro, (QUINTUS,) a Roman orator and jurist, and friend of Cicero. He was a partisan of the senate and of Pompey in the civil war.

Tubi, too'bee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) [Fr. TUBY LE ROMAIN, tü'be' leh ro'mĀN',] a sculptor, born at Rome in 1635. He worked at Versailles and Paris. Died in Paris in 1700.

Tuby. See TUBI.

Tuch, tōōK, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1806. He studied at Halle, and became professor of theology at Leipsic about 1842. He published a "Commentary on Genesis," (1838.) Died April 12, 1867.

Tuck'er, (ABRAHAM,) an English metaphysician, born in London in 1705, was a son of a merchant, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Oxford, purchased Betchworth Castle, near Dorking, in 1727, and married a Miss Barker in 1736. His principal work is entitled "The Light of Nature Pursued," by Edward Search, (4 vols., 1765.) "He was naturally endowed," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "not, indeed, with more than ordinary acuteness or sensibility, nor with a high degree of reach and range of mind, but with a singular capacity for careful observation and original reflection, and with a fancy perhaps unmatched in producing various and happy illustration. It is in mixed, not in pure, philosophy, that his superiority consists. In the part of his work which relates to the intellect, he has adopted much from Hartley." (See "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") "I have found in this writer," says Paley, "more original thinking and observation upon the several subjects that he has taken in hand than in any other, not to say than in all others put together." (Preface to "Moral and Political Philosophy.") Died in 1774.

See SIR HENRY MILDMAY, notice prefixed to an edition of the "Light of Nature Pursued," 7 vols., 1852.

Tuck'er, (BEVERLY,) son of Saint George Tucker, noticed below, was born at Matoax, Virginia, in 1784.

He became in 1834 professor of law in William and Mary College. He published legal works and several novels, one of which, entitled "The Partisan Leader," dated in 1837, foretold the secession of the Southern States, which took place in 1861. Died in 1851.

Tucker, (GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1775. He was elected to Congress in 1819, 1821, and 1823, and became professor of law in the University of Virginia in 1825. He published a "Life of Thomas Jefferson" and a "History of the United States," (4 vols., 1856, 1858.) Died in 1861.

Tucker, (HENRY SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1779, was professor of law in the University of Virginia. He published "Lectures on Natural Law and Government," and other legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1848.

Tucker, (JOSIAH,) an English political writer and clergyman, born in Carmarthenshire in 1711, was educated at Oxford. He became curate of Saint Stephen's, Bristol, and obtained the friendship and patronage of Bishop Butler, who appointed him rector of Saint Stephen's in 1749. In 1758 he became Dean of Gloucester. He wrote several treatises on commerce, taxes, monopolies, etc., among which we notice "Reflections on the Present Matters in Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland," (1785.) In this work he advocated greater freedom of trade. He also published a "Treatise concerning Civil Government," (1781.) Died in 1799.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1781.

Tucker, (LUTHER,) an American journalist, born at Brandon, Vermont, in 1802. He became a printer, and in 1826 established at Rochester, in New York, "The Rochester Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper west of Albany. In January, 1831, he began to issue, at Rochester, "The Genesee Farmer," which was afterwards consolidated with "The Albany Cultivator." In 1852 he commenced the publication of "The Country Gentleman," an agricultural paper of high character. To Mr. Tucker belongs the credit of the first successful introduction of agricultural periodical literature among the people in the United States. Died January 26, 1873.

Tucker, (SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist and miscellaneous writer, born on the island of Bermuda in 1752. Having settled in Virginia, he married in 1778 Mrs. Randolph, mother of the celebrated John Randolph. He rose through several offices to be judge of the district court of the United States. He published numerous works, in prose and verse. Died in 1827.

Tucker, (SAMUEL,) an American commodore, born in Massachusetts in 1747. He was appointed captain in the navy by General Washington, and commanded with success in several actions. Died in 1833.

Tuck'ẹr-man, (HENRY THEODORE,) an American critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Boston in 1813. Having visited Italy, he published in 1835 "The Italian Sketch-Book," which was followed by "Sicily, a Pilgrimage," (1839,) "Thoughts on the Poets," (1846, translated into German,) "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters," (1847,) "Characteristics of Literature," (1849,) "Memorial of Horatio Greenough," (1853,) "Biographical Essays," (1857,) "Book of the Artists," (1867,) and a number of poems. Mr. Tuckerman occupied a high rank among the art critics of America. Died in 1871.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Tuckerman, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Boston in 1778. He was one of the founders of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and other similar institutions. He afterwards assisted in organizing the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, for the support of a city mission called the Ministry at Large, of which he became a minister. Died in 1840.

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Rev. Joseph Tuckerman," by W. E. CHANNING.

Tuck'ey, (JAMES HINGSTON,) an Irish writer and naval officer, born in the county of Cork in 1778, was employed in the survey of the coast of New South Wales, and published a work entitled "Maritime Geography." Died in 1816.

Tuck'ney, (ANTHONY,) a learned English Puritan minister, born in Lincolnshire in 1599. He preached at Boston and in London. Died in 1670. His Sermons were published about 1676.

Tudela. See BENJAMIN OF TUDELA.

Tu-dĭ-tā'nus, (P. SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general, who served as tribune at Cannæ in 216 B.C., became prætor in 213, and censor in 209. Having been elected consul for the year 204, he obtained Bruttii as his province, with the conduct of the war against Hannibal, whom he defeated.

Tu'dọr, (OWEN,) a Welsh gentleman, who married Catherine of France after the death of her first husband, Henry V. of England. He supported the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses. Died in 1461. He had a son, EDMOND TUDOR, who was created Earl of Richmond about 1452 and died in 1456. Henry, the son of Edmond, became King of England.

Tu'dọr, (WILLIAM,) an American *littérateur*, born at Boston in 1779, was one of the founders of the Athenæum in that city. He became in 1815 the first editor of the "North American Review." Besides his numerous contributions to this journal, he published "Letters on the Eastern States," (1819,) a "Life of James Otis," (1823,) and a work entitled "Gebel-Teir." He was appointed in 1823 United States consul at Lima. Died in 1830.

Tudor Family, the name of a royal family of England, which exercised power during a period of one hundred and twenty years, (1485–1605.) Henry VII. was the first and Queen Elizabeth the last monarch of this house. The father of Henry VII. was Edmond Tudor, and his mother was the heiress of the Duke of Lancaster.

Tud'way, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, lived about 1670–1700, and was a pupil of Dr. Blow. He was appointed professor of music at Cambridge, and organist to Queen Anne. He was a friend of Lord Oxford, whom he assisted in forming his valuable collection of books.

Tuerlinckx, tü'ẹr-links, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian statuary, born at Malines in 1820.

Tuet, tü'ā', (JEAN CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Ham in 1742; died in 1797.

Tugrol. See TOGRUL.

Tukaram, too-kär'rạm, an East Indian author, of the early part of the seventeenth century of our era. He lived near Poonah, and was a half-insane devotee. His religious verses (called *Abhangas*, or "Unbroken") are in the Mahratta language, and form the principal literary monument of that tongue. They are of small literary merit, but are exceedingly popular in India.

Tulasne, tü'lăn', (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French botanist, born at Azay-le-Rideau in 1815. He published, besides other works, "Studies on Vegetable Embryogeny," (1849,) and "Fungi hypogæi," (1851.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1854. Died in 1885.

Tulden. See THULDEN.

Tull, (JETHRO,) an English agriculturist, born in Oxfordshire about 1680, was the originator of what is called the "horse-hoeing system" of husbandry. He published in 1731 a number of essays on this subject, which were subsequently edited by Mr. Cobbett, with an introduction. Died in 1740.

Tul'lĭ-a, a daughter of Servius Tullius, and the wife of Tarquin the Proud. She was accessory to the murder of her father.

Tul'lĭ-a, [Fr. TULLIE, tü'le',] a Roman lady, the daughter of Cicero the orator, was born in 78 B.C. She was married to Calpurnius Piso Frugi in the year 63, and to Furius Crassipes about 56. Having been divorced from him, she became the wife of Dolabella in 50 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

See SAGITTARIUS, "Historia Vitæ et Mortis Tulliæ," 1679; MADAME DE LASSAY, "Histoire de Tullie," 1726.

Tullie. See TULLIA.

Tullin, tŏŏl'lin, (CHRISTIAN BRAUNMAN or BRAUMAN,) a Danish poet, born at Christiania, in Norway, in 1728, was also a judge. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on navigation, and another on the creation. He is called the first classic Danish poet. Died in 1765.

Tul'lĭ-us, (ATTIUS,) was King of the Volscians when Coriolanus was banished from Rome. He induced the Volscians to send an army against Rome, and gave the command of it to Coriolanus.

Tullius, (SERVIUS.) See SERVIUS TULLIUS.

Tul'lo̤ch, (JOHN,) a Scottish theologian and minister of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in Perthshire in 1823. He became principal of Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's, in 1854. Among his works are "The Being and Attributes of God," (1855,) for which he received a prize of £600, "The Leaders of the Reformation," (1859,) and "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the 17th Century." (1872.) Died in 1886.

Tul'lus Hos-til'ĭ-us, third King of Rome, succeeded Numa Pompilius in 673 B.C. He carried on a war against the Albans, in which occurred the celebrated combat between the Horatii and Curiatii, and which ended in the conquest of Alba. He was a very warlike king. According to tradition, he was killed by lightning about 640 B.C.

See GEBAUER, "Tullus Hostilius," 1720; SCHOEMANN, "Dissertatio critica de Tullo Hostilio," 1847.

Tully, (the Roman orator.) See CICERO.

Tul'lȳ, (GEORGE,) an English divine, was the author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and other religious works. Died in 1697.

Tully, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Carlisle in 1620, published several controversial works. Died in 1676.

Tul'lȳ, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a distinguished American physician, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1785. He graduated at Yale College, and became, in 1830, professor of materia medica in the medical department of that institution. He published, conjointly with Dr. Thomas Miner, essays, entitled "Miner and Tully on Fever." Died in 1859.

Tulp, tŭlp, (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch physician and magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1593. He was elected burgomaster of his native city four times, and gave proof of courage and energy when Holland was invaded by the French in 1672. He published a medical treatise, called "Observationes Medicæ," (1641.) Died in 1674.

See WITTWER, "N. Tulp," 1785; VAN BOCHOVE, "Dissertatio de N. Tulpio," 1845.

Tulsi Das, tool'see dâs, a very popular Brahman poet, who lived at Benares, and died in 1624. He wrote in Hindee a great poem called "Ramayan," besides six other poems on Rama and his deeds, based upon, but in no way much resembling, Valmiki's great "Ramayana."

Tunstall, (CUTHBERT.) See TONSTALL.

Tun'stạll, (JAMES,) D.D., an English divine and writer, born about 1710. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be vicar of Rochdale, in Lancashire. Among his principal works are "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," "A Vindication of the Power of the State to Prohibit Clandestine Marriages," and "Observations on the Present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus" Died in 1772.

Tuomey, two'mę, (MICHAEL,) a distinguished scientist, born at Cork, Ireland, September 29, 1805. He came to America when young, graduated in 1835 at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and became State geologist of South Carolina in 1844, and of Alabama in 1848. After 1847 he was professor of geology in the University of Alabama. Died at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 20, 1857. He was author of several volumes of valuable reports on scientific subjects.

Tupac Amaru, too'pȧk ä-mȧ'roo, the name assumed by JOSÉ GABRIEL CONDORCANQUI, a Spanish-Peruvian adventurer, born in 1740, whose mother was the daughter of Tupac Amaru, the last of the Incas. He headed a revolt of the native Peruvians against their Spanish masters, but was easily defeated, and put to death on September 10, 1780.

Tup'pẹr, (MARTIN FARQUHAR,) a popular English poet and novelist, born in London in 1810. He published in 1839 his "Proverbial Philosophy," which was received with great favour both in England and America and passed rapidly through numerous editions. Among his other works we may name the "Dirge on Wellington," "Ballads for the Times on White Slavery," novels entitled "The Twins" and "The Crock of Gold," and the poems of Alfred the Great, translated from Anglo-Saxon into English verse. Died November 29, 1889.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1838.

Tura, too'rȧ, or **Turra**, toor'rȧ, (COSIMO,) sometimes called COSIMO DA FERRARA, (dȧ fer-rȧ'rȧ,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1406. He painted in the dry, Gothic style. Died in 1469, or after that date.

Turamini, too-rȧ-mee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Sienna about 1558. He lectured at Sienna and Ferrara, and published several legal works.

Tur'bẹr-ville, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born about 1530, went to Russia as secretary to Randolph, the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of "Songs and Sonnets," and translated Ovid's 'Heroical Epistles." Died after 1594.

Turbido. See TORBIDO.

Turchi, toor'kee, (ALESSANDRO,) surnamed ORBETTO, (or-bet'to,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1582. He worked at Verona and Rome, and attempted to combine the Roman style of design with the Venetian colouring. Among his best works is "The Death of Forty Martyrs." Died at Rome in 1648.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Turchin, toor'chin, (JOHN BASIL,) a general, born in the valley of the Don, in Russia, about 1822. He served as a Russian officer in the Crimean war, (1855,) soon after which he emigrated to the United States. He fought for the Union in the civil war.

Turck, türk, (LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1798. He was a republican member of the National Assembly in 1848.

Turenna. See TURENNE.

Tu-rĕnne', **de**, [Fr. pron. dẹh tü'rĕn'; Lat. TUREN'NIUS; It. TURENNA, too-rĕn'nȧ,] (HENRI **de la Tour d'Auvergne**—dẹh lȧ toor dō'vạrn',) VICOMTE, a famous French general, born at Sedan, September 11, 1611, was the second son of Henri, Duc de Bouillon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. His father was an able general, and a leader of the French Protestants. Young Turenne was educated in the Protestant religion by Daniel Tilenus, a tolerant Calvinist. He served, in his early youth, under his uncles Maurice of Nassau and Henry Frederick, (1625–30.) During this period of five or six years he fought against the Spaniards, and acquired much practical knowledge of the art of war. In 1630 he returned to France, and received command of a regiment. He obtained the high rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1635, and was sent in the same year, under La Vallette, to defend Mentz against the Imperialists. In 1637 he took Landrecies, and gained some successes in Flanders. As second in command under Harcourt, he had the principal part in the capture of Turin in 1640. His promotion was retarded by the political course of his brother, the Duc de Bouillon. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1643, and ordered to Germany, where he was second in command under the Prince of Condé. The success of the French at Nordlingen in 1645 was attributed to Turenne by Condé himself. In 1646, by judicious plans and skilful manœuvres, he gained important advantages without much loss of life. He effected a junction with the Swedish army, invaded Bavaria, and compelled the Duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. The long war was terminated by the peace of Westphalia, (1648,) and the civil war of the Fronde began in 1649. Turenne, probably, felt little zeal for either party in this contest. He declined to fight for Mazarin, and retired to Holland after he had been superseded in the command of the army. The Prince of Condé having been imprisoned by Mazarin, in January, 1650, Turenne declared himself in favour of the captive prince, and took arms at Stenay against the court. He was defeated near Rethel by the royal army in December, 1650, soon after which Condé was liberated from prison.

In 1651 he went to Paris, and married Charlotte de Caumont, a daughter of Armand, Duc de La Force. He accepted in March, 1652, the chief command of the

royal army, and was opposed to the Prince of Condé, who, in alliance with the Spaniards, had renewed the war. Turenne defeated his adversary at Paris in 1652, and at Arras in 1654, after which the seat of war was transferred to Flanders. He gained a decisive victory over Condé and the Spaniards at the battle of the Dunes, near Dunkirk, in 1658. Peace was concluded in 1659. After the death of Mazarin, Turenne had much influence in the direction of the foreign policy of France. He was persuaded to become a Roman Catholic in 1668. He commanded a large army which invaded Holland in 1672, and conquered several provinces of that country. Unable to resist this army in battle, the Dutch opened the dykes, flooded the country, and thus checked the invaders. In 1674 he defeated the Imperialists in several actions near the Rhine, and ravaged the Palatinate with excessive cruelty,—which is perhaps the only stain on his memory. He was opposed in the next campaign to Montecuculi, an Austrian general of great skill, and was killed at Salzbach in July, 1675. Turenne was distinguished for his modesty, sobriety, sound judgment, and impassible composure in action.

See BOSSUET, "Oraison funèbre du Vicomte de Turenne," 1676; PAULETTI, "Vita di Turenna," 1677; G. DE COURTILZ, "Vie de Turenne," 1685; RAMSAY, "Histoire de Turenne," 2 vols., 1735; RAGUENET, "Histoire de Turenne," 1738; FLÉCHIER, "Oraison funèbre de Turenne," 1675; SISMONDI, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Leven van den Marschalk van Turenne," Amsterdam, 1676; "Lettres et Mémoires du Maréchal de Turenne," edited by COMTE DE GRIMOARD, 2 vols., 1782.

Turennius. See TURENNE.

Turgenef, Turgenev, or **Turgenew.** See TOORGENEF.

Tur'got, an Anglo-Saxon historian. He became Bishop of Saint Andrew's and Primate of Scotland in 1107, and wrote a "History of the Church of Durham from 635 to 1096." Died in 1115.

Turgot, tür'go', (ANNE ROBERT JACQUES,) Baron de L'Aulne, (deh lōn,) an eminent French economist and financier, born in Paris in May, 1727. He studied law, became a counsellor to the Parliament in 1752, and master of requests in 1753. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges. Before the last date he had produced treatises on various subjects. He was versed in the ancient languages and many sciences. In the performance of his administrative duties as intendant, he made several reforms and experiments in political economy. He suppressed the *corvées*, opened new roads, introduced the use of potatoes, and distributed the burden of taxation more equitably. Having formed friendly relations with the philosophic party, of which Voltaire and D'Alembert were leaders, he contributed to the "Encyclopédie" articles on "Existence," "Expansibilité," "Fairs and Markets," ("Foires et Marchés,") etc.

He was appointed in August, 1774, to the office of controller-general of finance, then the most important office of the government. Among his first acts was the restoration of free trade in grain between the provinces. He abolished several oppressive laws and feudal privileges, reformed abuses, and began to improve, by economy, the public finances. His policy was expressed by the phrase, "No bankruptcy, no increase of taxes, no loans." The courtiers, nobles, politicians, and privileged classes combined against him. He was removed in May, 1776. His friend Malesherbes said that Turgot had "the heart of L'Hôpital with the head of Bacon." Voltaire was a warm admirer of Turgot, whom he characterized as the best minister that France ever had. Turgot corresponded with Benjamin Franklin, and wrote a Memoir on the American war. Died in March, 1781.

"There are crises," says the "Fortnightly Review" for August, 1870, "when a character tells far more than an idea, and is at once a saving opportunity and a decisive force. Such a character was Turgot. The further we recede from the French Revolution, the more preeminent does this firm and exalted figure shine forth,—the one legislator who might have saved France."

See DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Turgot," 2 vols., 1782; CONDORCET, "Vie de Turgot," 1786; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" M. J. TISSOT, "Turgot, sa Vie, son Administration," etc., 1862; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" DUPUY, "Éloge historique de Turgot," 1781; BLANQUI, "Histoire de l'Économie politique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turgot, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a rural economist, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1789.

Turgot, de, deh tür'go', (LOUIS FÉLIX ÉTIENNE,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist and senator, born in 1796. He was minister of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to July, 1852, and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1853. Died October 1, 1866.

Turk, tōōrk, (DANIEL GOTTLOB,) a German musician, born near Chemnitz in 1751, was organist at Halle. He wrote several treatises on music. Died in 1813.

Turk, von, fon tōōrk, (KARL CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German philanthropist, born at Meiningen in 1774, was active in promoting common-school education, and was the first to introduce the silk-manufacture into Germany. Died in 1846.

Türkheim, von, fon türk'hīm', (JOHANNES,) a political and historical writer, born at Strasburg in 1746 died in 1824.

Turlupin. See BELLEVILLE.

Tŭrn'bull, (ROBERT,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1809, emigrated to America, and settled in 1845 as pastor of a church at Hartford, Connecticut. He published "Christ in History, or the Central Power," (1856,) and several other works, and translated from the French Vinet's "Vital Christianity." Died November 20, 1877.

Tŭrn'bull, (ROBERT JAMES,) an American politician, born in Florida in 1775. He wrote a number of treatises in defence of the State-Rights party in South Carolina. Died in 1833.

Turnèbe. See TURNERUS.

Tur'ne-bus, [Fr. TURNÈBE, tür'nȧb',] (ADRIEN,) an eminent French scholar, originally named **Tournebœuf,** born in Normandy in 1512. He studied in Paris, and became professor of Greek in that city in 1547. He acquired a European reputation as a classical scholar, translated into Latin a number of Greek authors, among whom were Plutarch and Theophrastus, and wrote commentaries on Cicero's works. According to a French biographer, he was unrivalled as a professor in clearness, accuracy, and profundity. Among his works is "Adversaria," (3 parts, 1564–73,) in which he corrects and explains many passages in the Greek and Latin authors. Died in Paris in 1565. He was eulogized by L'Hôpital, Scaliger, and Montaigne, the last of whom called him "l'âme la plus polie du monde," ("the most polished (or polite) soul in the world.") He had a son Adrien, who wrote Latin verses. Died in 1594.

See PASSERAT, "In Turnebi Obitum Nænia," 1651; DE THOU et TEISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON "Mémoires."

Tur'ner, (CHARLES **Tennyson,**) an English divine and poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson, was born in 1808, at Somersby, Lincolnshire. With Alfred he put forward in 1827 "Poems by Two Brothers." In later years he assumed his grandmother's name of Turner.

Tur'ner, (DAWSON,) an English botanist and writer, born at Great Yarmouth in 1775. He published, among other works, "Fuci, or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants of the Genus Fucus," (3 vols. fol., 1808,) "A Tour in Normandy," (1820,) and "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," (2 vols., 1805,) the last-named conjointly with Mr. L. W. Dillwyn. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of other learned institutions. Died in 1858.

Tur'ner, (EDWARD,) a distinguished chemist and physician, born in Jamaica in 1797. He studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and in 1828 was appointed professor of chemistry in the London University, where his lectures gained for him a high reputation. His "Elements of Chemistry," (1827,) often reprinted, is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1839.

Turner, (FRANCIS,) Bishop of Ely, was one of the seven English prelates who were prosecuted for resisting the authority of James II. in ecclesiastical affairs. He was the author of a "Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft," etc., and "Animadversions on Naked Truth." Died in 1700.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Turner, (Sir JAMES,) an English officer, who lived in

the reign of Charles II. and was notorious for his cruel treatment of the Scottish Covenanters. He left an autobiography.

Turner, (JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in London in April, 1775, was a son of a hair-dresser. He received only an ordinary education, and passed his boyhood mostly in London. "At last," says Ruskin, "fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; and one summer evening he finds himself sitting alone among the Yorkshire hills. For the first time the silence of Nature around him, her freedom sealed to him, her glory opened to him." He was admitted as a student in the Royal Academy in 1789. "So taught and prepared for his life's labour, sat the boy at last alone among his fair English hills, and began to paint, with cautious toil, the rocks and fields, and trickling brooks, and soft white clouds of heaven." ("Modern Painters," vol. v.) For many years he used water-colours almost exclusively. He exhibited a "View of Lambeth Palace" in 1790. His early pictures represented mostly English or Welsh scenery. In 1799 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited an oil-painting of "The Battle of the Nile." He became a Royal Academician in 1802, after which he travelled in France, Switzerland, and the valley of the Rhine. Among his master-pieces are "The Fall of Schaffhausen," (1805.) "The Sun Rising through Vapour," (1806,) "Narcissus and Echo," (1814,) "Apollo and Python," and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," (1832.) In 1807 or 1808 he commenced the publication of his famous "Liber Studiorum," a series of prints or drawings. He visited Italy in 1819, 1829, and 1840. According to Ruskin, he surpassed all former artists in "the expression of the infinite redundance of natural landscape. . . . This work, done by Turner among the hills, joining the most intense appreciation of all tenderness with delight in all magnitude and memory for all detail, is never to be rivalled or looked upon in similitude again." ("Modern Painters," vol. iv. chap. xvii.) Turner was never married. His disposition was reserved and unsociable, and he is represented as having been extremely parsimonious. He died in London in December, 1851, having bequeathed to the nation a large number of oil-paintings, which are exhibited in the National Gallery.

See BURNETT, "Turner and his Works," 1852; W. THORNBURY, "Life of W. Turner," 2 vols., 1862; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters," *passim;* "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;"

Turner, (ROBERT,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born at Barnstable, lived at Rome, Ingolstadt, and Grätz. He wrote commentaries on the Bible. Died in 1599.

Turner, (SAMUEL,) an English diplomatist, born in Gloucestershire about 1759, entered the service of the East India Company, and was sent on a mission to Thibet in 1783, and afterwards to the Sultan of Mysore. He published an "Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet," (1800.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1802.

Tur'ner, (SAMUEL HULBEART,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Philadelphia in 1790. He became in 1821 professor of biblical learning in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1831 professor of Hebrew in Columbia College. He published "Thoughts on Scriptural Prophecy," and other works. Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Turner, (SHARON,) an English historian, born in London in 1768, followed the profession of attorney. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," (4 vols., 1799–1805,) which is highly esteemed. He also published a "History of England from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Elizabeth," (5 vols., 1814–29,) a "Sacred History of the World as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events to the Deluge," (3 vols., 1832–39,) and several poems. Died in 1847.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1835; "Monthly Review" for March, 1803, February, 1807, and November, 1824.

Turner, (Rev. SYDNEY,) a son of the preceding, and chaplain of the Reformatory School at Red Hill, prepared a new edition of his father's "Sacred History of the World," and published a treatise on "Reformatory Schools." Died June 26, 1879.

Turner, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Reading in 1591. He became Dean of Canterbury. Died in 1672.

Turner, (THOMAS HUDSON,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1815. He published in 1851 "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century," (illustrated,) a work which displays great learning and research. Died in 1852.

Turner, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and physician, born in Northumberland about 1520. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently became Dean of Wells. He was the author of treatises on medicine, theology, zoology, and botany; among the last-named we may cite his "Herball, or History of Plants," said to have been the first work of the kind published in England. Died in 1568.

Turner, (WILLIAM WADDEN,) born in London in 1810, emigrated at an early age to America, where he distinguished himself as an Oriental scholar. He became in 1842 professor of the Oriental languages at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Died in 1859.

Tur'nus, [Gr. Τύρνος,] King of the Rutulians, was a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, and an adversary of Æneas, against whom he waged war. He was killed by Æneas in single combat.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," books vii., ix., x., xi., xii.

Tur'nus, a Roman satiric poet, who probably flourished in the second half of the first century. His works, which are praised by Martial, are not extant.

Tur'pin or **Til'pin**, [Lat. TURPI'NUS,] a French Benedictine monk, was made Archbishop of Rheims by Charlemagne. He has been supposed to be the author of a chronicle celebrating the deeds of Charlemagne, but in point of fact its authorship is very doubtful. The chronicle itself is of high value, but on internal evidence it is now generally assigned to the eleventh or twelfth century. Died about 812.

Turpin, tür'păN', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1709, wrote a "History of Mahomet," (2 vols., 1773,) "France Illustrated, or the French Plutarch," (5 vols., 1777–90,) and other historical and biographical works. Died in 1799.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Turpin, (PIERRE JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist and designer, born at Vire in 1775. He visited the West Indies in his youth, returned to France in 1802, and was employed to illustrate with his designs the works of Humboldt. He published, besides other works, "Vegetable Iconography," (1841.) Died in 1840.

See ACHILLE RICHARD, "Notice sur M. Turpin," 1840.

Turpin de Crissé, tür'păN' dẹh kre'sà', (LANCELOT,) COUNT, a French officer and military writer, born in La Beauce about 1715, served with distinction in Italy and Germany, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His principal work, entitled "Essay on the Art of War," (3 vols., 1754,) obtained extensive popularity and was translated into English, German, and Russian. He also published "Commentaries on Cæsar," and other similar treatises. He was created a commander of the order of Saint Louis in 1771, and lieutenant-general in 1780. Died about 1795.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français.

Turpin de Crissé, (LANCELOT THÉODORE,) COUNT, a French artist, born in Paris in 1782. He painted landscapes, published a "Voyage to Naples," and was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1859.

Turquet. See MAYERNE.

Turquety, tür'kẹh-te', (ÉDOUARD,) a French poet, born at Rennes in 1801, wrote "Poetical Sketches," ("Esquisses poétiques," 1829,) "Love and Faith," (1833,) "Primavera," (1840,) etc. Died in 1867.

Türr, tür, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian patriot and general, born at Baja about 1820. He joined the Italian army in 1849, and fought against Austria. In the Crimean war he served in the allied army against Russia.

He enlisted, with the rank of colonel, in the army of Garibaldi in 1859, and distinguished himself in the liberation of Sicily in 1860. He became a general of division in the Italian service, and married a granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte.

Turranius. See RUFINUS.

Turreau, tü'rō', (LOUIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Orbec about 1760. He was a violent member of the Convention, 1792–95. Died in 1796.

Turreau de Linières, tü'rō' dẹh le'ne-air', (LOUIS MARIE,) BARON, a French general, born at Évreux in 1756. He commanded an army which defeated the Vendean insurgents in 1793, and was ambassador to the United States from 1804 to 1811. Died in 1816.

Turrecremata, the Latin of TORQUEMADA, which see.

Turrell or **Turrel,** tü'rêl', [Lat. TUREL'LUS,] (PIERRE,) a French astrologer, and rector of the College of Dijon, wrote "The Period of the World," ("La Période du Monde," 1531.) Died about 1547.

Turretin. See TURRETINI.

Turretini, toor-rà-tee'nee, [Fr. TURRETIN, tü'rẹn-tăn' or tür'tăn,] (BENEDICT,) a Swiss theologian, born at Zurich in 1588, was eminent for his learning and talents. He became professor of theology at Geneva in 1612, and published several works on theology. Died in 1631.

Turretini or **Turretin,** [Lat. TURRETI'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent Swiss theologian, a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1623. He studied under Spanheim and Diodati, became an eloquent preacher, and was appointed professor of theology at Geneva in 1653. He had great influence in the Church. His principal work is "Theological and Controversial Institutes," ("Institutiones Theologiæ Elencticæ," 3 vols., 1679–85,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Geneva in 1687.

See PICTET, "Memoria F. Turretini celebrata," 1688.

Turretini or **Turretin,** [Lat. TURRETI'NUS,] (JEAN ALPHONSE,) a son of the preceding, and the most celebrated member of the family, was born at Geneva in 1671. He studied at Leyden and in England, gained distinction as a preacher, and became professor of theology at Geneva in 1705. He was a liberal theologian, who endeavoured to promote union among the different Protestant sects. He opposed with success the regulation that candidates for the ministry should be required to sign the *Consensus.* His chief works are "Cloud of Witnesses in favour of Moderate and Pacific Judgment concerning Theological Affairs," ("Nubes Testium pro moderato et pacifico de Rebus Theologicis Judicio," 1719,) and "Theological Cogitations and Dissertations," ("Cogitationes et Dissertationes theologicæ," 2 vols., 1737.) Died in 1737.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turretinus. See TURRETINI.

Turrian, toor-re-ân', [Fr. TURRIEN, tü're-ăn'; Lat. TURRIA'NUS,] or **Torres,** tor'rẽs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and writer, born at Herrera about 1504. He wrote many works of little merit. In 1562 he was sent by the pope to the Council of Trent. Died in 1584.

Turrianus. See TURRIAN.

Turrien. See TURRIAN.

Tur-sel-li'nus, (HORATIUS,) an Italian Jesuit, originally named **Torsellino,** (tor-sĕl-lee'no,) born at Rome in 1545, became rector of the Jesuits' Seminary in his native city. He was the author of a treatise on the use of the Latin particles, "De Usu Particularum Latini Sermonis," (1598,) which ranks among the most valuable works of the kind; also an "Epitome of Universal History," (in Italian,) and "Life of Saint Francis Xavier," (in Latin, 1594.) Died in 1599.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tŭr'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born about 1780. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1830, and Bishop of Ely in 1845. Died in 1864.

Turton, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and naturalist, born before 1800. Among his principal works we may name a conchological dictionary of the British Islands, (1819,) "Conchylia Insularum Britannicarum," or "Shells of the British Islands," systematically arranged, (1822, illustrated,) and "Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the British Islands," (1831.)

Tussanus. See TOUSSAIN.

Tus'sẹr, (THOMAS,) an English poet and writer on agriculture, was born in Essex about 1520. His principal work is entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry united to as many of Good Housewifery," (1573,) and was dedicated to his patron, Lord Paget. It is written in verse, and accompanied by an interesting memoir of the author. Died about 1580.

Tŭtch'in, (JOHN,) an English political writer under the reign of James II., was a partisan of the Duke of Monmouth. Died in 1707.

Tuthill, tŭt'il, (LOUISA CAROLINE HUGGINS,) an American writer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1799, was married in 1817. She published "James Somers, the Pilgrim's Son," (1827,) "My Wife," a novel, "The History of Architecture," (1848,) "The Nursery Book," (1849,) and other works, besides a compilation entitled "The Young Ladies' Reader." Died in 1879.

Tutilo, too'te-lo, or **Tuotilo,** too-o'te-lo, a learned Swiss monk, was distinguished for his proficiency in music, eloquence, and the arts of painting and sculpture. Died about 896.

Tut'tle, (DANIEL SYLVESTER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Windham, New York, January 26, 1837, graduated at Columbia College in 1857, and at the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1862. He entered the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, of which in 1867 he was consecrated a missionary bishop, having his episcopal seat at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tuttle, (HERBERT,) an American historian, born at Bennington, Vermont, November 29, 1846. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1869, and in 1881 became an associate professor of history in Cornell University. He published "German Political Leaders," (1876,) and a "History of Prussia," (1884.)

Tut'tle, (JAMES M.,) an American general, born in Monroe county, Ohio, about 1823. He served as colonel at Shiloh, April, 1862, and commanded a Federal brigade at the siege of Vicksburg in May and June, 1863.

Tweed'dell, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Northumberland in 1769. Having studied at Cambridge, he was chosen a Fellow of Trinity College in 1792, and in 1795 set out on a tour to the continent. While engaged in examining the remains of art at Athens, he died, after a few days' illness, (1799,) leaving a collection of manuscripts and drawings, which were unfortunately lost on the voyage to England. A selection from his letters was published in 1815 by his brother Robert, with a memoir of the author.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1815.

Tweed, (WILLIAM MARCY,) an American demagogue, born in New York city, April 3, 1823. Bred a chairmaker, he became an official in the New York city government, was in Congress, 1853–55, was a deputy of the street-commissioner, 1861–70, and was several times sent to the State Senate. In 1870 he was made commissioner of public works in the city government. In 1871 he was arrested for having appropriated great sums of money to his own private use and that of his friends. He was brought to trial in 1873, and was sentenced on no less than twelve charges of fraud, disbarred and heavily fined and sent to a penitentiary. A reversal of his sentences having been obtained, he was again imprisoned for lack of bail on a series of civil suits. He broke jail and escaped to Spain, but was sent back to New York, and there died in prison, April 12, 1878.

Tweed'dale, (GEORGE HAY,) MARQUIS OF, a British general, born in 1787. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808–14,) and was raised to the rank of general in 1854. He was a representative peer of Scotland. Died 1876.

Twells, (LEONARD,) an English clergyman, graduated at Cambridge in 1704. He preached in London, and wrote on theology. Died in 1742.

Twĕs'tẹn, (AUGUST DETLEV CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Kiel in 1819, was born at Glückstadt in 1789. He succeeded Schleiermacher in 1835 in the chair of theology at Berlin. He published several philosophical and religious works. Died at Berlin, January 8, 1876.

Twesten, (KARL,) a son of the foregoing, was born at Kiel, April 22, 1820. He studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, entered the Prussian civil service, and became one of the founders and chiefs of the National-Liberal party. His works include "Schiller in his Relations to Science," (1863,) "Macchiavelli," (1868,) and "Religious, Political, and Social Ideas of the Asiatic Civilized Races and the Egyptians," (1873.) Died October 14, 1870.

Twiggs, twigz, (DAVID EMANUEL,) an American general, born in Georgia in 1790. He served in the Mexican war, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1847. He joined the secession party in 1861. He was deprived of his rank in the United States army. Died at Augusta, Georgia, in September, 1862.

Twiggs, (LEVI,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Richmond City, Georgia, in 1793. He served under General Scott in the Mexican war, and was mortally wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec, 1847.

Twinger, (JAMES.) See KÖNIGSHOVEN.

Twi'ning, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in 1734, studied at Cambridge, and became rector of White Notley, in Essex, in 1768. He published an excellent translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," accompanied with notes and with two dissertations on poetical and musical imitation, (1789.) Died in 1804.

Twining, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician and surgeon, born in Nova Scotia, studied in London, where he afterwards became a member of the College of Surgeons. He was appointed in 1830 one of the surgeons to the Civil Hospital at Calcutta. He published "Clinical Illustrations of the More Important Diseases of Bengal," etc., (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1835.

Twiss, (HORACE,) an English politician and writer, born in 1786 or 1787. He became a member of Parliament, and published a "Life of Lord Eldon." Died in 1849.

Twiss, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, born in 1747, published "Travels through Portugal and Spain in 1772 and 1773–4." "A Tour in Ireland in 1775–8," "Miscellanies," and other works. Died in 1821.

Twiss, (Sir TRAVERS,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Westminster about 1810. He became professor of political economy at Oxford about 1842, and obtained a chair of civil law there in 1855. He wrote several works on the law of nations, etc.

Twiss, (WILLIAM,) a learned English nonconformist minister, born in Berkshire about 1575, was a Calvinist. He was prolocutor to the Westminster Assembly of Divines, in 1643, and wrote several controversial works, among which is "Defence of Grace," ("Vindiciæ Gratiæ," 1632,) against Arminianism. He was curate of Newbury for many years. Died in 1646.

Twyne, (BRIAN,) an English antiquary, born in 1579, became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and wrote on the antiquities of that place. Died in 1644.

Twyne, (JOHN,) an antiquary, born in Hampshire, was a grandfather of the preceding. He wrote on British antiquities. Died in 1581.

Twÿs'den, (Sir ROGER,) an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1597, was the author of "The Historical Defence of the Church of England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Ty. See TYR.

Tyard, de, dẹh tē'ȧR', (PONTUS,) a French poet, one of the members of the celebrated "Pléïade," was born at Bissy (whence he is called SIEUR DE BISSY) in 1521. He became Bishop of Châlons, and died September 23, 1605. He published "Erreurs amoureuses," (1549–55,) and "Douze Fables de Fleuves et Fontaines," (1586.) He was an excellent sonneteer.

Tÿch'born, (CHIDIOCK,) an English poet, who shared in Babington's conspiracy and was executed with him in 1586. He was a very young man at the time. His "Lines written by one in the Tower" are the best-known of his extant productions.

Tÿ'che, [Gr. *Τύχη,*] in Greek mythology, the personification of chance or luck, corresponded with the Roman Fortuna. She was represented sometimes with a ball, and sometimes with the horn of Amalthea.

Tycho Brahe. See BRAHE.

Tychsen, tĭk'sen or tīk'sẹn, (OLAUS GERHARD,) an eminent Orientalist, born at Tondern, in Sleswick, in 1734. He studied at Halle, and in 1763 became professor of the Oriental languages at Bützow, where he soon acquired the highest reputation as a teacher. He died in 1815, leaving a very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Rostock. He was author of treatises on the Phœnician and Arabic languages, and a work entitled "Leisure Hours of Bützow," (1769.)

See HARTMANN, "O. Tychsen," etc., 5 vols., 1818–20; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tychsen, (THOMAS CHRISTIAN,) a philologist, born in Sleswick in 1758. Having studied at Göttingen, he visited Germany and other parts of Europe, and after his return became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published a "History of the Jews," (1789,) an "Arabic Grammar," an edition of Smyrnæus, and other works. Died in 1834.

Tydée. See TYDEUS.

Tydeman, tī'dẹh-mȧn', (MINARD,) a Dutch scholar and writer, born at Zwolle in 1741. He was professor of law at Utrecht, and removed to Leyden about 1801. Died in 1825.

Tÿ'deŭs, [Gr. *Τυδεύς;* Fr. TYDÉE, te'dȧ',] a mythical hero, was a son of Œneus, King of Calydon, and a brother of Meleager. He married Deïpyle, (sometimes written Deiphyle,) a daughter of Adrastus, and was the father of Diomede. He was one of the seven chiefs that led the famous expedition against Thebes, in order to restore Polynices. In this war he was mortally wounded by Melanippus.

Tydide. See TYDIDES.

Tÿ-dī'dēs, [Gr. *Τυδείδης;* Fr. TYDIDE, te'dèd',] a patronymic of Diomede, the son of Tydeus.

Tye, tī, (CHRISTOPHER,) an eminent English musician, born in Westminster, was patronized by Henry VIII., who appointed him musical teacher to Prince Edward. He became organist to the chapel royal under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His compositions are chiefly anthems and church music.

Tÿ'ẹrs, (THOMAS,) an English miscellaneous writer, born in 1726, was one of the proprietors of Vauxhall, London. Among his works is "Biographical Sketches of Dr. Johnson," (1784.) Died in 1787.

Tÿ'lẹr, (BENNET,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Middlebury, Connecticut, in 1783, was elected in 1822 president of Dartmouth College. He wrote a "History of the New Haven Theology," (1837,) and a number of religious and controversial works. Died in 1858.

Tyler, (DANIEL,) an American general, born in Connecticut in 1799, graduated at West Point in 1819. He was a civil engineer before the rebellion. He commanded a division at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Died November 30, 1882.

Tyler, (ERASTUS B.,) an American general, born in Ontario county, New York, about 1822, became a resident of Ohio in his youth. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battles of Port Republic (June, 1862) and of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Died January 9, 1891.

Tyler, (JOHN,) the tenth President of the United States, born in Charles-City county, Virginia, in March, 1790, was a son of John Tyler, Governor of Virginia. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1816, and served in that body about five years, during which he opposed a protective tariff and the Bank of the United States. He was originally a republican of the Virginia school, and supported W. H. Crawford for the Presidency in 1824. In 1825 he became Governor of Virginia, and in March, 1827, was elected a Senator of the United States in place of John Randolph of Roanoke. He voted against the tariff bill of 1828, and against all measures of internal improvement, and was a partisan of General Jackson in the election of that year. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, became an opponent of Jackson's administration, and voted alone in the Senate against the "Force Bill" which was passed against the nullifiers in February, 1833. He was re-elected for a term of six years, commencing December, 1833, soon after which date he opposed the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the

United States, and supported Mr. Clay's resolution which censured the President for the removal of the same. The legislature of Virginia, about February, 1836, instructed the Virginia Senators to vote for expunging the resolution of censure just mentioned, but Mr. Tyler preferred to resign his seat, and refused to obey their instructions. He became identified with the Whig party, and in the National Convention which met in December, 1839, he zealously supported Mr. Clay for the Presidency. He was then nominated for Vice-President, General Harrison being the Presidential candidate, and was elected in November, 1840.

In consequence of the death of President Harrison, (April 4, 1841,) Mr. Tyler became President of the United States. He retained in office the cabinet ministers appointed by General Harrison. He soon after began to quarrel with Mr. Clay and the majority of those who had elected himself to the Vice-Presidency. He vetoed a national bank bill which was passed by Congress about the 6th of August, 1841, although the principal provisions of that bill had been suggested by Mr. Ewing, secretary of the treasury. "Congress having passed another bank bill," says Mr. Greeley, "based entirely on his own suggestions, and conforming in all points to his requirements, he vetoed that also," (about September 10, 1841.) This veto provoked the indignation of the Whigs, who denounced the President for betraying their confidence. It caused the resignation of all the members of the cabinet except Daniel Webster, who was secretary of state, and who remained in office in order to complete important negotiations with the British government. Having concluded a treaty with Lord Ashburton on the subject of the northeastern boundary, Webster resigned in May, 1843. In July, 1843, the President reorganized his cabinet, to which he appointed several Democrats. The department of state was then given to Abel P. Upshur, who was accidentally killed in February, 1844, and was succeeded by John C. Calhoun. He concluded in April, 1844, a treaty of annexation with the republic of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Tyler continued to promote the annexation of Texas, which, by the aid of the Democrats, he effected March 1, 1845. His intrigues to obtain a nomination for the Presidency were not successful, and he retired to private life on the 4th of March, 1845.

He was president of the Peace Conference or Convention which met in Washington in February, 1861. Having joined the disunion movement, he became a member of the Confederate Congress about March, 1861. Died in Richmond in January, 1862.

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i. pp. 154-156; "Democratic Review" for November, 1842, (with a portrait.)

Tyler, (MOSES COIT,) LL.D., L.H.D., an American educator, born in Griswold, Connecticut, August 2, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1857, studied theology at Andover, was professor of English literature in the University of Michigan, 1867-81, and in the latter year was appointed professor of American history in Cornell University. Among his works are "The Brawnville Papers," (1869,) and "A History of American Literature," (1878.) He is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Tyler, (ROYALL,) an American jurist and humorous writer, born at Boston in 1756. His comedy entitled "The Contrast" was performed in New York in 1786 with brilliant success. His other principal works are "The Algerine Captive," a novel, and the comedies of "May-Day, or New York in an Uproar," and "The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon." Died in 1826.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Tyler, (SAMUEL,) an American lawyer and philosophical writer, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1809. He published a "Discourse of the Baconian Philosophy," (1844,) "The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and in the Future," (1859,) and a "Life of Chief-Justice Taney," (1872.) He died in 1878.

Tȳ'lẹr, (WAT,) an English rebel, was a leader of a large number of men who revolted in the southeastern part of England in 1381 in consequence of a capitation tax. They massacred several persons of the higher classes, committed much devastation, and marched towards London. Tyler was killed by the mayor of London in 1381.

Tyler, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Derby, Vermont, June 5, 1806, became a Roman Catholic in his youth, entered the priesthood in 1828, and was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Boston. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Hartford, the first of that title. Died at Providence, Rhode Island, June 18, 1849.

Tyler, (WILLIAM SEYMOUR,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine and scholar, born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He became professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Amherst College about 1836. He also published editions of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, the "Histories" of Tacitus, and Plato's "Apology" and "Crito," and a number of theological treatises.

Tȳ'lor, (EDWARD BURNETT,) an English anthropologist, born at Camberwell Grove, October 2, 1832. He was educated at a Friends' school. His principal works are "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans," (1861,) "Early History of Mankind," (1865,) "Primitive Culture," (1871,) "Anthropology," (1881,) etc.

Tyndale. See TINDALE.

Tȳn'dạll, (JOHN,) LL.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physicist, born in Ireland about 1820, was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, London, in 1853. Among his works are "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," (1860,) and a treatise entitled "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," (1862,) which enjoys a high reputation. Professor Tyndall has probably done more than any other English writer to make known and popularize the great scientific truth of the mutual convertibility of heat and motion. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs on radiant heat, and published "Lectures on Sound," (1867,) "Notes on Electricity," (1870,) "Faraday as a Discoverer," (1870,) "Fragments of Science," (1870,) "Notes on Light," (1871,) "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," (1871,) "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," (1872,) "Fragments of Science," (1876,) and "Floating Matter of the Air," (1881.)

Tyndare or **Tyndarée.** See TYNDARUS.

Tȳn'dạ-rus or **Tȳn-dā're-us,** [Gr. Τυνδάρεος or Τυνδάρεως, rarely, if ever, Τύνδαρος;* Fr. TYNDARÉE, tăn'dă'rā', or TYNDARE, tăn'dăr',] a fabulous king of Sparta, married Leda, and had a number of children, among whom were Castor, Pollux, and Helen. The poets relate that he exacted from the numerous suitors of Helen an oath that they would defend her and the husband whom she should choose against all their enemies. (See HELEN.)

Tȳng, (DUDLEY ATKINS,) a gifted Episcopalian clergyman, the son of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, January 12, 1825. He graduated with distinguished honour at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, studied for three years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, was ordained at Alexandria, Virginia, by Bishop Meade, in 1846, served as rector at Columbus, Ohio, Charlestown, Virginia, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1854 to 1856 was rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia. In the latter year considerations growing out of his uncompromising hostility to slavery caused him to resign the rectorship of this church, when with a large number of his parishioners he established in the same city the Church of the Covenant. Two years later, while at his rural residence near Philadelphia, his arm was accidentally caught in the wheels of an agricultural machine and so lacerated as to render amputation necessary. His death speedily followed, April 19, 1858.

Tȳng, (STEPHEN HIGGINSON,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard College, became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, in 1833, and in 1845 of Saint George's Church, New York. He published "Lectures on the Law and the Gospel," (1848,) "Family Commentary on the Four Gospels,"

* See LIDDELL and SCOTT, "Greek-English Lexicon."

(1849,) "The Child of Prayer," (a memoir of Dudley A. Tyng,) and other religious works. Died Sept. 3, 1885.

Tyng, (Stephen Higginson,) Jr., D.D., an American clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1839. He graduated in 1858 at Williams College, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1861, and became a very popular "Low-Church" pulpit orator and editor of New York. In 1882 he retired from active work in his profession and entered upon a business life.

Typhaon. See Typhon.

Typhée or **Typhoée**. See Typhon.

Tȳ'phon, **Tȳ-phā'ǫn**, or **Tȳ-pho'ēŭs**, [Gr. *Τυφάων*, *Τυφωεύς*, *Τυφώς*; Fr. Typhon, te'fôn', Typhoée, or Typhée, te'fâ',] in classic mythology, was a giant and fire-breathing monster, the father of Chimæra, Cerberus, and the Sphinx. According to the fable, he rebelled against the gods, some of whom fled to Egypt and concealed themselves under the forms of different animals. He was finally vanquished by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna. Typhon came to be identified with Set, (q. v.,) an abhorred and monstrous divinity of Egypt.

Typot, te'po', written also **Typoest**, [Lat. Typo'tius,] (James,) a Flemish jurist and writer, born at Bruges about 1550. At the invitation of King John III. he went to Sweden, where he was imprisoned from 1582 to 1594. Soon after the latter date he went to the court of the emperor Rudolph, who gave him the title of historiographer. He wrote "On Fame," ("De Fama,") "On Fortune," ("De Fortuna,") and a "History of Sweden." (1605.) Died at Prague in 1601 or 1602.

Typotius. See Typot.

Tyr, teer, (or tēēr,) or **Ty**, tee, [supposed to be allied to the Anglo-Saxon *tir*, signifying "glorious," "mighty,"*] the most fearless of all the gods of the Northmen, was a son of Odin, but his mother was of the race of giants, (Jötuns.) He is called "the one-handed," an epithet which is explained by the following legend. The most terrible of all the enemies of the gods was the wolf Fenrir, destined by the appointment of the Nornas to be the destroyer of Odin. When young, he was brought up among the Æsir, but Tyr alone had the courage to give him food. As he increased in strength, the gods, anxiously calling to mind the predictions that he was fated to be their destruction, resolved, if possible, to bind him. After various unsuccessful attempts, they at last caused to be constructed a magic chain, which, though soft and slender as a silken cord, was of inconceivable strength. But the difficulty was to fasten it on him. He had readily allowed the Æsir to bind him with other chains, which he had broken without much difficulty; but now his suspicions were excited by the seeming frailty of the new-made band. The gods assured him that he could easily break it, but even if he did not they promised they would instantly release him after he had once tried his strength upon it. The wolf replied, "If I cannot free myself, I am well convinced I shall wait long to be released by you; but, rather than you shall charge me with a want of courage, let one of you place his hand in my mouth as a pledge of your sincerity, and I will consent to be bound." The gods now looked at one another, but no one had the hardihood to offer his hand. At length Tyr stretched forth his right hand and placed it within the jaws of the wolf. The monster now began to struggle, but the more he strove the more tightly he was bound by the magic chain. Hereupon all the gods began to laugh, except Tyr, who had good reason to be serious, since he had through his rashness lost his right hand. It is a proverbial saying of a man of surpassing courage that he is as brave as Tyr. Being the bravest of the gods, he was the deity especially worshipped by brave men. On account of his courage, Tyr may be styled "the Northern Mars;" Tuesday (that is, "Tyr's-day" or "Ty'sday") is called in modern Latin *dies Martis*, ("Mars-day,") whence the French *Mardi*. At the destruction of the world Tyr will be slain by the dog Garm.

* It would seem to be a probable conjecture that it might be derived directly from *tyr*, a "bull," of which the inconsiderate reckless daring not a little resembles that of the god Tyr, although some of the Norse writers say, strangely enough, that Tyr was remarkable for the union of prudence (or discretion) with courage.

Tȳ-ran'nĭ-o or **Tȳ-ran'nĭ-on**, [Gr. *Τυραννίων*,] a Greek grammarian, born in Pontus, was made prisoner by the Romans, and taken in 72 B.C. to Rome, where he resided as a teacher. His learning and abilities are highly commended by Cicero, who employed him to arrange his library and to instruct his nephew Quintus, 56 B.C.

Tyrannion. See Tyrannio.

Tyrannius. See Rufinus.

Tyrants, Thirty. See Thirty Tyrants, The.

Tyr-con'nel, (Richard Talbot,) Earl of, an Irish royalist, of Norman descent. "In his youth he had been one of the most noted sharpers and bullies of London. He had been introduced to Charles and James when they were exiles in Flanders, as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector." (Macaulay, "History of England.") In 1687 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, the Protestant population of which he resolved to exterminate. He commanded at the battle of the Boyne against William III., and was defeated, (1690.) In the campaign of 1691 he assumed authority over the army, and interfered with Saint Ruth, who had a commission as commander-in-chief. Died in 1691.

"Under an outward show of levity, profusion, and eccentric impudence," says Macaulay, "he was in truth one of the most mercenary and crafty of mankind." ("History of England.")

Tyrone, Earl of. See O'Neill.

Tȳr'rell, James,) an English political writer, born in London in 1642, was a grandson, on the mother's side, of Archbishop Usher. After the revolution of 1688 he published a collection of political dialogues, entitled "Bibliotheca Politica, or an Enquiry into the Antient Constitution of the English Government," etc., (1718.) His most important work is his "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," (3 vols. fol., 1700.) Died in 1718.

Tyrtæus, tĭr-tee'us, [Gr. *Τυρταῖος*; Fr. Tyrtée, tèr'tā'; Ger. Tyrtäus, tēēr-tā'ŭs,] a celebrated Greek elegiac poet and musician, supposed to have been a native of Miletus, flourished about 685 B.C. According to tradition, the Spartans, instructed by the Delphic oracle, requested the Athenians to send them a leader. The Athenians, in derision, sent Tyrtæus, a lame schoolmaster. He composed martial songs by which the Spartans were animated to victory in their war against the Messenians. His war-songs had a great and lasting influence over the Spartans, who continued to sing them for several centuries. To remove dissensions among the Spartans, he wrote a political elegy, called "Eunomia," some fragments of which are extant.

See A. Matthiæ, "De Tyrtæi Carminibus," 1820.

Tyrtäus. See Tyrtæus.

Tyrtée. See Tyrtæus.

Tyrwhitt, tĕr'it, (Thomas,) an eminent English philologist and antiquary, born in London in 1730. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1762 was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He was also curator of the British Museum, and a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his "Dissertation on Babrius," (1776,) "Conjectures upon Strabo," (1783,)—both in Latin,—an excellent edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," "Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol in the Tenth Century by Rowley," etc., in which he exposes the fraud of Chatterton, and an edition of the "Poetics" of Aristotle. He died in 1786. His "Conjectures upon Æschylus, Euripides, and Aristophanes" came out in 1822.

Tȳ'sǫn, (Edward,) an English physician and anatomist, born in Somersetshire in 1649. He took his degree at Cambridge, and subsequently became physician to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. He published several excellent treatises on comparative anatomy, among which we may name "Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris; or, The Anatomy of a Pygmie, compared with that of a Monkey," etc.; and "Phocœna; or, The Anatomy of a Porpesse," etc., (1680.) He also contributed several valuable essays to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1708.

Tyson, (MICHAEL,) an English clergyman and engraver, born about 1740. He etched several portraits. Died in 1780.

Tyssens, tī'sens, (AUGUSTIN,) a Flemish painter of landscapes and animals, born about 1662, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He worked at Antwerp. Died about 1722.

Tyssens, (NIKOLAAS,) an able Flemish painter of birds, flowers, etc., born at Antwerp in 1660, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Tyssens, (PETER,) a distinguished Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1625. He excelled both in portraits and historical painting. Among his works in the latter department we may name "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of Saint James, at Antwerp. Died in 1692. His sons NICHOLAS and AUGUSTINE were also celebrated artists. The former painted chiefly birds and flowers, and the latter landscapes of great merit.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Tȳt'ler, (ALEXANDER FRASER,) Lord Woodhouselee, a distinguished Scottish historian and jurist, son of William, noticed below, was born at Edinburgh in 1747. He studied law in his native city, and was admitted an advocate in 1770. He became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities at Edinburgh in 1786, and in 1802 was made judge of the court of session, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He was the author of an "Essay on the Principles of Translation," (1791,) "Elements of General History," (2 vols. 8vo, 1801,) "Treatise upon Martial Law," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Henry Home, Lord Kames," (2 vols., 1807–10.) He died in 1813, having been previously appointed a lord of justiciary.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tytler, (JAMES,) a Scottish writer, born at Brechin in 1747. He was the author of a "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," and other works. He was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," second edition. He died at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1804.

Tytler, (PATRICK FRASER,) a historian, a son of Alexander F., noticed above, was born at Edinburgh in 1791. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He published a "Life of Admirable Crichton," (1819,) a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," (1833,) a "Life of Henry VIII.," (1837,) and other biographies. His principal work is a "History of Scotland," (9 vols., 1828–43,) which has a high reputation. He was an Episcopalian, and not disposed to estimate the Scottish Reformers so favourably as some other historians. He died at Edinburgh in December, 1849, leaving several children.

See BURGON, "Life of P. F. Tytler;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1841, and July, 1859; "North British Review" for August, 1859.

Tytler, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer and writer, born at Edinburgh in 1711. He published an "Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," (1759,) "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland," (1783,) "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," and other works. Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tzetzes, tsĕt'zēz, (JOANNES,) a Greek poet and grammarian of the latter part of the twelfth century, was a native of Constantinople. He was the author of a work entitled "Iliaca," comprising three poems, "Ante-Homerica," "Homerica," and "Post-Homerica," the greater part of which is extant, and was published in 1793 by F. W. Jacobs. He also wrote commentaries on several Greek classics.

His brother ISAAC was also distinguished for his learning.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Tzschirner, tshĕĕR'nẹr, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born in Saxony in 1778. He studied at Leipsic, where he became professor of theology in 1809. Among his numerous works we may name "Protestantism and Catholicism regarded from the Stand-Point of Politics," and "The System of Reaction." Died in 1828.

U.

Ubaldi, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO, (UBALDO.)

Ubaldini, oo-bȧl-dee'nee, (PETRUCCIO,) an Italian artist and writer, was born at Florence about 1524. He became a resident of London in early life, and an illuminator on vellum. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Charlemagne," ("Vita di Carlo Magno," 1581,) "Moral and Political Precepts," (1592,) and "Poems," ("Rime," 1596.) Died about 1600.

Uberti, degli, dȧl'yee oo-bĕR'tee, (FARINATA,) a Florentine leader of the Ghibeline faction, was expelled from Florence in 1250. Having defeated his opponents in battle in 1260, he recovered possession of Florence. His magnanimity is praised by Sismondi, who says he saved Florence from being razed to the ground by his own party.

Uberti, degli, (FAZIO or BONIFACIO,) a poet, born at Florence, was a grandson of the preceding. He was driven into exile by the Guelphs. He wrote an unfinished descriptive poem called "The News of the World," ("Il Dittamondo,") which is said to be interesting. Died about 1367.

Ubicini, ü'be'se'ne', (JEAN HENRI ABDOLONYME,) a French writer, born at Issoudun in 1818. He published "Letters on Turkey," (2 vols., 1849–51,) and other works. Died at Paris, October 29, 1884.

Uccello, oot-chel'lo, (PAOLO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born about 1395. His proper name was PAOLO DI DONO. He was noted for his skill in perspective, and for his admirable delineations of birds, from which he received the name of Uccello, ("bird.") Died about 1472.

Uchanski, oo-kȧn'skee, (JAMES,) a Polish prelate, born in 1505, became Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland in 1562. He favoured or tolerated the Protestant doctrines. Died in 1581.

Uchtritz or **Uechtritz, von**, fon ŭK'trĭts, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Görlitz in 1800, published, among other works, a tragedy, entitled "Alexander and Darius," and "The Babylonians in Jerusalem," a dramatic poem. Died February 15, 1875.

U'dal, (EPHRAIM,) an English Puritan minister, who preached in London, became an Episcopalian, and wrote a "Treatise on Sacrilege." Died in 1647.

Udal, (JOHN,) an English scholar, the father of the preceding, was imprisoned on account of his Puritan principles, and died in 1592. His "Key to the Holy Tongue" is said to have been the first Hebrew grammar published in England.

Udal or **Udall**, (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and dramatist, born in Hampshire in 1506. Having studied at Oxford, he became master of Eton School, and subsequently of Westminster School. He published a selection from Terence's comedies, with an English translation, entitled "Flovres for Latyne Spekynge," and wrote several original comedies, which have been lost, with the exception of one, called "Ralph Royster Doyster." It is said to have been the first English play of the kind divided into acts and scenes. Died in 1564.

Uden, van, vȧn ü'dẹn, (LUCAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596. He executed the backgrounds for several of Rubens's pictures, who in return painted the figures in his. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Landscape by Moonlight," in the Lichtenstein gallery at Vienna. His engravings are numerous and highly prized. Died about 1662.

Udine, da, dȧ oo'de-nȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in 1489, was distinguished for his skill in grotesque subjects. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted

in painting the Loggie in the Vatican. He excelled as a painter of animals, birds, etc. Died about 1562.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Ueberweg, ü'bẹr-wȃg', (FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born near Solingen, January 22, 1826. He studied at Berlin and Göttingen, was an instructor at Bonn, 1852-62, and afterwards a professor of philosophy at Königsberg University. Among his works are a "System of Logic," and "Outline of the History of Philosophy," (1862; 3d vol., 1866; in English, by G. S. Morris, 1872-74.) Died at Königsberg, June 7, 1871.

Uffenbach, von, fon o͞of'fẹn-bȁk', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and musician, born at Frankfort in 1687, was a brother of the following. Died in 1769.

Uffenbach, von, (ZACHARIAS CONRAD,) a distinguished German scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683. He studied at Halle, and afterwards visited England. He was made a senator of his native city in 1721, and subsequently became chief justice. He collected a very large and valuable library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Uffenbachiana," etc. He was the author of "German Glossary of the Middle Ages," ("Glossarium Germanicum Medii Ævi,") an autobiography, entitled "Commentarius de Vita propria," and several bibliographical works, (unfinished.) Died in 1734.

See HERMANN, "Uffenbach's Leben," 1753.

Uggione or **Uglone**. See OGGIONE.

Ughelli, oo-ğel'lee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence about 1595, was the author of a valuable work entitled "Italia Sacra," (9 vols., 1642,) being a history of the Italian sees, etc., also an account of the Colonna family, called "Imagines Columnensis Familiæ Cardinalium," (1650.) Died in 1670.

Ugolino. See GHERARDESCA.

Ugoni, oo-go'nee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1784. He translated some works of Horace, and Cæsar's "Commentaries." His reputation is founded on his "History of Italian Literature in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1820–22.) He was exiled for liberalism from 1821 to 1838. Died in 1856.

Ugoni, [Lat. UGO'NIUS,] (MATTHIAS,) an Italian prelate and writer on councils, flourished about 1510. He became Bishop of Famagosta, in Cyprus. He asserted the supremacy of councils over the pope.

Ugonius. See UGONI.

Uhl, o͞ol, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist, born at Teschen, in Austrian Silesia, May 14, 1825. He was educated at Vienna, where he became a very successful journalist. Among his books are "Aus dem Banat," (1848,) "An der Theiss," (1851,) "Die Theater-Prinzessin," (a novel, 1863,) and several romances of great merit.

Uhland, oo'lȁnt, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a celebrated German lyric poet, born at Tübingen in 1787. He studied law in his native town, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1810. He was a member for Tübingen in the representative assembly of Würtemberg in 1819, and in 1830 was appointed professor-extraordinary of the German language and literature at Tübingen. Having been chosen a deputy to the Diet in 1833, he was conspicuous as an able and earnest advocate of the constitutional opposition. He had published in 1815 a collection of patriotic songs, which became widely popular. This was followed by an essay "On Walther von der Vogelweide," (1822,) "On the Myth of the Northern Legend of Thor," "Ueber den Mythus der Nordische Sagenlehre vom Thor," 1836,) and "Ancient High and Low Dutch Popular Songs," ("Alter hoch- und niederdeutscher Volkslieder," 1844–45.) He also composed two tragedies, "Duke Ernest of Suabia," (1817,) and "Louis the Bavarian," (1819.) Died at Tübingen in November, 1862. As a poet, Uhland is characterized by simplicity and tenderness joined with deep religious feeling.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1827; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1864; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Uhland, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; F. NOTTER, "Uhland, sein Leben und seine Dichtungen," 1863; PFIZER, "Uhland und Rückert," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexicon," 1863.

Uhle, o͞o'lẹh, (ALBRECHT BERNHARD,) an artist, born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, October 15, 1847. He came in early youth to the United States, studied art in Philadelphia and afterwards in Munich and Paris, and became one of the most successful portrait-painters in the United States.

Uhlefeld or **Ulefeld**, oo'lẹh-fẽld', written also **Ulfeld** or **Ulfeldt**, (CORNIFEX, CORFITO, or CORFITZ,) COUNT, a Danish courtier, became the chief favourite of Christian IV., who appointed him Viceroy of Norway, and sent him as ambassador to France in 1647. After the death of that king he fell into disgrace, and entered the service of Christina of Sweden. He is censured for his hostility to his native country. Having been accused of a conspiracy against the King of Denmark, he was condemned to death in 1663, but he was out of the reach of the law. Died in 1664.

See ROUSSEAU DE LA VALETTE, "Histoire du Comte d'Uhlefeld," 1678; HANS PAUS, "C. Ulfeldt's Levnet," 1747.

Uhlich, oo'lik, (LEBERECHT,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Köthen in 1799. He preached at Magdeburg, and published, besides other works, "Ten Years at Magdeburg, 1845–55," (1856.) Died March 23, 1872.

Uhrich, oo'rik or ü'rẽk', (JEAN JACQUES ALEXIS,) a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1802, became brigadier-general in 1852, and general of division in 1856. He served in the Crimean war, and in the Italian campaign of 1859. In 1862 he received the grand cross of the legion of honour. About 1867 he retired from the service, but on the outbreak of the war with Prussia he asked and obtained command of Strasbourg, which post he held until its surrender, September 28, 1870. Died October 23, 1881.

Uilkens, oil'kẹns, (JACOB ALBERT,) a Dutch naturalist and minister, born near Groningen in 1732. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Rural Economy," (1819,) and was professor of rural economy at Groningen. Died in 1825.

Uitenbogaard, oi'tẹn-bo'gȃrt, (JAN,) a Dutch Remonstrant minister, born at Utrecht in 1557, was a chaplain of Maurice the Stadtholder. He became a friend of Arminius, was persecuted by the Calvinistic party, and banished in 1618. Died in 1650.

See his "Autobiography," 1639, and his "Life," by G. BRANDT, (in Latin,) 1720.

Ujfalvy, de, dẹh oo'ee-folv', (CHARLES EUGENE,) a Hungarian linguist, born about 1842. In 1871 he became professor of German in the Lycée Henri IV, at Paris. Among his works (in French) are volumes on Hungary, the Magyar language, etc., including a good "Magyar Grammar," (1875,) also a "Finnish Grammar," (1876,) and several volumes descriptive of his explorations in Toorkestan and the adjacent countries.

Ukert, oo'kẽrt, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Eutin in 1780, published a valuable work on "The Geography of the Greeks and Romans," (1816;) also a "Picture of Greece," and "On the Geography of Homer." He likewise assisted Heeren in his "History of the European States." Died in 1851.

Uladislaus OF POLAND. See VLADISLAUS.

Ulbach, ül'bȁk', (LOUIS,) a French poet and political writer, born at Troyes (Aube) in 1822, became editor of the "Revue de Paris" in 1853. He published a volume of poems entitled "Gloriana," several tales, and some remarkable political letters. Died April 16, 1889.

Ulfeld or **Ulfeldt**. See UHLEFELD.

Ulfila. See ULFILAS.

Ul'fi-las, written also **Ulfila**, **Ulphilas**, and **Vulfila** or **Wulfila**, a celebrated Gothic scholar and writer, born about 318 A.D., became bishop of the Arian Goths living between Mount Hæmus and the Danube. He made a Gothic translation of the Scriptures, which, having been lost for a time, was partially discovered in the sixteenth century in a monastery near Cologne. Died about 388 A.D. A fragment of his version was discovered by Angelo Mai at Milan about 1820. The version of Ulfilas is regarded as a great treasure by philologists.

See GEORG WAITS or WAIZ, "Ueber das Leben und die Lehre des Ulfilas," 1840; IHRE et SOTBERG, "Ulphilas illustratus," 1752; BESSEL, "Ueber das Leben des Ulfilas," 1860.

Ulft, van der, văn der ŭlft, (JACOB,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1627. He painted views of architecture, ruins, and temples, in which he introduced groups of figures. He was a good colorist. Died after 1688.

Ulisse, the French and Italian of ULYSSES, which see.

Ullmann, ŏŏl'mân, (KARL,) a German theologian, born at Epfenbach, in the Palatinate, in 1796. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and became in 1821 professor-extraordinary of theology in the former university. In 1828 he associated with Umbreit as editor of the journal entitled "Theologischen Studien und Kritiken," and in 1829 was appointed professor at Halle. Having returned to Heidelberg in 1836, he was made a member of the Upper Church Council, and an evangelical prelate in 1853. Among his principal works are "Reformers before the Reformation, particularly in Germany and the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1841,) "On the Future of the Evangelical Church in Germany," (1846,) "On the Value of a Majority in the Church," (1850,) and "On the Nature of Christianity," (1855.) His writings enjoy a very high reputation, and have been translated into several languages. Died Jan. 12, 1865.

Ulloa, ool-lo'ą, [Sp. pron. ool-yo'â,] (ALPHONSO,) a Spanish historian and translator, settled at Venice, and wrote, in Italian, a "Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1560,) and other works. He also translated into elegant Italian several Spanish histories. Died about 1580.

Ulloa, ool-lo'ą or ool-yo'â, (Don ANTONIO,) a celebrated mathematician and naval officer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1716. In 1735 he accompanied La Condamine, Godin, and other French savants to South America, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his voyage home, in 1744, he was made prisoner by the English, and, after a detention of two years, returned to Spain, where he was created a commander of the order of Santiago. He published in 1748 a "Historical Account of the Voyage to South America," ("Relacion historica del Viage a la America Meridional,") in which he was assisted by his friend and fellow-traveller, Jorge Juan, "American Notes on Southern and Northeastern America," ("Noticias Americanas sobre la America Meridional y la Septentrional-oriental," 1772,) and a treatise "On the Marine or the Naval Forces of Europe and Africa," (1778.) Soon after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, he was made governor of that province; but he was subsequently superseded by O'Reilly, and on his return was appointed minister of the marine. Ulloa was one of the founders of the Observatory at Cadiz, and contributed greatly to the advancement of learning and the arts and the improvement of domestic manufactures in Spain. Died in 1795.

See FRANCISCO HOYOS, "Vida de D. A. de Ulloa," 1847; MADOZ, "Diccionario geografico-historico;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828.

Ulloa, ool-lo'â, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian general, born at Naples in 1810, distinguished himself in the defence of Venice against the Austrians in 1849. After that year he resided in Paris. He published several military works.

Ulloa, de, dà ool-yo'â, (MARTIN,) a Spanish critic, born at Seville in 1730, was a nephew of Antonio Ulloa. He published several works. Died in 1800.

Ulloa y Pereira, de, dà ool-yo'â e pà-rā'e-râ, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Toro about 1590. He wrote elegant lyric poems, sonnets, and a poem entitled "Raquel," ("Rachel.") Died in 1660.

Ullur, ŏŏl'lŭr, (**Ullr**,) or **Ull**, ŏŏl, [signifying "wool-like" or "white," (Sw. *ull*, "wool,") so called because he is the god of winter or snow,] the god who, according to the Norse mythology, presides over winter and winter-sports, is represented as the son of Sif and step-son of Thor. In running on snow-shoes he has no equal; he is also an excellent archer. His dwelling is Ydalir, (e-dâ'lir,) *i.e.* the "place (or dale) of dampness and cold."

Ulphilas. See ULFILAS.

Ul'pĭ-ąn, [Lat. ULPIA'NUS; Fr. ULPIEN, ül'pe-ăN',] (DOMITIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, supposed to have been a native of Tyre, was born about 170 A.D. He was distinguished by the favour of Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and prætorian prefect. He was killed in a mutiny of the prætorian soldiers in 228 A.D. He was the author of a work entitled "Ad Edictum," and other legal treatises, which were highly esteemed; but most of them are now lost. Several editions of the fragments have been published.

See A. STEGER, "Dissertatio de D. Ulpiano," 1725; GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" CLODIUS, "Apologia Ulpiani," 1811.

Ulpianus. See ULPIAN.

Ul-pĭ-ā'nus OF ANTIOCH, a rhetorician in the time of Constantine the Great, is supposed to have been the author of "Commentaries on the Orations of Demosthenes called Symbuleutici," also "Prolegomena," and other works. Ulpian of Emesa was the author of an "Art of Rhetoric."

Ulpien. See ULPIAN.

Ulric or **Ulrick**, ŭl'rik, [Ger. ULRICH, ŏŏl'rĭĸ,] (ANTON,) Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, a German poet, born in 1633. He wrote several very successful poems, a number of melodramas, and novels entitled "Aramena, the Illustrious Syrian Lady," (1678,) and "Octavia, a Roman Story," (in German, 6 vols., 1685–1707.) Died in 1714.

Ulrica (ŏŏl-ree'kâ) **El-e-o-no'rą**, [Fr. ULRIQUE ÉLÉONORE, ül'rĭk' ā'lā'o'nor',] Queen of Sweden, born in 1656, became the wife of Charles XI. and the mother of Charles XII. She was a daughter of Frederick III. of Denmark. Died in 1693.

See BOECLER, "Vita Ulricæ Eleonoræ," 1697.

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, a daughter of the preceding, was born in 1688. She married Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel about 1715. She was a sister of Charles XII. In 1719 she was elected as his successor; but she transferred the royal power to her husband. Died in 1744.

Ulrich, ul'rik, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American painter, born in New York city, October 18, 1858. He studied art in New York, and at Munich, under Loeftz, Lindenschmit, and Leibl. He won a bronze medal at Munich in 1876, and the first Clarke Prize at the National Academy, New York, in 1884. Among his pictures are "The Wood-Engraver," (1882,) "The Glass-Blowers," (1883,) "The Glass-Engraver," (1883,) "The Carpenter," (1883,) "A Symphony," (1883,) "The Etcher," (1883,) "The Land of Promise," (1884,) etc.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rĭĸ, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a Swiss theologian and Orientalist, born in 1705; died at Zurich in 1768.

Ulrich, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss preacher and writer, born at Zurich in 1728. He became first pastor of Zurich in 1769. Died in 1795.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rĭĸ, (PHILIPP ADAM,) a German philanthropist, born in 1692. He was eminent for various forms of practical charity.

See OBERTHÜR, "Life of P. A. Ulrich," (in German,) 1783.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rĭĸ, SAINT, one of the fathers of the German Church, was born at Augsburg about 890 A.D. He came of a very eminent family. He was educated at Saint Gall, became a secular priest, and in 923 was consecrated as Bishop of Augsburg. He was one of the wisest political counsellors of Henry I. and Otho. Died in 973. His anonymous Life ("Vita S. Oudalrici") is of high importance as a source of German history.

Ulrich, (TITUS,) a German poet, born in the county of Glatz, Prussia, in 1813. He produced in 1845 "The Canticle of Canticles," ("Das Hohe Lied,") which is highly praised, and in 1848 a poem called "Victor," which was very popular.

Ulrich von Lichtenstein. See LICHTENSTEIN.

Ulrici, ŏŏl-reet'see, (HERMANN,) a German scholar and critic, born in Lower Lusatia in 1806. He studied law at Halle and Berlin, but subsequently devoted himself to literature, and published in 1833 his "Characteristics of Antique Historiography." This was followed by his "History of the Poetic Art in Greece," (2 vols., 1835,) and a treatise "On Shakspeare's Dramatic Art," (1839,) which was received with great favour. He also wrote several philosophical works, among which are "On the Principle and Method of the Philosophy of Hegel," (1841,) and "Gott und die Natur," (1862.) Died in 1884.

Ulrike. See LOUISE ULRIKE.

Ulugh or **Ulug Beg**. See OLUG BEG.

U-lỹs'sēz, [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, *(Odysseus;)* Fr. ULISSE, ü'lèss'; It. ULISSE, oo-lès'sà,] called also **Ulyx'es** and

Ith'acus, King of Ithaca, a Grecian chief, renowned for his eloquence, subtlety, sagacity, and wisdom, was the son of Laertes, (or, as some say, of Sisyphus,) and husband of Penelope. He was one of the suitors of Helen. He was the most politic of all the commanders who conducted the siege of Troy, to the capture of which he greatly contributed by his stratagems and exploits. The invention of the wooden horse is ascribed to him by some writers. After the death of Achilles he contended for his armour with success against Ajax. His wanderings, navigations, and adventures after the destruction of Troy form the subject of the "Odyssey" of Homer, who relates that he sailed from Troy with twelve ships, and was driven by the wind to the coast of Africa; that he visited the island of Æolus, who gave him a number of winds confined in a bag; that he passed a year in the island of Circe the magician; that, after many of his companions had been devoured by the Cyclops and Scylla, he was driven to the island of Calypso, who gave him a warm reception, detained him for eight years, and tempted him to marry her, with the promise of immortality, which he declined, "vetulam suam prætulit immortalitati;" that after an absence of twenty years he returned to Ithaca alone and disguised as a beggar, and found his palace occupied by numerous suitors, whom, with the aid of his son Telemachus, he killed. Horace says,

> "Rursus quid Virtus et quid Sapientia possit
> Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen."*
> *Epistles*, book i., 2.

Umâ, a name of PÂRVATI, or KÂLÎ, (q. v.,) the sakta, or wife, of the Hindoo god Siva.

Umbreit, ŏŏm'brīt, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Saxe-Gotha in 1795. He studied the Oriental languages at Göttingen, and became successively professor of philosophy and of theology at Heidelberg. He published several valuable exegetical works, among which are a "Philological, Critical, and Philosophical Commentary on Solomon's Proverbs," (1826,) "Christian Edification from the Psalter," etc., and "Practical Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament," (4 vols., 1841.) He also wrote a "Translation and Interpretation of the Book of Job," and "New Poetry from the Old Testament," (1847.) Died in 1860.

Umeau, ü'mō', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers in 1598; died in 1682.

Umeyade. See OMEYYADE.

Umeyyah. See OMEYYAH.

Uminski, oo-mĕn'skee, (JAN NEPOMUK,) a Polish general, born in Posen in 1780, served in the French campaigns in Poland in 1807 and 1809, and in 1831 defeated General Diebitsch in the battle of Grochow. Died in 1851.

Uncas, ŭng'kąss, an Indian chief of the Mohegans in Connecticut, lived in the seventeenth century. In 1637 he joined the English in their war against the Pequots. Died about 1680.

Un'dẹr-wood, (FRANCIS HENRY,) an American author, born at Enfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1825. He was educated at Amherst College, and became a lawyer. He wrote "Hand-Book of English Literature," (1871,) "Hand-Book of American Literature," (1872,) "Cloud-Pictures," (1872,) "Lord of Himself," (a novel,) "Man Proposes," (a novel,) and Lives of Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier.

Un'dẹr-wood, (JOSEPH R.,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1791. He removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, about 1823, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1835 to 1845. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1847. Died August 23, 1876.

Underwood, (LUCIEN MARCUS,) Ph.D., an American botanist, born at New Woodstock, New York, October 26, 1853. He graduated at Syracuse University in 1877, was professor of botany and geology in the Illinois Wesleyan University, 1880–83, and became an adjunct professor of botany in his *alma mater*. He has published a "Systematic Plant Record," (1881,) "Our Native Ferns, and How to Study them," (1881,) "Our Native Ferns and their Allies," (1882,) "Descriptive Catalogue of North American Hepaticæ," (1884,) etc.

Un'dẹr-wood, (T. R.,) an English artist and writer, published a "Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation in 1814." Died in 1835.

Unger, ŏŏng'ẹr, (FRANZ,) an Austrian geologist and botanist, born in Styria in 1800, graduated in medicine at Vienna in 1827, was professor of botany at Grätz, 1836–50, and was after that a professor at Vienna. He wrote upon vegetable anatomy and physiology, on geological botany, etc. Died at Grätz, February 13, 1870.

Unger, ŏŏng'ẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German printer and wood-engraver, born at Berlin in 1750, was a son of Johann Georg, noticed below. He became professor of wood-engraving in the Academy of Plastic Arts at Berlin, and was the inventor of a kind of types called "Ungerian Types," ("Ungerische Schrift.") He died in 1804. His wife, FREDERIKE HELENE, born at Berlin in 1751, was distinguished for her talents and accomplishments, and published several popular novels, one of which, entitled "Julia Grünthal, the History of a Boarding-School Girl," ("Julchen Grünthal, eine Pensionsgeschichte,", 1784,) is particularly admired. Her "Confessions of a Beautiful Soul" ("Bekentnisse einer schönen Seele," 1806) also deserves especial mention. Died in 1813.

Unger, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German engraver, born near Pirna in 1715, was celebrated for his improvements in wood-cutting and typography. Several of his landscapes engraved on wood are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1788.

Unger, (WILHELM,) a German engraver, born at Göttingen in 1837. He has executed many fine etchings, and has lived chiefly in Vienna, where his fame is very high.

Union, de la, dà lâ oo-ne-ôn', (Don LUIS FIRMIN de Carvajal y Vargas—dà kar-vâ-hâl' e var'gâs,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born at Lima in 1752. He gained the rank of general by his services against the French invaders in 1793, and became commander of an army in Catalonia in 1794. He was defeated and killed near Figueras the same year.

Unterberger, ŏŏn'tẹr-bĕr'gẹr, (IGNAZ,) a Tyrolese painter, born at Karales in 1744, worked at Vienna. Among his works are pictures of Bacchus, Minerva, and Hebe, which are highly praised. Died in 1797.

Unterholzner, ŏŏn'tẹr-holts'nẹr, (KARL AUGUST DOMINICUS,) a German jurist, born at Freising in 1787, wrote several treatises on Roman law. Died in 1838.

Unzelmann, ŏŏnt'sẹl-mân', (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German wood-engraver, born about 1798, was a pupil of Gubitz, and obtained the title of royal professor at the Academy of Berlin. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and a large print of the "Death of Franz von Sickingen." Died in 1854.

Unzelmann, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German comic actor, born at Brunswick in 1753; died in 1832. His son KARL was also a popular actor. He was born in 1786; died in 1843.

Unzer, ŏŏnt'sẹr, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Halle in 1727, was editor of a medical journal entitled "Der Arzt." He was the author of "First Principles of the Physiology, etc. of Animated Bodies," (1771,) and other similar works. Died in 1799. His wife, JOANNA CHARLOTTE, published a number of popular poems. She was born in 1724; died in 1782.

See "Biographie Médicale;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Upănīshăd, written also **Upenished**, [modern Hindoo pron. ŏŏ-pŭn'ĭ-shŭd,] a Sanscrit term, denoting what is most essential in the religious writings of the Hindoos, consisting chiefly of the theological and argumentative portions of the VEDAS, (which see.)

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary;" COLEBROOKE, article in "Asiatic Researches," pp. 472–3.

Up'cọtt, (WILLIAM,) an English bibliographer and collector of autographs, born in London in 1779; died in 1845.

Up'fōld, (GEORGE,) D.D., LL.D., a bishop, born at Shemley Green, Surrey, England, May 7, 1796, was

* "Again to show what courage and what wisdom can accomplish, he [Homer] has set before us Ulysses as a useful example."

brought to the United States in childhood, graduated at Union College in 1814, took the degree of M.D. in New York in 1816, and in 1820 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1849 he was consecrated Bishop of Indiana, the first of that title. Died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1872.

Upham, ŭp'ăm, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) a Unitarian divine and writer, born at Saint John, New Brunswick, in 1802, was elected to Congress in 1854. He has published "Lectures on Witchcraft," etc., (1831,) "Life of Sir Henry Vane," in Sparks's "American Biography," and made numerous contributions to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He began to preach at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1824, and quitted the ministry in 1844. Died at Salem, June 15, 1875.

Upham, (SAMUEL FOSTER,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, May 19, 1834. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1856. He held various pastorates, 1856–81, and in 1881 became professor of practical theology in Drew Theological Seminary.

Upham, (THOMAS COGSWELL,) D.D., an American Congregational divine and able writer, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and became in 1825 professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College. Among his works are a "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," (1834,) "Life, Religious Opinions, etc. of Madame Guyon," (1847,) "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," (1848,) "Life of Madame Catharine Adorna," (1856,) and "Letters, Æsthetic, Social, and Moral, written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine," (1857.) He likewise published a translation of Jahn's "Biblical Archæology," (fifth edition, 1849.) Died at New York, August 2, 1872.

Up'shur, (ABEL PARKER,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Northampton county, Virginia. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler in September, 1841, and succeeded Webster as secretary of state in May, 1843. He was killed by the explosion of a cannon on board the steamer Princeton, in February, 1844, aged about fifty-three. He belonged to the extreme State-Rights and pro-slavery school of the South.

Up'ton, (JAMES,) an English scholar and divine, born in Cheshire in 1670. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics," and other works. Died in 1749. His son, of the same name, edited Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and was the author of "Observations on Shakspeare." Died in 1760.

U-rā'nĭ-ą, [Gr. *Οὐρανία,* (from *οὐρανός,* "heaven;") Fr. URANIE, ü'rā'ne',] one of the nine Muses of the Greek mythology, the Muse of Astronomy, was supposed to be a daughter of Zeus.

U'rą-nus, [Gr. *Οὐρανός, i.e.* the "sky" or "heaven,"] a divinity of classic mythology, identified with the Roman Cœlus, was considered the most ancient of all the gods. He was represented as the husband of Terra, and the father of Oceanus, Cronus, (Saturn,) Themis, Hyperion, and the other Titans, whom he confined in Tartarus. According to the legend, he was dethroned by Cronus.

Urbain. See URBAN.

Ur'bąn [Lat. URBA'NUS; Fr. URBAIN, ür'bân'] I. succeeded Calixtus I. as Bishop of Rome in 224 A.D. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under Alexander Severus, (230 A.D.)

Urban II., born in France, succeeded Victor III. as Pope of Rome in 1088. He excommunicated Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, who supported Clement III. as anti-pope, having previously incited Conrad, son of the emperor, to revolt against him. In a council at Piacenza in 1095 he proclaimed the first crusade. His successor was Paschal II. Died in 1099.

Urban III. succeeded Lucius II. in 1185. He died in 1187.

Urban IV., born at Troyes, in France, succeeded Alexander IV. in 1261. He carried on a war against Manfred, Prince of Sicily, and made an alliance with Charles of Anjou, on whom he bestowed the crown of Sicily and Apulia in fief of the Roman see, (1263.) From this treaty arose the subsequent wars between France and Italy during several centuries. He died in 1264, and was succeeded by Clement IV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban V., originally named GUILLAUME DE **Grimoard,** (gre'mo-ăr',) was a native of France, and succeeded Innocent VI. as pope in 1362. He was the last of the pontiffs who resided at Avignon, and in 1367 he removed his court to Rome. He died in 1370, and was succeeded by Gregory XI.

Urban [Lat. URBA'NUS; It. URBANO, oor-bâ'no] **VI.,** originally named BARTOLOMMEO **Prignano,** (prĕn-yâ'no,) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. He gave great offence by his severity to the cardinals, who elected an anti-pope in opposition to him, under the title of Clement VI. In 1385 he had six cardinals put to death on a charge of conspiring against him. He died in 1389, as some writers assert, by poison, and was succeeded by Boniface IX.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban VII., a native of Rome, originally named GIAMBATTISTA **Castagna,** (kâs-tân'yâ,) was chosen successor to Sixtus V. in 1590. He survived his election thirteen days, and Gregory XIV. was elected to succeed him.

Urban VIII., originally named MAFFEO **Barberini,** (baR-bà-ree'nee,) born at Florence in 1568, succeeded Gregory XV. in 1623. He was distinguished for his learning and his liberal patronage of science and art. He founded the College de Propaganda Fide, finished the aqueduct of Acqua Felice, increased the Vatican Library, and improved the "Breviarium Romanum." Under his rule Italy was disturbed by contests between the French and Spaniards for supremacy in that country. The duchy of Urbino was made a fief of the Roman see in 1626. Urban died in 1644, and was succeeded by Innocent X.

See SIMONINI, "Sylvæ Urbanianæ, seu Gesta Urbani VIII.," 1657; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban. See FORTIA D'URBAN.

Urban, de Saint, dẹh sânt ür'bân', (FERDINAND,) a French architect, born at Nancy in 1654. He was patronized by Pope Innocent XI., who appointed him his first architect and director of medals. Died in 1738.

Urbanus. See URBAN.

Urbino. See TIMOTEO DA URBINO.

Urceo, oor'chà-o, [Lat. UR'CEUS,] (ANTONIO,) surnamed CODRUS, an Italian scholar and writer, born at Rubiera in 1446. He taught Greek and Latin for many years at Bologna, whither he removed in 1482. He wrote orations, letters, and poems. Died in 1500.

See BIANCHINI, "Vita A. Codri Urcei;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Urceus. See URCEO.

Ure, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born at Glasgow in 1778. He took his medical degree at the University of Glasgow, and became in 1802 professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution in that city. Among his principal publications are his "New Experimental Researches on some of the Leading Doctrines of Caloric," etc., "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1821,) "On the Ultimate Analysis of Animal and Vegetable Substances," (1822,) "System of Geology," (1829,) "Philosophy of Manufactures," (1835,) and "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," (1839,)—one of the most valuable works of the kind. Dr. Ure was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions, and was one of the founders of the Observatory at Glasgow. Died in 1857.

Urfé, d', dür'fâ', (ANNE,) a French poet, born in Forez in 1555. He became a privy councillor, and afterwards a priest. He married a rich heiress, named Diane de Château-Morand. Died in 1621.

Urfé, d', (HONORÉ,) a French writer of romance, born at Marseilles in 1567 or 1568, was a brother of the preceding. He was a soldier by profession, and fought in the civil war for the League. He wrote, besides other works, a romance called "Astrée," (1610–19,) which was once very celebrated. Died in 1625.

See N. BONAFOUS, "Études sur l'Astrée et sur Honoré d'Urfé," 1847: A. BERNARD, "Les Urfé," 1839: NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urkhan. See OORKHÂN.

Urquhart, ŭrk'hart, (DAVID,) an able British writer and politician, born at Cromarty in 1805. He went to Greece with Lord Cochrane in 1827, and published, besides other works, "Turkey and its Resources," (1833,) and "Travels in Spain and Morocco," (1849.) He maintained the opinion that the Ottoman empire has elements of vitality and progress. He became an uncompromising adversary of Palmerston's foreign policy, and was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1847. Died at Naples, May 16, 1877.

Urquhart, (Sir THOMAS,) a Scottish mathematician under the reign of Charles II. He wrote a work entitled "Logopandecteision, or an Introduction to the Universal Language," and a treatise "On Trigonometry."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Urquhart, (WILLIAM POLLARD,) a political economist, born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1814. He published "Essays on Political Economy."

Urquijo, de, dà oor-kee'ho, (MARIANO LUIS,) a Spanish statesman, born at Bilbao in 1768. He was secretary for foreign affairs about two years, (1798–1800,) after which he was imprisoned through the influence of the Inquisition, which he had opposed. He was appointed minister of state by King Joseph about 1809. Died in Paris in 1817.

See A. DE BERAZA, "Elogio de M. L. de Urquijo," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urquiza, de, dà oor-kee'sâ or oor-kee'thâ, (Don JUSTE JOSÉ,) a South American statesman and military commander, born in the province of Entre-Rios in 1800. He fought in his early life for Rosas, but in 1851 he took arms against him and formed an alliance with the governments of Brazil and Uruguay. In February, 1852, he gained at Santos Lugares a decisive victory over Rosas, who then ceased to reign. Urquiza became general-in-chief and foreign secretary of the Argentine Republic. Died in 1870.

Urraca, oor-rä'kâ, Queen of Leon and Castile, born about 1080, was the only legitimate child of Alfonso VI. She was married to Alfonso I. of Aragon, with whom she quarrelled, and against whom she waged a long civil war. Died in 1126.

Urrea, de, dà oor-rā'â, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish writer and commander, born in Aragon about 1515. He served with distinction in the army of Charles V. He translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" into Spanish, (1556,) and wrote a "Dialogue on True Military Honour," (1566.)

Ursatus. See ORSATO.

Urseolo. See ORSEOLO.

Ursins, des, dà zür'săn', or **Orsini,** (ANNE MARIE **de la Trémouille**—dęh là trà'mool' or trà'moo'yę.) PRINCESS, a French lady and courtier, famous for her political influence and insinuating qualities, was born about 1642. She was married in 1659 to Adrien de Talleyrand, Prince de Chalais, and in 1675 to Flavio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano. She resided many years at Rome. In 1701 she was selected by the French court for the place of first lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of Spain, of whom she became the chief favourite. "She aspired," says Macaulay, "to play in Spain the part which Madame de Maintenon had played in France. . . . She became so powerful that neither minister of Spain nor ambassador from France could stand against her." (Review of Lord Mahon's "War of the Succession.") Her influence ceased on the death of the queen, in 1714, and the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, who dismissed the Princess des Ursins from court. She died at Rome in 1722.

See her "Correspondence with Madame de Maintenon," 4 vols., 1826; F. COMBES, "La Princesse des Ursins, Essai," 1858; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ursins, des, (JEAN, JOUVENEL, (zhoov'nêl',) or JUVENAL,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1388. He wrote a "Chronicle of Charles VI.," and became Archbishop of Rheims about 1450. Died in 1473.

Ur-si'nus, [Ger. pron. ōōr-see'nûs,] (BENJAMIN,) a German mathematician, born in Silesia in 1587. His German name was BEHR, (baiR.) He taught at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1633.

Ursinus, (BENJAMIN,) a German Lutheran divine, was a relative of Zacharias, noticed below. He was made a bishop and ennobled by Frederick I. of Prussia. Died about 1717.

Ur-si'nus, [It. ORSINI, oR-see'nee,] (FULVIUS,) a celebrated Italian scholar and antiquary, born at Rome in 1529, held the post of librarian to Cardinal Alexander Farnese. He published commentaries on the principal Roman historians, editions of several Greek classics, and a number of original works which display profound learning. Among these may be named "Portraits and Eulogies of Illustrious Men exhibited by Marbles, Medals, and Gems," ("Imagines et Elogia Virorum illustrium e Marmoribus, Nummis et Gemmis expressæ.") Died in 1600.

See CASTIGLIONE, "G. Orsini Vita," 1657; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Life of Ursinus," by CASTALIO.

Ursinus, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Spire in 1647; died at Ratisbon in 1707.

Ursinus, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German divine, father of the preceding, was born in 1608. He wrote a work entitled "Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany," (1668,) and other works. Died in 1667.

See "J. H. Ursinus Lebenslauf," 1666.

Ursinus, (ZACHARIAS,) a learned German divine, born at Breslau in 1534, was a friend and disciple of Melanchthon. He studied in Paris, and became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was engaged in controversies with the Lutheran theologians of the time, and was the author of several theological and polemical works, (1563.) He also prepared the Calvinistic creed, entitled the "Heidelberg Catechism." Died in 1583.

Ur'su-la, [Fr. URSULE, ür'sül',] SAINT, a legendary personage, of whom scarcely anything is positively known. She is said to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in the fourth or fifth century.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Ursule. See URSULA.

Ursus, ōōr'sûs, (NIKOLAUS RAYMARUS,) a Danish mathematician of the sixteenth century; died in 1600.

Uruguay, de, dà oo-roo-gwī', (PAULINO JOSÉ **Soares de Souza,**) VISCOUNT, a Brazilian statesman, born in Paris in 1807. He was educated at Coimbra, and in 1841 became minister of justice. In 1855 he was sent to France as envoy. He published four volumes of legal essays. Died at Rio de Janeiro, July 15, 1866.

Urville. See DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Ushas, ōō'shas, (allied to the Sanscrit root *ush,* to "burn or shine,") a goddess of the ancient Vedic religion, corresponding to Aurora, or the Dawn. She was the sister of Varuna, and the associate of Indra and Agni. Her name is very prominent in the religious writings of very early times, such as the Rigveda, but in the later centuries her cultus seems to have become obsolete.

Ush'ęr or **Ussh'ęr,** (HENRY,) a prelate, born in Dublin, was an uncle of James, noticed below. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1595. Died in 1613.

Usher or **Ussher,** [Lat. USSE'RIUS,] (JAMES,) an eminent prelate and scholar, born in Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580. His mother was a sister of Richard Stanyhurst the poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree of M.A. in 1600. He was ordained a priest in 1601, began to preach in Dublin, and became professor of divinity in Trinity College in 1607. In 1613 he married Phebe Challoner. He published in 1614 a Latin work "On the Succession and State of the Christian Churches," in which he opposed the pretensions of the Church of Rome. He made frequent visits to England, where he formed an acquaintance with Selden and other eminent men. In doctrine he was a Calvinist, and a zealous opponent of popery. In 1620 he was appointed Bishop of Meath by James I. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1624. In 1638 he published his "Emanuel, or a Treatise on the Incarnation of the Son of God," which is accounted one of his greatest works. In 1640 he quitted Ireland, to which he never returned, and came to England. The Irish rebels attacked his house at

Armagh in 1641, and seized or destroyed his property. He was a royalist in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. The king gave him the bishopric of Carlisle, to be held *in commendam*, (about 1641,) but he derived little revenue from it. He officiated as preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn from 1647 to 1655. Among his principal works are "Antiquities of the British Churches," (in Latin, 1639,) "Annals of the Old and New Testament," ("Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti," 2 vols., 1650–54,) in which he displays great learning, and "Sacred Chronology," ("Chronologia Sacra," 1660,) a work of high reputation. He died at Reigate in March, 1656, leaving one child, named Elizabeth.

See ELRINGTON, "Life of Archbishop James Usher," 1848; R. PARR, "Life of James Usher," prefixed to a collection of his Letters, 1686; T. BERNARD, "Life and Death of James Usher," 1656; AIKIN, "Lives of J. Selden and J. Usher," 1811; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographica Britannica."

Usserius. See USHER.

Ussher. See USHER.

Ussieux, d', dü'se-uh', (LOUIS,) a French romance-writer and rural economist, born at Angoulême in 1747; died in 1805.

Ussing, ōōs'sing, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a Danish philologist, born at Copenhagen in 1820. He became professor of philology in that city in 1849, and published several works.

Ussing, (TAGE ALGREEN,) a Danish statesman and jurist, born in Seeland in 1797. He became procurer-general in 1841, councillor of state in 1846, and a deputy to the Diet in 1848. He opposed the separation of Sleswick and Holstein from the Danish monarchy. He published a "Manual of Danish Penal Law." Died 1872.

Ustariz, oos-tâ-rèth', (JEROME,) a Spanish political economist, born in Navarre about 1695. He published in 1724 "The Theory and Practice of Commerce and of the Marine," which was translated into English and French. Died about 1750.

Usteri, ōōs'tạ-ree, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1763; died in 1827.

Usteri, (LEONARD,) a Swiss educational writer, born at Zurich in 1741; died in 1789.

Usteri, (PAULUS,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1768. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and afterwards filled several important offices under the government. He published a number of medical and political treatises. Died in 1831.

Usuard, ü'zü'ar', or **U-su-ar'dus,** a French monk, who, under the patronage of Charles the Bald, composed a "Martyrology." Died about 877 A.D.

U-tẹn-ho'vĭ-us, [Fr. UTENHOVE, ü'tà'nov'] (CHARLES,) a Flemish scholar and Latin poet, born at Ghent about 1536. He lived in Paris, and died at Cologne in 1600. He was a Protestant minister.

Utgard. See JÖTUN.

Utrecht. See VAN UTRECHT.

Uttoxeter, LORD. See GARDINER.

Uvedale, yoov'dàl, (ROBERT,) an English scholar and botanist, born in London in 1642, assisted Dryden in the translation of Plutarch's "Lives."

U'winș, (DAVID,) an English physician, born in London in 1780. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1815 became physician to the City Dispensary, London. He was subsequently editor of the "Medical Repository," and published, among other works, an "Essay on Insanity and Madhouses," which was very well received. Died in 1837.

Uwins, (THOMAS,) an English painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1783. Having studied at the Royal Academy, he visited Italy in 1826, and produced a number of pictures illustrating peasant-life. Among these may be named "Neapolitan Peasantry Returning from a Festa," and "Children Asleep in a Vineyard." He became a Royal Academician in 1836, and in 1847 keeper of the National Gallery. Died in 1857.

Uxelles, d', dük'sêl', (NICOLAS **de Blé**—dẹh blà,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Châlons in 1652. He defended Mentz with ability against the Imperialists in 1689, but was forced by want of powder to surrender. He became a marshal of France in 1703, and president of the council of foreign affairs at the death of Louis XIV. Died in 1730.

Uz, ōōts, (JOHANN PETER,) a German lyric poet, born at Anspach in 1720. He published in 1729 a collection entitled "Lyrische Gedichte," which was followed by "Theodicea," and "The Art of being always cheerful," ("Die Kunst stets fröhlich zu sein," 1760,) a didactic poem in Alexandrines, which is greatly esteemed. He was made a counsellor of justice in 1796, and died the same year.

Uzzano, oot-sâ'no, (NICCOLÒ,) a Florentine statesman of the Guelph party. He became chief magistrate of the republic in 1417, and waged a war against Visconti, Duke of Milan, from 1423 to 1428. His prudence and moderation are praised by Sismondi. Died in 1432.

Uz-zī'ạh, [Heb. עֻזִּיָּה,] King of Judah, a son of Amaziah, began to reign about 808 B.C. He defeated the Philistines and Arabians. Having usurped the priest's office, he was smitten with leprosy. He reigned fifty-two years, and was succeeded by his son Jotham. (See II. Chronicles xxvi.)

V.

Vaart, van der, vän dẹr värt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and still life, was born at Haarlem in 1647. He removed to England in 1674. Died in London in 1721.

Vaca, de, (CABEÇA.) See NUÑEZ, (ALVAREZ.)

Va-cā'rĭ-us, a jurist of the twelfth century, born in Lombardy, was teacher of Roman law at Oxford. He compiled an abstract of the Code and Digests, which is still extant in manuscript. He was the first teacher of Roman law in England.

Vacca. See BERLINGHIERI.

Vacca, vâk'kâ, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian sculptor of the sixteenth century, was patronized by Sixtus V.

Vaccaro, vâk'kâ-ro, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1598. Among his works is a "Holy Family." Died in 1670.

Vaccaro, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver and painter, born at Bologna about 1636; died about 1687.

Vacher. See LE VACHER.

Vacherot, vâsh'ro', (ÉTIENNE,) a French philosopher, born at Langres in 1809. He was appointed director of studies at the Normal School about 1838, and acted as substitute of M. Cousin in the Sorbonne in 1839. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Alexandrian School," (3 vols., 1846–50,) "The Democracy," (1859,) "La Religion," (1868,) and "Science and Conscience," (1870.)

Vachet, du, dü vă'shạ', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French priest and Latin poet, born at Beaune; died about 1655.

Vachet, Le, lẹh vă'shạ', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a benevolent French priest and writer, born in Dauphiné in 1603; died in 1681.

Vacquérie, vă'kà're', (AUGUSTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1818. He was associated with Victor Hugo in the editorship of the "Evénement," a journal founded in 1848. He also produced poems entitled "Demi-Tints," (1845,) and other works.

Vạ-cu'na, a goddess worshipped by the Sabines, and afterwards by the Romans, was variously regarded as identical with Victoria, Minerva, Ceres, or Diana.

Vadder, de, dẹh vâd'dẹr, (LOUIS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1560. His pictures were highly prized. Died in 1623.

Vadé, vă'dà', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Picardy in 1719, was the author of comic operas, farces, and songs, which obtained great popularity. Died in 1757.

Vadian, vâ'de-ân, [Lat. VADIA'NUS,] (JOACHIM,) an

eminent Swiss scholar, born at Saint Gall in 1484. His family name was VON WATT. He became professor of belles-lettres at Vienna. About 1520 he returned to Saint Gall, where he practised medicine and became a disciple of Zwingle. He was ranked by Joseph Scaliger among the most learned men of Germany. He wrote, besides other works, a "Commentary on Pomponius Mela," (1518,) and "Scholia on Pliny's Natural History," (1531.) Died in 1551.

Vadianus. See VADIAN.

Vadier, vȧ'de-ā', (MARC GUILLAUME ALEXIS,) a French Jacobin, born in 1736, was a violent member of the Convention, (1792–95.) He joined the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1795 he was denounced as a terrorist, and condemned to deportation, but he avoided that penalty by concealment. Died in 1828.

Vænius. See VAN VEEN.

Vaga. See PERINO DEL VAGA.

Vâhăn,* vȧ'hạn, [from *văh*, (written also *věh*,) to "carry," cognate with the Latin *věh-o*,] a Sanscrit word, signifying almost the same as the German *Wagen*, (*i.e.* "vehicle," "carriage,") with which it nearly corresponds in sound. In the Hindoo mythology it is applied to those fabulous creatures which were supposed to bear the gods in their journeys. Thus, the white bull Nandi is said to be the vâhan of Siva; Garuda, the vâhan of Vishnu; and so on.

Vahl, vål, (MARTIN,) a Norwegian naturalist, born at Bergen in 1749, studied at Copenhagen, and subsequently at Upsal under Linnæus. Having visited England and various parts of the continent, where he made valuable collections of plants, he was appointed in 1785 professor of natural history in the University of Copenhagen. He published "Symbolæ Botanicæ," "Eclogæ Americanæ," and a continuation of Œder's "Flora Danica," (1810:) he also contributed to the "Zoologia Danica." He died in 1804, leaving a valuable herbarium, library, and manuscripts, which were bought by the King of Denmark. A genus of plants has been named Vahlia in his honour.

Vail, (THOMAS HUBBARD,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Richmond, Virginia, October 21, 1812, but brought up in Norwich, Connecticut. He graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, in 1831, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1835, was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1837, held rectorships in New England and in Iowa, and in 1864 was consecrated Bishop of Kansas. His principal published work is "The Comprehensive Church," (1841; 3d edition, 1883.) Died Oct. 6, 1889.

Vaillant, vȧ'yŏn', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT,) a French marshal, born at Dijon in 1790, served in the Russian campaign of 1812, accompanied the expedition to Algiers in 1830, and attained the rank of colonel in 1833. Having become a lieutenant-general in 1845, he directed the operations of the siege of Rome in 1849, and obtained the bâton of marshal in 1851. He was minister of war from March, 1854, to May, 1859. Died June 4, 1872.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FOY,) a French antiquary, celebrated for his knowledge of numismatics, was born at Beauvais in 1632. Having been charged by Colbert to make a collection of ancient medals for the royal cabinet, he visited Italy, Greece, and part of Asia, and returned in 1680 with a great number of rare and beautiful coins. Among his chief works are a treatise on the coins of the Roman emperors, entitled "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum præstantiora," etc., (1674,) and "Seleucidarum Imperium, seu Historia Regum Syriæ," etc., or "History of the Syrian Kings derived from Coins." Vaillant was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1702. Died in 1706.

See C. DE LAFEUILLE, "D. J. F. Vaillant Doctoris Medici Vita," 1745; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FRANÇOIS FOY,) a son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1665. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and contributed to the "Memoirs" of that institution several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1708.

Vaillant, [Lat. VAILLAN'TIUS,] (SÉBASTIEN,) an eminent French botanist, born near Pontoise in 1669. He distinguished himself at an early age by his proficiency in music, but subsequently studied medicine, and was appointed surgeon to the royal fusileers. Having visited Paris in 1691, he acquired the friendship of Tournefort, and devoted himself henceforth to botanical studies. In 1708 he succeeded Fagon as professor of botany and sub-demonstrator of plants in the Jardin du Roi, and he became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1716. He was the author of several valuable works, the most important of which is his "Botanicon Parisiense," or history of plants in the vicinity of Paris, (1727.) It was illustrated by Aubriet, and published by Boerhaave after the death of Vaillant, which occurred in 1722. The genus Vaillantia was named by De Candolle in his honour.

See BOERHAAVE, "Vita Vaillantii," prefixed to his "Botanicon Parisiense," 1727; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (WALLERANT,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Lille in 1623. He was also a mezzotint engraver, and is said to have been the first artist who executed works in that department. His engraved portrait of Prince Rupert is one of his best productions. Died in 1677.

Vaillant de Gueslis, vȧ'yŏn' dẹh gȧ'lèss', or **Guelle,** gĕl, (GERMAIN,) a French bishop and poet, born at Orléans. He was patronized by Francis I., and became Bishop of Orléans in 1586. He wrote an able commentary on Virgil, (1575,) and a Latin poem at the age of seventy. Died in 1587.

Vaillant, Le, lẹh vȧ'yŏn', (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated traveller and naturalist, born at Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, in 1753. He was taken to Europe about 1764, and passed many years in France and Germany, where he studied the habits of birds. In 1780 he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and undertook to explore Southern Africa. He made excursions among the Caffres and other tribes, extended his researches northward beyond the Orange River, and remained in Africa until July, 1784. He returned to France with a large collection of birds, and published an interesting and graphic narrative of his travels, "Journey in the Interior of Africa," ("Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique," 2 vols., 1790–96,) which has a high reputation for veracity. He was a diligent observer and an enthusiastic votary of natural history. He was imprisoned in 1793, and only saved from death by the fall of Robespierre. He published a "Natural History of the Birds of Africa," (6 vols., 1796–1812,) and several minor works on birds. Died near Sézanne in November, 1824. "His works on birds," says Eyriès, "are placed in the first rank." ("Biographie Universelle.")

Vair, du. See DU VAIR.

Vaishnăvă, vīsh'nạ-vạ, (English plural, **Vaishnavas,**) the name given by the Hindoos to the worshippers of VISHNU, (which see.)

Vaissette or **Vaissète,** vȧ'sĕt', (Dom JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine and historian, born at Gaillac in 1685. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Languedoc," (5 vols., 1730–45,) which is said to be very exact, judicious, and well written. Died in 1756.

Văj'ră, (pronounced by the modern Hindoos vŭj'rạ or bŭj'rạ,) a Sanscrit word, signifying "adamant," but used in the Hindoo mythology to designate the "adamantine thunderbolt" of Indra. (See INDRA.)

Vakh'tang I., King of Georgia in the fifth century, was descended from the Persian king Sapor (Shapoor) I. He was engaged in numerous wars, and greatly enlarged his dominions.

Vakhtang VI. became ruler over the province of Kartli, in Georgia, in 1703. Having refused to embrace Mohammedanism, he was deposed by the Shah of Persia, but he was afterwards restored to power. While outwardly conforming to the religion of Mohammed, he was active in promoting Christianity, and, having established a printing-press, printed a Georgian version of a portion of the Bible. Being compelled at length to resign in

* The more correct but less common form is Vâhana.

favour of his brother, he took refuge in Russia. He was the author of a history of his country, entitled the "Chronicle of Vakhtang the Sixth," (in manuscript.) He died in 1734. His sons Bakar and Vakhusta completed the Georgian Bible in 1743.

Val, du, dü văl, [Lat. VAL'LA,] (NICOLAS,) a French jurist of the sixteenth century. He became secretary to the king about 1542, and wrote a valuable work "On Doubtful Causes and Questions Disputed in Law," ("De Rebus dubiis et Quæstionibus in Jure controversis," 4th edition, 1583.)

Valadares Gamboa, de, dà vâ-lâ-dâ'rês gâm-bo'â, (JOAQUIM FORTUNATO,) a Portuguese poet, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Valade, vă'lăd', (LÉON,) a French poet of the *cénacle* known as the "Parnasse." His first volume of verse, "A mi-côte," was crowned by the Academy. His play "Les Papillotes" (1883) was very successful. "Tableaux vénitiens" (poems) was his other principal work. Died June 18, 1884.

Valadon, vă'lă'dôn', (ZACHARIE,) a French missionary, born at Auxonne about 1680. He laboured in Palestine, Syria, etc. Died at Dijon in 1746.

Valart, vă'lăr', (JOSEPH,) a French scholar and critic, born near Hesdin, in Artois, in 1698. He became a priest, and was employed as a school-teacher at various places. He wrote several works on grammar, and published editions of Horace, Ovid, and other Latin authors. His character is represented as *bizarre*. Died in 1781.

Valazé, de, dẹh vă'lă'zà', (CHARLES ÉLÉONORE **du Friche**—dü frèsh,) a French Girondist, born at Alençon in 1751, became an advocate. He published an able work "On Penal Laws," (1784,) and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king and the appeal to the people. Having been condemned to death in October, 1793, he killed himself.

See LOUIS DUBOIS, "Notice sur Valazé," 1802; LAMARTINE "History of the Girondists."

Valbonnais. See BOURCHENU, DE.

Valcarcel, văl-kar-thĕl', (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a Spanish agriculturist, born at Valencia about 1720. He rendered an important service to his countrymen by the publication of his "General Agriculture and Rural Economy," (7 vols. 4to, 1765–86.) Died after 1790.

Valcarcel, (Don PIO ANTONIO,) Count de Lunares, a Spanish antiquary, born in 1740, published several treatises on the inscriptions of Saguntum and other cities of Spain. Died in 1800.

Valckenaer, văl'kẹh-năr, (JAN,) a Dutch diplomatist and lawyer, born at Franeker or Leyden in 1759. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1787, and joined the party of patriots, *i.e.* those who sympathized with the French republicans. He was Dutch ambassador at Madrid from 1796 till 1801, and was sent by King Louis to Paris in 1810 to prevent the annexation of Holland to France. Died in 1821.

Valckenaer, (LODEWIJCK CASPAR,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leeuwarden in 1715, was the father of the preceding. He became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1741, and was professor of Greek and archæology at Leyden from 1766 until his death. He edited, besides other classic works, the "Phœnissæ" and the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, and the "Idyls" of Theocritus, (1773,) on which he wrote excellent commentaries. Among his works is "Observationes Academicæ," (1790,) which is highly prized. Died in 1785.

See SAXE, "Onomasticon."

Valdegamas. See DONOSO-CORTES.

Valdemar. See WALDEMAR.

Valdés, văl-dĕs', (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish minister of state, born in the Asturias about 1735. He became minister of the marine in 1781, and greatly increased the naval force of Spain. His ability and success were so conspicuous that the king in 1787 placed him at the head of the departments of finance, commerce, and war. In 1792 he was raised to the rank of chief admiral or captain-general of the navy. By the agency of Godoy, he was removed in 1795. Died about 1811.

Valdés, (CAÏETANO,) a Spanish naval officer, was a nephew of the preceding. He commanded a ship at Trafalgar in 1805, after which he became a lieutenant-general. Having revolted against Ferdinand VII., he was imprisoned from 1815 to 1820. Died after 1826.

Valdés, (DIEGO or JAGO,) a Spanish author and professor of law, born in the Asturias in the sixteenth century. He published a work "On the Dignity of Spanish Kings," (in Latin, 1602.)

Valdés, [It. VALDESSO, văl-dĕs'so,] (JUAN,) a Spanish jurist and reformer, born probably in Leon. He became a chamberlain of Pope Adrian VI. in 1522, and returned to Spain soon after the death of that pope. He removed to Naples about 1530, and, it is said, was employed there as secretary to the Spanish viceroy. He wrote several religious works, in some of which he attacked the corruptions of the Roman Church. He died at Naples, about middle age, in 1540. He adopted the chief doctrines of the Protestant creed, but never formally separated from the Church of Rome. Among his works of a religious character is one entitled "One Hundred and Ten Considerations," etc., (1550.)

"Valdés as a reformer," says Wiffen, "entered less than almost any thoughtful man of his time into the battle of hierarchies. He was less a destroyer of error and evil than a builder-up of truth and goodness."

See B. B. WIFFEN, "Life of Juan Valdés," 1865; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Valdes Leal, de, dà văl-dĕs' là-ăl', (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Córdova in 1630. He worked at Seville, and was intimate with Murillo, after whose death he was considered as the head of his profession. Among his works are several pictures of the history of the prophet Elijah. He died in 1691. His son LUCAS, born in 1661, was a painter and engraver. Died in 1724.

Valdesso. See VALDÉS, (JUAN.)

Valdez. See MELENDEZ VALDEZ.

Valdivia, de, dà văl-dee've-â, (Don PEDRO,) a Spanish officer, who distinguished himself by the conquest of Chili, was born about 1510. He accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru in 1532. About 1540, under the orders of Pizarro, he invaded Chili with a small force, founded Santiago, and gained victories over the natives. He returned to Peru in 1547 or 1548, and fought under La Gasca against Gonzalo Pizarro. He was captured by the Araucanians, and put to death, in 1559.

See CLAUDIO GAY, "Historia de Chile;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Văl'do or **Wal'do,** [Fr. pron. văl'do',] (PETER or PIERRE,) a French Reformer of the twelfth century, born at Vaux, in Dauphiné, became a chief of the sect of Waldenses, (or Vaudois.) He maintained the equal right of the laity with the clergy to conduct the offices of religion, and denounced the vices and ignorance of the priests. His doctrine was condemned by the Roman Church in 1179, and his followers cruelly persecuted. He is said to have translated the Scriptures into Vaudois. Many suppose that the name Waldenses was derived from Valdo or Waldo; but it seems more probable that he took his name Valdo as a surname because his views corresponded with those of the Waldenses, who, it appears, were in existence before his time, and among whom he afterwards became a leader.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; LÉGER, "Histoire générale des Vaudois;" A. MUSTON, "Histoire des Vaudois," 4 vols., 1851.

Valée, vă'là', (SYLVAIN CHARLES,) COUNT, a French marshal, born at Brienne-le-Château in 1773. He served with distinction in Austria and Spain, and was made general of division in 1811. He was appointed inspector-general of artillery by Louis XVIII., and made improvements in the artillery. He succeeded to the chief command in Algeria on the death of Danrémont, and took Constantina in October, 1837. He became a marshal of France the same year. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valence, de, dẹh vă'lôNss', (CYRUS MARIE ALEXANDRE **de Timbrune**—dẹh tăN'brün',) COUNT, a French general, born at Agen in 1757. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Ardennes in Oc-

tober, 1792, and gained some advantages over the allies in Flanders. He followed Dumouriez in his defection and flight, (1793.) Having returned to France about 1800, he served as general in Spain, (1808,) and in Russia, (1812.) Died in 1822.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valencia, DUKE OF. See NARVAEZ.

Valenciennes, vă'lŏn'se-ĕn', (ACHILLE,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1794. He became professor of anatomy at the Normal School in 1830, and afterwards professor in the Museum of Natural History. He published, besides other works, a "Natural History of Fishes," (11 vols., 1829–49.) Died April 14, 1865.

Valenciennes, (PIERRE HENRI,) a French landscape-painter, born at Toulouse in 1750. He was the chief of a school to which many eminent painters belonged. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was the ablest landscape-painter of his time. Died in 1819.

Vā'lens, (ABURNUS,) a Roman jurist of the time of Antoninus Pius. There are only fragments of his writings extant.

Valens, (FABIUS,) a Roman general, notorious for cruelty and other crimes. He revolted against Galba, became a partisan of Vitellius, and defeated Otho at Bedriacum in 69 A.D. Having been captured by the troops of Vespasian, he was put to death the same year.

Valens, (FLAVIUS,) Emperor of the East, born about 328 A.D., was a brother of Valentinian I., to whom he was indebted for the imperial power. He began to reign, in 364, over Thrace, Asia, and Egypt. In 366 he suppressed a rebellion of Procopius. He was an Arian, and persecuted the orthodox. He defeated the Goths in 369, after which he waged war against Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia. His dominions were invaded by the Goths, by whom he was defeated and killed in a great battle near Adrianople in 378 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentia, de, dā vā-lĕn'te-ā, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Medina del Campo about 1550. He was professor of theology at Ingolstadt and at Rome. He wrote several controversial works. Died in 1603.

Valentia, de, (PEDRO,) an eminent Spanish jurist, born in 1554. He had a high reputation for learning. He wrote an excellent commentary on the "Academics" of Cicero, (1596.) Died in 1620.

Valenti-Gonzaga, vă-lĕn'tee gon-zä'gä, (SILVIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Mantua in 1690, was a patron of learning. He became chief minister of Benedict XIV. soon after his election to the papacy. Died in 1756.

Valentin. See VALENTINE and VALENTINUS.

Valentin, vä-lẹn-teen' or fä-lẹn-teen', (GABRIEL GUSTAV,) a German physician, of Jewish extraction, born at Breslau in 1810. He became professor of physiology at Berne in 1846. He published a "Manual of the History of Development," (1835,) and other physiological works. Died May 28, 1883.

Valentin or **Valentini**, vä-lĕn-tee'nee, (MICHAEL BERNARD,) a German medical writer and naturalist, born at Giessen in 1657. He was professor in the University of Giessen, and wrote numerous works. Died in 1726.

Valentin, vă'lŏn'tăn', (MOÏSE,) called also VALENTIN DE BOULONGNE, (vă'lŏn'tăn' dẹh boo'lŏnñ',) and LE VALENTIN, (lẹh vă'lŏn'tăn',) a distinguished French painter, born at Coulommiers in 1600. He studied in Italy, and made Caravaggio his model. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Death of John the Baptist," and "The Denial by Peter." His delineations of common life are also greatly admired. Died in 1632.

Valentin de Boulongne. See VALENTIN, (MOÏSE.)

Valentin-Smith, vă'lŏn'tăn' smĕt, (JOANNES ERHARD,) a French lawyer and writer on political economy, born at Trévoux in 1796. Among his works are "Mendicity and Labour," (1848,) and "The Philosophy of Statistics," (1854.)

Val'ẹn-tīne or **Val-ẹn-tī'nus**, [Fr. VALENTIN, vă'lŏn'tăn',] a native of Rome, was elected pope in September, 827. He died in October of the same year.

Valentine, (BASIL.) See BASIL-VALENTINE.

Val'ẹn-tīne, SAINT, an ecclesiastic of the third century, supposed to have suffered martyrdom under the emperor Claudius, (270 A.D.)

Valentine de Milan, vă'lŏn'tēn' dẹh me'lŏn', [It. VALENTINA DA MILANO, vä-lĕn-tee'nä dä me-lä'no,] a daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, was married in 1389 to Louis, Duke of Orléans, a brother of Charles VI. of France. She is represented as amiable and accomplished. She had several sons. Louis XII. and Francis I. were her grandsons. Died in 1408.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentini, vä-lĕn-tee'nee, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a German general, born at Berlin in 1775, served against the French in the principal campaigns between 1811 and 1815, and was appointed in 1828 inspector-general of military instruction in the Prussian army. He wrote several military works. Died in 1834.

Val-en-tin'ĭ-an [Lat. VALENTINIA'NUS; Fr. VALENTINIEN, vă'lŏn'te'ne-ăn'] **I.**, (FLAVIUS,) born in Pannonia in 321 A.D., succeeded Jovian as Emperor of Rome in 364, and, having made his brother Valens his colleague, reserved for himself the western part of the empire. He carried on wars with the Franks, Allemanni, and other German tribes, over whom he gained several important victories. The Picts and Scots were also defeated, and a rebellion in Africa was suppressed by his general Theodosius. While marching against the Quadi and Sarmatæ, who had invaded Pannonia, Valentinian died suddenly, (375 A.D.) He was a Catholic, but tolerated the Arians.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentinian (Valentinianus) II., (FLAVIUS,) called THE YOUNGER, was a son of the preceding, and was made by his brother Gratian, who succeeded to the throne in 375 A.D., his colleague, and ruler over the western part of the empire. After the murder of Gratian by Maximus, in 383, he sought the protection of Theodosius, who defeated Maximus and restored the throne to Valentinian. He was assassinated in 392, by order of Arbogastes, one of his generals, who aimed at the supreme power.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Valentinian (Valentinianus) III., (PLACIDIUS,) son of Constantius, born in 419, was made ruler over the Western empire by his uncle, Theodosius II., (425 A.D.,) but the government was conducted by his mother, Placidia. During this period Africa was conquered from the Romans by Genseric, in consequence of the discord between the Roman generals Aetius and Bonifacius. Aetius, having previously defeated the Huns under Attila, was murdered by Valentinian, who was jealous of his superior ability, (454.) The emperor perished himself, in 455, by the hand of Petronius Maximus, whose wife he had dishonoured.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Valentinianus. See VALENTINIAN.

Valentinien. See VALENTINIAN.

Val-en-tī'nus, [Fr. VALENTIN, vă'lŏn'tăn',] a celebrated Gnostic, was a native of Egypt, and the founder of a sect called Valentinians. He went to Rome about 140 A.D., and was excommunicated soon after that date. He invented an obscure and fanciful system of theology in which Platonic ideas were mingled with the mystic doctrines of the Gospel of John. Died about 160.

Valentyn, vă'lẹn-tīn', (FRANCIS,) a Dutch preacher and traveller, born at Dort about 1660. He preached several years at Amboyna, and published a descriptive work entitled "Ancient and Modern East Indies," (8 vols., 1724–26.) Died about 1725.

Valera, de, dā vä-lā'ra, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian, born at Cuenca about 1412. He was major-domo to Isabella of Castile, and received the title of historiographer from Ferdinand the Catholic. He wrote an "Abridged History of Spain," ("Cronica de España abreviada," 1482.) Died after 1481.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Valère. See VALERIUS, (LUCAS.)

Va-le'rĭ-a Ga-le'rĭ-a, a Roman lady, was a daughter of Diocletian and Prisca. She was married in 292 A.D. to the emperor Galerius, after whose death she was persecuted by Maximinus because she refused to be his wife. She was put to death by Licinius in 315 A.D.

Valeria Gens, an ancient patrician tribe or family of Rome, supposed to be descended from Volesus, or Volusus, a Sabine. This gens was represented by a succession of eminent men for many centuries, and enjoyed peculiar honours and privileges. Among the names of the families into which it was divided were Flaccus, Maximus, Messala, Publicola, and Volusus.

Va-le'rĭ-an [Lat. VALERIA'NUS, (PUBLIUS LICINIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIEN, vȧ'lȧ're-ȧN'] succeeded Æmilianus as Emperor of Rome in 253 A.D., and appointed his son Gallienus his colleague. The empire was soon after invaded by the Goths and other barbarous tribes, and by Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia, who defeated the Romans near Edessa in 260 and took Valerian prisoner. He was treated in the most insulting manner by his captor, who is said to have placed his foot upon him when he mounted his horse. He died in Persia about 268 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Gallienus.

See AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Valeriani Molinari, vȧ-lȧ-re-ȧ'nee mo-le-nȧ'ree, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1758; died in 1828.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Professore L. Valeriani Molinari," 1835.

Valerianos Apostolos. See FUCA, DE, (JUAN.)

Valerianus. See VALERIAN.

Va-le-rĭ-ā'nus, (JOANNES PIERIUS,) or **Valeriano**, vȧ-lȧ-re-ȧ'no, (GIOVANNI PIERIO,) an Italian author, born at Belluno in 1477. His family name was BOLZANI. He became apostolic prothonotary and professor of eloquence at Rome. Among his works are Latin poems, and a "Treatise on Ancient Symbols," ("Hieroglyphica, sive de Sacris Ægyptiorum, aliarumque Gentium Literis," 1556.) Died at Padua in 1558.

See DE THOU and TEISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valérien. See VALERIAN.

Valério, vȧ-lā're-o or vȧ'lȧ're'o', (THÉODORE,) a French painter and engraver, born near Longwy (Moselle) in 1819. He accompanied the Turkish army about 1853, and took sketches of various scenes and peoples in Hungary, Bosnia, etc. Died September 14, 1879.

Va-le'rĭ-us, (ANTIAS QUINTUS,) a Roman historian, wrote Annals of the city from its foundation to the time of Sulla.

Valerius, (JULIUS,) a translator, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He produced a Latin version of a "History of Alexander the Great," by Æsopus.

Valerius, [Fr. VALÈRE, vȧ'lair',] (LUCAS,) an Italian mathematician, was professor of geometry in the College of Rome. He published a work "On the Centre of Gravity of Solids." Galileo called him the Archimedes of his time. Died about 1618.

Valerius, (PROBUS MARCUS,) a noted grammarian under the reign of Nero, was a native of Syria.

Valerius, (PUBLIUS,) surnamed ASIAT'ICUS, a Roman, who was consul in 46 A.D. He was very rich. Messalina, who coveted his garden, induced Claudius to put him to death in 47 A.D.

Valerius Corvus, (MARCUS.) See CORVUS.

Valerius Flaccus. See FLACCUS, (CAIUS.)

Va-le'rĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus, [Fr. VALÈRE MAXIME, vȧ'lair' mȧk'sĕm',] a Roman historical writer under the reign of Tiberius. His principal work is entitled "Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium Libri IX.," consisting chiefly of historical anecdotes. Numerous editions of it have been published, and it has been translated into the principal modern languages. This work is very defective in style and other qualities.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Valerius Publicola. See PUBLICOLA.

Valesio, (FRANCISCO.) See VALLES.

Valesio, vȧ-lā'se-o, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1561. He worked in Rome.

Valesius, the Latin of VALOIS and VALLES, which see.

Va-le'sĭ-us, (ADRIANUS,) [Fr. ADRIEN DE VALOIS, ȧ'dre-ȧN' dĕh vȧ'lwȧ',] brother of Henri, noticed below, born in Paris in 1607, was the author of a history of France, entitled "Gesta veterum Francorum," etc., (3 vols., 1658,) and "Notitia Galliarum Ordine alphabetico digesta," being an account of ancient Gaul. In 1660 he received a pension from the king, and the title of royal historiographer. He also wrote a "Life of Henry de Valois," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1692.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valesius or **De Valois**, (HENRI,) an eminent French scholar, born in Paris in 1603. He studied in his native city, and subsequently at Bourges. Among his principal works are his editions of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, and other Greek ecclesiastical historians, also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, and "Excerpta Polybii, Diodori, Nicolai Damasceni," etc. He was appointed royal historiographer in 1660. Died in 1676.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valette, vȧ'lĕt', (AUGUSTE,) a French jurist, born at Salins (Jura) in 1805. He became professor of civil law in the École de Droit, Paris, in 1837, and occupied that chair more than twenty years. He published several legal works. Died May 10, 1878.

Valette, de la, dĕh lȧ vȧ'lĕt', (JEAN **Parisot**—pȧ're'zo',) sometimes called **Valette-Parisot**, the founder of Valetta, and grand master of Malta, was born of French parents in 1494. He was elected grand master in 1557, having previously acquired a high reputation as a general. In 1565 the Sultan Solyman attacked Malta with a powerful armament, (one hundred and fifty-nine ships of war,) against which La Valette made a successful defence. After a siege of four months, the Turks retired. Died in 1568.

See MERMET, "Éloge de J. de la Valette-Parisot," 1803; PFAFF, "Philippe Villiers de l'Isle-Adam und J. de la Valette," 1851; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.; WATSON, "Life of Philip II.;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valette, de la, (LOUIS **de Nogaret**—dĕh no'gȧ'rȧ',) CARDINAL, a French prelate, born in 1593, was a son of the Duc d'Épernon. He was an adherent of Richelieu, who in 1635 gave him command of an army sent to aid the German Protestants and fight against the Spaniards. Turenne was second in command under him. In 1638 he commanded the army of Italy. Died at Rivoli in 1639.

See J. TALON, "Mémoire de L. de Nogaret, Cardinal de la Valette," etc., 2 vols., 1772.

Valette, de la, (LOUIS DE THOMAS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulon in 1678. He became general of the congregation of the Oratory. Died in 1772.

Valette, La. See LA VALETTE.

Val'ĕr-us Ru'fus, a Roman poet and critic of the Augustan age, favourably mentioned by Horace in his Tenth Satire, book i. Little is known respecting him or his works.

Valhalla, (the "hall of the fallen or slain.") See ODIN and VALKYRIA.

Valhubert, vȧ'lü'bair', (JEAN MARIE MELON ROGER,) a French general, born at Avranches in 1764, distinguished himself at Marengo, and was killed at Austerlitz in 1805.

Vali, vȧ'le, [etymology uncertain; possibly related to the Sanscrit *bălă*, "strength," (which is cognate with the Latin *văl-eo*, to "be strong,") or the Sanscrit *bălă*, an "infant," because as an infant he performed his greatest achievement,] one of the principal gods in the Norse mythology, was the son of Odin and Rinda. When only one day old, he avenged Balder's death by slaying Höder. He is said to be an excellent archer. He and Vidar are the only ones among the principal gods who will survive the destruction of the world at Ragnaröck.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valieri, vȧ-le-ā'ree, or **Valiero**, vȧ-le-ā'ro, (SILVESTRO,) became Doge of Venice in 1694. He waged war with success against the Turks, and compelled them to cede the Morea to Venice in 1699. Died in 1700.

Valiero, vâ-le-ā′ro, or **Valerio**, vâ-lā′re-o, [Lat. VALE′RIUS,] (AGOSTINO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Venice in 1531. He became Bishop of Verona in 1565, and a cardinal in 1583. He wrote, besides other works, "Ecclesiastical Rhetoric," ("Rhetorica Ecclesiastica," 1574,) and a "Life of Carlo Borromeo," (1586.) Died in 1606.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. VENTURA, "Vita Cardinalis A. Valerii," 1741.

Valignani, vâ-lèn-yâ′nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Chieti in 1537. Having been sent to the East Indies in 1573, he preached in Japan and China. Died at Macao in 1606.

Valin, vȧ′lăN′, (RENÉ JOSUÉ,) a French jurist, born at La Rochelle in 1695, acquired a high reputation by his works on law. Died in 1765.

See LEPELLETIER, "Éloge de R. J. Valin," 1844.

Valincourt or **Valincour**, de, deh vȧ′lăN′koor′, (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI **du Trousset**—dü troo′sȧ′,) SIEUR, a French writer and critic, born in Paris in 1653. He wrote a "Life of François, Duc de Guise," (1681,) and other works. He succeeded his friend Racine as a member of the French Academy, in 1699, and as historiographer to the king. Died in 1730.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Memoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valkenburgh, vȧl′kẹn-bŭrg or vȧl′kẹn-bŭRH, (THEODORE or DIRCK,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He worked for some time at Vienna, from which he returned to his native city. Died in 1721.

Valkyria, (or **Valkyrja**,) vȧl-kĭr′e-ȧ or vȧl-kĭr′yȧ; the common English plural is **Valkyries**,* val-kĭr′ĕz, [Norse plural, **Valkyrjur** or **Valkyriur**, vȧl-kĭr′yur, derived from *valr*, "fallen" or "slain in battle," and *kjora*, cognate with the old German *küren* and Anglo-Saxon *ceosan*, to "choose," signifying the "choosers of the slain,"] the name applied in the Edda to certain mythical beings, attendants of Odin, by whom they are sent to every battle-field to select such as are doomed to fall, and to bring them to Valhalla. They are described as white maidens who ride through the air, from the manes of whose horses dew falls in the valleys and hail on the high mountains. Skuld, the youngest of the Norns, is numbered among the Valkyries. They are sometimes called *Valmeyar*, ("battle-maids,") *Skialdmeyar* or *Skjaldmeyar*, ("shield-maids,") and *Oskmeyar*, ("the maids of Odin,") Oski being one of the names of the war-god. It is the duty of the Valkyries, in addition to their other offices, to wait upon the chosen heroes *(Einheriar)* who are admitted to Valhalla, to fill their cups with mead, and to have charge of everything belonging to the table.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valkyries. See VALKYRIA.

Valla. See VAL, DU, (NICOLAS.)

Valla, vȧl′lȧ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian scholar and physician, born at Piacenza about 1430, was a cousin of Lorenzo, noticed below. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. He wrote several medical treatises, and a work entitled "On Things to be Sought and to be Avoided," ("De Expetendis et Fugiendis Rebus," 2 vols., 1501.) Died at Venice in 1499.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Valla, (LORENZO,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Rome about 1415. He was successively professor of rhetoric at Pavía, Milan, and Naples, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of King Alfonso I. He was, it is said, persecuted by the Archbishop of Naples, but he effected his escape to Rome, where he was kindly received by Pope Nicholas V., who made him his secretary and conferred on him other distinctions. His principal works are entitled "Notes on the New Testament," ("Annotationes in Novum Testamentum," 1505,) "Elegantiæ Sermonis Latini," commentaries on Livy and Sallust, and translations of Herodotus and Thucydides. Valla was one of the first critics and scholars of his time; but his controversial writings are disfigured by bitter invective and personalities. Died about 1460.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" POGGIALI, "Memorie intorno alla Vita di L. Valla;" WILDSCHUT, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis L. Vallæ," 1830; P. GIOVIO, "Elogia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vallabhâ, val′ụh-b′hâ′, a Hindoo religionist, born in 1479, in the forest of Champâranya, where his mother, being on a pilgrimage, deserted her infant. After many adventures, he settled at Benares, near which town he died about 1532. He was the father of Vithalnâthji, and founder of the Vishnuvite sect called Mahârâjahs, (from the title assumed by their priests,) notorious as the most debased and immoral sect in all India.

Valladier, vȧ′lȧ′de-ā′, (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, was born about 1565. He became preacher or chaplain to Henry IV. in 1608, and abbé of Saint-Arnoul in 1611. Among his works is "The Royal Labyrinth of the Gallic Hercules," ("Le Labyrinthe royal de l'Hercule Gaulois," 1600.) Died in 1638.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Memoires."

Vallance, vȧ′lŏNss′, or **Vallancy**, vȧ′lŏN′se′, (CHARLES,) an antiquarian writer, born in 1721, published a work entitled "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," etc., and a "Grammar" and "Dictionary" of the Irish language. Died in 1812.

Vallandigham, vạ-lan′de-gạm, (CLEMENT L.,) an American politician, born at New Lisbon, Ohio, about 1822. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat, in 1856, by the voters of the third district of Ohio, which he continued to represent until 1863. While in Congress he opposed the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion, and manifested his sympathy with the insurgents in many a virulent harangue. In May, 1863, he was arrested on a charge of having "declared disloyal sentiments and opinions," etc., and was sentenced by a military court to close confinement till the end of the war; but the President modified this sentence and directed that he should be banished or sent southward beyond our military lines. Mr. Vallandigham embarked at a Southern port and afterwards went to Canada. The Democratic Convention which met in Ohio in June, 1863, denounced his banishment as a violation of the Constitution, and nominated him as their candidate for Governor. He was, however, defeated in the ensuing election, (October, 1863,) his opponent, Mr. Brough, having received the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes. Died in 1871.

Vallarsi, vȧl-laR′see, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1702, was versed in Hebrew and Greek. He edited the works of Saint Jerome, (12 vols., 1734.) Died in 1771.

Vallart. See VALART.

Vallauri, vȧl-lŏw′ree, (TOMMASO,) an Italian scholar and literary historian, born at Chiusa di Cuneo in 1805. He became professor of Latin eloquence at Turin in 1843. He published "History of Poetry in Piedmont," (1841,) "History of the Royal House and Monarchy of Savoy," (1845,) "Critical History of Latin Literature," (in Latin, 1849,) a "Latin-Italian Dictionary," (1852,) and editions of several Latin classics.

Valle, della, del′lȧ vȧl′lȧ, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian monk and writer, born at Sienna about 1740. He wrote "Letters on the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1782–86.) Died in 1794.

Valle, della, (PIETRO,) a celebrated Italian traveller, born at Rome in 1586, was surnamed IL PELLEGRINO, ("the Pilgrim.") Having assumed the dress of a pilgrim, he set out in 1614 for Palestine and the adjacent countries. He returned in 1626, having spent six years in Persia. He died in 1652. His Travels in India and Persia were published in 1662, (4 vols.) They have been translated into several languages.

Vallée, vȧ′lȧ′, (GEOFFROI,) a French Deist, born at Orléans, published "The Beatitude of Christians," ("La Béatitude des Chrétiens,") for which he was executed in 1574.

Vallée, (LOUIS LÉGER,) a French civil engineer, born

* The English singular *Valkyry* or *Valkyrie* is rarely used.

in 1794, was appointed inspector-general in 1848. He published several professional works. Died in 1864.

Vallée, La. See LA VALLÉE.

Valleix, vȧ'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born in Paris about 1820. He published a "Treatise on Neuralgia," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Vallemont, de, dẹh vȧl'mòn', (PIERRE **Le Lorrain** —lẹh lo'rȧn',) ABBÉ, a French priest, naturalist, and writer, born at Pont-Audemer in 1649. He compiled several mediocre works, among which is "The Elements of History," (2 vols., 1696.) Died in 1721.

Valleriole, vȧl're'ol', (FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier about 1504; died in 1580.

Valles, vȧl'yês, or **Valesio**, vȧ-lā'se-o, [Lat. VALLE'SIUS,] (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish medical writer, born in Old Castile, lived in the sixteenth century. He was physician to Philip II., and author of several esteemed works.

Vallet or **Valet**, vȧ'lȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French engraver, born about 1634. He engraved some works of Raphael, Titian, and Poussin. Died about 1704.

Vallet de Viriville, vȧ'lȧ' dẹh ve're'vèl', (AUGUSTE,) a French antiquary and writer, born in Paris in 1815. He contributed to periodicals, and published, besides other works, "Historical Iconography of France," (1853,) and "Researches on Jeanne Darc," (1855.) Died in 1868.

Valletta, vȧl-let'tȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian jurist, born at Arienza (Campania) in 1738, (or, as some say, 1750.) He became professor of law in the University of Naples, and published numerous legal works. Died November 21, 1814.

See ROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Valletta," 1815.

Valli, vȧl'lee, (EUSEBIO,) an Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1762, was the author of treatises on the yellow fever, of which disease he died in 1816.

Văl'lĭ-ạ or **Wal'lĭ-ạ**, King of the Visigoths, began to reign in 415 A.D., and formed an alliance with Honorius, Emperor of Rome, in 416, after which he gained victories over the Vandals in Spain. Toulouse was his capital. Died about 420 A.D.

Vallière, de, dẹh vȧ'le-aiR', (JEAN FLORENT,) a French general of artillery, was born in Paris in 1667. He reorganized the artillery, and rendered important services in several campaigns. Died in 1759.

Vallière, de, (JOSEPH FLORENT,) MARQUIS, an able French general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1717. He became director-general of the artillery and engineers in 1755, and distinguished himself at Hastenbeck. Died in 1776.

Vallière, de la, dẹh lȧ vȧ'le-aiR', (LOUIS CÉSAR LA BAUME LE BLANC,) DUKE, a French bibliophile, born in Paris in 1708, was a grand-nephew of the following. His library is stated to have been the richest that any private person ever had in France. Died in 1780.

Vallière, de la, (LOUISE FRANÇOISE DE LA BAUME LE BLANC,) a beautiful and fascinating Frenchwoman, born in Touraine in 1644. She became a maid of honour to the Duchess of Orléans, and about 1661 the mistress of Louis XIV., who gave her the title of duchess. She had by him four children, one of whom, the Count of Vermandois, was legitimated. In 1674 she retired to a convent. Her virtues and piety are highly extolled. Died in 1710.

See QUATREMÈRE DE ROISSY, "Histoire de Madame de la Vallière," 1823; W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. ii., 1865.

Vallisneri, vȧl-lès-nā'ree, or **Vallisnieri**, vȧl-lès-ne-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian naturalist, born in the duchy of Módena in May, 1661, was a pupil of Malpighi at Bologna. He began to practise medicine at Reggio about 1688, and married in 1692. Having acquired distinction by his researches in entomology and the generation of insects, he became professor of practical medicine at Padua in 1700. He opposed the doctrine of spontaneous generation. About 1710 he obtained the first chair of the theory of medicine at Padua. Among his principal works is a "Treatise on the Generation of Men and Animals," ("Istoria della Generazione dell' Uomo e degli Animali," etc., 1721.) Buffon regarded him as an exact and profound investigator. Died at Padua in 1730. Vallisneria, a genus of plants, was named in his honour by Micheli.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. vii.; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vallongue. See PASCAL-VALLONGUE.

Vallot, vȧ'lo', (ANTOINE,) a French physician, born at Rheims or at Montpellier in 1594. He became first physician to Louis XIV. in 1652, and cured him of a serious illness in 1658. Died in 1671.

Vallotti, vȧl-lot'tee, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian composer of sacred music, born at Vercelli in 1697; died at Padua in 1780.

Vâlmîkĭ, vȧl'mí-kĭ, or **Vâlmîkĭ**, vȧl-mee'kĭ, a Hindoo poet, of unknown date, to whom is ascribed the authorship of the "Râmâyana," one of the two great Hindoo epics. (See RÂMÂYANA.)

See WILSON, "Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary;" "New American Cyclopædia."

Valmont de Bomare, vȧl'mòn' dẹh bo'măR', (J. C.,) a French naturalist, born at Rouen in 1731. He visited various parts of Europe, including Lapland, and returned with a large collection of objects in natural history. He published in 1758 his "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History," which was followed by a "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom," (2 vols., 1762,) and "Universal Raisonné Dictionary of Natural History," a work of great merit, which has obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1807.

Valmore, (MARCELINE.) See DESBORDES.

Valmy, DUKE OF. See KELLERMANN.

Valois, vȧ'lwȧ', (YVES,) a French Jesuit and writer on religion, born at Bordeaux in 1694; died after 1760.

Valois, de, (ADRIEN.) See VALESIUS.

Valois, de, (CHARLES.) See ANGOULÊME.

Valois, de, dẹh vȧ'lwȧ', [Lat. VALE'SIUS,] (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1671, was a son of Adrien de Valois or Valesius. He published a curious work, entitled "Valesiana," (1694,) which is composed partly of his father's writings and sayings. Died in 1747.

Valori, vȧ-lo'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born at Florence in 1439. He filled the highest offices in the Florentine republic, and was a friend of Savonarola and Macchiavelli. He was killed by the populace during the excitement caused by the reforms of Savonarola, in 1498.

Valori, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, who was prior of the republic of Florence. He wrote, in Latin, a "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," (1492.)

Valperga di Caluso, vȧl-pĕR'gȧ de kȧ-loo'so, or simply **Valperga-Caluso**, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur* and mathematician, born in Turin in 1737, was an intimate friend of Alfieri. He became professor of Oriental literature in Turin, and director of an observatory in that city. He wrote poems, and numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Among his works is a "Gallery of Italian Poets," (1814.) Died in 1815.

See L. DE BRÊME, "Vita di T. Valperga-Caluso," 1815; P. BALBO, "Vita dell'Abate Valperga," 1816; BOUCHERON, "Vita T. Valpergæ-Calusii," 1836; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," article "Caluso;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Văl'pў, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and divine, brother of Richard, noticed below, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became vicar of Saint Mary, at Walsham, Norfolk. He was the author of "Elegantiæ Latinæ," (translated,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Valpy, (RICHARD,) D.D., an eminent English scholar and divine, born in the island of Jersey in 1754. Having previously studied at the College of Valognes, in Normandy, he entered the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., and in 1781 was chosen headmaster of the grammar-school at Reading, Berkshire. He became rector of Stradishall, in Suffolk, in 1787. He published "Elements of the Latin Language," (1784,) and a "Greek Grammar," (1805,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1836. His son ABRAHAM JOHN, born in 1786, published excellent editions of several of the Latin classics. Died in 1854.

Valsalva, vȧl-sȧl'vȧ, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Imola in 1666.

He studied under Malpighi at Bologna, and in 1697 became professor of anatomy in the university of that city. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of other similar institutions. He made improvements in practical surgery, and acquired a high reputation as an anatomist by his discoveries in the structure of the ear, on which he wrote a work, "De Aure Humana," (1704.) He was a skilful physician, and invented a method of treating aneurisms. Died in 1723.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Valsecchi, vâl-sek'kee, (VIRGINIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Brescia in 1681; died in 1739.

Valstain. See WALLENSTEIN.

Valturio, vâl-too're-o, (ROBERTO,) an Italian writer on the military art, born at Rimini, was author of a work "De Re militari," (1472.) He lived about 1450–80.

Valvasone, di, de vâl-vâ-so'nà, (ERASMO,) an Italian poet, born in Friuli in 1523, was proprietor of an estate and a castle. He wrote the "Angeleida," a poem on the war among the angels, (1590,) and "The Chase," ("Caccia,") an admired didactic poem on hunting, (1591.) Died in 1593.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Vaman. See VÂMANA.

Vâmănă, vâ'mạ-nạ, called also **Vâman**, vâ'mạn, [*i.e.* a "dwarf,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the fifth avatar of Vishnu, when this god, to humble the arrogance of Bali, (see BALI,) took the form of a pitiful dwarf, and, when the tyrant promised him as much land or space as he could pass over in three steps, revealed himself in his real character, and with the first step deprived Bali of earth, with the second, of heaven, but (in consideration of Bali's good qualities) he generously forbore to take the third step, (which would have left that ruler no foothold in the universe,) and allowed him the dominion of Pâtâla, or the lower world. From Vishnu's exploit on that occasion he has received one of his proudest titles,—that of Trĭvik'rămă, or the "Three-Step-Taker." (See VISHNU.)

Vámbéry, vâm'bā-rẹ, (ARMINIUS,) a Jewish traveller, born at Duna-Szerdahély, in Hungary, (on an island in the Danube,) in 1832. A soldier in the revolution of 1848, he was seriously wounded at the siege of Comorn, and after the war had to escape to Turkey, whence he travelled over a large part of Central Asia. After his return he became a professor of Oriental languages in the University of Pesth. His principal works are "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia," (1864,) "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," (1867,) "Sketches of Central Asia," (1868,) "History of Bokhara," (1873,) and other works, including a very readable account of his own "Life and Adventures," (1883.) The accuracy of M. Vámbéry's narratives has been much questioned, but in England especially his writings are highly esteemed.

Vamuna. See VÂMANA.

Van or **Vana.** See VANIR.

Van Achen. See ACHEN.

Văn'ạ-dis, [Norse pron. vâ'nâ-dèss', *i.e.* the "Vana goddess," so called on account of her descent from the Vanir,] one of the many names of FREYIA, which see.

Van Aelst. See AELST.

Van Amburgh, van am'burg, (ISAAC,) called "the Lion-Tamer," was born at Fishkill, New York, about 1815. He was a partner of a company that exhibited a travelling menagerie, and was very successful in the taming of lions. Died in Philadelphia in 1865.

Van Beek. See TORRENTINUS.

Vanbrugh, van-broo', (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English dramatist and architect, of Flemish extraction, born in 1666, is supposed to have been a native of London. He was educated in France, and, after his return, published, in 1697, his comedy of "The Relapse," which was followed by "The Confederacy" and "The Provoked Wife." These plays were highly popular at the time; but, owing to their profanity and licentiousness, they have been long banished from the stage. Among his principal architectural works we may name Castle Howard, the seat of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, Duncombe Hall, Grimsthorpe, in Yorkshire, and Blenheim, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Marlborough. He was appointed in 1703 Clarencieux king-at-arms. Died in 1726.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Van Bu'rẹn, (JOHN,) an American politician, born at Hudson, New York, in 1810, was a son of Martin, noticed below. He was elected attorney-general of New York early in 1845, joined the Free-Soil party, and gained distinction as a political orator in 1848. After that time he practised law in the city of New York, and acted with the Democratic party. He died at sea during his homeward passage from Europe, in October, 1866.

Van Buren, (MARTIN,) an American statesman, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. He was educated at the academy of his native village, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He began at an early age to take an active part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Senate of New York in 1812. He advocated the war against England in 1812, became attorney-general of New York in 1815, and was again elected to the Senate in 1816. About this time he became the master-spirit of the Albany Regency, an organization which was formed to oppose De Witt Clinton, and which controlled the politics of New York for many years. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, supported William H. Crawford for the Presidency of the United States in 1824, and was again elected a Senator in 1827. He voted for the protective tariff of 1828. The same year he was chosen Governor of New York for two years, but before the expiration of his term he resigned and entered the cabinet of President Jackson as secretary of state. He resigned that office in April, 1831, probably because General Jackson had expressed his opinion that cabinet ministers should not be aspirants for the Presidency, or should not obtain that office through his influence. He was nominated as minister to England, whither he went about September, 1831, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate, in which the Whigs had then a majority. To compensate him for this repulse, the friends of General Jackson elected Mr. Van Buren Vice-President of the United States in November, 1832. He was General Jackson's favourite candidate for the Presidency, and was nominated as such by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May, 1835. His Whig competitor was General W. H. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was elected President in November, 1836, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four, which was the whole number. His election was soon followed by a great financial panic and a general prostration of business. About May, 1837, all the banks suspended specie payments. In his message to Congress he recommended the establishment of an independent treasury, which measure was rejected by the House of Representatives in the session of 1837–38, but afterwards passed both houses of Congress and became a law about June, 1840. In the session of 1838–39 an attempt was made to suppress the agitation against slavery, by a resolution that Congress would not receive or read any petitions for the abolition of slavery. All the political friends of the President voted for this resolution, which was adopted.

He was again nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention in May, 1840, but, after a very exciting canvass, in which the enthusiasm of the Whigs was stimulated by mass-meetings, processions, songs, etc., he was defeated by General Harrison, who received two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes against sixty for Mr. Van Buren. On the 4th of March, 1841, he retired from the public service to his estate called Lindenwald, near Kinderhook, New York. In the Democratic National Convention which met in May, 1844, a majority of the delegates were pledged or instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren; but the Southern politicians opposed his nomination, because he had written a letter against the annexation of Texas. They therefore insisted that the Convention should adopt a rule under which two-thirds of the votes were necessary to a choice. Mr. Van Buren had only one hundred and forty-six votes

out of two hundred and sixty-two, and therefore failed to obtain the nomination.

According to Mr. Greeley, his renomination was defeated by the "slave-traders, and the closely affiliated class of gamblers and blacklegs." ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 69.) He afterwards separated himself from the Democratic party because it was committed to the extension of slavery. A convention of the Free-Soil party which met at Buffalo in August, 1848, nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. They received a popular vote of 291,342, but not any electoral vote. It is stated that he voted for Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential elections of 1852 and 1856. He had married a lady named Hoes about 1804, and had several sons. Died at or near Kinderhook in July, 1862.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Vance, (ZEBULON B.,) an American Senator, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, (in Tennessee,) and at the University of North Carolina, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. He was in Congress, 1858–61, and was Governor of North Carolina, 1862-66 and 1877-79. In the latter year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

Van Ceulen. See KEULEN, VAN.

Van Cléemputte, vän klā'ŏn'püt', (LUCIEN TYRTÉE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1795. He obtained the grand prize in 1816. Died August 18, 1871.

Van Clève, vän klāv, (CORNEILLE or JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born in 1644, worked in Paris. Died in 1733.

Van Clēve, (HORATIO P.,) an American general, born at Princeton, New Jersey, about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1831. He was appointed a brigadier-general about March, 1862, and commanded a division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Vancouver, vän-koo'vẹr, (GEORGE,) a English navigator, born about 1755, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook, as midshipman, on his second and third voyages. In 1791 he sailed as commander of the Discovery to the northwest coast of America, to receive the surrender of Nootka from the Spaniards, who were instructed by their government to give up that island to the British. He was also charged to make a survey of the coast northwards from latitude 30° north. He returned in 1795, and applied himself to the preparation of his narrative, which was not quite completed at his death, in 1798. It was published soon after by his brother, under the title of "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the World," (3 vols. 4to.) Vancouver gave his name to an island off the coast of America between 48° 20′ and 51° north latitude.

See the "Monthly Review" for January, 1799.

Van Dale, vän dā'lẹh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch physician and Mennonite preacher, born in 1638, was the author of several learned works on theology and Greek and Roman antiquities. Among these we may name his treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Idolatry and Superstition," (in Latin,) and "On the Oracles of the Heathen," ("Dissertationes duæ de Oraculis," etc., 1700.) Died in 1708.

Van Dalen. See DALEN, VAN.

Vandamme, vŏn'dăm', (DOMINIQUE RENÉ,) Count d'Unebourg, a French general, born at Cassel in 1770. He became a general of division in 1799, after he had rendered important services in Flanders and Germany. For his conduct at Austerlitz he received from Napoleon a gift of twenty thousand francs. He took part in several actions against the Prussians in 1806, and commanded a corps in the Austrian campaign of 1809. In the spring of 1813 he captured Hamburg. He commanded a separate army which was compelled to surrender to a superior force near Kulm, in August, 1813. Having joined the army of Napoleon in 1815, he had a high command at the battle of Ligny. Died in 1830.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" JOMINI, "Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon."

Vandelli, vän-del'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, became superintendent of the botanic garden at Lisbon. He published a treatise on marine zoophytes, etc., and several botanical works. He was a correspondent of Linnæus, who named the genus of plants Vandellia in his honour. Died in 1815.

Van den Eckhout. See EECKHOUT.

Văn'dẹn-hoff, (JOHN,) an English tragic actor, born at Salisbury in 1790. He performed "King Lear" and "Coriolanus" with success. Died in 1861.

Vanderanus. See AA, VAN DER.

Van'dẹr-bilt, (CORNELIUS,) COMMODORE, an enterprising American navigator, born on Staten Island, New York, in May, 1794. He was originally a poor boy, and commenced business as master of a small sail-boat. He became captain of a steamboat in 1817, after which he made improvements in the construction of steamers. He built many steamboats and steamships, and in 1851 established a line from New York to California by way of Nicaragua. In 1855 he built several steamships to ply between New York and Havre. In 1862 he presented as a gift to the Federal government his new steamer called the Vanderbilt, which cost $800,000, and for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. In 1857 he became president of the New York Central Railroad, which in 1868 he consolidated with the Hudson River road. He died January 4, 1877, leaving an estate valued at many millions.

See a "Memoir of C. Vanderbilt," in the "Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1865.

Vanderbourg, de, dẹh vŏn'dĕr'boor', (MARTIN MARIE CHARLES **de Boudens**—dẹh boo'dŏn',) VICOMTE, a French *littérateur*, born at Saintes in 1765, was also a philologist. He was the first editor of the poems of Clotilde de Surville, (1803,) of which some critics suspect him to have been the author. Died in 1827.

Vanderburch, vŏn'dĕr'bürk', (ÉMILE LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1794, wrote many successful comedies and vaudevilles. Died in 1862.

Vanderburch, de, dẹh văn'dẹr-bŭrk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish prelate, born at Ghent in 1567. He became Archbishop of Cambray. Died in 1644.

Van der Cabel. See CABEL, VAN DER.

Van der Does. See DOES, VAN DER.

Van der Goes. See GOES.

Vander Helst, văn'dẹr-hĕlst', (BARTHOLOMEW,) an eminent Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem about 1610. Among his master-pieces is a picture in the town-house of Amsterdam, containing twenty-four full-length portraits. It is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind, and was highly commended by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died about 1670.

Van der Heyden, (or **Heyde.**) See HEYDEN, VAN DER.

Van der Linden. See LINDEN, VAN DER.

Van'dẹr-lŷn, (JOHN,) a noted American painter, born at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1776. Having studied law for a time under Gilbert Stuart, he visited Europe, where he spent several years, and produced his "Ariadne" and "Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage," which are esteemed his master-pieces. Among his portraits we may name those of Washington, Monroe, and Calhoun. Died in 1852.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," vol. iii.; "Recollections of John Vanderlyn," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1867; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Van der Maelen, vän dẹr mā'lẹn, (PHILIPPE MARIE GUILLAUME,) a Belgian geographer, born in Brussels in 1795. He published a "Universal Atlas," (6 vols., 1825–27,) and other works. Died in 1869.

Vander Meer or **Van der Meer**, vän dẹr mair, (JAN,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Dutch painter of marine views and landscapes, was born at Rotterdam in 1627. He was patronized by the Prince of Orange, who made him a councillor in 1674. Died about 1690.

Vander Meer, (JAN,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in 1656. His landscapes with sheep are greatly admired; he also produced a number of admirable etchings. His works are rare and highly prized. Died in 1706.

Van der Mersch. See MERSCH, VAN DEN.

Van der Monde, vän dĕr mŏnd or vŏn'dĕr'mŏnd', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a French physician, born at Macao, China, in 1727. He published a "Dictionary of Health," (Paris, 1759.) Died in 1762.

Vander Monde or **Vandermonde,** vŏn'dĕr'mŏnd', (N.,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1735. He became professor of political economy in the École Normale in 1795. He published several scientific treatises, and two "Mémoires," in which he advanced the theory that music might be composed by mathematical processes. The musicians, it is said, found in his method too much mathematics, and the mathematicians too much music. Died in 1796.

Van der Neer. (ARNOLD.) See NEER, VAN DER.

Van der Palm. See PALM.

Van der Ulft. See ULFT, VAN DER.

Vandervelde, vän'dẹr-vĕl'dẹh, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1639, was a pupil of Wynants, and a son of Willem the Elder. His favourite subjects were landscapes with cattle, in which he excelled; he also frequently painted the figures in the pictures of Ruysdael, Van der Heyden, and others. Died in 1672.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Van der Velde, (ISAIAH.) See VELDE, VAN DER.

Van der Velde or **Vandervelde,** (WILLEM,) sometimes written also **Vandevelde,** called THE ELDER, a celebrated marine painter, born at Leyden in 1610. He entered the naval service at an early age, and in 1666 accompanied Admiral De Ruyter for the purpose of making drawings of the engagements between the Dutch and English fleets. Having acquired a very high reputation by his designs, he was invited to England by Charles II., who gave him the title of painter of sea-fights to the king, and bestowed on him a pension. His designs were, for the most part, executed with a pen upon paper or prepared canvas, and some of them were painted in oil by his son. Died in 1693.

See H. WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Van der Velde or **Vandervelde,** (WILLEM,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He was instructed by his father, whom he excelled in sea-views. Among his master-pieces we may name his "View of the Texel," "A Fresh Breeze," "The Rising of the Gale," and "A Calm." He is regarded by many connoisseurs as superior to any other artist in his department. Died in 1707.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Van der Werf or **Vanderwerff,** vän'dẹr-wĕrf', (ADRIAAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter of portraits and historical works, born near Rotterdam in 1659. He was patronized by the Elector-Palatine John William, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood and purchased his pictures at very high prices. Among his master-pieces are a "Judgment of Paris," a "Magdalene in the Wilderness," and an "Ecce Homo." Died in 1722.

Van der Werf or **Vanderwerff,** (PIETER,) a painter, born near Rotterdam in 1665, was a brother of Adriaan, whom he imitated. Died in 1718.

Van der Weyde, vän'dẹr-wī'dẹh, (ROGER,) a Flemish painter of the fifteenth century, introduced great improvements into the style of the Flemish school, both in respect to design and expression. Among his best works is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1529.

See "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Van de Velde, vän dẹ vĕl'dẹ, (JAMES OLIVER,) D.D., a bishop, born near Termonde, Belgium, April 3, 1795, studied at Mechlin, where he was also a professor. In 1817 he removed to the United States, and became a professor of belles-lettres at Georgetown College, and in 1827 was ordained a Catholic priest. In later years he was professor of mathematics in the University of Saint Louis, and in 1840 became its president. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1837. In 1849 he was consecrated Bishop of Chicago, and in 1853 he was translated to the see of Natchez. Died at Natchez, November 13, 1855.

Van de Weyer, vän dẹh wī'ẹr, (SYLVANUS or SYLVAIN,) a Belgian diplomatist and lawyer, born at Louvain about 1802. He was a member of the provisional government formed in the revolution of 1830, and represented Belgium at the Conference of London, (1831.) On his return he became minister of foreign affairs. He was prime minister for a short time in 1845–46. Died at London, May 23, 1874.

Van Diemen. See DIEMEN, VAN.

Van Dorn, (EARL,) an American general, born in Mississippi about 1823, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a captain in 1855, and resigned his commission early in 1861. He commanded the insurgents at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862. He attacked General Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, and was defeated with great loss. General Rosecrans reported that his army killed and buried 1423, and took 2268 prisoners. General Van Dorn was killed in a private quarrel by Dr. Peters in Maury county, Tennessee, in May, 1863.

Vandyck. See VANDYKE.

Van Dyck, (PHILIPPE.) See DYCK.

Van Dyk, vän dīk, (HARRY STOE,) an English writer of prose and verse, born in London in 1798. He published "The Gondola," and other works. Died in 1828.

Vandyke, Van Dyck, or **Vandyck,** vän-dīk', (Sir ANTHONY,) a celebrated Flemish painter of portraits, born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, was a son of a rich merchant. He began to study painting under Van Balen in 1610, and afterwards became a pupil of Rubens about 1615. According to a doubtful report, Rubens, incited by jealousy, advised Vandyke to confine himself to portraits. At the age of nineteen he was admitted into the Academy of Antwerp. He visited Italy about 1622, passed several years at Venice, Genoa, Rome, and Florence, and painted a number of portraits in those cities. Having returned to Antwerp about 1627, he painted a picture of "Saint Augustine in Ecstasy," a picture of the "Crucifixion," and other historical works. Commenting on his "Crucifixion," Sir Joshua Reynolds said, "This picture, upon the whole, may be considered as one of the finest (or first) pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyke's powers." Having been invited by Charles I., he went to England about 1632, and painted portraits of that king, who gave him an annual pension of two hundred pounds in 1633, and the title of painter to his majesty. Vandyke passed the rest of his life in England, and married Mary, a daughter of Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie. His habits were luxurious, and his style of living was magnificent. He painted with such rapidity and facility that his works are very numerous, although his life was short. He is generally considered the greatest portrait-painter of modern times except Titian; and some critics prefer him even to that artist. Among his master-pieces are "The Erection of the Cross," a portrait of the Earl of Strafford and his secretary, (at Wentworth House,) and a series of portraits of eminent artists of his time, which he painted before he left Antwerp. Engravings of these, about one hundred in number, have been published. He died in London in December, 1641, leaving one child, Justiniana.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; CARPENTER, "Memoir of Sir Anthony Van Dyck;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1847; G. VALLARDI, "Cenni storico-artistici sul A. Van Dyck," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vane, (Sir HENRY,) an English statesman, born in Kent in 1589. He was elected a member of Parliament about 1615, and was appointed cofferer to the Prince of Wales by James I. At the accession of Charles I. he became a member of the privy council. In 1631 he was sent as ambassador to Denmark and Sweden. He was appointed principal secretary of state in 1640 or 1639. In consequence of his hostility to the Earl of Strafford, he was removed, and became an adherent of the Parliament. Died in 1654.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Vane, (Sir HENRY,) THE YOUNGER, often called Sir HARRY VANE, a republican statesman, born in 1612, was the eldest son of the preceding. He studied for a short time at Oxford, from which he went to Geneva, and returned home a zealous adversary of the liturgy and government of the Church of England. By the profession of such opinions he incurred the displeasure of his father. For the sake of religious liberty, he

emigrated in 1635 to Massachusetts. He was elected Governor of the colony in 1636, and "manifested," says Forster, "a firmness, energy, and wisdom truly remarkable in one of his early age and previous history." He offended the majority of the colony by his advocacy of universal toleration, and returned to England in 1637, soon after which he married Frances Wray. In November, 1640, he became a member of the Long Parliament, in which he efficiently promoted the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford by evidence which he furnished. He found in his father's cabinet a memorandum of a council at which Strafford had proposed to employ the Irish army to reduce England to obedience.

Vane was a leader of the Independents, and a friend of Milton. On the death of Pym (1643) the chief direction of civil affairs devolved on Vane. He disapproved the policy of the execution of the king, but expressed no opinion of its abstract justice. In February, 1649, he was appointed a member of the council of state, and in the next month was placed at the head of the naval department. The efficiency and victories of the navy are ascribed partly to his administrative talents. He opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who, as his soldiers were dissolving the Parliament, in April, 1653, exclaimed, "The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!" Vane afterwards passed several years in retirement, and wrote works entitled "The Retired Man's Meditation," (1655,) and a "Healing Question Propounded and Resolved," (1656.) At the restoration he was excepted from the indemnity or act of amnesty. Having been confined in prison about two years, he was tried for treason in June, 1662, and convicted, after an able speech in his own defence. Charles II. wrote to Clarendon that Vane "was too dangerous a man to let live." He met death with the most intrepid courage and firmness. "He was," says Clarendon, "a man of extraordinary parts, a pleasant wit, a great understanding, which pierced into and discerned the purposes of other men with wonderful sagacity. . . . If he were not superior to Mr. Hampden, he was inferior to no other man in all mysterious artifices."

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" JOHN FORSTER, "Life of Sir Henry Vane the Younger;" WHITELOCKE, "Trial of Sir H. Vane;" HUME, "History of England;" "The Life and Death of Sir H. Vane," 1662.

Van Effen. See EFFEN, VAN.

Van El'ten, (HENDRIK DIRK KRUSEMAN,) a Dutch-American painter, born at Alkmaar, in the Netherlands, November 14, 1829. He studied art in Haarlem under C. Lieste, and in 1865 removed to New York. In 1883 he was made a full member of the National Academy. He has won many American and foreign honours and distinctions for his pictures and etchings.

Van Erpen. See ERPENIUS.

Vanetti. See VANNETTI.

Van Eyck. See EYCK, (HUBERT and JOHN.)

Van Galen. See GALEN, VAN.

Vangerow, von, fon fäng'eh-ro', (KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist, born near Marburg in 1808. He succeeded Thibaut as professor of Roman law at Heidelberg in 1840, and in 1849 was made a privy councillor. He published a "Manual of the Pandects," and other legal works. Died in November, 1870.

Van Goyen. See GOYEN, VAN.

Van Helmont. See HELMONT, VAN.

Van Helt-Stoccade. See STOCCADE.

Van Hoek. See HOEK, VAN.

Van Huevel, văn hü'vel, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian physician, born at Brussels in 1802. He invented a pelvimeter and a forceps saw.

Van Huysum. See HUYSUM, VAN.

Vanière, vă'ne-air', [Lat. VANIE'RUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born near Béziers, in Languedoc, in 1664. He gained a high reputation by his Latin poems, the most important of which is his "Rural Estate," ("Prædium Rusticum," 1707.) In this poem he imitated Virgil with considerable success. He was professor of humanities in several colleges. Died at Toulouse in 1739.

See PÈRE LOMBARD, "Vie du Père Vanière," 1739; MORÉRI Dictionnaire Historique."

Vanierus. See VANIÈRE.

Vanini, vă-nee'nee, [Lat. VANI'NUS,] (LUCILIO,) an Italian philosopher and skeptic, born at Taurisano in 1585. According to some authorities, he was a priest in his youth. He travelled in Germany, France, and England, and taught philosophy for a short time at Genoa. His enemies admit that he was eloquent and learned. In 1616 he published at Paris a pantheistic work, entitled "On the Admirable Secrets of Nature, the Queen and Goddess of Mortals," etc., ("De admirandis Naturæ Reginæ Deæque Mortalium Arcanis,") which the Sorbonne condemned to be burned. He removed to Toulouse in 1617, was accused of atheism, and put to death in 1619.

See J. G. OLEARIUS, "De Vita Vanini," 1708; P. F. ARPE, "Apologia pro Vanino," 1712; DURAND, "La Vie et les Sentiments de Vanini," 1717; "Life of Vanini," London, 1730; FUHRMANN, "Leben des Vanini," 1800; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaninus. See VANINI.

Vanir, vă'nir, the plural of **Van** or **Vana,** [from *vanr*, "empty," cognate with the Latin *vanus*, the primary meaning of which is the same,] in the Norse mythology, a peculiar class of beings, whose habitation and empire is "the empty, vast, and wandering air." They rule over the atmosphere, the weather, and the sea. Their dwelling-place or kingdom is termed Vanaheim, (*i.e.* the "home of the Vanir.") The principal personage among them is Njörd, the god of the winds, who, though born and bred in Vanaheim, was given by the Vanir as a hostage to the Æsir, among whom he is now numbered. The Vanir are said to have been originally hostile to the gods of Asgard, but were subsequently reconciled to them. This statement may be thus explained. The capricious and uncertain movements of the atmosphere seem naturally hostile to the regularity and order which are the especial attributes of the gods or Æsir. But when, inspired by the gods, men, by superior skill in navigation, were enabled to take advantage of the winds, notwithstanding their irregularity, the Vanir, the types of uncertainty, were said to be reconciled with the Æsir, the representatives of order and skill. (See ÆSIR and JÖTUNS.) That Freyia (the goddess of love) was the daughter of a Vana prince, would seem to allude to the aerial character of those charms which inspire the passion of love, as well as to the well-known caprice and inconstancy of lovers.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Van Lennep. See LENNEP, VAN.

Vanloo, văn-lō', (ABRAHAM LOUIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1641, was the father of Charles and Jean Baptiste, noticed below. Died at Aix in 1713.

Vanloo, vôn'lō', (CHARLES ANDRÉ, or CARLE,) a French painter, born at Nice in 1705, was a brother of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He studied at Rome, where he painted his "Apotheosis of Saint Isidore." After his return he became director of the Academy of Fine Arts, (1751,) and first painter to the king, (1762.) Died in 1765.

See DANDRÉ-BARDON, "Vie de Carle Vanloo," 1765; FONTAINE-MALHERBE, "Éloge de C. Vanloo," 1767; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Aix in 1711, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He was a promising artist, when he was killed by accident near Turin in 1733.

Vanloo, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Écluse in 1614, was the father of Abraham Louis, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1670.

Vanloo, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French painter, of Flemish extraction, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He resided many years in Paris, where he was patronized by the Duke of Orléans. He acquired the highest reputation by his portraits, and was appointed in 1735 professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1738 he visited London, where, according to Horace Walpole, "he soon bore away the chief business of London from every other painter." He also executed several historical pictures of great merit. Died in 1746.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (JULES CÉSAR DENIS,) a landscape-painter,

born in Paris in 1743, was a son of Charles André, noticed above. Died in 1821.

Vanloo, (Louis Michel,) a French portrait-painter, born at Toulon in 1707, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed above. Invited by the king, Philip V., he went to Madrid in 1736, and was appointed court painter. He returned to Paris about 1748. Died in 1771.

Van Loon, vän lōn, (Gerard,) a Dutch historian and antiquary, born at Leyden in 1683. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Netherlands from 1555 to 1716," (4 vols., 1723,) which is commended.

Van Loon, (Theodore.) See Loon.

Van Mander. See Mander, van.

Van Mil'dert, (William,) an English prelate, born in London in 1765. He studied at Oxford, where he afterwards became regius professor of theology. He was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1819, and of Durham in 1826. He was the author of a "Life of Waterland," and several other works. Died in 1836.

Van Moer, (Jean Baptiste,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels about 1815.

Van Mons. See Mons.

Van Ness, (Cornelius P.,) LL.D., born in Vermont in 1781, was elected Governor of that State in 1822, and was twice re-elected. He was minister to Spain under President Jackson from 1829 to 1838. Died in Philadelphia in 1852.

Van Ness, (William W.,) an American jurist, born at Claverack, New York, in 1775. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York from 1807 to 1822. Died in 1823.

Vannetti, vän-net'tee, or **Vanetti,** vä-net'tee, (Clementino,) an Italian author, born at Roveredo in 1754, was a son of a poet named Giuseppe Valeriano Vannetti. He wrote numerous works in prose and verse, among which are poetical epistles and biographies. His poetry was admired by some critics. Died in 1795.

Van Neve, vän nā'veh, (Francis,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1627, studied at Rome. He painted history and landscapes, and produced good etchings of his own designs.

Vanni, vän'nee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna, flourished about 1370–1410.

Vanni, (Francesco,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Sienna in 1565. He studied at Rome, and imitated the style of Baroccio so successfully that his works are often mistaken for those of that artist. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Death of Saint Cecilia," "Simon Magus rebuked by Peter," and "Saint Raimond walking on the Sea." Died in 1609.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanni, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian painter, born in 1599, is supposed to have been a native of Florence. He made admirable copies of the works of Titian, Correggio, and others, and was also skilled in engraving. Died in 1660.

Vanni, (Michael Angelo,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1583, was a son of Francesco, noticed above. He was not equal to his father. Died in 1671.

Vanni, (Raphael,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1596, was a son of Francesco, and a pupil of Annibal Caracci. He worked at Rome and Sienna. Died in 1673.

Vannucci. See Perugino.

Vannucci, vän-noot'chee, (Atto,) an Italian scholar, born December 1, 1808. He was a Latin professor at Florence, and afterwards was a member of the Italian Senate. Besides classical text-books, he published "Studii storici e morali," (1834,) "Early Ages of Florentine Liberty," (1853-61,) "Martyrs of Italian Liberty," "Ancient History of Italy," and a "Life of S. B. Niccolini," (1866.) Died in 1883.

Van Obstal, vän op'stål, or **Van Opstal,** (Gérard,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1597; died in Paris in 1663.

Van Oort. See Noort.

Van Oost, (Jacob.) See Oost, van.

Van Os, (Jan.) See Os, van.

Van Ostade. See Ostade, van.

Van Praet. See Praet, van.

Van Rensselaer, vän rĕn'sĕl-lẽr, (Cōrt'land,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Albany in 1808, was a son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, noticed below. He died in 1860, leaving a collection of "Essays and Discourses," etc., (1861.)

Van Rensselaer, (Henry K.,) an American patriot, born probably in New York State about 1744. He served as colonel in the Revolutionary war, and became general of militia. Died at Albany in 1816.

Van Rensselaer, (Philip S.,) an American magistrate, distinguished for his benevolence, was born about 1766. He was mayor of Albany for twenty-three years, and the principal founder of the Academy of Albany. Died in 1824.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Van Rensselaer, (Solomon,) an American officer, son of Henry K., noticed above, was born at Albany in 1764 or 1774. He served in the war of 1812. He was elected to Congress in 1819. Died at Albany in 1852.

Van Rensselaer, (Stephen,) LL.D., called "the Patroon," a distinguished American statesman and soldier, born in New York in 1764. Having for six years filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, he was appointed to command the New York militia in the war of 1812. He co-operated with De Witt Clinton in the work of the Erie Canal, being president of the board of commissioners for fifteen years. He founded in 1824 the Rensselaer Institute (now the Polytechnic School) at Troy, and was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of science. He was also chancellor of the State University. Died in 1839.

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Stephen Van Rensselaer," by D. D. Bernard.

Van Santen. See Santen, van.

Van Sant'voord, (George,) an American lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Belleville, New Jersey, in 1819, has published a "Life of Algernon Sidney," (1851,) "Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States," (1854,) and several legal works. Died March 6, 1863.

Van Schendel, vän sKĕn'dẹl, (Petrus,) a distinguished Belgian painter, born at Breda in 1806. His market-scenes, and interiors illuminated with fire, moonlight, or lamps, are master-pieces. Died in 1870.

Van-sit'tart, (Nicholas,) Lord Bexley, an English politician, born in London in 1766, was distinguished as a financier. He was chancellor of the exchequer from 1812 to 1823, and was made a baron in the latter year. Died in 1851.

Vansomer, vän'so'mẽr, (Paul,) a skilful Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp about 1575, settled in England, where he was liberally patronized by the nobility. Among his principal works are portraits of James I., Lord Bacon, and William, Earl of Pembroke. Died in 1621.

Vanstabel, vôN'stä'bĕl', (Pierre Jean,) a French admiral, born at Dunkirk in 1746. He rendered important services in 1793 by convoying one hundred and seventy merchant-vessels from the United States to Brest. Died in 1797.

Van Stork. See Stork, van.

Van Swanevelt. See Swanevelt, van.

Van Swieten. See Swieten, van.

Van Thulden. See Thulden, van.

Van Tromp. See Tromp, van.

Vanucchi. See Sarto, del.

Vanucci. See Perugino.

Vanuden, vä-nü'dẹn, (Lucas,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1595, was sometimes employed by Rubens to paint the backgrounds to his pictures. He also produced a number of admirable etchings. Died about 1672.

Van Utrecht, vän ü'trĕKt, (Adriaan,) a Flemish painter of still life, was born at Antwerp in 1599. His delineations of flowers, fruit, game, etc. were unsurpassed, and command very high prices. Died in 1651.

Van Veen, (Martin.) See Heemskerk.

Van Veen, vän vān, [Lat. Vae'nius or Ottove'nius,] (Otho,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1550, studied at Rome under Zucchero. He afterwards founded an Academy at Antwerp, and numbered Rubens among his pupils. He painted several historical pieces, and a

full-length portrait of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, esteemed one of his best works. He also wrote a "History of the War of the Batavians," from Tacitus, illustrated with his own designs. Died about 1630.

Vanvitelli, vân-ve-tel'lee, (GASPARO,) the Italianized name of GASPAR VAN WITEL, (wee'tęl,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1650. He went to Italy in early youth, worked many years at Rome and Naples, and gained distinction as a painter of landscapes and architecture. Died in 1736.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vanvitelli, (LUIGI,) a celebrated architect, born at Naples in 1700, was a son of the preceding, and a pupil of Ivara. He was appointed architect of Saint Peter's, at Rome, in 1725, and encircled the dome of that edifice with iron bands. He designed the large convent of Sant' Agostino at Rome. His capital work is the magnificent royal palace at Caserta, which he built for Charles, King of Naples, and commenced in 1752. It is about seven hundred and thirty feet long. This palace is highly praised by Quatremère de Quincy, who says it exhibits unity in every part, is simple, with variety, and complete in all respects. Died at Caserta in 1773.

See L. VANVITELLI, "Vita di Luigi Vanvitelli," 1823; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Van Vleck, (HENRY JACOB,) an American (Moravian) bishop, born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1822. His father and grandfather were also Moravian bishops. He was educated at Nazareth and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, graduating at the Moravian Theological Seminary in 1841, was a teacher, 1841–66, took orders as a Moravian presbyter in 1867, and in 1881 was consecrated a bishop, having his episcopal seat at Gnadenhütten, Ohio.

Van Wart, (ISAAC,) an American officer, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1748, was one of the three captors of Major André. Died in 1828.

Vapereau, vă'pęh-rō' or văp'ro', (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French biographer, born at Orléans in 1819. He published in 1844 a work "On the Liberal, Moral, and Religious Character of Modern Philosophy." Having studied law, he was admitted as an advocate in 1854. He was the chief editor of a "General Dictionary of Contemporary Biography," ("Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains," (first edition, 1858; fifth edition, 1880,) and of a "Universal Dictionary of Literature."

Vaqueiras, de, dęh vâ'kâ'rås', (RAMBAUT,) a troubadour, born (probably before 1180) near Orange, in France. He was a favourite of Boniface II., Marquis of Montferrat, whom he accompanied on a crusade. He was probably killed in a war against the Bulgarians, about 1207.

Vărâhă, vą-rā'hą, [*i.e.* in Sanscrit, a "hog" or "boar,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the third avatar of Vishnu. A mighty monster or giant named Hiranyâksha (hĕ-rąn-yăk'shą*) is said to have seized the earth and carried it into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu, assuming the form of a boar, (the symbol of strength,) dived into the ocean, and, after a terrible contest of one thousand years, slew the monster and restored the earth, bearing it above the waters on the point of his tusks. This fable not improbably has reference to some geological change in the earth's surface.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Varanda, vă'rôN'dă', (JEAN,) a French medical writer, born at Nîmes, graduated at Montpellier in 1587. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1617.

Va-rā'nēs [Gr. Οὐαράνης] or **Bahram I.**, King of Persia, was a son of Hormisdas I. He reigned from 274 to 277 A.D., and waged war against Queen Zenobia.

Varanes II., a son of the preceding, began to reign in 277 A.D. He was involved in war with the Roman emperor Carus, who took Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Died in 294.

His son, **Varanes III.**, reigned only eight months, and died in 294.

Varanes IV., a brother of Sapor III., began to reign in 390 AD. Died about 404 A.D.

Varanes or **Bahram** (or **Baharam**) **V.** was a son of Yezdegerd I. He became King of Persia in 420 or 421. He persecuted the Christians, and waged war against Theodosius II. Died in 448 A.D.

Varano, di, de vâ-rā'no, (ALFONSO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1705. He contributed to the reformation of Italian poetry, to which "he restored," says Ugoni, "that manly accent and elevation which Dante had given it." Among his works are "Sacred and Moral Visions," ("Visioni sacre e morali.") Died in 1788.

See PANNELLI, "Elogio storico di Alfonso Varano," 1826.

Varchi, vaR'kee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian scholar, poet, and historian, born at Florence in 1502. He was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo I., who made him one of the directors of his New Florentine Academy His principal work is his "History of Florence from 1527 to 1538," ("Storia Fiorentina," etc., 1721.) He also made translations from Seneca and Boëthius, wrote a dialogue or treatise on the Tuscan language, entitled "L'Ercolano," (1570,) and composed "Sonetti," (2 vols., 1557.) Died in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vardan. See VARTAN.

Vardes, de, dęh vărd, (FRANÇOIS RENÉ **du Bec-Crespin**—dü bĕk'krĕs'păN',) MARQUIS, a French courtier, famous for his intrigues, was born about 1620. He gained the favour of Louis XIV., but afterwards offended him, and was exiled from court in 1664. Died in 1688.

Varela y Ulloa, vâ-rā'lâ e ool-yo'â, (Don JOSÉ,) a learned Spanish naval officer, born in Galicia in 1748; died in 1794.

Varen, vâ'rẹn, or **Varenius**, vâ-rā'ne-ŭs, (BERNHARD,) an eminent Dutch geographer and physician, born at Amsterdam about 1610. He is called the founder of scientific geography. In 1642 he produced a thesis entitled "First-Fruits of the Philosophic Muses," ("Musarum Philosophicarum Primitiæ,") and in 1649 a "Description of Japan." His chief work is a systematic treatise on geography, "Geographia generalis," (1650,) which effected a revolution in the science. An improved edition of it was published by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and another in 1681. This work of Varen was the first or best that had appeared on physical geography. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1680.

Varenius. See VAREN.

Varenius, fâ-rā'ne-ûs, (AUGUST,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in the duchy of Lüneburg in 1620. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote a commentary on Isaiah, (1708.) Died in 1684.

Varenne de Fenille, vă'rĕn' dęh fęh-nĕl', (PHILIBERT CHARLES,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Dijon. He published several useful works. He was executed at Lyons by the terrorists in 1794.

Vargas or **Vargas-Mexia**, vaR'gâs mâ-hee'â, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist and diplomatist of high reputation. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Charles V. in 1550 to congratulate the Council on its return to that place. After his return to Spain he was a councillor of state. Died about 1560.

Vargas, de, dâ vaR'gâs, (LUIS,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1502. In 1527 he visited Rome, where he studied under Perino del Vaga. His works are principally religious pieces, and are painted both in oil and fresco. He ranks among the best Spanish artists of the time, and was equally admirable in portrait and historical painting. Died in 1568.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" QUILLIET "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnoles."

Vargas-Macciucca, vaR'gâs mâk-chook'kâ, (FRANCESCO,) Marquis of Vatolla, an Italian linguist and judge, born at Teramo, in Abruzzo, in 1699. He was a patron of literary men, and wrote several essays. Died in 1785.

Vargas y Ponce, vaR'gâs e pôn'thâ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish geographer and naval officer, born at Cadiz about 1755, wrote a "Description of the Balearic Isles," (1787.) Died in 1821.

Varignon, vă'rèn'yôN', (PIERRE,) an eminent French mathematician, born at Caen in 1654. He became a resident of Paris in 1686, and published in 1687 an able

* Given in a strangely corrupted form (*Ermaccasen*) in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama," vol. i., x.

work on statics, called "Plan of a New System of Mechanics," ("Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique,") in which for the first time all the science of statics was deduced from the elementary principle of the composition of forces. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Collége Mazarin in 1688, and obtained the chair of philosophy in the College of France in 1704. Among his works is "New Mechanics or Statics," ("Nouvelle Mécanique ou Statique," 2 vols., 1725.) Died in 1722.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Varignon;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varillas, vȧ′re′yȧs′, (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Guéret in 1624, was a prolific writer. He published, besides other works, a "History of France from the Reign of Louis XI. to that of Henry III., inclusive," (14 vols. 4to, 1683–94,) and "History of the Revolutions which have occurred in Europe on Account of Religion," (6 vols., 1686–89.) His reputation for accuracy and veracity is not good. Died in Paris in 1696.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BOSCHERON, "Varillasiana," 1734; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varin, vȧ′rȧN′, (JACQUES,) a French botanist, born near Rouen in 1740; died in 1808.

Varin, vȧ′rȧN′, or **Warin,** (JEAN,) a Flemish engraver and sculptor, born at Liege in 1604. He was a skilful engraver of medals, and worked mostly in Paris. Among his works was the seal of the French Academy, (1635,) and a marble statue of Louis XIV. Died in 1672.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Peintres."

Varin, (JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1740, worked in Paris. He had a high reputation as an engraver of topography and architecture. He engraved illustrations for several books. Died in 1800. CHARLES NICOLAS VARIN, born in 1745, was a brother and assistant of Joseph. Died in 1805.

Vā′rĭ-us, (LUCIUS RUFUS,) an eminent Roman epic and dramatic poet of the Augustan age, of whose life little is known. He enjoyed the favour of Mæcenas, and was an intimate friend of Horace and Virgil, the latter of whom appointed him one of his literary executors. He was, consequently, living in 19 B.C., the date of Virgil's death. He wrote an epic poem, "De Morte," (probably on the death of Cæsar,) and a celebrated tragedy of "Thyestes," which, according to Quintilian, would bear a comparison with any Greek tragedy. None of his works are extant.

See WEICHERT, "De Vario Poeta," 1829, and "De L. Varii e Cassii Parmensis Vita et Scriptis," 1836.

Varlet, vȧR′lȧ′, (DOMINIQUE MARIE,) a French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1678. He was appointed Bishop of Babylon about 1719, but on his arrival at the Caspian Sea he learned that he was deposed or suspended by the pope for Jansenism. He died in Holland in 1742.

Var′ley, (JOHN,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London about 1777. His works are chiefly landscapes, which are ranked among the finest productions in that department of the art. He was a believer in astrology, to which he devoted a great deal of his time. Died in 1842.

Varnhagen von Ense, fȧRN′hȧ′gĕn fon ĕn′sẹh, (KARL AUGUST LUDWIG PHILIPP,) an eminent German author, born at Dusseldorf in February, 1785. He began to study medicine in Berlin in 1800, but soon renounced that science, and applied himself to philosophy, etc. at Halle, Berlin, and Tübingen. He entered the Austrian army in 1809, was wounded at the battle of Wagram, and became aide-de-camp of Prince Bentheim. In 1813 he enlisted as captain in the Russian army. He passed into the Prussian diplomatic service in 1814, attended the Congress of Vienna with Prince Hardenberg, and married Rahel Levin the same year. He became in 1819 a resident of Berlin, where he passed nearly all of his subsequent life. He acquired a high reputation as a writer of biography and history, and excelled in the art of revivifying the great figures of the past. Among his works are "Biographic Memorials," ("Biographische Denkmale," 5 vols., 1824–30,) "Memoirs and Miscellanies," ("Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften," 7 vols., 1837–46,) a "Life of Field-Marshal Keith," (1844,) and a "Life of Karl Müller," (1847.) He was an intimate friend of Alexander von Humboldt. Died in Berlin in October, 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1841.

Varnhagen von Ense, (RAHEL ANTONIE FRIEDERIKE **Levin**—lȧ-veen′,) wife of the preceding, was born of Jewish parents, in Berlin, in 1771. She was a woman of superior intellect, and celebrated for her conversational powers. Her *salon* was frequented by the Schlegels, the Humboldts, Tieck, and other eminent authors. She became a professor of Christianity a short time before her marriage, which occurred in 1814. Died in 1833. Her husband published a work called "Rahel, a Book of Remembrance for her Friends," (3 vols., 1834,) which contains some of her writings.

See DE CUSTINE, "Madame Varnhagen d'Ense," 1838; KUNZ, "Rahel: Geistes- und Charakter-Gemälde dieser grossen Frau," 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1841.

Varnier, vȧR′ne-ā′, a French writer on medicine and chemistry, was born at Vitry-on-the-Marne in 1709. He died at an advanced age.

Var′num, (JAMES MITCHELL,) an American general, born at Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1749. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1787 was appointed one of the judges of the Northwest territory. Died in 1789.

Varnum, (JOSEPH BRADLEY,) an American Senator, born in Massachusetts about 1755, was a brother of the preceding. He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1811, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1807 to 1811. He was a political friend of Jefferson, and was a Senator of the United States from 1811 to 1817. Died in 1821.

Varoli, vȧ-ro′lee, [Lat. VARO′LIUS,] (CONSTANT or COSTANZO,) an Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at Bologna in 1542 or 1543. He was distinguished as a lithotomist, and discovered a part of the brain called Pons Varolii. About 1572 he became physician to Pope Gregory XIII. He wrote a work on "The Optic Nerves," etc., ("De Nervis Opticis," 1573.) Died in 1575.

Varolius. See VAROLI.

Varotari, vȧ-ro-tȧ′ree, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, surnamed PADOVANINO, born at Padua in 1590, was a son of Dario, noticed below. He studied at Venice, and adopted the style of Titian. He is regarded as one of the most successful imitators of that master. His "Marriage at Cana" is esteemed one of his masterpieces. He excelled in painting women and children. Died in 1650.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti."

Varotari, (CHIARA,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1582, was a sister of the preceding. Died in 1639.

Varotari, (DARIO,) surnamed PADOVANINO or PADUANINO, an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1539. He worked at Padua, where he became the chief of a school. Died in 1596.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Var′ro, [Fr. VARRON, vȧ′rôN′,] (CAIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his temerity. He was a leader of the plebeians or popular party, and was elected consul for 216 B.C. Against the advice of the other consul, Æmilius Paulus, Varro offered battle to Hannibal, and was defeated with great loss at Cannæ, (216 B.C.) He was one of the few Romans that escaped from that disastrous battle, and he made such resolute and vigorous efforts for the defence of the capital that he received the thanks of the senate. Died after 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "History of Rome."

Varro, [Fr. VARRON,] (MARCUS TERENTIUS,) a celebrated Latin author, styled "the most learned of the Romans," was born in 116 B.C., probably in Rome. He was a pupil of L. Ælius Stilo and of Antiochus of Ascalon, an Academic philosopher. He became an intimate friend of Cicero. About the year 67 B.C. he had a high command under Pompey in the war against the pirates. He fought for the senate against Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C. Soon after the battle of Pharsalia, he retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was profoundly versed in nearly

every department of literature, and wrote a great number of works on various subjects. His capital work was "Antiquitatum Libri," consisting of twenty-five books on Human Antiquities and sixteen books on Divine Antiquities, which is not extant. Saint Augustine derived from this book materials for his work "De Civitate Dei." Nearly all of Varro's works are lost, except a part of his treatise on the Latin language, ("De Lingua Latina,") and his excellent work on agriculture, "De Re Rustica Libri tres,") which is preserved entire. In 43 B.C. he was proscribed by Mark Antony; but he escaped death by concealment, and survived till 28 or 27 B.C.

See E. BERWICK, "Life of Pollio, Varro, and C. Gallus," 1815; PAPE, "De Varrone," 1835: G. BOISSIER, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Varron," 1861; ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varro, (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman poet, surnamed ATACI'NUS, from Atax, in Gallia Narbonensis, where he was born about 82 B.C. He was the author of elegies, epigrams, and epic poems, which have been lost, with the exception of fragments. Died in 37 B.C.

Varron. See VARRO.

Värst or **Vaerst, von,** fon vêrst, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN EUGEN,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, born at Wesel in 1792, published works entitled "Cavalier Perspective," (1836,) "The Pyrenees," (4 vols., 1847,) and "Gastrosophie," (1852,) which were received with favour. He lived at Breslau. Died in 1855.

Vartan, var'tăn', an Armenian prince, who became a professor of Christianity. He defended the liberty of his country against the King of Persia, who attempted to impose the religion of Zoroaster by force on the Armenians. Vartan was killed in battle by the Persians, in 451 A.D.

Vartan or **Vardan,** a learned Armenian doctor and author, lived in the thirteenth century. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Armenia to the Year 1267," and numerous Fables.

Var-to-ma'nus, the Latin name of LUIGI BARTHEMA (bar-tā'mā) or VARTHEMA, (var-tā'mā,) an Italian traveller, born at Bologna about 1480. He travelled through Arabia and Persia to the East Indies, where he passed several years. He published in 1508 a Narrative of his travels.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vărunā, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭr'ōō-nạ; from the Sanscrit verb *vri*, to "enclose" or "surround," and etymologically related to the Greek *οὐρανός*, "heaven,"] a name in the Hindoo mythology originally applied to the sky or heaven, as enclosing or surrounding the earth, but used by later writers to designate both the ocean (which also encompasses the earth) and the regent of the sea, or the deity who presides over the waters of the ocean.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Vā'rus, a Roman of the Augustan age, o. whom little is known except that he was a friend and patron of Virgil, who, in his sixth eclogue, offers a graceful homage to his merit. He is supposed to be the same as Q. Varus, who fought with the rank of general for Cæsar in the civil war.

Varus, (PUBLIUS ATIUS,) a Roman general and partisan of Pompey in the civil war. He commanded in Africa in 49 B.C., and, aided by King Juba, gained a victory over Curio. He was killed at the battle of Munda.

Varus, (PUBLIUS QUINTILIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 13 B.C. and Governor of Germany about 6 A.D. He had not the energy or talents requisite to manage the warlike German tribes, who were provoked to revolt by taxation and innovations which Varus initiated. His army was attacked and defeated in 9 A.D. by a large army of insurgents, led by the famous chief Arminius. Varus, with nearly all his men, perished in this action, which was fought near the Weser.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" SUETONIUS, "Augustus" and "Tiberius;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" ESSELLEN, "Nachtrag zu der Abhandlung, über den Ort der Niederlage der Romer unter Varus," 1853.

Varus, (QUINTILIUS,) of Cremona, a Roman poet, was a friend of Horace and Virgil. He died in 24 B.C. His death was lamented by Horace in an ode, book i. 24.

Varus Alfenus. See ALFENUS.

Vasa. See GUSTAVUS I.

Văsăntă, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭs-ŭn'tạ; often called bŭs'ŭnt in the common dialect,] the Sanscrit word for "spring," applied in the Hindoo mythology to a personification of spring, said to be an intimate friend of the god of love. (See KÂMADÊVA.)

Vasari, vâ-sâ'ree, (GIORGIO,) an Italian painter, architect, and writer upon art, was born at Arezzo in 1512. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo and Andrea del Sarto, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., the grand duke Cosimo I., and other eminent men. His reputation rests on his "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (2 vols. 8vo, 1550,) esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind that has appeared in any language. It has been translated into English and German. He was a very successful artist, was skilful in design, and painted many frescos at Rome and Florence. As architect, he restored the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and built other fine edifices for the grand duke Cosimo. Died in 1574.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BOTTARI, "Giunte al Vasari;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vasco da Gama, (or **de Gama.**) See GAMA, DA.

Vasconcellos, vâs-kon-sel'lŏs, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born at Lisbon about 1555.

Vasconcellos, (SIMON,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1599, lived many years in Brazil. He wrote a "History of the Jesuit Mission in Brazil, (1663.) Died in 1670.

Vasconcellos, de, dà vâs-kon-sel'lŏs, (AGOSTINHO MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1583. He wrote a "Life of Juan II. of Portugal," in Spanish, (1639,) and other works. Having been implicated in a conspiracy against John IV., he was put to death in 1641.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vasconcellos, de, (ANTONIO AUGUSTO **Texeira**—tà-shā'e-rā,) a Portuguese journalist and *littérateur*, born at Oporto in 1816, published several political and historical works. Died July 29, 1878.

Vasconcellos, de, (MIGUEL,) a Portuguese statesman, was a son of the jurist Pedro Barbosa. He became, about 1635, secretary of state and the most powerful minister in Portugal, which was then subject to the King of Spain. His tyranny and cruelty excited much odium against him. In December, 1640, he was assassinated by the conspirators who raised the Duke of Braganza to the throne.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" LA CLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Vasconcellos-Coutinho, de, dà vas-kon-sel'lŏs kō-teen'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born at Funchal, in Madeira, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Vascosan, de, dęh văs'ko'zŏN', (MICHEL,) an eminent and learned French printer, born at Amiens about 1500, became a citizen of Paris. He was connected by marriage with Robert Estienne. He published correct and elegant editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors. Died in 1576.

Vaseef or **Vasîf,** vâ-seef', written also **Vassif,*** (**Ahmed,** âH'med,) a Turkish diplomatist, born at Bagdâd about 1740. He collected the works of several Turkish historians, and published them under the title of "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," (1804.) He also wrote a History of the Reign of Selim III. Died in 1806.

Va'sey, (GEORGE,) M.D., a botanist, born in Yorkshire, England, February 23, 1822. He graduated at a medical college in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1847, and in 1848 removed to Illinois. In 1872 he became botanist to the United States department of agriculture. Among his publications are a "Catalogue of the Trees of the United States," (1875,) and two special reports on the Grasses of the United States, (1883–84.)

Vasi, vâ'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian designer and engraver, born in Sicily in 1710, worked in Rome. He published a collection of engravings of the monuments, churches, etc. of that city. Died in 1782.

Vasian, vâ'se-ân', written also **Vassian** and **Was-**

* See Introduction, Section I., 14. (p. 9.)

sian, Archbishop of Rostow, a Russian prelate, noted for his courage and patriotism. Died in 1481.

Vasîf. See VASEEF.

Vasili, vȧ-see'lee, or **Vasilii,** vȧ-seel'yee, written also **Vassilii** and **Wasilei,** (or **Basil,**) I., Grand Prince of Russia, born in 1236, began to reign in 1272. Died in 1276.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **II.,** a son of Dmitri Donskoi, was born in 1372, and became grand prince in 1389. He was a tributary of the grand horde of Tartars. Died in 1425.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **III.,** born in 1415, was a son of the preceding. In his reign Russia was afflicted with civil war and other calamities. Died in 1462.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **IV.,** a son of Ivan III., was born in 1479, and became grand prince in 1505. He obtained Smolensk by conquest from the Lithuanians in 1514, and increased the power of Russia. He died in 1533, leaving the throne to his son, Ivan IV.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Vasili (or **Basil**) **V.,** (IVANOVITCH SHOOISKOI or SCHUISKOI,) born in 1553, began to reign in 1606. He was deposed by the boyards, who confined him in a convent in 1610. Died in 1612.

Vasishtha, vȧ-sĭsht'hą, a legendary sage and hero of India, the reputed author of many of the Vedic hymns. He was the great rival of Viswamitra, (q. v.,) and had a cow which protected him from all dangers and gave him everything he wished.

Vasoky. See SÊSHA.

Vasquez, vȧs-kĕth', or **Vasques,** vȧs'kĕs, (ALFONSO,) a painter, born of Spanish parents at Rome about 1575, removed to Seville in his childhood, and worked there with success. Died about 1645.

Vasquez or **Vasques,** (GABRIEL,) a Spanish casuist and Jesuit, born in New Castile in 1551; died in 1604.

Vasquez de Coronado, vȧs-kĕth' dȧ ko-ro-nȧ'do, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish explorer, born at Salamanca about 1510. He emigrated to Mexico, and in 1540 received the command of a party which the viceroy sent to explore the interior, from which expedition he returned insane. Died probably in 1542.

Vassal, de, dęh vȧ'sȧl', (FORTANIER,) a French cardinal and negotiator, born at Vailhac; died in 1361.

Vassal, de, (JACQUES,) Marquis de Montviel, a French general, born in 1659; died in 1744.

Vassali-Eandi, vȧs-sȧ'lee ȧ-ăn'dee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Turin in 1761. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Turin from 1792 to 1809." Died in 1825.

Vas'sar, (MATTHEW,) born in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1792, emigrated to America, and settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1861 he gave the sum of $408,000 to found the Vassar Female College, near Poughkeepsie. He died June 23, 1868, while reading an address to the trustees of the college. Besides the gift above mentioned, he left the college a large sum in his will, including the following bequests: $50,000 as a Lecture Fund, $50,000 as a Library, Art, and Cabinet Fund, and $50,000 as an Auxiliary Fund for aiding students unable to pay the full college expenses.

Vasselier, vȧs'le-ȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Rocroy in 1735, was a correspondent of Voltaire. He wrote tales, songs, etc. Died at Lyons in 1798.

Vasselin, vȧs'lăn', (GEORGES VICTOR,) a French publicist and jurist, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1801.

Vasseur, (JACQUES.) See LE VASSEUR.

Vassif. See VASEEF.

Vassor, Le. See LE VASSOR.

Vasto, del. See AVALOS, (ALFONSO II.)

Văsudêvă, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭs-ōō-dā'vą,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the father of Krishna, and sometimes used as an appellation of that god.

Vâsuki. See SÊSHA.

Vatable, vȧ'tăbl', originally written **Watebled** or **Gastelbled,** [Lat. VATA'BLUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born in Picardy. He became professor of Hebrew in the Collége Royal at Paris. He translated Aristotle's "Parva Naturalia" into Latin. Died in 1547.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Elogia."

Vatablus. See VATABLE.

Vatace. See VATACES.

Vataces, (accentuation doubtful,) [Fr. VATACE, vȧ'tăss',] (JOHN DUCAS,) Emperor of Nicæa, born in Thrace in 1193, was a son-in-law of Theodore Lascaris, whom he succeeded in 1222. He waged war against the Latin prince Robert de Courtenay, and several other princes. Died in 1255.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vater, fȧ'tęr, (ABRAHAM,) a German medical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1684. He was professor of botany and anatomy at Wittenberg. Died in 1751.

Vater, (JOHANN SEVERIN,) a German theologian and philologist, born at Altenburg in 1771. He studied at Jena and Halle, and in 1800 became professor of theology and Oriental literature at the latter university. He was professor of history at Königsberg from 1810 to 1820, and returned to Halle in the latter year. He published (1809–17) two volumes to complete the "Mithridates" of Adelung, who had left his work unfinished. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," (3 vols., 1802,) and a "Universal History of the Christian Church since the Reformation," (3 vols., 1818–23.) Died in 1826.

See NIEMEYER, "Uebersicht des Lebens Vater's," in the fifth edition of VATER'S "Synchronische Tafeln der Kirchengeschichte."

Vathek. See WATHEK.

Vatia, vā'shę-a, (PUBLIUS SERVILIUS,) surnamed ISAURICUS, a Roman commander, whose name first appears in 100 B.C. He became consul in 79, and commanded a fleet and army sent in 78 B.C. against the pirates, whom he defeated, and also the Isauri. Died in 44 B.C.

Vatimesnil, de, dęh vȧ'te'mȧ'nèl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS HENRI LEFEBVRE,) a French advocate and politician, born at Rouen in 1789, was a moderate royalist. He became advocate-general to the court of cassation at Paris in 1824, and was minister of public instruction from February, 1828, to August, 1829. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1834, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849. Died in 1860.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vą-tin'ĭ-us, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman demagogue, notorious for his vices, became tribune of the people in 59 B.C., by the aid of Cæsar, of whom he was a violent partisan. He was denounced by Cicero in a public speech about 56 B.C. In the year 54 or 55 he competed with Cato for the office of prætor, and was elected by bribery. During the civil war he commanded one of Cæsar's armies, and gained a victory in Illyricum in 46 B.C. Died after 43 B.C.

Vatke, fȧt'kęh, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German theologian, born near Magdeburg in 1806. He became professor of theology in the University of Berlin in 1837, and published several works.

Vatout, vȧ'too', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Villefranche (Rhône) in 1792. He became first librarian to Louis Philippe in 1832, and was elected to the French Academy in 1848. He published, besides several novels, "Historical Souvenirs of the Royal Residences of France," (7 vols., 1837–46.) Died in England in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattel, von, fon vȧt'tĕl' or vȧt'tęl, (EMRICH,) a celebrated Swiss jurist and writer, born in the principality of Neufchâtel in 1714. He studied at the Universities of Bâle and Geneva, and in 1741 visited Berlin, where he published his "Defence of the System of Leibnitz," (in French, 1742,) dedicated to Frederick the Great. In 1746 he was sent as Polish minister to Berne by Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. He published in 1758 his principal work, entitled "The Right of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," which has passed through numerous editions and been translated into the principal European languages. He was the author of other works on various subjects, the most important of which is entitled "Questions of Natural Law, and Observations on Wolff's Treatise on the Law of Nature," (1762.) Died in 1767.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for August, 1760.

Vatteville, de, dęh vȧt'vèl', (JEAN,) a Roman

Catholic priest, notorious for his adventures and criminal intrigues, was born at Besançon about 1613. He entered the Turkish service, after he had committed several homicides, and obtained the command of an army, which he betrayed to the Austrians. For this service he was rewarded with the rich abbey of Baume, in Franche-Comté, in 1659. He was the chief agent in the intrigues by which Franche-Comté was annexed to France about 1666. Died in 1702.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattier, vă'te-a', (PIERRE,) a learned French physician, was born near Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1623. He translated several works from the Arabic, including Avicenna's "Treatise on Mental Diseases." Vattier was physician to Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1667.

Vauban, de, dẹh vō'bôn', (ANTOINE **le Prestre**—lẹh prĕtR,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1659, was a cousin of the famous Vauban. He was an engineer, and distinguished himself at several sieges. Died in 1731.

Vauban, de, (SÉBASTIEN **le Prestre**,) SEIGNEUR, a famous French military engineer, born at Saint-Léger de Fougeret (Nièvre) in May, 1633. Having acquired some skill in mathematics, he entered in 1651 the army of the Prince of Condé, then waging a civil war against the French court. He was taken prisoner by the French in 1653, and persuaded by Cardinal Mazarin to join the royal army. He gained early distinction by his courage and his skill in conducting sieges, and received the brevet of royal engineer in 1655. Under the orders of Turenne, he directed the sieges of Landrecies, Condé, and Saint-Ghislain, (1655,) and rendered important services at Gravelines, Audenarde, and Ypres in 1658. He married Jeanne d'Aulnay in 1660. After several years of peace, the war was renewed in 1667. Under Louis XIV., commanding in person, Vauban took Tournay, Douai, and Lille. He was afterwards employed in constructing fortifications at Lille, Arras, and other places in Flanders, and made important improvements in the art of fortification. He was raised to the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1676, after which he improved and fortified the ports of Dunkirk, Toulon, etc. Among his greatest achievements was the capture of the strong fortress of Namur, where, says Macaulay, "the two great masters of the art of fortification were opposed to each other. Vauban had, during many years, been regarded as the first of engineers; but a formidable rival had lately arisen, Menno, Baron of Cohorn." ("History of England," vol. iv.) Namur was taken in June, 1692. Vauban became a marshal of France in 1703. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Attack of Places," and a "Treatise on the Defence of Places," (1737.) He had the courage to advise the king to re-establish the edict of Nantes in favour of religious liberty. He died in 1707, leaving a fair reputation for probity and other virtues.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Vauban;" CARNOT, "Éloge de Vauban," 1784; AMANTON, "Notice sur Vauban," 1829; DE CHAMBRAY, "Notice historique sur Vauban," 1845; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" NOËL, "Éloge de Vauban," 1790; D'ANTILLY, "Éloge de Vauban," 1788; DE SAUVIAC, "Éloge de Vauban," 1790; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaublanc, de, dẹh vō'blôn', (VINCENT MARIE **Viénot**—ve'a'no',) COUNT, a French politician, born in Saint Domingo in 1756, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was detected in several plots against the republic, was proscribed in 1797, but saved himself by flight, and held several high offices under Napoleon. He was minister of the interior from September, 1815, to May, 1816. He died in 1845, leaving autobiographic "Mémoires et Souvenirs," (2 vols., 1839.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaucanson, de, dẹh vō'kôn'sôn', (JACQUES,) a celebrated French mechanician, born at Grenoble in 1709. His inventive genius and his love for mechanical arts were displayed at an early age, and in 1738 he exhibited in Paris his Automaton Flute-Player, which caused a great sensation. Among several works of this kind, the most wonderful and ingenious, perhaps, is his Automaton Duck, which swam, quacked, dressed its feathers with its bill, and swallowed barley. He was appointed inspector of the silk-manufactories, and invented some machines which were very useful in the fabrication of silk stuffs. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1782.

See CONDORCET, "Eloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauchelet, vōsh'la', (AUGUSTE THÉOPHILE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Passy, near Paris, in 1802. Died April 22, 1873.

Vaucher, vō'shaiR', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French botanist and theologian, born at Geneva about 1763. He was professor of theology or ecclesiastical history at Geneva. In 1803 he published a "History of Fresh-Water Confervæ," which was highly esteemed. Among his principal works is a treatise on the Physiology of European Plants, "Histoire physiologique des Plantes d'Europe," (4 vols., 1841,) on which he expended the labour of many years. A genus of Algæ was named Vaucheria in honour of him by De Candolle. Died in 1841.

Vaudemont, de, dẹh vōd'môn', PRINCE, a Dutch general, who commanded an army in Flanders, and was opposed to Villeroy, in 1695. According to Macaulay, he was "one of the ablest commanders in the Dutch service." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

Vaudemont, de, dẹh vōd'môn', (ANTOINE **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo'rạn',) COUNT, was a nephew of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who died in 1431. The succession to this duchy was disputed by René of Anjou and the Count de Vaudemont. The latter defeated René in battle, and the contest was settled by a marriage of a son of the Count de Vaudemont with a daughter of René, (1444.) Died in 1447.

See D. CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine."

Vaudoncourt, de, dẹh vō'dôn'koor', (FRÉDÉRIC FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French general and writer, born at Vienna, Austria, in 1772. He obtained command of the artillery of the right wing of the army in Italy in 1800, was employed to organize the Italian artillery in 1803, and became a general of brigade in 1809. In 1815 he was condemned to death by the Bourbons, and became an exile. He wrote, besides other military works, a "History of the Campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in France," (5 vols., 1826,) and "Fifteen Years of an Exile," ("Quinze Années d'un Proscrit," 4 vols., 1835.) Died in 1845.

See F. THIERRY, "Le Général Baron F. F. G. de Vaudoncourt," etc., 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaudoyer, vō'dwâ'ya', (LÉON,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1803. He gained the grand prize in 1826. His plan for the new cathedral of Marseilles was adopted in 1854. Died February 9, 1872.

Vaudreuil, de, dẹh vō'dRUl' or vō'druh'yẹ, (LOUIS PHILIPPE **de Rigaud**—dẹh re'gō',) COMTE, a brave French naval officer, born at Quebec in 1691; died in 1763. His son, of the same name, born at Rochefort in 1724, served with distinction in the navy, and became a lieutenant-general. Died in 1802.

Vaudrey, vō'dRa', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1784. He was a colonel in the army at Strasburg when Louis Napoleon attempted to initiate an insurrection there. He aided and abetted that attempt, and was rewarded with the rank of general of brigade in 1852. Died in 1857.

Vaugelas, de, dẹh vōzh'la', (CLAUDE FAVRE,) an eminent French grammarian, born near Trévoux in 1585, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He took a prominent part in the compilation of the Dictionary of that Academy, and published "Remarks on the French Language," (1647.) He was very fastidious in respect to purity of language, and was regarded as an oracle in questions of grammar and style. He spent many years on a translation of Quintus Curtius, (1653.) Died in 1650.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaughan, vau'ạn, (almost vawn,) (ALFRED,) an English poet and reviewer, born in 1823, was a son of Robert, noticed below. He became a dissenting minister at Birmingham, contributed to the "British Quarterly Review," and published "Hours with the Mystics." Died in 1857.

Vaughan, (CHARLES JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1816. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1838. He was head-master of Harrow School from 1847 to 1859. In 1869 he was made Master of the Temple, and in 1879 Dean of Llandaff. He published many volumes of sermons, besides other works, chiefly religious. He is regarded as a "Broad-Church" leader.

Vaughan, (HENRY,) a British poet and physician, born in Brecknockshire, Wales, in 1621, is called THE SILURIST, because a native of Siluria, or South Wales. He was the author of devotional poems, entitled "Silex Scintillans," (1650,) "Thalia Rediviva, the Pastimes and Diversions of a Country Muse," (1678,) "The Mount of Olives," (in prose,) and other works. Died in 1695. His twin brother THOMAS, a clergyman, wrote treatises on alchemy, under the pseudonym of EUGENIUS PHILALETHES. He was born in 1621, and died at Albury in 1665. Both were Oxford bred, and both were loyalists.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) a distinguished jurist, born in Cardiganshire in 1608. He studied at Oxford, and rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1668. Died in 1674.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in 1772. He became a judge of the common pleas in 1834. Died in 1839.

Vaughan, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English Congregational divine, born in 1795, became professor of history in London University, (University College,) and subsequently president of the Independent College at Manchester. In 1844 he began to edit the "British Quarterly Review," of which he was the founder. He published "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," etc., "Causes of the Corruption of Christianity," (1834,) "The Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell," (1838,) "History of England under the House of Stuart," (1840,) "John de Wycliffe, D.D., a Monograph, with some Account of the Wycliffe Manuscripts," (1853,) and various other works. Died in 1868.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Vaughan, (Sir WILLIAM,) a poet, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, in 1577, was the author of "The Golden Fleece," (a very curious book, written at Cambrial Colchos, in Newfoundland,) and other works in prose and verse. Died in 1640.

Vaugiraud, de, dẹh võ'zhe'rō', (PIERRE RENÉ MARIE,) a French vice-admiral, born at Sables d'Olonne in 1741. He emigrated as a royalist about 1790, and became Governor of Martinique in 1814. Died in 1819.

Vaugondy. See ROBERT DE VAUGONDY.

Vauguyon, de la, dẹh lă võ'gẹ'ôN', (ANTOINE PAUL JACQUES **de Quélen**—dẹh kă'lôN',) DUC, a French general, born at Tonneins in 1706. He contributed to the victory of Fontenoy, (1745.) He was afterwards governor of the sons of the dauphin, who became Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. Died in 1772.

Vaulabelle, de, dẹh võ'lă'bĕl', (ACHILLE **Tenaille**—tẹh-năl' or tẹh-nă'yẹ,) a French journalist and statesman, born in the department of Yonne in 1799. He became in 1838 associate editor of "Le National," a republican or advanced liberal daily paper. He published a "History of the Two Restorations to the Fall of Charles X.," (6 vols., 1844 *et seq.*) He was minister of public instruction from July to October, 1848. Died March 27, 1879.

Vaulabelle, de, (MATHIEU **Tenaille,**) called ELÉONORE, a French dramatist, born in 1801, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote many vaudevilles. Died in 1859.

Vauquelin, võk'lăN', (JEAN,) Sieur de La Fresnaye, a French poet, born near Falaise in 1535. He became president of a court, called présidial, at Caen, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote agreeable idyls, and other short poems. Died in 1607.

His son NICOLAS was a poet. (See DES YVETEAUX.)

See V. CHOISY, "Jean Vauquelin de La Fresnaye," 1841.

Vauquelin, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) an eminent French chemist, born near Pont-l'Évêque (Calvados) in May, 1763. He was a pupil of Fourcroy, of whom he became an intimate friend and coadjutor. He was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School about 1795, and a member of the Institute. In 1801 he succeeded Darcet as professor at the Collége de France, and in 1804 obtained the chair of chemistry applied to the arts, in the Jardin des Plantes. He improved the methods of chemical analysis, and discovered two elementary substances,—chromium and glucina. He wrote many "Mémoires," inserted in the "Annales de Chimie" and other periodicals. Died in November, 1829.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Vauquelin;" CHEVALLIER, "Inauguration d'un Monument à la Mémoire de L. N. Vauquelin: Notice biographique de ce Chimiste," 1850; DR. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauthier-Galle, võ'te-à' găl, (ANDRÉ,) a French sculptor and medal-engraver, was born in Paris in 1818.

Vautier, võ'te-à', (BENJAMIN,) a Swiss genre painter born at Morges, April 24, 1829. He studied chiefly in Dusseldorf. Most of his very numerous works illustrate Swiss and South German peasant-life.

Vauvenargues, de, dẹh võv'năRg', (Luc **de Clapiers**—dẹh klă'pe-à',) MARQUIS, a French moral philosopher, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1715, was a friend of Voltaire. He entered the army about 1733, and left the service with ruined health at the age of twenty-seven. He published in 1746 an "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind, followed by Reflections and Maxims," which was praised by Voltaire. Died in Paris in 1747. His reputation increased after his death.

See SUARD, "Notice sur Vauvenargues;" GILBERT, "Éloge de Vauvenargues;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," vols. iii. and xiv.; VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauvilliers, võ'vẽ'ye-à', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, was born at Noyers in 1737. He became professor of Greek at the College of France in 1766, and published, besides other works, "Essays on Pindar," (1772.) In 1790 he was chosen a member of the municipality of Paris, and lieutenant to the mayor of that city. He entered the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. Having been proscribed in the same year, he took refuge at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1801. He had published an edition of Sophocles, with notes, (2 vols., 1781.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaux, vawx, (NICHOLAS,) LORD, an English officer, was distinguished by the favour of Henry VIII., whom he accompanied in his French campaign. Died in 1530.

Vaux, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1510, was a son of the preceding. He was one of the attendants of Henry VIII. in his expedition to France in 1532. Among his works is "The Assault of Cupid." Died about 1557.

Vaux, (WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT,) an English scholar, born at Romsey in 1818. He was educated at Westminster, and at Balliol College, Oxford, graduating in 1840. He was employed in the British Museum, 1841–70. He published "Nineveh and Persepolis," "Hand-Book to the Antiquities in the British Museum," "Ancient History from the Monuments," (1875,) "Persia from the Earliest Period," (1877,) "Greek Cities and Islands of Asia Minor," etc. Died in 1885.

Vaux, de, dẹh võ, (NOËL DE JOURDA, no'ĕl' dẹh zhoor'dă',) COUNT, a French general, born near Puy-en-Velay in 1705. He distinguished himself at the battles of Prague (1743) and Fontenoy, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1759, and displayed much ability by the conquest of Corsica in 1769. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1788.

Vauzelles, de, dẹh võ'zĕl', (JEAN,) a French priest and writer on religion, was born at Lyons; died in 1557.

Vavasseur, vă'vă'sur', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Paray in 1605. He produced, besides several prose works, Latin odes, elegies, etc., which are said to be elegant. Died in Paris in 1681.

Văyu, vī'ŏŏ, or **Vayus,** vī'ŏŏs, [from the Sanscrit *văy*, to "go," or "move,"] one of the names of the wind, in the Hindoo mythology. (See MARUT and PAVANA.)

Ve, vā or vĕh, [*i.e.* "holiness;" allied to the German *weihen*, to "consecrate,"] in the Norse mythology, a god who was associated with his brothers Odin and Vili in

creating the world. (See ODIN.) It appears to have been his office to banish from the new creation whatever was impure or evil. By some he is identified with LODUR, which see.

Vecchi, de, dā vek'kee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1536; died in 1614.

Vecchia, vek'ke-â, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter, originally named MATTONI, born in 1605, was a pupil of Varotari. He imitated with great skill the works of Titian and Giorgione. Died in 1678.

Vecchietta, vĕk-ke-et'tâ, (LORENZO DI PIERO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Sienna in 1482. He worked in bronze. Died in 1540.

Vecchio di San Bernardo, Il, ēl vek'ke-o de sân bĕr-nar'do, (FRANCESCO **Menzocchi**—mĕn-zok'kee,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì about 1510; died in 1547.

Vecellio. See TITIAN.

Vecellio, vâ-chel'le-o, (CESARE,) an Italian painter, born at Cadore about 1530, was a pupil and cousin of Titian. He published a collection entitled "On Ancient and Modern Costumes," ("Degli Abiti antichi e moderni," 1590.) Died in 1606.

Vecellio, (FRANCESCO,) a brother of Titian, born at Cadore in 1483, was a painter of superior genius, but renounced the profession for that of merchant or soldier. Died in 1590.

Vecellio, (MARCO,) or MARCO **di Tiziano**—de tĕt-se-â'no, an able painter, born in Venice in 1545, was a nephew and pupil of Titian. He accompanied Titian in his journeys, and imitated his style with great success. Among his works are a "Descent of the Holy Spirit" and the "Marriage of the Virgin Mary." Died in 1611.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Vecellio, (ORAZIO,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Venice in 1515, was a son and pupil of Titian. He assisted his father in many of his works. Died in 1576.

Vechte or **Wechte,** vĕkt, (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor and goldsmith, born in the department of Côte-d'Or about 1820. He had a high reputation as a designer of ornamental works in gold and silver. Among his works is an allegorical vase in silver *repoussé*. Died in October, 1868.

Vêdă, vā'dą, (English plural **Vedas,**) *i.e.* "knowledge," [from the Sanscrit *vid*, to "know," cognate with the old English *wit*, having the same signification, and the Latin *vid-eo*, to "see" or "perceive,"] the name of the sacred books or scriptures of the Brahmans, supposed to contain the fountain and sum of all essential knowledge. They consist of four parts, the Rig-Vêda, Sama-Vêda, Yajur-Vêda, and Atharva-Vêda. Of these the Rig-Vêda is the most important. It is composed of religious lyrics or hymns, and is confessedly the oldest extant portion of Sanscrit literature, dating perhaps from 1400 to 1800 years before the Christian era.

See PROFESSOR WILSON'S translations of the "Rig-Veda," and the different Introductions to those translations; COLEBROOKE on the "Vedas," in vol. viii. of the "Asiatic Researches;" article "Veda" in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY.)

Vêdânta, (Philosophy.) See VYÂSA.

Vêdavyâsa. See VYÂSA.

Ved'dẹr, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born in Burness parish, Orkney, in 1790. He was a sailor in early life, and later a revenue-officer. He published a number of volumes of prose and verse. Died in Edinburgh, February 11, 1854.

Vedder, (ELIHU,) an American genre painter, born in New York in February, 1836. For a long time a student in Italy, he finally made it his permanent residence. His best works are highly suggestive, and are full of a mystical and poetic quality. His best pictures are "The Lair of the Sea-Serpent," "A Venetian Dancing-Girl," "The Death of Abel," and "An Arab Listening to the Sphinx." His illustrations to Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat" (*i.e.* "quatrains") of Omar Khayyam were published in 1884, and won much praise.

Vedriani, vâ-dre-â'nee, (LODOVICO,) a mediocre Italian historian, born at Módena in 1601, wrote a "History of Módena," (1664,) and other works. Died in 1670.

Veen. See VAN VEEN and HEEMSKERK.

Veenix. See WEENIX.

Vega. See GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Vega, de. See LOPE DE VEGA.

Vega, von, fon vā'gâ, (GEORG,) BARON, a German officer and mathematician, born in Carniola in 1754, was originally named VEHA. He served with distinction in several campaigns against the French and Turks, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the Imperial artillery. He was the author of "Tables of Logarithms," (Logarithmentafeln, 1783,) "Lectures on Mathematics," (4 vols., 1786–90,) "Complete Treasury of Logarithms," (1794,) and other valuable works. Vega was murdered in 1802 by a miller, who despoiled him of his money and watch.

Végèce. See VEGETIUS.

Vegetius, ve-jee'shẹ-us, [Fr. VÉGÈCE, vâ'zhâs',] (FLAVIUS RENATUS,) a Roman military writer of the fourth century, is believed to have been a Christian. His principal work is entitled "Epitome Institutionum Rei militaris," (in five books,) and is dedicated to Valentinian II. It treats of the organization of armies, training of soldiers, etc., and is written in a clear and graceful style. Translations of it have been published in English, French, and German.

Vehrli or **Wehrli,** vār'lee, (JAKOB,) a Swiss teacher, born in 1790, was for many years an assistant of Fellenberg at Hofwyl. He became in 1833 superintendent of the Normal School at Kruitzlingen, on Lake Constance. Died in 1855.

Vehse, fā'zẹh, (KARL EDUARD,) a German historian, born at Freiberg in 1802, studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited the United States, London, and Paris. He published several works, the most important of which is his "History of the German Courts since the Reformation," ("Geschichte der Deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation," 48 vols., 1858.) He also wrote two volumes on Shakspeare. Died in 1870.

Veil, vâl, or **Viel,** (CHARLES MARIE,) a commentator on Scripture, born at Metz, was originally a Jew. He became a Protestant, and preached in England about 1680.

Veil, de, dẹh vâl, (LOUIS **de Compiègne**—dẹh kôn'-pe-âñ',) a converted Jew, a brother of the preceding, born at Metz, went to England about 1680, and published Latin versions of some works of Maimonides.

Veimars. See LOEVE.

Veit, vīt or fīt, (PHILIPP,) a celebrated German painter, born at Berlin in 1793, was a grandson, on his mother's side, of Moses Mendelssohn. He studied at Rome in company with Cornelius, Overbeck, and other young artists, who aimed at reviving the mystical style of the middle ages. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Triumph of Religion," in the Vatican gallery, "Scenes from Dante's Paradiso," in the Villa Massimi, "Christianity bringing the Fine Arts into Germany," a large fresco in the Städel Art Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the "Seven Years of Plenty,"—one of the frescos of the history of Joseph, at the Villa Bartholdy, Rome. Died December 18, 1877.

Veitch, veetch, (JOHN,) a Scottish professor, born at Peebles about 1830. About 1860 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrew's. He wrote a "Life of Sir William Hamilton," (1869,) "The Tweed, and other Poems," (1875,) "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory," (1875,) and "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," (1877.)

Veitch, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish Hellenist, born at Spittal, Roxburghshire, about 1795. He was educated at Edinburgh University. He published "Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective," (1848,) a work of high value, and was one of the revisers of Liddell and Scott's Lexicon. Died July 8, 1885.

Vela, vā'lâ, (BLASCO NUÑEZ,) a Spaniard, was sent by Charles V. to Peru in 1543 as viceroy. His authority was resisted by the rebels under Gonzalo Pizarro, by whom Vela was defeated and killed in 1546.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vela, vā'lâ, (VINCENT,) an Italian sculptor, of Swiss origin, born in the canton of Tessin (Ticino) in 1822. Among his works is a statue of Spartacus.

Velasco. See PALOMINO Y VELASCO.

Velasco, de, dā vȧ-lȧs'ko, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish writer of sacred poems, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Velasco, de, (GREGORIO HERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo about 1550. He produced a good version of Virgil's "Æneid," and other translations.

Velasquez, vȧ-lȧs'kĕth, (ALEXANDRO GONZALEZ,) a Spanish painter and architect, born at Madrid in 1719. He designed the palace of Aranjuez. Died in 1772.

His brother ANTONIO, born in 1729, was an able painter. He became court painter to Charles III. in 1757. He excelled in frescos. Died in 1793.

Velasquez, (DIEGO,) a Spanish commander, born in Old Castile about 1460. He was sent by Diego Columbus to Cuba, which he conquered in 1511. He was afterwards Governor of Cuba, and despatched an exploring party which discovered Mexico. About 1520 he sent a small army to Mexico under Narvaez to operate against Cortez, who defeated Narvaez and took him prisoner. Died in 1523.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" ORELLANA, "Varones del nuevo Mundo."

Velasquez (or **Velazquez**) **de Silva,** vȧ-lȧs'kĕth dā sĕl'vȧ, (Don DIEGO RODRIGUEZ,) a celebrated Spanish portrait-painter, born at Seville in 1599. He was a pupil of Herrera el Viejo, and afterwards of Francisco Pacheco, whose daughter Juana he married. He did not adopt the style of either of these masters, but formed for himself an original style by the study of nature. Having removed to Madrid in 1622 and painted a portrait of the Duke of Olivares in 1623, he was appointed court painter to Philip IV., and rose rapidly to fame and prosperity. He was a friend of Rubens, whom he met at Madrid in 1628. He visited Italy in 1629, admired the works of Titian at Venice, and passed about a year at Rome, where he painted a picture of "Jacob and the Bloody Garment of Joseph," and "Apollo at the Forge of Vulcan." He returned to Madrid in 1631, after which he produced an admirable equestrian portrait of Philip IV. In 1648 he was sent to Italy by the king to purchase pictures and models of antique statues. He painted at Rome an excellent portrait of Pope Innocent X., and returned home in 1615. In 1656 he obtained the cross of Santiago, which is rarely given to any except men of high rank. He was also appointed to the office of aposentador mayor, whose duty it is to provide lodgings for the king in his journeys. Died in August, 1660. Velasquez is regarded by many critics as the greatest painter that Spain has produced. He is considered to have surpassed other Spanish artists not only in portraits but in history and landscapes. He neglected the ideal and poetical, and seems to have been deficient in invention; but he reproduced the real with marvellous fidelity. His best works are mostly at Madrid. Among his best historical pieces is a "Crucifixion," (1639.) Commenting on his picture of "The Spinners," ("Las Hilanderas,") Mr. Stanley says, "For truth of character, perspective arrangement, and delusion of light and shadow, it is considered marvellous." (Bryan and Stanley's "Dictionary.")

See WILLIAM STIRLING, "Velasquez and his Works," 1855; CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario de las bellas Artes;" NAGLER "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" FORD, "Hand-Book for Travellers in Spain;" "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; QUILLIET, or QUILLET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velasquez de Velasco, vȧ-lȧs'kĕth dā vȧ-lȧs'ko (LUIS JOSÉ,) Marquis de Valdeflores, a Spanish antiquary, born at Málaga in 1722. He published several works on Spanish antiquities. Died in 1772.

Velde, van den, vȧn dĕn vĕl'dẹh, or **Vandervelde,** (ISAIAH,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1595, was also an etcher. He painted landscapes, rustic scenes, and battles. Died about 1650.

Velde, van den, (JAN,) a painter and skilful engraver, born at Leyden about 1598, was a brother of the preceding. He painted landscapes and rustic scenes, and engraved portraits, etc. Died after 1677.

Velde, van der, (ADRIAAN and WILLEM.) See VAN DER VELDE.

Velde, van der, vȧn dẹr fel'dẹh or vel'dẹh, (FRANZ KARL,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1779, was the author of a number of novels, tales, and dramatic works, which were very popular at the time. Died in 1824.

Veldeke, von, fon vĕl'dẹh-kẹh, (HEINRICH,) a German minnesinger of the twelfth century, was the author of an epic poem entitled "Eneit."

Vel'ẹ-dȧ or **Vel'le-dȧ,** a German prophetess, who lived near the river Luppia (Lippe) in the reign of Vespasian, and was regarded with great veneration. Having prophesied in favour of Civilis, who revolted against the Romans, she was carried captive to Rome about 85 A.D.

Velez de Guevara. See GUEVARA.

Vella, vel'lȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) a literary impostor, born at Malta in the latter part of the eighteenth century, pretended to have discovered an Arabic manuscript of several of the lost books of Livy, and other important documents in the Arabic language. His frauds were exposed by Tychsen and Hager.

Velleius Paterculus. See PATERCULUS.

Vellejus, vĕl-lā'yŭs, (ANDREAS SEVERINUS or SOERENSEN,) a learned Danish historian and theologian, born at Veile, in Jutland, in 1542. He became court preacher at Copenhagen about 1568. He published "The Lives of the Popes, in verse," (1571,) a "History of Canute," several biographies, and other works. Died in 1616.

Velleron. See CAMBIS-VELLERON.

Velluti, vĕl-loo'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Florence in 1313; died in 1370.

Velly, vȧ'le', (PAUL FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born near Rheims in 1709. He published a "History of France," (8 vols., 1759,) which was favourably received at the time. He also translated Swift's "History of John Bull." Died in 1759.

Velpeau, vĕl'pō', (ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE,) a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born near Tours (Indre-et-Loire) in 1795. He graduated in Paris in 1823, became professor of clinical surgery to the Faculté de Médecine in 1834 or 1835, and chief surgeon of the hospital La Charité in 1841. He succeeded Dr. Larrey in the Institute about 1842. As professor of clinic, he acquired a European reputation. Among his numerous works we notice a "Treatise on Surgical Anatomy," (2 vols., 1825–26,) which is said to be very complete, an excellent treatise on Obstetrics, entitled "Traité de l'Art des Accouchements," (1829,) which was translated by Dr. Charles Meigs, of Philadelphia, (1831,) and "Traité des Maladies du Sein," (1838.) An enlarged edition of the latter was issued in 1854. Died in August, 1867.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velser, fĕl'sẹr, or **Velserus,** fĕl-sā'rŭs, (MARCUS,) a German civilian, born at Augsburg in 1558. He became a senator about 1592. Among his works is "Rerum Boicarum Libri V.," (1602.) Died in 1614.

Veltheim, fĕlt'hīm, (AUGUST FERDINAND,) COUNT, a German antiquary and scientific writer, born near Helmstedt in 1741. He published a treatise "On the Formation of Basalt," (1786,) "On the Statue of Memnon," and other works. Died in 1801.

Veltheim or **Velthem,** written also **Velten,** a German actor of the seventeenth century, who was the first to introduce the plays of Molière on the German stage.

Velthusius. See VELTHUYSEN.

Velthuysen, vĕlt'hoi'zẹn, [Lat. VELTHU'SIUS,] (LAMBERT,) a Dutch theologian and philosopher, born at Utrecht in 1622. He wrote several works on moral philosophy and religion, which were highly esteemed. He was a strenuous advocate of toleration. Died in 1685.

Ven'ạ-ble, (CHARLES S.,) LL.D., an American mathematician, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, April 19, 1827. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1842, and at the University of Virginia in 1848. He was professor of mathematics in Hampden-Sidney College, 1848-56, professor of physics and chemistry in the University of Georgia in 1856, and professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of South Carolina, 1857–61. He served in the Confederate army as captain of engineers, and afterwards as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-

camp to General R. E. Lee. In 1865 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia. He has published a series of mathematical text-books, (1868–82.)

Venance. See DOUGADOS.

Venantius. See FORTUNATUS.

Vence, de, dẹh vôNSS, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and Hebrew scholar, born in Barrois about 1675. He wrote dissertations or commentaries on the Bible, which were inserted in the Bible of Calmet, (1748–50.) Died at Nancy in 1749.

Vendôme, de, dẹh vôN'dōm', (ALEXANDRE,) DUC, a brother of César, noticed below, born in 1598, was legitimated the following year, and created Duke of Vendôme. He was made grand prior of the knights of Malta in France. Suspected of conspiring against Richelieu, he was arrested, (1626,) and died in prison in 1629.

Vendôme, de, (CÉSAR,) DUC, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1594. He was soon after legitimated and made Duke of Vendôme. Having been charged with taking part in the conspiracy against Richelieu in 1626, he was imprisoned four years. He was appointed Governor of Burgundy in 1650. Died in 1665.

See CARDINAL RETZ, "Mémoires;" BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII."

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS,) son of the preceding, was born in 1612, served in the campaigns of Louis XIII., and rose to be viceroy and commander of the French troops in Catalonia in 1649. He married in 1651 Laura Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and after her death, having been ordained a priest, was made a cardinal in 1669. Died in 1669.

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) DUC, an able general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1654. He served under Turenne, and in the campaign of Flanders under Marshal de Créqui, and was appointed in 1681 Governor of Provence. He was made lieutenant-general in 1688, and took an active part in the siege of Namur and the battles of Steenkerke and Marsaglia. Having succeeded Noailles as commander of the army of Catalonia in 1695, he besieged Barcelona, which he compelled to surrender, (1697.) On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he became commander of the forces in Italy, and in 1702 fought the battle of Luzzara with the army of Prince Eugene. He was defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Eugene at Oudenarde in 1708. Being sent in 1710 by Louis XIV. to the assistance of Philip V. in Spain, he restored that sovereign to his capital, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Austrian forces under Starhemberg at Villa Viciosa. Died in 1712.

See VILLENEUVE, "Éloge du Duc de Vendôme," 1783; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Vendôme, de, (PHILIPPE,) DUC, brother of the preceding, was born in 1655. He served under his uncle, the Duke of Beaufort, in 1669, and took part in the principal campaigns of his brother. He was grand prior of the knights of the order of Malta. Died in 1727.

Vendramini, vẽn-drâ-mee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an able Italian engraver, born near Bassano in 1769, worked in England, and engraved the works of several Italian masters. Died in London in 1839.

Venedey, fā'nẹh-dī, (JAKOB,) a German jurist and politician, born at Cologne in 1805. He was arrested in 1832 on a charge of being connected with secret societies, but effected his escape to France. Returning in 1848, he was soon after elected to the National Assembly. He subsequently became professor of history at Zurich. He published several works on various subjects, among which is a "History of the German People," (4 vols., 1854–58.) Died February 8, 1871.

Venel, vẹh-nẽl', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist and physician, born at Combes in 1723. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1775.

Venerio. See VENIERO.

Veneroni, vā-nā-ro'nee, a French scholar of the eighteenth century, originally named JEAN VIGNERON, (vẽn'yẹh-rôN',) published an Italian Grammar and Dictionary.

Venette, vẹh-nẽt', (NICOLAS,) a French medical writer, born at La Rochelle in 1633; died in 1698.

Veneziano. See DOMENICO VENEZIANO.

Veneziano, vā-nẽt-se-ā'no, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Venice, is sometimes called AUGUSTINUS DE MUSIS. He studied under Marcantonio Raimondi, and executed a number of prints after Raphael and Giulio Romano. Among his master-pieces are portraits of the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, and "The Skeletons, or Burying-Place," after Baccio Bandinelli. Veneziano is said to have been the first to practise stipple engraving. He lived about 1510–40.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Veneziano, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Venetian painter, born about 1309, was a pupil of Angelo Gaddi. His frescos in the Campo Santo at Pisa are ranked among his master-pieces. He afterwards studied medicine, and died of the plague at Florence, in 1384, while attending the sick.

Veniero, vā-ne-ā'ro, or **Venier,** vā-ne-aiR', (ANTONIO,) a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1382. He extended the domain of Venice by the acquisition of Corfù, Argos, and Treviso. Died in 1400.

Veniero, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian poet and translator, born in 1517, was one of the founders of the Venetian Academy. He was intimate with Cardinal Bembo and other distinguished men of the time. His brothers, LORENZO and MAFFEO, were also poets. Died in 1582.

Veniero or Venier, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian philosopher and statesman, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1505; died in 1581.

Veniero, (LORENZO,) a poet, born at Venice about 1510, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote satirical and immoral poems. Died in 1550.

Veniero or Venerio, vā-nā're-o, (SEBASTIANO,) a Venetian admiral, commanded the fleet of the republic at the battle of Lepanto, in 1572. He was elected doge in 1576. Died in 1578.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Ve-nil'ĭ-ạ, [Fr. VÉNILIE, vā'ne'le',] a Roman divinity or nymph, was called a sister of Amata, the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Turnus and Juturna.

Vénilie. See VENILIA.

Venino, vā-nee'no, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Como in 1711, is said to have been the greatest preacher of Italy in the eighteenth century. Died at Milan in 1778.

Venius. See VAN VEEN.

Venn, (HENRY,) an eminent English theologian, born at Barnes, Surrey, in 1725, was a son of Rev. Richard Venn. He graduated as A.M. at Cambridge in 1749, became vicar of Huddersfield about 1760, and rector of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire, in 1770. He published, besides Sermons, "The Complete Duty of Man, or a System of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity," and "Mistakes in Religion Exposed." Died in 1797.

See HENRY VENN, "Life and Letters of Rev. Henry Venn," 1849.

Venn, (JOHN,) a clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born at Clapham in 1759. He became rector of Clapham in 1792, and died there in 1813. Two volumes of his sermons have been published.

Venn, (RICHARD,) an English writer on theology, was the father of Henry, noticed above. He was rector of Saint Antholin's, London. Died in 1740.

Ven'nẹr, (TOBIAS,) an English physician, born in Somersetshire in 1577. He practised at Bath with success, and published a treatise on diet and regimen, entitled "The Right Way to Long Life," ("Via recta ad Vitam longam," about 1622,) which was very popular. Died in 1660.

Ven'ning, (RALPH,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1620, was noted both for his eloquence and his piety. He became lecturer or preacher at Saint Olave, Southwark, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He wrote, besides other religious works, "Things Worth Thinking on, or Helps to Piety." Died in 1673.

Ventadour. See BERNARD DE VENTADOUR.

Ventenat, vŏNt'nȧ', (ETIENNE PIERRE,) a French botanist, born at Limoges in 1757. He published a "Tableau of the Vegetable Kingdom," (4 vols., 1799,) "The Garden of Malmaison," (2 vols., 1803, with plates by Redouté,) and other works. Died in 1808.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques."

Ven-tid'ĭ-us Bas'sus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman general, born in Picenum, was brought to Rome in 89 B.C., being then a child. He became a favourite officer of Cæsar, whom he supported in the civil war which began in 49 B.C., and was chosen consul in 43. As the legate of Mark Antony, he commanded in Syria in the year 39, and defeated Labienus and the Parthian prince Pacorus.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ventignano, vĕn-tēn-yȧ'no, (CESARE **della Valle**—del'lȧ vȧl'lȧ,) DUKE OF, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Naples in 1777. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "The Siege of Corinth" and "Medea," an "Essay on the Education of the Aristocracy and the Labouring Classes," (1848,) and "Philosophic View of the History of the Human Race," (1853.) Died in 1860.

Ventimiglia, vĕn-te-mēl'yȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) Prince of Belmont, a liberal Sicilian statesman, born in 1761, was distinguished for munificence and taste. Died in 1814.

Ventura, vĕn-too'rȧ, (GIOACCHINO or JOACHIM,) an eloquent Italian preacher and theologian, born at Palermo in 1792. He gained such distinction as a preacher of funeral orations that he was called "the Italian Bossuet." About 1824 he became a resident of Rome, and acquired much influence with the pope. He published "On the Method of Philosophizing," ("De Methodo Philosophandi," 1828,) and "The Beauties of the Faith," (1839.) He was liberal in politics, and, after the election of Pius IX., (1847,) had great popularity as a leader of the moderate party of reformers at Rome. He advised the pope to give his subjects a constitution. His efforts having been defeated, he quitted Rome in 1849, and settled in Paris in 1851. He preached at the church of the Madeleine and at the Tuileries, (1857,) and published, in French, several works, among which is "The Philosophic Reason and the Catholic Reason," ("La Raison philosophique et la Raison catholique," 1852.) Died at Versailles in August, 1861.

See E. VAVASSEUR, "Ventura," Paris, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Venturi, vĕn-too'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Bibiano in 1746. He became professor of physics at Pavía about 1800. He published, besides other works, an "Essay on the Physico-Mathematical Works of Leonardo da Vinci," (1797,) and a "Treatise on Optics," (1814.) Died in 1822.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805.

Venturi, (POMPEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Sienna in 1693. He wrote a commentary on Dante, (3 vols., 1732.) Died in 1752.

Ve'nus, [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, *(Aphrodīte;)* Fr. VÉNUS, vȧ'nüs'; It. VENERE, vā'nȧ-rȧ,] the goddess of love and beauty, in classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Jupiter (or Uranus) and Dione, the wife of Vulcan, and the mother of Cupid, Harmonia, Hymen, the Graces, Priapus, and Æneas. None of these, however, were the offspring of Vulcan. The poets feigned that she originated in the foam of the sea, (hence her surname ANADYOMENE,) and landed first on the island of Cythera, from which she passed to Cyprus, where flowers sprang up under her feet; that Love and Desire attended her to the assembly of the celestial gods; that Juno, Minerva, and Venus were competitors for the prize of beauty, (the apple of discord,) and that Paris decided in favour of Venus. She thus became the object of Juno's jealousy and lasting enmity. In the war between the Greeks and the Trojans she was an ardent and active partisan of the latter, and was wounded by Diomede. According to popular legends, she possessed a magical girdle, which had the property to inspire love and desire for the person who wore it. Among her favoured paramours were Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, Adonis, Mercury, and Anchises. The principal places of her worship were Cythera, Cyprus, Paphos, and Idalium. Her favourite plants were the rose and myrtle. The dove, sparrow, and swan were supposed to be sacred to her. She was variously styled Cypria, (from Cyprus,) Cythera and Cytheræa, (from the island of Cythera, where she first appeared, and of which she became the principal deity,) Venus Genetrix, Venus Hortensis, Venus Victrix, Venus Verticordia, Venus Alma, Venus Erycina, (from Eryx, in Sicily, where she had a temple,) Aphrodite Pandemos, and Aphrodite Urania. Venus was regarded by some ancient authors as a personification of the generative power of nature. She does not appear to have been an original deity of Rome, nor to have been worshipped by the Romans while they were ruled by kings. Her worship was probably of Oriental origin.

Venusti, vȧ-noos'tee, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua, was a pupil of Perino del Vaga. He was employed by Michael Angelo to copy a number of his works. Among these we may name his "Last Judgment," (painted in oil,) in the Royal Museum at Naples. Died about 1580.

Venuti, vȧ-noo'tee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1709, was a brother of the following. Died at Rome in 1769.

Venuti, (NICCOLÒ MARCELLO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1700. He discovered the temple of Jupiter and the theatre of Herculaneum, and wrote a "Description of the First Discoveries at Herculaneum," (1749.) Died in 1755.

See COLTELLINI, "Elogium N. M. Venuti," 1755.

Venuti, (RIDOLFINO,) an eminent antiquary, born at Cortona in 1705, was a brother of the preceding. He became director of the Museum Albani at Rome. He published a "Topographical Description of the Antiquities of Rome," (2 vols., 1763,) and other works on Roman medals, inscriptions, etc., which are highly commended. Died at Rome in 1763.

Vera, (AUGUSTO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Amelia in 1817. He was educated at Paris, in which, as in other French cities, he held professorships of philosophy. Afterwards he returned to Italy, where he was professor of philosophy in Milan, and later in Naples. He was the leader of the Italian Hegelians, and has written much on philosophical subjects, chiefly in French and Italian. He also translated several of Hegel's treatises. [Died in 1885.]

Veranzio, vȧ-rȧnt'se-o, (ANTON,) a Dalmatian prelate and diplomatist, born at Sebenico in 1504. His name in Dalmatian was WRANCZY, (vRȧnt'se.) He was employed in missions by Ferdinand I. of Austria. Died in 1573.

Vérard, vȧ'rȧR', (ANTOINE,) one of the earliest French printers, founded in 1480 an establishment in Paris, where he published "The Prophecies of Merlin," "The Chronicles of France," and "The Sea of Histories."

Verbiest, vęr-beest', (FERDINAND,) a Flemish astronomer and missionary, born at Pitthem in 1623. He went to China about 1658, and was employed as astronomer by the emperor of that country. He wrote several works on astronomy. Died at Peking in 1688.

See CARTON, "Notice sur le Père Verbiest," 1839.

Verboecknoven, vęr-book'ho'vęn, (EUGÈNE JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter of animals, born in West Flanders in 1798. Among his master-pieces may be named his "Horses Fighting with Wolves," and a "View in the Campagna of Rome with a Herd of Cattle." Died January 19, 1881. His brother LOUIS, born in 1802, acquired distinction as a marine painter.

Verci, vĕR'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1739. He wrote a "History of the March of Treviso," (20 vols., 1786–90,) and other works. Died in 1795.

Ver-cin-ġet'o-rix, an able Gaulish commander and chief of the Arverni. He was general-in-chief of the tribes of Celtic Gaul which waged war against Julius Cæsar in 52 B.C. He defended Gergovia with success, and compelled Cæsar to raise the siege. The Gauls having been defeated at Alesia, Vercingetorix, to spare the effusion of blood, gave himself up to the victor. He was taken to Rome, and put to death about 45 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Commentaries," book vii.; DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome:" H. MARTIN, "Vercingetorix," 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verdi, vĕr'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian composer, born in the duchy of Parma in 1814. He studied under Lavigna at La Scala, at Milan, and in 1842 brought out his opera of "Nabucodonosor," which was very successful. It was followed by "I Lombardi," "Ernani," "I due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco," "Macbeth," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and other works, which enjoy great popularity. He was created an Italian senator in 1874, and in 1875 a commander of the legion of honour.

Verdi, (TULLIO S.,) M.D., (originally TULLIO **de Suzzara-Verdi,**) a distinguished homœopathist, born at Mantua, Italy, February 10, 1829. He was trained in the Mantua gymnasium, and was an officer of the Austrian army, 1847–48, and of the Sardinian army, 1848–49. Expelled from Italy by the Austrians, he came to the United States, became in 1852 professor of modern languages in Brown University, graduated in 1856 at the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D.C. His principal works are "Maternity" (1870) and "Mothers and Daughters," (1877.) In 1879 he became a member of the National Board of Health.

Verdier, vĕr'de-ā', (AYMAR,) a French architect, born in 1819 at Tours; died February 20, 1880.

Verdier, (CÉSAR,) a French anatomist, born near Avignon in 1685. He lectured in Paris for many years, and wrote on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Verdier, (HENRI,) Count de Lacoste, a French politician, born at Nîmes in 1770, was outlawed as a Girondist in 1793. He held several offices under the Directory and the empire, and wrote a work entitled "Alfred le Grand," (2 vols., 1817.) Died in 1821.

Verdier, (MARCEL,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1817; died in 1856.

Verdier, du, (ANTOINE.) See DUVERDIER.

Verdugo, vĕr-doo'go, (FRANCO,) a Spanish general, who served in the Netherlands under Don John of Austria and Alexander Farnese, and became Governor of Friesland and Groningen. Died in 1595.

Vere, veer, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English general, born in 1554. He served with great distinction against the Spaniards in Holland in the principal campaigns from 1585 to 1602, his last achievement being the defence of Ostend against Albert, Archduke of Austria. He died in 1608, leaving, in manuscript, an account of his life, entitled "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere," etc.

Vere, (HORACE,) brother of the preceding, was born in Essex in 1565. He distinguished himself in the wars of Holland under Prince Maurice, and, after the death of Sir Francis, was appointed general of the English army in the Netherlands. In 1620 he was sent by James I. to assist the Elector-Palatine Frederick V. in securing Bohemia. He was made a peer by Charles I. in 1625, with the title of Baron Vere of Tilbury. Died in 1635.

Vere, de, the name of an ancient and noble family of England, descended from a Norman knight who had a high command at the battle of Hastings. His son became Earl of Oxford, and a minister of King Henry I. The third earl was one of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John. JOHN DE VERE, seventh Earl of Oxford, was a famous commander, and fought at Cressy and Poitiers, (1356.) The thirteenth earl was a leader of the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses, and commanded the van of the army of Henry VII. at Bosworth, (1485.) EDWARD DE VERE, the seventeenth earl, was an eminent poet. (See separate article.) The twentieth earl was AUBREY DE VERE, whom Macaulay describes as "the noblest subject in England." He fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and after the restoration became lord lieutenant of Essex. In 1687 he was dismissed from office because he refused to aid James II. in packing a Parliament. He was the last earl of that family. (See, also, DE VERE.)

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii.

Vere, de, (EDWARD,) seventeenth Earl of Oxford, an English poet and courtier, born about 1540, was one of the ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was lord high chamberlain in 1588, and had a command in the fleet which opposed the Spanish Armada. Died in 1604.

Ve-re'li-us, [Sw. pron. vå-rĭĭ'le-ŭs,] (OLAUS,) an eminent Swedish antiquary, whose original name was OLAF **Werl,** (vĕrl,) was born in the diocese of Linköping in 1618. He studied at Dorpat and Upsal, and became successively professor of Swedish antiquities at Upsal, (1662,) antiquary to King Charles XI., (1666,) and chief librarian in the library of Upsal, (1679.) He published several valuable works on Scandinavian history and antiquities. Died in 1682.

Verelst, vā'rĕlst, (SIMON,) a Flemish flower- and fruit-painter; died in 1710.

Vereshagin, vå-rå-shå-gēen', (VASILI,) a Russian painter, was born in the Novgorod government, October 26, 1842. He was a soldier in Turkestan in 1867, and was wounded in the Russo-Turkish war. He travelled extensively. Of his very numerous pictures, many are East Indian scenes, and others are war-sketches.

Vergara, vĕr-gä'rä, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1726; died in 1799.

Vergara, de, dà vĕr-gä'rä, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1510; died in 1574.

Vergara, de, (NICOLAS,) a painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1540, was a son of the preceding; died in 1606.

Vergelmer or **Vergelmir.** See NIDHÖGG.

Vergennes, de, deh vĕr'zhĕn', (sometimes Anglicized as vẽr-jĕnz',) (CHARLES **Gravier**—grăv-e-ā',) COUNT, a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Dijon in 1717. He was appointed minister to the electoral court of Treves in 1750, and in 1755 was ambassador to Constantinople. After his return he was sent, in 1771, on a mission to Stockholm, where he assisted Gustavus III. in his revolution against the nobles. He became minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI. in 1774, and concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United States, in February, 1778, which involved France in a war against England. This war was ended by the treaty of Paris, which he signed in September, 1783. He remained in office until his death, in 1787. He had a fair reputation for integrity as well as diplomatic skill.

See MAYER, "Vie du Comte de Vergennes," 1789; VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de M. le Comte de Vergennes," 1788; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vergerio, vĕr-jā're-o, (PIETRO PAOLO,) THE ELDER, an Italian reviver of learning, born at Capo d'Istria about 1349. He was professor of dialectics at Padua from 1393 to 1400. He published a work "On Noble Manners," ("De ingenuis Moribus,") and a Life of Petrarch. Died about 1420.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Vergerio, (PIETRO PAOLO,) THE YOUNGER, a relative of the preceding, was born at Capo d'Istria about 1495. He became papal nuncio to Germany in 1530, Bishop of Capo d'Istria in 1536, and a convert to the Protestant religion about 1544. He took refuge in the Grisons, from which he removed in 1553 to Tübingen, where he was employed as a minister. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1565.

See CARLI, "Vita di P. P. Vergerio;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vergers, des. See NOËL DES VERGERS.

Vergers, des, dā vĕr'zhā', (MARIN NOËL,) a French judge, born at Ervy in 1759. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831. Died in 1836.

Vergier, vĕr'zhe-ā', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1655, wrote tales and songs which were once admired. He was killed by robbers at Paris in 1720.

Vergier de Hauranne. See DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE.

Ver'gil Pol'ў-dore, [Lat. VIRGIL'IUS (or VERGIL'IUS) POLYDO'RUS; It. VERGILIO POLIDORO, vĕr-jee'le-o po-le-do'ro,] a celebrated writer and ecclesiastic, born at Urbino, in Italy, about 1470. He was sent about 1502 to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the tax called "Peter's pence," and continued to reside in that country for the greater part of his life. He was successively created Archdeacon of Wells, and preb-

endary in the cathedrals of Hereford, Lincoln, and Saint Paul's. His principal works are his "History of Inventions," ("De Rerum Inventoribus,") "Historia Anglica," a history of England brought down to the end of the reign of Henry VII., and a treatise against divination, entitled "De Prodigiis." Died about 1550.

Vergilio Polidoro. See VERGIL POLYDORE.

Vergilius Polydorus. See VERGIL POLYDORE.

Vergne, La. See LA VERGNE and TRESSAN.

Vergniaud, vĕrn'ye-ō', (PIERRE VICTURNIEN,) a celebrated French orator and Girondist, was born at Limoges, May 31, 1759. He was educated at the Collége du Plessis at Paris, studied law under Dupaty, and began to practise as an advocate at Bordeaux in 1781. His habits were rather indolent, meditative, and nonchalant. "His language," says Lamartine, "had the images and harmony of the most beautiful verses." He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in September, 1791. In July, 1792, he declaimed against the conduct of the king, in a speech which made a profound impression, and demanded that the Assembly should declare that the country was in danger. He was a member of the National Convention which met in September, 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, but after the defeat of that measure he voted for his death, and, as president of the Convention, pronounced the sentence, January, 1793. He was one of the most moderate of the Girondists. In April, 1793, he defended himself against Robespierre, who had attacked him in a speech. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists who were arrested by the order of the Convention, June 2, 1793. According to Lamartine, he was the most impassible of his companions in prison, because he was the greatest. Arraigned before the tribunal in October, he spoke thus in his defence: "What ought to have been done to assure the triumph of the republic? I have done it. What is now requisite to confirm the republic by the example of its devoted friends? To die? I will do that." He was executed in October, 1793. He was of middle stature, and was physically well developed. In repose, his face was not very expressive, but in the act of speaking it became illumined and transfigured with genius. "Such," says Lamartine, "was the man whom nature had given to the Girondists for their chief. He did not condescend to be that; too indifferent *(insouciant)* for a leader of a party, too great for a secondary position. He was Vergniaud. Rather glorious than useful to his friends, he was not willing to lead them, but he immortalized them."

"In parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "no Frenchman of that time can be considered equal to Vergniaud. In a foreign country, and after the lapse of half a century, some parts of his speeches are still read with mournful admiration. No man, we are inclined to believe, ever rose so rapidly to such a height of oratorical excellence. His whole public life lasted barely two years." (Review of Barère's "Memoirs," 1844.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" GENTY DE LA BORDERIE, "Éloge de Vergniaud," 1809; THIERS, "History of the Revolution;" TOUCHARD-LAFOSSE, "Histoire parlementaire et Vie intime de Vergniaud," 1848; MADAME ROLAND, "Mémoires;" BUCHEZ et ROUX, "Histoire parlementaire;" MICHELET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verhaegen, vẹr-hā'gẹn or ver-hā'hẹn, (PIERRE THÉODORE,) a Belgian politician, born in Brussels about 1800. He was for many years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered in 1837, and acted with the Liberal party. Died in 1862.

Verheyden, vẹr-hī'dẹn, (FRANS PIETER,) a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague in 1657; died in 1711.

Verheyen, vẹr-hī'ẹn, (PHILIPPE,) an eminent Flemish anatomist, born in East Flanders in 1648. He studied medicine, etc. at Louvain, where he obtained a chair of anatomy in 1689, and became highly distinguished as a teacher. He wrote, in Latin, besides other professional works, "The Anatomy of the Human Body," (1693,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1710.

See V. J. FRANÇOIS, "Éloge de Verheyen," 1847; V. J. FRANÇOIS, "Notice sur la Vie de P. Verheyen," 1842; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Verhuell, vẹr-hü'ĕl, or **Verhuel,** (CAREL HENDRIK,) Count de Sevenaar, a Dutch admiral, born in Gelderland in 1760, or, as some say, in 1764. As rear-admiral, he fought against the English, near Flushing, in 1804. He received the chief command of the army destined to operate against the coasts of England, (1805,) and was raised to the rank of marshal by King Louis in 1806. He entered the French service in 1810, and was made a peer of France in 1819. Died in 1845.

See GRANDPIERRE, "Notice sur le Vice-Amiral C. H. Verhuel," 1845; Q. M. R. VERHUELL, "Het Leven en Karakter van C. H. Verhuell," 2 vols., 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verjus, vĕR'zhüs', (LOUIS,) Count de Crécy, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1629. He was a member of the French Academy, and was at the diet of Ratisbon in 1679, and at Ryswick in 1697. Died in 1709.

His brother ANTOINE, born in 1632, was a Jesuit, and author of several works of biography, etc. Died in 1706.

Verkolie, vẹr-ko'lee, (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died in 1693.

His son NICHOLAS, born in 1673, was a painter of history and nocturnal scenes. Died in 1746.

Verlat, vĕR'lȧ', (CHARLES,) a Belgian painter of history and genre, born at Antwerp in 1824. He removed to Paris in 1847.

Vermandois, de, dẹh vĕR'mȯN'dwȧ', (LOUIS **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bȯN',) COUNT, born in Paris in 1667, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de La Vallière. He was legitimated, and appointed admiral of France. Died in 1683.

Verme, del, dĕl vĕR'mȧ, (JACOPO,) an able Italian general or *condottiere*, commanded the armies of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. He passed into the service of Venice in 1404.

Vermeulen, vẹr-muh'lẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish engraver and designer, born at Antwerp in 1644. He engraved portraits with skill. Died in 1702.

Vermeulen, [Lat. MOLA'NUS,] (JAN,) a Flemish writer on theology and antiquities, was born at Lille in 1533. He published, besides other works, one "On Sacred Pictures and Images," ("De Picturis et Imaginibus sacris," 1570,) and "De Canonicis," (1587.) Died at Louvain in 1585.

Vermeyen, von, fon vẹr-mī'ẹn, or **Vermeyn,** vẹr-mīn', (JOHANN,) a Dutch historical painter, surnamed HANS MIT DEM BARTE, ("Hans with the Beard,") was born near Haarlem in 1500. He was a favourite of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, whom he accompanied on his expeditions. Among his master-pieces are ten large cartoons at Vienna, representing the march of the emperor to Tunis. Died in 1559.

Vermigli. See PETER MARTYR.

Vermond, de, dẹh vĕR'mȯN', (MATTHIEU JACQUES,) L'ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, was French teacher of Marie Antoinette at Vienna before her marriage. After she became Queen of France, he remained in her service as reader, enjoyed her confidence, and exercised great influence at court. He is censured for his political intrigues. Died after 1789.

Vermuyden, vẹr-moi'dẹn, (Sir CORNELIUS,) a Dutch engineer, born in Zeeland. He removed to England about 1622, was employed by Charles I., and rendered valuable services by draining part of the Bedford Level. Died about 1665.

Vernage, vĕR'năzh', (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1773.

Vernazza, vĕR-nȧt'sȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) Baron de Freney, an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Alba, in Piedmont, in 1745. He resided at Turin, and held several high offices. He wrote biographies, treatises on Italian antiquities, etc. Died in 1822.

Verne, vĕRn, (JULES,) a French author, born at Nantes, February 8, 1828. He studied law in Paris, and produced some comedies and comic operas, including "Les Pailles rompues," (1850,) and "Onze Jours de Siége." His mock-scientific romances, however, have given him his principal fame. Most of them have been translated into English, among them "Five Weeks in a Balloon," (1870,) "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," (1872,) "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," (1873,) "Round the World in Eighty Days," (1874,) "The Green Ray," (1882,) and many others.

Vernes, vĕRn, (JACOB,) a Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1728, wrote "Letters on the Christianity of J. J. Rousseau," and other works. Died in 1791.

Vernet, vĕR'nȧ', (ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE,) sometimes called CARLE VERNET, a son of Claude Joseph, noticed below, was born at Bordeaux in 1758. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards studied at the French Academy of Arts, and in 1782 gained the grand prize offered by that institution. His favourite subjects were battle-scenes and animals, particularly horses. Among his master-pieces are "The Bombardment of Madrid," "The Battle of Wagram," and "The Entrance of Napoleon into Milan." Died in 1836.

See DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. LAGRANGE, "Les Vernet, (Carle et Horace,") 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vernet, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter, born at Avignon in 1714. He studied at Rome, devoting himself principally to marine landscapes, in which department he soon attained rare excellence. He resided nearly twenty years in Italy, during the early part of which time he was so reduced as to be obliged to paint coach-panels, which were afterwards taken out and framed. He was invited to France in 1752 by Louis XV., who commissioned him to paint the principal seaports of France. These views—fifteen in number—are in the Louvre, where many of his best works are to be seen. Among his other master-pieces we may name the pictures in the Borghese and Rondanini palaces at Rome, and a "Seaport at Sunset," in the Louvre. He had been elected in 1753 a member of the Academy of Arts. Died in 1789.

See DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. LAGRANGE, "J. Vernet et la Peinture au dix-huitième Siècle," 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vernet, (HORACE,) a celebrated French painter of battles, son of Antoine Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1789. He studied under his father, and in 1809 exhibited his "Capture of a Redoubt." This was soon followed by "The Trumpeters," "The Barrière de Clichy," "Battle of Tolosa," "Soldier of Waterloo," and other military pictures, which won for him the highest reputation in that department of the art. He was created a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon in 1814, an officer of the legion of honour by Charles X., (1825,) a member of the Institute, (1826,) and director of the Academy at Rome, (1828.) He was also patronized by Louis Philippe, for whom he painted a series of battles in the Constantine gallery at Versailles. His pictures are of large dimensions. He worked at Rome about eight years,—1828–35,—and painted there a picture of a "Meeting of Raphael with Michael Angelo." Among his chief works are the "Siege of Constantine" and the "Battle of Isly." At the Exposition of 1855 a jury of painters from various nations awarded him the grand medal of honour. Died in 1863.

See A. DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. H. Vernet, par un Homme de Rien," 1841, L. LAGRANGE, "Les Vernet, (Carle et Horace,") 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" T. SYLVESTRE, "Histoire des Artistes vivants," 1857; DE MIRECOURT, "H. Vernet," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1863.

Vernet, vĕR'nȧ', (JACOB,) a Swiss theologian, born at Geneva in 1698. He became pastor at Geneva in 1734, rector of the Academy in 1737, and professor of theology there in 1756. He wrote, besides many other works, "Socratic Dialogues on Moral Subjects," (1746,) and "Christian Instruction," (4 vols., 1752.) Died in 1789.

Verneuil, de, dĕh vĕR'nuI' or vĕR'nuh'yĕ, (PHILIPPE ÉDOUARD POULLETIER,) a French naturalist, distinguished as a geologist and palæontologist, was born in Paris in 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1854. Among his works is a "Memoir on the Geology of the Crimea," (1837.) Died at Paris, May 29, 1873.

Verney, du, (JOSEPH.) See DUVERNEY.

Vernier, vĕR'nĕ-ȧ', (PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born at Ornans, in Franche-Comté, about 1580, invented a graduated scale or quadrant. Died in 1637.

Vernier, (THÉODORE,) a French advocate and moralist, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1731. He was a member of the Convention, in which he voted against the death of the king, (1793.) He wrote several works on the passions, etc. Died in 1818.

Verniquet, vĕR'ne'kȧ', (EDME,) a French architect, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1727. He built many châteaus and bridges in the provinces. His chief work was the plan of Paris and its faubourgs, at which he worked twenty-eight years. Died in 1804.

Vẹr'nọn, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster in 1684. He served in the early campaigns of the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1727 was elected to Parliament for Penryn, being returned for Portsmouth in 1734. In 1739 he was sent, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, to the West Indies, to take Porto Bello from the Spaniards, which exploit he accomplished with only six ships. After his return he was several times re-elected to Parliament. Died in 1757.

See a "Life of Admiral Vernon," London, 1758; CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Vernon, (JOHN RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Louth (Lincolnshire) in 1833. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1859, and in 1861 took priest's orders in the English Church. Among his principal works are "The Church of England the Guide for her Children," "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," "Poppies in the Corn," etc.

Vernon, (ROBERT,) an English amateur, born in 1774, devoted a large fortune to the purchase of pictures by British artists. In 1847 he presented this collection, containing one hundred and fifty-seven paintings, to the British National Gallery. The Vernon pictures are, with two exceptions, the work of native artists. They have been placed in Marlborough House. Died in 1849.

Vernon, de. See GAY DE VERNON.

Vẹr'nọn-Har'cōurt, (Sir WILLIAM GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1827. He graduated at Cambridge in 1851, where he became professor of international law. He was solicitor-general, 1873–74, and was appointed home secretary in 1880. He married, in 1876, a daughter of the historian Motley.

Vernon-Smith, (ROBERT.) See LYVEDEN.

Vernulz, de, dẹh vẹr-nŭlz', [Lat. VERNULÆ'US,] (NICOLAS,) a Flemish poet and orator, born at Robelmont in 1583, became professor of eloquence and Latin at Louvain. He published numerous Latin orations and poems. Died in 1649.

Verny, vĕR'ne', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Besançon in 1753; died in 1811.

Verocchio, del, del vȧ-rok'ke-o, or **Verrocchio**, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian statuary and painter, born at Florence in 1432. Among his works are a bronze bust of David the Psalmist, and paintings of "The Holy Family" and "The Incredulity of Saint Thomas." Leonardo da Vinci was his pupil. Died in 1488.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Véron. See FORBONNAIS, DE.

Véron, vȧ'rôN', (EUGÈNE,) a French author, born in Paris, May 25, 1825. He was educated at the École Normale, and became a teacher and journalist at Lyons. He published "Du Progrès intellectuel dans l'Humanité," (1862,) "Histoire de la Prusse," (1867,) "Histoire de l'Allemagne depuis Sadowa," (1874,) "La troisième Invasion," (1876–77,) "L'Esthétique," (1878,) etc.

Véron, vȧ'rôN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and controversial writer, born in Paris about 1575. He had a public dispute with Samuel Bochart, at Caen, in 1628. Died in 1649.

Véron, (LOUIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French journalist and physician, born in Paris in 1798. He founded in 1829 the "Revue de Paris," which was very successful, and became director of the Opera in 1831. He resigned this position in 1836, became proprietor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1844, and supported Louis Napoleon as president and as emperor. He published "Memoirs of a Citizen of Paris," ("Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," (autobiographic,) (6 vols., 1854.) Died in 1867.

Veronese, (PAUL.) See CAGLIARI.

Vẹr-planck', (GULIAN CROMMELIN,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in New York in 1786.

He published in 1819, anonymously, a brilliant satirical work, entitled "The State Triumvirate, a Political Tale." He was soon after appointed professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, New York, and in 1825 was elected to Congress. In 1827 he published conjointly with W. C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands a miscellany entitled "The Talisman," to which he contributed nearly one-half of the articles. Among his other works we may name his address before the New York Historical Society, entitled "The Early European Friends of America," (1818,) "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion," (1824,) and "Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Art, and Literature," (1833.) He brought out in 1846 his superb edition of Shakspeare, with notes, esteemed one of the best that had ever appeared. Died in March, 1870.

Verrazzano, da, dä vĕr-rät-sä'no, or **Verrazani,** (GIOVANNI,) an Italian navigator, born of a Tuscan family about 1486. He served in French vessels, and is believed to have visited the North American seas in 1508 or earlier. He became a privateer or pirate, capturing many Spanish and Portuguese ships, but was himself taken and put to death at Pico, Spain, in November, 1527. A celebrated letter ascribed to Verrazzano, and giving an account of one of his voyages to America, (1524,) has latterly, after much discussion, been generally rejected as unauthentic, and by some his brother, GERONIMO VERRAZZANO, is believed to have forged the narrative of the voyages in question.

Vĕr'rēs, (CAIUS,) a Roman governor, notorious for his rapacity and cruelty, was born about 112 B.C. He was quæstor in 82, and city prætor at Rome in 74 B.C. When his term of office as prætor had ended, in 73, he became governor of the rich and important province of Sicily, which he almost ruined by his extortions, outrages, and vexatious measures. He was accused by the people of Sicily, who engaged Cicero to conduct the prosecution before the senate. Hortensius was the counsel for the defence in this trial, which was one of the most celebrated in the history of Rome, and was one of the great eras in the life of Cicero, who gained his cause; but Verres had absconded before the end of the trial, and retired to Marseilles. He passed twenty-seven years in exile, and died about 42 B.C.

See CICERO's Verrine Orations, including the oration "In Q. Cæcilium;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Verri, vĕr'ree, (ALESSANDRO,) COUNT, an Italian lawyer and eloquent writer, was born at Milan in 1741. He contributed many able essays to a literary journal called "The Coffee-House," ("Il Caffè.") About 1767 he became a resident of Rome. He published a successful novel, "The Adventures of Sappho," (1780,) and a series of dialogues of the dead, entitled "The Roman Nights," ("Le Notti Romane," 1792,) which were much admired. Died at Rome in 1816.

See A. LEVATI, "Elogio storico di A. Verri," 1808; G. MAGGI, "Vita di A. Verri," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verri, (CARLO,) an agriculturist, born at Milan in 1743, was a brother of the preceding. He became a member of the council of state in 1805, and a senator at Milan in 1809. He wrote on the cultivation of the vine and other subjects. Died in 1823.

Verri, (GABRIELE,) COUNT, an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1696, was the father of Alessandro, noticed above. He published several legal works. Died in 1782.

Verri, (PIETRO,) an Italian author and political economist, born at Milan in 1728, was a son of the preceding. He served in the Austrian army in his youth, became a member of the council of economy at Milan in 1765, and president of the chamber of accounts in 1780. He published a work on political economy, ("Meditazioni sull' Economia politica," 1771,) which has a high reputation, a "History of Milan," (2 vols., 1783–98,) and other works. Died at Milan in 1797.

See ISIDORO BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di P. Verri," 1803; A. ROSSI, "Orazio in Lode di P. Verri," 1818; CUSTODI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Verri," 1843; NESSI, "Elogio di P. Verri," 1844: "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Ver'rill, (ADDISON EMERY,) an American naturalist, born at Greenwood, Maine, February 9, 1839. He was educated in the scientific department of Harvard University, and in 1864 became professor of zoology in Yale College. His publications are mostly in the form of scientific papers. He has given much attention to deep-sea dredging for scientific purposes.

Verrio, vĕr're-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born about 1639, was invited to England by Charles II., who employed him to paint a series of frescos in Windsor Castle. He was also patronized by James II. His works, executed for Lord Exeter at Burleigh House, are esteemed his best performances; he is said by Dr. Waagen to have received more money for these alone than Michael Angelo or Raphael ever obtained for all their paintings. His works are chiefly remarkable for bad taste and absurdity. Died in England in 1707.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Ver'rĭ-us Flac'cus, (MARCUS,) a distinguished Roman grammarian, who was appointed by Augustus instructor to his grandsons Caius and Lucius. He was the author of several valuable works, one of which was a Roman calendar, entitled "Fasti Prænestini," fragments of which were published by Foggini in 1779.

Verrocchio, del, (ANDREA.) See VEROCCHIO, DEL.

Verschaffelt, de, dẹh vẹr-skâf'fẹlt, (PIERRE,) a Flemish sculptor, called by the Italians PIETRO FIAMMINGO, was born at Ghent in 1710. He worked in Rome and Mannheim, where he died in 1793.

Verschuring, vẹr-skü'ring, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, whose works are principally battle-pieces, was born at Gorcum in 1627; died in 1690.

Vẹr-ste'gạn, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, of Dutch extraction, was born in London. He removed to Antwerp, where he published his principal work, entitled "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence concerning the Most Noble and Renowned English Nation," (1605.) Died about 1635.

Verstolk van Soelen, vẹr-stolk' vän soo'lẹn, (JAN **Gijsbert**—gīs'bĕrt,) BARON, a Dutch statesman, born at Rotterdam in 1777. He was ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1815, and in 1825 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1845.

Vert, de, dẹh vair, (CLAUDE,) a French Benedictine and liturgist, born in Paris in 1645. He wrote several works on religious ceremonies. Died in 1708.

Verteillac. See LA BROUSSE.

Ver'tin, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born in Carniola, Austria, July 17, 1844, graduated in 1866 at Saint Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, was a Roman Catholic missionary in Northern Michigan, and in 1879 was consecrated Bishop of Marquette.

Vertot, de, dẹh vĕr'to', (RENÉ AUBERT,) an eminent French ecclesiastic and historian, born in Normandy in 1655. He studied in the Jesuits' College at Rouen, and subsequently entered the order of the Premonstrants at Valsery. He was the author of a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," (1689,) "History of the Revolutions of Sweden," (1696,) "Complete History of the Establishment of the Britons in Gaul," (1710,) "History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1719,) and "History of the Knights of Malta," (4 vols., 1726.) His works were very popular, owing partly to the style, which is very agreeable. Died in Paris in 1735.

See "Notice sur la Vie de l'Abbé Vertot," 1795; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vẹr'tue, (GEORGE,) an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1684. He acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and, on the establishment of the Academy of Painting in London, in 1711, became one of its members. In 1717 he was appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries by the Earl of Winchelsea, president of that body. He engraved the portraits of many eminent men of his own time, and illustrated several works for the booksellers. He collected materials for a history of painting and engraving in England, which he left in manuscript. These were purchased by Horace Walpole, and published in his "Anecdotes of Painting." Died in 1756.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1781.

Vertumne. See VERTUMNUS.

Vẹr-tum'nus or **Vor-tum'nus**, [Fr. VERTUMNE, vĕr'tomn',] an Etruscan and Roman divinity, supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons and the transformation of plants. He was regarded by some writers as the god of gardens, of orchards, and of autumn. The poets relate that he loved Pomona, who was so coy that he did not succeed until he had metamorphosed himself into many forms.

Verulam, LORD. See BACON, (FRANCIS.)

Ve'rus, (LUCIUS ÆLIUS), son of Ælius Verus, who had been adopted and made Cæsar by the emperor Hadrian. In 161 A.D. he became the colleague of Marcus Aurelius as Emperor of Rome. He was a weak and profligate prince. Died in 169 A.D. His original name was L. COMMODUS.

Verville, de. See BÉROALDE DE VERVILLE.

Vĕr'y, (JONES,) an American poet, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813. He published "Essays and Poems," (1839,) and wrote some of the best sonnets in the language. He was also an able critic. He was a Unitarian of a devout and mystical turn of mind. Died May 8, 1880.

Vesale. See VESALIUS.

Vesalio. See VESALIUS.

Ve-sa'li-us, [Fr. VESALE, vẹh-zăl'; It. VESALIO, vā-sā'le-o,] (ANDREAS,) the most eminent anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at Brussels in December, 1514. His father, Andrew, was apothecary to the Emperor of Germany. He studied languages at Louvain, and medicine at Montpellier and Paris. About 1535 he served in the Imperial army, probably as surgeon. He became professor of anatomy at Padua or Pavía about 1538, and published a Latin work in 1539 in which he taught that blood should be drawn from the right arm. In 1543 he produced his great work on anatomy, "Seven Books on the Structure of the Human Body," ("De Corporis humani Fabrica Libri septem,") which operated immense improvements in the science. Senac compared it to the discovery of a new world. Having in this work controverted some doctrines of Galen, he was rewarded for his services by violent hostility and reproaches from several eminent anatomists of his time. About 1544 he quitted Italy, and became physician to the emperor Charles V., at whose court he remained until the abdication of the emperor, in 1555. Soon after this event he went to Madrid to attend Philip II. He had a high reputation as a physician. According to a doubtful report, he incurred the censure of the Inquisition. For some reason not well explained, he left Madrid in 1563 or 1564, and performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. While he was at Jerusalem, he was invited by the senate of Venice to occupy the chair of anatomy at Padua. He resolved to accept this offer; but, in his voyage to Italy, he was wrecked on the island of Zante, where he died of exposure in October, 1564. His collected works, with his "Life," were published by Boerhaave and Albinus, (2 vols., 1725.)

See BURGGRAEVE, "Études sur Vesale," 1841, and "Éloge de Vesale," 1848; MERSSEMAN, "Éloge de Vesale," 1845; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" L. SCHOONEN, "Hommage à Vesale," (in verse,) 1847; PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vesling, fĕs'ling, (JOHANN,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Minden in 1598, became professor of anatomy at Padua. He visited Egypt and Palestine, and published several botanical works. Died in 1649.

Vespasian, vĕs-pā'zhe-ạn, [Lat. VESPASIA'NUS; Fr. VESPASIEN, vĕs'pā'zẹ-ĄN'; It. VESPASIANO, vĕs-pā-ze-ā'no,] or, more fully, **Ti'tus Fla'vius Vespasia'nus**, Emperor of Rome, was born near Reate in 9 A.D. He served as military tribune in Thrace, and held the offices of quæstor of Crete and Cyrene, under Caligula. He was afterwards made prætor; and, having distinguished himself by several important victories in Britain, he was appointed proconsul of Africa about 60 A.D. As commander of the forces against the revolted Jews in 66 A.D., he subjected nearly the whole of Judea in less than two years. In 69 A.D. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by Tiberius Alexander, prefect of Egypt, in opposition to Vitellius, who was soon after put to death by the Roman soldiers. The principal events of the reign of Vespasian were the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, in 70 A.D., the victories of Agricola in Britain, and of Petilius Cerealis over the Batavi, commanded by Civilis. Under his wise and beneficent rule Rome enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; he patronized learning and the arts, introduced important reforms into the army and courts of justice, and repaired the ravages caused by civil war. He also restored the Capitol, built the magnificent Temple of Peace, and began the erection of the amphitheatre, afterwards called the Colosseum, and also the Flavian Amphitheatre, from his name Flavius. He died in 79 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Vespasianus;" A. W. CRAMER, "Flavius Vespasianus," 1785; TACITUS, "History of Rome;" BERNEGGER, "Vita Imperatoris Vespasiani," 1625; HEIMBROD, "Flavii Vespasiani Imperatoris Vita," 1833; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vespasiano. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasianus. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasien. See VESPASIAN.

Vespucci, vĕs-poot'chee, (AMERIGO, ä-mà-ree'go,) [Latin, AMER'ICUS (or AMERI'CUS) VESPU'CIUS; Fr. AMÉRIC VESPUCE, ă'mà'rĕk' vĕs'püs',] a famous Italian navigator, who gave his name to the New World, was born at Florence on the 9th of March, 1451. He was educated by his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, an eminent scholar, and applied himself especially to astronomy and cosmography. In his early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1490 he removed to Spain, where, it is said, he became acquainted with Columbus in 1492. In a letter dated February, 1505, Columbus mentions Vespucci as a person whom he knew and esteemed. Vespucci was employed as a merchant at Seville for several years. He accompanied an expedition which Ojeda conducted to America in 1499. It is probable that he served as astronomer in this and several subsequent voyages. According to a letter written by Vespucci, he took part in an expedition which was sent by the King of Spain in 1497, and discovered new islands and lands. Humboldt and others argue that 1499 is the true date of his first voyage. It is admitted that he made four voyages to the New World, but he had not the chief command of any one of the expeditions. The part of the continent discovered by him was near the equator. In his letter dated July 18, 1500, he says, "We discovered a very large country of Asia." Having entered the service of the King of Portugal, he sailed in 1501 on an exploring expedition to Brazil, on his return from which, September, 1502, he was received at Lisbon with great honour and rejoicing. He acquired a high reputation by his astronomical discoveries. About 1505 he returned to Spain. He died poor at Seville in 1512.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci," 1745; CANOVAI, "Elogio di A. Vespucci," 1788; SANTAREM, "Recherches historiques sur Améric Vespuce," 1842, (translated into English by E. V. CHILDE, 1850;) C. EDWARDS LESTER, "Life of Americus Vespucius," 1846; AD. VARNHAGEN, "Vespuce et son premier Voyage," 1858; A. VARNHAGEN, "A. Vespucci, son Caractère, ses Écrits, sa Vie," etc., 1865; NAPIONE, "Esame critico del primo Viaggio di A. Vespucci," 1811; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for April, 1821.

Vespuce and **Vespucius.** See VESPUCCI.

Vĕs'ta, one of the principal Roman divinities, was identical with the Greek Hestia, ('Εστία,) and was regarded as the goddess of chastity, virginity, fire, the domestic hearth, and domestic happiness. She was, according to Hesiod, a daughter of Saturn (Cronus) and Rhea, and was bound by a vow of perpetual virginity. Her symbol was the eternal fire burning on the hearth or altar, and vigilantly kept alive by her priestesses, the vestal virgins. If this fire ever became extinguished, it was renewed by friction or by the rays of the sun collected by a burning-glass. Every repast in which a family joined was considered as a sacrifice to Vesta and the Penates. Each city had its sacred hearth or sanctuary of Vesta, usually located in a public edifice called the Prytaneum. She was supposed to preside at all sacrifices, and had a share of the sacrifices offered in all the temples. The Romans celebrated in her honour an annual festival, called *Vestalia*, which occurred in the month of June. Vesta appears to have been one of the chief Penates of Troy, and the vestal fire is said to have

been brought to Italy by Æneas. The vestal virgins, whose office is supposed to have been instituted by Numa, were six in number, and were required to devote thirty years to the service of the goddess. If any one of them violated her vow of chastity, she was buried alive.

Vestris, vĕs'trĕss, or **Vestri**, vĕs'tree, (ANGIOLO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1730, was a brother of Gaetano Apolline, noticed below. Died in 1809.

Vestris or **Vestri**, (GAETANO APOLLINE BALDASSARE,) a famous Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1729. He made his *début* in Paris in 1748, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He was afterwards appointed ballet-master at the Grand Opera. His performances were unrivalled in their kind, and he was popularly styled "the God of Dancing." His vanity was excessive and amusing; and he once observed that Frederick, King of Prussia, M. Voltaire, and himself, were the only great men of the century. Died in 1808.

Vestris or **Vestris-Allard**, vĕs'trĕss' ă'lăr', (MARIE AUGUSTE,) a dancer, born in Paris in 1760, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1842.

Vestris, (MARIE ROSE **Gourgaud-Dugason**—goor'-gō' dü'gă'zŏn',) a French actress, especially celebrated for her skill in tragic parts, a sister-in-law of Gaetano Apolline, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1746; died in 1804.

Vestricius Spurinna. See SPURINNA.

Ve-trā'nĭ-o, a Roman general, who was persuaded by his troops to assume the title of emperor in 350 A.D. About the end of that year he abdicated in favour of Constantius. Died in 356.

Vetromile, vā-tro-mee'là, (EUGENIO,) an Italian priest and author, born at Gallipoli, February 22, 1819. He became a Jesuit priest at Port Tobacco, Maryland, and was for a time a professor in Washington. In 1858 he went as a missionary to the Indians of Maine, and was for some time parish priest at Machias, Maine. He prepared a prayer-book, a hymnal, and other religious books in the Abnaki language. He wrote "The Abnakis and their History," (1866,) "Travels in the Holy Land," etc. Died at Gallipoli, Italy, August 23, 1880.

Vettori, vĕt-to'ree, or **Vittori**, vĕt-to'ree, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Faenza in 1481; died in 1561.

Vettori, [Lat. VICTO'RIUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome about 1710. He wrote numerous dissertations. Died in 1778.

Vettori, (PIETRO,) an accomplished Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1499, was appointed professor of Latin and Greek literature in that city. He was the author of Latin commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and he published editions of Sallust, Cicero, and other Latin classics; also the "Electra" of Euripides, and various Greek works. He likewise wrote a number of letters, poems, and orations in Italian. Died in 1585.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1756: BENIVIENI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1585.

Ve-tu'rī-ą, [Fr. VÉTURIE, vā'tü're',] a Roman matron, the mother of CORIOLANUS, (which see.) When Rome was attacked by an army of Volscians commanded by her son, she headed a procession of women who went to his camp and entreated him to spare the city. He finally relented, and exclaimed, "O mother, thou hast saved Rome, but destroyed thy son!"

Véturie. See VETURIA.

Veuillot, vuh'yo', (LOUIS,) a French writer and journalist, born in the department of Loiret in 1813. He became successively editor of the "Charte de 1830," "La Paix," and the "Univers Religieux," in Paris, and distinguished himself by his zealous support of the ultramontane party and violent abuse of his opponents. His "Univers" was suppressed in 1860. He published several novels. Died April 7, 1883.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Veyssière de La Croze. See LA CROZE.

Veytia, de, dà vā-e-tee'ă,? (MARIANO,) a Mexican historian, of Spanish extraction, born at Puebla in 1718, wrote an account of the early history of Mexico, entitled "Historia Antigua," (Mexico, 1836.)

Viani, ve-ă'nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian numismatist, born in 1762; died in 1816.

Viani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1636, is said to have been a skilful artist. Died in 1700. His son DOMENICO, born in 1668, was also a painter. Died in 1711.

Viardot, ve'ăr'do', (LÉON,) a French portrait-painter, born at Dijon in 1804.

Viardot, (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1800. He wrote, besides other works, "The Museums of Italy," (1842,) and a "History of the Arabs and Moors of Spain," (2 vols., 1851.) He married Pauline Garcia, the vocalist, in 1840. He translated "Don Quixote" and other Spanish works into French. Died May 6, 1883.

Viardot, (PAULINE GARCIA,) a popular French actress and singer, a daughter of Manuel Garcia, was born in Paris in 1821. She made her *début* in London in 1839, and was married to L. Viardot in 1840. She excels in the *rôles* of "Desdemona," "Valentine," (in "The Huguenots,") and "Fides," (in "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer.)

Vias, de, dẹh ve'ăs', (BALTHASAR) a Latin poet, born at Marseilles in 1587, was a friend of Peiresc. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. He wrote numerous poems. Died in 1667.

Viassolo. See FEDERICI, (CAMILLO.)

Viaud or **Viau, de**, dẹh ve'ō', (THÉOPHILE,) a French poet. (See THÉOPHILE.)

Vibert, vē'bâr', (JEHAN GEORGES,) a French portrait and genre painter, born at Paris, September 30, 1840. He was a pupil of Picot and Barrias. In 1870 he became a chevalier of the legion of honour. Among his many noteworthy pieces are "The Christian Martyrs among the Lions," "The Dead Sheep," "Daphnis and Chloe," "The Fairy-Tale," "The Comedy," "Gulliver among the Liliputians," etc. He takes a high rank as an aquarellist.

Viborg, vee'borG, (ERICH NISSEN,) an eminent Danish naturalist and veterinary surgeon, born in Sleswick in 1759. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1822.

Vibulanus. See FABIUS VIBULANUS.

Vic, de, dẹh vĕk, (DOMINIQUE,) a French commander and constant adherent of Henry IV. He rendered important services at the battle of Ivry. In 1602 he became governor of Calais and vice-admiral. Died in 1610.

Vicari, von, fon vee'kă-ree, (HERMANN,) a German Catholic prelate, born at Aulendorf, in Upper Suabia, in 1773, became Archbishop of Freiburg in 1842. Died 1868.

Vic'ąrs, (HEDLEY SHAFTO JOHNSTONE,) a British soldier, born on the island of Mauritius, December 7, 1826. His father was of a prominent Irish family. Hedley Vicars entered the army in 1844, and rose to be a captain in the Ninety-Seventh Foot. He was distinguished for faithfulness as an officer, and was of a sincerely religious character. He was killed in a sortie before Sebastopol, March 22, 1855. (His "Life," anonymously published, had a great currency both in England and America.)

Vic'ąrs, (JOHN,) an English Puritan writer in the time of Cromwell, was born in London in 1582. He published, among other works, "The Burning Bush not Consumed," and "God's Ark Overtopping the World's Waves." Died in 1652.

Vic'ą-rў, (THOMAS,) an English anatomist, born in London, was surgeon to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He published a treatise on anatomy, (about 1548.)

Vicat, ve'kă', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French civil engineer, born at Grenoble in 1786. He distinguished himself by the discovery of hydraulic cement, and made an improvement in the foundation of bridges. Died in 1861.

Vicence, DUC DE. See CAULAINCOURT.

Vicente, (GIL.) See GIL VICENTE.

Vicenza, DUKE OF. See CAULAINCOURT.

Vichard. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Vichmann, vĭK'mân, (BURKHARD,) a Russian historian, of German extraction, born at Riga in 1786. He wrote (in German) several works on Russian history. Died in 1822.

Vichnou. See VISHNU.

Vici, vee'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian architect, born at Arcevia in 1744, was appointed in 1787 hydraulic architect and engineer for the work of draining the Pontine marshes. Among the principal structures he has built may be named the cathedral of Camarino, and the church of San Francesco at Foligno. Died in 1817.

Vico, vee'ko, (ENEA,) an Italian engraver and numismatist, born at Parma about 1520. He worked at Florence and Ferrara, and engraved some pictures of Michael Angelo and Raphael. He published several works on numismatics, among which is a "Treatise on the Medals of the Ancients," ("Discorsi sopre le Medaglie degli Antichi," 1555.) Died about 1570.

Vico, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian philosopher, called the creator of the philosophy of history, was born at Naples in 1668. He studied languages, philosophy, and law, and, after he left college, passed nine years as preceptor in the family of the Bishop of Ischia. In 1697 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Naples, with a salary of one hundred scudi (or ducats) per annum. He published in 1720 a work on law, entitled "On the One Principle and End of all Law," ("De universi Juris uno Principio et Fine uno.") His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science of the Common Nature of Nations," ("Principj di una Scienza nuova intorno alla commune Natura della Nazione," 1725,) in which he attempts to prove that the events of history are determined by certain and immutable laws. It presents original thoughts, out in some parts is rather obscure. In 1735 he became historiographer to the King of Naples. He was author of other works. Died at Naples in January, 1743 or 1744.

See his Autobiography, prefixed to his "Scienza nuova," 1821; M. PARMA, "Studj IV. sopra Vico," 1838; J. FERRARI, "Vico et l'Italie," 1839; ROCCO, "Elogio storico di Vico," 1844; A. MANAVIT, "Éloge du Père de Vico," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Vico, di, de vee'ko, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and astronomer, born at Macerata in 1805, became director of the Observatory at Rome. Died in 1848.

Vicq-d'Azyr or **Vicq-d'Azir,** vĕk'dȧ'zĕr', (FÉLIX,) a distinguished French anatomist, born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1748. He studied medicine in Paris, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1774. He became in 1776 one of the founders of the Royal Society of Medicine, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary, and in 1788 succeeded Buffon in the French Academy. He was made first physician to the queen in 1789. His wife was a niece of Daubenton. He died in 1794. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Observations on the Means of Preserving Animals from Contagion," (1774,) "Medicine for Horned Cattle," (1781,) "Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology," (with coloured plates, 1786,) and "Eulogies on Members of the Royal Society," (1778–88.)

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Vicq-d'Azyr;" MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, "Éloge de F. Vicq-d'Azir," 1797; P. E. LEMONTEY, "Éloge historique de Vicq-d'Azir," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vicramâditya. See VIKRAMÂDITYA.

Victoire de France, vĕk'twȧr' dẹh frŏnss, (LOUISE MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a daughter of Louis XV., was born at Versailles in 1733. She emigrated in 1791, after which she lived at Rome and Naples. Died in 1799.

Victor, (AURELIUS.) See AURELIUS VICTOR.

Vic'tor I., a native of Africa, became Bishop of Rome about 185 A.D. He died about 198 A.D., and was succeeded by Zephyrinus.

Victor II., originally GEBHARD, Bishop of Eichstadt, succeeded Leo IX. as Pope of Rome in 1055. He died in 1057, and was succeeded by Stephen IX.

Victor III., (DESIDERIUS,) Abbot of Monte Casino, succeeded Gregory VII. in 1086. After a contest with the adherents of the emperor Henry IV., he retired to Beneventum, where he anathematized the anti-pope Guibert. He died in 1087, and was succeeded by Urban II.

Victor IV. was supported as anti-pope by Frederick I. of Germany, in opposition to Alexander III., in 1159. Died in 1164.

Victor, vĕk'tor', (CLAUDE PERRIN,) Duke of Belluno, a celebrated French marshal, born in the department of the Vosges in 1764. He served in Spain in 1794, and in the principal engagements of the Italian campaigns from 1795 to 1799, having been made general of division in 1797. He commanded part of the vanguard at the battle of Marengo, (1800,) and had a prominent share in the victory of that day. He was ambassador to Copenhagen in 1805. He distinguished himself in the Prussian campaign of 1806, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Friedland, (1807,) for his signal services on that occasion. Appointed in 1808 commander of the first corps of the army of Spain, he gained several important victories over the Spaniards, but he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at Talavera, (1809.) In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was conspicuous for his skill and bravery, as well as for his humanity to the wounded soldiers during the disastrous retreat. He rendered important services at Dresden and Leipsic, (1813.) Having entered the service of Louis XVIII. in 1814, he adhered to him in the Hundred Days, and denounced Napoleon as "the man who has tyrannized and betrayed France." He was minister of war from December, 1821, to October, 1823. Died in 1841.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Victor, SAINT, of Marseilles, served in the Roman army. During the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, he suffered martyrdom, in 303 A.D.

Vic'tor Am-ạ-de'us [Fr. VICTOR AMÉDÉE, vĕk'tor' ȧ'mȧ'dȧ'; It. VITTORIO AMEDEO, vĕt-to're-o ȧ-mȧ-dā'o] **I.,** Duke of Savoy, born at Turin in 1587. In 1635 he was the ally of France in the war with Spain. He married Christine de France, a sister of Louis XIII. Died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel II.

Victor Amadeus II., first King of Sardinia, born in 1666, succeeded his father, Charles Emmanuel, in 1675, the government being conducted by his mother as regent. Soon after his accession to the sovereignty, he was urged by Louis XIV. to the persecution of the Waldenses; but in 1690, having formed an alliance with Spain and Austria, he restored them to their homes, and declared war against France. He joined the Austrians in the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1706 assisted his relative Prince Eugene in defeating the French, who had besieged Turin. After the peace of Utrecht he obtained Lomellina and other territories, and the island of Sicily, with the title of king. He subsequently gave up Sicily to the Austrian emperor, receiving in exchange the island of Sardinia. He abdicated in 1730, died in 1732, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel III.

See CARUTTI, "Storia di Vittorio Amedeo II.," 1856; LAMBERTI, "Histoire de l'Abdication de Victor Amédée," 1734; BOTTA, "Histoire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Victor Amadeus III., son of Charles Emmanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He was deprived of Savoy and Nice by the French during the Revolution. He died in 1796, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel IV.

See J. DE MAISTRE, "Éloge de Victor Amédée III," 1775.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el [It. VITTORIO EMANUELE, vĕt-to're-o ȧ-mȧ-noo-ā'lȧ] **I.,** King of Sardinia, second son of Victor Amadeus III., was born in 1759, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., in 1802. His subjects having demanded a more liberal constitution, to which he refused to accede, he resigned in 1821 in favour of his brother, Charles Felix. Died in 1824.

Victor Emmanuel II., (of Sardinia,) and the first King of Italy, the eldest son of Charles Albert and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Turin in 1820. He married his cousin-german, Maria Adelaide of Austria, in 1842, and succeeded his father, who abdicated, in March, 1849. His kingdom, which then included only Piedmont, Savoy, and Sardinia, was not in a prosperous condition; but he was fortunate in obtaining the services of an able statesman, Count Cavour, who became prime minister in 1852. The wise and liberal policy of Cavour increased the power of the Sardinian states and induced the friends of Italian unity to regard Victor Emmanuel with favour. By joining the French and English in the Crimean war, (1854,) he gained admission into the conventions of

European powers. In April, 1859, his dominions were invaded by the Emperor of Austria, who was offended by the growing spirit of liberty and nationality in the peninsula. By an alliance with France, Cavour was prepared for the contest. The Austrians were defeated at the battles of Magenta and Solferino in June, 1859, soon after which peace was concluded, and Lombardy was added to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. In the mean time the people of Tuscany, Parma, and Módena had deposed their petty sovereigns, and had taken steps to unite themselves with the other Italian states. The people of the Romagna were also nearly unanimous in favour of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia. The cause was rapidly advanced, in 1860, by the brilliant operations of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, the liberation of which was completed by the capture of Gaeta in March, 1861. The result of these transactions was the union of all Italy, except Venetia and a small part of the papal states adjacent to Rome. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in March, 1861, and was recognized as such by the French government in June of that year. He compensated Napoleon III. for his aid by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The King of Italy and his subjects ardently desired the possession of Rome, the position of which rendered it the most eligible place for the capital of the kingdom, but it was under the domination of the pope, supported by a French army, which had occupied the city since 1849.

In 1865 the seat of government was transferred from Turin to Florence. Victor Emmanuel was the ally of Prussia in the short but momentous war of 1866. The Italian army, having entered Venetia, was repulsed at Custozza; but the victory of the Prussians at Sadowa, July 3, compelled the Emperor of Austria to sue for peace and to give up Venetia. This province, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of its people, was annexed to the kingdom of Italy about the end of 1866,—an event which was a source of great exultation to the Italian patriots. In fulfilment of a treaty negotiated in 1864, Napoleon withdrew his army from Rome in December, 1866, in spite of the efforts of the pope to retain that last bulwark of his temporal power. Italy was then free from the presence of foreign soldiers for the first time probably in a thousand years. The recent changes have been most favourable to religious liberty in Italy, the government of which has adopted the motto of "a free church in a free state."

To secure the neutrality or friendship of Italy, Napoleon III., in August, 1870, withdrew his army from Rome. In September of that year Victor Emmanuel sent an army to occupy Rome, and wrote to the pope that republicanism was so rampant in Italy that if he had not taken that course a republic would have been proclaimed in every Italian city. His army obtained possession of Rome, without serious resistance, September 20, 1870, and the temporal power of the pope then came to an end. On December 31 Victor Emmanuel made a formal entry into the city as the capital of United Italy, where he died January 8, 1878, and was succeeded by his son Humbert.

Vic-to'rĭ-ạ, [Gr. *Νίκη, (Nike* or *Nice;)* It. VITTORIA, vĕt-to're-â; Fr. VICTOIRE, vĕk'twâr',] in classic mythology, the goddess or personification of victory.

Victoria. See VICTORINA.

Victoria, DUKE OF. See ESPARTERO.

Victoria, vĕk-to're-â, or **Vitoria,** (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish theologian, born in Navarre. He became a professor in the University of Salamanca, and produced "Theological Relections," ("Relectiones Theologicæ XIII.," 1557.) The most important parts of this scarce work are those which treat of the Indians and of the laws of war, ("De Indis," and "De Jure Belli.") Nicolas Antonio and other Spanish writers bestow the highest eulogy on Victoria. Commenting on his "De Jure Belli," Hallam observes, "The whole relection, as well as that on the Indians, displays an intrepid spirit of justice and humanity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died about 1550.

Victoria, (Don VINCENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1658. He worked with success at Rome, where he died in 1712.

Vic-to'rĭ-ạ Al-ex-an-dri'nạ, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. She was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, (a son of George III.,) and Maria Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I. of Belgium. Her education was directed by the Duchess of Northumberland. She received instruction in political affairs and principles from Lord Melbourne. On the death of her uncle, William IV., she succeeded to the throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and was crowned June 28, 1838. Lord Melbourne, who was prime minister when she became queen, resigned in May, 1839, and Victoria then requested Sir Robert Peel to form a new ministry. He consented to take office, but insisted that she should dismiss the ladies of her bed-chamber, (who were Whigs,) which she refused to do. The result of this affair was that Lord Melbourne returned to power. In February, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with whom she lived happily and in whom she found a prudent counsellor. (See ALBERT.) The Whig ministry, having been defeated in Parliament, resigned in August, 1841, and Sir Robert Peel became prime minister. Among the events of 1841 was the birth of her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Between 1840 and 1843 three several attempts were made to assassinate her, by persons named Oxford, Francis, and Bean. Victoria visited Louis Philippe in France in 1843, and travelled with Prince Albert in Germany in 1845.

The year 1846 was rendered memorable by the repeal of the corn laws after a long and exciting contest. (See COBDEN, RICHARD, and PEEL, SIR ROBERT.) Lord John Russell was prime minister from July, 1846, to February, 1852, and was succeeded by Lord Derby, a conservative. Lord Derby having resigned, a coalition ministry was formed by the Earl of Aberdeen in December, 1852. To maintain the integrity of Turkey against the encroachments of Russia, the British ministry formed an alliance with France, and waged war in the Crimea and Baltic against the Czar in 1854 and 1855. Lord Palmerston became prime minister in February, 1855, the queen visited Napoleon III. at Paris in August, and the allies took Sebastopol in September of that year. The Crimean war was ended by a treaty in the spring of 1856. A great mutiny of the Sepoys broke out in India in 1857. Lord Palmerston resigned office in February, 1858, to the Earl of Derby, who remained in power until June, 1859, and was succeeded by Lord Palmerston. In December, 1861, occurred the death of Prince Albert, by which the queen was deeply affected, and subsequently she lived a life of comparative retirement, although she has not neglected the actual duties of her position. Her character as a daughter, wife, and mother has always been a model to her subjects, and during the life of the prince-consort she co-operated zealously in his endeavours to advance the British people in social, artistic, and intellectual life. Among the more important events of the recent years of her reign were the passage of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill of 1867, the Gladstone ministry's great measures, including the disestablishment of the Irish Church, (1868–74,) the passage of the Irish Land Acts, the Ballot Act, the Elementary Education Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army, the ministry of Beaconsfield, (1874–80,) during which the queen was proclaimed Empress of India, (January 1, 1877,) and the Home Rule movement in Ireland, during the premiership of Mr. Gladstone. In the more recent years of her reign occurred several minor foreign wars, as in Ashantee, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, and Egypt. A work entitled "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince-Consort," (1867,) by General C. Grey, was prepared under the supervision of the queen. The "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," (1869,) and "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1862 to 1882," (1884,) were from the queen's pen. The "Life of the Prince-Consort," by Sir T. Martin, (5 vols., 1874–80,) was prepared under her direction.

Queen Victoria is the mother of nine children,—the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany, the Princess-Royal of Prussia, the late

Princess of Hesse, the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice.

Victorinus, (CAIUS or FABIUS MARIUS,) an African grammarian and theologian, taught rhetoric at Rome, was converted to Christianity, and wrote several works on grammar and theology. Died about 380 A.D.

Victorinus, [Fr. VICTORIN, vĕk'to'răN',] (MARCUS PIAUVONIUS,) a Roman general, called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed the title of emperor in Gaul in 267 A.D., and was assassinated by one of his officers in 268.

Victorius. See VETTORI.

Vida, vee'dȧ, (MARCO GIROLAMO or MARCUS HIERONYMUS,) one of the most eminent Latin poets of modern times, was born at Cremona, in Italy, about 1485. He studied the classics and theology at Mantua, Padua, and Bologna, and afterwards visited Rome, where he was patronized by Leo X., who made him prior of San Silvestro, at Frascati. Under Clement VII. he became apostolic prothonotary and Bishop of Alba, (1532.) He was the author of "Christias," (1535,) a poem on the life of Christ and written in the style of Virgil, "De Arte Poetica," a didactic treatise, (in verse,) and "Game of Chess," ("Scacchiæ Ludus,") which has been translated into English by Goldsmith, and into German by Hoffmann. He also wrote several Latin orations, and the dialogues entitled "De Dignitate Reipublicæ," (1556.) Died in 1566.*

See TADISI, "Vita di Vida," 1788; LANCETTI, "Della Vita e degli Scritti di Vida," 1840; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. MANSUETI, "Orazione in Lode di M. G. Vida," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1835.

Vidal, ve'dȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on socialism and political economy, born in the department of Gironde in 1814, published a treatise "On the Division of Wealth, or Distributive Justice in Social Economy," (1846,) and other works. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the voters of Paris in 1850. Died at Bordeaux in 1872.

Vidal, ve-dȧl', (JAGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Valmaseda in 1602, worked at Seville. Died in 1648.

Vidal, (PIERRE,) a French troubadour, born about 1175, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in the crusade to the Holy Land, and died about 1215. He had splendid talents, but wasted them in a life of most extravagant and mad excess.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Vidal de Cassis, ve'dȧl' dẹh kȧ'sèss', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French physician, born at Cassis in 1803. He became surgeon of the hospital du Midi, and acquired a high reputation by his "Treatise on External Pathology and Operative Medicine," ("Traité de Pathologie externe et de Médecine opératoire," 5 vols., 1838–44.) Died in 1856.

Vidar, vee'dar, or **Viðarr,** vee'thar, [etymology extremely doubtful; Keyser supposes it may be changed from *vinnar*, the "conqueror," (from *vinna*, to "overcome,")] in the Norse mythology, the god of silence, the son of Odin and the Jötun woman Grida. Next to Thor he is the strongest of all the Æsir. Among his possessions is an iron shoe of prodigious strength and size, which at Ragnaröck he will place on the nether jaw of Fenrir; then with his hand he will seize the upper jaw and tear him asunder. He, as well as Vali, will survive the destruction of the world. Vidar is supposed to be a type of the imperishability of the powers of nature.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Vidaurri, ve-dŏwr'ree, (SANTIAGO,) a Mexican soldier and politician, born about 1810. He aided to drive Santa Anna from power in 1855, and proclaimed himself Governor of Coahuila and New Leon in February, 1856. He was one of the chief ministers of Maximilian during the empire, and was shot as a traitor in 1867.

Vid'I-us, [It. GUIDO, gwee'do,] (GUIDI,) an Italian physician, born at Florence about 1500. He became a professor in the Collége Royal of Paris in 1542, and removed to Pisa about 1547. He wrote several professional works. Died at Pisa in 1569.

Vidocq, ve'dok', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS,) a French adventurer and famous chief of the detective police, was born in 1775. He was successively a thief, soldier, deserter, and gambler before he entered the public service, and was often imprisoned for his offences. About 1810 he enlisted in the police at Paris. His success as a detective has scarcely been paralleled in history. Died in 1850.

See his interesting "Autobiographic Memoirs," and the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829.

Vieilh de Boisjolin. See BOISJOLIN, DE.

Vieille, ve'ȧl' or ve-ȧ'yẹ, (JULES,) a French mathematician, entered the Normal School about 1833. He published a "General Theory of Numerical Approximations," (2d edition, 1854,) and other works.

Vieilleville, de, dẹh ve'ȧl'vèl' or ve'ȧ'yẹ-vèl', (FRANÇOIS **de Scépaux**—dẹh sȧ'pō',) SIRE, Count de Duretal, a French general, born in 1510. He was employed in foreign missions by Henry II. and Charles IX., and was a moderate opponent of the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1562 he became marshal of France. Died in 1571.

Vieira or **Vieyra,** ve-ā'e̤-rā, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese missionary and writer, born at Lisbon in 1608. He performed diplomatic missions to Paris, (1646,) to London, and to Rome, (1650.) He afterwards preached to the Indians in Brazil, and advocated the cause of the slaves in that country. He published Sermons, (16 vols., 1683–1754,) "History of the Future," ("Historia do Futuro," 1718,) and "Letters," ("Cartas," 3 vols., 1735–46.) Died at Bahía in 1697.

See F. DE FONSECA, "Vida de Vieira," 1734; A. DE BARROS, "Vida do P. A. Vieira," 1746; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viel. See VEIL.

Viel, ve'ĕl', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1745. He designed several hospitals in Paris, and wrote books on architecture. Died in 1819.

Viel, (JEAN MARIE VICTOR,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1796. He was the architect of the Palais de l'Industrie, built for the Universal Exposition of 1855. Died in Paris, March 6, 1863.

Viel-Castel, de, dẹh ve'ĕl' kȧs'tĕl', (CHARLES LOUIS GASPARD GABRIEL **de Salviac,**) BARON, a French historian, brother of Horace, noticed below, was born in Paris, October 14, 1800. His early life was spent in the public service. His principal works are "Histoire de la Restauration," (20 vols., 1860–78,) and "Essai sur les deux Pitt," (1846.) Died in 1887.

Viel-Castel, de, dẹh ve'ĕl' kȧs'tĕl', (HORACE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born about 1797. He published several tales and poems. Died October 1, 1864.

Vielé, vee'lȧ, (EGBERT L.,) an American engineer and general, born in Saratoga county, New York, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Central Park, New York, about 1856. He served as a brigadier-general in 1861 and 1862, and resigned in October, 1863.

Vien, ve'ȧN', (JOSEPH MARIE,) an eminent French historical painter, born at Montpellier in 1716. He studied under Natoire in Paris, and in 1743 obtained the grand prize of the Academy of Arts by his picture of "The Plague of the Israelites in the Time of David." He afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he executed a number of admirable works. He was elected to the Academy of Arts in 1754, appointed director of

* Vida's fame appears to have been much higher a century or two ago (when the language in which he wrote was far more generally cultivated) than it is at present. Pope speaks of him as the crowning glory of Leo's reign:

"But see! each muse, in Leo's golden days,
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays,
Rome's ancient genius o'er its ruins spread
Shakes off the dust, and rears his reverend head.
Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;
Stones leap'd to form and rocks began to live;
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung.
Immortal Vida! on whose honoured brow
The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow:
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame!"

See "Essay on Criticism," Part III.

the French Academy at Rome in 1775, and principal painter to Louis XVI. in 1789. Under Napoleon he became successively a senator, count of the empire, and commander of the legion of honour. Among his master-pieces may be named "Saint Denis preaching to the Gauls," "Saint Louis intrusting the Regency to Blanche of Castile," "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," "Julius Cæsar contemplating the Statue of Alexander at Cadiz," and the "Virgin attended by Angels." He excelled as a teacher of art, and was the master of David and other famous painters. Died in 1809.

See J. Lebreton, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. M. Vien," 1809; Charles Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vien, (Joseph Marie,) the Younger, a portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1761, was a son of the preceding. He died in 1809.

Vien, (Marie Reboul,) a French painter of flowers, birds, and still life, born in Paris in 1728, was the wife of Joseph Marie the Elder, noticed above. Died in 1805.

Vienne, de, deh ve'ĕn', (Jean,) an eminent French warrior, born about 1342. He defended Calais against Edward III. in a long and memorable siege, (1347.) He afterwards became Admiral of France, and displayed courage and skill in war against the English. He was killed at the battle of Nicopolis, where he fought against the Turks, in 1396.

Viennet, ve'ĕ'nĕ', (Jean Pons (pôn) Guillaume,) a French *littérateur* and politician, born at Béziers in 1777. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the department of Hérault in 1827, voted with the *gauche* or liberal party, and was active in promoting the revolution of 1830. He was made a peer by Louis Philippe in 1839. He published a number of poems, dramas, fables, and satires, in prose and verse; also an "Epistle to the Muses on the Romanticists," an attack on the romantic school in literature. He had been elected to the French Academy in 1830 or 1831. After 1848 he took no part in politics. Died in July, 1868.

See E. de Mirecourt, "Viennet," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viera y Clavijo, de, dà ve-ā'rà e klà-vee'ho, (José,) a Spanish historian, born in the Canaries about 1738. He published a "History of the Canary Islands," (4 vols., 1772–83,) and other works. Died in 1799.

Vieta, ve-ā'tà, (Francis,) [in French, François Viète, ve'ĕt', or Viette, ve'ĕt', or Viet, ve'ĕ',] a celebrated French mathematician, born at Fontenay, Poitou, in 1540, was educated in the Protestant religion. He obtained the office of master of requests about 1580, and passed the most of his mature life in the public service. He was a friend of De Thou. During the war between Henry IV. and the Spaniards, Vieta rendered an important service to the former by explaining intercepted despatches of the enemy, which were written in a cipher of five hundred characters. He published several works on mathematics, etc., and greatly contributed to the perfection of algebra. He rendered algebra a purely symbolical science; and he is said to have been the first who represented the known quantities by symbols. He also made improvements or discoveries in trigonometry. Died in Paris in 1603. His works were published by F. van Schooten in 1646.

See De Thou, "Historia sui Temporis;" Montucla, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" Haag, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viète. See Vieta.

Vieussens, de, deh ve-uh'sôn', (Raimond,) a French anatomist, born in Rouergue in 1641. He practised medicine at Montpellier, and published, besides other works, "Neurologia Universalis," (1685,) a treatise on the nerves and brain. Died in 1715.

Vieusseux, ve-uh'suh', (Jean Pierre,) a learned bookseller, of a Genevese family, was born at Oneglia, in Italy, in 1779. He settled at Florence, where he published a celebrated critical journal, entitled "Antologia Italiana," (1821–32,) and other periodicals. Died in 1863.

Vieuville, de la, deh lă ve-uh'vèl', (Charles,) Marquis, a French financier, born in Paris about 1582. He became minister of finance in 1623, and was removed in 1624. Died in 1653.

Vieuxtemps, ve-uh'tôn', (Henri,) a Belgian musician, born at Verviers about 1820, attained a very high reputation as a violinist. Died June 5, 1881.

Vieweg, fee'wāg, (Hans Friedrich,) a German bookseller and publisher, born at Halle in 1761, founded in 1786 an establishment at Berlin, from which he issued superior editions of the German classics. He numbered among his friends Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1835.

Vieyra. See Vieira.

Vigand. See Wigand.

Vigée, ve'zhà', (Louis Jean Baptiste Étienne,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758, was a brother of the artiste Madame Le Brun. He wrote numerous poems and dramas. Died in 1820.

Vigée, Madame. See Le Brun.

Viger, ve'zhà', [Lat. Vige'rius,] (François,) a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He published an able work "On the Principal Idioms of the Greek Language," ("De Idiotismis præcipuis Linguæ Græcæ," 1632.) "It contains many valuable criticisms," says Hallam. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1647.

Viger van Zuichm. See Ayta.

Vigerie, de la. See Allemand-Lavigerie.

Vigerius. See Viger.

Vigfusson, vig'fŭs-son, (Gudbrand,) an Icelandic scholar, born near the Broad Fjord, in the West of Iceland, about 1827. He was educated at Reykiavik and Copenhagen, and published many ancient Icelandic books from the manuscripts. His "Prolegomena to the Sturlunga Saga" (1878) is a work of high value, and his great "Icelandic-English Dictionary" (1869–75) is a monumental work of high rank. Died Jan. 31, 1889.

Vigilance. See Vigilantius.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. Vigilance, ve'zhe'lônss',] a liberal Christian writer of Spain or Gaul, flourished about 400 A.D. He opposed the worship of relics, the celibacy of priests, and several ascetic practices of the Catholics. Saint Jerome wrote a book against his doctrines.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. Vigilance, ve'zhe'lônss',] (Publius,) a scholar and poet, was born at Strasburg. He became professor of poetry at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he also taught Greek. He visited Italy and other countries in search of ancient manuscripts, and on his return was murdered in Suabia in 1512.

Vĭ-gĭl'ĭ-us, [Fr. Vigile, ve'zhèl',] an orthodox African bishop of Thapsus, was deprived of his see in 484 A.D. by Huneric, the Vandal king. He afterwards lived in Europe, and wrote several works which he endeavoured to make pass for the productions of Athanasius, Augustine, and other eminent Fathers.

Vigilius, [Fr. Vigile,] a native of Rome, became pope in 537 A.D., in opposition to Sylverius, whom Belisarius had banished. He died in 554 A.D., and was succeeded by Pelagius I.

Vigiu, da. See Lunghi, (Silla.)

Viglius. See Ayta.

Vigne, de, deh vèñ, (Félix,) a Belgian painter, born in Ghent in 1806; died December 7, 1862.

Vigne, de, (Pierre,) a Belgian sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ghent in 1812. He studied in Rome, (1837–41.)

Vigne, de la, deh lă vèñ, (André,) a French historian and mediocre poet, born about 1450. He wrote an account of the expedition of Charles VIII. to Naples, in a work called "Le Vergier d'Honneur." Died about 1527.

Vigne, delle, (Pietro.) See Vineis.

Vigne, La. See La Vigne.

Vignenère, de, deh vèn'yeh-nair', (Blaise,) a French writer and translator, born in Bourbonnais in 1523, became private secretary to Henry III. His works have fallen into oblivion which is said to be merited. Died in 1596.

Vigneron. See Veneroni.

Vigneul-Marville. See Argonne, d'.

Vignier, vèn'ye-ĕ', (Jérôme,) a French numismatist and scholar, was born at Blois in 1606; died in 1661.

Vignier, (NICOLAS,) a French historian and physician, born at Bar-sur-Seine in 1530. He published, besides other works, "Historical Library," ("La Bibliothèque historiale," 3 vols., 1588.) Died in 1596.

His son NICOLAS, born about 1575, was a Protestant minister, and wrote against popery. Died at Blois about 1645.

Vignola, da, dâ vēn'yo-lâ, [Fr. VIGNOLE, vēn'yol',] (GIACOMO **Barozzio,** bâ-rot'se-o, or **Baroccio,**) an eminent Italian architect, born at Vignola in 1507. After having studied at Rome, he visited France in company with Primaticcio, and was employed after his return in various public works at Bologna, Piacenza, and other towns. He was subsequently patronized by Pope Julius II., who made him his architect and employed him to construct the Villa Giulia. The palace at Caprarola, near Rome, built for the cardinal Alexander Farnese, is regarded as his master-piece. In 1564 Vignola succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of Saint Peter's. He was the author of a treatise on the five orders of architecture, entitled "Regole delle cinque Ordini d'Architettura," (1563,) which is esteemed a standard work, and "Rules of Practical Perspective," (1583.) Died in 1573.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des plus célèbres Architectes."

Vignole. See VIGNOLA.

Vignoles. See LAHIRE, (ÉTIENNE.)

Vignoles, des, dā vēn'yol', (ALPHONSE,) a French Protestant divine, born in Languedoc in 1649, became minister of the church at Copenick, near Berlin, about 1702. His most important work is a "Chronology of Sacred History, and other Histories, from the Departure out of Egypt to the Captivity of Babylon," (in French, 1738.) He was one of the first members of the Royal Society of Berlin. Died in 1744.

Vignoli, vēn'yo-lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born in Tuscany about 1680. He became librarian of the Vatican in 1720. Died in 1753.

Vignolle, de, dęh vēn'yol', (MARTIN,) a French general, born in Languedoc in 1763. He became a general of division in 1803, and chief of the staff of the army of Italy in 1809. Died in 1824.

Vignon, (CLAUDE.) See ROUVIER.

Vigny, de, dęh vēn'ye', (ALFRED VICTOR,) COMTE, a French writer of high reputation, was born at Loches, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, in March, 1799. He published in 1828 his "Ancient and Modern Poems," ("Poëmes antiques et modernes,") a collection of pieces which had previously appeared in Parisian periodicals. His other principal works are a historical romance entitled "Cinq-Mars, or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.," (1826,) which was received with great favour and has been translated into several languages, "Stella, or the Blue Devils," a prose narrative, and the tragedy of "Chatterton," (1835,) which met with brilliant success. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In early life he married a rich English lady, Lydia Bunbury. Died in 1863.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. de Vigny, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vigo, di, dee vee'go, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Genoa, lived about 1510, practised at Rome, and wrote on surgery.

Vigor, ve'gor', (SIMON,) a French prelate, born at Évreux about 1515. He was court preacher to Charles IX., and Archbishop of Narbonne. Died in 1575.

Vig'ors, (NICHOLAS AYL'WARD,) a naturalist, born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, in 1787, was the first secretary of the Zoological Society, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed a number of treatises. Died in 1840.

Viguier, ve'g͡e-a', (ADRIEN,) a French novelist and dramatist, born in Paris in 1793.

Viguier, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Besançon in 1745; died in Paris in 1821.

Viguier, de, dęh ve'g͡e-a', (PAULE,) a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and virtue, was born at Toulouse in 1518. She was married to the Baron de Fontenille. Died in 1610.

Vīkrămâdītyă (vīk-ra-mâ'dīt-ya) **I.,** a celebrated Hindoo sovereign, who, about the year 56 B.C., as is supposed, defeated the Tartar hordes who had taken possession of Northern Hindostan and drove them beyond the Indus. There is good ground to believe that the reign of this prince was equal in splendour to that of any other monarch that ever lived. His dominion extended over the whole of Northern Hindostan. The capital of his vast empire was Ujjayinî, (now Oojein.) He was a liberal patron of literature and science. Nine illustrious men of genius, called in Oriental phrase the "nine gems," adorned his court and were supported by his bounty. Among these, according to a somewhat doubtful tradition, was the immortal Kâlidâsa, who has been styled "the Shakspeare of India." (See KÂLIDÂSA.) The reign of Vikramâditya is commonly considered to mark an important era in the history of India; but there is much uncertainty as to the actual time in which he lived. It is certain, however, that there were several Hindoo monarchs who bore the name or title of Vikramâditya, which signifies "sun of strength."

See the Introduction to PROFESSOR WILLIAMS's translation of "Sakoontala," Hertford, 1856.

Vilain (ve'lăn') **XIIII.,** (CHARLES GHISLAIN GUILLAUME,) VICOMTE, a Belgian politician, born at Brussels in 1803. He was minister of foreign affairs from March, 1855, to 1857, having previously been ambassador to different courts of Italy. Died November 16, 1878.

Vilain XIIII., (JEAN JACQUES PHILIPPE,) VICOMTE, a Belgian financier, born at Alost in 1712. He originated the penitentiary system of Belgium. Died in 1777.

Vilate, ve'lăt', (JOACHIM,) a French Jacobin, born in 1768, was imprisoned in 1794, and executed in 1795.

Vili, vil'e, [*i.e.* "will,"] in the Norse mythology, a brother of Odin, whom he assisted in the creation of the world. By some he is identified with HOENIR, (which see.)

Villa, vēl'lâ, (ANGELO TEODORO,) an Italian Hellenist, born near Pavía about 1720. He was professor of Greek at Pavía, and translated several Greek works. Died in 1794.

Villa, di, de vēl'lâ, or **Ville,** vēl, (G. FRANCESCO,) MARQUIS, an Italian general, commanded the Venetian army at the siege of Candia, (1666.) Died about 1668.

Villalobos, de, dâ vēl-yâ-lo'bŏs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician and poet, born at Toledo about 1480. He wrote a medical treatise in verse, called "Summary of Medicine," ("Sumario de la Medicina," 1498,) and other works. He was employed as physician to Charles V. while that monarch resided in Spain. It is stated that he retired from court a poor man about 1540. Died about 1560.

Villalpandi, vēl-yâl-pân'dee, or **Villalpando,** vēl-yâl-pân'do, or, more fully, **de Torreblanca** (dâ tor-râ-blân'kâ) **y Villalpandi,** (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Córdova; died about 1645.

Villalpandi, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish Jesuit and mathematician, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Córdova in 1552. He wrote a commentary on Ezekiel. Died in 1608.

Villamediana, de, dâ vēl-yâ-mâ-de-â'nâ, COUNT, a Spanish courtier and poet, distinguished for his accomplishments and wit. He was assassinated in the street of Madrid in 1621 by an unknown hand. His death was ascribed by some to the jealousy of the king. Villamediana had expressed admiration of the queen, Elizabeth of France.

Villamene, vēl-lâ-mā'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver, born at Assisi about 1588. He died at Rome at the age of sixty.

Villandon. See L'HÉRITIER.

Villani, vēl-lâ'nee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian historian and biographer, son of Matteo, noticed below, was the author of lives of Dante, Petrarch, and other eminent Florentines, (in Latin,) also a work on the origin of the French kings, ("De Origine Regum Francorum.") Died about 1404.

Villani, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian historian, born at Florence about 1280. He was the author of a "History of Florence from its Origin down to his Own

Time," (12 books, 1554, in Italian.) It is highly esteemed for the simplicity and elegance of its style. He was elected to the high office of prior in 1316 and in 1321. Died in 1348.

Villani, (MATTEO,) brother of the preceding, continued the "History of Florence" down to 1363, in which year he died. His work is commended for accuracy and truthfulness.

Villa Nova or **Villanovanus.** See ARNALDUS.

Villanueva, de, dȧ vêl-yȧ-nwā'vȧ, (JOAQUIN LORENZO,) a Spanish statesman and patriot, born in the province of Valencia in 1757. Having been ordained a priest, he was appointed court preacher at Madrid and confessor at the royal chapel. He was elected to the Cortes in 1810, and published, soon after, a defence of constitutionalism from the philosophy of Aquinas, entitled "Angelicas Fuentes, ó el Tomista en las Cortes." After the return of Ferdinand VII., he was confined several years in a monastery. The constitutional government having been overthrown in 1823, he removed to Ireland, where he died in 1837. He was the author of the "Spanish Christian Year," (19 vols.,) being an account of the Spanish church festivals, etc., a treatise in favour of reading the Scriptures in the common languages, entitled "De la Leccion de la sagrada Escritura en Lenguas vulgares," and a Latin dissertation on the Phœnician colonization of Ireland, etc. He also translated Paley's "Natural Theology," and other English works, into Spanish. His brother JAIME, born in 1765, was the author of a "Literary Tour to the Churches of Spain," (unfinished.) Jaime died in London in 1824.

See JOAQUIN LORENZO'S Autobiography, entitled "Vida literaria de J. L. Villanueva," 2 vols., 1825.

Villar, vêl'yȧʀ', (NOËL GABRIEL LUCE,) a French bishop, born at Toulouse in 1748. As a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) he promoted education and literary interests. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1826.

Villareal. See FERNANDEZ VILLAREAL.

Villaret, vê'yȧ'rȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1720, was the author of several dramas and fictitious works, and wrote a continuation of Velly's "History of France." He treated of the period from 1329 to 1469. Died in 1766.

Villaret, de, dẹh ve'yȧ'rȧ', (FOULQUES,) a French commander, was chosen grand master of the order of Malta in 1307. He captured Rhodes in 1310, and resigned his office in 1319. Died in 1327.

Villaret de Joyeuse, ve'yȧ'rȧ' dẹh zhwâ'yuz', (LOUIS THOMAS,) COUNT, a French vice-admiral, born at Auch in 1750. He entered the navy in 1766, and became rear-admiral in 1793. He gave proof of skill and courage in a battle against the British admiral Howe, which began May 29 and ended June 1, 1794. Villaret, who commanded in this action, lost about seven ships. In June, 1795, he was defeated by Lord Bridport, who had a superior force. He commanded the naval forces sent to conquer Saint Domingo in 1801, and was captain-general of Martinique from 1802 to 1809, when it was taken by the English. Died in 1812.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LACROIX, "Éloge de l'Amiral Villaret de Joyeuse," 1824; KERGUELEN, "Histoire des Guerres maritimes entre la France et l'Angleterre;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villari, vêl-lâ'ree, (PASQUALE,) an Italian scholar, born in Naples in 1827. Educated in the University of Naples, he became in 1859 a professor of history at Pisa. His works include "Savonarola and his Times," (1859–61,) "Modern Painting in Italy and France," (1869,) "Machiavelli and his Times," (1877,) "Art, History, and Philosophy," and other excellent writings.

Villars, ve'yȧʀ' or vêl'yȧʀ', (DOMINIQUE,) a French botanist, born in Dauphiné in 1745, studied medicine, and took his degree in 1778. He was appointed in 1805 professor of medicine and botany at Strasbourg. He published a "Natural History of the Plants of Dauphiné," (with 65 plates, 4 vols., 1786,) and other botanical works, also "Principles of Medicine and Surgery." The genus Villarsia was named in his honour. Died in 1814.

See LADOUCETTE, "Notice de M. Villars." 1818.

Villars, de, dẹh ve'yȧʀ' or vêl'yȧʀ', (CLAUDE LOUIS HECTOR,) DUC, a famous French general, born at Moulins in 1653, was a son of General Pierre de Villars, noticed below. He had a handsome form, and personal advantages which, with his courage and high spirit, early attracted the notice of Louis XIV. For his conduct at Senef, in 1674, he obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders and Alsace from that year until the peace of 1678, after which he was employed in diplomatic missions to Vienna and Munich. Having returned to Paris about 1688, he obtained the favour of Madame de Maintenon and Louvois, who appointed him commissary-general of cavalry in 1689. He became a lieutenant-general in 1693, and served several campaigns near the Rhine in the war which was ended by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. In 1698 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he displayed much *finesse*, and adroitly counteracted the intrigues of the Austrian court in relation to the Spanish succession. The war of the Spanish succession began in 1701, and Villars returned to Paris. He married Mademoiselle de Varangeville in 1702. Having been appointed commander of an army sent to aid the Elector of Bavaria, he gained a victory on the Rhine in October, 1702, and was raised to the rank of marshal of France in the same year. In 1704 he subdued the Camisards, Protestants of Cévennes, who had revolted. For this service he received the title of duke in 1705. He is praised by several English writers for his humanity to the Camisards. He obtained in April, 1705, command of the army of the Moselle, with which he took Lauterburg and Haguenau in 1706, and invaded Würtemberg in 1707. In January, 1709, he took command of the army in Flanders, where he was opposed to the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. He was defeated by them at the great battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) having in the early part of the action received a wound which disabled him for some months. This victory was dearly bought to the allies, who lost about 20,000 men. Villars was compelled, by want of men and money, to remain on the defensive in 1711. He commanded with success against Prince Eugene, who invaded France in 1712. The French gained a victory at Denain, took Douai and Bouchain, and compelled the enemy to retreat to Brussels. After the treaty of Utrecht (1713) ensued a long peace. Villars had great influence at court in the latter part of his life, and was a member of the council of state in the reign of Louis XV. He was one of the most fortunate, as well as most able, French generals of his time. Died at Turin in 1734.

See "Mémoires de Villars," (partly written by himself,) 3 vols., 1734; PEYSSONNEL, "Éloge de Villars," 1734; ANQUETIL, "Vie du Maréchal de Villars," 4 vols., 1784; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villars, de, (HONORÉ ARMAND,) Prince de Martigues, born in 1702, was a son of Marshal Villars. He became governor of Provence, and a member of the French Academy in 1734. His talents were only ordinary. He was a friend of Voltaire. Died in 1770.

Villars, de, (MONTFAUCON, môn'fō'kôn',) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born near Toulouse in 1635, settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published in 1670 a satirical work, entitled "Conversations of the Count de Gabalis," ("Entretiens du Comte de Gabalis,") for which he was forbidden the pulpit. He was killed by robbers in 1673.

Villars, de, (PIERRE,) a French general and diplomatist, born in 1623, was the father of Marshal Villars. He served in Italy under the Prince of Conti. On account of the enmity of Louvois, he left the army and became a diplomatist. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1672, and to Denmark in 1683. Died in 1698. His wife, MARIE GIGAULT DE BELLEFONDS, (ge'gō' dẹh bêl'fôn',) born in 1624, was distinguished for intelligence and wit. She wrote Letters, which were published in 1759. Died in 1706.

Villars-Brancas. See BRANCAS, (ANDRÉ.)

Villaviciosa, de, dȧ vêl-yȧ-ve-*the*-o'sȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, born at Siguenza in 1589, was appointed in 1628 Inquisitor of the kingdom of

Murcia. His principal work is the "Battle of the Flies," ("La Mosquea,") a mock-heroic poem. Died in 1658.

Ville, de, dẹh vēl, (ANTOINE,) a French military engineer and writer on fortification, born at Toulouse in 1596; died in 1656.

Villedieu, de, dẹh vēl'de-ūh', (MARIE CATHERINE HORTENSE **Desjardins**—dā'zhȧR'dȧN',) MADAME, a French authoress, born near Fougères in 1631. She wrote verses and novels which were once popular. Died in 1683.

Villefore, de, dẹh vēl'foR', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS BOURGOIN,) a French biographer, born in Paris in 1652. He wrote a "Life of Saint Bernard," (1704,) and lives of other saints. Died in 1737.

Villefosse. See HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE.

Villefroy, de, dẹh vēl'frwā', (GUILLAUME,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1690. He founded in 1744 a society of linguists, called *Capucins hébraisants*, who sought to explain the prophecies of Scripture by a double literal sense. He became professor of Hebrew at Paris in 1752. Died in 1777.

Villegagnon, de, dẹh vēl'gȧn'yôN', (NICOLAS DURAND,) CHEVALIER, a French admiral, born at or near Provins in 1510, was a nephew of Villiers de l'Isle Adam, grand master of the order of Malta. He commanded the vessel which conveyed Mary Queen of Scots to France in 1548. He proposed to found in Brazil a French colony where the Protestants could enjoy religious liberty, and obtained the patronage of Admiral Coligny for that enterprise. In 1555 he conducted a party of emigrants in two vessels to Brazil. He did not succeed in forming a permanent colony, and he returned to France, where he was censured for his mismanagement. Died in 1571.

See "Navigation de Villegagnon en 1555," 1557; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villegas, de, dȧ vēl-yā'gȧs, (ALONSO,) a Spanish writer of romance, born at Toledo, flourished about 1550. He wrote "Selvaggia," which is an imitation of the "Celestina."

Villegas, de, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish poet, lived about 1550. A volume of his poems was published in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Villegas, de, (ESTEVAN MANUEL,) a celebrated lyric poet of Spain, born in Old Castile in 1596, published a collection of poems entitled "Amatorias," (1620.) He also translated Horace and Anacreon into Spanish verse, and made a prose translation of Boëthius. Died in 1669.

"The graceful luxuriance of the poetry of Villegas," says Bouterwek, "has no parallel in modern literature; and, generally speaking, no modern writer has so well succeeded in blending the spirit of ancient poetry with the modern."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Villegas, de (FERNANDO RUIZ,) a Spanish writer of Latin verse, born at Burgos, lived about 1500–1530. He became governor of Burgos, and was a friend of Erasmus. He left many elegant Latin poems, which remained in manuscript until 1743.

See VICENTE DE LOS RIOS, "Memorias de la Vida de F. Ruiz de Villegas," 1774.

Villegas, de, (FRANCISCO.) See QUEVEDO.

Villegas, de, (PERO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet, born in 1453, became Archdeacon of Burgos. He translated Dante's "Inferno" into Spanish verse, (1515.) Died in 1525.

Villehardouin, de, dẹh vēl'ȧR'doo-ȧN', (GEOFFROY,) a French diplomatist and historian, born at Arcis-sur-Aube about 1165. He was sent in 1201, by Thibault, Count of Champagne, to solicit aid from the Venetians in fitting out a crusade, in which mission he was successful. In 1204 he assisted in the siege of Constantinople, and afterwards wrote an interesting account of it, entitled "The History of the Capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians." It is supposed to be the oldest prose history in the French language, and is esteemed one of the most valuable records of the time. Died about 1213.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Villèle, de, dẹh ve'lȧl', (JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Toulouse in 1773. In 1815 he represented the department of Haute-Garonne in the Chamber of Deputies, where he was a prominent advocate of the ultra-royalist party. After the fall of the Decazes ministry, he became minister of state in 1820, and of finance in 1821. He was appointed president of the council (prime minister) in September, 1822. His talents for administration were respectable, but he was not capable of grand views and genuine statesmanship. He rendered himself unpopular by illiberal and reactionary measures, and was removed from office in January, 1828. Died in 1854.

See DE NEUVILLE, "Notice sur M. de Villèle," 1855; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Villèle, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villemain, vēl'mȧN', (ABEL FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic, orator, and minister of state, born in Paris on the 9th of June, 1790. He was educated at the Imperial Lyceum, (Collége Louis-le-Grand,) and was a pupil in rhetoric of Luce de Lancival. About 1810 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the Lycée Charlemagne by M. de Fontanes. He gained a prize offered by the Institute, in 1812, for his "Éloge de Montaigne," in which he displayed a great power of generalization and an excellent gift of harmonious language. He produced, in 1814, a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism," which was crowned by the French Academy. In 1816 he became professor of French eloquence at the University of Paris, and wrote an "Éloge de Montesquieu." He acquired a high reputation as a professor and critic. Blending in his lectures literary analysis, biography, spicy anecdotes, ingenious judgments in detail, and profound generalities, he gave to them the form of eloquent conversation. As a critic, he was liberal, impartial, and disposed to appreciate merit, in whatever nation or school it appeared. He was appointed master of requests to the council of state in 1818, published a "History of Cromwell," (2 vols., 1819,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1821. Having avowed liberal political opinions, he was deprived of the office of master of requests in 1827. Under the new régime he became a peer of France in 1832, president of the royal council of public instruction in 1834, and perpetual secretary of the French Academy in the same year. He published his "Lectures on French Literature," ("Cours de Littérature Française," 5 vols., 1828–38,) which is considered his principal work. He was minister of public instruction from May, 1839, to March, 1840, and held the same office in the cabinet of Guizot from October, 1840, to December, 1844. After the revolution of 1848 he took no part in politics. He contributed many admirable articles to the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Among his numerous works we notice "Discours et Mélanges littéraires," (1823,) and "Studies of Ancient and Foreign Literature," (1846.) Died in May, 1870.

M. Villemain is generally recognized as one of the most accomplished writers of his time. His style is admirable, and his works present a happy union of moderation with independence, while they preserve a due equilibrium between reason and imagination.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Villemain, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," and "Causeries du Lundi;" F. Z. COLLOMBET, "M. Villemain, de ses Opinions religieuses," etc., 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villemessant, vēl'mȧ'sôN', (JEAN HIPPOLYTE CARTIER,) a French journalist, born at Rouen in 1812. He supported the Legitimist party, and began to publish the "Figaro" in Paris in 1854. Died April 11, 1879.

Villemot, vēl'mo', (PHILIPPE,) a French astronomer and priest, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1651. He published in 1707 a "New System or Explanation of the Movements of the Planets." Died in 1713.

Villena, de, dȧ vēl-yā'nȧ, (Don ENRIQUE,) MARQUIS, a celebrated Spanish scholar and writer, born in 1384, was related to the royal families of Castile and Aragon. His extraordinary attainments in science procured for him among his contemporaries the reputation of a necromancer. He translated Virgil's "Æneid" and Dante's poems into Spanish, and wrote several original works, among which is "Gaya Sciencia." Died in 1434.

Villena, de, (JUAN **Pacheco**—pä-chā'ko,) MARQUIS, a Spanish courtier, became the favourite and chief minister of Henry IV. of Castile about 1454. He was a man of great abilities and ambition, and acquired an entire ascendency over the imbecile king. After the malcontent nobles formed a league against Henry IV., (1460,) Villena was supplanted in the royal favour by Bertrand de la Cueva; but he retained his power by joining the nobles who had revolted, and who deposed Henry in 1464. Died in 1474.

Villenave, vēl'năv', (MATHIEU GUILLAUME THÉRÈSE,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born in Languedoc in 1762. He practised as an advocate during the Revolution, and was imprisoned in 1793–94 on suspicion of *modérantisme*. He edited several journals of Paris under the republic and restoration, wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and produced a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (4 vols., 1807–22,) which was received with favour, and various other works. Died in Paris in 1846.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Villenave, (THÉODORE,) a French *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1798. He produced, besides other works, a drama, called "Walstein," (1828,) and "Constantine," a poem, (1837.) Died 1866.

Villeneuve, de, (ARNAUD.) See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

Villeneuve, de, dęh vēl'nuv', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French soldier, born in 1541, served with distinction under Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. Died in 1615.

Villeneuve, de, (GABRIELLE SUSANNE **Barbot**—bär'bo',) a French novelist, born about 1695. She died in 1755.

Villeneuve, de, (GUILLAUME,) a French soldier and writer of the fifteenth century, accompanied Charles VIII. in his Italian campaign, and was the author of "Memoirs of the Conquest of Naples," (1497.)

Villeneuve, de, (HÉLION or ÉLION, ā'le'ôn',) was born in 1270. Having entered the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, he was elected grand master of Rhodes in 1319. Died in 1346.

Villeneuve, de, (HUON, *hüi'ôn'*,) a French poet under the reign of Philip Augustus, was the author of "Les quatre Fils d'Aymon," and other works.

Villeneuve, de, (LOUIS,) a French general, born about 1450, was appointed by Charles VIII. commander of the army sent against Naples. He was subsequently employed on important missions to Rome, and in 1505 was created a marquis by Louis XII., being the first who received that title in France. Died in 1516.

Villeneuve, de, (PIERRE CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE SILVESTRE,) a French admiral, born at Valensoles (Basses-Alpes) in 1763. He served with distinction in the American war, became a rear-admiral in 1796, and commanded the right wing of the fleet which was defeated by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. With the rank of vice-admiral, he fought an indecisive battle against Sir Robert Calder, near Cape Finisterre, in July, 1805. He commanded about thirty-three ships of the line at the battle of Trafalgar, where the French were defeated with great loss and Villeneuve was taken prisoner, (October, 1805.) He was blamed by Napoleon for this defeat, and committed suicide at Rennes in April, 1806.

See J. J. MAGENDIE, "Mémoire nécrologique sur le Vice-Amiral de Villeneuve," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeneuve, de, (ROMÉE,) an eminent French statesman and general, born about 1170. He was employed in the service of Berenger, Count of Provence, and was regent of Provence after the death of Berenger, in 1245. Died after 1250.

Villeneuve, de, (ROSALINE,) a French nun, noted for her ascetic piety, born about 1263, was canonized. Died in 1329.

Villeneuve-Bargemon, de, dęh vēl'nuv' bärzh'môn', (JEAN PAUL **Alban**—äl'bôn',) VICOMTE, a French economist, born near Grasse (Provence) in 1784. He received the Montyon prize for his "Christian Political Economy, or Researches into the Causes of Pauperism," etc., (3 vols., 1834.) Died in 1850.

Villeneuve-Trans, de, dęh vēl'nuv' trôn, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a historical writer, born in 1784, was a twin-brother of the preceding. Among his works is a "History of Saint Louis, King of France," (3 vols., 1836.) Died in 1850.

Villermé, ve'yĕr'mā', (LOUIS,) a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1819. He wrote on agriculture and economy.

Villermé, (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French economist and medical writer, born in Paris in 1782. He advocated reform in the treatment of prisoners, founded the "Annales d'Hygiène," (1829,) and was the first, it is said, to apply statistics to questions of hygiene. His chief work is a "Tableau of the Moral and Physical State of Operatives employed in the Manufacture of Cotton, Wool, and Silk," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi or **Villeroy, de,** dęh vēl'rwä', (CHARLES **de Neufville**—dęh nuh'vēl',) MARQUIS, a French general, born about 1560, was called Marquis d'Alincourt in his youth. He fought for the League, and was a rival of Sully. Died in 1642.

Villeroi, de, (FRANÇOIS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a marshal of France, born in Paris in 1644, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He was better qualified to be a courtier than a general. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1674, lieutenant-general in 1677, and marshal of France in 1693. Through royal favouritism he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders in 1695. He failed to relieve Namur, which was besieged and taken by William III. of England. He commanded at the battle of Ramillies, (1706,) where he was defeated by Marlborough; but he retained the favour of Louis XIV. even after this disaster. He was noted for his presumption and self-esteem. Died in 1730.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi, de, (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a courtier and general, born in 1598, was a son of Charles, noticed above. He became a marshal of France, and governor of the young king Louis XIV., about 1646. Died in 1685.

Villeroi or **Villeroy, de,** (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) SEIGNEUR, a French minister of state, born in 1542, was the father of Charles, noticed above. He was appointed secretary of state in 1567, after which he was a trusted counsellor of Charles IX. and Henry III. He became a partisan of the Catholic League, and was the agent of the negotiations opened in 1589 between the Duke de Mayenne and Henry IV. In 1594 he entered the service of Henry IV. as secretary of state. He was a rival or enemy of Sully. Died in 1617.

See P. MATHIEU, "Remarques sur la Vie de M. de Villeroy," 1618.

Villeroy. See VILLEROI.

Villers, ve'yà', (FRANÇOIS TOUSSAINT,) a French revolutionist, born at Rennes in 1749. He was a member of the Convention of 1792–95, and of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1807.

Villers, de, dęh ve'yà', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE,) a French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, born in Lorraine in 1764. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he published a treatise "On Liberty," by which he exposed himself to the persecution of the Jacobins, and was obliged to take refuge in Germany. He there made the acquaintance of Heeren, Jacobi, and other eminent writers, and became thoroughly versed in German literature, which he greatly contributed to render popular in France. He was appointed in 1811 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He was the author of an "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of Luther's Reformation," which was crowned by the French Institute and was translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish, "Report on the State of Ancient Literature and History in Germany," and "Philosophy of Kant," etc. He also translated a number of standard German works into French. Died in 1815.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur M. C. Villers," 1815; ÉMILE A. BÉGIN, "Villers, Madame de Rodde et Madame de Staël," 1840.

Villeterque, de, dęh vēl'tẹrk', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS,)

a French writer, born at Ligny in 1759. He was an editor of the "Journal de Paris," and published "Dramatic Essays," (1793,) and "Essays on Morals and Physical Science," (2 vols., 1795.) Died in 1811.

Villette, de, dẹh ve'lĕt', (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a friend of Voltaire. He wrote verses, éloges, etc. In 1792 he became a member of the Convention. Died in 1793.

Villiaumé, ve'le-ō'mà', (NICOLAS,) a French historian, advocate, and political economist, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1814. He published, besides other works, a "History of the French Revolution," (1850,) and a "Treatise on Political Economy," (1857.) Died in 1877.

Villiers. See BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

Villiers. See CLARENDON.

Villiers, vil'yẹrz, (CHARLES PELHAM,) an English politician, a brother of Lord Clarendon, was born in London in 1802. He became a Liberal member of Parliament in 1835, and made annually a motion to reduce or repeal the duty on grain. He was appointed judge-advocate-general in 1853, and president of the poor-law board in 1859; resigned in 1866.

Villiers, (HENRY MONTAGUE,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1813. He became Bishop of Durham in 1856. Died in 1861.

Villiers, de, dẹh ve'ye-à', (JEAN,) a French general, born about 1384. He was an enemy of the Armagnac faction, and fought for the English against the King of France. Died in 1437.

Villiers, de, (PIERRE,) a French writer and preacher, born at Cognac in 1648. He published a poem on the 'Art of Preaching," ("L'Art de prêcher," 1682,) often reprinted, and several religious and moral essays. Died in Paris in 1728.

Villiers de L'Isle Adam, de, dẹh ve'ye-à' lẹ̀ zē'dôN', (PHILIPPE,) a French commander, born at Beauvais in 1464. He was elected grand master of the order of Saint John at Rhodes in 1521. The Turks having taken Rhodes in 1522, he removed the order to Malta in 1530. Died in 1534.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte."

Villipigue, vil'le-pèg', ? or **Villepigue**, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1834, graduated at West Point in 1854. He fought against the Union at Corinth, October, 1862. Died at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in November, 1862.

Villoison, de, dẹh ve'lwâ'zôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD **d'Ansse**—dôNss,) an eminent French Hellenist, born at Corbeil-sur-Seine about 1750. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and at the age of fifteen had read the greater part of the Greek classics. He published in 1773 the first edition of Apollonius's "Lexicon of the Iliad and Odyssey," with valuable scholia, from a manuscript at Saint-Germain. He was soon after elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, although by the rules of the society too young to receive that honour. Having been sent by the government in 1778 to examine the Library of Saint Mark, Venice, he discovered numerous fragments of Greek works hitherto unpublished, which appeared in 1781 under the title of "Anecdota Græca," etc. He also brought to light a manuscript "Iliad" of the tenth century, with ancient scholia, (since called "Scholia Veneta,") published, with learned prolegomena, in 1788. This was considered an important discovery. Among his other works we may name his "Epistolæ Vimarienses," (1783,) being the result of his researches in the Library of Weimar, and an edition of the "Pastoralia" of Longus. He travelled in Greece about three years, (1785–88.) He died in April, 1805, just after he was appointed professor of Greek in the Collége de France.

See BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Éloge de J. B. d'Ansse de Villoison," 1806; article "Dansse" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villon, ve'yôN', (FRANÇOIS,) an early French poet, whose original name was CORBUEIL, (kor'bul' or kor'-buh'yẹ,) born in Paris in 1431. He was author of a humorous poem called "The Great Testament," ("Le grand Testament,") and is reckoned one of the national poets. Died about 1485.

See PROFILET, "De la Vie et des Ouvrages de Villon," 1856; CAMPAUX, "Villon, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1859.

Villotte, ve'yot', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1656. He was employed in Armenia and at Ispahan. He published "Travels in Turkey, Persia, Armenia," etc., (1730.) Died in 1743.

Vilmar, fil'mâr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German politician and writer, born at Solz, in Hesse, in 1800. He became intendant-general of the affairs of the Church at Cassel in 1851. He wrote "Lectures on the History of the National Literature of Germany," (1845,) and other works. Died at Marburg, July 30, 1868.

Vimont, ve'môN', (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Caen in 1795. He published a "Treatise on Human and Comparative Phrenology," (1833–36.) Died in 1857.

Vinateya, one of the names of GARUDA, (which see.)

Vince, (SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an English mathematician and astronomer, born in Suffolk. He became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the University of Cambridge in 1796, and contributed several treatises to the "Philosophical Transactions." Among his works is a "Complete System of Astronomy," (3 vols., 1797–1808.) He was also Archdeacon of Bedford. Died in 1821.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1809.

Vincent, vÀN'sôN', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH **Hidulphe**—*he*'dülf',) a French mathematician, born at Hesdin in 1797, published a "Course of Elementary Geometry," "Treatise on the Solving of Numerical Equations," and other works on various subjects. He became in 1831 professor of mathematics in the College of Louis le Grand. Died at Paris, November 26, 1868.

Vincent, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) an able French historical painter, born in Paris in 1747, was a pupil of Vien. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1768, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1782. A picture of "President Molé seized by Factious Persons" is called his master-piece. Died in 1816.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Vincent," 1817.

Vincent, (JOHN H.,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, especially distinguished from his connection with the Chautauqua educational enterprise, was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1832. In 1868 he became editor of the "Sunday-School Journal" of New York, which under his management attained a circulation of more than 100,000. In 1874 he established the "Chautauqua Assembly," and in 1878 the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," now so widely known.

Vincent, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine, who was conspicuous for his humanity to the sufferers from the plague in London in 1665. He published, among other works, "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire." Died in 1671.

Vincent, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English scholar and divine, born in London in 1739. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed head-master of Westminster School in 1788, and, after several other preferments in the Church, became Dean of Westminster in 1802. He published "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Antients in the Indian Ocean," (2 vols., 1807,) a "Defence of Public Education, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Meath," "The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis," and a number of sermons. The first named is esteemed a standard work. He was also a contributor to the "British Critic" and "The Classical Journal." Died in 1815.

Vincent OF LERINS. See VINCENTIUS LIRINENSIS.

Vincent de Beauvais, vÀN'sôN' dẹh bō'và', [Lat. VINCEN'TIUS BELLOVACEN'SIS,] a learned French Dominican monk, was tutor to the sons of Louis IX. He was the author of an encyclopædia, entitled "Speculum Quadruplex" or "Speculum Majus." Died about 1260.

Vincent de Paul, (or **Depaul**,) vĭn'sent (or vÀN'sôN') dẹh pōl, [Ger. VINCENZ VON PAULA, vin-sẽnts' fon pŏw'-lâ,] SAINT, a benefactor and reformer, born near Dax, in the southwest of France, in 1576. He was ordained a priest in 1600, and was captured in 1605 by corsairs, who took him to Tunis and sold him as a slave. Having escaped in 1607, he went to Paris, and became curate of Clichy in 1611. About 1613 he was employed as pre-

ceptor of the sons of Philippe Emmanuel de Gondi, Count de Joigny. One of these pupils was the famous Cardinal de Retz. Vincent distinguished himself by his zeal to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor and the sick. About 1617 he founded a charitable institution, called Confrérie de Charité, in which he made a successful innovation by employing the laic element. He afterwards spent some time in reforming and relieving the prisoners in the galleys at Marseilles. In 1624 he began to organize the Congregation of the Missions, designed to train teachers and preachers for the provinces of France. The priests of this society were called Lazaristes. He established a foundling-hospital in Paris about 1638. Among the most useful and widely-extended institutions of Vincent de Paul was the Sisters of Charity, devoted to the service of the sick. During the civil war of the Fronde his inexhaustible charity was employed in relieving the miseries of famine. His services on this occasion procured for him the title of Père de la Patrie, ("Father of the Country.") He died in Paris in 1660. He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

See ABELLY, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1664; P. COLLET, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 2 vols., 1748; GALURA, "Vincenz von Paula," 1807; LEOPOLD DE STOLBERG, "Leben des Vincenz von Paula," 1818; LEMAIRE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1825; ABBÉ MAURY, "Panégyrique de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; CAPEFIGUE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; TH. NISARD, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1844; A. CHALLAMEL, "Saint Vincent de Paul," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vincent Ferrer. See FERRER.

Vin-cen'tĭ-us (vin-sĕn'she-us) **Lĭr-ĭ-nen'sis,** [Fr. VINCENT DE LERINS, văN'sôN' dẹh lẹh-răN',] a monk and writer, born in Gaul. He wrote a short treatise entitled "Commonitorium" against heretics, which is a work of some merit. Died about 450 A.D.

Vincenz von Paula. See VINCENT DE PAUL.

Vinchon, văN'shôN', (AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1789. He obtained the grand prize from the Academy of Arts in 1814, and subsequently studied at Rome. Among his works may be named "Joan of Arc under the Walls of Orleans," and the "Death of Coriolanus." Died in 1855.

Vinci, da, dä vĕn'chee, (or vĭn'chee,) (LEONARDO,) a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Vinci, near Florence, in 1452, was a natural son of Pietro da Vinci, a notary. He became in early youth a pupil of Andrea Verocchio, a painter of Florence, whom he soon surpassed. He was well versed in anatomy, astronomy, botany, mathematics, engineering, and music. In his youth, before he left Florence, he produced a cartoon of Adam and Eve, a Madonna, a picture of the "Adoration of the Magi," and other works. About 1481 he removed to Milan, and entered the service of Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan. He was director of an Academy of sciences and arts founded by the duke about 1485. In 1493 he made a model for a bronze equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza. The statue was never cast, because he could not procure a sufficient quantity of bronze. About 1499 he completed at Milan his master-piece,—the picture of the "Last Supper," ("Cenacolo,") which was painted on a wall of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. This celebrated work exists now only in copies made by Marco Oggioni and other painters, and in the engraving of Raphael Morghen. In consequence of the expulsion of Ludovico il Moro from Milan by Louis XII. of France, Leonardo returned to Florence in 1500. He painted at Florence a portrait of Madonna Lisa del Giocondo and "The Virgin on the Knees of Saint Anne." Having been commissioned to paint one end of the council-hall of the Palazzo Vecchio, he commenced there a picture of the battle of Anghiari, which he left unfinished. He worked at Milan in 1507 and 1512. He visited Rome in 1514, but soon came away in disgust, which is ascribed to Pope Leo's want of courtesy, or to the disagreement of Da Vinci with Michael Angelo, who was then at Rome. Da Vinci entered the service of Francis I. of France, whom he met in Italy, and whom he accompanied to France in 1516. He received from Francis an annual salary of seven hundred crowns. His health was so infirm that he executed no great work after he left Italy. He was the author of an excellent treatise on painting, "Trattato della Pittura," which has been translated into English, and various other treatises, which have not been published. The genuine paintings of Da Vinci which are now extant are not very numerous. Among them is a portrait of himself in the Uffizi gallery at Florence. He surpassed all his predecessors in the art of chiaroscuro. He was never married. He died near Amboise, or at Fontainebleau, in May, 1519, leaving his manuscripts, library, and other personal property to his pupil Francesco Melzi. Among his eminent pupils were Bernardino Luini and Marco Oggioni.

"The discoveries," says Hallam, "which made Galileo and Kepler and Maestlin and Maurolicus and Castelli and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages,—not perhaps in the most precise language or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge. . . . If any doubt could be harboured, not as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis, not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See AMORETTI, "Memorie storiche sulla Vita di L. da Vinci," 1784; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" GAULT DE SAINT-GERMAIN, "Vie de Léonard de Vinci," 1803; G. BOSSI, "Vita di L. da Vinci," 1814; BRAUN, "L. da Vinci's Leben," 1819; J. W. BROWN, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1828; A. DUMESNIL, "Léonard de Vinci," Paris, 1850; GALLENBERG, "Leon. da Vinci," 1834; CH. CLÉMENT, "Michel Ange, L. de Vinci, Raphael," 1861; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" J. S. HAWKINS, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1802; E. J. DELÉCLUZE, "Essai sur L. da Vinci," 1844; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" F. RIO, "L. da Vinci et son École," 1855; TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1850.

Vinci, da, (LEONARDO,) an Italian musical composer, born at Naples in 1690; died about 1732.

Vinciguerra, vĕn-che-gwĕr'râ, (MARCO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, who flourished about 1470–1490. He was for a long time secretary of the republic of Venice. He is called the creator of satire in Italy. His works are said to be remarkable for energy, originality, and pathos.

Vincke, fĭnk'kẹh, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG WILHELM PHILIPP,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born at Minden in 1774, filled several important offices under the government, and published a treatise "On the Administration of Great Britain." Died in 1844.

Vincke, von, fon fĭnk'kẹh, (ERNST FRIEDRICH GEORG,) BARON, a distinguished Prussian orator and statesman, son of Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Hagen, in the county of Mark, in 1811. He was elected to the Diet in 1847, and in 1849 became a member of the second Prussian Chamber, being several times re-elected. He was one of the principal leaders of the constitutional party, and was conspicuous as an able and brilliant debater. Died June 3, 1875.

Vinckelbooms, vĭnk'ẹl-bōms', or **Vinkenbooms,** vĭnk'ẹn-bōms', (DAVID,) a Dutch painter, born at Mechlin in 1578. His favourite subjects were landscapes, festivals, hunting-scenes, etc., which he delineated with great skill and fidelity. Died in 1629.

Vin'dex, (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Roman general, born in Aquitania. He was governor or pro-prætor of Gallia Celtica in the reign of Nero. In 68 A.D. he revolted against Nero, and proclaimed Galba emperor. He was killed, or killed himself, at Vesontio (Besançon) in the same year.

Vindicianus, vin-dish-e-ā'nus, an eminent physician and Christian, lived about 370 A.D. He was physician to the emperor Valentinian. His skill and wisdom are highly commended by Saint Augustine.

Vinding, vĭn'ding, (ERASMUS,) a Danish scholar and jurist, born at Vinding, in Zealand, in 1615. He became professor of Greek and assessor of the supreme court of justice. He had the principal part in the reformation or revision of the laws of Denmark. Died in 1684.

Vinding, (PAUL,) a son of the preceding, was born

about 1658. He was professor of Greek, and author of several works on classical subjects. Died in 1712.

Vineis, vin'e-is, (PETRUS,) originally **Pietro delle Vigne**, (del'là vèn'yà,) an Italian jurist, rose to be chancellor to Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, whose cause he defended against the popes. Died in 1249.

Vi'ner, (CHARLES,) an English lawyer and compiler, born about 1680, published in 1751 "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," (24 vols. fol.,) a work on which he is said to have employed half a century. He died in 1756, bequeathing twelve thousand pounds to establish a professorship of common law at Oxford, which was first filled by Blackstone.

Vines, vīnz, (RICHARD,) an English Presbyterian divine, born in Leicestershire. He was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1644, minister of Saint Clement Dane's, and vicar of Saint Lawrence Jewry, London. Died in 1655.

Vinet, ve'nȧ', (ALEXANDRE RODOLPHE,) an eminent Swiss author and theologian, born at or near Lausanne in June, 1797. He became professor of the French language and literature at Bâle in 1817, and retained that chair twenty years. He acquired a high reputation as an eloquent preacher, advocated liberty of conscience, and opposed the union of church and state. In 1837 he was appointed professor of practical theology at Lausanne. He published, besides other works, "An Argument for Liberty of Worship," (1826,) "Chrestomathie Française," (3 vols., 1829–30,) "Discours sur quelques Sujets religieux," (1835,) an English version of which was entitled "Vital Christianity," "Studies on French Literature of the Nineteenth Century," (3 vols., 1849,) and "Pastoral Theology," (1850.) His works are highly esteemed, and are remarkable for elegance of style. He seceded from the national Church in 1840. Died in 1847.

See E. SCHÉRER, "A. Vinet, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for August, 1854.

Vinet or **Vinette**, ve'nĕt', (ÉLIE,) a French scholar and critic of great learning, was born near Barbezieux (Saintonge) in 1509. He was for some years professor at the College of Guienne, Bordeaux, of which he was rector or president from 1558 till 1583. He published good editions, with notes, of Eutropius, (1553,) Suetonius "De Rhetoribus," (1556,) Florus, (1563,) Ausonius, (1575,) and other classics. He also wrote several original works. Died in 1587.

See JOANNET, "Éloge d'Élie Vinet," 1816; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vinette. See VINET, (ÉLIE.)

Vingtrinier, vȧn'tre'ne-ȧ', (ARTUS BARTHÉLEMY,) a French physician and economist, born in 1796. He practised in Rouen, and treated the subject of prison-reform in "Des Prisons et des Prisonniers," (1840.) He wrote other works. Died July 11, 1872.

Vinje, vin'yà, (AASMUND OLAFSEN,) a Norwegian poet of peasant birth, was born in 1818, and was prominent in the movement to create a new national language and literature based on the folk-speech of the country. His lyrics (1864) and "The Big Lad" (a novel in verse, 1866) were in this new language. Died in 1870.

Vinnen. See VINNIUS.

Vin'nĭ-us or **Vĭn'nęn**, (ARNOLD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born near the Hague in 1588. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden in 1633. He published "Select Questions of Law," "Commentaries on Four Books of the Imperial Institutes," ("Commentarius in Libros IV. Institutionum Imperialium," 1642,) and other works. Died at Leyden in 1657.

Vintimille, de, dęh vȧn'te'mēl' or vȧn'te'me'yę, (JACQUES,) COMTE, a scholar and translator, born about 1512. He lived mostly in France, and became a counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy in 1549. He wrote several Latin poems, and translated into French the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon and the works of Herodian. Died in 1582.

Vintimille du Luc, de, dęh vȧn'te'mēl' dü lük, (CHARLES GASPARD GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, born near Fréjus in 1655. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1729, and opposed Jansenism. Died in 1746.

Vin'ton, (ALEXANDER HAMILTON,) D.D., an Episcopalian divine, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1807. He became successively rector of Saint Paul's Church in Boston, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, and Saint Mark's Church in New York, (1861.) Died April 26, 1881.

Vinton, (FRANCIS,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1809. He graduated at the Military Academy of West Point, served in the Creek war in 1836, and, having afterwards studied theology, was ordained in 1839. He became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, in 1847, and assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1855. Died in 1872.

Vinton, (FRANCIS LAURENS,) an American general, a nephew of the Rev. Francis Vinton, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1856, became a brigadier-general about September, 1862, and resigned May 5, 1863. Died October 6, 1879.

Vinton, (JUSTUS HATCH,) an American missionary, born at Willington, Connecticut, in 1806, sailed in 1834 for Burmah, where he devoted himself to the instruction of the Karens. Died in 1858.

Vinton, (SAMUEL F.,) an American legislator, born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1792. He removed to Ohio about 1816, practised law with distinction, and as a Whig represented a district of Ohio in Congress about twenty-two years, (1823–37 and 1843–51.) Died in 1862.

Vio, de. See CAJETAN.

Violante do Ceo. See CEO, DO.

Viollet-Leduc, (or **Le Duc**,) ve'o'lȧ' lęh dük, (EUGÈNE EMMANUEL,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris in 1814, was a pupil of A. Leclerc. He devoted himself to Gothic and mediæval architecture, and was employed by the government in the restoration of several ancient churches, among which were that of Notre-Dame, in Paris, and the cathedral of Amiens. Among his works are "Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIe au XVIe Siècle," "Mémoires sur la Défense de Paris," (1871,) and "The Habitations of Man in All Ages," (1876.) Died Sept. 17, 1879.

Vioménil, de, dęh ve'o'mȧ'nēl', (ANTOINE CHARLES **du Houx**—dü *hoo*,) BARON, a French general, born in Vosges in 1728. He was second in command of the army of Rochambeau in the United States, to which he was sent in 1780. While defending the king against the populace of Paris, in August, 1792, he received a severe wound. Died in November, 1792.

Vioménil, de, (CHARLES JOSEPH HYACINTHE DU HOUX,) MARQUIS, a general, born in 1734, was a brother of the preceding. He served in the United States, (1780–82,) emigrated as a royalist in 1791, and fought against France, under Condé, until 1797. He returned in 1814, and became a marshal of France in 1816. Died in 1827.

Viotti, ve-ot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian violinist, born in Piedmont in 1755. He studied under Pugnani, and was appointed, at the age of twenty, first violinist at the court of Turin. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he repaired to London, where he was for a time leader of the band at the King's Theatre. One of his principal works is entitled "Vingt-neuf Concertos de Violons." Died in 1824.

See BAILLOT, "Notice sur J. B. Viotti," 1825; MIEL, "Notice sur Viotti," 1827.

Viperano, ve-pȧ-rȧ'no, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Messina in 1535. He was appointed Bishop of Giovenazzo by Pope Sixtus V. He wrote various works, among which are "On Writing History," ("De Scribenda Historia," 1569,) and "On the Chief Good," ("De Summo Bono," 1575.) Died in 1610.

Vipsanius. See AGRIPPA.

Vīrābhădră, [modern Hindoo pron. vee'rą-b'hŭd'rą,] [from the Sanscrit *vīră*, a "strong or valiant person," a "hero," (perhaps cognate with the Latin *vir*, a "man," also a "hero,") and *bhădră*, "prosperous," "excellent,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a son, or, according to some, of an avatar, of Siva.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 177.

Vīrâj, vī-rȧj', in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a mysterious being, who was said to be the son of

Brahma and the father of the first Manu. By dividing himself into male and female, he became the parent of many creatures. The fable of Vîrâj seems to have suggested the idea of Ardhă-nârî, (ar'dha nâ'ree, from *ărdhă*, "half," and *nârî*, "woman," a being combining the two sexes,) one of the forms of Siva, and perhaps also of the Hermaphrodite of the Greeks.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," pp. 83–85.

Virchow, fĭĕR'KO, (RUDOLF,) a distinguished German pathologist, born at Köslin, in Pomerania, in 1821. He became in 1846 prosector at Berlin, and in 1856 professor of pathological anatomy in that city. Perhaps the most important of his professional works—all of which enjoy a high reputation—is his "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," (1858; 2d edition, 1859,) which has been translated into English, and is regarded as the highest authority on the subjects of which it treats. He has also given especial attention to investigating the diseases caused by trichina. In regard to political and social questions Dr. Virchow is progressive and liberal.

Viret, ve'rȧ', [Lat. VIRE'TUS,] (PIERRE,) an eminent Swiss Reformer, born at Orbe in 1511, was a friend of Farel. He began about 1531 to preach the Reformed doctrines at Orbe and Payerne. In 1536 he preached at Lausanne, where he made many converts, and where he was employed as pastor several years. His health is said to have been ruined by poison given to him by some priests at Geneva. For the benefit of his health, he removed about 1561 to the south of France. He afterwards preached at Lyons, from which he was driven by persecution in 1565, and took refuge in Navarre. He wrote many works, among which are an "Exposition of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion," (1543,) and "Papal Physics," ("La Physique papale," 1552.) Died at Orthez in 1571.

See CHENEVIÈRE, "Farel, Froment, Viret, Réformateurs," 1835; JAQUEMOT, "Viret, Réformateur de Lausanne," 1836.

Viretus. See VIRET.

Virey, ve'rȧ', (JULIEN JOSEPH,) a French physician, born in the department of Haute-Marne in 1775. He was appointed in 1812 chief pharmaceutist at the hospital of Val de Grâce in Paris. He published a "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Pharmacy," (1811,) 'Ephemerides of Human Life," (1814,) "On Vital Power," (1822,) "Philosophical Hygiene," (2 vols., 1828,) and other valuable works. He was also one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles" and the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales." Died in 1846.

Vir'ĝil, [Ital. VIRGILIO, vêR-jee'le-o; Fr. VIRGILE, vêR'zhêl',] or, more fully, **Pub'lĭ-us Vir-ĝil'ĭ-us** (or **Ver-gil'ĭ-us**) **Mā'ro**, the most illustrious of Latin poets, was born of humble parents at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, 70 B.C., during the consulship of Pompey and Crassus. His mother's name was Maia. He studied at Cremona, Milan, and Neapolis, (Naples.) It is evident from his writings that he received a liberal education, and was well versed in Greek literature, philosophy, medicine, and mathematics. He inherited from his father, Maro, a small farm near Mantua, which was included in the tract assigned by Octavian (Augustus) to his soldiers as a reward for their services at Philippi in 42 B.C. Virgil was thus deprived of his patrimony; but he recovered it by a personal appeal to Augustus. He expressed his gratitude for this favour in his first eclogue, which is supposed to be one of his earliest productions. He became an intimate friend of Pollio and Horace, and found a liberal patron in Mæcenas, to whom he was introduced about 40 B.C. He displayed a remarkable mastery over the Latin language in his ten eclogues, "Bucolica," or pastoral poems, which are mostly imitations of Theocritus. In these poems, descriptions of nature are admirably blended with human feelings and sympathies.

About the age of thirty-three, Virgil became a resident of Rome, and a recipient of the bounty of Augustus to such an extent that he could devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. He owned a house on the Esquiline Hill. It appears that after he had remained a few years at Rome he removed to Naples, at that time a favourite abode of literary men. He expended seven years in the composition of a didactic poem on rural economy, entitled "Georgica," in four books, which is considered his most original and finished production. It presents a marvellous union of didactic precept with graphic description and ingenious illustration, expressed with great variety and magnificence of diction. "In sustained majesty, in melody that ever satisfies but never cloys the ear, in variety of modulation, in stateliness but freedom of march, it stands unapproached by any other Roman poet." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

About 30 B.C. he began to compose a great national epic poem, which he had long meditated, and which was designed to celebrate the origin of the Roman empire. He had written or sketched the last book of this poem, the "Æneid," ("Æneis,") which constitutes a perennial monument of his genius, when he departed on a visit to Athens in 19 B.C. He intended to pass several years in Greece, in polishing and revising the "Æneid," but his health failed. During the homeward voyage he died at Brundusium, in September, 19 B.C. According to his own request, he was buried near Naples. There is a current tradition that shortly before his death he requested his friends to burn the "Æneid," which he regarded as imperfect; but, as they refused to comply, he committed the publication of it to Tucca and Varius.

Virgil is represented as a person of tall stature, swarthy complexion, and delicate constitution. He was generally beloved as well as admired by his contemporaries. Among his virtues modesty was conspicuous. Of his more private life nothing is known. It does not appear that he was ever married. He had two brothers, who died before him, and a half-brother, Valerius Proculus. The "Æneid" has ever been ranked among the poems which are destined to immortality. Nearly nineteen hundred years of uninterrupted popularity attest the broad and elevated and diversified character of his poetical merit. In comparison with Homer, it is usual to represent Virgil as deficient in originality and sublimity. Some critics also depreciate the "Æneid" as an imitation of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." On this subject we cannot, perhaps, do better than to quote some remarks of Addison. "One great genius often catches the flame from another, and writes in his spirit without copying servilely after him. There are a thousand shining passages in Virgil which have been lighted up by Homer. Virgil falls infinitely short of Homer in the characters of his poem, both as to their variety and novelty. Æneas is indeed a perfect character, . . . and that of Dido cannot be sufficiently admired. . . . Virgil has excelled all others in the propriety of his sentiments. Everything is just and natural. His sentiments show that he had a perfect insight into human nature, and that he knew everything that was most proper to affect it." (Critique on Milton's "Paradise Lost," in the "Spectator.") He is considered by good judges superior to all ancient poets in beauty and harmony of versification. Dante admired Virgil, and adopted him as his model.

Wordsworth pronounced Virgil the greatest master of language that ever existed, and extolled his lofty moral tone and frequent strokes of tenderness and imagination. ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1853.)

Voltaire expressed the opinion that the "Æneid" "is the most beautiful monument which remains to us of all antiquity."

Commenting on J. C. Scaliger's preference of Virgil to Homer, Hallam observes, "It would be a sort of prejudice almost as tasteless as that of Scaliger, to refuse the praise of real superiority to many passages of Virgil, even as compared with the 'Iliad,' and far more with the 'Odyssey.' If the similes of the older poet are more picturesque and animated, those of his imitator are more appropriate and parallel to the subject."

The best or most popular English translation of Virgil is that of Dryden, which has a high reputation. Sotheby's version of the "Georgics" and Pitt's version of the "Æneid" are highly commended. The "Eclogues" and "Georgics" were also translated into verse by Joseph Warton. "We may congratulate ourselves," says

the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861, "on the possession of a splendid English epic, in which most of the thoughts are Virgil's and most of the language Dryden's. He was constantly adding to the original, and that in the most wilful and reckless manner. There were elements in his nature peculiarly repugnant to the Virgilian ideal. . . . It is idle to discuss who has come nearest to the style and language of Virgil, when no one has come within any appreciable distance." His works became school-books before the end of the Augustan age. Virgil composed, says Donatus, his own epitaph, in these terms:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."*

See DONATUS, "P. Virgilii Maronis Vita;" LAUTER, "De Virgilio Imitatore Homeri," 1796; TISSOT, "Études sur Virgile," 4 vols., 1825-30; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Virgile," 2 vols., 1857; SERVIUS, "Commentarius ad Virgilium;" J. W. BERGER, "De Virgilio Oratore," 1703; O. ARRHENIUS, "Tal om P. Virgilius Maro," 1841; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" CARL G. FRANCKE, "Dissertatio de P. Virgilio Marone," etc., 1776; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" MICHAEL BARTH, "Vita P. Virgilii Maronis Carmine descripta," 1676.

Virgil, (POLYDORE.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Virgile. See VIRGIL.

Virgilio. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius, (POLYDORUS.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Vir-gil'ĭ-us, SAINT, a native of Ireland, became Bishop of Saltzburg, (Juvavum,) in Austria. He is said to have converted many Slavonians and Huns to Christianity. Died about 782.

Virgin, vĭr-ğeen',? (CHRISTIAN ADOLPH,) a Swedish navigator, born at Gothenburg in 1797. He performed a voyage round the globe in 1851-53, after which he obtained the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1870.

Vir-ğin'ĭ-a, [Fr. VIRGINIE, vêr'zhe'ne',] a Roman maiden, celebrated for her beauty and tragical fate, was a daughter of Lucius Virginius, an officer of the army. She was betrothed to L. Icilius, a tribune of the people, from whom the decemvir Appius Claudius wished to ravish her. She was seized by M. Claudius, one of his agents, who pretended that she was his slave, and who, in order to prove his claim, took her before the tribunal of Appius Claudius. Virginius arrived at the forum just after the decemvir had decided that she was the slave of Claudius. He immediately killed her, to deliver her from slavery and dishonour, (449 B.C.) The people revolted against the decemvirs, and dragged Appius Claudius to prison, where he killed himself.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; MACAULAY, "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Virginie. See VIRGINIA.

Virginius, (LUCIUS.) See VIRGINIA.

Vĭr-ğin'ĭ-us Ro-mā'nus, a Latin comic poet of the Augustan age, had a high reputation. He is said to have contributed to improve the public taste, and to have merited a place beside Plautus and Terence. His style was noble and elegant. His works are lost.

Vĭr-ğin'ĭ-us (or **Vergin'ius**) **Ru'fus,** (LUCIUS,) a Roman general, born at Como in 14 A.D., was consul in the year 63. After he had defeated Vindex, his army proclaimed him as emperor, (69 A.D.,) but he refused the crown. He became a third time consul in 97 A.D., as an associate of the emperor Nerva. He was eulogized by Tacitus and Pliny the Younger.

Viriathe or **Viriath.** See VIRIATHUS.

Vĭ-rĭ'a-thus, [Gr. Οὐριάθος; Fr. VIRIATHE, ve're'ăt'; Ger. VIRIATH, ve-re-ât',] a brave Lusitanian chief, who carried on for many years a successful war against the Romans; but he was at length betrayed into the hands of the consul, L. Servilius Cæpio, by whom he was put to death, (140 B.C.)

See BECKER, "Viriath und die Lusitanier," 1826.

Virieu, de, dẹh ve're-ụh', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) COMTE, a French officer, born at Grenoble in 1754. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was one of the members of the noblesse that joined the Tiers-État. He was a royalist, and a leader of the insurgents of Lyons who revolted against the Convention in May, 1793. He was killed at the capture of Lyons, in October, 1793.

See "Notice sur le Comte de Virieu," 1863.

Virues, de, dà ve-roo-ês',? (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valencia about 1550, was the author of five tragedies, an epic poem, and a number of lyrics. Died in 1610.

Viscaino, vês-kâ-ee'no, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish navigator, born in the second half of the sixteenth century. He commanded an expedition sent from Acapulco in 1602, and explored the coast of California, of which he made an accurate chart.

Vis-çel-lī'nus, (SPURIUS CASSIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished as the author of the first agrarian law, was consul in 502 B.C. He defeated the Sabines, was chosen consul again in 493, and formed an important league with the Latins. Having become consul in 486, he proposed an agrarian law. He was charged with aspiring to royal power, and was put to death in 485 B.C.

Visch, de, dẹh visK, (CHARLES,) a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Furnes about 1596; died in 1666.

Vischer, (CORNELIS.) See VISSCHER.

Vischer, fish'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Ludwigsburg in 1807, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1844. He published "Æsthetics, or the Science of the Beautiful." Died in 1887.

Vischer, (PETER,) an eminent German sculptor and founder, born at Nuremberg about 1460. Among his best works may be named the monument of the Archbishop Ernst at Magdeburg and the tomb of Saint Sebald at Nuremberg, both in bronze. The latter is of rare excellence. Died in 1530. Vischer had five sons who were sculptors, and HERMANN, the eldest, was esteemed nearly equal to him in genius. Died in 1540.

Vischnou or **Vischnu.** See VISHNU.

Visconti, vês-kon'tee, the name of a celebrated family of Lombardy, which acquired sovereign power at Milan in the thirteenth century. The founder of their grandeur was OTTONE VISCONTI, who became Archbishop of Milan in 1262. He was violently opposed by a party of the Milanese, the Torriani, whom he defeated in battle in 1277. He died in 1295. His nephew, MATTEO VISCONTI THE GREAT, born in 1250, was chosen in 1288 "captain of the people" for five years. He obtained sovereign power, and waged war against the Torriani, who drove him out of Milan in 1302; but he was restored in 1311. He was the leader of the Ghibelines, and was involved in a quarrel with Pope John XXII., who excommunicated him in 1322. He died in the same year. According to Sismondi, "he raised himself above all the princes of his time by his political talents," etc. His son, GALEAZZO I., born in 1277, became in 1322 lord of Milan, which was then under the papal interdict. His capital was attacked in 1323 by an army of crusaders, who were incited by the pope. He was aided by Louis of Bavaria, and defeated the crusaders in 1324. Died in 1328. AZZO VISCONTI, born in 1302, was a son of Galeazzo, and became sovereign of Milan and Lombardy in 1329. He is said to have been an able, liberal, and just prince. He was the first lord of Milan who coined money in his own name. Died in 1339, without issue. LUCCHINO (or LUCHINO) VISCONTI, an uncle of Azzo and son of Matteo, was born in 1287. He became lord of Milan in 1339, and enlarged his dominions by the annexation of Parma, Pavia, and other towns. He died in 1349, and was succeeded by his brother GIOVANNI, who was born in 1290. He had been appointed Archbishop of Milan about 1317. He acquired Bologna by purchase in 1350, and died in 1354. His power was inherited by three nephews, Matteo, Galeazzo, and Barnabò, the first of whom died in 1355. BARNABÒ, born in 1319, became master of Bérgamo, Brescia, Crema, and Cremona. He also ruled Milan jointly with Galeazzo. He was notorious for his cruelty and audacity, and defied the power of the pope, who excommunicated him. Urban V. preached a crusade against him, and united the emperor Charles IV. with other monarchs in a league against him about 1363.

* "Mantua bore me, Calabria [next] received me, Naples now holds me. I have sung of pastures, [or shepherds,] of farms, and of leaders in war."

Barnabò resisted them with success. Died in 1385. GALEAZZO II., born about 1320, became lord of Como, Pavía, Novara, Vercelli, Asti, and Tortona, in 1354. He was cruel and tyrannical. He died in 1378, leaving a son, GIAN GALEAZZO, the first Duke of Milan, who was born in 1347. He was ambitious and perfidious. Having deposed his uncle Barnabò in 1385, he obtained his dominions. By force or fraud he made himself master of Verona, Vicenza, Bologna, and Padua. In 1395 he purchased the title of Duke of Milan from the emperor. He aspired to be King of Italy, when he died in the midst of his victorious career, in 1402. GIOVANNI MARIA, the eldest son of the preceding, born in 1389, became duke in 1402. He was feeble and depraved. During his reign the limits of the duchy were greatly reduced. He was assassinated in 1412. FILIPPO MARIA VISCONTI, born in 1391, was a brother of Giovanni Maria, whom he succeeded. His army, commanded by the famous General Carmagnola, reconquered Lombardy. He was cruel, cowardly, and suspicious. He put to death his own wife. About 1426 Venice, Florence, and Alfonzo of Aragon formed a league against him. He waged war for many years against these powers and the pope Eugene IV. He died in 1447, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Francesco Sforza.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia;" CANTÙ, "Storia universale;" VERRI, "Storia di Milano;" VOLPI, "Dell'Istoria de' Visconti," 2 vols., 1737-48; SICKEL, "Die Visconti von Milan," 1859.

Visconti, (ENNIO QUIRINO,) an eminent Italian scholar and archæologist, was born at Rome on the 1st of November, 1751. He was instructed by his father, who was prefect of antiquities at Rome. He displayed such precocity of intellect, that he translated the "Hecuba" of Euripides into Italian verse at the age of fourteen. After the death of his father, whom he assisted in editing the first, he edited the six remaining volumes of the "Museo Pio-Clementino," (1807.) He had been appointed in 1787 conservator of the Capitoline Museum. On the occupation of Rome by the French, in 1798, Visconti was chosen a member of the provisional government, and soon after became one of the five consuls of the republic. Having removed to France, he was appointed professor of archæology and overseer of the Museum of the Louvre, and published, at the request of Napoleon, a series of portraits of the eminent men of Greece and Rome, entitled "Iconographie Grecque" (3 vols. 4to, 1808) and "Iconographie Romaine," (3 vols., 1818.) Besides this magnificent work, he wrote a description of the monuments found in the ruins of Gabii, and various other treatises on ancient art. Died in 1818.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Visconti," 1818; GIOVANNI LABUS, "Notizie biografiche intorno la Vita di E. Q. Visconti," 1818; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" DACIER, "Éloge d'E. Q. Visconti;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Visconti, (FILIPPO AURELIO,) a brother of the preceding, became superintendent of the antiquities of Rome after the death of his father. He published several antiquarian treatises, and edited the "Museo Chiaramonti," a sequel to the "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1830.

Visconti, (GASPARO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1461, became a senator. He published "Rhymes," ("Rithmi," 1493,) and a "Poem on the Lovers Paul and Daria," ("Poema di Paolo e Daria Amanti," 1495.) Died in 1499.

Visconti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, the father of Ennio Quirino, noticed above, was born at Vernazza in 1722. He became prefect of antiquities at Rome in 1768, and was employed by Pope Clement XIV. to form a collection of ancient marbles, which is called "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1784.

See "Biografia di G. B. Visconti," Rome.

Visconti, (LOUIS TULLIUS JOACHIM,) an architect, a son of Ennio Quirino, was born at Rome in 1797, and studied architecture in Paris under Percier. He was appointed in 1825 architect of the Bibliothèque Royale. Among his principal works are the tomb of Napoleon I., the monuments of Marshals Soult and Suchet, and the completion of the Louvre and its junction with the Tuileries. The last, which was finished in 1857, is a grand and admirable structure. Died in 1853.

Visconti, (MARCO,) an able Italian commander, was a son of Matteo the Great, (mentioned in the foregoing notice of the Visconti family,) and a leader of the Ghibelines. He commanded the forces of his brother Galeazzo I. when Milan was attacked by an army of crusaders, whom he defeated in 1322. He was assassinated, by order of his nephew Azzo, in 1329.

Visdelou, dē, dẹh ve'dẹh-loo' or vĕd'loo', (CLAUDE,) a learned French missionary, born in Brittany in 1656. He was one of the Jesuits sent to China by Louis XIV. in 1685. He laboured about twenty years in China, received the title of Bishop of Claudiopolis in 1708, and wrote several works on Chinese history, etc. Died at Pondicherry in 1737.

Visé or **Vizé**. See DONNEAU.

Vishnu, vĭsh'nōō, written in French **Vichnou** or **Vischnou**, and in German **Wischnu** or **Vischnu**, sometimes improperly spelled in English **Veeshnoo**,* *i.e.* the "Pervader," [from the Sanscrit *vish*, to "enter" or "pervade,"] the name of the preserving deity, one of the great gods of the Hindoo Triad.† The Vaishnavas, (pronounced vīsh'na-vaz,) or especial worshippers of Vishnu, claim that Brahma (or the Self-Existent) sprung from Vishnu in his character of Nârâyana, (or the primeval spirit which moved upon the waters,—see NÂRÂYANA:) thus they exalt Vishnu above the Creator (Brahma) and the Destroyer, (Siva.) The Saivas, or worshippers of Siva, on the other hand, place their favourite deity far above Vishnu or Brahma, (see SIVA,) calling him Mahâdêva, or the "Great God."

The most striking peculiarity of the preserving deity are his numerous avatars, alluding to which Southey says,—

> "When . . . tyrants in their might
> Usurped dominion o'er the earth,
> [Then] Veeshnoo took a human birth,
> Deliverer of the sons of men."
>
> *Curse of Kehama*, vol. i., 2.

On these occasions his parents were usually Kasyapa and Diti.‡

The following are the names of the avatars of Vishnu: 1. Matsya, or the Fish; 2. Kûrma, the Tortoise; 3. Varâha, the Boar; 4. Narasingha, the Man-Lion; 5. Vâmana, the Dwarf; 6. Parasu-Râma; 7. Râma-Chandra; 8. Krishna; 9. Buddha, (Booddha;) 10. Kalki, or the Horse. For an explanation of these, the reader is referred to their respective heads. Vishnu, as his name implies, represents Spirit, while in the same general relation Brahma represents Matter, and Siva, Time. Again, as the Earth is the type or symbol of Brahma, and Fire of Siva, so Water is the symbol of Vishnu. The reason is sufficiently obvious: in a country like India, where everything is exposed for the greater part of the year to a burning sun,—one of the many forms of Siva,—it is the water, coming in the periodical rains, which alone saves the plants and animals (whose life is dependent upon that of plants) from utter destruction. As a personification of water, (or the sea,) Vishnu is in pictures usually represented of a dark-blue colour. The air, as the symbol of spirit, and perhaps, also, as the vehicle of the preserving rains, is considered to belong peculiarly to Vishnu. The sun likewise, though commonly regarded as a type of Siva, is one of the many representations of Vishnu. For if cold is one of the

* Improperly, because the *ee* in the first syllable does not represent correctly the pronunciation. (See Preface, p. vi.)

† It may be proper to observe that the Hindoo Triad (unlike the Trinity of the Western nations) is not considered to constitute the godhead of the infinite eternal Being; for none of the gods of the Triad is supposed to be eternal in the strictest sense. They are, in fact, personifications of the powers of nature. They had a beginning, and they will come to an end. BRAHM, of whom they are but temporary emanations, is the only eternal Being in the Brahmanical system of theology.

‡ In the celebrated drama of "Sakoontalâ" (translated by Professor Williams, of Oxford) the following passage occurs:

> "That immortal pair
> Whom Vishnu, greater than the Self-Existent,
> Chose for his parents, when, to save mankind,
> He took upon himself the shape of mortals."—Act vii.

numerous forms of Siva, (the Destroyer,) the warmth of the sun may very naturally, in a temperate climate, or in winter, be considered as a manifestation of the preserving Power.

Among the possessions peculiar to Vishnu are the Chăkră, (called by the modern Hindoos chŭk'ra or chŭk'ŭr,) a sort of wheel or discus, with a hole in the centre, which the god hurled at his foes, and the Shankh or Chank, (modern pron. shŭnkh,*) a kind of shell, having allusion, doubtless, to the sea as personified in Vishnu.

Vishnu, like Siva, is said to have had a thousand different names, among which we may mention that of Trivikrama, or "three-step-taker," (see VÂMANA,) and Hari, (or Heri,) *i.e.* "Green," in allusion, in all probability, to the colour of the sea, (the type of Vishnu;) so KRISHNA, the name of that one of the avatars which is regarded as Vishnu himself, signifies "dark blue," and it was doubtless applied to him for the same reason, the colour of the sea varying with varying circumstances from green to a deep blue.

The preserving deity is usually represented with four arms. He is pictured in various positions, sometimes as Nârâyana reclining on Sêsha,—a thousand-headed serpent,—meditating on the universe to which he is about to give being; from his navel proceeds a lotus, in the opening flower of which Brahma, known by his four heads, is seen sitting; while Lakshmi (Nârâyanî) sits reverently at the feet of her lord. At other times he is represented as standing with the Shankh and Chakra in his hands. Sometimes he is pictured sitting with Lakshmî by his side, and holding a bow and mace, as he rides on his Vâhan GARUDA, (which see.) The Shankh and Chakra are his usual insignia, whether he is represented in his own proper person or in the characters of his various avatars.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i., book i. chap. iii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique:) COLEMAN, "Mythology of the Hindus."

Visin. See VIZIN.

Visinet, ve'ze'nȧ', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1797. He edited the "Journal de Rouen" from 1828 to 1848. Died in 1857.

Visscher or **Vischer**, vis'kẹr, (ANNE **Roemer**—roo'mẹr,) a Dutch poetess and artist, born in 1587, was a daughter of Roemer, noticed below. Died in 1651.

Her sister, MARIA TESSELSCHADE, (tes'sẹl-skȧ'dẹh,) born in 1597, was also a poetess. Her talents and beauty were highly extolled by the historian Hooft. Died in 1649.

See SCHELTEMA, "Anna en Maria Tesselschade Visscher," 1809; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Visscher or **Vischer**, (CORNELIS,) an eminent Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610, was a pupil of Soutman. He executed a number of prints after his own designs, as well as from other artists. His works are ranked among the finest specimens of the art, and command enormous prices. He engraved many admirable portraits, among which is that of A. D. Winius. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1670.

Visscher, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch engraver, born in 1636, was a brother of the preceding. He engraved after Berghem and Ostade. Died after 1692.

Visscher, (ROEMER or ROMERUS,) a poet, styled "the Dutch Martial," born in Amsterdam in 1547, published a book of emblems, entitled "Zinnepoppen," (1614,) and a collection of Epigrams. Died in 1620.

Viswacarma or **Viswacarman.** See VISWAKARMA.

Vĭswăkărmă or **Vĭshwăkărmă**, [modern Hindoo pron. vĭs'wạ-kŭr'ma; from the Sanscrit *vishwă*, "all," and *kărmă*, "work,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the Artificer of the Universe, corresponding in some respects to the Vulcan of classic mythology. He was married to Prithu, the goddess of the earth, which he is supposed to have moulded into its present shape.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Vĭswâmĭtră, vĭs-wȧ'mĭ-trạ, or **Vĭshwâmĭtră**, [from the Sanscrit *vĭshwă*, "all," and *mĭtră*, a "friend," called "the friend of all," perhaps on account of his being the counsellor and friend of Râma, who was the general friend of mankind,] a celebrated Hindoo sage, who, though originally a Kshatriya, became, by long and painful austerities, a Brahman, or rather a Brahmarshi, (*i.e.* "*Brahman-rishi*," or "*Brahman saint*,") one of a particular class of rishis, in which character he was the preceptor and counsellor of Râma.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary."

Vital, (ORDERIC.) See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vital de Blois, ve'tȧl' dẹh blwȧ, [Lat. VITA'LIS BLE'SIUS,] a Latin poet of the twelfth century, composed in 1186 a poem, "De Querulo," which was printed in 1830.

Vi-ta-le-ā'nus, [Fr. VITALIEN, ve'tȧ'le-ȧN',] Pope of Rome, succeeded Eugenius I. in 657 A.D. He died in 672 A.D., and was succeeded by Deodatus II.

Vitalis. See SJÖBERG.

Vitalis Ordericus. See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vite, della, del'lȧ vee'tȧ, (TIMOTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1470. He worked with Raphael at Rome. Died about 1524.

Vitelli, ve-tẽl'lee, (CIAPINO, chȧ-pee'no,) an Italian general, born at Città di Castello in the sixteenth century. He entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, and was employed under the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries. Died in 1576.

See MOTLEY, "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Vitelli or **Vī-tel'lĭ-us**, (CORNELIO,) an Italian teacher of Greek, came to Oxford about 1488, in order, as Hallam says, "to give that most barbarous university some notion of what was going forward on the other side of the Alps." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He returned to Paris in 1489.

Vī-tel'lĭ-us, (AULUS,) Emperor of Rome, born about 15 A.D. He was distinguished by the favour of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, and was appointed by Galba to command the German legions. He was soon after proclaimed emperor by his army, and, Galba having been put to death by the partisans of Otho, the empire was now disputed between the latter and Vitellius. Otho was defeated, and Vitellius recognized as emperor; but, Vespasian having been meanwhile proclaimed at Alexandria, his general Antonius Primus marched against Rome, subdued the adherents of Vitellius, and put him to death, (69 A.D.)

See SUETONIUS, "Vitellius;" TACITUS, "History;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" FRANZ HORN, "Historische Gemälde: Galba, Otho, Vitellius," 1812.

Vitellius, (CORNELIO.) See VITELLI.

Vitello, ve-tel'lo, or **Vitellio**, ve-tel'le-o, a Polish mathematician and philosopher of the thirteenth century, was the author of several works, the principal of which is a treatise on optics and geometry, entitled "Vitellionis Perspectivæ Libri decem."

Vitet, ve'tȧ', (LUDOVIC,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1802. He was appointed in 1830 inspector-general of French antiquities, and in 1834 represented the department of Seine-Inférieure in the Chamber of Deputies. He published historical and dramatical sketches, entitled "Les Barricades," (1826,) "Les États de Blois," (1827,) and "La Mort de Henri III.," (1829,) also an essay on "Eustache Le Sueur, his Life and his Works," (1843.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. Died June 5, 1873.

Vithalnâthji, vee-thạl-nâth'jee, a Hindoo religionist, a son of Vallabhâ, (q. v.,) was born at Parnât in 1516, and died in 1583. He left seven sons, all famous gooroos, or teachers, of the Vishnuvite religion. The members of this family founded the so-called Mahârâjah sect, notorious for the scandalous teachings and conduct of its priests.

Vit'ĭ-ġēs became King of the Ostrogoths in 536 A.D. He fought in Italy against Belisarius, who took him prisoner in 539 and carried him to Constantinople. He died about three years later.

Vitikind. See WITIKIND.

Vitiza. See WITIZA.

Vitré, ve'trȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French printer, born in Paris about 1595. He was appointed director of the

*Etymologically related to the Greek κόγχη, (Latin, *concha*,) having the same signification.

royal printing-office by Colbert. Among the works which he printed was the Polyglot Bible of Le Jay, (10 vols., 1628–45,) celebrated for the beauty of the characters. Died in 1674.

See Aug. Bernard, "A. Vitré et les Caractères Orientaux," etc., 1850.

Vitringa, ve-trĭng'gȧ or ve-trĭng'hȧ, (Campegius,) a learned Dutch theologian, born at Leeuwarden in 1659, became successively professor of Oriental literature, theology, and sacred history at Franeker. He was the author of Latin commentaries on various books of the Scriptures, which are highly esteemed. The Commentary on Isaiah ranks among the best works of the kind. Died in 1722.

Vitringa, (Campegius,) a son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1693. He became professor of theology at Franeker in 1716, and had a high reputation. He wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1723.

Vitrolles, de, dẹh ve'trol', (Eugène François Auguste **d'Arnaud**—dȧr'nō',) Baron, a French politician, born near Aix in 1774. He was a royalist, and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He was raised to the peerage in January, 1830. Died in 1854.

Vitruve. See Vitruvius.

Vitruvio. See Vitruvius.

Vĭ-tru'vĭ-us, [Fr. Vitruve, ve'trüv'; It. Vitruvio, ve-troo've-o,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vĭ-tru'vĭ-us Pol'lĭ-o**, a celebrated Roman architect and writer, of whom little is known. He served as a military engineer in his youth, and was employed under Julius Cæsar in Africa in 46 B.C. He designed a basilica or temple at Fanum. In the reign of Augustus he was inspector of military engines. He wrote in old age a work on architecture, in ten books, ("De Architectura,") which is highly esteemed as a text-book, and is the only ancient treatise on the subject that has come down to us. His work has been translated into English by R. Castell, (1730,) and by W. Newton, (1771–91.)

See B. Balde, "Vita Vitruvii," 1612; Poleni, "Exercitationes Vitruvianæ," 1739–41; Quatremère de Quincy, "Dictionnaire des Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vitry. See James de Vitry.

Vitry, de, dẹh ve'trē', (Édouard,) a French philologist and numismatist, born about 1670. He wrote a number of dissertations. He visited Rome in 1724.

Vitry, de, (Louis de l'**Hospital**—dẹh lō'pe'tȧl',) Marquis, a French general, was a partisan of the League after the death of Henry III. Died in 1611.

Vitry, de, (Nicolas de l'Hospital,) Marquis, a son of the preceding, was born in 1581. He was one of those who assassinated Concini in 1617, and was rewarded for that act with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1644.

Vittorelli, vêt-to-rel'lee, or **Vettorelli**, vêt-to-rel'lee, (Andrea,) an Italian author and priest, born at Bassano in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had a high reputation as a writer. Died after 1632.

Vittoria Colonna. See Colonna.

Vittorino da Feltre, vêt-to-ree'no dȧ fĕl'trȧ, [Fr. Victorin de Feltre, vĕk'to'rȧn' dẹh fĕltr,] a celebrated Italian teacher, born at Feltre in 1379, became professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua. He afterwards presided over a school at Mantua, where he numbered among his pupils George of Trebizond, Theodore Gaza, and other eminent men. His system of education, which included gymnastics, is highly commended by contemporary writers. Died in 1447.

See Racheli, "Intorno a Vittorino da Feltre," 1832; Benoît, "Victorin de Feltre," 1853; Carlo de Rosmini, "Idea dell'ottimo Precettore nella Vita di Vittorino da Feltre," 1801.

Vittorio Amedeo. See Victor Amadeus.

Vi'tus, [Fr. Gui, gē; Eng. Guy, gī; Lat. Gui'do; Ger. Veit, fīt,] Saint, a Sicilian child-martyr of the early part of the fourth century. His parents were heathens, but he was instructed in Christianity by his nurse Crescentia and her husband Modestus. His father, Hylas, having given him up to the magistrate for punishment as a Christian, he escaped with his nurse and her husband to Lucania, but while there was put to death under Diocletian. He, with Crescentia and Modestus, is honoured on June 15 in the Latin Church. This saint was believed to grant relief to his devotees from the dancing malady, or tarantism, of the middle ages: hence our term "Saint Vitus's dance."

Vivaldi, ve-vȧl'dee, (Antonio,) an Italian composer and eminent violinist, born at Venice in the seventeenth century; died in 1743.

Vivant, ve'vôn', (François,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1663, became canon of Notre-Dame at Paris, grand vicar, and grand chorister or precentor, in 1730. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1739.

Vivares, ve'vȧr', (François,) a French engraver, born near Montpellier in 1712. He studied landscape-engraving in England, and executed a number of prints, after Claude Lorrain, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1782.

Vivarini, ve-vȧ-ree'nee, (Antonio,) an Italian painter, of Murano, near Venice. He was a brother of Bartolommeo, and worked about 1450. His works are richly coloured.

Vivarini, (Bartolommeo,) a Venetian painter of the fifteenth century, was one of the first artists in Venice who employed oil-colours.

Vivarini, (Luigi,) lived in the fifteenth century, and attained a high reputation as a painter. There are several of his works in the Venetian Academy. He worked as late as 1490.

Vivens, de, dẹh ve'vôn', (François,) a French savant and writer, born near Clairac in 1697. He wrote on agriculture, physics, etc. Died in 1780.

Vives, vee'vĕs, (John Louis,) [called in Latin Ludovi'cus Vi'vus,] a Spanish scholar, born at Valencia in 1492. He studied at the University of Louvain, where he afterwards became professor of the Latin language. He was subsequently invited to England by Henry VIII., who appointed him tutor to the princess Mary. Having opposed the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, he was imprisoned several months, and on his release settled at Bruges, in the Netherlands. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus and Budæus, and the three have been called a triumvirate in the republic of letters, equally eminent for talents and learning. Among the principal works of Vives are Latin treatises "On the Truth of the Christian Faith," "On the Soul and Life," and "On the Causes of the Arts being Corrupted," ("De Causis Corruptarum Artium.") Died in 1540.

See Bosch-Kemper, "J. L. Vives geschetst als christelijk Philantroop," 1851; Namèche, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. L. Vives;" N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Dupin, "Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viv'ĭ-ạn, (Richard Hussey **Vivian**,) Lord, an English general, born in 1775. He served under Moore at Corunna in 1808, became a colonel in 1812, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular war in 1813. With the rank of major-general, he commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo. He was raised to the peerage in 1841. Died in 1842.

Viviani, ve-ve-ȧ'nee, (Vincenzo,) a celebrated Italian mathematician and engineer, born at Florence in April, 1622. He was a pupil of Galileo, after whose death (1642) he studied under Torricelli. About 1662 he was appointed chief engineer by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He acquired a wide reputation by his attempt to restore the fifth book of Apollonius on Conic Sections, in his "Geometrical Conjectures concerning Maximums and Minimums," ("De Maximis et Minimis geometrica Divinatio," 1659.) In 1674 he published "The Fifth Book of the Elements of Euclid, or the Universal Science of Proportion explained according to the Doctrine of Galileo." Died at Florence in 1703.

See Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. i.; Fontenelle, "Éloge de Viviani;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vivien, ve'vē-ĭN', (Alexandre François Auguste,) an able French lawyer and writer, born in Paris in 1799. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1833 to 1848, and was minister of justice from March to October, 1840. In 1845 he published "Administrative Studies," which procured his admission into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died in 1854.

Vivien, (JOSEPH,) a French portrait-painter, born at Lyons in 1657. He painted mostly in pastel, (crayon,) and gained a high reputation. He received the title of first painter to the Elector of Bavaria, at whose court he worked many years. Died at Bonn in 1735.

Vivien de Saint-Martin, ve'vē-ăN' dẹh săN măr'-tăN', (LOUIS,) a French geographer and historian, born at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, May 17, 1802. He published, besides several works of geography, a "History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1841,) a "History of the Geographical Discoveries of European Nations," (2 or 3 vols., 1845–46,) and a "New Dictionary of Geography," (1879 *et seq.*)

Vivonne, ve'von', (LOUIS VICTOR **de Rochechouart**—dẹh rosh'shoo'ăr',) Duc de Montemart et de Vivonne, a French general and courtier, born in 1636, was a brother of Madame de Montespan. He was appointed in 1675 Viceroy of Sicily, which was then the seat of war between the French and Spaniards. He gained a decisive naval victory near Palermo in 1676. Died in 1688.

See COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART, "Histoire de la Maison de Rochechouart," 1859; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal."

Viyâsa. See VYÂSA.

Vizin, von, fon or von vee'zin, written also **Visin,** and **Wisin,** (and sometimes **Von-Vezin,**) (DENIS IVANOVITCH,) a celebrated Russian dramatist, born at Moscow in 1745, was the author of comedies entitled "The Brigadier" and "The Spoiled Youth," which obtained great popularity. He also translated Voltaire's "Alzire," and made other versions from the French and German. Died in 1792.

Vizzani, vĕt-sä'nee, (POMPEO,) an Italian historian, born at Bologna in 1540. He wrote a "History of Bologna," (1596.) Died in 1607.

Vlaccus. See VLACQ.

Vlacq, vläk, [Lat. VLAC'CUS,] (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch mathematician and printer, flourished about 1620–40. He distinguished himself in the computation of logarithms, and published "Tables of Sines, Tangents, Logarithms," etc.

Vladimir or **Wladimir,** vläd'e-meer, [Polish and Russian pron. vlä-dee'mir,] surnamed THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Russia, was an illegitimate son of Svatoslaf, who, on dividing his dominions, gave him Novgorod for his share, about 972. He afterwards made war on his brother Yaropolk, whom he defeated and put to death, thus becoming sole monarch of the empire. He was a warlike and powerful prince, and the first Christian sovereign of Russia. In 988 he demanded in marriage the Greek princess Anna, (a sister of the emperors Basil and Constantine,) and sent an army to the Crimea to support his demand. He obtained the princess, and, at the same time, adopted the religion of the Greek Church, which he established in Russia. He zealously opposed idolatry, and built churches and schools. Died in 1015.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vlad'imir or **Wladimir,** (ANDREIOWITCH,) a brave Russian prince, was a nephew of Ivan II. At the death of Ivan, in 1364, he might have succeeded, but he yielded the throne to Dmitri. He gained a great victory over the Tartars at Koolikof (Kulikow) in 1380. Died in 1410.

Vladimir Mo-nom'ą-chos, [Fr. VLADIMIR MONOMAQUE, flă'de'mĕr' mo'no'măk',] a celebrated monarch of Russia, born about 1052, was a great-grandson of Vladimir the Great. He began to reign at Kief about 1112. His wife was a daughter of Harold, King of England. He was renowned for his martial exploits and his wisdom and goodness. His reign was very prosperous. Died in 1126.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vladislas OF HUNGARY. See LADISLAUS.

Vlad'is-laus, written also **Vladislas** and **Ladislas** or **Ladislaus,** [Polish, WLADISLAW, vlä'de-slăf,] I., King of Poland, born about 1044, succeeded his brother Boleslaus in 1082. Died in 1102 or 1103.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus II.** was a son of Boleslaw or Boleslaus III. He began to reign in 1139, and was deposed by the Diet in 1146. Died about 1162.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus III.** or **IV.,** King of Poland, began to reign in 1296, was deposed in 1300, and restored in 1305. He defeated the Teutonic knights. He died in 1333, and was succeeded by his son, Casimir the Great.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus IV.** or **V.,** King of Poland, was Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania. He obtained the crown of Poland in 1386 by marriage with Hedwig, the heiress of the former king. At the same time he renounced paganism and joined the Catholic Church. He waged war against the Teutonic knights. Died in 1434.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus V.** or **VI.,** a son of the preceding, was born about 1423, or, as some say, 1400. He was a famous warrior, and became King of Hungary. (See LADISLAS IV. or V.)

Vladislav. See VLADISLAUS.

Vlaming, vlä'ming, (PETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1686. He produced a poetical version of Sannazaro's "Arcadia," and some original poems. Died in 1733.

Vlerick, vlā'rik, (PETER,) a Flemish painter, born at Courtrai in 1539. He studied under Tintoretto in Venice, and worked at Rome. In 1569 he settled at Tournay. Died in 1581.

Vliet, van, văn vleet, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter of history, landscapes, and portraits, lived about 1650–1700.

Vlitius, vlee'se-us, or **Van Vliet,** (JOHN,) a Dutch philologist and poet, lived at the Hague and at Breda. He was appointed recorder or registrar of Breda in 1651. He wrote Latin poems, and other works, among which is "Old and New Hunting of J. Vlitius," ("Jani Vlitii Venatio novantiqua," 1645.) Died in 1666.

Vocht, (KARL.) See VOGT.

Voeroesmarty. See VÖRÖSMARTY.

Voet, voot, (DANIEL,) a son of Gisbert, noticed below, was born at Heusden in 1629. He became professor of philosophy at Utrecht, and wrote "Meletemata Philosophica et Physiologica," (1661.) Died in 1660.

Voet, [Lat. VOE'TIUS,] (GISBERT,) an eminent Dutch scholar and theologian, born at Heusden in 1589 or 1588. Having studied at Leyden, he became professor of theology and Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1634. He was engaged in frequent and violent controversies with the Arminians, the Catholics, and the Cartesian philosophers, and advocated the doctrines set forth by the Synod of Dort. Died in 1676.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Voet, (JOHN,) son of Paul, noticed below, was born at Utrecht in 1647. He became professor of law at Leyden, and was the author of a commentary on the Pandects, and other legal works, in Latin. Died in 1714.

Voet, (JOHN EUSEBIUS,) a Dutch poet and physician, resided at the Hague. Died in 1778.

Voet, (PAUL,) son of Gisbert, noticed above, was born at Heusden in 1619. He became professor of logic, Greek, and civil law at Utrecht. He was the author of several valuable legal works, among which we may name "On Laws and their Harmony," ("De Statutis eorumque Concursu.") Died in 1677.

Voetius. See VOET.

Vogel, vo'zhĕl' or fo'gĕl, (ADOLPHE,) a French musical composer, a grandson of Christoph Vogel, was born at Lille in 1806. He produced an opera entitled "The Siege of Leyden," which was performed with applause in 1847.

Vogel, fo'gĕl, (CHRISTIAN LEBERECHT,) a German historical painter, born at Dresden in 1759, became professor in the Academy of his native city. Died in 1816.

Vogel, (CHRISTOPH,) a German composer of operatic music, born at Nuremberg in 1756. Among his works is "Demophon." Died in 1788.

Vogel, (EDUARD,) son of Johann Karl, noticed below, was born at Crefeld in 1829. Being sent in 1853 by the English government to assist Barth, Richardson, and Overweg in their researches in Central Africa, he was put to death, by order of the Sultan of Wadai, in 1856.

Vogel, (JOHANN KARL CHRISTOPH,) a distinguished German teacher and educational writer, born in 1795. He became director of the Bürgerschule at Leipsic in 1832. He published a "School Dictionary of the German Language," a "German Reader for the Higher

Classes," etc. Died in 1862. His daughter ELISE, born in 1823, published "Musikalischen Mährchen," (1852,) and other popular tales.

Vogel, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German mineralogist, born in the duchy of Coburg in 1657. He published "Travels in the East Indies," (1690,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Vogel, (THEODOR,) a German botanist, who in 1841 accompanied the expedition sent out to Africa by the English government. He died at Fernando Po about six months after.

Vogel von Vogelstein, fo'gĕl fon fo'gĕl-stīn', (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German painter, son of Christian Leberecht Vogel, noticed above, was born at Wildenfels in 1788. He studied at Dresden, and afterwards visited Rome and Florence. He became professor of painting at the Academy of Dresden in 1820, and in 1824 court painter. Among his principal works are portraits of Thorwaldsen and Pope Pius VII., and illustrations of Goethe's "Faust." Died at Munich, March 4, 1868.

Vögelin, fö'gĕh-leen', (ERNST,) a Swiss painter, born at Constance in 1528, was a son-in-law of Valentine Papa, a noted publisher of Leipsic. Among the publications of Vögelin were excellent editions of Isocrates and other classics. Died in 1590.

Voght, von, fon foGt, (KASPAR,) BARON, a German philanthropist, born at Hamburg in 1752, was the founder of several benevolent and educational institutions for the poor in his native city. He was the author of treatises on agriculture and rural economy. Died in 1839.

Vogl, fōGl, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) an Austrian lyric poet, born at Vienna in 1802, published "Ballads and Romances," "Soldier Songs," "Lyric Poems," and other works. Died November 16, 1866.

Vogler, fōG'ler, (GEORG JOSEPH,) a German musician and composer, born at Würzburg in 1749. He was appointed chapel-master at Stockholm in 1786. He published several musical treatises, and numbered among his pupils Meyerbeer and Weber. His compositions include masses, symphonies, etc. Died in 1814.

Vogler, (VALENTIN HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Helmstedt in 1622; died in 1677.

Vogli, vōl'yee, (GIOVANNI GIACINTO,) an Italian physician, born near Bologna in 1697. He published a work "On the Generation of Man," ("De Anthropogonia," 1718.) Died in 1762.

Vogorides. See ALEXANDER VOGORIDES, and ADOSSIDES.

Vogt, foGt, sometimes written **Vocht,** (KARL,) a German naturalist and physiologist, born at Giessen in 1817. He studied anatomy and medicine, and subsequently accompanied Agassiz in his expedition to the glaciers. He was appointed professor of geology at Geneva in 1852. Among his works we may name "Physiological Letters," (1845,) "Pictures from Animal Life," (1852,) "Outlines of Geology," (1860,) and "Lectures on Man, his Position in the Creation and in the History of the Earth," (1863.) He also contributed to Agassiz's "Natural History of Fresh-water Fish." He favours the Darwinian theory. "All the German writers we have quoted," says the "North American Review" for April, 1870,—"Vogt, Büchner, Haeckel, and others, —dwell with more or less concealed elation on one great service, as they suppose, of the Darwinian theory,—that it has removed the necessity of an intelligent Creator from the theory of the universe."

Vogüé, vo'gwā', (CHARLES JEAN MELCHIOR,) MARQUIS, a French archæologist, born in Paris in 1829. He travelled in the East. In 1871 he was made ambassador to Turkey, and from 1875 to 1879 was ambassador to Austria. Among his works are "Les Églises de la Terre-Sainte," (1859,) "Les Évènements de Syrie," (1860,) "Le Temple de Jérusalem, (1864–65,) "Mélanges d'Archéologie orientale," (1869,) "Inscriptions sémitiques," (1869-77,) etc.

Voïart, vwâ'ăR', (ANNE ELISABETH **Petitpain**—peh-te'păN',) a French authoress, born at Nancy in 1786. She was married to M. Voïart. She wrote novels and educational works, among which is "Woman, or the Six Loves," ("La Femme, ou les Six Amours," 6 vols., 1828.) This gained the Montyon prize. Died in 1866.

Voigt, foikt, (GOTTFRIED,) a learned German writer, born in Misnia in 1644. He became rector of an academy at Hamburg about 1680. He published, besides other works, "Physical Curiosities," ("Curiositates Physicæ," 1668,) and a treatise on the altars of the early Christians, called "Thysiasteriologia, sive de Altaribus veterum," etc., (1709.) Died in 1682.

Voigt, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant minister, born in Hanover in 1695. He published a "Critical Catalogue of Rare Books," (1732.) Died in 1765.

Voigt, (JOHANNES,) a German historian, born in Saxe-Meiningen in 1786. He became professor of historical sciences at Königsberg in 1817, and afterwards filled the chair of mediæval and modern history in the same university. He published a "History of the Lombard Confederacy," ("Geschichte des Lombardenbundes," 1818,) a "History of Prussia from the Earliest Times down to the Destruction of the Power of the German Order," (9 vols., 1827–39,) and other works. Died in 1863.

Voigt, von, fon foikt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German jurist, born at Allstädt in 1743, rose to be minister of state for Saxe-Weimar. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1819.

His son, of the same name, born in 1774, filled several offices under the government, and was sent on a mission to Saint Petersburg in 1801. Died in 1813.

Voisenon, de, dẹh vwâz'nôN', (CLAUDE HENRI FUSÉE,) ABBÉ, a French wit and dramatic writer, born near Melun in 1708. Having taken orders, he was appointed grand vicar of Boulogne, and subsequently obtained the abbey of Jard. He was elected to the French Academy in 1762. He wrote a number of popular comedies; also poems, tales, literary anecdotes, and historical sketches. He was an intimate friend of Voltaire. Died in 1775.

See G. DESNOIRESTERRES, "Les Originaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1851.

Voisin, (DANIEL.) See VOYSIN.

Voisin, vwâ'zăN', (FÉLIX,) born at Mans in 1794, studied medicine in Paris, and was appointed, in 1831, physician to the Bicêtre Asylum. He published a treatise "On the Moral and Physical Causes of Mental Maladies," (1826,) "On Idiocy in Children," (1843,) and other similar works. Died November 23, 1872.

Voisin, de, dẹh vwâ'zăN', (JOSEPH,) a French theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Bordeaux about 1610. He was chaplain to the Prince of Conti. He published the "Theology of the Jews," ("Theologia Judæorum," 1647,) a "Treatise on the Jubilee," (1655,) and other works. Died in 1685.

Voiture, vwâ'tüR', (VINCENT,) a famous French poet and wit, born at Amiens in 1598, was a son of a rich wine-merchant. He was admitted about 1625 into the Hôtel Rambouillet, where he acquired great favour and admiration by his wit, his talent for raillery, and his agreeable manners. In his early life he was in the service of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, who, having revolted against the king, sent Voiture to Spain about 1632 to solicit the aid of the Count of Olivares. He described his travels in Spain in letters, which are among his best works. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, into which he was admitted in 1634. In 1639 he became *maître-d'hôtel* (steward) to the king. He obtained in 1642 the office of chief clerk to the controller-general of finances, a lucrative sinecure. Died in 1648. He wrote many letters and poems, which the critics of his own time extolled as models of grace, but which are marred by affectation. His style was greatly admired by Boileau. "If the bad taste of others," says Hallam, "had not perverted his own, Voiture would have been a good writer. His letters, especially those written from Spain, are sometimes truly witty, and always vivacious. . . . Pope, in addressing ladies, was nearly the ape of Voiture." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe." Two English translations of Voiture's letters were made, one by J. Davies, (1657,) and one by Dryden and others, (3d edition, 1736.)

See ALPHEN, "Étude sur Voiture," etc., 1853; TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" A. DAUPHIN, "Discours sur Voiture," 1847; PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Volanus, vo-lā′nŭs, (ANDREAS,) a Polish writer and Protestant theologian, born in the province of Posen in 1530, published numerous controversial works against the Jesuits and Socinians; also a Latin treatise "On Political Liberty," (1582.) Died in 1610.

Volfius, vol′fe′üs′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French prelate, born at Dijon in 1734. He became constitutional Bishop of Côte-d'Or in 1791. Died in 1822.

See AMANTON, "Notice sur J. B. Volfius," 1823.

Volger, fol′gĕr, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher, born near Lüneburg in 1794, published several geographical and historical works. Died March 6, 1879.

Volk, folk, (WILHELM,) a Prussian writer, born at Berlin in 1804. He published "The Ecstatic Virgins of the Tyrol," and other works on mysticism; also a "Manual of Italian Literature," and "Sweden, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1882.

Vol-ke′lĭ-us, [Ger. pron. fol-kā′le-ŭs,] (JOHANN,) a German Socinian minister, born in Misnia, flourished in the seventeenth century. He wrote a work "On True Religion." ("De vera Religione," 1630.)

Volkhardt, folk′hârt, (WILHELM,) a German historical painter, born at Herdecke, on the Ruhr, in 1815. He worked at Dusseldorf. Died March 14, 1876.

Volkmann, folk′mân, (ALFRED WILHELM) a distinguished German physiologist, born at Leipsic in 1801. He studied medicine and natural history at the university of his native city, and in 1837 became professor of physiology at Dorpat. He was afterwards appointed to the chair of physiology and anatomy at Halle. Among his principal works are the "Anatomy of Animals," ("Anatomia Animalium," 1831–33,) "New Contributions to the Physiology of Vision." (1836,) and "The Doctrine of the Corporeal Life of Man," (1837.) Died in 1877.

Volkmann, (JULIUS,) a jurist, born at Leipsic in 1804, is a brother of the preceding. He practised law at Chemnitz, and published legal works. Died in 1873.

Volkof, **Volkov**, or **Wolkow**, vol-kof′, (FEODOR GRIGORIEVITCH,) born at Kostroma, in Russia, in 1729, was the founder of the first theatre in his native country. It was erected at Yaroslaf about 1750. He officiated as architect, scene-painter, manager, actor, and poet, and distinguished himself in various departments. About 1756 he was ordered by the empress to establish a theatre at Moscow. Died in 1763.

Volkonski, vol-kon′ske, (PETER MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal general, born in 1776. He was the creator of the general staff (*état-major*) of the Russian service, was distinguished at Austerlitz and Leipsic, and for many years took an influential part in Russian military and political affairs. Died in 1852.

Vollenhove, vol′lẹn-ho′vẹh, (JAN,) a Dutch poet and Protestant minister of the seventeenth century, preached at the Hague. His chief work is "The Triumph of the Cross."

Volney, vol′ne, **de**, [Fr. pron. dẹh vol′nȧ′,] (CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a distinguished French philosopher, author, and traveller, was born at Craon (Mayenne) in February, 1757. His family name was CHASSEBŒUF, (shȧss′bŭf′,) for which his father substituted BOISGIRAIS. The name Volney was adopted by the subject of this article, who inherited an independent fortune. Having travelled in Egypt and Syria (1783–85) and learned the Arabic language, he published in 1787 his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," ("Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie," 2 vols.,) which is a work of high reputation. It was esteemed the best description of those countries that had yet appeared. In 1789 he was elected a deputy to the States-General. He favoured rational liberty and reform, but opposed the excesses of the Revolution, and was identified with the Girondists. The weakness of his voice hindered his success as an orator. In 1791 he produced a popular and eloquent work, entitled "Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires." He was imprisoned by the dominant party in 1793, and saved from death by the fall of Robespierre, (July, 1794.) He crossed the Atlantic in 1795, and passed two years or more in the United States. He complained that he was ill treated by the government or by President Adams. In his absence he was chosen a member of the Institute. He supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799, but declined the place of minister of the interior, which the First Consul offered him, and soon became alienated from his service. In 1803 he published a "Description of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America," ("Tableau du Climat et du Sol des État-Unis d'Amérique," 2 vols. 8vo,) which was received with favour. He married his cousin, Mademoiselle de Chassebœuf, in 1810. Among his works are "The Natural Law, or Physical Principles of Morality," (1793,) and "Researches on Ancient History," (3 vols., 1814.) Died in April, 1820.

See A. BOSSANGE, "Notice sur la Vie de Volney," 1821; EUGÈNE BERGER, "Études sur Volney," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," vol. vii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vo-loġ′e-sēs [Fr. VOLOGÈSE, vo′lo′zhȧz′] **I.**, King of Parthia, ascended the throne in 50 A.D. He waged war against the Romans, who in the reign of Nero invaded Armenia. Died about 81 A.D.

Vologeses II. was a son of Chosroes, whom he succeeded in 122 A.D. His reign was pacific. He died about 148, and left the throne to his son, Vologeses III. He attempted about 162 to conquer Armenia from the Romans, but was defeated.

Volpato, vol-pȧ′to, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian engraver, born at Bassano about 1735. He studied at Venice under Bartolozzi, and afterwards executed a number of prints, after the works of Raphael in the Vatican, and other eminent artists. His engravings are numerous, and are ranked among the master-pieces of the time. Raphael Morghen was the pupil and son-in-law of Volpato. Died in 1803.

Volpi, vol′pee, (GIAN ANTONIO,) an Italian printer and classical scholar, born at Padua in 1686. In conjunction with the printer Comino, he established a press, called "Libreria Volpi-Cominiana," from which were issued excellent editions of the classics, including Catullus. Volpi was for many years professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua, and was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1766.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Volpi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian, born near Bari in 1680. He wrote a history of the Visconti, (2 vols., 1737–48.) Died in 1756.

Volta, vol′tȧ, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian electrician and natural philosopher, born at Como, February 19, 1745. He wrote a treatise "On the Attractive Force of Electric Fire," ("De Vi attractiva Ignis electrici," 1769,) and invented an electrophorus in 1775. About 1776 he became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Pavía. He travelled in Germany, France, and England in 1782. He invented an electrical condenser and a eudiometer. His celebrity is derived chiefly from the discovery of the Voltaic pile, an apparatus which excites a continuous current of electricity by the contact of different substances. He published this discovery about 1792, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1794. He generalized the phenomena which Galvani had observed, and rectified an error in the theory by which that philosopher had explained them. "It was thus," says Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "that he arrived at the knowledge of a general fact, that of the disturbance of electrical equilibrium by the mere contact of different bodies, and the circulation of a current of electricity in one constant direction through a circuit composed of three different conductors. To increase the intensity of the very minute and delicate effect thus observed, became his next aim; nor did his inquiry terminate till it had placed him in possession of that most wonderful of all human inventions, the pile which bears his name, through the medium of a series of well-conducted and logically-combined experiments, which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in the annals of physical research." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.") Volta married Teresa de' Peregrini in 1794, and had three sons. Invited by Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1801, and performed experiments with his pile before the Institute, of which he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates in 1802. He retained his professorship at Pavía about thirty years. In 1810 he received the title of count from Napoleon, who also appointed him a senator of the king-

dom of Italy. He wrote a number of treatises on electricity, etc., which were collected and published in 5 vols., (1816,) under the title of "Opere di Volta." He died at Como in April, 1827.

See ARAGO, "Éloge de Volta," 1834; ZUCCALA, "Elogio storico di A. Volta," 1827; MOCCHETTI, "Vita del Conte Volta," 1833; A. SEEBECK, "Gedächtnissrede auf A. Volta," 1846; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Voltaire, de, dŏh vol'tâR', (FRANÇOIS MARIE **Arouet**—â'roo'â',) the most remarkable name in the history of French literature, was born at Châtenay, near Sceaux, the 20th of February, 1694. His father was François Arouet, formerly a notary, then a treasurer in the chamber of accounts; his mother, who belonged to a noble family of Poitou, was Marie Marguerite Daumart. The name Voltaire, according to some authorities, was derived from an estate which belonged to his mother, though others have maintained that it was an anagram of *Arouet l. i., (i.e. Arouet le ieune, (jeune,)* or "Arouet the Younger.") Madame Arouet is said to have been an intelligent, witty, and attractive woman. She died before her distinguished son had reached his twentieth year. The godfather and first teacher of young Arouet was the Abbé de Châteauneuf, whose morals, like his religious principles, were anything but strict: so that it was whispered and believed by many that Voltaire might justly have claimed with him a more direct relationship than that of godson. So much, at least, may be considered certain, that the abbé early indoctrinated his pupil in the skeptical literature which was then becoming all the fashion in France. At the age of eleven years Voltaire wrote a poetical petition for an invalid soldier, which excited the admiration of the celebrated beauty Ninon de Lenclos, then far advanced in years; and, at her request, he was presented to her by the Abbé Châteauneuf, who had the reputation of being her latest lover. Her death occurred shortly after this interview, and by her will she left Voltaire two thousand livres for the purpose of purchasing books. He had been placed when he was ten years old at the Jesuit college Louis-le-Grand, where one of his instructors, Père Le Jay, is said to have predicted that he would some day be the Coryphæus of deism in France. Even at that early age the wit and genius of the young Arouet appear to have excited general admiration. In 1710 the poet Jean Baptiste Rousseau, then in the acme of his fame, assisted in the distribution of the honours at the college. As one prize after another was awarded to Voltaire, the attention of Rousseau was arrested; he desired to have the boy presented to him, and predicted for him, we are told, a brilliant literary destiny.

On leaving the college of the Jesuits, he was sent by his father to a law-school, where he says he was disgusted with the unphilosophical method of pursuing the study of jurisprudence, and he therefore resolved to abandon the law; but it is probable that his taste for light literature contributed quite as much towards leading him to that resolution as the philosophical considerations to which he refers. The Abbé Châteauneuf had already introduced him into a circle at once brilliant and licentious. To withdraw him from this corrupt but fascinating influence, his father sent him as secretary to the Marquis Châteauneuf, who was setting out as ambassador to the United Provinces. While there, he seduced the daughter of Madame du Noyer, an intriguing woman, who passed for being a Protestant. She was even suspected by some of conniving at, if not directly encouraging, the fault of the youthful lovers, in the hope of obtaining money from Voltaire's relations. She complained loudly to the Marquis of Châteauneuf, from whom, soon after, Voltaire received an order to quit the Hague and return to France. Mademoiselle du Noyer's father was in Paris, and Voltaire did not hesitate to advise his inamorata to feign a conversion to the Catholic faith, in which case she might hope to have the powerful assistance of the Church in rescuing her from the tyranny of her mother. But this ingenious plot was not successful, and the correspondence between the lovers soon after ceased, at least for a time.

At the house of M. de Caumartin, (a friend of the family,) with whom Voltaire sought refuge from the frowns and reproaches of his father,* he had an opportunity of hearing the father of that gentleman talk of the glorious days of Henry IV., with some of whose contemporaries the old man had conversed in his youth. Young Arouet's enthusiasm was strongly excited. It was then that he formed the design of his great epic, the "Henriade," and of his history of the age of Louis XIV. About this time Louis XIV. died; a witty and satirical pamphlet, in which the decease of the king was treated as a national deliverance, and in which the new government was not spared, was suspected to have been written, in whole or in part, by Voltaire. He was accordingly arrested, and confined in the Bastille. This, however, proved a blessing to him, rather than a calamity. Freed during his imprisonment from the seductions of pleasure and the dissipations of society, he composed a considerable part of the "Henriade," and completed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which attracted the favourable notice of the regent, and procured his liberation. He was presented soon after by M. Nocé to the regent, who gave him one thousand crowns. Voltaire is reported to have said on that occasion, "I thank your royal highness that you are thus careful for my board; but no more of your lodgings, I beseech you." He was twenty-four years of age when he was released from the Bastille, after an imprisonment of almost a year. It was soon after this event that he changed his name from Arouet to Voltaire. "I have been," he wrote to Mademoiselle du Noyer, "very unfortunate under my first name. I wish to try if this new one will serve me any better." The brilliant success of his "Œdipe" (which was represented with great applause for thirty successive nights) appears, however, to have completely reconciled him to the ways of the blind goddess. Rank and beauty were now eager to pay him homage. He became the favoured guest and companion of the great. The Prince of Conti addressed to him, as a brother poet, some pretty, complimentary verses, and he was very graciously received by the beautiful Maréchale de Villars, with whom, it is said, he fell desperately in love, *(éperdument amoureux;)* but she does not appear to have given him the slightest encouragement. ("Biographie Universelle.")

But the cup of prosperity presented to his lips was not unmixed with bitter ingredients. The Abbé Desfontaines had obtained fraudulently an imperfect copy of the "Henriade," and had it published, under the name of "The League," ("La Ligue," etc.) The poem, even in this imperfect form, was very favourably received. Voltaire hastened to prepare for the public a more perfect edition; but certain passages in the work which gave offence to the priesthood prevented him from obtaining permission to publish it.

His vanity and self-esteem were destined to receive some severe rebuffs from that haughty aristocracy which could never wholly divest itself of the idea that rank was something essentially superior even to genius of the highest order, which it might indeed condescend to patronize and perhaps applaud, but with which it could never associate on equal terms. In December, 1725, Voltaire, while at the table of his friend the Duke of Sully, happened to express himself on some subject with great animation and self-confidence. One of the guests, the Chevalier de Rohan, son of the Duke de Rohan-Chabot, asked, "Who is this young man that speaks so loud?" "He is," replied Voltaire, "one who does not carry a great name, but can do credit to the one he has." A few days after, the chevalier sent word to Voltaire that the Duke of Sully expected him to dinner. He went accordingly. While he was dining, one of the servants announced that some one wished particularly to see him. He descended, and was met by three men, who immediately fell on him and beat him unmercifully with their canes. It was noticed as an act of great generosity on the part of the Chevalier de Rohan that he directed his men not to beat their victim on his head. When Voltaire complained of the outrage to the Duke of Sully, the latter admitted that it was a rude and "un-

* His father appears to have been quite as much displeased with Voltaire's writing poetry as with his more culpable irregularities. He was not less disgusted with the conduct of his eldest son, because he had become a Jansenist. He said, bitterly, "I have for sons two fools,—the one in prose, the other in verse."

civil" act on the part of Rohan, but declined to aid him in any way to obtain satisfaction. Thereupon Voltaire practised fencing diligently for some weeks, and at the end of that time challenged Rohan to a duel. The challenge was accepted, but, before the parties met, Voltaire was arrested and sent to prison. We are not told whether or not the chevalier gave notice to the police; but a chivalrous knight who could employ three men to attack another who was unarmed might reasonably be supposed capable of such an act. This proceeding had, in all probability, an important influence on the destinies of Europe. It seems for a time to have completely disgusted Voltaire with the society and government of France, and it determined him to accept an invitation, received from Lord Bolingbroke, that he should visit England. This visit, which may be regarded as the most important event of his life, dates from August, 1726. While in that country, he was particularly struck with the absolute freedom of thought enjoyed by all the people; his own views, in the society of Bolingbroke and his deistical friends, appear to have been developed and matured. In England, also, he acquired some acquaintance with the Newtonian philosophy, the knowledge of which he was afterwards among the first to introduce among his countrymen in France. After nearly three years' absence, he returned to Paris in 1729. At first he lived retired, and finished his tragedy of "Brutus," which he had begun in England. According to some critics, the influence of Shakspeare is clearly visible in this piece, and perhaps still more in his next tragedy, "Zaïre," (1730,) although Voltaire afterwards affected to despise the great English dramatist, perhaps the better to conceal how much he was indebted to him. About this time, also, he finished his "History of Charles XII.," for which he had procured some very valuable materials during his sojourn in London.

His "Brutus" was by some considered a complete failure, and Fontenelle indeed advised him to abandon tragedy, as unsuited to his genius; but his next drama, "Zaïre," proved a brilliant success. It is regarded by many as the finest of all Voltaire's tragedies, and as fully equal to the best in the language. His "Lettres Philosophiques," otherwise called "Lettres sur les Anglais," ("Letters on the English,") appeared about 1732. The freedom of some of his ideas gave offence to the clergy. The "Lettres" were condemned to be publicly burned, the publisher was imprisoned, and an order was issued to arrest the author, so that to escape the officers of the law he was fain to make a speedy retreat to Cirey, (on the borders of Lorraine,) an estate belonging to the celebrated Madame Châtelet, (or Chastelet,) with whom he formed a *liaison* which continued until the death of that lady. (See CHASTELET, GABRIELLE.) While in this retreat he wrote his "Élémens de la Philosophie de Newton," (published at Amsterdam in 1738,) designed to set forth and elucidate the theories and discoveries of the great English philosopher. He also composed his "Alzire," a tragedy, which was acted at Paris with great applause in 1736. His "Mahomet," which he dedicated to the pope, was first acted in 1741. His holiness accepted the dedication very graciously, unable, or perhaps unwilling, to perceive that the shafts which the author seemed to aim at the false pretences of the prophet were in reality directed against those of the Catholic Church. His "Mérope," brought out in 1743, was received with an enthusiastic and tumultuous applause such as had never before been exhibited in any theatre in Europe.

Several years before the last-named date, Frederick, the Prince-Royal of Prussia, had written to Voltaire and expressed his admiration of the genius which was then dazzling Europe: this led to an intimacy between the prince and the poet, which was kept up by a constant exchange of letters and flattering compliments from both the parties. When, in 1740, Frederick succeeded to the throne, he invited his friend to visit him at Berlin. But Voltaire was unwilling to separate himself from Madame Châtelet. He accepted, however, in 1743, a mission from the government to visit Frederick for the purpose of securing Prussia's alliance with France, in which undertaking he was successful. Through the influence of Madame Pompadour, with whom Voltaire was acquainted, as he tells us, before she became the favourite mistress of Louis XV., he was chosen (May 9, 1746) a member of the French Academy to succeed Bouhier, and appointed historiographer of France. He had declined the flattering offers of Frederick, that he might not be deprived of the society of Madame Châtelet. But the mistress to whom he was so fondly attached no longer felt for him the affection of former years, but had (about 1748) given her heart to another and younger lover, Saint-Lambert.

Madame Châtelet died in childbed, in August, 1749.* After her death, although he knew she had been unfaithful to him, Voltaire said of her, "I have not lost a mistress; I have lost the half of myself. . . . I love to find everywhere something that can recall the thought of her." A short time afterwards, as her husband, M. du Châtelet, was on the point of opening a locket which had been carried by Madame du Châtelet, Voltaire confidently expected to see his own portrait: it proved to be that of Saint-Lambert; he said to M. du Châtelet, "Believe me, monsieur, neither of us has here any cause to boast." On a previous occasion he spoke to Saint-Lambert (with whom, it appears, he had at first been offended) with a kindness and magnanimity which would have been sublime, could they have had existence in a pure and elevated mind. "It is I," said he, "who have been to blame; you are at the age when one loves and inspires love; . . . an old man, infirm as I am, is not made for pleasure."

Having nothing now to detain him in France, he accepted the invitation, recently renewed, of the King of Prussia, and arrived in Berlin in July, 1750. He was received by Frederick with the most flattering demonstrations of regard. No lovers in a romance could have met, after a long absence, with greater transports of joy. Voltaire had at last found an earthly paradise. A thousand louis-d'or had been sent him for the expenses of the journey. In addition to the splendid apartments assigned him under the royal roof, he was to receive a pension of twenty thousand francs. He and Frederick studied together two hours every day, and in the evening he was entertained at the king's own table. But this charming life was destined to be of short duration. "Never," says Macaulay, "had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. Each of them had exactly the fault of which the other was most impatient, and they were, in different ways, the most impatient of mankind." (See Essay on "Frederick the Great," originally published in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1842.)

The king wrote verses, which Voltaire was to criticise and correct,—a delicate and perilous position for any man, but peculiarly so for one who was so fastidious, so irritable, and so prone to ridicule as Voltaire. It was quite impossible for him to correct his majesty's verses —which might well have provoked the ridicule of a more indulgent critic—without laughing at them. "Behold," said he, "what a quantity of dirty linen the king has sent me to wash!" And, as usual in such cases, there was always some well-intentioned person ready to carry such remarks to the ear of the king. It would be long to tell of the irritation, the increasing disgust, the quarrels, the ingenious schemes devised by each to annoy or torment the other. Suffice it to say that, after a stay of about three years, the poet parted from the king, with a promise to return, but with a firm determination, as he

* "Every one knows," says Carlyle, "the earthly termination of Madame la Marquise, and how, by a strange and almost satirical Nemesis, she was taken in her own nets, and her worst sin became her final punishment." A few days after her death, Voltaire composed the following quatrain:

"L'univers a perdu la sublime Émilie.
Elle aima les plaisirs, les arts, la vérité;
Les dieux, en lui donnant leur âme et leur génie,
N'avaient gardé pour eux que l'immortalité."

("The universe has lost the sublime Emilia.
She loved pleasure, the arts, and truth; [knowledge?]
The gods, in giving her their soul and their genius,
Had reserved for themselves immortality only.")

"After which," says Carlyle, "he, like the bereaved universe, consoled himself, and went on his way."

tells us, never to see him again. At Frankfort he was arrested by an order from Berlin, and required to give up some of the king's poetry, copies of which had been printed for private circulation and presented to Voltaire and other of the royal favourites. But Frederick, now fearing that the arch wit and scoffer might perhaps use the poetry to turn its author into ridicule, resolved to get possession of it again. It so happened that he had left the poetry behind at Leipsic, and some days elapsed before he could send for and receive it. Meanwhile he was kept in strict custody; and even after the precious packet had arrived he was still detained. "The Prussian agents," says Macaulay, "had, no doubt, been instructed not to let Voltaire off without some gross indignity. He was confined twelve days in a wretched hovel. Sentinels with fixed bayonets kept guard over him. His niece was dragged through the mire by the soldiers. Sixteen hundred dollars were extorted from him by his insolent jailers. It is absurd to say that this outrage was not to be attributed to the king." (Essay on "Frederick the Great.")

Voltaire returned to France thoroughly divested of all his illusions respecting that great prince whom he had once delighted to call the Solomon and Alexander of the North, the Marcus Aurelius of Potsdam, the Trajan and Pliny combined, etc.

In 1755 he established himself at Ferney, near Geneva, in Switzerland. Here he spent perhaps the most tranquil, as well as the most creditable and useful, portion of his life. He is admitted to have been a benefactor to the inhabitants of Ferney and the vicinity. The village or town was greatly improved and enlarged under his auspices; new houses were built, and a small theatre established. He even erected a church, in which he had the hardihood to preach. To silence the complaints of those who were scandalized at his irregular proceedings, he went through, in due form, the ceremony of taking the communion.

The one aspect of Voltaire's character which can be viewed with unmingled approbation was the deep, heartfelt pity and indignation with which he regarded every flagrant act of cruelty or oppression, whether it was enacted in his own country or in the remotest part of Europe. He signalized his philanthropy in the earnest zeal with which he took up the cause of Jean Calas, who had been condemned at Toulouse and broken on the wheel for a crime of which he was innocent, and his family had been driven from the country. Through Voltaire's generous exertions and untiring zeal, the sentence was annulled and the family partially indemnified. His sympathy in the case of Admiral Byng was no less real or less earnest; but he exerted himself in vain to prevent the consummation of that judicial murder, which has left an indelible stain upon the character of the ministry under whose auspices it was committed.* Another act of his, though of a different kind, reflects no less credit on his character. Having learned that a young girl, a near relative of the great Corneille, (she was then believed to be the grand-daughter of that poet,) was living in extreme poverty, he sent for her and had her brought to Ferney, where he gave her an education, and settled on her, out of his own means, a life-annuity of fourteen hundred francs.

During his residence at Ferney he composed or finished some of his greatest works, among which the most valuable and perhaps the most original of all was his "Essay on the Manners of Nations," etc., ("Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations," 1756,) which might, says Brougham, be justly designated the "Philosophy of History." It has unquestionably exerted throughout Europe a great and beneficent influence upon the mode of writing history. No inconsiderable portion of this work had been composed during his residence at Cirey. His "Candide," the most remarkable of his prose fictions, appeared in 1758. "Dr. Johnson," says Brougham, "never spoke of it without unstinted admiration, professing that had he seen it he should not have written 'Rasselas.'" Among his other romances may be named "Zadig," (about 1758,) and "L'Ingénu," (1767.) Of his tragedies, besides those already named, the most deserving of notice are perhaps the following: "Artémise," (about 1721,) "Mariamne," (1724,) "Eriphile," (1732,) "La Mort de César," (1735,) "Sémiramis," (1748,) "Oreste," (1750,) "Rome Sauvée," otherwise called "Catiline," (1752,) which Voltaire is said to have preferred to all his tragedies, but the critics and the public decided differently, and "Tancrède," (1760,) which had a brilliant success. His powers had confessedly begun to fail when, in 1778, on his visit to Paris, his "Irène," the last of his dramatic productions, was acted with great applause, which, however, was bestowed rather on its illustrious author than upon the piece itself. He also attempted comedy, and composed "L'Indiscret," which had but an indifferent success. The "Enfant Prodigue," another comedy, brought out anonymously, was much more popular, but it was not known to be Voltaire's until he claimed it several years afterwards.

He wrote a satirical poem, "Le Temple du Goût," (1733,) and a mock-heroic poem, entitled "La Pucelle," (1755,) of which the history of Joan of Arc forms the subject. This, according to Brougham, (than whom Voltaire has probably no more indulgent critic,) is "the great master-piece of Voltaire's poetic genius." He adds, however, "The 'Pucelle' is one continued sneer at all that men do hold and all that they ought to hold sacred. . . . Religion, virtue, . . . all are made the constant subjects of sneering contempt and ribald laughter;"† and he might have added that many parts are disfigured by gross obscenities. We must not omit to notice Voltaire's connection with the famous "Encyclopédie" founded by Diderot and Alembert. The success of this publication was due in no small measure to the name and influence of Voltaire, who contributed to it many articles on various subjects, among which will be found some of his most reckless and violent attacks upon Christianity.

Of his histories, "Charles XII" (1731) is admitted to be the best. It is, indeed, a *chef-d'œuvre* of clear, elegant, animated, and rapid narration. His "Siècle de Louis XIV" (1752) holds the second place. The "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre I" (1759) is considered to be the least successful of his productions in this department.

In 1778, being then in his eighty-fifth year, Voltaire visited Paris, where his sojourn was one continued ovation. "The homage of every class," says Brougham, "and of every rank was tendered to him; and it seemed as if one universal feeling prevailed,—the desire of having it hereafter to say, 'I saw Voltaire.' His carriage was drawn by the populace, who were inspired with the wildest enthusiasm. At the theatre his bust was crowned with laurels and garlands of roses, amid the shouts and tears of the audience. He exclaimed, 'You will make me die with pleasure; you will stifle me with roses.'"

The exhaustion produced by this great excitement appears to have been the cause of his death, which took place on the 30th of May, 1778. Some time before his death, while he was supposed to be very near his end, he was induced, from his desire of obtaining a Christian burial, to subscribe to a confession and undergo absolution, which, says Condorcet, gave less edification to the devout than scandal to the free-thinkers.‡

* However deeply his feelings might be touched, he never failed to give free scope to his wit. He remarked, after the execution of Byng, that it was the policy of the English now and then to put to death an admiral, in order to encourage the rest, ("pour encourager les autres.")

† See Brougham's "Lives of Men of Letters and Science," London, 1845.

‡ Very contradictory accounts are given of his last hours. It has been well observed that it is of far more consequence how one spends his life than how he passes the few fleeting moments at its close. Circumstances which have nothing to do with one's faith or one's conscience may sometimes give the appearance of great tranquillity, or the contrary, to the death-bed scene. But, as much has been said about the death of Voltaire, it may not be without interest to cite briefly the testimony of Tronchin, who was his friend, and who was constantly with him (much of the time alone) during his last hours. "If the bond of my principles," says he, "had needed to be strengthened, the man whom I have seen agonize and die under my eyes would have made of them a Gordian knot: and in comparing the death of a good man, which is only the close of a beautiful day, with

Voltaire is confessedly the foremost name, the acknowledged head, of European literature in his time ;* whence he was often styled "King Voltaire," ("le Roi Voltaire.") His writings contributed powerfully to give a fresh impulse to almost every department of human thought. There was, indeed, no branch of literature which he himself did not cultivate with distinguished success. His historical works mark an era in this department of writing. If his histories are inferior to those of some other eminent writers in depth of thought or in a philosophic treatment of the subject, they are remarkable for the clearness, simplicity, animation, and rapidity of the narrative. If they are not calculated in an especial manner to make philosophic historians, they are pre-eminently fitted to interest and instruct the generality of readers ; and they have perhaps done more to make history popular among all classes than the works of any other writer of modern times. Though not the first French author who wrote on the wonderful discoveries of Newton, he may be said to have been the first to make them extensively known on the continent. As a wit, he probably never had an equal either in ancient or modern times.† As a poet, Voltaire is by some critics ranked at the very head of the great masters of the art in France. His "Zaïre" is called the *chef-d'œuvre* of French tragedy, and his "Henriade" may be said to be the only successful epic in the French language.

But several eminent critics, while admitting that Voltaire was a genius of the rarest order, deny that he was a great poet in the truest sense of the word. "It is certain," says Brougham, "that the tragedies of Voltaire are the works of an extraordinary genius, and that only a great poet could have produced them ; but it is equally certain that they are deficient for the most part in that which makes the drama powerful over the feelings,—real pathos, real passion, whether of tenderness, of terror, or of horror. The plots of some are admirably contrived ; the diction of all is pure and animated ; in most cases it is pointed, and in many it is striking, grand, impressive ; the characters are frequently well imagined and portrayed, though without sufficient discrimination, and thus often running one into another from the uniformity of the language, terse, epigrammatic, powerful, which all alike speak. Nor are there wanting situations of great effect and single passages of thrilling force ; but, after all, the heart is not there ; the deep feeling which is the parent of all true eloquence, as well as all true poetry, . . . is rarely perceived." (See "Lives of Men of Letters," etc., where also (pp. 36–42) will be found an elaborate critique on the "Henriade.")

As a critic his claims, though unquestionably of a high order, are open to great exceptions. He appears, indeed, to have been wanting in no natural gift necessary to rank him with the very greatest critics that ever lived. He possessed, in a degree that has probably never been surpassed, a clear, incisive intellect,‡ a vivid sense of propriety, a quick perception of the true relations of things, combined with an intense susceptibility to all those feelings or sentiments which go to make the orator and the poet. But he was wholly wanting in that earnest love of truth without which no critical verdict can command our respect, much less be accepted as authority. He often pronounced judgment on books that he had not read, or had read so imperfectly that he failed to comprehend their real scope and character. In the desire to display his wit, he constantly lost sight of truth.§ This last fault was most conspicuously exhibited whenever he had occasion to assail Christianity. His ribald jests on all sacred subjects are but too well known ; but it is not so generally known that he was guilty of the most reckless, unblushing falsehoods, which he uttered with a confident assurance that often led inexperienced readers to suppose that from his sentence there could be no appeal.‖

Yet although his talents were confessedly of the most diversified and rarest order, and though, in the words of Macaulay, "of all the intellectual weapons ever used by man, the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire," we cannot regard him as a very formidable enemy of Christianity. In discussing such questions his statements were so rash, and the spirit with which he was animated so manifest, that he could deceive only the ignorant, or those who were willing or anxious to be deceived. Men much inferior to him in genius (as Hume, Gibbon, and Strauss) have proved themselves far more dangerous adversaries to revealed religion, because their positions have been more cautiously taken, and their attacks, if less violent, have been made with far greater skill, so that the fallacy of their arguments, unlike those of Voltaire, can sometimes be detected by those only who are accustomed to think closely, and who are, at the same time, capable of earnest, impartial, and laborious research.

It is proper to observe that the charge of atheism which has often been brought against Voltaire, is wholly without foundation. On the one point of belief in a God he was consistent and unwavering, though so fickle in almost everything else. In fact, there are to be found in his works some of the most beautiful and admirable arguments in favour of the existence of a God that have ever been written. The young wits of France, whom he had taught to ridicule almost everything sacred, turned against him, in his later years, the same ridicule, because he still adhered to that delusion of his early education.

In inquiring into the causes of Voltaire's extraordinary influence upon the mind of Europe, we ought not to be guilty of the mistake of supposing that his intellectual gifts constituted the whole or even the principal part of his marvellous power. However much we may attribute to his versatile and transcendent intellect, we ought, perhaps, to ascribe still more to the intensity as well as extreme susceptibility of his emotional nature. It has been justly remarked that the same general law holds good in the moral or the social, as in the material, world, —that every body is attracted in the same proportion that it attracts others. If Voltaire exercised a greater attractive influence on the mind of Europe than any other man of his age, it was because he felt more than any other the influence of the age upon himself. This explains why he not merely instructed or dazzled the minds of his contemporaries, but won their sympathy and affection as no literary man or poet had ever done before. The influence of his intellect and heart was all the more powerful, because in his sentiments and ideas he was so little elevated above the mass of his readers, that he could exert to the fullest extent all that attractive power which, as every one knows, is greatest when near-

that of Voltaire, I could see clearly the difference there is between a beautiful day and a tempest. . . . You remember the Furies of Orestes,—*Furiis agitatus obiit.*" (See the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 442, where Tronchin's letter is given in full.)

* Goethe goes still further, and calls him "the greatest literary man of all time, the most astonishing creation of the Author of Nature." (See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 445.)

† Mackintosh speaks of Voltaire as one who embodied in his own person all the wit and quickness and versatile ingenuity of a people which surpasses other nations in these brilliant qualities. (See "Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") It is related that Voltaire once expressed to an Englishman a very high opinion of Haller. His companion, with more frankness than good breeding, informed him that his high regard for the Swiss philosopher was not reciprocated. "Ah !" said he, after scarcely a moment's pause, "no doubt both of us are very much mistaken in each other."

‡ "He has," says Carlyle, "the eye of a lynx ; sees deeper at the first glance than any other man ; but no second glance is given." ("Essays, vol. ii.")

§ Of this his reckless observations and slurs upon Shakspeare furnish a striking illustration. In one place he says that Shakspeare "was but an ugly ape," ("*n'était qu'un vilain singe.*") On another occasion he calls the English dramatist "the Corneille of London, but a great fool anywhere else," ("*un grand fou d'ailleurs.*") But perhaps the most extraordinary of all his absurdities is his complaint against the indecencies of Shakspeare, (see his letter to La Harpe, August 15, 1776,)—and this, too, from the author of "La Pucelle" !

‖ "Many of his statements," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "astonish us for their temerity, whether we attribute them to ignorance or effrontery. Thus, he says, for example, 'It is a decided truth, whatever Abbadie may say to the contrary, that none of the first Fathers of the Church down to Irenæus inclusive have quoted any passage from the four Gospels, with which we are acquainted.' Again he says (in the "Encyclopædia," under the head of "Christianity") that among the early Christians "fifty-four societies had fifty-four different gospels, all secret, like their mysteries." (!) He appears, indeed, to have thrown out his falsehoods with utter recklessness whenever he thought they could serve his turn, trusting that his great name in literature, and the confident assurance with which they were uttered, would induce the vast majority of readers to accept them without examination, in which method of proceeding he has been followed by other assailants of Christianity.

est the object to be attracted. That marvellous susceptibility of heart, of which we have spoken, not only prompted him to those generous acts of benevolence which constitute his one claim to true glory, but also caused him to adopt with facility, or rather to embrace with eagerness, the prevailing foibles and vices of his age, which he may be said to have represented in all its strength and in all its weakness. While the influence of his writings doubtless contributed powerfully to accelerate the dénouement of that mighty tragedy in France, the first acts of which may be said to date from the commencement of the century, if not earlier, it did not, we believe, very materially modify the direction or character of the great movement of which he appeared to be the leader, but of which he was in reality scarcely more than its most striking manifestation. He was, it may be said, but the foremost wave in a mighty deluge, urged on by, as well as leading, those behind. Had he been as great morally as he was intellectually, he might probably have impressed a very different character upon the French Revolution. He might have fostered and developed the spirit of liberty, without at the same time letting loose upon society the demons of licentiousness, of *persiflage*, and of blasphemy.* But, with his vain and fickle character,† it would have been as impossible for him to direct such a movement steadily, wisely, and beneficently, as it would have been to support the earth upon his shoulders. His was no Atlantean strength, capable of sustaining any great cause steadily and firmly; it was rather the fitful and uncertain strength of the wind, which, moved by forces not residing in itself, may at one moment refresh and revive the fainting traveller, and the next, heap the burning sands of the desert upon a perishing caravan,—may at one time carry prosperously across the main a vessel laden with precious treasure, and at another, overwhelm this same vessel in the depths of the ocean.

See, besides the works already referred to in the foregoing article, FREDERICK THE GREAT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; CONDORCET, "Vie de Voltaire, suivie des Mémoires de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même," 1787; JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA HARPE, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1780; C. PALISSOT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Notice sur la Vie de Voltaire," 1827; J. F. GILLET, "Voltaire der Reformator," 1772; DURDENT, "Histoire littéraire et philosophique de Voltaire," 1818; STANDISH, "Life of Voltaire," 1819; LA ROCHE DU MAINE DE LUCHET, "Histoire littéraire de Voltaire," etc., 6 vols., 1782; MAZURE, "Vie de Voltaire," 1821; SAINT-ALBIN BERVILLE, "Notice historique sur Voltaire," 1827; PAILLET DE WARCY, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Voltaire," 2 vols., 1823; BUNGENER, "Voltaire et son Temps," 2 vols., 1850; VON ZABUESSNIG, "Historische und kritische Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Schriften des Herrn Voltaire," etc., 2 vols., 1777; PASTORET, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1779; "Leven van F. M. Arouet van Voltaire," Utrecht, 1779; MARIA JULIA YOUNG, "Voltairiana," 4 vols., 1805; ELLISSEN, "Voltaire als politischer Dichter," etc., 1852; LONGCHAMP et WAGNIÈRE, "Mémoires sur Voltaire," 2 vols., 1825; J. VENEDEY, "Friedrich der Grosse und Voltaire," 1859; A. HOUSSAYE, "Le Roi Voltaire," 1861; P. DUPRAT, "Voltaire et l'Encyclopédie," 1865; F. A. HAREL, "Discours sur Voltaire," 1844; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," 1853; GABEREL, "Voltaire et les Genevois," 1860; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tomes ii. and xiii.; LEPAN, "Vie politique, littéraire et morale de Voltaire," 1817; QUÉRARD, "Bibliographie Voltairienne," 1844; O. HONORÉ, "Voltaire à Lausanne," 1853; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature du dix-huitième Siècle:" COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Voltairiana," 1801; "Biographie Universelle;" and the elaborate article on "Voltaire," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

* Lord Brougham defends Voltaire against the charge of blasphemy, on the ground that one cannot be guilty of blasphemy against any being in whom the offender has no belief. One might utter all horrible slanders against the character of Christ, and yet, according to this view, it would not be blasphemy if the speaker or writer did not believe in the divinity of Christ. In reply to this argument, it may suffice to say that it has no support in the original signification of the verb to "blaspheme," which is simply to "slander" or "vilify;" and it appears to have no sanction in the usage of any European language.

† Byron has most aptly portrayed the character of Voltaire when, contrasting him with Gibbon, he says,—

> "The one was fire and fickleness, a child,
> Most mutable in wishes, but in mind
> A wit as various,—gay, grave, sage, or wild,—
> Historian, bard, philosopher combined;
> He multiplied himself among mankind,
> The Proteus of their talents; but his own
> Breathed most in ridicule,—which, as the wind,
> Blew where it listed, laying all things prone,—
> Now to o'erthrow a fool, and now to shake a throne."
>
> *Childe Harold*, canto iii. stanza cvi.

For some very curious and interesting notices of the fickleness, as well as intensity, of Voltaire's feelings, the reader is referred to Marmontel's "Mémoires."

Volterrano. See MAFFEI, (RAFFAELLO and FRANCESCHINI.)

Voltolina, vol-to-lee'nȧ, (GIUSEPPE MILIO,) a writer of Latin poetry, born at Salo, on the Lake of Garda, flourished about 1570. He wrote a fine poem on Horticulture, (1574.)

Vo-lum'nĭ-ą, a Roman matron, was the wife of Coriolanus. She, and her mother-in-law, persuaded that general to desist from his purpose of attacking Rome. (See VETURIA.)

Vonck, vonk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish jurist, born near Brussels in 1735. He was one of the leaders of the party which attempted to throw off the yoke of Austria about 1789. Died in 1792.

Vondel, van den, vȧn den von'dęl, [Lat. VONDE'LIUS,] (JOOST,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Cologne in 1587, was a son of Protestant parents, who fled from Antwerp to escape persecution. He resided mostly at Amsterdam, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and married about 1610. He produced in 1620 a tragedy of the "Sack of Jerusalem," and in 1625 a more famous drama, called "Palamedes," in which he alluded to the execution of Barneveldt in such indignant terms that he was fined. His drama of "Gisbert van Amstel" (1637) was received with great applause. It is stated that he joined the Catholic Church about 1640. Among his remarkable works is the tragedy of "Lucifer," (1654,) which is said to resemble Milton's "Paradise Lost." He was also a great lyric poet. The choruses of his tragedies are sublime lyrical compositions. He was the author of satires and many other poems, and is regarded as the great national poet of Holland. Died in 1679.

See L. V. OLLEFEN, "Leven van J. van den Vondel," 1783; SIJBRANDI, "Vondel and Shakspeare," (in Dutch,) 1841; PIETER CAMPER, "Dissertatio de J. Vondelio, Poeta tragico," 1819; HENDRIK ZEEMAN, "Leven van J. van den Vondel," 1831; C. LOOTS, "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van J. van den Vondel," 1817; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1854.

Vondelius. See VONDEL.

Von der Hardt. See HARDT, VON DER.

Vo-no'nēs, King of Parthia, was a son of Phraates IV. He passed some of his early years at Rome as a hostage, and began to reign in 14 A.D. Having been deposed by his subjects, he was killed in 19 A.D.

Von-Visin. See VIZIN, VON.

Voorst, van, vȧn vōrst, (ADOLPH,) a Dutch physician and botanist, born at Delft in 1597. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Leyden. Died in 1663.

Voorst, van, [Lat. VOR'STIUS,] (EVERARD,) a Dutch physician, born at Ruremonde in 1565, was the father of the preceding. He became professor at Leyden in 1598. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1624.

Vopadêva, vo-pą-dā'vą, a celebrated Sanscrit grammarian, who lived perhaps in the twelfth, but probably in the thirteenth, century A.D. He wrote grammars and commentaries, inferior to the grammar of Pânini, but valuable for the later Sanscrit forms. Many other books —including even the great "Bhâgavata-Purâna"—are ascribed to him by Hindoo authorities.

Vo-pis'cus, (FLAVIUS,) a Latin historian, born at Syracuse, in Sicily, lived about 300–320 A.D. He was one of the writers of the "Historia Augusta," to which he contributed the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, etc. He is regarded by some critics as the ablest of the writers of the "Historia Augusta."

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de F. Vopisco," 1687.

Vör, vör, or **Vö'ra**, written also **Vara**, [probably from *vör* or *för*, (Ger. *vor*,) "before" or "beforehand," so named on account of her prudence and foresight,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, distinguished for her wisdom and sagacity. It is her office to search out and punish broken oaths and promises, particularly those of lovers. Nothing can escape her penetration, and no vows, however secret, can be hidden from her.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 35 and 36.

Voragine, (GIACOMO.) See JAMES (or GIACOMO) DE VORAGINE.

Vorherr, fōr'hĕr, (JOHANN MICHAEL CHRISTIAN

GUSTAV,) a German architect, born at Freudenbach in 1778, studied at Berlin and Paris, and was subsequently employed to construct a number of public buildings in the vicinity of Munich. Died in 1847.

Voronikhin or **Woronichin**, vo-ro-ne-kĕn′, (ANDREI NIKIFOROVITCH,) a Russian architect, born in 1760, was the son of a peasant, and was patronized by Count Alexander Stroganof. He studied at Moscow, and subsequently in Paris, and was appointed, after his return, professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1811 he completed the superb cathedral of "Our Lady of Kazan," in the Nevskii Prospect, at Saint Petersburg, which is regarded as one of the finest structures in the city. Died in 1814.

Vorontsof, vôr-ônt-sof′, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian statesman under the reign of Catherine II., was a brother of the Princess Dashkof, the intimate friend of that empress. He was appointed by the emperor Alexander chancellor of the empire in 1802. Died in 1806.

Vorontsof, Vorontzov, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL ILARIONOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, born in 1710, was distinguished by the favour of the empress Elizabeth, and rose to be chancellor of the empire. He negotiated the treaty of alliance between Russia and Sweden in 1745. Died in 1767.

Vorontsof, Vorontzov, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL SEMENOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and statesman, born at Moscow in 1782. He was educated in England, where his father, Semen Woronzow, resided as Russian ambassador. Having entered the Russian army, he served against the Turks, and in the principal campaigns against Napoleon from 1812 to 1815. He was afterwards appointed governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and in 1844 of the Caucasian provinces. Died in 1856.

Vorontzov or **Vorontzoff**. See VORONTSOF.

Vörösmarty or **Voeroesmarty**, vö′rösh-mŏrty, (almost -mŏrtch,) (MIHÁLY,) a celebrated Hungarian writer and patriot, born in the county of Fejervar in 1800. He published, while a student at Pesth, his drama of "King Solomon," (1821,) which was followed by a poem entitled "The Triumph of Fidelity," (1822,) "King Sigismund," (1824,) a drama, "The Flight of Zalan," an epic poem, and the tragedy of "Kont," (1825.) His narrative poems entitled "Cserhalom" and "The Enchanted Valley" ("Tündervölgy," 1827) established his reputation as the first Hungarian poet of his time. He was a contributor to Kisfaludy's "Aurora," and was for several years editor of a journal called "The Repository of Science." In 1830 he published a patriotic lyric entitled "The Appeal," ("Szózat,") which at once became widely popular, and the author received from the Hungarian Academy a ducat for every line. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and was a deputy to the National Assembly for the county of Bacska, and after the defeat of the Hungarians was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1856, while engaged on a translation of Shakspeare.

Vorst, fORst, or **Vorstius**, fOR′ste-ûs, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Wesselburg in 1623. He settled in Berlin in 1660, and became rector or president of the college of that city. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Philology," etc., ("Philologia Sacra, seu de Hebraismis Novi Testamenti Liber," 1658.) Died in Berlin in 1676.

Vorsterman, vOR′stẹr-mân′, (LUCAS,) a skilful Flemish engraver and painter, born at Antwerp about 1580, was a pupil of Rubens. He engraved some works of Rubens, among which are the "Adoration of the Magi," and the "Descent from the Cross." He worked in London about nine years, (1624–32,) during which he engraved a number of portraits after Van Dyck. Died about 1645. His son LUCAS was an engraver, but not equal to the father.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vorstius. See VORST and VOORST.

Vorstius, fOR′ste-ûs, or **Vorst**, fORst, (CONRAD,) a German Protestant divine, born at Cologne in 1569. Having taken the degree of D.D. at Heidelberg, he became professor of theology at Geneva, and afterwards filled the same chair in the school of divinity at Steinfurt. In 1610 he succeeded Arminius in the chair of theology at Leyden. His appointment to this post was strongly opposed by the Calvinists in Holland, on account of the heresies contained in his "Disputations on the Nature and Attributes of God," ("De Deo, seu Disputationes decem de Natura et Attributis Dei," etc. The book was condemned to be publicly burned by James I. of England, who also wrote a tract against the author. In 1619 he was denounced by the Synod of Dort as unworthy of his office, and exiled from the country. He died at Tönningen in 1622. He was the author of several religious and controversial works, and was distinguished for his learning and piety.

Vor′tĭ-ġẹrn, a British chief, who was elected king about 445 A.D. To defend Britain against the Picts and Scots, he invited the aid of the Saxons. Hengist and Horsa led an army of Saxons into Britain, and soon turned their arms against Vortigern, who was defeated and killed in 485 A.D.

Vos, vōs, (JAN,) a Dutch dramatist. His "Aaron and Titus" (1641) was a brilliantly-successful tragedy. The "Oene" (1641) is an obscene farce. Other works of his are poems, (1662,) and "Medea," a good tragedy, (1665.) Died in 1667.

Vos, de, dẹh vos, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Hulst about 1585. He excelled in portraits, and painted several historical pieces. Died at Antwerp in 1651.

Vos, de, (MARTIN.) See DEVOS.

Vos, de, (PAUL,) a painter of animals and hunting-scenes, born at Hulst (or Aelst) about 1590, was a brother of Cornelis, noticed above. Died in 1654.

Vos, de, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1603; died about 1675.

Vos, van, vän vos, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer on theology and moral philosophy, born about 1740. He was employed as pastor at Amsterdam. Died in 1823.

Voss, (GERARD.) See VOSSIUS.

Voss, fos, (HEINRICH,) a German scholar, was a son of the following. He became a professor in the University of Heidelberg. He translated Æschylus into German, and aided his father in a translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1822.

Voss, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an eminent German poet and critic, born at Sommersdorf, (Mecklenburg,) February 20, 1751, was the son of poor parents. After he left the public school of New Brandenburg, he became a tutor in a family (1769) near Penzlin. Some verses which he contributed to the "Musenalmanach" of Göttingen attracted the notice of Boie, the editor, who invited him to Göttingen. He went thither in 1772, and devoted himself to the study of philology under Heyne, with whom he soon quarrelled. He became one of the principal members of the literary society called Hainbund, formed an acquaintance with Klopstock, and married about 1777 a sister of Boie, above mentioned. He quitted Göttingen in 1775 with a profound knowledge of classical literature and philology, and was appointed rector of the public school at Ottendorf in 1778. In 1781 he produced an excellent translation of Homer's "Odyssey," in hexameter verse, which was received with great favour by the best judges. In his version the ideas and details of the original are reproduced with great fidelity. He removed in 1782 to Eutin, in the duchy of Oldenburg, where he was employed about twenty years as rector of the gymnasium. In 1789 he published a translation of Virgil's "Georgics," with a commentary. His admirable translation of the "Iliad" appeared in 1793. As a translator of the classics, he is generally considered to be unrivalled. He contributed much to the improvement of the German language and metre. Between 1774 and 1800 he composed eighteen beautiful idyls, which were published collectively in 4 vols., 1802. His pastoral or idyllic poem "Luise" (1795) is considered the most charming poem of that kind in the language.

Voss and Heyne were involved in several literary controversies, and indulged in violent personalities. In 1799 he published a translation of the complete works of Virgil. He removed from Eutin to Jena in 1802, and was called in 1805 to Heidelberg by the Elector of Baden,

who offered him a pension of about one thousand florins. He afterwards published translations of Horace, (1806,) Hesiod, (1808,) Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, (1808,) and Aristophanes, (1821.) Voss manifested his devotion to the Protestant religion and liberal principles in a work entitled "How F. Stolberg became illiberal," ("Wie ward Fritz Stolberg ein Unfreier," 1819,) and published in 1823 his "Antisymbolik," in answer to Creuzer's "Symbolik," in which the opinions of Heyne had been maintained. He had two sons, Henry and Abraham, who were his coadjutors in a translation of Shakspeare, published in 1818–26. He died at Heidelberg in March, 1826.

See PAULUS, "Lebens- und Todeskunden über J. H. Voss," 1826; TH. SCHMID, "Leben des Dichters J. H. Voss," 1835; J. H. Voss, "Abriss meines Lebens," 1818; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HEINRICH DÖRING, "J. H. Voss nach seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt," 1834; J. J. GOERRES, "J. H. Voss und seine Todtenfeier in Heidelberg," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and the article on "German Poetry" in "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1832.

Voss, von, fon fos, (JULIUS,) a German *littérateur*, born in Brandenburg in 1768, was the author of a number of dramas and romances. Died in 1832.

Vossius, vosh'e-us, (DIONYSIUS,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Dort about 1609, was a son of the following. He was well versed in Greek and Hebrew, and learned several modern languages. He translated into Latin Maimonides "On Idolatry," and other works. Died at Amsterdam in 1633.

Vossius, vosh'e-us, or **Voss**, vos, (GERARD,) a German or Flemish theologian and priest, born near Liege, lived at Rome. He edited some works of Chrysostom, Gregory Thaumaturgus, and other Greek Fathers, (1575–1604.) Died at Liege in 1609.

Vossius, (GERARD,) a classical scholar, a son of the following, was born at Leyden in 1620. He edited Velleius Paterculus, (1639.) His death is variously dated from 1640 to 1650.

Vossius, vosh'e-us or fos'se-ûs, or **Voss**, fos, (GERARD JAN,) a celebrated German scholar, born near Heidelberg in 1577. He removed to Dort, in Holland, studied theology, history, and antiquities at Leyden, and became master of the public school at Dort in 1600. He was appointed, in 1614, rector of the theological school at Leyden, in which he soon after filled the chair of eloquence. He visited England in 1629, and was installed as a prebendary of Canterbury, through the influence of Archbishop Laud. About 1632 he became professor of history in a new college at Amsterdam. He died at Amsterdam in 1649. Among his principal works may be named "Aristarchus, or Seven Books on the Dramatic Art," ("Aristarchus, sive de Arte Dramatica Libri VII.,") "Historia Pelagiana," (1618,) "The Rhetorical Art," ("Ars Rhetorica," 1623,) "On the Greek Historians," ("De Historicis Græcis Libri tres," 1624,) "On the Latin Historians," ("De Historicis Latinis Libri tres," 1627,) and "Commentariorum Rhetoricorum (sive Oratoriarum Institutionum) Libri VI."

He was a friend of Grotius, and was a man of commendable piety and modesty. "Gerard Vossius," says Hallam,—"a far greater name in general literature than Scioppius,—contributed more essentially to these grammatical rules; and to him perhaps, rather than to any other one man, we may refer the establishment of as much correctness of writing as is attainable in a dead language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See C. TOLLIUS, "Oratio in Obitum G. J. Vossii," 1649; MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" VALÈRE ANDRÉ, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (ISAAC,) a son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618. He was instructed by his father, and subsequently travelled in France and Italy. In 1648 he was invited by Queen Christina to Sweden, where he resided nearly ten years. He visited England in 1670, and was made a canon of Windsor by Charles II. He published editions of Scylax, Pomponius Mela, and other classics, "Dissertations on the Seventy Interpreters, and their Translation and Chronology," ("De Septuaginta Interpretibus, eorumque Translatione et Chronologia Dissertationes," 1663,) "On the Chanting of Poems and the Power of Rhythm," ("De Poematum Cantu et Viribus Rhythmi," 1673,) and "A Book of Various Observations," ("Variarum Observationum Liber.") He died in 1688, leaving a large and very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Leyden. His learning was profound, but he was dissolute in character and skeptical in religion, though so credulous in other things that Charles II. said of him, "This learned divine will believe anything except the Bible."

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (MATTHEUS,) a historical writer, born at Dort, was a brother of Isaac Vossius. He became librarian of the city of Amsterdam, and published, in Latin, "Annals of Holland and Zealand," (1645–46.) Died in 1646.

Vosterman, vos'tẹr-mân', (JOHN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Bommel in 1643. He worked in England, and was patronized by Charles II. He is said to have excelled in delicacy of finish. Died in 1699.

Vouet, voo'ā', (SIMON,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1582, (or 1590, according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He studied at Venice and Rome, and, after his return, was appointed, in 1627, painter to Louis XIII. He is called the founder of the French school of painting, and numbered among his pupils Mignard, Le Brun, Le Sueur, and other distinguished artists. He adorned many churches of Paris with his works, which are defective in colour and design. Died in 1649, (or, as some say, 1641.)

See FÉLIBIEN, "Les Artistes Français;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Voulland, voo'lôn', (HENRI,) a violent French Jacobin, born at Uzès in 1750, was a member of the Convention of 1792–95. Died in 1802.

Vouloun, voo'loon', (ANTOINE,) a French (Provençal) poet, born at Arles, July 24, 1824. He became a railway-station-master at Cannes, and published a number of *brochures* filled with simple rhymes.

Voyer. See ARGENSON, D'.

Voys, vois, (ARY or ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1641. He painted history and landscapes.

Voy'sey, (CHARLES,) an English preacher, born in London, March 18, 1828. He graduated at Saint Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1851, and took orders in the Established Church, but was deprived for heresy in 1871. He has published various works setting forth rationalistic views of religion.

Voysin or Voisin, vwâ'zân', (DANIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and politician, born in Paris about 1654. He was patronized by Madame de Maintenon, through whose influence he became secretary of war in 1709, and chancellor of France in 1714. He wrote the last will of Louis XIV., and a few days after the king's death pronounced it null. Died in 1717.

Vre'tos or Vre'to, (ANDREW PAPADOPOULOS,) a modern Greek writer, born at Theaki (Ithaca) in 1800. He published many works, among which is a "Life of President Capo d'Istria," (in French, 2 vols., 1837–38,) and "The Literature of Modern Greece," (2 vols., 1854–57.)

Vriemoet, vree'moot, (EMO LUCIUS,) a Dutch philologist and minister, born at Emden in 1699. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker in 1730. Died in 1760.

Vriend. See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Vries, vrees, (MARTIN **Gerritzoon**—gẹr'rit-zōn,) a Dutch navigator, was sent in 1643, by Van Diemen, governor of the Dutch possessions in India, on a voyage to explore the countries north of Japan. An account of the expedition appeared in 1646.

Vries, de, dẹh vrees, (HANS **Fredeman**—frā'dẹh-mân',) an eminent Dutch painter of perspective and architectural pieces, was born at Leeuwarden in 1527. He was the author of a "Treatise on Perspective," and produced a great number of architectural designs. His sons PAUL and SOLOMON distinguished themselves in the same department. Hans Fredeman died after 1604.

Vrihaspati, vree-hăs'pạ-tee, or **Brihaspati**, in the Hindoo mythology, the guardian of the hymns and

prayers which are addressed to the gods. He was also the preceptor and priest of the gods, and the regent of the planet Jupiter. He had seven faces, and is sometimes identified with Agni.

Vuez, de. See DEVUEZ.

Vuillefroy, or **Vuillefroy-Cassini, de,** dẹh vü'yĕf-frwȧ' kȧs'see'nee', (DOMINIQUE FÉLIX,) a distinguished French painter of landscape, genre, and animals, born in Paris, March 2, 1841. Among his best pictures are "Deer in the Snow," "Stags in Springtime," "November in the Forest of Fontainebleau," "A Market in Picardy," "Steers and Cows," "A Herd of Cows in the Bernese Oberland," etc.

Vukassovich, von, fon voo-kȧs'so-vik, (PHILIP,) BARON, a general, born in Slavonia in 1755. He served as a general of the Austrian army in Italy against the French. Died in 1809.

Vulcain. See VULCAN.

Vŭl'cạn, [Gr. *Ἥφαιστος, (Hephaistos;)* Lat. VULCA'NUS; Fr. VULCAIN, vül'kăN'; It. VOLCANO, vol-kȧ'no,] the Roman god of fire, celebrated as a worker in metals and a fabricator of armour, corresponds to the Hephæstus (or Hephaistos) of the Greek mythology. According to Homer, he was a son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera, (Juno,) and was weak and deformed from his birth. Other writers reported that he was a son of Juno, and had no father; that, in a quarrel between Jupiter and Juno, he took the part of his mother, and was hurled down from Olympus by Jupiter; that, after falling a whole day, he lighted on the island of Lemnos; that his fall rendered him lame; that he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter, and fabricated the shield of Hercules, the armour of Achilles and other heroes, and other famous pieces of exquisite workmanship. The island of Lemnos was his favourite residence on the earth, and he had also a palace in Olympus, to which he returned after his fall. He married Venus, whom he once detected in the embrace of Mars. The story of this affair may be found in the "Odyssey," book viii. According to popular tradition, Mount Etna was a forge of Vulcan, who had also workshops in several volcanic islands, and the Cyclopes worked in his service. (See Virgil's "Æneid," book viii. 370–448.) The ancients ascribed to Minerva and Vulcan jointly the invention or the introduction of the arts which embellish life and distinguish civilized society from the savage state. He was represented with hammer and tongs at the anvil, and with his right arm bare. He was also called MULCIBER, which is perhaps a corruption of *mulcifer,* (from *mulceo,* to "soften" or "render tractable," and *ferrum,* "iron.") The name Vulcanus seems analogous to that of Belkan, the Assyrian fire-god.

Vulcanius, vŭl-kȧ'ne-ŭs, (BONAVENTURA,) a Flemish classical scholar, born at Bruges in 1538. He became secretary to Cardinal Francisco de Mendoza in Spain about 1560, and obtained the chair of Greek at Leyden in 1578. He edited several ancient authors, and translated some Greek works into Latin. Died at Leyden in 1614.

Vulliemin, vü'yē'mȧN', (LOUIS,) a Swiss historian, born at Yverdun in 1797. He became a Protestant pastor, and professor of history in the Lausanne Academy. His works include "Chillon, Étude historique," and a "History of the Swiss Confederation," (1876.) Died August 10, 1879.

Vul-Nirari I., a great king and warrior of Assyria. He died about 1300 B.C., and was succeeded by Shalmaneser I. VUL-NIRARI II. was also a great soldier, who reigned about 913–891 B.C. VUL-NIRARI III., son and successor of Samsi-Vul III., King of Assyria, ascended the throne about 812 B.C. He made twenty-five campaigns in Syria, and conquered Damascus and the coast-region of Palestine. He was a builder of great palaces. He reigned twenty-nine years, and died B.C. 783, leaving the throne to his son, Shalmaneser III.

Vul'pĭ-us, [Ger. pron. fōōl'pe-ŭs,] (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Weimar in 1762. He studied at Jena and Erlangen, and afterwards became secretary of the court theatre at Weimar, under the direction of Goethe, who was his brother-in-law. He published "Rinaldo Rinaldini," (1799.) a robber romance, which was received with great favour; also "Romantic Histories of Former Times," and a number of dramatic works. He was subsequently appointed first librarian and overseer of the cabinet of coins at Weimar. Died in 1827.

Vulson, de, dẹh vül'sôN', (MARC,) a French writer on heraldry. He fought for Henry IV. in his youth, and became a gentleman of the chamber of the king. He published several works. Died in 1658.

Vyâsă, ve-â'sạ or vyâ'sạ, [etymology doubtful; supposed by some to signify "compiler" or "arranger,"] called also **Vêdăvyâsă,** vā'dạ-vyâ'sạ, the name of a celebrated Hindoo sage or saint, who is supposed to have been the original compiler of the Vêdas and Purânas, and the founder of the Vedanta philosophy.* Nothing is known of the events of his life, and by some he is regarded as a myth.

* The Vedanta philosophy, called also simply the Vêdântă, (*i.e.* the "end or scope of [all] knowledge," from *vêdă,* "knowledge," and *ăntă,* "end" or "scope,") is a sort of ideal system, which has been derived or developed from portions of the Vêdas, called the UPANISHADS, (which see.) It teaches, among other things, that Brahm, the infinite eternal Spirit, is the only being really existing in the universe. All creatures are merely emanations (or we might say exhalations) from Him, having an apparent rather than a real existence, and will at last be absorbed or extinguished in his essence.

W.

Waagen, wâ'gẹn, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German amateur and art-critic, born at Hamburg in 1794. He studied at Breslau, Dresden, and Munich, and in 1823 was appointed director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He published "Works of Art and Artists in England and France," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in England und Frankreich," 3 vols., 1837,) "Works of Art and Artists in Germany," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in Deutschland," 2 vols., 1843,) "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain," etc., (3 vols., 1854, in English,) a "Life of Rubens," and other works, which enjoy the highest reputation. He was appointed in 1844 professor in the Royal University for the department of art history. Died at Copenhagen in August, 1868.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1838.

Waal. See WAEL.

Waast. See WAST.

Wace, wȧs or wâs, (ROBERT,) an Anglo-Norman poet, a native of the island of Jersey, resided at the court of Henry II. at Caen, to whom he dedicated his "Roman du Rou," (1160.) He was afterwards made a canon in the cathedral of Bayeux. His "Roman du Rou [Rollo] et des Ducs de Normandie" is a history (in verse) of the Dukes of Normandy from the invasion of Rollo to the time of Henry I., and is highly valued as a historical record. He was the author of other poems, the principal of which is entitled "The English Brutus," ("Le Brut d'Angleterre.") Died about 1184.

See PLUQUET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Robert Wace," 1824; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847, article "Anglo-Norman Poets of the Twelfth Century;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wach, wȧK, (WILHELM,) a German painter, born at Berlin in 1787, studied in Paris and Rome, and was elected, after his return, to the Royal Academy of Arts. He was one of the founders of the new school of painting at Berlin. Among his best works is the altar-piece in the church of Peter and Paul at Moscow. Died in 1845.

Wachler, wȧK'lẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German writer, born at Gotha in 1767. Having studied at Jena, he became professor of philosophy at Marburg in 1801, and of history at Breslau in 1815, and was afterwards appointed chief librarian of the University at

Breslau. He was the author of a "Manual of the Universal History of Literary Culture," (1804,) "Manual of History," ("Lehrbuch der Geschichte,") "Lectures on the History of German National Literature," (1818,) and other works, which have a high reputation. Died in 1838.

Wachsmuth, ŵåks'mōōt, (ERNST WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German historical writer, born at Hildesheim in 1784, studied at Halle, and became professor of history at Leipsic in 1825. He published, among other works, a "History of European Manners," *(Sittengeschichte,)* (5 vols., 1831,) and "Universal History of Culture," (1850.) Died at Leipsic, January 23, 1866.

Wachsmuth, vȧks'müt', (FERDINAND,) a French painter of history and battles, born at Mulhouse, near the Rhine, in 1802. Among his subjects are several French victories in Algiers. Died November 11, 1869.

Wachsmuth, (KURT,) a German philologist, born at Naumburg, April 27, 1837. He studied at Jena, Bonn, Berlin, and Athens, and held successive professorships in Marburg, 1864–68, Göttingen, 1868–77, and Heidelberg. Besides various editions of Greek texts, he wrote "Das alte Griechenland in neuen," (1864,) "Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum," (vol. i., 1874,) etc.

Wachter, ŵåk'ter, (FERDINAND,) a German writer, born in 1794, published several treatises on Scandinavian legends and antiquities; also a number of dramatic works. Died in 1861.

Wächter or **Waechter**, ŵĕk'tẹr, (GEORG PHILIPP LUDWIG LEONHARD,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1762, was the author of "Legends of Ancient Times," and other works. Died in 1837.

Wachter, (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent German linguist and archæologist, born at Memmingen in 1673. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and became first librarian and director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leipsic. He was the author of "Glossarium Germanicum," etc., one of the most valuable works of the kind, "Archæologia Nummaria," (1740,) and other treatises on numismatics and etymology. Died in 1757.

Wächter or **Waechter, von**, fon ŵĕk'tẹr, (KARL GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Marbach, on the Neckar, in 1797. He studied at Tübingen and Heidelberg, and became in 1822 professor of law in the former university, of which he was made chancellor in 1836. He was appointed professor of civil law at Leipsic in 1852, and published several legal works. Died Jan. 15, 1880.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, ŵĕkt'lẹr, (CHRISTFRIED,) a German jurist, born at Grimme in 1652. He published numerous legal works. Died in 1731.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, (JAKOB,) a German Protestant minister and writer on theology, born at Grimme in 1638; died at Beltzig in 1702.

Wackenroder, ŵåk'kẹn-ro'dẹr, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1772. He was a friend of Ludwig Tieck, in conjunction with whom he published "Herzensergiessungen eines Künstliebenden Klosterbruders." Died in 1798.

See J. G. KLEIN, "Erinnerungen an Wackenroder," 1809.

Wackerbarth, ŵåk'kẹr-bart', (AUGUST CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a German military commander, born in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg in 1662. He served in several campaigns against the French and Turks, and was made a field-marshal in 1712. Died in 1734.

See FRIGANDER, "Leben des A. C. Grafen von Wackerbarth," 2 vols., 1739.

Wackernagel, ŵak'kẹr-nä'ğẹl, (KARL HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1806, became professor of the German language and literature at Bâle in 1835. He published a "German Reader," (1835,) a treatise "On Dramatic Poetry," (1838,) "History of German Literature," (1848,) and other works, of great merit, on similar subjects. Died in 1869.

Wâd-del', (JOHN NEWTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Willington, South Carolina, April 2, 1812. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1829, was professor of ancient languages in the University of Mississippi, 1848–57, and in La Grange College, 1857–60, was president of La Grange College, 1860–62, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, 1865–74, secretary of education for the Southern Presbyterian Church, 1874–79, and in 1879 was appointed chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Wâd-dell', (JAMES,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, celebrated for his eloquence, born in Ireland in 1739, came at an early age to America, and settled as a pastor in Louisa county, Virginia. He was the original of William Wirt's beautiful sketch of the "Blind Preacher." Died in 1805.

Wadding, wŏd'ding, or **Wading**, (LUKE,) an Irish scholar and Catholic priest, born at Waterford in 1588. He studied at the Jesuits' Seminary in Lisbon, and in 1618 accompanied Anthony à Trejo on a mission to Rome, where he continued to reside, and founded in 1625 the College of Saint Isidore. His principal work is entitled "Annales Ordinis Minorum," etc., (8 vols., 1628–54,) being a history of the order of Franciscans. Died in 1657.

Waddington, wŏd'ding-tọn, (GEORGE,) an English writer, born about 1793. He published a "History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation," (3 vols., 1835,) and a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," (3 vols., 1841.) He became Dean of Durham in 1840. Died July 20, 1869.

Waddington, vȧ'dȧN'tôN', (WILLIAM HENRY,) a French statesman, of English extraction, was born at Saint-Remi-sur-l'Avre, December 11, 1826. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1849. In 1865 his archæological, historical, and numismatic writings procured him an election to the Institute. In 1871 he entered the National Assembly, was minister of public instruction in 1873 and in 1876–77, minister of foreign affairs, 1877–79, and in 1883 was appointed ambassador to England. His principal writings are a "Voyage en Asie mineure," (1852,) "Voyage archéologique en Grèce," (1864,) and "L'Édit de Dioclétien," (with notes, 1864.)

Waddington-Kastus, vȧ'dȧN'tôN' kȧs'tüs', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant philosopher, born about 1819. He published a "Life of Ramus," (1855,) and "Essays on Logic," (1858.) He became a professor at Strasburg in 1856.

Wade, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American Senator, distinguished as a zealous opponent of slavery, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800, was a son of poor parents. He removed to Ohio about 1821, was employed as a school-teacher for several years, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and subsequently resided in Ashtabula county, Ohio. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio, and in 1847 he was chosen presiding judge of the third judicial district of that State. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the Whigs of Ohio in 1851. He advocated the Homestead bill, voted for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and opposed the Nebraska Kansas bill of 1854. He was re-elected a Senator for six years in 1857, and was appointed chairman of the committee on territories. In December, 1860, he made a speech in which he opposed any new concessions to the slave-power, and declared to the Southern Senators, "We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience, any wrong, any disaster." In the session of 1861–62 he was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. On the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States after the end of the civil war he was a decided radical. He was elected President of the Senate about March, 1867, having been selected for that office on account of his resolute character and inflexible fidelity to the cause of liberty. At the Chicago National Convention, May 21, 1868, he received on the first four ballots more votes than any other candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but failed to obtain the nomination. Died March 2, 1878.

Wadham, wŏd'ạm, (NICHOLAS,) born in Somersetshire in 1536, was the founder of the college at Oxford called by his name. Died in 1610.

Wadhams, wŏd'ạmz, (EDGAR P.,) an American bishop, born at Lewis, New York, May 21, 1817, graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1847, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, but became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1851, studied four years

in the Sulpitian Seminary, Baltimore, took priest's orders, and in 1872 was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburg.

Wading, wŏd'ing, ? (PETER,) an Irish Jesuit, born at Waterford, was the author of a number of Latin works in prose and verse, and became chancellor of the University of Grätz, in Styria. Died in 1644.

Wadström or **Wadstroem**, ŵåd'strŏm, (CARL BERNS,) a Swedish philanthropist, born at Stockholm in 1746. He visited Africa in 1787, and published, after his return, "Observations on the Slave-Trade, and a Description of Some Part of the Coast of Guinea," etc., (1789, in English.) This work first suggested to the British government the establishment of the colonies of Sierra Leone and Bulema. Died in 1799.

Wadsworth, wŏdz'wŏrth, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born at Milton, Massachusetts, about 1670. He preached in Boston for many years, and became president of Harvard College in 1725. Died in 1737.

Wadsworth, (JAMES,) a wealthy American landholder, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1768. He removed at an early age to Western New York, where he purchased a large tract near the Genesee River. He was instrumental in founding the State Normal School, and was a generous patron of the cause of education. Died in 1844.

Wadsworth, (JAMES SAMUEL,) an American general, born at Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, in October, 1807, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Harvard and Yale Colleges, studied law under Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He inherited an immense landed estate situated in Western New York, and, like his father, was a liberal patron of the cause of education. He enlisted as a volunteer early in 1861, was appointed a brigadier-general in August, and became military governor of the District of Columbia in March, 1862. In November, 1862, he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was not elected. He commanded a division at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

"The country's salvation," says H. Greeley, "claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth, of New York. . . . No one surrendered more for his country's sake, or gave his life more joyfully for her deliverance."

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 568, 569.

Wadsworth, (PELEG,) an American general, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1748. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and represented a district of Massachusetts in Congress from 1792 to 1806. Died in Oxford county, Maine, in 1829.

Waechter, (JOHANN GEORG.) See WÄCHTER.

Waechtler. See WÄCHTLER.

Wael or **Waal, de**, dẹh wål or vål, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish battle-painter, born at Antwerp in 1594, was a son of John de Wael, noticed below. He resided many years at Genoa, where he executed a number of excellent pictures, consisting chiefly of sea-fights and other battles. Died in 1662.

Wael, de, (JOHN,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1558, attained distinction in the departments of portrait and historical painting. Died in 1633.

Wael, de, (LUCAS,) born at Antwerp in 1591, was a brother of Cornelius, noticed above, whom he accompanied to Genoa. He painted landscapes both in oil-colours and fresco, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Wā'fẹr, (LIONEL,) an English surgeon, who accompanied Dampier on one of his voyages, and, having quarrelled with him, was left on the Isthmus of Darien. He published after his return an account of his adventures among the Indians, (1690.)

Wafflard, vå'flăr', (ALEXIS JACQUES MARIE,) a French dramatist, born at Versailles in 1787. Among his works are "A Moment of Imprudence," (1819,) and a "Voyage to Dieppe," (1821.) Died in 1824.

Waga, vå'gå, (THEODORE,) a Polish historian, born in Mazovia in 1739. He wrote a "History of Poland," (1770.) Died in 1801.

Wagenaar, wå'gẹh-năr' or wå'hẹh-năr', (JAN,) an eminent Dutch historian, born at Amsterdam in 1709. He was the author of a history of the Netherlands, entitled "De Vaderlandsche Historie vervattende de Geschiedenissen der vereenigde Nederlanden," etc., (21 vols., 1749–59,) and other historical works. Died in 1773.

See P. HUISINGA BAKKER, "Het Leven van J. Wagenaar," 1776

Wagenseil, ŵå'gẹn-zīl', [Lat. WAGENSEIL'IUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Nuremberg in 1633. He became professor of history at Altdorf in 1667, and was afterwards appointed tutor to the counts-palatine. He published a number of critical, antiquarian, and controversial treatises, in Latin, among which we may name his "Tela Ignea Satanæ," in refutation of the Jewish writers against Christianity. Died in 1705.

See F. ROTH-SCHOLTZ, "Vita J. C. Wagenseilii," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wagenseilius. See WAGENSEIL.

Wā'gẹr, (Sir CHARLES,) an English admiral, born in 1666, served in the war of the Spanish succession. In 1708, with four ships, he defeated seventeen Spanish galleons near Carthagena, South America. For this exploit he was made a rear-admiral. He afterwards commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean till the peace of 1713. He was first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole from 1732 to 1742. About 1731 he was raised to the rank of admiral. Died in 1743.

Wăg'horn, (Lieutenant THOMAS,) R.N., an English naval officer, born in Kent in 1800. He served in India in the Arracan war, and in 1827 applied to the government for assistance in carrying out a project he had conceived of opening communication by steam between Great Britain and the East Indies. He expended much time and energy in this useful enterprise, and was at length successful. The result of his labours is the Overland mail-route through Suez and the Red Sea. Died in 1850.

Wagner, ŵåg'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN,) a German scholar and preacher, born at Leipsic in 1663. He wrote a "Thesis on the Number of Worlds," ("Thesis de Numero Mundorum.") Died in 1693.

Wagner, (ERNST,) a German novelist and poet, born in 1769, published "Wilibald's Views of Life," (2 vols., 1805,) "The Travelling Painter," (2 vols., 1806,) "Isidora," (3 vols., 1812,) and other works. Died in 1812.

See F. MOSENGEIL, "Briefe über E. Wagner," etc., 2 vols., 1826.

Wagner, (GEORG PHILIPP EBERHARD,) a German philologist, born at Schönbrunn, in Saxony, in 1794, published, among other works, a treatise on "The Greek Tragedy and the Theatre at Athens," (1844.)

Wagner, (GOTTLOB HEINRICH ADOLF,) a German writer and translator, born at Leipsic in 1774. He published "Two Epochs of Modern Poetry," etc., (1806,) and other original works, and translated into German Byron's "Manfred," and Coxe's "History of the House of Austria," the latter in conjunction with Dippold. Died in 1835.

Wagner, (HERMANN,) a German geographer, born at Erlangen, June 23, 1840. He was educated at Göttingen and Erlangen, and became one of the editors of the "Almanach de Gotha." He acquired fame as one of the editors (with Dr. Behm) of the celebrated "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" ("The Population of the Earth") and of a "Geographische Jahrbuch," ("Geographical Year-Book.") In 1876 he became professor of geography in the University of Königsberg.

Wagner, ŵåg'nẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, born near Zurich in 1641. He wrote (in Latin) a "Natural History of Switzerland," (1680.) Died in 1695.

Wagner, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German philosopher, born at Ulm in 1775, became professor of philosophy at Würzburg. He published, besides other works, "On the Nature of Things," (1803,) a "System of Ideal Philosophy," (1804,) "Theodicee," (1809,) and "Organon der menschlichen Erkenntniss," (1830.) Died in 1841.

See P. L. ADAM and A. KOELLE, "J. J. Wagner, Lebensnachrichten und Briefe," 1848.

Wagner, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary and jurist, born at Tübingen in 1700; died in 1789.

Wagner, (MORITZ,) a German traveller, born at Baireuth in 1813, published "Travels in the Kingdom of Algiers," etc., (1841,) "The Caucasus and the Land of the Cossacks," (1848,) "Journey to Persia and Kurdistan," (1852,) and other works. Died in 1887.

Wagner, (RICHARD,) a distinguished German composer, born at Leipsic in 1813. He was appointed chapelmaster at Dresden in 1843. Among his principal works are the operas of "Rienzi," (1842,) "Tanhäuser," (1845,) "Lohengrin," (1851,) and "Rheingold," (1869.) In 1876 he brought out at Baireuth his "tetralogy," composed of "Rheingold," "Valkyria," "Siegfried," and "The Twilight of the Gods." In 1882 appeared his opera of "Parseval." Died February 13, 1883.

Wagner, (RUDOLF,) a German physician and anatomist, brother of Moritz, noticed above, was born at Baireuth in 1805. He succeeded Blumenbach as professor of physiology at Göttingen in 1840. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Comparative Physiology of the Blood," (1833,) a "Manual of Comparative Anatomy," (1834,) and "Icones Physiologicæ," (1839.) Died in 1864.

Wagner, (RUDOLF JOHANNES,) a German chemist and technologist, born at Leipsic, February 13, 1823. He studied chemistry in Leipsic and in Paris, and held professorships in Nuremberg and Würzburg, becoming in 1858 inspector of technical studies for Bavaria. Among his writings are "Lehrbuch der Chemie," (1850,) "Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie," (1850,) "Geschichte der Chemie," (1854,) "Handbuch der Technologie," (1856; 5th vol., 1863,) and "Die chemische Fabrikindustrie." (1867.) Died in 1880.

Wagner, (TOBIAS,) a German theologian and writer, born in Würtemberg in 1598. He was professor of theology at Tübingen. Died in 1680.

Wagner, (WILHELM,) a German philologist, born at Steinau, May 11, 1843. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, and was a teacher in England and at Hamburg. He published, mainly with English notes, many ancient and mediæval Greek texts, and also issued several books on Shakspeare, including his works, with critical notes. He also published other annotated editions of English authors, partly with German notes. Died at Naples, April 15, 1880. His special field of study was mediæval Greek literature. Plato, Terence, and Plautus were also authors whose writings were in part annotated by him.

Wagner, von, fon vâg'ner, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a German sculptor, born at Würzburg in 1777; died in 1858.

Wagnière, vân'ye-air', (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born in 1739. He became secretary to Voltaire about 1756, and gained his confidence. In conjunction with Longchamp, he wrote "Memoirs on Voltaire and his Works," (2 vols., 1825.) Died after 1787.

Wagram, PRINCE OF. See BERTHIER.

Wăg'staff, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician and humorous writer, born in Buckinghamshire in 1685; died in 1725.

Wagstaffe, wâg'stâf, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1645. He published a "Vindication of King Charles I.," etc., and a number of sermons. Died in 1712.

Wahhâb or **Wahâb,** (**Abdul.**) See ABD-EL-WAHÂB.

Wahl, vâl, (CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT,) a German theologian, born at Dresden in 1773. He published a "Historical and Practical Introduction to the Biblical Writings," (1820,) and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Wahl, von, fon vâl, (JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' war, in which he fought for the Catholics or Imperialists. He commanded with success in the Upper Palatinate in 1634, after which he took Baireuth, Augsburg, and other places. Died in 1644.

Wahlberg, vâl'bêrg, (PETER FREDERIK,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He wrote on botany, and succeeded Berzelius as perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Died in 1877.

Wahlbom, vâl'bom, (JOHANN WILHELM CARL,) a Swedish painter, born at Calmar in 1810; died in 1858.

Wahlenberg, vâ'len-bêrg', (GEORG,) a Swedish botanist, born in the province of Wermland in 1780. He visited Lapland and other northern regions of Europe, and subsequently became professor of botany and medicine at Upsal. Among his principal works are his "Flora Lapponica," "Flora Carpatorum," and "Flora Suecica." Died in 1851.

Waiblinger, vî'bling-ẹr, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Reutlingen in 1804; died in 1830.

Waifer, wī'fẹr, [Fr. pron. vą'faiR',] Duke of Aquitaine, born about 725 A.D., began to reign in 745. His dominions were invaded in 760 by Pepin le Bref, against whom he fought without success. He was assassinated by order of Pepin le Bref in 768 A.D.

Wailly, de, dẹh vą'ye', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS LÉON,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born in Paris in 1804, was a grandson of Charles, noticed below. He wrote a novel, entitled "Stella and Vanessa," (1846,) and translated the works of Sir Walter Scott and other English authors. Died in 1863.

Wailly, de, (CHARLES,) a distinguished French architect, born in Paris in 1729. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1752, was admitted into the Academy of Painting as a designer in 1771, and was the chief founder of the Society of "Amis des Arts." Died in 1798.

See LAVALLÉE, "Notice sur Charles de Wailly," 1799.

Wailly, de, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1770, was a son of Noël François, noticed below. He became *proviseur* of the Lycée Napoléon. Died in 1821.

His son, ALFRED BARTHÉLEMI, born in Paris in 1800, published a Latin-French Dictionary, (1829,) and a French-Latin Dictionary, (1832.) Died in 1869.

Wailly, de, (JOSEPH NOËL,) a French scholar, a brother of Armand François Léon, was born at Mézières in 1805. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Palæography," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1886.

Wailly, de, (NOËL FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar and writer, the father of Étienne Augustin, noticed above, was born at Amiens in 1724. He was the author of a work entitled "General and Particular Principles of the French Language," "Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Academy," "Principles of the Latin Language," "Dictionary of Rhymes," and "Select Histories from the New Testament." Died in 1801.

Wainwright, wān'rīt, (JONATHAN MAYHEW,) D.D., born at Liverpool, England, in 1792, emigrated to America, and graduated in 1812 at Harvard College. He became rector of Christ Church, Boston, in 1834, assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1837, and in 1852 provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York. Died in 1854.

Waite, wāt, (MORRISON REMICH,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and became a prominent lawyer of Ohio. In 1874 he was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Died March 23, 1888.

Waith'mạn, an English magistrate, born near Wrexham in 1765, was elected lord mayor of London, and was several times sent to Parliament. Died in 1833.

Waitz, vîts, (GEORG,) a German writer, born in 1813, published several historical works, among which is a "History of the German Constitution." Died in 1886

Waitz, (THEODOR,) a German philosophical writer, born at Gotha in 1821. He published a "Manual of Psychology as a Natural Science," (1849,) and other works. Died at Marburg, May 21, 1864.

Wa'jeed' Al'ee, called **Akh'tar,** ("eunuch,") the last king of Oude, succeeded his father, Umjud Alee Shah, in 1842, and in 1856 was deprived of his throne by the East India Company on account of his profligacy and wretched misgovernment. After his dethronement he lived at Calcutta on a large pension. He wrote much verse in the rustic dialect of Oude. Died in 1887.

Wāke, (Sir ISAAC,) an English writer and diplomatist, born in Northamptonshire in 1575, wrote a work entitled "Rex Platonicus." Died in 1632.

Wake, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate and theologian, born in Dorsetshire in 1657. He was successively

created Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1716.) He was the author of an "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England," "An English Version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers," and a number of sermons and controversial works. Died in 1737.

Wâkedi, Al, (Mohammed.) See WAKIDEE.

Wakefield, wāk'fēld, (EDWARD GIBBON,) an English writer on colonization and political economy, published, among other works, "England and America: a Comparison of the Social and Political State of Both Nations," (1833,) and "View of the Art of Colonization." He became in 1837 the founder of the New Zealand Association. Died in 1862.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Wakefield, (GILBERT,) an English scholar and theologian, born at Nottingham in 1756. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1776. He became master of the Dissenting Academy at Warrington in 1779, and published soon after "A Plain and Short Account of the Nature of Baptism," and a "New Translation of the Gospel of Saint Matthew," (1782.) These works were followed by "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," (1789,) and "Philological Commentary on the Sacred and Profane Authors," ("Silva Critica, sive in Auctores sacros profanosque Commentarius Philologus,") a fifth part of which appeared in 1795. He published in 1791 his "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes," and "An Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public or Social Worship." The latter caused considerable sensation, and elicited several replies. His "Reply to Some Parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address" caused him to be imprisoned two years, during which time he wrote his critical essays entitled "Noctes Carcerariæ," ("Prison Nights.") He died in 1801, leaving among his numerous works an edition of Lucretius, which is still esteemed.

See his "Autobiographic Memoirs of the First Thirty-Six Years of the Life of G. Wakefield," 1792; "Monthly Review" for October, 1805.

Wake'field, (NANCY AMELIA WOODBURY PRIEST,) an American poetess, born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1837. Her maiden name was PRIEST. Her fame rests chiefly on the poem "Over the River," published in 1857. She was married in 1865, and died at Winchendon, Massachusetts, September 20, 1870.

Wakefield, (Mrs. PRISCILLA,) an English educational writer, born in 1750. She was the author of an "Introduction to Botany," (1796,) "Reflections on the Present Condition of the Female Sex, with Hints for its Improvement," (1798,) "Juvenile Traveller," (1801,) "Domestic Recreation," (1805,) "The Traveller in Africa," and various other works. Died in 1832.

Wakefield, (ROBERT,) an English linguist and priest, was professor of Hebrew at Oxford. He wrote a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, and other works. Died in 1537.

Wâkidee or **Wâkidî,** wâ'kī-dee', written also **Wâqidy,** an Arabian writer, born at Medina in 748 A.D.; died at Bagdâd in 823. He made a collection of the traditions concerning Mohammed and those of his followers who fought at Bedr, called "Tabakât-Kebeer," (or "-Kebîr,") the "great series" or "order of events." It consists of biographies arranged in chronological order. His life of the prophet has been pronounced by competent critics to be the best by far that has been written.

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad," p. 70 *et seq.*

Wâkidî. See WÂKIDEE.

Wāk'ley, (THOMAS,) M.P., an English surgeon, born in 1795, was the founder and editor of the "Lancet." He represented Finsbury in Parliament from 1835 to 1852. Died in 1862.

Walæus, wâ-lā'ŭs, or **Wale,** wâ'lẹh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch Protestant minister, born at Ghent in 1573. He was a prominent member of the Synod of Dort, and became professor of theology at Leyden. Died in 1639.

Walæus, (JAN,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born about 1604. He is said to have made some discoveries on the circulation of the blood. Died at Leyden in 1649.

Walafridus, wŏl-ạ-free'dus or wâl'ạ-free'dŭs, or **Walafried,** wâ'lâ-freet', written also **Walhafredus,** a learned German monk, surnamed STRA'BUS, or "Squint-eyed," was the author of a theological essay, entitled "De Officiis Divinis," etc., "Hortulus," a treatise on botany, (in Latin verse,) and other works. Died in 849.

Walbaum, wâl'bŏwm, (JOHANN JULIUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1724; died in 1799.

Walch, wâlK, [Lat. WAL'CHIUS,] (CHRISTIAN WILHELM FRANZ,) second son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1726. He was the author of several valuable works on ecclesiastical history, theology, and ancient literature; among the most important of these are his "History of the Jewish Patriarchs mentioned in Books of Roman Law," "Compendium of the most Modern Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin,) and a "History of Heresies, Schisms, and Religious Controversies down to the Reformation," (in German, 11 vols., 1762.) Died in 1784.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium C. G. F. Walchii," 1784.

Walch, (JOHANN ERNST IMMANUEL,) son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1725. He became professor of theology in his native city, and published a number of critical and theological works, also several valuable treatises on mineralogy. Died in 1778.

See HENNINGS, "Leben des Professors J. E. I. Walch," 1780.

Walch, [Lat. WAL'CHIUS,] (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Meiningen in 1693, became successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and theology at Jena. He published a "Philosophical Lexicon," (1726,) "Introduction to the Theological Sciences," (1747,) "Theologia Patristica," (1770,) and other works. Died in 1775.

His son KARL FRIEDRICH became professor of law at Jena, and was the author of several legal treatises. He was born in 1734, and died in 1799.

Walcher, wâlK'ẹr, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian Jesuit, noted for his skill in hydraulics and mechanics, was born at Linz in 1718. He was professor of mechanics in a college of Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1803.

Walchius. See WALCH.

Walckenaer, vâl'kẹh-nâr', (CHARLES **Athanase**—ă'tă'năz',) BARON, an eminent French writer and savant, born in Paris in 1771. He was admitted into the Institute in 1813, and appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," (1820,) "Histoire générale des Voyages," (21 vols., 1826–31, unfinished,) "Natural History of Insects," (3 vols., 1836–44,) "Ancient Geography, Historical and Comparative, of the Gauls," (3 vols., 1839,) which is highly esteemed, "History of the Life and Poems of Horace," (2 vols., 1840,) and "Mémoires touchant la Vie et les Écrits de Madame de Sévigné," (5 vols., 1842–52.) He contributed many able articles to the "Biographie Universelle." In his youth he had inherited an ample fortune. He was appointed prefect of Nièvre in 1826, and held other high offices. Died in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" NAUDET, "Notice historique sur Walckenaer," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Walckendorf, wâlk'ẹn-dorf', (CHRISTOPH,) a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen about 1525. He rendered important services as minister of finance in the reign of Frederick II., (1558–88.) Died in 1601.

Walcott, wŏl'kọt, (MACKENZIE EDWARD CHARLES,) an English divine and antiquarian, born at Bath in 1822. He was the author of "Memorials of Westminster," "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," "Sacred Archæology, a Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Art," etc. Died in London, December 22, 1880.

Waldarfer, wâl'dar'fẹr, sometimes written **Valdarfer** or **Baldorfer,** (CHRISTOPH,) a German printer, who established a press in Venice about 1470, and at Milan in 1474. His edition of Boccaccio was greatly admired for its correctness and elegance.

Waldau, (MAX.) See HAUENSCHILD, VON.

Waldburg, wâlt'bŏŏRG, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a

Prussian general and diplomatist, born at Tangermünde in 1776; died in 1844.

Waldeck, ŵâl'dĕk, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1744. He entered the service of Austria, and fought against the French in 1792. He distinguished himself by directing the army in its passage of the Rhine, and afterwards had a high command in Flanders. Died in 1798.

Waldeck, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1620. He entered the Austrian army, and contributed to the victory over the Turks at Vienna in 1683. He was defeated by the French at Fleurus in 1690. Died in 1692.

Waldegrave, wôld'grāv, (JAMES,) second EARL, an English statesman, born in 1715. He filled several important offices under George II. He was the author of "Memoirs from 1754 to 1758," (published in 1821.) Died in 1763.

Waldemar (wôl'dẹ-mâr) or **Val'de-mar I.**, THE GREAT, King of Denmark, born in 1131, ascended the throne in 1157. He subjugated the southern part of Norway, and the territory of the Wends in Northern Germany. He died in 1181, and was succeeded by his son, Canute VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **II.**, second son of Waldemar I., was surnamed SEIER, (the "Victorious.") On the death of his brother, Canute VI., he became king, in 1203. He conquered Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, and other provinces, and was distinguished for his ability as a ruler. He died in 1241, and was succeeded by his son, Eric VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **III.** or **IV.**, called ATTERDAG, was the last king of the first Danish dynasty, and ascended the throne in 1340. He sold Livonia, and other conquests of Waldemar II., to the grand master of the Teutonic order in Prussia. He died in 1373 or 1375, and was succeeded by his daughter Margaret as regent during the minority of her son Olaus.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Waldemar, ŵâl'dẹh-mar', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German prince, nephew of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, was born in 1817; died in 1849.

Wâl-den'sis or **Wol-den'sis**, (THOMAS,) an English Carmelite monk, originally named NETTER, was born at Wolden, in Essex, about 1365. He was patronized by Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Died in 1430.

Waldhauser, ŵâlt'hŏw'zẹr, (CONRAD,) a German reformer and Augustinian monk, who began to preach in Vienna about 1345. He exposed the vices and impostures of the monks, and acquired much influence as a preacher. Died about 1368.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Wâl'dẹn, (JOHN M.,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Lebanon, Ohio, February 11, 1831. He graduated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, in 1852, became a preacher in 1854, in 1868 was chosen one of the Western book-agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1884 was elected a bishop. For many years he has been active in humanitarian and benevolent work.

Waldis, ŵâl'dĭs, (BURCKHARD,) a German fabulist, born at Allendorf about 1500. He was a chaplain of Margaret, wife of the Landgrave of Hesse. He imitated Æsop with success. Died in 1554.

Waldkirch, de, dẹh ŵâlt'kēĕrk, (JEAN RODOLPH,) a Swiss jurist, born at Bâle in 1678. He wrote, besides several legal works, a "History of Switzerland," (2 vols., 1721.) Died in 1757.

His daughter ESTHER ELIZABETH, though blind, was well versed in mathematics.

Waldmann, ŵâlt'mân, (JOHANN,) a Swiss magistrate, born in the canton of Zug about 1426. He was one of the chiefs of the Swiss army that fought at Morat, and he gained a victory at Nancy for the Duke of Lorraine. In 1483 he became burgomaster of Zurich, where he made several reforms. The peasants and populace having revolted against him, he was put to death about 1490.

See J. H. FUESSLI, "Vie de Waldmann," 1780; COREMANS, "Waldmann, le Vainqueur du Téméraire," 1843.

Waldo. See VALDO.

Waldo, wôl'do, (DANIEL,) an American Congregational divine, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1762. He graduated at Yale College, and subsequently became pastor at Exeter, Connecticut. At the age of ninety-six he was appointed chaplain to Congress, serving in that capacity two years. Died in 1864.

Waldor, vâl'dor', (MÉLANIE VILLENAVE,) MADAME, a French authoress, born at Nantes about 1796, was a sister of Théodore Villenave. She published numerous novels, among which are "The Château de Ramsberg," (1844,) and "Charles Mandel," (1846.) Died in 1871.

Waldrada. See WALDRADE.

Waldrade, vâl'drâd', [Lat. WALDRA'DA,] an ambitious Frenchwoman, who became about 860 A.D. the concubine of Lothaire II. She was excommunicated by the pope.

See ERNOUF, "Histoire de Waldrade," 1858.

Waldschmidt, ŵâlt'shmit, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German medical writer, born in 1644. He died at Marburg in 1689.

Waldseemüller, ŵâlt'zā-mŭl'lẹr, [Lat. HYLACOM'YLUS,] (MARTIN,) a German compiler, born at Friburg about 1470. He published an "Introduction to Cosmography, with the Four Voyages of Americus Vespucius," (1507,) in which he advocated the application of the name America to the New World. Died after 1522.

Waldsteinius or **Waldstein**. See WALLENSTEIN.

Wale. See WALÆUS.

Wāle, (SAMUEL,) an English painter and designer, lived in London, and made designs for the booksellers. Died in 1786.

Waleed or **Walîd**. See AL WALEED.

Waleed or **Walîd II.**, born in 703 A.D., was a son of Yezeed (Yezîd) II., and became caliph in 743. He was very licentious. He was assassinated in 744.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xv.

Walef or **Waleff, de**, dẹh vă'lĕf', (BLAISE HENRI **de Corte**—dẹh kort,) BARON, a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1652. He served as an officer in the armies of France, England, and Spain. He wrote several French poems. Died in 1734.

Wales, PRINCE OF. See ALBERT EDWARD.

Wālēs, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born about 1734. He was sent in 1768 to Hudson Bay, to observe the transit of Venus, and subsequently accompanied Captain Cook on his second and third voyages. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776, and was afterwards made secretary to the Board of Longitude. He published "General Observations made at Hudson's Bay," etc., (1772,) "The Method of Finding the Longitude by Time-Keepers," (1794,) "Observations on a Voyage with Captain Cook," and other works. Died in 1798.

Walewski, wâ-lĕv'skee, [Fr. pron. vâ'lĕv'ske',] (FLORIAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH COLONNA,) COUNT, an able statesman and writer, a natural son of Napoleon I. and the Countess Walewska, a Polish lady, was born in Walewice in 1810. Under Louis Napoleon he was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to Florence (1849) and Naples, and was ambassador to London about 1852. In 1855 he succeeded Drouyn de Lhuys as minister of foreign affairs. He was removed in January, 1860, became minister of state at that date, and president of the corps législatif in August, 1865. Died in 1868.

Walferdin, vâl'fĕr'dăn', (HENRI,) a French natural philosopher, born at Langres in 1795. He was associated with Arago in some scientific labours. He invented a hydro-barometer and several kinds of thermometers. Died January 25, 1880.

Wâl'fọrd, (CORNELIUS,) an English lawyer, born in London in 1827. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1860. He has published "Decimal Coinage Explained," "The Insurance Guide," "Insurance Year-Book," (1870,) "Insurance Cyclopædia," (1871 *et seq.*,) "History of Famines," (1879,) "History of Guilds," (1880,) "Fairs, Past and Present," (1883,) etc. [Died in 1885.]

Walîd. See WALEED and AL WALEED.

Walker, waw'kẹr, (ADAM,) an English writer and mechanician, born in Westmoreland in 1731, was the author of a "System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lec-

tures," "Treatise on Geography," and other works. He was also the inventor of several ingenious instruments. Died in 1821.

Walker, waw'kẹr, (AMASA,) an American publicist, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, May 4, 1799, was a merchant of Boston, 1825–40, professor of political economy at Oberlin College, 1842–49, lecturer at Amherst College, 1861–75, and a member of Congress, 1862–63. His principal works were "Nature and Uses of Money," (1857,) and "Science of Wealth," (1866.) Died at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 29, 1875.

Walker, (Sir BALDWIN WAKE,) an English naval officer, born in 1803. He was surveyor-general of the navy from 1847 to 1860. Died February 12, 1876.

Walker, (CLEMENT,) an English Presbyterian and political writer, born in Dorsetshire. He represented the city of Wells in Parliament in 1640, and wrote "The History of Independence," (1648,) afterwards enlarged and published under the title of "The High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's New Slaughter-House," (1651.) For this offence he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he died in 1651.

Walker, (Sir EDWARD,) an English writer, and Garter king-at-arms, born in Somersetshire. He was appointed by Charles I. his secretary at war, and clerk-extraordinary of the privy council. He wrote "Historical Discourses," (1705,) "Military Discoveries," and "Iter Carolinum," an account of the marches, etc. of Charles I. from 1641 to the time of his death. Died in 1677.

Walker, (FRANCIS AMASA,) LL.D., an American publicist, a son of Amasa Walker, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 2, 1840. He graduated at Amherst College in 1860, was chief of the United States bureau of statistics, 1869–70, superintendent of the United States census, 1870–72 and 1879–81, commissioner of Indian affairs, 1871–72, professor of political economy at Yale College, 1873–79, and in 1881 became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among his works are "The Indian Question," (1874.) "Wages and the Wage Class," (1876,) "Money," (1878,) "Money, Trade, and Industry," (1879,) "Political Economy," (1882,) and "Land and its Rent," (1883,) besides great numbers of official reports.

Walker, (FREDERICK A.,) R.A., an English artist, born in London in 1840. He was engaged in drawing on wood for the "Cornhill" and "Once a Week," but he abandoned this class of work to devote himself to painting in water-colours and oil. In 1871 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Died June 4, 1875.

Walker, (Rev. GEORGE,) a Protestant divine, of English extraction, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He is celebrated for his brave defence of Londonderry against the forces of James II., (1689.) He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, having been previously created Bishop of Derry by William III. He published "A True Account of the Siege of Londonderry."

Walker, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician and dissenting minister, born at Newcastle about 1734. He lived at Durham, Nottingham, and Manchester, and wrote several able works on geometry, etc. Died in 1807.

Walker, (JAMES,) an English civil engineer, born about 1780. He obtained a high reputation as an engineer of docks, harbours, etc. He was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Died about 1862.

Walker, waw'kẹr, (JAMES,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine and scholar, born at Burlington, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became editor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1831, and in 1839 Alford professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Harvard. He was elected president of Harvard in 1853, a position which he filled with eminent ability for seven years. He resigned in 1860, on account of his feeble health. He delivered a course of "Lowell Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion;" also "Lectures on Natural Religion." Dr. Walker was a clear and profound thinker and a finished writer. Died December 23, 1874.

Walker, (JAMES BARR,) an American Presbyterian divine, born in Philadelphia in 1805. Having previously edited several religious journals in the West, he became pastor of a church at Sandusky, Ohio. He published, besides other religious works, "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," (1855,) which has been translated into several languages. Died March 6, 1887.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in Devonshire, became rector of a parish at Exeter. He published in 1714 an "Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Grand Rebellion." Died about 1730.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English lexicographer and elocutionist, born in Middlesex in 1732. He published "A Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," (1781,) "Rhetorical Grammar," (1785,) and "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language," (1791,) which was received with great favour and has passed through more than thirty editions. Died in 1807.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for August and September, 1781.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English physician and writer, born in Cumberland in 1759. He was the author of a "Universal Gazetteer," "Elements of Geography," and several medical treatises. Died in 1830.

Walker, (JOSEPH COOPER,) an Irish writer, born in Dublin about 1766. He wrote, besides other works, "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," (1786.) Died in 1810.

Walker, (LEROY POPE,) of Alabama, was a judge in one of the State courts, 1850–53, was one of the most ardent advocates of the secession movement, and served as Confederate secretary of war, 1861–62, and afterwards as a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. Died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 22, 1884.

Walker, (OBADIAH,) an English writer, born in Yorkshire about 1616. He studied at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected master in 1676. Having openly professed Catholicism, he was deprived of his office, and imprisoned for a time after the revolution of 1688. He wrote "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," (1662,) "The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins and Medals," (1692,) and other works. Died in 1692.

Walker, (ROBERT,) an English portrait-painter. Among his principal works are several portraits of Cromwell, one of Admiral Blake, and one of General Monk. Died about 1660.

Walker, (ROBERT J.,) a distinguished American writer on political economy, born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1801, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He studied law, and removed in 1826 to Natchez, Mississippi, where he practised with success. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Mississippi in 1835 or 1836, and acted with the Democratic party. He was a zealous and efficient supporter of the project for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In March, 1845, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Polk. He produced a report in favour of free trade which attracted much attention. He retired to private life in March, 1849, and was appointed by President Buchanan Governor of Kansas about April, 1857. He resigned that office in February, 1858, on account of dissatisfaction with the course or policy of the national government. Died in November, 1869.

Walker, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born at Exeter in 1714, became curate of Truro, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1761.

Walker, (SEARS COOK,) an American astronomer, born at Wilmington, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1805, graduated at Harvard College about 1824. Soon after that date he removed to Philadelphia, where he taught school. He contributed many observations to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." He was attached to the Washington Observatory in 1845, and discovered in 1847 the identity of the planet Neptune with a star observed by Lalande in 1795. He rendered a service to science by his computations of the orbit of Neptune. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Walker, (THOMAS,) an English lawyer and humorous writer, born in 1784. He published a periodical called "The Original." Died in 1836.

Walker, (THOMAS,) an English actor, born in London in 1698; died in 1743.

Walker, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Lincolnshire in 1623. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on English Particles," and "Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina." Died in 1684.

Walker, (WILLIAM,) an American filibuster, born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1824. He emigrated to California about 1850, and became editor of a paper. In 1855 he conducted a party of about sixty adventurers to Nicaragua, which he entered ostensibly as an ally of one of the factions then engaged in civil war. He captured the city of Granada, assumed the title of President of Nicaragua, and re-established slavery, which had been abolished. He was driven from power in May, 1857, and escaped to New Orleans. In June, 1860, he led an expedition against Honduras. He was captured and shot at Truxillo in September, 1860.

Walker, (WILLIAM DAVID,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, June 29, 1839. He graduated at Columbia College in 1859, and at the General Seminary (Episcopalian) in 1862. He took priest's orders in 1863, and in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of North Dakota, the first of that title.

Walker, (WILLIAM H. T.,) of Georgia, an American general, who graduated at West Point in 1837. He commanded a division of the army of General Lee in the early part of 1863, served at Chickamauga in September of that year, and was killed near Atlanta in July, 1864.

Walkyries. See VALKYRIA.

Walker, (WILLIAM SIDNEY,) a British poet, born at Pembroke, December 4, 1795. He published "Gustavus Vasa," a poem, (incomplete,) in 1813, went to Eton, and became a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Died October 15, 1846. His "Poetical Remains," (1852,) with a "Life," by John Moultrie, his excellent "Shakespeare's Versification," (1854,) and "Notes on Shakespeare," (1860,) were posthumous. During his life he published "Poems from the Danish," and other works.

Wall, (JOHN,) M.D., an English physician, born in Worcestershire in 1708, was the first who drew public attention to the virtues of the Malvern waters. Died in 1776.

Wall, (MARTIN,) son of the preceding, born in 1744, acquired a high reputation as a physician, and in 1785 became clinical professor at Oxford. Died in 1824.

Wall, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in 1646, published a "History of Infant Baptism," and "Critical Notes on the Old Testament." Died in 1728.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a United Presbyterian divine, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1818. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berlin, and Halle, and was ordained in 1846. Among his works are "The Gloaming of Life," (1853,) "Poems and Sketches," (1864,) "Desert and Holy Land," (1866,) "The Model Life," (1878,) etc.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (ALFRED RUSSEL,) D.C.L., an eminent English naturalist and biologist, born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, January 8, 1822. He was bred an architect and surveyor, was in Brazil with H. W. Bates on an exploring expedition, 1848–52, was in the Malay Islands, 1854–62, and has made other scientific tours. His principal works are "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," (1853,) "Palm-Trees of the Amazon," (1853,) "The Malay Archipelago," (1869,) "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," (1870,) "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism," (1875,) "Geographical Distribution of Animals," (1876,) "Tropical Nature," (1878,) "Island Life," (1880,) and "Land Nationalization," (1882.) He has also edited a work on "Australasia," chiefly written by himself. Almost at the same time with the first publication of Darwin's theory of evolution, Mr. Wallace announced a similar theory. He is prominent as a defender of modern spiritualism.

Wallace, (DONALD MACKENZIE,) a Scottish author, born at Paisley, November 11, 1841. He studied at Glasgow, Edinburgh, (where he passed as M.A. in 1859,) Paris, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he graduated as doctor of laws. In 1870 he went to Russia, and remained there six years. His principal work, "Russia," (1877,) had a great success.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (HORACE BINNEY,) an American lawyer and writer of rare talents, a nephew of Horace Binney, was born at Philadelphia, February 26, 1817. He graduated at Princeton College, and subsequently visited Europe. He committed suicide in Paris, (1852,) —as is supposed, in a fit of temporary insanity. He wrote "Literary Criticisms, and other Papers," "Art and Scenery in Europe," (1855,) and edited several legal works conjointly with Judge Hare. While in Paris he became acquainted with Auguste Comte, who said of him, "I do not exaggerate his merits in ranking him as the equal of the greatest American statesmen."

Wallace, (LEW,) an American general, a son of David Wallace, formerly Governor of Indiana, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, about 1828. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He was appointed a major-general in March, 1862. In 1881 he went to Constantinople as United States minister, and in 1882 was made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the same capital. He is a successful author, the best known among his works being "The Fair God" (1873) and "Ben-Hur," (1880.)

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated Scottish hero and patriot, supposed to have been born about 1270. He was a son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire. While attending school at Dundee, he killed the son of the English governor of Dundee Castle in revenge for an insult received, and was compelled to take refuge among the mountains. Having gathered around him a band of devoted followers, he carried on for several years a successful partisan warfare against the English forces. After the capture of the garrisons of Aberdeen, Forfar, and other towns, he was engaged in the siege of Dundee, when news came of the advance of a large English army towards Stirling. He immediately marched to meet the enemy, gained a signal victory over them at Stirling Bridge, (1297,) and, entering England, ravaged the northern part of the country. He was soon after defeated with great loss near Falkirk by the English, led by Edward I. in person, (1298.) The office of guardian of the kingdom, which he had held for a short time, was now taken from him, and, after several years spent in border warfare, he was betrayed into the hands of the English, condemned as a traitor, and executed, (1305.) His achievements have been a favourite theme with Scottish poets and writers of romance, and have been especially celebrated by Harry the Minstrel, sometimes called Blind Harry.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xx., xxi., and xxii.; J. S. WATSON, "The Story of William Wallace," 1862; SCOTT, "Tales of a Grandfather;" HUME, "History of England;" J. D. CARRICK, "Life of Sir William Wallace," 2 vols., 1830; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wallace, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish mathematician, born in Fifeshire in 1768. He was appointed in 1803 one of the teachers of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Buckinghamshire, and in 1819 became professor of that science at Edinburgh. Among his principal works we may name his "New Series for the Quadrature of the Conic Sections and the Computation of Logarithms," (1808,) "Account of the Invention of the Pantograph, and Description of the Eidograph," (1831,) and the article on "Porism," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of other learned institutions. Died in 1843.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wallace, (WILLIAM H. L.,) an American general, born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1821. He practised law in Illinois before the civil war. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and a division at the battle of Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded, April 6 of that year. "This day's work," says Horace Greeley, "had won for him the admiration of all beholders." ("American Conflict," vol. ii.)

Wallace, (WILLIAM ROSS,) an American poet, born at Lexington, Kentucky, about 1819. Among his works may be named "Alban the Pirate," (1848,) and "Meditations in America, and other Poems," (1851.) Died 1881

Wallace, (WILLIAM VINCENT,) a musician and composer, born at Waterford, in Ireland, about 1815. He composed several successful operas, among which are "Maritana" and "Lurline." Died in 1865.

Wallack, wŏl'lăk, (JAMES WILLIAM,) an English actor, born in London in 1795, acquired a high reputation in his art, both in England and America. Having settled in New York City in 1851, he founded the theatre on Broadway called by his name. Died in 1864.

His son, JOHN LESTER, also an actor, published several comedies. Died September 6, 1888.

Wallenbourg. See WALLENBURG.

Wallenburch, van, văn wâl'lĕn-bŭrk', (ADRIAAN and PIETER,) Roman Catholic theologians, born at Rotterdam, were brothers. They lived at Cologne, and wrote several works against the Protestants. Adriaan died in 1669, and Pieter in 1675.

Wallenburg, von, fon vâl'lĕn-bo͝orG', written also **Wallenbourg,** (JACOB,) an Austrian Orientalist, born in Vienna in 1763. He passed twenty years in Turkey. He translated the Persian poem "Mesnevi" into French. Died in 1806.

Wallenstein, wŏl'lĕn-stīn', [Ger. pron. vâl'lĕn-stīn',] or **Waldstein,** vâlt'stīn, [Lat. WALLENSTEI'NIUS or WALDSTEI'NIUS; It. VALSTAIN, vâl'stīn,] (ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS,) COUNT OF, and Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagau, a celebrated German general, born at the castle of Hermanic, in Bohemia, in September, 1583, was a son of Wilhelm, Baron von Waldstein. After the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent to the Jesuit College at Olmütz, and was converted into a Roman Catholic. He also studied several sciences and languages at Padua and Bologna. About 1606 he fought against the Turks at the siege of Gran. He married a rich widow in 1610, and at her death, in 1614, inherited a large estate. Having raised a troop of horse in 1617, he fought with distinction for the Austrian archduke Ferdinand against the Venetians. In 1619, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' war, he joined the Imperial or Roman Catholic army, and was appointed quartermaster-general. He defeated Bethlen Gabor, in Hungary, in 1621, and was created Duke of Friedland and a prince of the Holy Empire in 1624. In 1625 he raised, at his own expense, a large army, which he resolved to support by pillage and exactions from the enemy. His high reputation attracted mercenaries from various parts of Europe. He defeated Count Mansfeld in 1626, and invaded Denmark, in which he encountered no effectual resistance. To reward him for his services, the emperor gave Wallenstein the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628, and added the title of admiral. His pride, rapacity, and cruelty rendered him so odious that Ferdinand dismissed him from command in 1630, at the same time that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany to fight for the Protestant cause. The victories of Gustavus, and the death of General Tilly, reduced Ferdinand to such a critical situation that he implored the aid of Wallenstein as the only man who was able to save the empire. He consented to serve him again, on condition that he should have exclusive control of the army, and should govern or reign over the countries which he might conquer. He displayed great skill in defence of the lines near Nuremberg, which were attacked by the Swedes in September, 1632. In November of that year he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at the great battle of Lutzen. He afterwards gained victories in Silesia, but refused to march to the relief of Bavaria, which was overrun by the Swedes. According to some authorities, he aspired to be sovereign of Bohemia. The Duke of Bavaria, and other enemies of Wallenstein, persuaded the emperor to distrust his loyalty. In January, 1634, he was deprived of his command, and secret orders were given to Gallas and Piccolomini to arrest or assassinate him. He attempted to secure himself by negotiations with the Swedes, but his overtures were rejected, and he retired to the castle of Eger or Egra, where he was assassinated in February, 1634. The story of Wallenstein forms the subject of Schiller's greatest though not his most popular tragedy.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" MURR, "Die Ermordung Herzogs von Friedland," 1806; HELLER, "Leben des Grafen von Wallenstein," 1814; F. FÖRSTER, "Wallenstein, Herzog zu Mecklenburg," etc., 1834; J. MITCHELL, "Life of Wallenstein," 1837; MEBOLD, "Gustav Adolf und Wallenstein," 2 vols., 1835–40; HELBIG, "Wallenstein und Armin," 1850; GUALDO-PRIORATO, "Istoria della Vita d'A. Valstain," 1643; CARL MARIA VON ARETIN, "Wallenstein," 1846; SIR EDWARD CUST, "The Thirty Years' War," 2 vols., 1865; MALMSTROEM, "De Wallensteinio Commentarius," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Generale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1838.

Wallensteinius. See WALLENSTEIN.

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (EDMUND,) an eminent English poet, born at Coleshill, in Hertfordshire, in 1605, was a cousin-german of the celebrated John Hampden. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and represented Amersham in the Long Parliament in 1640, having been previously several times elected for that borough. He was for a time a moderate partisan of the popular cause; but he subsequently went over to the royalists. He was arrested in 1643 on a charge by the Parliament of having formed a "popish plot for the subversion of the Protestant religion," etc. Several of his accomplices were punished with fines and imprisonment, and two were executed, while Waller, the leader of the conspiracy, saved his life by a most abject and pusillanimous speech. He was released, after a year's confinement, on condition of his leaving the country, and, after a residence of about ten years in France, was permitted to return to England in 1653. He died in 1687. Waller was twice married, and had by his second wife five sons and eight daughters. Among his earliest productions are the verses addressed to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, under the name of Sacharissa. His other principal poems are a "Panegyric on Cromwell," "On a War with Spain," "On the Death of the Lord Protector," and an ode to Charles II., entitled "To the King upon his Majesty's Most Happy Return." It is said that when Charles remarked to Waller the greater poetical merit of his panegyric on Cromwell, he replied, "Poets, sire, succeed better in fiction than in truth." After the restoration he was several times returned to Parliament, where, according to Burnet, "he was the delight of the House, and, though old, said the liveliest things of any among them." Johnson observes, "The general character of his poetry is elegance and gaiety. He is never pathetic, and very rarely sublime; but it cannot be denied that he added something to our elegance of diction and something to our propriety of thought."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (JOHN FRANCIS,) an Irish poet and *littérateur*, born at Limerick in 1810. He was for many years editor of the "Dublin University Magazine," to which he contributed papers under the signature of JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY. These papers were collected and published in book-form, under the title of "The Slingsby Papers," in 1852. In 1854 he published a volume of "Poems."

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (JOHN LIGHTFOOT,) LL.D., an American Baptist divine and journalist, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1809. He became editor in 1845 of the "Western Baptist Review," and published several controversial works. Died at Louisville in 1854.

Waller, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman and general of the Parliamentary army, born in Kent in 1597, was a distant relative of the poet, Edmund Waller. Having served for a time in the Protestant army in Germany, he was elected to the Long Parliament for Andover in 1640, and was soon after appointed second in command of the forces under the Earl of Essex. He was removed from the service by the self denying ordinance of 1645, and in 1647 he was one of the eleven members of the House of Commons impeached by the army. He afterwards resumed his seat in Parliament, and was appointed one of the council of state in 1660. He died in 1668, leaving a "Vindication of Sir William Waller," etc., and "Divine Meditations upon Several Occasions," (1680.)

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Wal-le'rĭ-us, [Swedish pron. vâl-lĭī're-ŭs,] (JOHANN GOTTSCHALK,) a Swedish savant, was the author of several valuable works on chemistry and mineralogy. Died in 1785.

Wallerius, (NICHOLAS,) a Swedish philosopher, born at Nerika in 1706. He became professor of theology at Upsal, and wrote, besides other works, "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia Rationalis.") Died in 1764.

Wallia. See VALLIA, King of the Visigoths.

Wallich, vâl'lik, (NATHANIEL,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1787. Having entered the service of the East India Company, he was appointed in 1815 superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He visited Nepaul and other parts of India, and made a large and valuable collection of plants. He published "A Description of the Tree which produces the Nipal Camphor-Wood," etc., (1823,) "Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis," (1824,) "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores," (3 vols. fol., 1829, with 300 plates,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Wallin, vâl-leen', (GEORGE,) a Swedish prelate, born in Nordland in 1686. He published several works, and was appointed Bishop of Gothenburg. Died in 1760.

Wallin, (JOHAN OLOF,) an eminent Swedish prelate and pulpit orator, born in Dalecarlia in 1779. He studied at Upsal, and became in 1810 a member of the Swedish Academy. He was afterwards appointed theological tutor to Prince Oscar, and rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Upsal in 1833. His hymns are ranked among the finest productions of the kind in the language, and have been adopted into the authorized Swedish Hymn-Book. He also published a number of sermons of great excellence. Died in 1839.

See E. G. GEIJER, "Minnes-Tal öfver Dr. J. O. Wallin," 1840; J. H. SCHROEDER, "J. O. Wallin, Svea Rikes Erkebiskop," 1846; J. E. RYDQUIST, "J. O. Wallin; Minnesteckning," 1839.

Wallingford, wŏl'ling-fȯrd, (RICHARD,) an English mechanic and astronomer of the fourteenth century, made a clock which is supposed to have been the first that was regulated by a fly-wheel.

Wallis, wŏl'lis, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician and theologian, born at Ashford, Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616. He entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1632, took the degree of M.A. in 1640, and was ordained a priest the same year. He favoured the party of the Parliament in the civil war, and rendered valuable services by deciphering intercepted despatches written in cipher. In 1644 he was one of the secretaries of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1649. In 1655 he published an important work, entitled "Arithmetic of Infinites," ("Arithmetica Infinitorum,") preceded by a treatise on conic sections. He treated of the fundamental points of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry in his "Universal Science or Learning," ("Mathesis Universalis," 1657.) He made important discoveries in mathematical theories, and distinguished himself by his sagacity and talent for generalization. Having promoted the restoration of Charles II., he retained his professorship. Besides the above-named works, he wrote several books on theology, and a treatise on logic, which had a high reputation. He edited Ptolemy's "Harmonics," (1680,) and Aristarchus of Samos. Died in October, 1703.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wallis, (SAMUEL,) an English navigator, who, as commander of the Dolphin, made a voyage in the Pacific and discovered Easter Island in 1767, and Tahiti, to which he gave the name of King George's Island. The latter is supposed to have been previously discovered by Quiros. Died in 1795.

Wallis, von, fon vâl'liss, (GEORG OLIVER,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1671. He obtained the rank of field-marshal and the chief command of an army in Hungary. He was defeated by the Turks in 1739. Died in 1743.

Wallis, von, (JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian financier, born in 1768. He was minister of finance from 1810 to 1816. Died in 1818.

Walliser, vâl'le-zer, (CHRISTOPH THOMAS,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Strasburg in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Died in 1648.

Wallius, wâl'le-ŭs, or **Van de Walle,** vän deh wâl'-leh, (JACOB,) a Flemish Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Courtrai in 1599. Died about 1680.

Wallon, vä'lôn', (HENRI ALEXANDRE,) a French historian, born at Valenciennes in 1812. He published many historical and critical works, and was chosen a member of the Institute in 1850. After 1870 he became a leading statesman of the republic, belonging to the group of constitutional monarchists.

Wallot, vâl'lot or vä'lo', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a German astronomer, born at Pauers, in the Palatinate, in 1743. He became professor of astronomy at Paris. He was executed by the Jacobins in July, 1794.

Wallraf, vâl'râf, (FERDINAND FRANZ,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Cologne in 1748. He made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history and art, which he presented to his native city. Died in 1824.

Walmesley, wŏmz'le, (CHARLES,) an English mathematician and Benedictine monk, born in 1721, became apostolical vicar of the western district in England. He was the author of an "Analysis of the Measures of Proportions and of Angles," etc., and other works, in French and Latin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1797.

Waln, wawl, (NICHOLAS,) an American lawyer, born about 1740, practised with distinction in Philadelphia. He afterwards became a minister of the Society of Friends. He was noted for his wit and humour. Died in 1813.

Waln, (ROBERT,) Jr., an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1794. He wrote "The Hermit in Philadelphia," a satire, (1819,) "The American Bards," and other poems, also a "Life of La Fayette," (1824.) Died in 1825.

Walpole, wŏl'pōl, (HORACE,) fourth Earl of Orford, a famous literary gossip, amateur, and wit, born in London in October, 1717, was the youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole and Catherine Shorter. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1739 he began a tour on the continent, in company with his friend Thomas Gray the poet, from whom, in consequence of a disagreement, he parted in 1741. He returned home, and entered the House of Commons in the same year. In March, 1742, he made a speech in defence of his father, which was commended by William Pitt. He continued to sit in the House of Commons for many years, but seldom spoke there. He called himself a Whig, but cared little for any political principle. He held lucrative sinecure offices.

In 1747 he purchased the villa of Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, on the improvement and decoration of which he expended much time and money. He collected there many prints, pictures, books, curiosities, and objects of *virtu.* He published in 1758 a "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," and commenced in 1761 his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," the last volume of which appeared in 1771. The materials for this work were furnished by Vertue the engraver. In 1764 he produced a novel entitled "The Castle of Otranto," which was very successful. Among his other works are "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy, (1768,) "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.," (1768,) "Reminiscences of the Courts of George I. and George II.," "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from 1771 to 1783," and his "Letters," (9 vols., 1857–59,) which are greatly admired. He affected a great dislike to be considered a literary man. Macaulay expresses the opinion that "he was the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men. . . . Serious business was a trifle to him, and trifles were his serious business. . . . What, then," asks the same critic, "is the irresistible charm of Walpole's writings? It consists, we think, in the art of amusing without exciting. . . . His style is one of those peculiar styles by which everybody is attracted, and which nobody can safely venture to imitate." (Review of Walpole's "Letters to Sir Horace Mann," in Macaulay's Essay published in the "Edinburgh Review" in 1833.) His Letters are considered his best productions. In 1791 he succeeded his nephew George as Earl of Orford,

but he never took his seat in the House of Lords, and seldom used his title. Died in March, 1797.

See "Walpoliana," by J. PINKERTON, 1792; LORD DOVER, "Sketch of the Life of Horace Walpole," prefixed to "Letters to Horace Mann," 1833; ELIOT WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1851; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1823; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1798; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1843, article "Walpole and his Friends."

Walpole, (HORATIO,) LORD, an English diplomatist and writer, born in 1678, was a brother of Sir Robert, the premier. He was ambassador at Paris from 1723 to 1727, became treasurer of the king's household in 1730, and minister plenipotentiary to Holland about 1733. His talents and character are praised by the historian Coxe. He wrote political treatises. Died in 1757.

Walpole, (Sir ROBERT,) Earl of Orford, a celebrated English statesman, born at Houghton on the 26th of August, 1676, was a son of Robert Walpole, Esq., M.P. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married Catherine Shorter, and entered Parliament as member for Castle Rising and a supporter of the Whig party. He became an able debater, a skilful parliamentary tactician, and an excellent man of business. In 1708 he was appointed secretary of war, and the management of the House of Commons was committed to him by his party. He resigned with the other Whig ministers in 1710, and declined the place which Harley offered him in the new cabinet. The Tory majority expelled him from the House in 1712, and imprisoned him in the Tower on a charge of corruption. He was released at the end of the session.

On the accession of George I., (1714,) Walpole acquired great influence at court, and was appointed paymaster-general of the forces. He took a prominent part in the impeachment of the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke. In October, 1715, he became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. His brother-in-law, Lord Townshend, was the chief minister of this administration. Townshend having been removed by the intrigues of Lord Sutherland, Sir Robert resigned in April, 1717, although the king urged him to remain in office. He opposed the South Sea act, and was preserved by his good sense from the general infatuation during the inflation of the South Sea Bubble. "When the crash came,—when ten thousand families were reduced to beggary in a day,— . . . Walpole was the man on whom all parties turned their eyes." (Macaulay.) He became first lord of the treasury (prime minister) in April, 1721, and restored the public credit. Supported by a large majority of Parliament, he encountered at first no serious opposition, until he created an opposition by proscribing the eminent men of his own party and indulging his propensity to engross the power. Pulteney, who had strong claims to a place in the cabinet, was neglected and turned into a formidable adversary. The highly-gifted Lord Carteret, who was secretary of state, was removed in 1724, and a few years later a violent quarrel occurred between Walpole and Lord Townshend, who had long been personal friends.

At the death of George I., (1727,) Queen Caroline exerted her influence in favour of Sir Robert, who was reappointed prime minister and gained the confidence of George II. According to Macaulay, Walpole first gave to the English government that character of lenity which it has since generally preserved. The same author remarks, that "though he was at the head of affairs during more than twenty years, not one great measure, not one important change for the better or the worse in any part of our institutions, marks the period of his supremacy. . . . The praise to which he is fairly entitled is this, that he understood the true interest of his country better than any of his contemporaries, and that he pursued that interest whenever it was not incompatible with the interests of his own intense and grasping ambition." (Review of "Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.")

Among the errors of his administration was the war against Spain, (1739,) into which he was driven by the popular clamour, while his own judgment condemned it as impolitic and unjust. When he heard the bells ringing on account of the declaration of war, he muttered, "Before long they will be wringing their hands." It is admitted that he practised corruption or bribery on a large scale, for which some writers apologize by the plea that it was impossible to govern without corruption. In the latter part of his official career he was attacked by a powerful combination of Tories, disaffected Whigs called patriots, and wits, including Pulteney, Carteret, Chesterfield, Swift, Pope, and Pitt. The Prince of Wales also, having become estranged from the king, put himself at the head of the opposition. After a long and spirited contest, he resigned office, and passed into the House of Lords, with the title of Earl of Orford, in February, 1742. He died in March, 1745, leaving three sons.

"Without being a genius of the first class," says Burke, "he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe minister. . . . The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity in his character and his politics, preserved the crown to this royal family, and with it their laws and liberties to this country." ("Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.")

See W. MUSGRAVE, "Brief and True History of Sir R. Walpole and his Family," 1738; "Histoire du Ministère du Chevalier Walpole," Amsterdam, 1755; "Walpoliana," London, 1783; COXE, "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir R. Walpole," 3 vols., 1798; LORD MAHON, (STANHOPE,) "History of England;" MACAULAY, Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," reprinted from the "Edinburgh Review" for 1834; "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.

Walpole, (SPENCER HORATIO,) an English conservative statesman, born in 1806. He was elected to Parliament for Midhurst in 1846, and in March, 1852, became secretary of state for the home department. He resigned about December, 1852. In 1856 he represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament. He was secretary for the home department about a year, (1858–59,) and obtained the same office in July, 1866. He resigned in May, 1867.

Walpurga, ŵål-poor'gą, **Walburga,** or **Walpurgis,** ŵål-pōōr'gis, SAINT, a princess of Wessex, in England, who, with her brothers, Saints Wunnibald and Wilibald, went to Germany to convert the heathen. She became Abbess of Heidenheim about 763, and died in 778. The most marvellous stories were told regarding the miracles wrought by her relics. Her festival falls on February 25, but popularly the night between April 30 and May 1 was consecrated to her honour, as Walpurgis-night. This saint was specially invoked as a protectress against dogs and wild beasts.

Walsh, wôlsh, (BENJAMIN D.,) an eminent entomologist, born in Great Britain in 1808, removed to America when very young. He enjoyed a national reputation among scientific men for excellence in his special study. Died at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1869.

Walsh, wôlsh, (EDWARD,) M.D., an Irish physician born at Waterford, served as army surgeon in Holland and America. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland." Died in 1832.

Walsh, vålsh, (JOSEPH ALEXIS,) VICOMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in Anjou in 1782, was a legitimist in politics. He wrote several novels, a book entitled "Memorable Days of the French Revolution," (5 vols., 1840,) and other works. Died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1860.

Walsh, (PETER,) a Roman Catholic priest, born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in 1610. He wrote against the temporal power of the pope, (1674.) Died in 1688.

Walsh, wôlsh, (ROBERT,) an American author, born in Baltimore in 1784, was the son of an Irishman. He studied law, travelled in Europe, returned home about 1808, and became a resident of Philadelphia. He wrote (December, 1809) a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government," etc., which was highly commended by the "Edinburgh Review." "Perhaps nothing from the American press," says R. W. Griswold, "had ever produced a greater sensation." In January, 1811, he began to publish "The American Review of History and Politics," which was the first American quarterly, and was discontinued about the end of 1812 for want of patronage. In 1813 he produced an "Essay on the Future State of Europe." He edited the "American Register" for a short time, (1817–18,) and published in 1819 an "Appeal from the Judgments

of Great Britain respecting the United States," etc. He founded, in 1821, the "National Gazette," an able and influential daily paper of Philadelphia, which he edited for fifteen years. He published "Didactics, Social, Literary, and Political," (2 vols., 1836.) In 1845 he was appointed American consul at Paris, where he passed the subsequent part of his life. Died in Paris in 1858.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," p. 197; "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1820; "North American Review" for April, 1820.

Walsh, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Worcestershire in 1663, is chiefly celebrated as the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. He was several times elected to Parliament for his native county. His poems are principally amatory. He also published a prose essay entitled "Eugenia, a Defence of Women," for which Dryden wrote a preface. Died in 1709.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.

Walsingham or **Walsyngham,** wôl'sing-ăm, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English statesman and diplomatist, born in Kent in 1536. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and at an early age acquired the favour and patronage of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him her representative at the French court in 1570. After his return, in 1573, he became a member of the privy council, and one of the secretaries of state. He was afterwards sent on important missions to the Netherlands, France, and Scotland. He had a prominent part in the detection of Babington's conspiracy, and was one of the commissioners in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. As minister of foreign affairs, he rendered the greatest services to England and the Protestant cause by his vigilance and skilful diplomacy; he is said to have overreached the Jesuits in their own game of equivocation and mental reservation, and to have maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. In private life he was highly esteemed for his integrity. He died in 1590, leaving one daughter, who was successively married to Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanricarde. An account of Walsingham's French embassy appeared in Sir Dudley Digges's "Complete Ambassador," (1655.)

See HUME, "History of England;" FROUDE, "History of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Walsingham, [Lat. WALSINGHA'MUS,] (THOMAS,) an English historian and Benedictine monk, a native of Norfolk, lived about 1430. He was the author of a "History of England from the Time of Edward I. to Henry V.," (in Latin.)

Walsyngham. See WALSINGHAM.

Walter, wôl'tẹr, (FERDINAND,) a German jurist, born at Wetzlar in 1794, published a "Manual of Ecclesiastical Law," (1822,) which has been translated into several languages, also other legal works. Died in 1879.

Walter, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) son of Johann Gottlieb, noticed below, was born in 1764. He was appointed first medical councillor at Berlin. Died in 1826.

Walter, (HUBERT,) an English prelate, was a nephew of Ranulph de Glanville. As Bishop of Salisbury, he accompanied the crusaders to the Holy Land. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, and afterwards became justiciary of England.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. ch. xi.

Walter, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German physician and anatomist, born at Königsberg about 1735. He finished his studies at Berlin under Meckel, whom in 1774 he succeeded as first professor of anatomy and midwifery. His valuable anatomical museum was purchased by the King of Prussia for 100,000 dollars. Among his works may be named "A Treatise on the Bones of the Human Body" and a "Manual of Myology." Died in 1818.

Wal'tẹr, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and founder of the London "Times," was born in 1739. The first number of "The Times" appeared in 1788. He was the inventor of logography, or the art of printing with entire words or syllables. Died in 1812. His son, of the same name, born in London in 1784, became in 1803 exclusive manager of "The Times," which, under his direction, soon became the most able and influential journal of Europe. In 1814 "The Times" was printed for the first time by König's steam-power machines. (See KÖNIG.) Mr. Walter was elected to Parliament for Berkshire in 1832, and in 1841 was returned for the borough of Nottingham. Died in 1847. His son JOHN, born in 1818, succeeded to the proprietorship of "The Times," served in Parliament from 1847 to 1859, and was re-elected in 1868, in 1874, and in 1880.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Wal'tẹr, (THOMAS U.,) LL.D., an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1804. He received a good, though not a collegiate, education. He studied architecture under Mr. William Strickland, and afterwards mathematics under David McClure, (then distinguished as a teacher of that science.) He applied himself assiduously to study for many years before he commenced the practice of his profession. He designed in 1831, and superintended the erection of, the Philadelphia County Prison. His designs for the Girard College for Orphans were adopted by the City Councils in 1833, and that magnificent building, perhaps the finest specimen of classic architecture on the American continent, was constructed throughout from his designs and under his immediate supervision. This work occupied him fourteen years. In 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington were adopted, and he was appointed architect of the work by President Fillmore, a position which he held for fourteen years. In addition to the works of the Capitol extension, he planned and executed the new iron dome of the Capitol, the east and west wings of the Patent Office, and the extension of the General Post-Office. He also designed the new Treasury Building, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. In 1853 he received the title of doctor of philosophy from the University of Lewisburg, and in 1857 that of doctor of laws from Harvard University. He held for many years a professorship of architecture in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other literary and scientific institutions, and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects. Died October 30, 1887.

Walther, wâl'tẹr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born at Wittenberg in 1688, was a son of Michael, noticed below, (1638–92.) He became professor of anatomy at Leipsic in 1723, and wrote many treatises on anatomy. Died in 1746.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTE'RUS or WALTHE'RUS,] (BALTHASAR,) a German scholar and Protestant theologian, was born in Thuringia before 1600. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Jena. He wrote several learned works in Latin and German. Died in 1640.

Walther, (BERNARD,) a German astronomer, born in 1430, was a pupil of Regiomontanus. He is said to have first discovered the effect of atmospheric refraction. Died in 1504.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Protestant divine. He was one of the editors of the Wittenberg edition of Luther's works, and published a number of controversial treatises. Died about 1572.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born near Königsberg in 1655. He became professor of theology at that city in 1703, and was afterwards appointed rector of the university. He wrote several theological and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1717.

Walther, (CHRISTOPH THEODOSIUS,) a German divine, born in Brandenburg in 1699. He was one of the missionaries sent by the Danish government in 1705 to the coast of Coromandel and the other Danish possessions in India. He founded the missionary establishment of Majubaram, and published "An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," and other works, in the Tamul language. He died at Dresden in 1741.

Walther, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born at Rothenburg in 1601, became president of the chancery of justice in his native town. He published several legal works in Latin. Died in 1656.

Walther, (HEINRICH ANDREAS,) a German Protestant divine, born at Königsberg, in Hesse, in 1696,

wrote several religious and theological works, in Latin and German. Died in 1748.

Walther, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German writer, born about 1684, published a "Musical Dictionary, Historical and Biographical." Died in 1748.

Walther, (JOHANN LUDOLPH,) a German, who lived about 1740, and published "Lexicon Diplomaticum," (1745,) in which he explained the modes of writing and the abbreviations used in the middle ages.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a German divine and theological writer, born at Nuremberg in 1593. He became professor of divinity at Helmstedt in 1622, and in 1642 was appointed general superintendent of the Lutheran Church in the duchy of Brunswick-Lüneberg. He wrote a "Treatise on Manna," ("Tractatus de Manna," 1633,) a learned treatise, entitled "Officina Biblica," (1636,) "Exercitationes Biblicæ," (1638,) and other works, in Latin; also "The Golden Key of the Ancients," etc., in German. Died in 1662.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was professor at Wittenberg, and published several valuable works on theology and mathematics. Died in 1692.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTE'RUS,] (RUDOLPH,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1519, was a friend of Melanchthon, Zuinglius, and other eminent Reformers of the time. He published an "Apology for Zuinglius," Homilies on the twelve minor prophets and on the New Testament, and other prose works, in Latin; also several Latin poems. Died in 1586.

Walther, von, fon ŵâl'ţęr, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) an eminent German surgeon and oculist, born at Buxweiler, in Bavaria, in 1781, became professor of surgery at Bonn in 1819. He published several medical and surgical works, among which are "Human Physiology," ("Physiologie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1807–08,) and a "System of Surgery," (4 vols., 1833–40.) Died in 1849.

See J. N. VON RINGSEIS, "Rede zum Andenken an den Dr. von Walther," 1851.

Walther von der Vogelweide, ŵâl'ţęr fon dĕR fōG'ęl-ŵī'dęh, ("Walter of the Bird-Meadow,") the most celebrated of the German minnesingers, is supposed to have been born in Franconia about 1170. He was of a noble family, and was patronized by the duke Frederick of Vienna and his brother Leopold VII. His works are amatory and patriotic songs, and display genius of a high order. Two editions of them have been published by Lachmann, and an account of Walther's life and poetry, by Uhland, appeared in 1822. Died about 1230.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Wâl'ţon, (BRIAN,) a learned English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He studied at Cambridge, and was appointed about 1638 chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Saint Paul's. When the party of the Parliament came into power, he was deprived of his office, and retired to Oxford, where he began to collect the materials for his Polyglot Bible. This great work was completed in 1657 (in 6 vols. fol.) Walton died in 1661, having a short time previously been created Bishop of Chester.

See TODD, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev Brian Walton, D.D.," etc.

Walton, (ELIJAH,) an English landscape-painter, born at Manchester in 1836. He made frequent tours through portions of Europe and the East, making sketches and paintings of the scenery, and for the last twenty years of his life held an annual exhibition of his works, which formed a feature of the London season. Died August 25, 1880.

Wâl'ţon, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Frederick county, Virginia, about 1740. He was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1776, being four times re-elected, and was twice chosen Governor of Georgia. He became chief justice of that State in 1783. Died in 1804.

Walton, (IZAAK,) a celebrated English writer, born at Stafford in 1593. His first publication was an elegy on his friend Dr. Donne, which was followed by a Life of Sir Henry Wotton, prefixed to a collection of his letters, etc., and entitled "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," (1651.) In early life he was a hosier or linen-draper in London. His principal work, "The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," came out in 1653. It was received with great favour, and has passed through numerous editions. Among his other productions are good biographies of Richard Hooker, George Herbert, (1670,) and Bishop Sanderson, (1678.) Walton was twice married, his first wife being Rachael Floud, a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and the second a half-sister of Bishop Ken. He died in 1683, leaving one son and one daughter. Hazlitt expressed the opinion that his "Complete Angler" is perhaps the best pastoral in the English language.

See SIR J. HAWKINS, "Life of Izaak Walton," 1760; T. ZOUCH, "Life of I. Walton," 1823; "Life of Izaak Walton," by SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, 1836.

Walworth, wôl'wọrth, (REUBEN HYDE,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Bozrah, in Connecticut, in 1789. He removed at an early age to Hoosick, New York, where he studied law, and was appointed in 1811 one of the county judges. He served in the war of 1812, and was present in 1814 at the siege of Plattsburg, as adjutant-general of the United States forces. In 1821 he was elected to Congress, and in 1828 appointed chancellor, being the last who held that office in this country. He was a prominent member of the religious and benevolent associations of the day, and was president for a time of the American Temperance Union. Died in 1867.

See LIVINGSTON, "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Walworth, wôl'wọrth, (Sir WILLIAM,) was lord mayor of London when an army of insurgents under Wat Tyler marched to that city in 1381. He killed Tyler while he was speaking to the king. Died about 1385.

Waman or **Wamana.** See VAMANA.

Wamba, wôm'bạ or wâm'bâ, King of the Visigoths of Spain, began to reign in 672 A.D. Died in 683.

Wamese, wâ'mà-zęh, or **Wamesius,** wâ-mā'ze-ŭs, (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born near Liege in 1524; died in 1590.

Wandelaincourt, vôNd'lĂN'koor', (ANTOINE HUBERT,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in the diocese of Verdun in 1731. He was a member of the Convention of 1792, and voted against the death of the king. Died in 1819.

Wand'ęl-bęrt or **Wand'ạl-bęrt,** a learned monk and poet, born about 813 A.D., lived at Prum, in Flanders. He wrote a Martyrology, in verse. Died after 870.

Wandesforde, wôn'dęs-fọrd or wônz'fọrd, (CHRISTOPHER,) Viscount Castlecomer, an English statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1592. He entered Parliament, and was one of the chief managers in the impeachment of Buckingham. He succeeded Strafford as lord deputy of Ireland in 1640. Died in December of that year.

Wangenheim, ŵâng'ęn-hīm', (KARL AUGUST,) BARON, a German statesman, born at Gotha in 1773. About 1806 he was called to Stuttgart, where he became president of the department of finance. He was afterwards appointed president of the superior court at Tübingen, and curator of the university. He wrote several works in relation to government. Died in 1850.

Wăng-Măng, a Chinese usurper, who, having put to death the infant heir to the throne, took the title of emperor about 9 A.D. He was assassinated in 23 A.D.

Wan-Koolee, (or **-Kouli,**) (**Mohammed Ibn Mustafa,** mo-hâm'med ĭb'n mōōs'tâ-fâ,) a Turkish lexicographer of the sixteenth century. He translated into Turkish the Arabic Dictionary of Jevhery.

Wan-Lee or **Wan-Ly,** wăn-lee, called also **Y-Kiun,** an emperor of China, of the Ming dynasty, began to reign in 1572. He waged war against the Mantchoos who invaded China. Died in 1619 or 1620.

Wanley, wôn'le, (HUMPHREY,) an English antiquary, was born at Coventry in 1672. He employed himself in collecting Anglo-Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," and prepared a descriptive catalogue of those contained in the libraries of the kingdom. He afterwards became librarian to the Earl of Oxford. Died in 1726.

Wanley, (Rev. NATHANIEL,) an English writer and divine, the father of the preceding, was born at Leicester

in 1633. He published a treatise entitled "Vox Dei, or the Great Duty of Self-Reflection upon a Man's Own Ways," and a popular compilation called "Wonders of the Little World." Died in 1680.

Wansleben, ŵâns'lā'bẹn, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Erfurt in 1635. He was sent in 1670 by the French government to Egypt, where he made a collection of manuscripts. He published, in Italian, "An Account of the Present State of Egypt," and several antiquarian works in Latin. Died in 1679.

See VOCKERODT, "Programma de J. M. Wansleben," 1718; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wappäus, ŵâp-pā'ŭs, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German geographer, born in 1812; died in 1879. His writings are very voluminous.

Wappers, wâp'pẹrs, (GUSTAVE,) BARON, a Belgian painter of high reputation, born at Antwerp in 1803. He studied in his native city and in Paris, painted historical and religious pictures, and obtained the title of first painter to the King of Belgium. In 1846 he became director of the Academy of Antwerp. Died in 1874.

Wâr'beck, (PERKIN,) an adventurer, who in the reign of Henry VII. pretended to be the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered by order of his uncle, Richard III. At the head of several thousand insurgents, he besieged Exeter; but he retreated on the approach of the royal army, and, being made prisoner, was executed in 1499.

Wâr'bur-tọn, (ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE,) a distinguished writer, born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1810. He took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and published in 1845 his work entitled "The Crescent and the Cross," which met with great favour and passed through numerous editions. It was succeeded by his history of "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," (1849,) and "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries." He perished in the ship Amazon, lost off Land's End in 1852. His tale entitled "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," came out after his death.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1845.

Wâr'bur-tọn, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1682, published a work entitled "Vallum Romanum." Died in 1759.

Warburton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English writer and prelate, born at Newark on the 24th of December, 1698, was a son of George Warburton, an attorney. He was educated for the profession of law, and passed five years in the office of an attorney, (1715–19.) Having resolved to enter the Church, he studied theology privately, was ordained a deacon in 1723, and published "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse, from Roman Authors," (1723.) He obtained the vicarage of Gryesley in 1726, through the patronage of Sir Robert Sutton, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Brant-Broughton, near Newark, in 1728. He resided at this place about eighteen years. In 1727 he published a "Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles as related by Historians." His reputation was increased by an able work entitled "The Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion and a Test Law," etc., (1736,) which was commended by Bishop Horsley as an excellent "specimen of scientific reasoning applied to a political subject."

His principal work is "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation," (2 vols., 1738–41,) in which he displayed immense erudition in the support of novel and paradoxical opinions. This work excited much controversy. About 1740 he became intimate with Pope, after he had written several letters in defence of that poet's "Essay on Man." When Pope died, (1744,) he left half of his library, and other valuable property, to Warburton, who married, in 1745, Gertrude Tucker, a niece of Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath. Warburton resided mostly at Prior Park after his marriage. He was elected preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn in 1746, edited Shakspeare's works in 1747, and published a complete edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols.,) in 1750.

In 1754 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains-in-ordinary, and in 1755 he obtained a prebend of Durham. He became Dean of Bristol in 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759. Among his other works we notice "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, in Four Letters to a Friend," (1754–55,) and two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, (1754.) His disposition was rather haughty. "Warburton," says Dr. Johnson, "was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with a wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination or clouded his perspicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. . . . His abilities gave him a haughty confidence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify." ("Life of Alexander Pope," in the "Lives of the English Poets.") He died at Gloucester in June, 1779. He had only one child, a son, who died young.

See BISHOP HURD, "Notice of Warburton," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1794; J. S. WATSON, "Life of Warburton," 1863; CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1809; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1820.

Wârd, (ARTEMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1727. He served under Abercrombie against the French and Indians, and at the commencement of the war of the Revolution was appointed second in command to Washington. He resigned his commission in April, 1776. He was afterwards elected to Congress, in which he served from 1791 to 1795. Died in 1800.

Ward, (ARTEMAS,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Massachusetts in 1763. He was elected a member of Congress in 1813, and became chief justice of the court of common pleas, in Massachusetts, in 1821. Died in 1847.

Wârd, (EDWARD,) an English humorous writer, born about 1667. He made a version of "Don Quixote" into Hudibrastic rhymes, and was the author of "The London Spy," a poem. Died in 1731.

Ward, (EDWARD MATTHEW,) an English painter, born in London in 1816. He studied at the Royal Academy, and afterwards at Rome and Munich. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1855. Among his most admired works may be named "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "The South-Sea Bubble, a Scene in Change Alley," "Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," and "Izaak Walton Angling." Died in 1879.

Ward, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American palæontologist, born at Rochester, New York, March 9, 1834. He studied at Williams College, (graduating in 1855,) at Cambridge, (under Agassiz,) and at Freiberg and Paris. After travelling extensively in tropical regions, he was professor of natural science in Rochester University from 1861 to 1866. His great collections of objects of natural history are of high interest, and he has won a wide reputation by his artificial reproductions of rare fossil specimens.

Ward, (Sir HENRY GEORGE,) an English statesman, a son of Robert Plumer, noticed below, was born about 1798. He was several times elected to Parliament for Saint Alban's and Sheffield, and in 1846 became secretary to the admiralty. In 1849 he was appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands, and in 1856 of the island of Ceylon. Died in 1860.

Ward, (JAMES,) an English painter, born in London in 1770, executed a number of admirable works in the style of Morland. Among the best of these may be named his "Horse and Serpent," "Bulls Fighting across a Tree," and a "Landscape with Cattle." He was appointed painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales in 1794, and in 1811 was elected Royal Academician. Died in 1859.

Ward, (Captain JAMES HARMAN,) an American naval officer, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1806. He published several professional works, and "Steam for

the Million," (new edition, 1860.) He was appointed commander of the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, and was killed in a fight against a battery at Matthias Point, Virginia, in June of that year.

Ward, (JOHN,) LL.D., an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1679. He became professor of rhetoric at Gresham College in 1720. He published an edition of Maximus Tyrius, "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," (1740,) "Four Essays upon the English Language," (1758,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1758.

See THOMAS BIRCH, "Life of John Ward," 1766.

Ward, (JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,) an eminent American sculptor, born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. After studying medicine for a time, he became a pupil of H. K. Browne, the sculptor. His "Shakspeare," in Central Park, New York, the equestrian statue of General Thomas, at Washington, and the statue of General Washington, at Newburyport, are among the finest works of plastic art that America has produced.

Ward, (JOHN WILLIAM.) See DUDLEY, EARL OF.

Ward, (LESTER FRANK,) an American scientist, born at Joliet, Illinois, June 18, 1841. He graduated in 1869 at the Columbian College, Washington, D.C., served as geologist in the United States national survey, 1879–80, and was afterwards made one of the curators of the National Museum. His principal works are a translation of Haeckel's "Genesis of Man," (1880,) a "Guide to the Flora of Washington," (1881,) and "Dynamic Sociology," (1883.)

Ward, (NATHANIEL,) an English Puritan divine, was born at Haverhill about 1570. In 1634 he visited New England, where he assisted in forming a settlement at Haverhill. After his return to England he published a satirical work entitled "Mercurius Antimecharius, or the Simple Cobbler's Boy," etc. Died in 1653.

Ward, (ROBERT PLUMER,) an English statesman and writer, born in 1765. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty in 1807, and was subsequently a member of Parliament. He was the author of a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe from the Time of the Greeks and Romans to the Age of Grotius," (1795,) "An Inquiry into the Conduct of European Wars," (1803,) three novels, entitled "Tremaine," "De Vere," and "De Clifford," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1846.

See "Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward," by HON. EDMUND PHIPPS, 2 vols., 1850.

Ward, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian, born in Durham. He became Archdeacon of Taunton in 1615, and afterwards Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. Died in 1643.

Ward, (SETH,) an English bishop and distinguished astronomer, born in Hertfordshire in 1617. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was also chosen president of Trinity College; but he was compelled to resign this office at the restoration. Under Charles II. he was created Bishop of Salisbury in 1662. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Society. Among his principal works are "An Essay on the Being and Attributes of God," etc., (1652,) a treatise on the nature of comets, entitled "Prælectio de Cometis," etc., (1653,) and "Astronomia Geometria," (1656.) Died in 1689.

See WALTER POPE, "Life of Seth Ward," 1698.

Ward, (THOMAS,) a Roman Catholic controversialist and poet, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1652; died in 1708.

Ward, (WILLIAM,) an English missionary, born at Derby in 1769. He sailed for India in 1799, and, having settled at Serampore, printed the Bengalee New Testament and other translations. He also published "An Account of the Writings, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1823.

Ward, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) D.D., an English philosopher and controversialist, born in London in 1812. He graduated at Oxford with high honours in 1831, and associated himself with Newman in the Tractarian controversy. He published "The Ideal of a Christian Church" in 1844, a book which was censured by convocation on account of its leaning towards Romanism. Shortly after its condemnation he seceded from the Anglican Church to join the Roman Catholics. He was a professor in a college at Ware. In 1863 he undertook the editorship of the "Dublin Review," a position which he held until 1878. Many of his contributions to this periodical were republished in book-form. Died at Hampstead, July 6, 1882.

Ward, (WILLIAM HAYES,) D.D., an American divine and distinguished Assyriologist, born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 25, 1835. He graduated at Amherst College in 1856, and at Andover Seminary in 1859. He was ordained a Congregationalist pastor in 1860, was Latin professor in Ripon College, 1865–67, and later became editor of "The Independent," a newspaper of New York. He has written much for periodical literature, largely on Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities and kindred topics.

Ward'er, (JOHN ASTON,) M.D., an American pomologist, born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1812. He removed to Ohio in 1830, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1836, and settled as a physician in Cincinnati in 1837. He discovered in 1853 the *Catalpa speciosa*, a tree unrecognized up to that time. He was author of a United States "Report on Flax and Hemp," (1865,) "Hedges and Evergreens," (1858,) and "American Pomology: Apples," (1867,) besides many important papers on practical science, especially on forestry and fruit-trees. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and exercised a wide and exceedingly useful influence throughout the West. Died July 14, 1883.

Wârd'law, (HENRY,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Saint Andrew's, and founded the university in that place. Died in 1440.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsme

Wardlaw, (RALPH,) D.D., a distinguished Scottish divine and theological writer, born at Dalkeith in 1779. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1803 became pastor of a church of the Scottish Independents in that city. He was chosen professor of systematic theology in the Academy of the Independents at Glasgow in 1811. Among his principal works are an essay "On the Assurance of Faith," (1830,) "Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation," (1833,) "The Divine Dissuasive to the Young against the Enticements of Sinners," and a "Treatise on Miracles," (1852.) Died in 1853.

See W. L. ALEXANDER, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings o Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Ware, (HENRY,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, born at Sherburne, Massachusetts, in 1764. He graduated at Harvard, where he became in 1805 Hollis professor of divinity. He published "Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists," and other controversial works. His second wife was a daughter of James Otis. Died in 1845.

Ware, (HENRY,) Jr., D.D., a son of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became minister of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston, in 1817, and was appointed in 1829 professor of pulpit eloquence and the pastoral care in the theological school, Cambridge. He was for a time editor of the "Christian Disciple," since become the "Christian Examiner," and published a number of religious essays and poems, one of which, entitled "To the Ursa Major," has been greatly admired. Died in 1843.

See a "Memoir of Henry Ware, Jr.," by his brother JOHN, 1846.

Ware, (Sir JAMES,) an Irish antiquary, born at Dublin in 1594. He succeeded his father as auditor-general of the kingdom in 1632, and afterwards became a member of the Irish House of Commons and of the privy council. He was the author of a work on the antiquities of Ireland, entitled "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius," and of other treatises on history and antiquities. Died in 1666.

Ware, (JAMES,) an English surgeon and oculist, born at Portsmouth about 1756, became demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge. He wrote "Remarks on Fistula

Lachrymalis," (1798,) and "Chirurgical Observations." Died in 1815.

Ware, (JOHN,) M.D., brother of Henry Ware, (1794-1843,) was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1795. He was appointed in 1832 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of Harvard College. He published treatises "On Croup," "On Hæmoptysis," etc. Died April 29, 1864.

Ware, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished American author, brother of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1797. He was successively pastor of a church in New York, at Waltham, Massachusetts, and at West Cambridge. His "Letters from Palmyra," originally published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," appeared afterwards under the title of "Zenobia," (1836,) and was succeeded in 1838 by "Aurelian," otherwise called "Probus," a continuation of the same subject. These classical romances have won for their author a high reputation both in America and Europe, and have been translated into German. Mr. Ware was for a time editor of the "Christian Examiner." He also published "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston," and "Sketches of European Capitals," (1851.) He died at Cambridge in February, 1852.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. viii.; "Westminster Review" for January 1838; "North American Review" for October, 1837.

War'field, (CATHARINE ANN,) an American novelist and poetess, born near Natchez, Mississippi, June 14, 1815. She was the daughter of Mr. N. A. Ware. In 1833 she married Elisha Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky. She published, with her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Lee, (q. v.,) a volume of poems in 1843. Mrs. Warfield wrote "The Household of Bouverie," (a romance, 1860,) and several other works of fiction. Died May 23, 1878.

Wargentin, vär'gĕn-teen', (PETER WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish astronomer, born at Stockholm in 1717. He was appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Stockholm in 1749; and he subsequently became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a chevalier of the Polar Star. Died in 1783.

See FRANZÉN, "Minne af P. W. Wargentin," 1847.

Wär'ham, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate and statesman, born in Hampshire. He studied at Oxford, and was successively created by Henry VIII. keeper of the great seal, (1502,) lord chancellor, (1503,) Bishop of London the same year, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1504.) He was obliged to resign the chancellorship in 1516 in favour of Wolsey, who had become the favourite of the king. He died in 1532, and was succeeded by Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. Warham was a patron of learning, and a warm friend of Erasmus, who mentions him in his letters with high commendation.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i., new series, chap. ii.

Warin. See VARIN, (JEAN.)

Wā'ring, (EDWARD,) an eminent English mathematician, born near Shrewsbury in 1736. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he became Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1760. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1763. He published "Analytical Miscellanies on Algebraic Equations," ("Miscellanea analytica de Æquationibus algebraicis," etc., 1762,) "Properties of Algebraic Curves," ("Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum," etc., 1772,) and other valuable works. Died in 1798.

Waring, wâr'ing, (GEORGE E.,) JR., an American engineer and author, born in Westchester county, New York, July 4, 1833, was one of the engineers of the Central Park, New York, 1857-61, served in the Federal army, 1861-65, becoming a colonel of cavalry and division commander, and afterwards attained distinction as a sanitary, agricultural, and drainage engineer. In 1880 he executed the new sewerage works of Memphis, Tennessee. Among his books are "Elements of Agriculture," (1854,) "Drainage for Profit and for Health," (1867,) "A Farmer's Vacation," (1874,) "Whip and Spur," (1875,) "Sanitary Drainage," (1875,) "The Bride of the Rhine," (1876,) "Village Improvements and Farm Villages," (1877,) "Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps," (1878,) etc. He edited (1868-81) the Herd-Books of the American Jersey Cattle Club, of which he was the founder.

Warmholtz, vârm'holts, (CARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish bibliographer, born in 1710. He published a "Swedish-Gothic Historical Library," ("Bibliotheca historica Sueco-Gothica," 3 vols., 1782.) Died in 1784.

War'ming, (JOHANNES EUGENIUS BÜLOW,) a Danish botanist, born on the island of Manöe, November 3, 1841. In 1876 he became professor of pharmaceutical botany at Copenhagen. His activity and ability as a botanical author are very remarkable, and numerous papers show his fine attainments in science. His principal work is a "Hand-Book of Systematic Botany," (1879.)

Warnachaire, vär'nă'shâr', [Lat. WARNACHA'RIUS,] became mayor of the palace under Thierry II. of Burgundy about 612 A.D. He aided Clotaire II. to defeat Queen Brunehaut, and acquired great power. Died in 626.

Warneford, wârn'fŏrd, (Rev. SAMUEL WILSON,) an English clergyman and philanthropist, born in Wiltshire in 1758. He studied at University College, Oxford, and in 1810 became rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire. He founded a hospital at Leamington, and a lunatic-asylum near Oxford. Died in 1855.

Wâr'ner, (ANNA B.,) sister of Susan Warner, noticed below, has published "Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop," (1853,) "My Brother's Keeper," (1855,) "Stories of Vinegar Hill," (1871,) "The Blue Flag and Cloth of Gold," (1879,) etc., and, in conjunction with her sister, "Say and Seal," (1860,) "Wych Hazel," (1876,) and "The Gold of Chickaree," (1876.)

Warner, (CHARLES DUDLEY,) an American author, born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, September 12, 1829, graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1851, studied law, and in 1857 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was afterwards a journalist of Hartford, Connecticut. His principal books (most of them written in a humorous vein) are "My Summer in a Garden," (1871,) "Saunterings," (1872,) "Back-Log Studies," (1872,) "My Winter on the Nile," "In the Levant," "Washington Irving," "A Roundabout Journey," a "Life of Captain John Smith," "The American Newspaper," and "Mummies and Moslems." With S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) he also produced "The Gilded Age," a novel and play.

Wâr'ner, (FERDINANDO,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in 1703, became rector of Barnes, in Surrey. Among his numerous publications we may name "The Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth Century," (1756,) a "Life of Sir Thomas More," (1758,) and "History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland," (1767.) Died about 1768.

Warner, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Westminster in 1585, rose to be Bishop of Rochester. Died in 1666.

Warner, (JOHN,) D.D., son of Ferdinando, noticed above, was born in 1736. He became rector of Stourton, in Wiltshire, and wrote a political work, entitled "Metronariston." Died in 1800.

Warner, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon, born in the island of Antigua in 1717, was a pupil of Samuel Sharpe. He was surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London, about forty-four years, and published several professional works. Died in 1801.

Warner, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born in 1711, published a work entitled "Plantæ Woodfordienses." The genus Warneria was named in his honour. He died in 1775, leaving his library to Wadham College.

Warner, (SUSAN,) a popular American writer, born in New York in 1818. She published in 1850, under the assumed name of ELIZABETH WETHERELL, her novel of "The Wide, Wide World," which had an extraordinary success. It was followed by "Queechy," (1852,) "The Hills of the Shatemuc," (1856,) "The Old Helmet," (1863,) "Melbourne House," (1864,) "Pine Needles," (1877,) "Diana," (1877,) "My Desire," (1879,) "The End of a Coil," (1880,) "Nobody," (1882,) "Stephen, M.D.," (1883,) etc., besides the three novels written in connection with her sister Anna. Died March 17, 1885.

Warner, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Oxfordshire about 1558. He was the author of a collection of ballads, entitled "Albion's England," which acquired great popularity; also "Syrinx, a Seavenfold Historie," consisting of prose narratives. Died in 1609.

Warnkönig or **Warnkoenig,** (vårn'kö'nig, (LEOPOLD AUGUST,) a German jurist, born at Bruchsal in 1794, became successively professor of law at Louvain, Ghent, Freiburg, and Tübingen. He was the author of a "History of the Jurisprudence and State of Flanders," (1834,) and other similar works. Died August 19, 1866.

Warren, wŏr'ren, (CHARLES,) an English engraver on steel, born in London about 1762, had a high reputation. Died in 1823.

Warren, wŏr'ren, (GOUVERNEUR K.,) an American general, born in New York about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He served at Antietam, September 17, 1862, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3. He commanded the fifth corps of the army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 8–12, and at Cold Harbour, June 3. On the 31st of March, 1865, his corps, advancing to seize the White Oak Road, was attacked by the enemy, whom he repulsed. He then reinforced General Sheridan, under whom he served at the battle of Five Forks, April 1. He was deprived of his command by General Sheridan about the close of this battle. Died August 8, 1882.

Warren, (HENRY,) a British painter and author, born in London, September 24, 1798. He did much for water-colour painting. His "Happy Valley," and his numerous Eastern and Scripture scenes, are much praised. Among his writings are "Artistic Anatomy," "Water-Colour Painting," "Notes upon Notes," "Hints upon Hints," and "On the River Ravensbourne."

Warren, (HENRY WHITE,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Massachusetts in 1835. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1853, became a preacher in 1855, and in 1880 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with his episcopal residence at Atlanta, Georgia. His principal works are "Sights and Insights," (travels, 1869,) "Studies of the Stars," (1876,) and "Recreations in Astronomy," (1879.) He also prepared "The Lesser Hymnal," (1875.)

Warren, (JAMES,) an American patriot and revolutionist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1726, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in that State, and a zealous defender of the colonists. Died in 1808.

Warren, (JOHN,) M.D., brother of General Joseph Warren, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He was physician to the military hospitals of Boston in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of Harvard College. He published a number of medical works. Died in 1815.

Warren, (Sir JOHN BORLASE,) G.C.B., an English naval commander, born in Nottinghamshire in 1754. He was elected to Parliament for Marlow in 1774, and again in 1780. He distinguished himself in the war with France in 1793, and, as commander of the Canada, in 1798, captured the French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and three frigates, sent for the invasion of Ireland. Soon after this service he was made a rear-admiral of the blue. He was returned to Parliament for Nottingham in 1793, being re-elected in 1802, and was subsequently ambassador-extraordinary to Saint Petersburg. He is supposed to have been the author of "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain," (1791.) Died in 1822.

Warren, (JOHN COLLINS,) M.D., a son of John, noticed above, was born at Boston in 1778. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and, after his return, succeeded his father as professor of anatomy at Harvard, (1815.) He became associate editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and was a frequent contributor to the leading scientific and medical journals. He published "Surgical Operations on Tumours," a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1856.

Warren, (JONATHAN MASON,) M.D., an American surgeon, a son of J. C. Warren, was born at Boston in 1811. He graduated as M.D. at the Massachusetts Medical College in 1832, studied in Europe, and became a practitioner of his native city. He published "Surgical Observations," (1867,) etc. Died in Boston, August 19, 1867.

Warren, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished American general and patriot, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1741, graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He studied medicine, which he began to practise in Boston at the age of twenty-three, and he became in a few years one of the most eminent physicians of that city. He took an active part in political affairs, was a decided asserter of liberal principles, and was eminently qualified by his superior talents and ardent temperament to be a popular leader in critical times. He possessed in high perfection the gift of eloquence. In March, 1772, he delivered an oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. According to Alexander H. Everett, "the commanding genius of Warren carried him at once to the helm, and rendered him, for the brief period of his subsequent life, both in civil and military affairs, the most prominent man in New England."

In 1774 he was elected president of the Provincial Congress, and chairman of the committee of public safety, which exercised the chief executive power in Massachusetts. Having obtained information of the British expedition against Concord, he despatched a messenger on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn his friends, and thus contributed to the success gained at Lexington on the ensuing day. He was elected a major-general by Congress on the 14th of June, 1775. He opposed the plan of fortifying the heights of Charlestown; but the majority of the council of war decided to fortify those heights, and thus brought on the battle of Bunker's Hill before the Americans were fully prepared for it. While both the armies were awaiting the signal for action, on the 17th of June, General Warren joined the ranks as a volunteer, and declined to take the command of the army, which was offered to him by General Putnam. He was about to retire from the redoubt after the ammunition of the Americans had been exhausted, when he was shot in the forehead, and instantly killed. He left two sons, who both died young, and two daughters. His loss was deeply and universally lamented. "The name of Joseph Warren," says A. H. Everett, "is one of the most conspicuous in the annals of the Revolution. His memory is cherished with even warmer regard than that of some others, who, from the greater length of their career, and the wider sphere in which they acted, may be supposed to have rendered more important services to the country. This distinction in his favour is owing, in part, to the chivalrous beauty of his character, which naturally excites a sympathetic glow in every feeling mind, and in part to that untimely but glorious fate which consecrated him as the first distinguished martyr in the cause of independence and liberty."

See "The Life of Joseph Warren," by ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. x.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Warren, (MERCY,) the wife of James Warren, and sister of James Otis, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1728. She was the author of a "History of the American Revolution," (3 vols., 1805,) which was highly esteemed at the time, tragedies entitled "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile," and a number of poems. Died in 1814.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Warren, (Sir PETER,) an Irish admiral, born in 1703. As commander of a squadron, he captured Louisbourg from the French in 1745, and in 1747 assisted Anson in defeating a French squadron. He was subsequently created vice-admiral of the red, and elected to Parliament for Westminster. He died in 1752. A monument to him, by Roubiliac, was placed in Westminster Abbey.

Warren, (SAMUEL,) a popular English novelist and legal writer, born in Denbighshire in 1807. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, but subsequently devoted himself to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. His "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician"

(New York, 1831) came out in "Blackwood's Magazine," and obtained an extensive popularity; and his novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" (1841) appeared soon after in the same journal. Both works were afterwards published separately, and the latter has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mr. Warren also wrote "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," etc., (1845,) "Now and Then," a novel, (1847,) "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," (1848,) and other works, principally legal treatises. He was chosen to represent Midhurst in Parliament in 1856 and 1857. Died July 29, 1877.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors:" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1848.

Warren, (WILLIAM,) an American comedian, born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1812. He went upon the stage at the Arch Street Theatre in 1832. In 1847 he became connected with the Boston Museum, where he remained throughout the rest of his professional life. His specialty was legitimate comedy of the old school, in which he was extremely popular. Died in 1888.

Warren, (WILLIAM FAIRFIELD,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, March 13, 1833. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1853, became a Methodist preacher in 1855, and studied divinity at Andover and the German universities, becoming in 1861 professor of systematic theology in a Methodist institution at Bremen, in Germany. He was in 1866 called to a similar chair in the theological school afterwards connected with Boston University, and in 1873 became president of that university.

Warrington, wŏr'ring-tŏn, (LEWIS,) an American naval officer, born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1782. He fought with distinction in the war of 1812, and commanded the Peacock, which captured the British brig Epervier in April, 1814. He was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography in 1842. He had been raised to the rank of captain in 1814. Died in 1851.

Wartenberg, von, fon vȧr'tĕn-bĕRG', (FRANZ WILHELM,) COUNT, a German ecclesiastic, born in 1593. He became Bishop of Ratisbon and Osnabrück, and cardinal in 1661. He died the same year.

Wartensleben, vȧr'tĕns-lȧ'bĕn, (ALEXANDER HERMANN,) a German general, born in Westphalia in 1650. He served in the armies of Hesse, Austria, and Prussia, with the rank of field-marshal. Died in 1734.

Wartensleben, von, fon vȧr'tĕns-lȧ'bĕn, (WILHELM LUDWIG GASTON,) an Austrian general, born in 1728. He obtained command in 1796 of a corps d'armée under the archduke Charles, and was defeated by Jourdan at Friedberg, from which he retreated to Würzburg. Having effected a junction with the archduke, he contributed to the victory over the French near Würzburg, in September, 1796. Died soon after 1797.

Wȧr'tŏn, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English critic and scholar, born in Surrey in 1722. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and, having taken his degree of B.A., was ordained curate of Basingstoke. He published in 1746 a collection of poems, entitled "Odes on Various Subjects," and in 1753 an edition of Virgil, with a new poetical version of the "Eclogues" and "Georgics." His "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" appeared in 1782, and, although not favourably received at the time, is now generally regarded as one of his best works. Warton became head-master of Winchester School in 1766, and he was afterwards successively created prebendary of Saint Paul's and of Winchester Cathedral, and rector of Clapham. In 1797 he published an edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1800.

See "Biographical Memoirs of the Late Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D.," by the REV. JOHN WOOLL; "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White," by CARY.

Warton, (THOMAS,) an eminent English critic and poet, born at Basingstoke in 1728, was a brother of the preceding. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1751. He was elected professor of poetry in 1757, and subsequently Camden professor of history, at Oxford. His "History of English Poetry," esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind, came out in 1781, in 3 vols. Among his other productions we may name "The Triumph of Isis," a poem, written in reply to Mason's "Isis," "The Progress of Discontent," and "The Oxford Sausage, or Select Pieces written by the Most Celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford," all of which display great powers of humour and satire. His "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser" (1754) was also received with great favour. Warton made several contributions to Dr. Johnson's "Idler," and published an edition of Milton's minor poems, and an excellent edition of Theocritus, to which was prefixed a Latin dissertation on the bucolic poetry of the Greeks. In 1785 he succeeded Whitehead as poet-laureate. Died in 1790.

See R. MANT, "Life of Warton," 1802; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" CARY, "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1838; "Monthly Review" for September and November, 1778, *et seq.*

Warton, (THOMAS,) REV., an English scholar, born in 1687, was the father of Joseph Warton, noticed above. He was professor of poetry at Oxford. Died in 1745.

Warwick, wŏr'rik, EARLS OF. This title was given to one of the family of Newburgh by William the Conqueror, and was inherited by William de Beauchamp in the second half of the thirteenth century. The earldom remained in the family of Beauchamp until 1449, when Richard Nevil became Earl of Warwick. (See separate article, given below.) The title became extinct about 1500, and was revived in favour of John Dudley in 1547. In 1618 it was obtained by Robert Rich, and was given to Lord Brooke in 1759.

Warwick, EARL OF. See DUDLEY, (JOHN.)

Warwick, (EDWARD,) EARL OF. See EDWARD PLANTAGENET.

Warwick, (GUY,) EARL OF, an English hero, whose history is involved in great obscurity. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century. The "Romance of Sir Guy" was probably written in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was printed by William Copland in the sixteenth century.

Warwick, (HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP,) EARL and DUKE OF, was created by Henry VI. Premier Earl of England, Duke of Warwick, and King of the Islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey. He was the son of Richard de Beauchamp, noticed below. Died in 1445.

Warwick, (Sir PHILIP,) an English writer, born at Westminster in 1608. He was a member of the Long Parliament of 1640, and a partisan of the king in the civil war. He officiated as clerk to the signet or as secretary to Charles I., and wrote "Memoirs of his Own Time," (1701,) a work of some interest. Died in 1683.

See "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1864.

Warwick, (RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP,) EARL OF, an English statesman and military commander, who served in France under the Duke of Bedford, during whose absence he acted as regent of that kingdom. On his return to England he was appointed governor to the young prince, afterwards Henry VI. In 1437 he became again Regent of France, where he died in 1439.

See SHAKSPEARE, "Henry VI.," Parts II. and III.

Warwick, (RICHARD NEVIL,) EARL OF, (called "Warwick the King-Maker,") son of the Earl of Salisbury, and son-in-law of Richard, Earl of Warwick, noticed above, was born about 1420. By his marriage with Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, he acquired the immense estates of that family, and assumed the title of Earl of Warwick. He was also nephew of Richard, Duke of York, and was first-cousin to Edward IV., besides being allied to other noble families of the kingdom. Having joined the party of the Duke of York in the civil war of the Roses, in 1455, he was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Saint Alban's, and was soon after made governor of Calais. After the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludiford, Warwick collected a large army, and gained a signal victory over the enemy at Northampton, (1460,) and took King Henry prisoner. He defeated the Lancastrians, in 1461, at the battle of Towton, which secured the throne to Edward IV. He was liberally rewarded for his services, and became the most powerful subject of England. Having quarrelled with the king, Warwick passed over to France, (1470,) formed an alliance with Queen Margaret, and returned with an

army to England, where he proclaimed Henry VI. as king. Edward IV. was driven out of the kingdom, and retired to Holland, but returned in March, 1471, with a body of troops, and defeated the enemy at Barnet in April, 1471. The Earl of Warwick, who commanded the Lancastrians, was killed in this action. He had two daughters,—Isabella, who was married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne, who was married first to Edward, Prince of Wales, (a son of Henry VI.,) and again to Richard III.

See HUME, "History of England;" COMINES, "Mémoires;" HABINGTON, "History of Edward IV.;" LINGARD, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Warwick, (ROBERT RICH,) EARL OF, was a descendant of Lord-Chancellor Rich. He became Earl of Warwick in 1618. In the civil war he adhered to the Parliament, by which he was appointed admiral of the fleet in 1642. He acquired great authority and credit with the popular party, and supported Cromwell after he became Protector. According to Clarendon, "he lived in entire confidence and friendship with Cromwell." ("History of the Rebellion.") Died in 1658.

Waser, wâ'zẹr, (ANNA,) a Swiss miniature-painter, born at Zurich in 1679; died in 1713.

Waser, (GASPAR,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Zurich in 1565. He became professor of Hebrew at Zurich in 1596. Died in 1625.

Washburn, wŏsh'burn, (CADWALADER C.,) an American general and lawyer, born at Livermore, Maine, in 1818. He removed to Wisconsin, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1855 to 1861. He became a brigadier-general about July, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he moved a division from Memphis to reinforce General Grant at Vicksburg. Died May 14, 1882.

Washburn, (ELIHU B.,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1816. He studied law, and settled at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a member of Congress in 1852, and successively re-elected seven times,—voted with the Republican party, and became a personal friend of General Grant. He served as chairman of the committee on commerce for many years, and distinguished himself as an advocate of economy and retrenchment. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of state by General Grant, but soon resigned, and was appointed minister to Paris, where, during the siege of 1870 and the rule of the commune which followed, he administered his office with great discretion. Died October 22, 1887.

Washburn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, March 1, 1833. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, studied theology at Andover, went to Turkey as a missionary in 1863, and became a professor in Robert College, near Constantinople, in 1869, and its president in 1877. He published "Woman, her Work in the Church," "The Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth," etc.

Washburn, (ISRAEL,) an American Governor, a brother of E. B. Washburn, was born at Livermore, Maine, in 1813. He was a member of Congress from 1851 to 1860, and was chosen Governor of Maine in the latter year. Died May 12, 1883.

Washington, wŏsh'ing-tọn, (BUSHROD,) a judge, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1759, was a nephew of General George Washington, and a son of John Augustine Washington. He was a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in September, 1798. By the will of his illustrious uncle he became the possessor of the estate of Mount Vernon, (1799.) He died in Philadelphia in November, 1829, leaving a good reputation.

Washington, (GEORGE,) an illustrious American general, statesman, and patriot, the first President of the United States, was born on the Potomac River, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was a son of Augustine Washington, a planter, and his second wife, Mary Ball. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated with his brother Lawrence from England to Virginia about 1657. Augustine dying in 1743 left a large estate in land to his widow and his five surviving children. The subject of this article inherited a large farm on the Rappahannock River, (near Fredericksburg,) on which farm was the house occupied by Augustine Washington at the time of his death. George attended several schools in the vicinity of his home, but was never sent to college, and never studied the ancient languages. His manuscript school-books are still extant, and are models of neatness and accuracy. In his early youth he was distinguished for his probity and veracity. Favoured with superior physical strength, he excelled in athletic exercises and in horsemanship. His moral character was moulded by the influence of his high-spirited and intelligent mother.

After he left school (1747) he passed much time with his elder brother Lawrence, who resided at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River. He was also a frequent guest at Greenway Court, the seat of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, an eccentric nobleman, who owned an immense tract of land in that part of Virginia. Young Washington gained the favour of Lord Fairfax and of his cousin Sir William Fairfax, who lived at Belvoir. In the spring of 1748 he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey a portion of his land which was situated beyond the Blue Ridge and had not yet been settled by white people. In the hardships and privations of this enterprise he passed nearly three years, during which he was accustomed to sleep in the open air. He kept a journal of these surveying expeditions, as well as of the subsequent events of his life. At the age of nineteen he was appointed adjutant-general (with the rank of major) of one of the districts into which Virginia was divided when hostilities between the English and French became imminent. In November, 1753, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie on a mission to the French commander, and performed a perilous journey of five hundred miles or more through the wilderness. The prudence, sagacity, resolution, and fortitude which he manifested in this mission pointed him out as one fitted for more important public services. "It is an expedition," says Irving, "that may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia."

Hostilities between the Virginians and the French began in the spring of 1754, when, as lieutenant-colonel, Washington led a small force to the frontier. He defeated the enemy in May of that year, at the Great Meadows. In a letter relating to this action, (which was the first of the Seven Years' war,) he wrote, "I heard the bullets whistle; and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound." About this time he was raised to the rank of colonel. He served as aide-de-camp to General Braddock in his disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne. This imprudent general, despising both the Indians and the Virginia militia, and obstinately adhering to the tactics of regular war, rejected the advice of Washington, and was defeated with great loss, and mortally wounded, by the French and their savage allies, who attacked him in the forest about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755. In this battle four bullets passed through the coat of Colonel Washington, who distinguished himself by his courage and presence of mind amidst the general panic and total rout of the English army.

In a letter written soon after this battle, Colonel Washington said, "We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling body of men. . . . The dastardly behaviour of those they called regulars exposed all others to almost certain death, and at last they ran as sheep pursued by dogs." In the summer of 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces (about two thousand men) which the Assembly of Virginia ordered to be raised for the defence of the province. He commanded a part of the army which, under General Forbes, took Fort Duquesne in November, 1758. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, whose maiden name was Dandridge, and whose first husband was John Parke Custis. He now resigned his commission, retired from the service, and settled at Mount Vernon as a planter. In 1758 he had been elected to the House of Burgesses, the Speaker of which, on the first appearance of Washington in that body, tendered to him a compliment for his military services. "Washington rose to reply."

says Irving, "blushed, stammered, trembled, and could not utter a word." "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the Speaker: "your modesty equals your valour, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

By his marriage he added about one hundred thousand dollars to his fortune, which was before considerable. He was partial to the pursuits of agriculture, and carried into his rural affairs the same methodical habits and diligent attention which distinguished him in military operations. He kept his own accounts, posted his books and balanced them with mercantile exactness. By the purchase of adjacent plantations he enlarged the Mount Vernon estate until it amounted finally to eight thousand acres. He continued for many years a member of the House of Burgesses, but never took a prominent part in the debates of that or any other public assembly. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Williamsburg on the 1st of August, 1773, and, asserting the right of the colonies to self-government, resolved that taxation and representation were inseparable. This convention chose Washington, Patrick Henry, and five others, to represent Virginia in the General Congress which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774. Patrick Henry being asked, after the end of the first session, whom he considered the greatest man in Congress, replied, "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

Hitherto, Washington and the other leading patriots had not aimed at independence or separation from the mother-country; but the battle or massacre of Lexington, April 19, 1775, became the signal of a general determination to resist by arms the tyranny of the British government.

On the 15th of June, 1775, he was unanimously elected by the Continental Congress commander-in-chief of all the forces. Before he could take command of the army, occurred the important battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the result of which was that the British remained masters of the field, but lost about 1050 men, while the Americans lost only 449 killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 2d of July, General Washington assumed command of the army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, amounting to about 15,000 men, and engaged in the siege of Boston, which was occupied by 11,000 British veterans. General Washington applied himself to the organization of his troops, whom he found undisciplined and nearly destitute of powder and other materials of war. The difficulty of his situation was increased by the fact that the Continental Congress was very deficient in all the attributes of an efficient government, and was almost destitute of money and credit. While the main army was besieging Boston, Generals Montgomery and Arnold, about the end of 1775, invaded Canada, and attacked Quebec, but were not successful. On the 17th or 18th of March, 1776, the British army evacuated Boston, and escaped on their fleet, which sailed thence to Halifax. Congress passed a vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief for his services and success in this siege. General Washington moved his army from Boston to New York, where he arrived in April, and awaited the approach of the enemy, who were moving by the sea towards that objective point. In the mean time the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress, July 4, 1776.

The opposing forces next met at the battle of Long Island, where the Americans were defeated by General Howe, August 27, and lost nearly 2000 men. In consequence of this victory, the British took the city of New York, and General Washington was compelled to retreat through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware River. During this retreat his army was reduced to 4000 men or less, and the cause for which he fought seemed almost desperate; but General Howe was too indolent or incapable to follow up his successes with vigour. General Washington, having been reinforced, crossed the Delaware in open boats on the night of December 25, 1776, attacked a British force at Trenton, and captured nearly 1000 prisoners, (Hessian mercenaries.) On the 3d of January, 1777, he gained another victory at Princeton, where he took about 300 prisoners. Soon after these successes, which greatly revived the spirits of the Americans, General Washington was invested with almost dictatorial powers by Congress. In the summer of 1777 a British army, under General Burgoyne, moved from Canada towards Albany, and another army, of about 16,000 men, under General Howe, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay to take Philadelphia. To defend this city, then the seat of government, General Washington interposed his army of about 11,000 men, and encountered the enemy on the Brandywine on the 11th of September. Overpowered by superior numbers, the Americans retreated, having lost about 900 killed and wounded. Among the wounded of this day was the Marquis de La Fayette. A few days after this battle the British army occupied Philadelphia. On the 4th of October the Americans attacked the British army at Germantown, about six miles from Philadelphia; but they were repulsed, with a loss of about 800 killed and wounded. In the mean time General Burgoyne and General Gates had fought an indecisive battle at Stillwater, New York, September 19, and General Stark had gained a victory at Bennington. On the 7th of October, 1777, General Gates, at the second battle of Stillwater, defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 17th of that month, surrendered his army of about 6000 men, at Saratoga. This victory was one of the important events of the war, as it not only inspired the people with confidence, but induced the French government to become the ally of the United States against Great Britain.

In December, 1777, General Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill River, where his men suffered great hardships and distress for want of clothing, etc. General Henry Clinton, who had been appointed commander-in-chief in the place of General Howe, evacuated Philadelphia in June, and moved his army through New Jersey towards New York. General Washington pursued and attacked him on the 28th of June, 1778, at Monmouth Court-House. After an indecisive battle, in which the Americans lost 69 killed and about 160 wounded, General Clinton continued his march to New York. Congress expressed their satisfaction with General Washington's conduct in this action by a unanimous vote of thanks. Hitherto the operations of the British armies had been directed against the Northern and Middle States; but in 1779 no great battle was fought in this portion of the republic. About the end of 1778, General Sir Henry Clinton sent to Georgia a body of troops, who captured Savannah in December and made themselves masters of the province. The chief command of the Southern American army was given to General Lincoln, who, aided by the French fleet, attacked Savannah in September, 1779, but was repulsed.

The army of General Washington passed the winter of 1779–80 near Morristown, New Jersey. Early in 1780 Sir Henry Clinton transferred his main army, by sea, from New York to South Carolina, and besieged Charleston, which General Lincoln defended for several weeks, but was compelled to surrender in May. Sir Henry Clinton, leaving Lord Cornwallis in command in the Carolinas, returned to New York in June, 1780. In the same month Congress appointed General Gates commander of the Southern department. This general was signally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, August 16, and was compelled to retreat to North Carolina. During the year 1780 the commander-in-chief was obliged to remain on the defensive, in consequence of the weakness and destitution of his army. The exhaustion of the public treasury, and the depreciation of the currency, were such that he found great difficulty in obtaining food or clothing for his soldiers. In July, 1780, a French fleet arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with an army of 6000 men, which the French government had sent to aid the Americans. While the people were anticipating great advantages from the combined efforts of the French and American armies, treason was in the camp and plotting the ruin of the cause of freedom. Benedict Arnold, who commanded the important fortress of West Point, made arrangements to betray that place into the power of Sir Henry Clinton. In consequence of the capture of Major André, in September, the plot was detected and frustrated. (See ANDRÉ, JOHN.)

In a letter addressed by General Washington to Congress in August, 1780, he urged the necessity of forming an army by drafting men for three years or during the war, and added, "Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning, which, by the continuance of the same men in service, had been capable of discipline, we never should have had to retreat with a handful of men across the Delaware in 1776, trembling for the fate of America, which nothing but the infatuation of the enemy could have saved; . . . we should not have been under the necessity of fighting at Brandywine with an unequal number of raw troops, and afterwards of seeing Philadelphia fall a prey to a victorious army; we should not have been at Valley Forge with less than half the force of the enemy,—destitute of everything,—in a situation neither to resist nor to retire." In November, 1780, General Gates was removed from the command of the Southern army by Congress, which requested Washington to appoint a general in his place. He selected General Greene, whom he commended to Congress as "an officer in whose abilities, fortitude, and integrity he had the most entire confidence." The army of which Greene took command at Charlotte, North Carolina, did not much exceed 2200 men, more than half of whom were militia. In December, 1780, the army which General Washington commanded in person retired into winter quarters, the Pennsylvania troops being stationed at Morristown, and another part of the army on the Hudson River, near West Point. In January, 1781, a thousand or more of the Pennsylvanians mutinied, and marched towards Philadelphia to demand a redress of their grievances from Congress. This mutiny was suppressed by mild measures, and by satisfying the claims—which were not unreasonable—of the mutineers. The Articles of Confederation between the States were ratified in February, 1781.

The principal military operations of 1781 were confined to the Southern States. On the 17th of January General Morgan gained at Cowpens, South Carolina, a complete victory over Colonel Tarleton, who lost about 900 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The whole loss of the victors was not more than 80. Compelled to retire before superior numbers, General Greene made a rapid retreat from the Catawba to the Dan River, and was closely pursued by Lord Cornwallis. His force having been increased to about 4500 men, General Greene resolved to risk a battle, and met the enemy on the 15th of March at Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. In this battle the British gained some advantage, but their loss was severe, and the retiring Americans were not pursued. In April, 1781, Lord Cornwallis began to march to Virginia, and General Greene moved his force into South Carolina. On the 8th of September General Greene defeated the enemy at Eutaw Springs, and took 500 prisoners. In the spring of 1781 a force of about 3000 men, under General La Fayette, was sent to defend Virginia. He conducted a campaign against Lord Cornwallis, but neither of these commanders gained any decisive advantage. Lord Cornwallis collected his troops at Yorktown, Virginia, where he constructed fortifications. Early in September a French fleet of twenty-eight ships, commanded by Count De Grasse, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, and about the same time General Washington moved the combined American and French armies from New York to Virginia. He began the siege of Yorktown on the 28th of September, with an army estimated at 15,000 men, and Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, surrendered his whole army of 7000 men. This victory was one of the most important events of the war, and was the subject of enthusiastic rejoicing among the Americans.

In consequence of a general persuasion that peace was at hand, there was no vigorous prosecution of the war in 1782. On the 3d of September, 1783, a definitive treaty of peace was signed in Paris, by which the British government recognized the independence of the United States. General Washington resigned his commission to Congress, December 23, 1783, and retired to private life, followed by the enthusiastic love and admiration of his countrymen. He passed the ensuing years at Mount Vernon, and resumed his former pursuits of agriculture, etc. Meanwhile, the form of confederation which had been adopted by the States in 1781 was found to be more and more inefficient and impotent. In a letter to James Warren, of Massachusetts, General Washington wrote, "The Confederation appears to me to be little more than a shadow without the substance, and Congress a nugatory body. . . . From the high ground on which we stood, we are descending into the vale of confusion and darkness." To rescue the nation from this state of anarchy and degradation, a National Convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. General Washington was unanimously elected president of this Convention, which, after a session of several months, adopted a new Constitution, that greatly increased the power of the Federal government. He was elected, without opposition, President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1789. Before the election he wrote to Alexander Hamilton, "If I should be prevailed upon to accept it, [the Presidency,] the acceptance would be attended with more diffidence and reluctance than ever I experienced before in my life." He was inaugurated on the 30th of April, in New York, and delivered in the Senate-chamber an inaugural address to both Houses of Congress. In this address he affirmed that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as FINALLY, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people." He appointed Thomas Jefferson secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, General Henry Knox secretary of war, and Edmund Randolph attorney-general. Among the difficulties encountered by the President were the deplorable condition of the finances and the opposition of a powerful party which disapproved the Federal Constitution and asserted the sovereignty of the States. In January, 1790, Hamilton presented to Congress an able report on the public credit and a plan for the support of the same. The results of this financial policy were the speedy restoration of the public credit and the revival of trade and other departments of industry. The people became divided into two great parties, called Federalists and Republicans, (or Democrats,) the latter of which insisted on State rights and wished to reduce the power of the Federal government. Although Washington was not formally committed to either party, his principles and measures were such as necessarily connected him with the Federalists. A great excitement was caused by the French Revolution, in relation to which the Federalists and Democrats differed widely. The latter party, of which Jefferson was the leader, desired that the United States should aid the French in the war against Great Britain, while the Federalists advocated the policy of strict neutrality.

In 1792 Washington was again unanimously elected President, and John Adams, a Federalist, was re-elected Vice-President, receiving seventy-seven electoral votes, while his opponent, George Clinton, a Democrat, received fifty votes. During his second term of office the President resided at Philadelphia, which was then the seat of government. In April, 1793, he issued a proclamation of neutrality, (between the British and the French,) which gave great offence to the Republicans. "The proclamation," says Irving, "was stigmatized as a royal edict and a daring assumption of power."

M. Genêt, the ambassador of the French republic, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, in April, and issued commissions for privateers, which captured several British vessels. The official communications of Genêt became so offensive and insulting to the President that the American minister to France was instructed to desire his recall. Jefferson, having failed in his efforts to eject his rival Hamilton from the cabinet, resigned the office of secretary of state in December, 1793, and was succeeded by Edmund Randolph, the former attorney-general. When the new Congress met, in December, 1793, it was found that the opponents of the administration had a majority in the House of Representatives. The perplexity of the President was increased by the fact that American vessels had been captured by British cruisers, which inflamed the popular

heart and reinforced the party which opposed neutrality. Resolving to prevent a war, if possible, by negotiations, the President sent John Jay as a special envoy to England, (April, 1794.) "Scarcely has any public act of the President," says Marshall, "drawn upon his administration a greater degree of censure than this." In January, 1794, the office of secretary of the treasury was resigned by Mr. Hamilton, "who had wasted in the public service a great part of the property acquired by his previous labours." (Marshall.) General Knox having also resigned his place in the cabinet, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of war, and Oliver Wolcott secretary of the treasury. Mr. Jay negotiated a treaty, which was signed November 19, 1794, and presented to the United States Senate for ratification in June, 1795. This treaty was vehemently opposed and denounced by the Democrats and those who were most partial to the French revolutionists; but it was finally approved by the Senate, and signed by the President, August 18, 1795. After the question had been decided, the voice of faction continued to assail the President. "His military and political character," says Marshall, "was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman."

In 1795, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of state, in the place of Edmund Randolph, who had resigned. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting the President to lay before that House a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Jay, together with the documents relative to the treaty with Great Britain. He declined to comply with their request, affirming that it would establish a dangerous precedent to admit the right of the House to demand the papers respecting a foreign negotiation. When La Fayette was confined in the dungeon of Olmütz, General Washington wrote a private letter to the Emperor of Germany, and entreated him to release that captive.

Although the people generally wished to elect General Washington for a third term, he announced his determination to retire from public life at the end of his second term. He also issued a "Farewell Address to the People of the United States," which, having been revised by Alexander Hamilton, appeared in September, 1796, and produced a deep impression. In this address he insisted on the vast importance of union as "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness." He also advised the people to have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations, and to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

On the 7th of December, 1796, the President met for the last time the Houses of Congress, to which he made a dignified address. His official career terminated March 4, 1797, and he then retired to Mount Vernon, leaving the nation in a state of great prosperity. The capture of American vessels by French cruisers led to hostilities between the United States and France, although there was no formal declaration of war. In this emergency, the government of the United States raised an army of about 10,000 men, of which General Washington was appointed commander-in-chief, July, 1798. He accepted this appointment on the condition that Colonel Hamilton should be the second in command. The selection of Hamilton as second in command was also desired by the public, but was not in accordance with the will of President Adams, who, however, finally assented. Before the question of war or peace had been decided, Washington died, without issue, at Mount Vernon, after a short illness, on the 14th of December, 1799. A few hours before his death, he said, "I look to the event with perfect resignation." His disease was acute laryngitis.

On learning the death of Washington, the House of Representatives resolved, "That a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honour to the memory of the MAN first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."*

General Washington had inherited a number of slaves, whom he emancipated by his last will. In a letter to Mr. Morris, in 1786, he said, "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."

In stature General Washington was six feet and two inches high, with a frame well proportioned and firmly knit. His hair was brown, his eyes blue and far apart. He was remarkable from boyhood for his great physical strength. It is related that in his youth he threw a stone across the Rappahannock opposite his father's house,—a feat which has never, it is said, been performed by any one since that time. When young, he was ever foremost among his companions in all athletic sports, and was especially distinguished as a skilful and fearless horseman.† He was scrupulously attentive to his dress and personal appearance. His manner, though gentle and gracious, was in public characterized by a certain military dignity and reserve. He was proverbial for punctuality as well as for truthfulness.

In the whole history of mankind, few, if any, great men will be found more worthy of our heartfelt esteem and admiration than Washington. Without any of the dazzling gifts of genius, without perhaps possessing talents of the very highest order, yet his various powers were so admirably proportioned and adjusted to each other, so under the control of lofty moral principle and a high heroic will, which neither the extremity of peril or disaster, the fiercest blasts of obloquy, nor the seductions of ambition had power to shake, that, though he may have been surpassed by many in some single point, if we consider his character as a whole, we shall scarcely find his equal, and shall search in vain for his superior. One result of the admirable equipoise and harmony of his powers was a wisdom of the rarest order. It is well known that wisdom is not the product of one or two faculties, but the combined result of many, including the moral as well as intellectual. Napoleon, with all his transcendent genius, was in wisdom far inferior to Washington. No man of his day more clearly foresaw the future dangers to which our country would be exposed, or showed more distinctly and forcibly how they were to be avoided, than Washington. And of all men that ever lived, he may be said to have most truly and fully merited the glorious title of "Pater Patriæ," the "Father of his Country."

His great rival Jefferson, who differed from him widely on questions of state policy and other points, bears the following testimony to his character: "His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known,—no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

"In him," says Marshall, "that innate and unassuming modesty which adulation would have offended, which the voluntary plaudits of millions could not betray into indiscretion, was happily blended with a high and correct sense of personal dignity, and with a just consciousness of that respect which is due to station."

"How grateful," says Lord Brougham, "the relief

* The original form of this celebrated expression was, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens." In the funeral oration pronounced by General Lee, the word "countrymen" was substituted for "fellow-citizens," as being both shorter and more euphonious; and with this change the passage is commonly quoted.

† "His person," says Jefferson, "was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen, on horseback." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences, when, turning from the contemplation of such a character, [Napoleon I.,] his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age! . . . It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838.)

See JOHN MARSHALL, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1804–07; WASHINGTON IRVING, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1855–59; JARED SPARKS, "The Life and Writings of George Washington: being his Correspondence, Messages," etc., 12 vols. 8vo, 1833–40; J. K. PAULDING, "Life of G. Washington," 2 vols., 1835; F. GUIZOT, "Essai sur la Vie du Général Washington," 1839; LOUIS DE FONTANES, "Éloge de Washington," 1800; A. BANCROFT, "Essay on the Life of G. Washington," 1807; JAMES MADISON, "Discourse on the Death of General Washington," 1800; FISHER AMES, "Oration on the Sublime Virtues of Washington," 1800; WEEMS, "Life of G. Washington," 1805; D. RAMSAY, "Life of G. Washington," 1807; EDUARD GEHE, "Leben Washington's," 1838; F. GUIZOT, "Washington: Fondation de la République des États-Unis," etc., 2 vols., 1850; J. T. HEADLEY, "Washington and his Generals," 2 vols., 1847; PETER PARLEY, "Life of Washington," 1837; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" GOSCH, "Washington und die Befreiung der Nordamerikanischen Freistaaten," 3 vols., 1815. See, also, the interesting article on Washington in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by EDWARD EVERETT.)

Washington, wŏsh'ing-tŏn, (Captain JOHN,) R.N., an English officer and hydrographer. He served in the American war of 1812, and rose through several promotions to the rank of commander in 1833. Being appointed in 1841 to continue the survey of the North Sea, he examined that part of it lying between latitude 52° 10′ and the coast of the Netherlands. He was made post-captain in 1842, and hydrographer to the admiralty in 1855. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Geographical Notice of the Empire of Marocco," and other treatises, in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society." Died in 1863.

Washington, (JOHN A.,) proprietor of Mount Vernon, Virginia. He was taken prisoner by Captain John Brown near Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859. He took arms against the Union, became a colonel, and was killed on Cheat Mountain in September, 1861.

Washington, (WILLIAM AUGUSTINE,) an American officer of the Revolution, born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1752, was a relative of General Washington. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, commanded the cavalry at Cowpens, and was made a brigadier-general in 1798. Died in 1810.

Wasmuth, vȧs'mōōt, (MATTHIAS,) a German Orientalist, born at Kiel in 1625. He became professor of Oriental languages at Kiel, and published, besides other works, an Arabic Grammar, (1654.) Died in 1688.

Wasse, wŏss, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1672, became rector of Aynhoe. He published an edition of Sallust, (1710,) and wrote several essays on various subjects. Bentley is reported to have said, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England." Died in 1738.

Wassenaer, van, vȧn vȧs'seh-nȧR', (GERARD,) a Dutch jurist, born at Utrecht in 1585; died in 1664.

Wassenaer, van, (JACOB,) a Dutch admiral, born about 1610. He succeeded Van Tromp as commander of the fleet in 1653, and was killed in a battle against the English in 1665.

Wassenberg or **Wassenbergh, von**, fon vȧs'sen-bĕRG, (EVERARD,) a German historian, born at Emmerich in 1610. He published "Florus Germanicus," (1640,) which treats of the wars waged by Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III. from 1627 to 1640. Died after 1672.

See CRANE, "Vita E. van Wassenbergh," 1828.

Wassian. See VASIAN.

Wasson, wŏs'sŏn, (DAVID ATWOOD,) an American author, born at Brooksville, Maine, May 14, 1823. He studied at Bowdoin College, and then read law and theology. He became minister of an Independent church at Groveland, Massachusetts, and in 1865–66 was minister of Theodore Parker's society in Boston. He contributed largely in prose and verse to periodical literature. Died January 21, 1887.

Wast or **Waast**, wŏst or vȧst, [Lat. VEDAS'TUS, SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Arras about 500 A.D. Died in 540.

See ALCUIN, "Vita Vedasti;" GAZET, "Vie de Saint-Wast," 1622.

Wastel, wŏs'tĕl, (SIMON,) an English poet and schoolmaster of Northampton, born in Westmoreland about 1566. He is chiefly remembered for his "True Christian's Daily Delight," (1623,) afterwards enlarged and reprinted as "Microbiblion," (1629.)

Wastelain, vȧs'tĕh-lȧN', ? (CHARLES,) a Belgian historian and Jesuit, born in Hainault in 1695. He published a "Description of Belgian Gaul in Three Ages of History," (1761.) Died in 1782.

Wateau. See WATTEAU.

Watelet, vȧt'lȧ', (CLAUDE HENRI,) a French amateur artist and writer upon art, was born in Paris in 1718. He was the author of a didactic poem, entitled "The Art of Painting," ("L'Art de Peindre," 1760,) "Essay on Gardens," (1774,) and "Dictionary of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," (5 vols., 1792.) The last-named work was completed by M. Levesque. Watelet etched a number of portraits and other pieces of great excellence. In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was identified with the philosophic party, and contributed to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot. Died in 1786.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" MORELLET, "Mémoires."

Watelet, (LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1780. He painted French, Italian, and Belgian scenery. He gained a first medal in 1819. Died June 19, 1866.

Wâ'tẹr-house, (BENJAMIN,) M.D., an American physician, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1754, studied at London and Edinburgh, and graduated at Leyden. After his return he became professor of the theory and practice of physic in the medical school of Harvard College, continuing to fill this post for thirty years. Died at Cambridge in 1846.

Wâ'tẹr-house, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in 1619. He published "An Apology for Learning and Learned Men," and other works. Died in 1670.

Wâ'tẹr-lạnd, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1683. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and subsequently became one of the chaplains-in-ordinary to George I. He was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke and other champions of the Arian party, and published "A Vindication of Christ's Divinity," "Critical History of the Athanasian Creed," "Scripture Vindicated," etc., and other works. He became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1730. Died in 1740.

See BISHOP VAN MILDERT, "Life of Waterland," prefixed to his works.

Waterloo, waw'tẹr-loo', [Dutch pron. wâ'tẹr-lō',] (ANTONI,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born near Utrecht about 1618. His etchings are numerous, and are ranked among the best works of the kind. Died in 1662.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Wâ'tẹrs, (CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT,) an American author, born at Saint Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1834. Her maiden name was CLEMENT. She was brought up, and has for the most part resided, in Boston. Her books are "Legendary and Mythological Art," "Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their Works," "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," "History of Egypt," "Life of Charlotte Cushman," "Eleanor Maitland," a novel, "Outline History of Painting," etc.

Wâ'tẹr-tŏn, (CHARLES,) an English naturalist and traveller, born about 1782. He visited South America in the early part of his life, and published in 1825 "Wanderings in South America, the Northwest of the United States, and the Antilles." He also wrote "Essays on Natural History." Died in 1865.

See "Charles Waterton, his Home, Habits," etc., London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1826, (by SYDNEY SMITH;) "London Magazine" for March, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1857.

Wâthek-Billah, Al, ȧl wâ'thek bil'lâh, written also **Vathek** and **Wathik**, (**Aboo Jaafar Haroon**, (or **Harûn**,) ȧ'bōō jā'ạ-fạr hȧ'rōōn',) an Abbasside Caliph

of Bagdâd, was born in 811 A.D. He succeeded his father, Motassem, in 842, and endeavoured to maintain the literary splendour which had distinguished the reigns of his predecessors; but he is censured for cruelty and intolerance. Died in 847 A.D.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Wathiez, vä'te-ä', (FRANÇOIS ISIDORE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Versailles in 1777. He served as captain at Austerlitz (1805) and Jena, (1806,) and became a general of brigade in 1813. Died in 1855.

Watkins, wŏt'kinz, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an English clergyman, born in Wiltshire about 1795. He published several poems, an "Introduction to Geology," and other works. Died July 15, 1873.

Watkinson, wŏt'kin-sŏn, (DAVID,) born in Suffolk, England, in 1778, emigrated to America, and acquired a large fortune by merchandise at Hartford, Connecticut. He died in 1857, leaving $40,000 to found a juvenile asylum and farm-school for neglected children, $100,000 for a library in connection with the Historical Society of Connecticut, and other munificent bequests.

Wats, wŏts, (GILBERT,) an English translator, born in Yorkshire about 1600, became a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. He translated Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France" and Lord Bacon's "De Augmentis Scientiarum." Died in 1657.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (ALFRED AUGUSTIN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, August 21, 1818. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1837, and became a lawyer. In 1845 he took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church. After holding various pastorates in North Carolina, he was in 1884 consecrated Bishop of East Carolina, a new diocese, in the eastern part of North Carolina.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (CAROLINE,) a skilful English engraver, born in London about 1760. She engraved many portraits. Died about 1812.

Watson, (CHARLES,) an English admiral, born in 1714. He served with distinction against the Spaniards in the campaigns of 1744 and 1747, and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1748. He accompanied Colonel Clive to India in 1754, and had a prominent part in the capture of Chandernagore, in 1757. Died the same year.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (DAVID,) a Scottish classical scholar, born in 1710. He produced a prose translation of Horace. Died in 1756.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (ELKANAH,) a merchant, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1758. He resided many years at Albany, and distinguished himself by promoting various public works, and by his efforts in the cause of education. He was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State of New York. He wrote memoirs entitled "Men and Times of the Revolution," (1856.) Died in 1842.

Watson, (HENRY,) COLONEL, a British military engineer and mathematician, born in Lincolnshire in 1737. He accompanied Lord Clive to India, and gained distinction as chief engineer in Bengal and Orissa. He died in England in 1786, or, as some say, in 1780.

Watson, (HEWETT C.,) an English botanist, born in Yorkshire about 1804. He gained distinction as a writer on botany, etc. Among his works is an able treatise on the geographical distribution of plants, entitled "Cybele Britannica," (1847–55.) Died in 1881.

Watson, (JAMES,) a Scottish printer, born at Aberdeen about 1675. He published a newspaper in Edinburgh, a "History of the Art of Printing," and a Bible, (1715,) remarkable for the beauty of the typography. Died in 1722.

Watson, (JAMES CRAIG,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born in Elgin county, in Canada West, January 28, 1838. He graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857, and in 1859 became professor of astronomy in that institution. In 1860 he was chosen to the chair of physics and mathematics, and in 1863 was made director of the observatory. He discovered twenty-two asteroids. He wrote a "Popular Treatise on Comets," (1860,) and "Theoretical Astronomy," besides many papers on scientific subjects. Died at Madison, Wisconsin, November 23, 1880.

Watson, (JOHN,) REV., an English historian, born in Cheshire in 1724, became rector of Stockport. His chief work is a "History of Halifax," (1775.) Died in 1783.

Watson, (JOHN,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1807. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1833 one of the physicians of the New York Dispensary. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association and of the New York Academy of Medicine, and published a number of medical works. Died June 3, 1863.

Watson, (JOHN FANNING,) an American antiquary and historical writer, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1780. He published "Annals of Philadelphia," (1830,) "Historic Tales of the Olden Times in New York," (1832,) and other similar works. He resided for many years in Philadelphia. Died in 1860.

Watson, (RICHARD,) D.D., an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in Westmoreland in 1737. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar in 1754, and in 1767 was appointed one of the head tutors. Having taken his degree of M.A., he was chosen in 1764 to succeed Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry, and in 1771 became regius professor of theology. He rose through various minor preferments to be Bishop of Llandaff in 1782. He had already published several works of a political nature, one of which was entitled "The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated." His "Letter to Archbishop Cornwallis on the Church Revenues" came out in 1783. Among his other writings may be named his "Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.," (1776,) "An Apology for the Bible," (1796,) in answer to Thomas Paine, "Chemical Essays," and "Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and Agricultural Subjects," (1815.) Died in 1816.

See "Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff," by himself; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1817; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1818.

Watson, (RICHARD,) an English Methodist divine, born at Barton-upon-Humber in 1781, was appointed in 1817 one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society. He published "A Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies," "Theological Institutes," etc., "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," and other works. Died in 1833.

See "Life of Richard Watson," by T. JACKSON.

Watson, (ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, born at Saint Andrew's in 1730. He studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and became in 1777 principal of the united colleges of Saint Leonard and Saint Salvador at Saint Andrew's. He published the same year a good "History of Philip II. of Spain," which enjoyed considerable popularity for a time; but it has been eclipsed by the more elaborate works of Motley and Prescott. He died in 1780, leaving an unfinished "History of Philip III."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for April, 1777.

Watson, (SERENO,) an American botanist, born at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, December 1, 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847. He published a volume of government botanical reports, (1871,) and "Bibliographical Index of North American Botany," (1876,) and was principal author of two volumes (1876, 1880) of the "Botany of California."

Watson, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, became rector of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, London, in 1646. He was ejected about 1662, after which he preached occasionally. He wrote, besides other works, a "Body of Divinity," (1692.) Died about 1690.

Watson, (THOMAS,) an English bishop and Roman Catholic. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1557, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was imprisoned. He died in prison in 1582.

Watson, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in London, probably about 1557. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law. He published five small volumes of Latin verse, and three of English. Among his writings are a Latin translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, (1581,) "The Hecatompathia, or Passionate Centurie of Love," (1582,) "Melibœus," in Latin, with a translation into English verse, and "The Teares of Fancy, or Love Dis-

dained," in English sonnets. His verse is mostly amatory in character, but pure in tone. Died in 1592. Watson was greatly admired in his own day, but has ever since been singularly neglected. He may be regarded as the best example in English literature of the "amorettist," or writer of love-poetry of which the object is purely imaginary or non-existent.

Watson, (Sir THOMAS,) BART., M.D., F.R.S., an English physician and writer on medical subjects, born at Kentisbeare, Devonshire, in 1792. He graduated with honours at Cambridge, studied medicine, and rose to great distinction as a practitioner. He published "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic," (5th edition, 1871,) "The Abolition of Zymotic Diseases," (1879,) etc. Died December 11, 1882.

Watson, (Sir WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician and botanist, born in London in 1715. He obtained the Copley medal in 1745 for his discoveries in electricity. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1787.

Watson, (WILLIAM,) an English Catholic priest, who formed a conspiracy against James I. in the early part of his reign. He was convicted of high treason and executed in 1603.

See GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i chap. ii.

Watson, (WILLIAM R.,) an American political writer, born in Rhode Island in 1799. He was an active Whig politician. Died at Providence in 1864.

Watt, wŏt, (GREGORY,) a British geologist, born in 1777, was a son of the celebrated James Watt. He became a partner in the firm of Boulton & Watt in 1794, after which he studied in the University of Glasgow. Having been advised by a physician to pass the winter in the west of England for the benefit of his health, he repaired in 1797 to Penzance, where he formed an intimacy with Humphry Davy. He wrote, in 1804, "Observations on Basalt, and on the Transition from the Vitreous to the Stony Texture which occurs in the Gradual Refrigeration of Melted Basalt." Died in October, 1804.

Watt, (JAMES,) a Scottish engineer, philosopher, and inventor of great merit and celebrity, was born at Greenock, on the Clyde, on the 19th of January, 1736. He was a son of James Watt, merchant, builder, and shipchandler. His mother's name was Agnes Muirhead or Muirheid. Being a child of delicate constitution, he was educated mostly at home. His favourite studies and pursuits were the experimental sciences and practical mechanics. Having adopted the trade of maker of mathematical instruments, he went to London in 1755 and served an apprenticeship of one year with John Morgan. In 1756 he returned to Scotland, with the intention to settle at Glasgow; but, as he was not a burgess, the corporation of arts and trades would not permit him to open a workshop in that city. The professors of the University of Glasgow then offered him a place of business within their precincts, and gave him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University. He employed his evenings in the profound study of various sciences, learned most of the modern languages of Europe, and formed intimate friendships with Robison, Black, and other professors at Glasgow. In 1764 he married his cousin, Miss Miller, and, as his wife was the daughter of a burgess, he was then permitted to open a shop in Glasgow.

About 1764 he was employed to repair a model of Newcomen's steam-engine which was used in the classroom of the university, and perceived defects in it which induced him to make experiments on the application of steam-power. He discovered that water, when converted into steam, is expanded to eighteen hundred times its bulk. He ascertained that in the "atmospheric" engine of Newcomen there was a great waste of the steam which was condensed by the injection of cold water into the cylinder, and that to prevent this waste the cylinder must be continually kept as hot as the steam which enters it. In 1765 the fortunate idea occurred to him of condensing the steam in a separate vessel, which should be exhausted of air and always kept cool. "This capital improvement," says Dr. Black, "flashed on his mind at once, and filled him with rapture." ("History of Mr. Watt's Improvement of the Steam-Engine.") Another improvement which he invented about this time was the use of the expansive force of steam to depress the piston, instead of the pressure of the atmosphere.

He ceased to make mathematical instruments in 1768, after which he pursued the business of land-surveyor and civil engineer. He obtained a patent for his invention in January, 1769, and was supplied with some capital requisite to reduce his improvements to practice, by Dr. John Roebuck, who had a share in the patent. Before Watt could realize any profit from his new engine, Dr. Roebuck became insolvent, or so embarrassed that he could not advance any more funds. In a letter dated August, 1772, Watt writes, "I pursued my experiments till I found that the expense and loss of time lying wholly upon me, through the distress of Dr. Roebuck's situation, turned out to be a greater burthen than I could support, and I was obliged for a time to abandon my project. Notwithstanding my natural despondence, I am convinced that the machine may be made to answer in a very considerable degree, and in more forms than one, but that I am by no means the proper person to carry it into execution."

Watt was employed as surveyor or engineer in the construction of several canals, bridges, and other works in Scotland during the period from 1769 to 1773. Roebuck, who had advanced £1000 to the inventor, transferred in 1774 his share in the patent (*i.e.* two-thirds) to Matthew Boulton, of Soho, an enterprising man of business, who entered into partnership with Watt for the manufacture of steam-engines at Soho, near Birmingham. Boulton and Watt applied to Parliament for an extension of the term of their patent, and obtained the exclusive right to make and vend the new engine for a term of twenty-five years, (1775–1800.) A great saving of fuel was effected by the improvements of Watt, whose engines were soon extensively used to pump water out of the mines of Cornwall. In 1782 he took out a patent for the invention of the double-acting engine, in which the reciprocating rectilinear motion was converted into rotatory motion.

He afterwards invented several improvements, among which are the governor or "regulator by centrifugal force," the mechanism of parallel motion, the throttle-valve, and the steam barometer or float. The manufactory of engines at Soho was successful, and enriched both of the partners.

In 1783 Watt made an important chemical discovery, —the composition of water; but the honour of this discovery is claimed for Cavendish by some writers. To the substances which unite to form water, Watt applied the terms "phlogiston" and "dephlogisticated air." Dr. Dalton, in his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," (1810,) says, "The composition and decomposition of water were ascertained, the former by Watt and Cavendish, and the latter by Lavoisier and Meusnier." Another eminent chemist, Dr. Henry, wrote to James Watt, Junior, "There is no room for doubt as to your father's priority." The honour of this discovery was also ascribed to Watt by Sir D. Brewster, Lord Jeffrey, and M. Dumas. (See a review of this controversy in an article entitled "Watt or Cavendish," by Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848.) Watt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785. He remained in partnership with Boulton until 1800, and then resigned his business to his two sons. In 1814 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. Having lost his first wife in 1773, he married a Miss MacGregor a few years later. He died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, in August, 1819. In the same year Lord Jeffrey composed a eulogy on Watt, from which we quote as follows: "By his admirable contrivances, it [the steam-engine] has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility, for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease and precision and ductility with which it can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a

bauble in the air. . . . He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense, and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them." "I look upon him," says the poet Wordsworth, "considering both the magnitude and the universality of his genius, as perhaps the most extraordinary man that this country ever produced."*

See J. P. MUIRHEAD, "Life of James Watt," 1858, and "The Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of J. Watt, illustrated by his Correspondence," 3 vols., 1854; F. ARAGO, "Vie de Watt," 1838; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" LORD JEFFREY, article on Watt in the "Edinburgh Review" for 1819; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. FORBES, "Dissertation" in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. FORBES, "Dissertation" in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Watt, (JAMES,) the eldest son of the preceding, was born in February, 1769. He studied natural philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, and learned to speak the French language fluently. About 1790 he went to Paris, became inflamed with enthusiasm for liberty and equality, and took an active part in the Revolution. "He was for some time," says Muirhead, "in company with Thomas Cooper and Wordsworth the poet, in the habit of associating with many of those men who afterwards attained a dreadful celebrity, and, as Southey has mentioned, was at that time the means of preventing a duel between Danton and Robespierre." ("Life of James Watt.") Robespierre having in 1792 insinuated that Watt was an emissary of Pitt, Watt sprang on the tribune of the Jacobin Club and defended himself in a brief and impassioned speech, after which he instantly quitted Paris. In 1800 he became a partner of Boulton the younger in the manufacture of engines at Soho. He rendered some services to the cause of steam-navigation by experiments on marine engines. In 1817 he made a voyage to Holland in the steamboat Caledonia, which he owned, and which was the first that crossed the Channel. He died, unmarried, at Aston Hall, in 1848.

Watt, (JAMES HENRY,) an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1799, was a pupil of Charles Heath. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Highland Drover's Departure" and "Horses at the Fountain," after Landseer, and "Christ Blessing Little Children," after Eastlake. Died in 1867.

Watt, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Ayrshire in 1774. He was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and published, among other works, a "Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chin-Cough." He also compiled the "Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1819.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Watteau or Wateau, vä'tō', (ANTOINE,) a French painter, born at Valenciennes in 1684. He studied under Gillot and Audran, and acquired great celebrity in his peculiar department of the art. His favourite subjects were rural festivals, balls, masquerades, and military encampments, and in these he was perhaps unsurpassed. Horace Walpole observes, "Watteau's shepherdesses —nay, his very sheep—are coquet; yet, though he fell short of the dignified grace of the Italians, there is an easy air in his figures, and that more familiar species of the graceful which we call genteel." His works are very numerous, and the greater part have been engraved. They were greatly admired by Frederick the Great of Prussia, and many of the best are to be seen at Berlin. Died in 1721.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" LÉON DUMONT, "Antoine Watteau," 1866; A. DINAUX, "Notice sur A. Watteau," 1834; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Watteville, de, deh vät'vēl', (ADOLPHE **du Grabe**—dü gräb,) BARON, a French economist, born in Paris in 1801. He wrote several works on charitable institutions, etc. Died November 18, 1866.

Wattier, vä'te-ā', (CHARLES ÉMILE,) a French painter, was born in Paris in 1800; died November 22, 1868.

Watts, wŏts, (ALARIC ALEXANDER,) an English journalist and *littérateur*, born in London in 1799. He edited successively the "Leeds Intelligencer," "Manchester Courier," "The Literary Souvenir," and "The United Service Gazette." He also published "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems," (1851.) His wife, the sister of J. H. Wiffen, has published "The Juvenile Poetical Library," and contributed the letter-press to "Hogarth's Tableaux," and other similar works. Died in 1864.

Watts, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1820. Among his principal works we may name his "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," "Alfred inciting the Saxons to Maritime Enterprise," and "The School of Legislation," a fresco, in Lincoln's Inn.

Watts, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English chemist, born about 1824. He translated Gmelin's "Hand-Book of Chemistry," (18 vols., 1849–71,) but is best known for his great "Dictionary of Chemistry," (8 vols., 1861–81.) Died June 30, 1884.

Watts, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine and sacred poet, born at Southampton in 1674. He was educated at an Independent academy in London, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in theology, Hebrew, logic, and Latin poetry. In 1696 he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, at Stoke Newington, and in 1702 succeeded Dr. Chauncy as pastor of the Independent Church in Mark Lane, London. Having been attacked with a severe illness in 1712, he was compelled to retire for a time from his office, and, on the invitation of Sir Thomas Abney, went to reside in his family at Theobalds, where he remained till his death, a period of nearly forty years. He died in 1748, and a monument was erected over his grave by his devoted friends Sir John Hartopp and Lady Abney. Among his principal works we may name "Divine Songs attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children," (1720,) "Logic, or the Right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth," etc.," (1725,) "The Improvement of the Mind," (1741,) "Three Dissertations relating to the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity," "The Art of Reading and Writing English," and "Horæ Lyricæ." His "Psalms and Hymns" give him the first rank among English hymn-writers.

See ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Memoir of Isaac Watts;" THOMAS GIBBONS, "Memoirs of Isaac Watts;" JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.; DRAKE, "Essays;" "North British Review" for August, 1851.

Watts, (THOMAS,) an Englishman, born in London, was employed many years in the British Museum, and caused one hundred thousand volumes of American books to be added to the library. He was appointed keeper of the printed books of that museum in 1866. Died in 1869.

Wat Tyler. See TYLER.

Waugh, waw, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish minister of the United Secession Church, born in Berwickshire in 1754. He settled in London in 1782, became an eloquent and popular minister, and preached in that city forty-four years. Died in 1827.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Waugh, waw, (BEVERLY,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, October 25, 1789. He became a preacher in 1809, and in 1836 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died at Baltimore, February 9, 1858.

Waugh, waw, (EDWIN,) an English poet, born at Rochdale, January 29, 1818. He became a printer and bookseller, and was author of "Lancashire Sketches," "Poems and Lancashire Songs," "Tufts of Heather," (tales,) "Rambles in the Lake Country," "Rambles and Reveries," and other volumes. Died April 30, 1890.

Wauters, wŏw'ters, ? (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a Belgian painter of high reputation, was born at Boom in 1811. Among his works are "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "Peter the Hermit preaching a Crusade." He became a resident of Brussels. Died November 4, 1869.

* Quoted in Muirhead's "Life of Watt."

Wauters, (Émile Charles,) a Belgian painter, born in Brussels, November 29, 1846. At an early age he took a prominent place as a painter of historical pictures.

Wawrzecki, vav-zhĕts'kee, (Thomas,) Count, a Polish general, succeeded Kosciusko as commander of the army in 1794. On the capture of Warsaw by Suwarow, November, 1794, he retired to Sandomir, where he was taken prisoner. He was liberated in 1797. Died in 1816.

Wāy, (Albert,) an English archæologist, born at Bath, June 23, 1805. He was the founder of the "Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," and was a frequent contributor to antiquarian and other periodicals. Died at Cannes, March 22, 1874.

Wāy'land, or Wayland the Smith, (Ger. Wieland, wee'lânt; Anglo-Saxon Veland, vä'lânt; Fr. Gallans, găl'lŏN'; Norse Völundr, *i.e.*, "skilful," from the root of *wile* and *guile*,) in the Norse, German, and English folk-lore, a celebrated blacksmith and wizard, whose myth assumes many forms. He is even one of the characters of Scott's "Kenilworth." The Norse sagas make him of the race of the sea-jotuns. Wayland, like Vulcan, was lame, and, like Dædalus, he made wings and could fly. The story assumes a thousand forms, and in its varied aspects seems to be the common property of the whole Aryan race.

Wāy'land, (Francis,) D.D., an eminent Baptist divine, born in New York in March, 1796. He graduated at Union College in 1813, and subsequently studied at the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1826 he was chosen president of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. Among his principal works are "Elements of Moral Science," (1835,) "Elements of Political Economy," (1837,) "Limitations of Human Responsibility," (1840,) a correspondence with Dr. Fuller on the subject of slavery, entitled "Christianity and Slavery," (1845,) and "Intellectual Philosophy," (1854.) Died in 1865. "I think," says R. W. Griswold, "that his 'Treatise on Human Responsibility' will be looked upon as one of the great guiding monuments of human thought in the department to which it refers."

See Griswold, "Prose Writers of America," p. 364; Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoirs of Francis Wayland," by his sons, 1867.

Wāyne, (Anthony,) an able American general, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745. He followed the business of a surveyor in his youth, formed a friendship with Dr. Franklin, and married about 1767 a Miss Penrose, of Philadelphia. He afterwards lived on a farm in his native county, was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1774, and was a member of the committee of safety in 1775. In this year he raised and disciplined a regiment, and entered the army as a colonel. He served at the battle of Three Rivers, Canada, in June, 1776, soon after which he took command of Fort Ticonderoga, and was appointed a brigadier-general. About May, 1777, he joined the army of Washington in New Jersey. He commanded a division at the battle of Brandywine, where he distinguished himself, September, 1777, and led the right wing at the battle of Germantown, in October of that year. His conduct at the battle of Monmouth (June, 1778) was commended by General Washington. His most brilliant achievement was the capture of the strong fortification of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, which he surprised and took by assault on the night of July 15, 1779, for which exploit Congress gave him a vote of thanks. He was wounded in the head in this action. He served at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia, in July, 1780, and took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. After this event he commanded in Georgia, and defeated the Indians. He was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, in December, 1787. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and was appointed in 1792 commander of the army sent against the Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the Miamis in Western Ohio. Although he was sometimes called "Mad Anthony," on account of his daring and impetuous valour, he was not deficient in prudence and judgment. He died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, in December, 1796, leaving a son Isaac, who became a colonel and Senator.

See John Armstrong, "Life of General Anthony Wayne," in Sparks's "American Biography," vol. iv.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Wāyn'flete, (William,) was created Bishop of Winchester in 1447, and lord chancellor in 1456. He founded Magdalene College, Oxford. Died in 1486.

See "The Three Chancellors, or Lives of William of Wykeham, William of Waynflete, and Thomas More."

Weale, weel, (John,) an English publisher, born about 1792, lived in London. He edited several useful scientific works. Died in December, 1862.

Wēa'vẹr, (George Sumner,) D.D., an American Universalist minister, born at Rockingham, Vermont, December 24, 1818. He became a lawyer, but was ordained about 1848. His principal works are "Mental Science," (1851,) "Hopes and Helps for the Young," (1852,) "Aims and Aids for Girls," (1854,) "Ways of Life," "The Christian Household," (1855,) "The Open Way," (1873,) "Moses and Modern Science," (1874,) "The Heart of the World," (1883,) and "Lives and Graves of our Presidents," (1884.) Several of these works have had very extensive currency.

Wēa'vẹr or Wee'vẹr, (John,) an English antiquary, was born in 1576, probably in Lancashire. He published a work entitled "Ancient Funeral Monuments in Great Britain." Died in 1632.

Weaver, (Thomas,) an English geologist, born in the eighteenth century, studied under the celebrated Werner at Freiberg. He published "Memoirs on the Geology of the East and South of Ireland," and other works of the kind. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Geological Society. Died in 1855.

Webb, (Alexander S.,) an American general, a son of James Watson Webb, was born about 1834. He graduated at West Point in 1855, was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, served at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and was disabled by a wound at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 8–12. In 1871 he became president of the College of the City of New York. He published "The Peninsula," a historical work, etc.

Webb, (Daniel,) an Irish writer, born in the county of Limerick. He published "Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry," (1762,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1798.

Webb, (James Watson,) an American journalist, born at Claverack, New York, in 1802. He became in 1829 editor of the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," a leading journal of the Whig party. He was appointed in 1861 minister to Brazil by President Lincoln. Died June 7, 1884.

Webb, (Philip Barker,) an English botanist and scholar, was born in Surrey about 1793. He inherited an ample fortune, and travelled extensively in Europe and Asia. With M. Berthelot, he published a "Natural History of the Canaries," with plates, (3 vols.) Among his works is "Iter Hispaniense, or a Synopsis of Spanish Plants." Died in Paris in 1854.

Webb, (Philip Carteret,) an English antiquary and legal writer, born in 1700; died in 1770.

Webbe, wĕb, (George,) a learned English theologian, born in Wiltshire in 1581. He became Bishop of Limerick in 1634. He wrote, besides other works, "The Practice of Quietness." Died in 1641.

Webbe, (Samuel,) an English composer, born in 1740. His works include anthems, masses, songs, and glees. The last-named compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1817.

Web'bẹr, (Charles Wilkins,) an American writer, born at Russellville, Kentucky, in 1819. He published "The Hunter Naturalist," (1851,) "Tales of the Southern Border," (1853,) and "Gold-Mines of the Gila." He was also a contributor to the "American Review" and the "Democratic Review." He was killed in Nicaragua in 1856, while serving under the filibuster Walker.

Web'bẹr, (John,) an English artist, born in London in 1751, accompanied Captain Cook's last expedition as draughtsman. Died in 1793.

Webber, (SAMUEL,) an American mathematician, born at Byfield, Massachusetts, in 1759. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard College in 1789, and in 1804 succeeded Willard as president of that institution He published a "System of Mathematics," (1801.) Died July 17, 1810.

Weber, (ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Breslau, February 17, 1825. He studied in Breslau, Bonn, and Berlin, and in the last-named university was made extraordinary professor of Sanscrit in 1856, and full professor in 1867. He was author of "Indische Studien," (1849; vol. xv., 1878,) and edited the "White Yajur-Veda," (1849-59,) and many minor treatises on Sanscrit subjects.

Weber, (BEDA,) a Tyrolese writer, born in 1798, published "Songs from the Tyrol," (1842,) "Andrew Hofer and the Year 1809," etc. Died in 1858.

Weber, (BERNHARD ANSELM,) a German composer, born at Mannheim in 1766, became chapel-master at Berlin. Died in 1821.

Web'er, (C. PHILIPP,) a German-American artist of rare skill, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, June 23, 1849. He was brought to Philadelphia in 1852, and studied art in Munich, Nuremberg, etc., 1867-73. His pictures have won prizes, (Sydney, 1880, Melbourne, 1881,) and a medal in London, 1873.

Weber, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German anatomist and physiologist, son of Michael Weber, noticed below, was born at Wittenberg in 1795. He became professor of human anatomy and of physiology at Leipsic in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Comparative Anatomy of the Sympathetic Nerve," (1817,) and "Anatomical and Physiological Annotations," (in Latin.) Died January 26, 1878. His brother EDUARD FRIEDRICH (born 1806, died 1871) published several physiological treatises.

Weber, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss engraver, born at Bâle in 1813. He became a resident of Paris, and engraved many portraits. Died in 1882.

Weber, (GEORG,) a German historian, born at Bergzabern, in Rhenish Bavaria, February 10, 1808. He was educated at Erlangen, and became a professor and director in the Superior Communal School at Heidelberg. He published two well-known works on "Universal History," (the larger in 13 vols.,) also a "History of German Literature," a "History of the Israelites," etc. Died in 1888.

Weber, (GOTTFRIED,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Freinsheim in 1779; died in 1839.

Weber, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an antiquarian writer, of German extraction, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1783. He settled in Scotland, where he published a poem entitled "The Battle of Flodden Field," and "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries." Died in 1818.

Weber, (KARL JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Langenburg in 1767. His chief work is entitled "Letters of Germans Travelling in Germany." Died in 1832.

Weber, (MICHAEL,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Weissenfels in 1754, became professor of divinity at Wittenberg. He wrote several exegetical and theological works. Died in 1833.

Web'er, [Ger. pron. vā'bĕr,] (PAUL,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born in Germany about 1820. In early life he came to the United States, and practised his art for many years in Philadelphia. Mr. Weber's landscapes are remarkable for a certain aerial softness which imparts to them an indescribable charm. Several years since he returned to Germany and established himself at Darmstadt.

Weber, (THEODOR,) a German marine painter, born at Leipsic, May 11, 1838. He has painted many shipwrecks, and is distinguished by realism and by smooth and solid technic and correct drawing.

Weber, (VEIT,) a German poet of the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was the author of several battle-songs, one of which is entitled "The Battle of Murten."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Weber, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a German physiologist and scientific writer, brother of Ernst Heinrich, noticed above, was born at Wittenberg in 1804. He studied at Halle, and was appointed, in 1831, professor of physics at Göttingen. He published, conjointly with his brother Ernst, a treatise entitled "The Wave Theory grounded on Experiments," etc., (1825,) "On the Magnetism of the Earth," (in conjunction with Gauss,) and several other works. Died June 24, 1891.

Weber, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Weimar in 1790. He published editions of Herodian and other classics, and several original works. Died in 1850.

Weber, von, fon vā'bĕr, (EMMANUEL,) COUNT, a German jurist, born near Leipsic in 1659. He became professor of history at Giessen in 1698, and published many legal works. Died in 1726.

Weber, von, (KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST,) BARON, an eminent German composer and musician, born at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1786. He was successively instructed in music by Michael Haydn, Valesi, and Kalcher, and, after the composition of several works of minor importance, he brought out, in 1800, his opera of "The Forest Girl," ("Das Waldmädchen.") He soon after visited Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Haydn and the Abbé Vogler. In 1807 he made a professional tour through Germany, taking up his residence for a time with Duke Lewis of Würtemberg, where he remodelled his opera of "Das Waldmädchen," under the title of "Sylvana;" it was performed with brilliant success in 1810. He was appointed, in 1813, director of the Opera at Prague, and in 1817 became chapel-master and manager of the German Opera at Dresden. He married the same year the celebrated actress Lina Brandt. His opera of "Der Freischütz," which is esteemed his master-piece, came out in 1822, and was received with the greatest applause at Berlin and London. His "Euryanthe," performed at Vienna in 1823, was less generally admired. Having been commissioned to compose an opera for the Covent Garden Theatre, London, he brought out, in 1826, his "Oberon," which was eminently successful, being represented twenty-seven times. He died the same year, of pulmonary disease. His remains were removed in 1844 from the Catholic chapel at Moorfields to the family vault at Dresden.

See VICTOR MAGNIEN, "Étude biographique sur C. M. Baron de Weber," 1848; BARBEDETTE, "Weber, Essai de Critique musicale," 1862; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1831.

Weber, von, (PHILIPP KARL MAX MARIA,) BARON, a German engineer and author, a son of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1822. He published "Roland's Quest for the Graal," a Life of his father, and many other works. His treatises on railway-construction are very important. Died in 1881.

Web'ster, (ALEXANDER,) a popular and eloquent Scottish minister, born in Edinburgh about 1707. He preached at the Tolbooth Church of that city, and became an influential citizen. He founded a useful institution to grant annuities to the widows of the Scottish clergy. Died in 1784.

Web'ster, (AUGUSTA,) an English poet, born at Poole, in Dorset, in 1840. Her maiden name was DAVIES. In 1863 she married Mr. Thomas Webster, law lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Among her writings are "Prometheus Bound," (1866,) after Æschylus, "Medea," (1868,) after Euripides, "Dramatic Studies," (1866,) "A Woman Sold," etc., (1867,) "Portraits," (1870,) "A Book of Rhymes," (1881,) "In a Day," (1882,) and other volumes of verse, besides "Lesley's Guardians," (a novel, 1864,) and other prose writings. Some of her books are published under the name of CECIL HOME. She is one of the most thoughtful writers of the modern school of poetry.

Web'ster, (BENJAMIN,) an English comedian, born at Bath in 1800, became manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1837, and subsequently of the Adelphi. Died July 8, 1882.

Web'ster, (DANIEL,) a celebrated American statesman, jurist, and orator, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. He was a younger son of Ebenezer Webster, a farmer, and Abigail Eastman

both persons of vigorous intellect and high-toned morality. On account of the delicacy of his constitution, he was permitted to pass a large part of his childhood in play, which he dearly loved. He also loved books, among which Addison's "Spectator" was an especial favourite with him. Having learned the rudiments of education at home, and in the common schools of the vicinity, he was sent, in May, 1796, to Phillips Exeter Academy, of which Benjamin Abbot was the principal. Young Webster was at that time so diffident, as he himself tells us, that he could not be induced to declaim before the school. "The kind and excellent Buckminster," says he, in his autobiography, "sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation like other boys, but I could not do it." In February, 1797, he quitted the academy of Exeter, and pursued his studies under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen. His father, although burdened with a large family and hardly able to defray the expense, had resolved to send Daniel to college. Having read six books of Virgil's "Æneid" and some of Cicero's orations, and obtained a little knowledge of Greek grammar, he entered Dartmouth College as a freshman in August, 1797. According to his own statement, he was "miserably prepared both in Latin and Greek," and he had little taste or genius for mathematics. His habits at college were studious and regular. "By the close of his first year," says Edward Everett, "young Webster had shown himself decidedly the foremost man of his class; and that position he held through his whole college course." He was also the best writer and public speaker in the college. By teaching school during vacations he earned money, which he gave to aid his elder brother Ezekiel, whom the family sent to college, not without great sacrifices and privations. This brother, who was called by some the handsomest man in the United States, became a prominent lawyer, and died in 1829. Daniel graduated in August, 1801, and began to study law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, who was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1814. In order to earn a supply of money for his brother who was at college, he took charge of an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine, with a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Here he remained about eight months, and returned to Mr. Thompson's office in the autumn of 1802. Upon coming of age he joined the Congregational (Orthodox) Church. In politics he was a zealous Federalist. He was passionately fond of hunting and fishing, both in his youth and his mature life.

To perfect his legal education, he went to Boston in July, 1804, and had the good fortune to be received as a clerk in the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman. Here he read Vattel and Puffendorf, but devoted himself chiefly to the study of the common law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805. He practised nearly two years at Boscawen, and in 1807 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Before this date he had delivered several Fourth-of-July orations. In June, 1808, he married Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon regarded as a fit antagonist for Jeremiah Mason, who was the greatest lawyer in the State, and was many years older than Webster. In November, 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the National House of Representatives, in which he took his seat in May, 1813. He opposed the war against Great Britain, took an active part in the debates which that war occasioned, and advocated an increase of the navy. His speeches on these subjects placed him in the first rank as a debater. He was re-elected to the fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815, when the violence of party spirit had greatly abated, and the return of peace had directed the attention of the national legislature to new and important questions. Among these was a charter of the Bank of the United States, to which he moved an amendment requiring the bank to pay deposits in specie. He also rendered an important service by a resolution presented April 26, 1816, requiring that all payments to the public treasury must be made in specie or its equivalents,—which resolution was adopted, and greatly improved the currency of the country.

Having resolved to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession, he removed, in 1816, from Portsmouth to Boston. On this wider arena his professional reputation was greatly increased, and he became in a few years the foremost lawyer in New England. His argument before the supreme court of the United States in the Dartmouth College case, in 1818, raised him to the highest rank as a constitutional lawyer. The case was decided in favour of his clients, and by this decision the law of the land in reference to collegiate charters was firmly established. Thenceforth he was retained in nearly all important cases that were argued before the supreme court at Washington. He also exhibited great skill as a criminal lawyer, in cross-examining witnesses, and in baffling the deepest plans of perjury and fraud. The effect of his arguments was enhanced by a deep-toned, musical, and powerful voice, and by the magnetism of his imposing presence and personal qualities. "His influence over juries," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "was due chiefly to the combination of a power of lucid statement with his extraordinary oratorical force. . . . His power of setting forth truth was magnificent."

Mr. Webster was a member of the Convention which met in 1820 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. Of his services in this Convention, Judge Story expressed a high opinion in a letter to a friend, saying, "The whole force of his great mind was brought out, and in several speeches he commanded universal admiration." In December, 1820, he pronounced at Plymouth a celebrated oration on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. "This," says Everett, "was the first of a series of performances, aside from the efforts of the senate and the bar, by which Mr. Webster placed himself at the head of American orators." In 1822 he was elected by the voters of Boston a member of the Congress which met in December, 1823. On the subject of the Greek Revolution he made (January, 1824) a famous speech, in which he denounced the principles of the Holy Alliance with powerful effect.

As chairman of the judiciary committee, he reported a complete revision of the criminal law of the United States, which was approved by the House. He was re-elected, in the autumn of 1824, by a nearly unanimous vote, and supported John Q. Adams in the ensuing election of President. In June, 1825, he delivered an oration on laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. To the same class of orations belongs his admirable eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, pronounced in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in August, 1826. "His consummate skill of composition and delivery," says Mr. G. T. Curtis, "gave to a suppositious speech of John Adams all the effect of a real utterance of that patriot." George Ticknor, who heard this eulogy, says, "His bearing, as he stood before the vast multitude, was that of absolute dignity and power." He continued to serve in the House of Representatives until 1828, when he was transferred to the Senate of the United States. As a Senator he voted for the Tariff bill of 1828. Though not deeply interested in the Presidential election of 1828, he supported John Q. Adams in preference to General Jackson. Having lost his first wife, (who died in January, 1828,) he married Caroline Le Roy, of New York City, in December, 1829.

His most memorable parliamentary effort was his triumphant reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, who had affirmed the right of a State to nullify the acts of Congress, had assailed New England, and had provoked Mr. Webster by caustic personalities. It was on the 26th of January, 1830, that Webster began this great argument in defence of the Union and the Constitution, which was probably the most remarkable speech ever made in the American Congress. His peroration ends with the following magnificent passage: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonoured fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known

and honoured throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as *What is all this worth?* nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first, and Union afterwards*—but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" "Webster had," says Mr. Curtis, "but a single night in which to make preparation to answer the really important parts of the preceding speech of his opponent."

In May, 1832, he made an important speech for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. This bill passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Jackson. About this date he purchased an estate at Marshfield, on the sea-shore, which was his usual summer residence. He supported Mr. Clay for President in the election of 1832, but in the great crisis of the Nullification question, in 1833, he opposed Clay's Compromise Tariff bill, and voted for the "Force Bill" of the Administration. On these subjects Webster and Calhoun were adversaries in debate. Mr. Webster became one of the most popular leaders of the Whig party, which was organized about 1834, and he was nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs of Massachusetts.

In September, 1837, as a member of the Senate, he opposed the Sub-Treasury bill in an elaborate speech, said to have been the most effective of all his arguments on the subjects of currency and finance. He visited England, Scotland, and France in 1839, attracting the admiration of Carlyle, who met him at table, and thus estimated him: "He is a magnificent specimen. As a logic-fencer, advocate, or parliamentary Hercules, one would incline to back him, at first sight, against all the extant world." He was re-elected to the Senate in January, 1839, and actively promoted the election of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, by public speeches at Saratoga, Richmond, Virginia, etc. In March, 1841, he was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison, after whose death he was retained in that office by Tyler. He negotiated with the English ambassador, Lord Ashburton, a treaty which settled the long and serious dispute about the Northeastern boundary of the United States. This important treaty was signed August 9, 1842. In compliance with the general desire of the Whigs, (whose interests President Tyler had betrayed,) he resigned office in May, 1843. He was urged to return to the national Senate; but his private interest and duties dissuaded him. In a letter dated February 5, 1844, he says, "I am now earning and receiving fifteen thousand dollars a year from my profession, which must be almost entirely sacrificed by a return to the Senate."

In the campaign of 1844 he earnestly advocated the election of Mr. Clay, who was his chief rival in the favour and leadership of the Whig party. He opposed the annexation of Texas, for the reason that it would involve the extension of slavery.

He was again elected a Senator of the United States in the winter of 1844–45, as the successor of Mr. Choate. In December, 1845, he made a speech in the Senate against the admission of Texas as a slave State, and in February, 1847, he declared that he opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war for the conquest of territory to form new States of our Union. Although Mr. Webster and his friends were disappointed by the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, he voted for him in preference to General Cass. In consequence of the acquisition of Mexican territory by conquest, the sectional conflict relative to slavery became more and more violent and irrepressible, with an alarming proclivity towards disunion. The houses of Congress became in 1850 the scene of intense excitement about the admission of California and the organization of the new territories. The imminent danger of this crisis was averted or postponed by Mr. Clay's "Compromise Measures," which Mr. Webster supported in an elaborate speech on the 7th of March, 1850. This compromise consisted of a number of resolutions, one of which declared that the new territories should be organized without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery; and another, that more effectual provision ought to be made by law for the restitution of fugitive slaves. On the first of these points he argued that he would not re-enact by human law what was already settled by a law of God; that slavery could not be introduced into those territories, by reason of their natural unfitness for slave labour. His support of these measures gave great offence to many of his admirers, and to the opponents of slavery, who accused him of sacrificing an important principle to a supposed political expediency.*

In July, 1850, before the final vote on the Compromise bill, President Taylor died, and was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore, who appointed Mr. Webster secretary of state. On the 17th of July he addressed the Senate on the subjects connected with the Compromise bill and Wilmot proviso. This was his last speech in the Senate. He delivered an eloquent address on the 4th of July, 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington. His last important forensic argument was on the Indian Rubber Patent cause, at Trenton, in January, 1852. Among his later official acts was a celebrated despatch to Hülsemann, the Austrian chargé-d'affaires, occasioned by the revolt of the Hungarian patriots. This document was dated in December, 1851. In May, 1852, he was thrown from his carriage, and seriously injured, near Plymouth, Massachusetts; but he was afterwards able to revisit Washington. After all his sacrifices and concessions to the pro-slavery party, he received in the National Whig Convention of 1852 only thirty-two votes, and those from Northern men, although it was known that he wished to be nominated for the Presidency. He died at Marshfield, October 24, 1852, leaving one son, Fletcher, noticed below. His other sons and daughters died before their father.

In stature he was tall, his head and brain of great size, his eyes large, black, and lustrous. He was greatly distinguished for his conversational powers and genial temper in society. "To those," says Curtis, "who have known Mr. Webster only in public, it is difficult to give an idea of the genial affections which at every period of his life flowed out from him in the domestic circle, and still more difficult to paint the abounding gayety and humour and fascination of his early days." "He was," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "the greatest orator that has ever lived in the Western hemisphere. Less vehement than Calhoun, less persuasive than Clay, he was yet more grand and powerful than either."

"Mr. Webster," says Hallam, the great historian, "approaches as nearly to the *beau-idéal* of a republican senator as any man that I have ever seen in the course of my life; worthy of Rome or Venice, rather than of our noisy and wrangling generation." (Letter to Mrs. Ticknor, dated January 21, 1840.)

See GEORGE T. CURTIS, "Life of Daniel Webster," 2 vols., 1870; CHARLES LANMAN, "Private Life of Daniel Webster," 1853; S. L. KNAPP, "Life of D. Webster," 1851; MÄRCKER, "D. Webster, der Amerikanische Staatsmann," Berlin, 1853; EDWARD EVERETT, "Memoir of D. Webster," prefixed to an edition of Webster's Collective Works, 6 vols. 8vo, 1851; and his article on Daniel Webster in the "New American Cyclopædia."

Webster, (EBENEZER,) an American patriot of the Revolution, born at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1739, was the father of Daniel Webster. He served in the war against the French, and in the subsequent campaigns of the Revolutionary war. Died in 1806.

Webster, (EZEKIEL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1780, graduated at Dartmouth College, and acquired a high reputation as a lawyer. Died in 1829.

Webster, (FLETCHER,) an American officer, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1812, was a son of the

* It was not the ultra abolitionists only that condemned his course. Mr. Seward in 1858 spoke of Webster as "a great statesman, who for a large portion of his life led the vanguard of the army of freedom, . . . and who, on the great day when the contest came to a decisive issue, surrendered that great cause then in his place, and derided the proviso of freedom, the principle of the ordinance of 1787"

celebrated Daniel Webster. He served as assistant secretary of state in 1841 and 1842. He enlisted as colonel in the Union army in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Gainesville, or Bull Run, in August, 1862.

Webster, (JOHN,) an able English dramatist of the seventeenth century. His principal works are "The White Devil," "The Duchess of Malfi," (1623,) and "Appius and Virginia," (1624.) He occupies a high rank among the immediate successors of Shakspeare.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., (1823;) CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Webster, (JOSEPH D.,) an American general, born in New Hampshire about 1811, became a civil engineer. He served as colonel at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and was chief of staff to General Grant at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He directed the artillery with skill in this action, and was promoted to be a brigadier-general. Died March 12, 1876.

Webster, (NOAH,) a distinguished American philologist and lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1758. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, soon after which he became a schoolteacher. He published "Sketches of American Policy," (1785,) and "Dissertations on the English Language," (1789.) In 1793 he began to issue, in New York, a daily paper called "The Minerva," the name of which was soon changed to "Commercial Advertiser." In this journal he defended the policy of the Federal administration. About 1798 he removed to New Haven. He expended the labour of many years on a "Dictionary of the English Language," which was published in 1828 and was highly esteemed. An enlarged edition of this dictionary was published in 1840, and a quarto edition, revised by C. A. Goodrich, appeared in 1859. Another and greatly improved edition of Webster's Dictionary, with numerous pictorial illustrations incorporated in the body of the work, appeared in 1864. He died at New Haven in May, 1843.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "North American Review" for April, 1829.

Webster, (THOMAS,) a British geologist, born in the Orkney Islands about 1773. He wrote a treatise on "Fresh-Water Beds in the Isle of Wight," and became professor of geology in the London University. Died in 1844.

Webster, (THOMAS,) an English painter, born in London in 1800, studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1841. His favourite subjects are children, and his best works represent schoolboys and their sports. Among these we may name "The Slide," "A Farm-House Kitchen," "A See-Saw," "A School Play-Ground," "The Internal Economy of Dotheboys Hall," "Peasant Children," "Hide and Seek," "The Wreck Ashore," (1874,) "A Birthday Tea-Party," (1876,) and "The Letter," (1877.) He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1846, and resigned his membership in 1876. Died in 1886.

Webster, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and polemical writer, born in 1689. He became curate of Saint Dunstan, in West London, in 1715, and rector of Depden in 1733. Died in 1758.

Wechel, vă'shĕl' or ŵĕk'ĕl, (ANDREW,) an eminent printer, born in Paris about 1510, was a son of Christian, and was a Protestant. He succeeded his father in 1554, and purchased the stock of Henri Estienne in 1560. He carried on business in Paris until the massacre of 1572, and then removed his presses to Frankfort. Died in 1581.

Wechel, ŵĕk'ĕl, (CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated German printer, established a printing-office in Paris about 1527, from which he issued many excellent editions of the classics. He afterwards settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where his business was carried on with equal reputation and success by his son Andrew. Died in 1554.

Weckerlin, von, fon ŵĕk'kẹr-leen', (AUGUST,) a German agriculturist, born at Stuttgart in 1794, published a treatise "On English Agriculture," and other similar works. Died December 21, 1868.

Weckherlin, ŵĕk'ker-leen', (GEORG RUDOLF,) a German poet, born at Stuttgart in 1584. Having travelled in various parts of Europe, he settled eventually in London, and was employed by James I. and Charles I in several important missions. He was one of the earliest reformers of German poetry, and he is said to have first introduced into the language the ode, sonnet, and epigram. Among his principal works we may name his heroic poem on the death of Gustavus Adolphus. Died about 1651.

See CARL P. CONZ, "Nachrichten von dem Leben G. R. Weckherlin's," 1803.

Weckherlin, (WILHELM LUDWIG,) a German writer, born near Würtemberg in 1739, was the author of several satirical and political works. Died in 1792.

Wed'dẹr-burn, (ALEXANDER,) Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, an eminent British jurist and politician, born in East Lothian in 1733. He was in early life an advocate of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and the fierceness of his invective. Having quarrelled with the court, he removed to London in 1753, and was called to the bar a few years later. He took great pains to eradicate his Northern accent. He became king's counsel in 1763, was elected a member of Parliament about the same time, and joined the Northern circuit. "He was far from being a profound lawyer," says Lord Brougham. "His strength lay in dealing with facts; and here all his contemporaries represent his powers to have been unrivalled. It was probably this genius for narrative, for arguing upon probabilities, for marshalling and sifting evidence, that shone so brilliantly in his great speech at the bar of the House of Lords upon the celebrated Douglas cause, and which no less a judge than Mr. Fox pronounced to be the very finest he ever heard on any subject." ("Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.") He was appointed solicitor-general by Lord North in 1771, soon after which he and Thurlow became the two main supporters of the prime minister in the House of Commons. In a famous speech against the Americans before the privy council, he indulged in offensive personalities against Franklin, calling him a man of three letters,—the old Roman joke for a thief, *(fur.)* In 1778 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1780 obtained the office of chief justice of the court of common pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough. On the bench he continued to be an unscrupulous partisan, and during the short ministry formed by a coalition of Fox and Lord North (1783) he was chief commissioner of the great seal. In the first years of Pitt's administration Wedderburn was the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. When the king became deranged, (1789,) he advised the Prince of Wales to proclaim himself regent; but his desperate counsels were not followed. He was one of the members that seceded from the Whig or opposition party on questions connected with the French Revolution, and was appointed lord chancellor in 1793. He retained this office until the formation of a new ministry, April, 1801, and was then created Earl of Rosslyn. He died, without issue, in 1805. According to Lord Brougham, "his prosperous career, supported by no fixed principles, illustrated by no sacrifices to public virtue, . . . at length closed in the disappointment of mean, unworthy desires, and ended amidst universal neglect."

See "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. i.; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wedderburn, (DAVID,) a Scottish scholar and Latin poet, born about 1570. He taught school at Aberdeen, and wrote numerous poems. Died about 1650.

Wedderkopf, von, fon ŵĕd'dẹr-kopf', (MAGNUS,) a statesman and jurist, born at Husum, in Holstein, in 1638. He became professor of law at Kiel, and prime minister of the Duke of Holstein in 1705. He published several legal works. Died in 1721. His brother GABRIEL, born in 1644, was a writer on theology, pastor at Kiel, and court preacher. Died in 1696.

Wedekind, ŵā'dẹh-kĭnt', (ANTON CHRISTIAN,) a German historical writer, born in the duchy of Verden in 1763. He published a "Chronological Manual of Modern History," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Wedekind, (GEORG CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) BARON, a German physician, born at Göttingen in 1761, became professor of medicine at Mentz. He published a number of medical and miscellaneous works. Died in 1831.

Wedekind, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a son of the preceding, was born at Strasburg in 1796. He published an "Encyclopædia of Forest Science," (1847,) and other similar works. Died January 22, 1856.

Wedel, v̂ā'dḙl, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Gotha in 1671, was a son of Georg Wolfgang, noticed below. He was the author of a work entitled "On the Diseases of Public Speakers," ("De Morbis Concionatorum.") Died in 1708. His brother JOHANN ADOLF published several medical treatises.

Wedel, (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a learned German physician, born at Golzen, in Lusatia, in 1645. He studied at Jena, where he became professor of medicine in 1673. He was also first physician to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and was created in 1694 a count-palatine and imperial councillor. He was distinguished as a mathematician and Orientalist, as well as for his knowledge of medical science, and was one of the most voluminous writers of his time. Among his principal works we may name "Opiologia," etc., (1674.) "Exercitationes Pathologicæ," (1675,) and "Pharmacy reduced to the Form of an Art," (in Latin.) Died in 1721.

Wedel, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1675, became professor in the University of Jena in 1709. Died after 1746.

Wedel, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German botanist, born in 1708, practised medicine at Jena. He wrote "Botanical Essay," ("Tentamen Botanicum," 1747.) Died in 1757.

Wedel, von, fon v̂ā'dḙl, (KARL HEINRICH,) a Prussian general, born in the Uckermark in 1712. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. The victory of the Prussians at Leuthen (1757) was attributed to Wedel by Frederick the Great. Died in 1782.

Wedel-Jarlsberg, v̂ā'dḙl yarls'bêrg, (JOHANN KASPAR HERMANN,) a Danish statesman, was born at Montpellier, in France, in 1779. He studied at Copenhagen, and rose through several offices to be minister of finance in 1822. Died in 1840.

Wĕdg'wood, (JOSIAH,) a celebrated English artisan, born in Burslem, in Staffordshire, in 1730. His opportunities for education were very limited, and in his early youth he worked in the pottery of an elder brother at Burslem. In 1759 he established in that place a manufactory of ornamental pottery, where he soon after produced the beautiful cream-coloured ware since called by his name. A table-service of this kind was ordered by Queen Charlotte, who appointed Wedgwood her potter. He subsequently opened a warehouse in London, where he executed copies of antique vases, cameos, and sculpture, remarkable for their accuracy and exquisite workmanship. Among his works in this department were fifty copies of the celebrated Portland vase, which were sold for fifty guineas each. Some of his compositions were of such hardness and indestructibility as to render them invaluable for chemical vessels. His works were not only of the greatest benefit to the manufactures and commercial prosperity of his country, but exerted a powerful influence in refining the national taste. Wedgwood was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several treatises to the "Transactions" of that body. Died in 1795.

See ELIZA METEYARD, "Life of J. Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence," 1864; L. JEWETT, "The Wedgwoods," 1865; J. MARRYATT, "Collection towards a History of Pottery," etc., 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July and October, 1867.

Wed'more, (FREDERICK,) an English art-critic, born at Clifton, July, 1844. He became a journalist and magazinist, and studied pictorial and dramatic art. He wrote "A Snapt Gold Ring," (a novel, 1871,) "Two Girls," (1874,) "Studies in English Art," (1876,) "Pastorals of France," (1877,) "Masters of Genre Painting," (1880,) "Four Masters of Etching," (1883,) etc.

Weed, (STEPHEN H.,) an American brigadier-general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1854. He was a skilful officer of artillery. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged about thirty.

Weed, (THURLOW,) an American journalist and politician, born in Greene county, New York, in 1797. He learned the trade of printer, and edited several newspapers. He was an active member of the Anti-Masonic party, and in 1830 became the editor of the "Albany Evening Journal," which opposed the Albany Regency and was an able organ of the Whig party. He acquired distinction and great influence as a party manager for the Whigs and the Republicans. He was an intimate associate and adherent of William H. Seward. In the latter part of the civil war he ceased to be in unity with the Republican party. He favoured the policy of President Johnson in relation to reconstruction in 1866–67, but supported General Grant for the Presidency in 1868. Died November 22, 1882.

Weekes, weeks, (HENRY,) an English sculptor, born at Canterbury in 1807, was a pupil of Chantrey, whom he assisted for several years. Among his works are statues of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Bacon, and a monument to Shelley. Died May 28, 1877.

Weeks, (ROBERT KELLY,) an American poet, born in New York city in 1840, published "Poems," (1866,) and "Episodes and Lyric Pieces," (1870.)

Weemṡ, (MASON L.,) an American biographical writer, was rector of Mount Vernon parish, Virginia. He was the author of "A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits, of General George Washington," etc., (1800,) "Life of General Francis Marion," (4th edition, 1816,) and biographies of Franklin (1817) and of William Penn, (1829.) They are written in a lively, entertaining style, but are not to be relied upon as biographies or histories. Died in 1825.

Weeninx, wā'ninks, or **Weenix**, wā'niks, (JAN BAPTIST,) THE OLD, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He studied under Abraham Bloemaert, and afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he was extensively patronized. His works include portraits, historical pictures, animals, and marine views, in all of which he acquired a very high reputation. Died in 1660.

His son JAN, surnamed THE YOUNG, was born at Amsterdam in 1644. He was instructed in painting by his father, whose style and favourite subjects he adopted. As a colorist, he was esteemed superior to his father, and his hunting-scenes and birds are regarded as master-pieces. Died in 1719.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Weerdt, de, dḙh wairt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels, lived about 1550.

Weert. See WERTH.

Weever. See WEAVER, (JOHN.)

Wegelin, v̂ā'gḙh-leen', (JACQUES,) a Swiss historian, born at Saint Gall in 1721. He became professor of history at Berlin in 1765, and wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs on the Philosophy of History," (4 vols., 1772–79,) and "Universal History," (6 vols., 1776–80.) Died in Berlin in 1791.

See FELS, "Biographie Wegelins," 1792.

Wegener, v̂ā'gḙh-nẹr, (CASPAR FREDERIK,) a Danish historian and publicist, born in Fünen in 1802. He acquired a high reputation by several works on Danish history. He became director of the national archives in 1848.

Wegner, v̂ĕg'nẹr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born in Silesia in 1644. He became professor of theology at Königsberg, and court preacher. Died in 1709.

Wegscheider, v̂āg'shī'dẹr, (JULIUS AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Kübbelingen, in Brunswick, in 1771. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1810. His principal work is entitled "Institutes of Dogmatic Christian Theology," (in Latin, 1818.) Died in 1849.

Wehrli. See VEHRLI.

Weichert, v̂ī'kẹrt, (JONATHAN AUGUST,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1788, published editions of Pomponius Mela and other classics. Died in 1844.

Weickard, v̂ī'kärt, (MELCHIOR ADAM,) a German physician, was a warm advocate of the Brunonian system, and published, among other works, "The Philosophical Physician." Died in 1803.

Weiden, von, fon ṽī′dẹn, **Weda,** ṽā′dȧ, or **Wied,** ṽeet, (HERMANN,) COUNT, a German prelate, born in Nassau in 1472. He was elected Archbishop and Elector of Cologne in 1515, and persecuted the Protestants for a number of years. About 1540 he changed his course, and patronized Bucer and other Reformers. Having been excommunicated by the pope in 1546, he resigned in 1547, and died in 1552.

Weidler, ṽī′dlẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German astronomer and mathematician, born in Thuringia in 1691. He became in 1721 professor of mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a number of valuable works, in Latin, among which we may name his "Mathematical Institutes," "History of Astronomy," "Astronomical Bibliography," and "Treatise on Hydraulic Machines." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1755.

Weigel, ṽīG′ẹl or ṽī′gẹl, (ERHARD,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Weida in 1625, became professor of mathematics at Jena. He was the inventor of several astronomical instruments, and published, among other works, one entitled "The Mirror of the Heavens," ("Himmels-spiegel.") Died in 1699.

Weigel, (JOHANN AUGUST GOTTLOB,) a German bookseller, born at Leipsic in 1773; died in 1846.

Weigel, (KARL CHRISTIAN **Leberecht**—lā′bẹh-rĕKt,) a German physician and scholar, brother of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1769. He published a "Modern Greek-German-Italian Dictionary," and other works. Died in 1845.

Weigel, (VALENTIN,) a German theologian, founder of a sect of mystics called by his name, was born at Grossenhain, in Saxony, in 1533. His leading doctrines are said to resemble those of Tauler; and Jacob Böhme was one of his most noted disciples. His works were published after his death, which occurred in 1588.

See HILLIGER, "Vita V. Weigelii," 1721.

Weigel, von, fon ṽīG′ẹl or ṽī′gẹl, (CHRISTIAN **Ehrenfried**—ā′ren-frēet,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Stralsund in 1748, wrote "Observationes Botanicæ," and other works. Died in 1831.

Weigl, ṽīGl, (JOSEPH,) a musical composer, born at Eisenstadt, in Hungary, in 1766, became chapel-master of the Italian Opera at Vienna. His opera of "The Swiss Family" is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1846.

Weil, ṽīl, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German Orientalist, of Jewish extraction, was born at Sulzburg in 1808. He studied at Heidelberg, visited Egypt about 1830, and devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Persic, and Turkish languages. He was appointed, after his return, assistant librarian, and professor of Oriental languages, in the University of Heidelberg, in 1845. Among his principal works are "The Poetical Literature of the Arabs," "Mohammed the Prophet," "History of the Caliphs," and "History of the Mussulman Peoples from Mohammed to Selim." Died August 29, 1889.

Weil, ṽīl, (HENRI,) a Franco-German philologist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 26, 1818. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, Leipsic, and Paris, and became a French citizen. He held professorships at Strasburg and Besançon, and in 1876 became Greek professor in the École Normale Supérieure and the École des Hautes-Études, in Paris. Most of his publications are on the Greek tragedians and on Demosthenes.

Weilen, ṽīl′ẹn, (JOSEPH,) (originally named JOSEPH **Weil,**) an Austrian poet, born at Tetin, Bohemia, December 28, 1828. He became a soldier, and most of his life was a professor in the imperial military schools. Among his works are "Phantasien und Lieder," (1853,) "Männer vom Schwerte," etc. His tragedies are noteworthy. Among them are "Tristan," "Edda," "Graf Hoorn," and "Dolores."

Weill, wīl, [Fr. pron. vȧl,] (ALEXANDRE,) a *littérateur* and journalist, of Jewish extraction, was born in Alsace in 1813. He was editor for a time of the "Gazette de France," and published a work entitled "Republic and Monarchy," (1848,) an "Essay on Schiller," and "The French of the Nineteenth Century," (1872.)

Weiller, von, fon ṽīl′lẹr, (KAJETAN,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Munich in 1762. He became secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences in 1823. Died in 1826.

Weimar, DUCHESS OF. See AMELIA.

Weimar, (BERNARD,) DUKE OF. See BERNHARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Weinbrenner, ṽīn′brĕn′nẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German architect, born at Carlsruhe in 1766. He visited Rome in 1791, and spent several years in studying the remains of ancient art. On his return, in 1798, he was appointed inspector of buildings at Carlsruhe. Among his principal works are the theatre at Leipsic, and the Standeshaus theatre, the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and Hochberg palace, at Carlsruhe. He also founded in the latter place an institution for the study of architecture and the kindred arts. He was the author of a "Manual of Architecture," (1810,) a treatise "On Form and Beauty," (1819,) and other similar works. Died in 1826.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Denkwürdigkeiten aus Weinbrenner's Leben," 1829; A. W. SCHREIBER, "F. Weinbrenner, Denkmal," etc., 1826.

Weinlig, ṽīn′liG, (CHRISTIAN THEODOR,) a German musician and composer, born at Dresden in 1780; died in 1842.

His son, CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT, born in 1812, became professor of national economy at Erlangen, and published a "Manual of Theoretical Chemistry," (1840,) and other works. Died at Dresden, January 18, 1873.

Weinreich, ṽīn′rīK, or **Weinrich,** ṽīn′rĭK, (VALENTIN,) a German philologist and poet, born near Hartz in 1553, became rector at Eisenach. Died in 1622.

Weinrich, ṽīn′rĭK, (GEORG,) a learned theologian, born in Silesia in 1554. He preached at Leipsic, and published a number of works on theology. Died in 1617.

Weinrich, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German writer and Lutheran minister, born in 1683, lived at Meinungen. Died in 1727.

Weir, weer, (HARRISON WILLIAM,) an English artist, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824. He was apprenticed to a wood-engraver, and afterwards won distinction as a water-colour painter and book-illustrator. His birds and animals are especially noteworthy.

Weir, weer, (JOHN F.,) an American artist, born at West Point, New York, August 28, 1841. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1866. Among his paintings are "The Gun-Foundry" and "Forging the Shaft," besides many landscapes, portraits, and genre pictures. He also modelled a bronze statue of Benjamin Silliman, and another of T. D. Woolsey.

Weir, (JULIAN ALDEN,) an American painter, a son of R. W. Weir, was born at West Point, New York, August 30, 1852. He studied in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and afterwards established himself as a painter in New York. In portraiture and figure-painting he is one of the most successful of the younger American artists.

Weir, weer, (ROBERT W.,) an American painter, born at New Rochelle, in New York, in 1803. Among his best works are "The Landing of Henry Hudson," "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims," and "The Antiquary introducing Lovell to his Womankind." Died in 1889.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Weir, weer, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish journalist, born in Edinburgh about 1802. He edited successively the Edinburgh "Literary Journal," the Glasgow "Argus," and the "Daily News," a Liberal paper of London. Died in 1858.

Weisbach, ṽīs′bȧK, (JULIUS,) a German savant, born near Annaberg in 1806, published a "Manual for the Engineer and Machinist," and several treatises on hydraulics. Died in 1871.

Weise, ṽī′zẹh, [Lat. WEI′SIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Zittau in 1642, became rector of the gymnasium in his native town. He was the author of a satirical romance, entitled "Die drei Hauptverderber," and a number of dramas, also several educational works. Died in 1708.

See HERMANN PALM, "C. Weise, eine literar-historische Abhandlung," 1854; S. GROSSER, "Vita C. Weisii," 1710.

Weisflog, ẅīss'flōg, (KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sagan in 1770, published a number of humorous tales. Died in 1828.

Weishaupt, ẅīss'hŏwpt, (ADAM,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Ingolstadt in 1748, is chiefly celebrated as the founder of the order of the Illuminati. He became professor of canon and natural law in his native city in 1775. He wrote, besides other works, an "Apology for the Illuminati," (1786,) and "Pythagoras; or, The Secret Art of Governing the World," (1790.) Died in 1830.

See GOTTSCHLING, "Weishaupt's Schicksale," 1789; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Weisius. See WEISE.

Weiss. See ALBINUS, (BERNARD,) ALBINUS, (PETRUS,) and ALBINUS, (JOHANN GEORG.)

Weiss, wīss, [Fr. pron. vȧss,] (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1779. He contributed a great number of articles to the "Biographie Universelle," of which he was one of the editors. Died Feb. 11, 1866.

Weiss, (CHARLES,) a French historian, born at Strasburg in 1812, became professor of history at the Lycée Bonaparte. He published "Spain from Philip II. to the Accession of the Bourbons," (2 vols., 1844,) and a "History of the French Protestant Refugees since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," (1853.) Died 1864.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1853.

Weiss, ẅīss, (CHRISTIAN SAMUEL,) a German mineralogist, born at Leipsic in 1780. He studied under Werner at Freiberg, and in 1810 became professor of mineralogy at Berlin. His principal work is a treatise "On the Natural Divisions of the System of Crystallization," (1813.) Died in 1856.

Weiss, wīs, (JOHN,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1818. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He was an extreme rationalist, and was prominent as an anti-slavery writer. He wrote "Æsthetic Prose," "Life of Theodore Parker," "American Religion," "Lectures on Shakspeare," etc. Died at Boston, March 9, 1879.

Weiss, (SIEGFRIED,) a German publicist, born at Dantzic in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "Code of Maritime International Law," (2 vols., 1858.)

Weisse, ẅī'sẹh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German jurist, son of Christian Felix, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1766. He became in 1813 professor of criminal law in that city, and was the author of a "Manual of Saxon Civil Law," which is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1832.

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN FELIX,) a popular German writer, born at Annaberg in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, where he acquired the friendship of Lessing, and soon after produced several tragedies, which, however, met with little favour. His "Merry Songs," ("Scherzhaften Lieder,") which appeared in 1758, were very successful, and were followed by a number of comedies, which were also well received. In 1775 he became editor of a juvenile periodical called "The Children's Friend," ("Der Kinderfreund,") which obtained almost unprecedented popularity, and was afterwards imitated by Berquin in his "Ami des Enfans." His "Songs for Children," "A B C Book," and "Dramas for Children" were received with equal favour, and they have been translated into the principal European languages. Besides these juvenile productions, on which his reputation mainly rests, Weisse published "Lyric Poems" and "Comic Operas." He was for several years editor of a literary journal of high character, entitled "Bibliothek der Schönen-Wissenschaften und Freien-Künste." He died in 1804.

See C. G. BAUER, "Ueber C. F. Weisse," 1805; WEISSE, "Autobiography," 1806; H. C. IPHOFEN, "Lebensgeschichte C. F. Weisse's," etc., 1806; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN HERMANN,) a son of Christian Ernst, noticed above, was born at Leipsic in 1801, and became professor of philosophy in his native city. He published a treatise "On the Present Stand-Point of Philosophical Science," (1829,) "System of Æsthetics, or Science of the Idea of Beauty," (1830,) and essays, which have a high reputation. Died Sept. 19, 1866.

Weissenthurn, von, fon ẅī'sẹn-tōōrn', (JOHANNA FRANUL VERONICA,) a German actress and dramatic writer, originally named GRÜNBERG, was born at Coblentz in 1773. Her works are numerous, and once enjoyed considerable popularity. Died in 1847.

Weitenaver, ẅī'tẹn-ä'vẹr, (IGNATIUS,) a German linguist and Jesuit, born at Ingolstadt in 1705. He published several works on language. Died in 1783.

Weitling, ẅīt'ling, (WILHELM,) a German communist, born at Magdeburg in 1808, published "Guarantees of Harmony and Freedom," "Humanity as it is and as it should be," (1845,) etc. Died in New York, Jan. 25, 1871.

Weitzel, wīt'sẹl, (GODFREY,) an American major-general and engineer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1835, graduated at West Point, second in his class, in 1855. He served on the staff of General Butler in the expedition to New Orleans, April, 1862, and rendered important services as chief engineer of Butler's army. He commanded a brigade under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and a division in the operations against Petersburg, Virginia, in the summer of 1864. He was designated by General Grant to command the land-forces of an expedition against Wilmington in December, 1864, but he actually served as second in command under General Butler, and decided that it would be a rash sacrifice of life to assault the fort with 6000 men. His command was foremost in the occupation of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the regular army in 1882. Died March 19, 1884.

Weitzel, wīt'sẹl, (JOHANNES,) a German writer and journalist, born at Johannisberg in 1771. He published a "History of Political Science," "Letters from the Rhine," and other works, on various subjects. Died in 1837.

Wĕl'bў, (AMELIA B.,) an American poetess, born at Saint Michael's, Maryland, in 1821. She subsequently removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where she contributed numerous poems to the "Louisville Journal," under the signature of "Amelia." Died in 1852.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Welch, (JOHN,) a Scottish minister, born about 1570 married a daughter of John Knox. He preached at Ayr, was banished in 1606 or 1616, and went to France. Died about 1622.

Welch'man, (EDWARD,) an English clergyman, born at Banbury about 1665. He became Archdeacon of Cardigan, and published "The Thirty-Nine Articles illustrated with Notes." Died in 1739.

Welcker, ẅĕl'kẹr, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) an eminent philologist and antiquary, born at Grünberg in 1784. Having studied at Giessen, he resided two years at Rome, and, after his return, became successively professor of archæology and Greek literature at Giessen and Göttingen, and professor of philology at Bonn, being also appointed chief librarian in the last-named university. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Die Aeschyleische Trilogie Prometheus," etc., "On a Cretan Colony in Thebes, the Goddess Europa and Cadmus," (1824,) "The Epic Cyclus; or, The Homeric Poets," (1835,) and "Short Essays on Grecian Literary History," (1844.) He also wrote "The Life of Zoega, with a Collection of his Letters," etc. Died in 1868.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Welcker, (KARL THEODOR,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Upper Hesse in 1790. He studied at Giessen and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of law at Kiel. He was elected to the Upper Chamber of Baden in 1831, and soon after assisted in founding the Liberal journal entitled "Der Freisinnige." For the political opinions expressed in this gazette he was arrested, but released after a short imprisonment. He was a deputy to the German National Assembly in 1848. He wrote several able political treatises, and assisted Rotteck in the "Staatslexikon." Died in 1869.

Weld, (ANGELINA EMILY **Grimké,**) a sister of S. M. Grimké, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 20, 1805. In 1828 she joined the Society of Friends, in 1836 emancipated her slaves, and in 1838 married Mr. T. D. Weld. She won distinction as an eloquent anti-

slavery speaker, and published an "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," (1836.)

Weld, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English writer, born at Windsor in 1813. He wrote a "History of the Royal Society," (1847,) and other works. Died Jan. 15, 1869.

Weld, (HORATIO HASTINGS,) D.D., an American author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1811. He was bred a printer, became a journalist, and in 1845 took orders in the Episcopal Church. He published "Corrected Proofs," (1837,) a "Life of Christ," (1851,) and other works, and compiled and edited various books, chiefly religious. Died August 27, 1888.

Weld, (Rev. LEWIS,) an American clergyman, born in Hampton, Connecticut, about 1796. He was principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. Died in 1853.

Weld, (THEODORE DWIGHT,) an American reformer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, November 23, 1803. He studied at Hamilton College, and at Lane and Oberlin Theological Seminaries. He was early distinguished as an anti-slavery agitator. He published "The Bible against Slavery," "American Slavery as it is," and other anti-slavery books and pamphlets, etc.

Weld, (THOMAS,) an English cardinal, born in Dorsetshire in 1773; died in 1837.

Welden, von, fon ṽĕl'dĕn, (LUDWIG,) BARON, a German officer, born in Würtemberg in 1782. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1813–15, and was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1836. He died in 1852, having been previously appointed master of the ordnance.

Wel'dŏn, (JOHN,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born at Chichester about 1670. He was a pupil of Henry Purcell, and in 1708 became organist of the chapel royal. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces; he also produced several songs, and other works of great merit. Died in 1736.

Welee-ed-Deen or **Weli-Eddîn,** wĕl'ee ed-deen', (**Ahmed,** ȧн'med,) a famous Turkish poet, born about 1438. He obtained the office of vizier under Mahomet II. Died in 1495.

Welhaven, ṽĕl'hȧ'ven, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen in 1807, has published "Half a Hundred Poems," ("Halvhundret Digte," 1848,) "Pictures of Travel and Poems," ("Reisebilleder og Digte," 1851,) and a criticism on the poet Wergeland, entitled "Henrik Wergeland's Poetry and Polemics." He became professor of philosophy at Christiania in 1846. Died October 24, 1873.

Wellekens, wel'lĕh-kĕns, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Dutch pastoral poet, born at Alost in 1658, passed eleven years in Italy, whither he went about 1676. His idyls are praised as natural and true. Died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Wellens, wel'lĕns, (JACQUES THOMAS JOSEPH,) a learned and benevolent Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1726, became bishop of his native city. Died in 1784.

Weller, ṽel'lẽr, [Lat. WELLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) a German scholar and theologian, born in 1602, became professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg, and in 1646 first court preacher at Dresden. His "New Greek Grammar" ("Grammatica Græca Nova") was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1664.

See REICHMANN, "Memoria J. Welleri," 1664.

Weller, ṽel'lẽr, [Lat. WELLE'RUS,] (JEROME or HIERONYMUS,) a German theologian, born at Freyberg, in Misnia, in 1499. He was in early youth a favourite disciple of Luther, in whose house he lived eight years. He became professor of theology at Freyberg, and propagated the doctrines of Luther by his sermons and writings, which had a high reputation. Died in 1572.

See LEMMEL, "Wellerus redivivus;" HEMPEL, "Life of Weller," in Latin verse.

Wellerus. See WELLER.

Welles, wĕlz, (EDWARD RANDOLPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Waterloo, New York, January 10, 1830, graduated in 1850 at Geneva College, New York, and was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1858. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Wisconsin. Died October 20, 1888.

Welles, wĕlz, (GIDEON,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1802. He studied law, and became about 1826 editor of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic journal. He was elected to the legislature of Connecticut in 1827, and was appointed chief of one of the bureaus of the navy department in 1846. About 1854 he separated from the Democratic party in regard to the extension of slavery, and joined the Republicans. He was appointed secretary of the navy in March, 1861, and, after the death of President Lincoln, was retained in office by Johnson until the close of his administration in March, 1869. Died Feb. 11, 1878.

Wellesley. See WELLINGTON and MORNINGTON.

Wellesley, wĕlz'le, (Lord CHARLES,) the second son of the first Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin in 1808. He entered the army, and became a colonel about 1851. He was elected in 1842 a Conservative member of the House of Commons. Died in 1858.

Wellesley, (RICHARD COLLEY,) Marquis Wellesley, an able statesman, born in Dublin in 1760, was the eldest son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, and was a brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. He studied at Eton, and distinguished himself as a classical scholar. At the death of his father, in 1781, he became Earl of Mornington, and entered the Irish House of Lords. He gained the favour of George III. by his course on the subject of the regency in 1789, and at the next general election was returned to the English House of Commons for Windsor. In 1793 he was sworn in a member of the British privy council. He was appointed Governor-General of India in October, 1797, and raised to the British peerage, as Baron Mornington. In 1798 he declared war against Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, who had given offence by intrigues or negotiations with the French. The British army gained victories at Mallavelly and Seringapatam, and Tippoo was killed in battle in 1799. Lord Mornington was created Marquis Wellesley in December, 1799. About 1803 he waged war against the Mahrattas, from whom he conquered the region between the Ganges and Jumna. He resigned in 1805, became secretary of state for foreign affairs in December, 1809, and retired from that office in January, 1812. On the death of Mr. Perceval, (1812,) the Marquis Wellesley, at the request of the prince-regent, made an unsuccessful effort to form a coalition ministry. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in December, 1821. Being a zealous friend of Catholic emancipation, he resigned when his brother, the Duke of Wellington, became prime minister, in 1828, because the duke opposed the Catholic claims. He served as lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time in 1833–34. He died in September, 1842, leaving no children, although he was twice married.

See R. R. PEARCE, "Memoirs and Correspondence of Marquis Wellesley," 3 vols., 1846.

Wellhausen, ṽĕl'hŏw'zĕn, (JULIUS,) D.D., a distinguished German Biblical critic, of the most advanced or radical school. He became professor of theology in the University of Greifswalde, and published a well-known "History of Israel," ("Geschichte Israels," 1878.)

Wel'ling-tŏn, (ARTHUR WELLESLEY,) first DUKE OF, a celebrated British general and statesman, born in Dublin or at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret Wesley, first Earl of Mornington, and Anne Hill Trevor, a daughter of Viscount Dungannon. The original name of the family was exchanged for Wellesley about 1797 by the subject of this article or by his eldest brother. He was educated at Eton and at a military academy of Angers, in France. He received in March, 1787, a commission as ensign in the seventy-third regiment of foot, became a lieutenant in December of that year, and obtained the rank of captain in June, 1791. Having been raised to the rank of major in April, 1793, he acquired by purchase that of lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot in September of the same year. In 1794 he served in the Low Countries under the Duke of York, whom the French general Pichegru compelled to retreat to Bremen. During this disastrous retreat Colonel Wesley commanded a brigade, and distinguished himself by his skill and intrepidity.

Having been promoted to the rank of colonel in 1796, he was ordered to India, where he arrived in February, 1797. In 1798 his eldest brother, Lord Mornington, became Governor-General of India, and declared war against Tippoo Sahib. Colonel Wellesley contributed to the victory of Mallavelly and the capture of Seringapatam, of which he was appointed governor in July, 1799. "During several years that he held the command in Mysore," says C. MacFarland, "he was fully occupied in organizing the civil and military administration of the country; and in the execution of this task he improved his natural talents for business, and displayed that quickness of perception and that sagacity and self-command which have characterized him throughout the whole course of his military career."

He obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1802, was appointed to the chief command of all the British and allied troops serving in the territories of the Peishwa and the Nizam in 1803, and gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye in September of that year. In this battle he had two horses killed under him. Having obtained in February, 1805, leave to return to England, he arrived there in the ensuing September. In the next November he was sent to Holland with an army which was commanded by Lord Cathcart, and which returned to England in February, 1806, without having encountered the enemy.

In April, 1806, Sir Arthur Wellesley married Lady Catherine Pakenham, a daughter of the Earl of Longford. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Rye in 1806, and was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in April, 1807. In August of that year he commanded a division of the army which invaded Denmark, and defeated the Danes at Kioge. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in April, 1808, and in the ensuing June was appointed commander-in-chief of an army of about 10,000 men which was sent to Spain to fight against the French. He reached Corunna in July; but, as the Spanish Junta declined the assistance of a British auxiliary force, he landed at Mondego Bay, in Portugal, which country was then occupied by a French army under Junot. The British forces, marching towards Lisbon, defeated a division of the French army at Roliça in August, 1808. A few days after this affair his army was largely reinforced, but he was superseded in the command. The ministers appointed Sir Hew Dalrymple commander-in-chief, Sir Harry Burrard second in command, and Sir John Moore third. Sir Arthur was thus reduced from first to fourth in command. He repulsed the French who attacked him at Vimeira, August 21. The French having evacuated Portugal, in accordance with the Convention of Cintra, in September, 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and resumed the place of chief secretary for Ireland. In January, 1809, he received the thanks of Parliament for his services in Portugal.

The victorious march of Napoleon to Madrid and the defeat of Sir John Moore at Corunna induced the British government to increase their forces in the Peninsula and to aid both the Portuguese and Spaniards. General Wellesley, having been appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Lisbon in April, 1809, and found himself at the head of an army of about 25,000 men. On the 12th of May he defeated Soult at Oporto. The passage of the river Douro at this time, in the presence of 10,000 Frenchmen, is considered one of his most brilliant achievements. About the end of June, 1809, he marched into Spain, which was occupied by several French armies, widely separated, and commanded by Soult, Victor, Suchet, and others. A Spanish army under General Cuesta took the field against the French and joined the army of General Wellesley, who encountered Marshal Victor on the 22d of July at Talavera. In the battle which ensued at this place, the British claimed the victory, but they did not pursue the retiring enemy. Sir Arthur wrote, on the 24th of July, "I am not able to follow the enemy as I could wish, . . . owing to my having found it impossible to procure even one mule or cart in Spain. My troops have been in actual want of provisions for the last two days." Victor, having been reinforced, attacked the British at Talavera on the 27th of July, renewed the fight on the 28th, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The approach of several French armies, superior in number to his own, induced Sir Arthur to retreat by way of Badajoz towards Portugal. He afterwards pursued a cautious Fabian policy. In September, 1809, he was raised to the peerage, with the titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera.

The battle of Talavera was the last action of the British army in the campaign of 1809. A large Spanish army was routed, with great loss, at Ocaña in November, and about the same time the French defeated another army of 20,000 Spaniards. On learning these events, Lord Wellington wrote, "I lament that a cause which promised so well a few weeks ago should have been so completely lost by the ignorance, presumption, and mismanagement of those to whose direction it was intrusted." He prepared for the campaign of 1810 by the construction of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, near Lisbon, and fixed his head-quarters at Viseu in January. His army, including the Portuguese, amounted to about 54,000 men. A large French army, commanded by Massena, approached Portugal from the northeast in the summer of 1810. The French having taken Almeida in August, after a short siege, Lord Wellington fell back to the valley of the Mondego, and took a strong position near Coimbra, along the ridge of Busaco. Here he was attacked on the 27th of September by the French, who were repulsed, with a loss which the English writers estimate at 4000 killed and wounded. A few days after this battle, Lord Wellington was compelled to retreat towards Lisbon. His army entered the strong defences of Torres Vedras about the 8th of October. Massena made several unsuccessful attacks on these lines, lost many men by disease, and retired in November to Santarem, where he passed the winter. Thus ended the campaign of 1810. Lord Wellington complained that he was not efficiently supported by the Portuguese regency, some members of which perversely endeavoured to thwart his plans. In a letter dated October 6, addressed to Mr. Stuart, he says, "As for Principal Souza, I beg you to tell him, from me, that I have had no satisfaction in transacting the business of his country since he has been a member of the government. . . . Either he must quit the country, or I will."

During the months of January and February the hostile armies in Portugal remained stationary. Marshal Soult, who commanded in Andalusia, was ordered to act in concert with Massena by attacking Portugal south of the Tagus. Massena, whose position was rendered untenable by want of provisions, began about the 4th of March to move his army northward, and was followed by the British. On the 11th of March the strong fortress of Badajoz was taken by Marshal Soult. The British army defeated that of Massena on the 3d of April, at the battle of Sabugal, which Lord Wellington described as "one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in." On the 6th the French crossed the Agueda into Spain, and thus terminated their invasion of Portugal. They left a garrison in Almeida, which was blockaded by the British. In order to relieve this garrison, Massena marched back from Ciudad Rodrigo and attacked the enemy at Fuentes de Onoro. After a pitched battle, which ended on the 5th of May, the French were repulsed, and abandoned Almeida.

In the mean time an allied army under General Beresford invested Badajoz about the 4th of May, and Marshal Soult moved, with inferior numbers, to relieve that place. The armies met at Albuera on the 16th of May, and a severe battle ensued, in which the allies claimed the victory, but admitted that they lost about 7000 men killed and wounded. Soult retired to Seville and Lord Wellington, who arrived at Albuera about the 20th of May, ordered the siege of Badajoz to be resumed. Having failed in several attempts to take that place by assault in June, he retired towards the north of Portugal, and remained on the defensive, in a position on the Coa, during the autumn of 1811. "Wellington was aware," says Jules Maurel, "that Fortune could not change sides at a leap, and that it was only after repeated

trials that you could win her favours; . . . and that before acquiring the art of gaining great victories it was necessary to begin by learning to avoid defeats, and for a time to decline all engagements." Having gained the confidence of his troops by his extraordinary success while acting on the defensive, he at length assumed the offensive, and showed, when those qualities were demanded, that his enterprise and promptitude were not inferior to his prudence.

In January, 1812, he made a rapid march to Ciudad Rodrigo, which he took by storm on the 19th of that month. He also took Badajoz in April, before the French army could come to relieve that place. In the assault of Badajoz the allies lost 1000 killed and 3786 wounded. On the 22d of July Lord Wellington gained an important victory over Marshal Marmont at Salamanca. He entered Madrid in triumph on the 12th of August, soon after which Soult raised the blockade of Cadiz and concentrated his forces at Granada. Leaving two divisions at Madrid, Wellington moved his army northward, entered Valladolid on the 7th of September, and marched thence to Burgos, the castle of which was defended by a garrison of 2000 Frenchmen. He spent nearly five weeks in the siege of this place, which he could not take, and about the 21st of October he began to retreat towards Portugal through Salamanca, closely pursued by General Souham. The campaign of 1812 closed without any other battles. The British general was rewarded for his victory at Salamanca by the title of Marquis of Wellington. About the end of 1812 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish armies by the regency of Spain.

The campaign of 1813 opened in May, by the march of the allies across the Douro to Valladolid. The French army, abandoning Burgos on the 12th of June, retired across the Ebro, and were overtaken at Vitoria, where Wellington gained a decisive victory over Marshal Jourdan on the 21st of June. The allies took here an immense quantity of booty.

When Napoleon received tidings of the disaster at Vitoria, he sent Soult to Spain as commander-in-chief. Soult attacked the allies near Pampeluna on the 28th and 30th of July, but was repulsed. These actions are sometimes called "The Battles of the Pyrenees." Thus was terminated the French occupation of Spain.

Wellington's success in the wars of the peninsula must be ascribed in no small measure to the character which he established for probity and truthfulness. With true moral heroism, he refused to indulge in the slightest misrepresentation, even to save his own fame. In this respect his character presents a striking contrast to that of his great antagonist, Napoleon. In one of his despatches he says, "I see a disposition exists to blame the government for the failure of the siege of Burgos. The government had nothing to say to the siege; it was entirely my own act." When his allies in Portugal and Spain became at length acquainted with his character, they believed with implicit confidence whatever he told them, and he thus acquired a moral power equal to the force of mighty armies. Afterwards, in carrying out a policy as wise as it was humane, he refused even in an enemy's country (in France) to allow his own troops, or those of his Spanish allies, to support themselves by plunder, for his object was not merely to maintain his army, but to conciliate the people. He had been among the first to perceive how an opposite policy towards the nations he had conquered was gradually, but surely, undermining the colossal power of Napoleon; the plainest dictates of common sense, as well as motives of a higher character, preserved Wellington from the commission of a similar error.

About the 10th of November Lord Wellington marched across the frontier into France. He fought with success several battles near Bayonne between the 9th and 13th of December, 1813. On the 27th of February, 1814, he defeated Soult at Orthez, from which the French retreated to Toulouse. The allies gained another victory at Toulouse on the 10th of April, but they lost in this battle about 4600 men. The report of the abdication of Napoleon arrived at Toulouse on the 12th, and hostilities were suspended on the 18th of April. Wellington was rewarded with the title of duke on the 3d of May, and, after visits to Paris and Madrid, took leave of his army on the 14th of June. Having returned to England, he took his seat in the House of Lords on the 28th of June. The House of Commons voted £400,000 for the support of his dignity. In August, 1814, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to the court of France. With several colleagues, he represented England at the Congress of Vienna, which assembled in January, 1815. He was at Vienna when he received intelligence that Napoleon had returned to France.

In April Wellington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders, consisting of about 76,000 men, mostly British and Dutch. A Prussian army under General Blücher, who had about 80,000 men, was ready to act in concert with Wellington. To oppose these armies Napoleon raised about 115,000 men. On the 11th of June the French emperor quitted Paris to open the campaign, and exclaimed, "I go to measure myself with this Wellington," ("Je vais me mesurer avec ce Villainton.") Wellington attended a ball at Brussels on the evening of the 15th of June, and his army began to march on the morning of the 16th. The Prussians were defeated with severe loss at Ligny on the afternoon of the 16th, and about the same time an indecisive battle was fought between Marshal Ney and the allies at Quatre-Bras. Blücher is said to have lost about 12,000 killed and wounded at Ligny. On the morning of the 17th, Wellington made a retrograde movement on Waterloo, where he was attacked by the French about ten A.M. on the 18th of June. According to J. Maurel, Wellington had then 70,000 men, of whom 37,890 were British; and Napoleon had 75,000, excluding the detachment of Grouchy. It was the object of Napoleon to drive the enemy from his position before the arrival of the Prussian army. He had made several obstinate attacks, without success, when General Bülow reached the field with 16,000 Prussians, at four P.M., and decided the victory. Blücher arrived about seven o'clock, and pursued the retreating French. The loss of the victors on this day was immense. The British and Hanoverians alone lost 2432 killed and 9528 wounded.

Wellington and the allied armies entered Paris without resistance about the 7th of July. He restrained the excesses of Blücher, who was about to blow up the bridge of Jena and to commit other acts of vengeance. His first thought after the victory of June 18 was to favour the restoration of Louis XVIII. and to oppose the dismemberment of France. The allied powers resolved to maintain an army of occupation in France for five years, and gave the command of that army to the Duke of Wellington. By his advice, the period was shortened, and the allied army evacuated France about the end of 1818. He became master-general of the ordnance and a member of the cabinet in January, 1819, represented England at the Congress of Verona in 1822, and was sent on a mission to Russia in 1826. He succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the forces in January, 1827.

In politics Wellington was a staunch Tory. It is not improbable that the long contest which he maintained in order to preserve Europe from the revolutionary or innovating spirit of the French may have contributed to strengthen those principles of rigid conservatism by which his political career was distinguished. When Canning became premier, in April, 1827, Wellington resigned his place in the cabinet, and succeeded Lord Goderich as prime minister in January, 1828. The new ministry opposed the motion of Lord John Russell to repeal the test and corporation acts, but were defeated by a majority of forty-four in the House of Commons. Wellington then yielded, and procured its passage in the House of Lords. He was an opponent of free trade and electoral reform, both of which were demanded by an ever-growing majority of the nation. He at first resisted the effort to emancipate the Roman Catholics from civil and political disabilities, but at length deemed it expedient to yield to the popular will. The bill for the relief of Roman Catholics was passed by large majorities in both houses in March and April, 1829.

The strength of the Tory party was impaired by the

death of George IV., June, 1830, and the French revolution of the ensuing month gave an impetus to the cause of reform in England. In the new Parliament, which met in October, 1830, the friends of reform had a majority, but the duke assumed an attitude of obstinate resistance to the movement. He declared that "the country already possessed a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation; that the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country." Having provoked a violent excitement by such language, and rendered himself extremely unpopular, he resigned in November, 1830. He was hooted by the populace of London on the 18th of June, 1832. In December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel became prime minister, and the Duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs. They resigned in April, 1835. He had a seat in the cabinet formed by Peel in 1841, but was not charged with official functions. Although he had opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, his influence decided the House of Lords to consent to the repeal after it had passed the House of Commons in May, 1846. He died at Walmer Castle on the 14th of September, 1852, leaving his title to his eldest son, Arthur Richard, who was born February 2, 1809, and died August 13, 1884. The third duke is Henry, a grandson of the first duke, and a nephew of the second of the title. He was born April 5, 1846.

Comparing the Duke of Wellington with Napoleon, General William F. P. Napier says, "Firm, tranquil, and stubborn in resistance, vehement and obstinate in attack; bold, when there was a call for daring; more inclined to operate by a flank than by a front attack—in all these things they resembled and matched each other; but in the art of following up his point and of making the most of victory, the English general was far behind Napoleon. The battle of Wellington was like the heavy blow of the battering-ram, that strikes straight and hard and makes a great hole in the wall. The battle of Napoleon was like the rush and irruption of a gigantic sea, which, descending from a mighty height, bursts through all obstacles and inundates the whole country to a great distance."

See JULES MAUREL, "Wellington: his Character, his Actions, and his Writings," 1853; W. H. MAXWELL, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 3 vols., 1839; CHARLES MACFARLANE, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1851; SOUTHEY, "Life of Wellington," 1821; SHERER, "Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1832; WILSON, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1853-55; DE BRIALMONT, "Vie du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols., 1858; GLEIG, "Life of Wellington," 1862; CHARLES D. YONGE, "Life of Wellington," 1860; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Lord Wellington, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; GEORGE ELLIOT, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1814; GEORGE SOANE, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1839-40; A. COOPER, "Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington," 1850; W. F. P. NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula;" "Despatches and Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington," published by COLONEL GURWOOD, 12 vols., 1852.

Wellā, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician, of Scottish extraction, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1757. Having studied at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and was appointed in 1800 physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed to their "Transactions" "Experiments on the Colour of the Blood," and other treatises. His principal work is an "Essay upon Dew," (1814,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1817.

See his Autobiography, 1821.

Wells, (DAVID AMES,) LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., an American publicist, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, June 17, 1828, graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at the scientific school of Harvard College in 1851, received the degree of M.D. from the Pittsfield College in 1863, was United States special commissioner of revenue, 1866–70, a commissioner on tax-legislation for New York, 1870–73, and from that time till 1881 was employed on questions of railroad arbitration. He edited fifteen volumes of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," (1850–65,) published "Sketches of College Life," (1847,) "Year-Book of Agriculture," (1856,) "Familiar Science," (1856,) "Science of Common Things," (1857,) elementary works on "Natural Philosophy," (1857,) "Chemistry," (1858,) and "Geology," (1861,) and a vast number of pamphlets and reports on public and economic subjects. Originally a protectionist, Mr. Wells finally became an ardent advocate of free trade. Among his more recent writings are "Our Revenue System," (1873,) "The Creed of Free Trade," (1875,) "The Silver Question," (1877,) "Why we Trade and How we Trade," (1878,) "Our Merchant Marine," (1882,) etc.

Wellā, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire about 1665, published "The Geography of the Old and New Testament," and other works. Died in 1727.

Wells, (HORACE,) M.D., born at Hartford, Vermont, January 21, 1815, studied and practised dentistry in Boston. He appears to have been the first to employ anæsthetics successfully, by means of inhalation, for the purpose of destroying pain in dental operations. On the 11th of December, 1844, Dr. Wells, then residing at Hartford, Connecticut, was placed, at his own request, under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, and a large molar tooth was extracted by Mr. Riggs, causing scarcely any perceptible pain. After that date, Dr. Wells, and other dentists of Hartford, continued with great success to employ the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for nearly two years, when, attention having been directed—chiefly through the influence of Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston—to the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, this agent, as being more easily procured or applied, was generally substituted for the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Wells, while investigating with his usual ardour the relative value of these different anæsthetics, seriously injured himself, as it would appear, by the inhalation of chloroform, so that, his reason being unhinged, he committed suicide in New York in January, 1848. In weighing the respective claims of Dr. Wells and Dr. Morton, we feel bound, after a careful examination, to award to the former the credit of having been the first to conceive of, and to carry to a successful issue, the use of anæsthetic inhalation in surgical operations, while to the latter belongs the distinguished merit of having done more than any other, or all others, to make this invaluable discovery known to people of all classes and in both hemispheres.

See "Testimonial of the Members of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston in behalf of W. T. G. Morton, M.D.," 1860; and an "Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anæsthesia," by the HON. TRUMAN SMITH, 1867, including a "Life of Horace Wells, M.D.," by DR. P. W. ELLSWORTH.

Wells, (JOHN DOANE,) an American physician, eminent as a lecturer on anatomy, was born in Boston in 1799. He was professor of anatomy in the medical school of Maine. Died in Boston in 1830.

Wells, (Sir THOMAS SPENCER,) BART., M.D., an English surgeon, born at Saint Alban's in 1818. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, at the Leeds School of Medicine, and in the Dublin hospitals. He served in the navy during the Crimean war, and after his return acquired great fame as a surgeon, chiefly as an ovariotomist.

Wellwood, (Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF.) See MONCREIFF, (HENRY.)

Well'wood, (JAMES or THOMAS,) a Scottish physician and writer, born near Edinburgh in 1652, published "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution of 1688." Died in 1716.

Welschow, vĕl'shō, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a Danish historian, born in Copenhagen in 1796. He wrote on Danish history. Died July 8, 1862.

Welser, wĕl'sẹr, or **Velser**, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German nobleman of great wealth, was a native of Augsburg. He was patronized by the emperor Charles V., who made him a privy councillor.

Welser, [Lat. VELSE'RUS,] (MARCUS,) a German scholar, born at Augsburg in 1558. He wrote several historical and philological treatises, in Latin, and was an intimate friend of Galileo, who dedicated to him one of his works. Died in 1614.

Welser, (PHILIPPINE,) a niece of Bartholomäus, noticed above, was celebrated for her beauty and talents, and was privately married in 1550 to the archduke Ferdinand, son of the emperor Ferdinand I. After her father-in-law became reconciled to the marriage, he created her Margravine of Burgau. Died in 1580.

Welsh, (ALFRED HIX,) an American educator, born at Fostoria, Ohio, September 7, 1850, graduated at Bald-

win University, Berea, Ohio, in 1872, and held professorships in Buchtel College, 1872–75. His principal works are "The Conflict of Ages," (1877,) "Rhetorical Figures," (1880,) "The Development of English Literature and Language," a work of much merit, (1882,) "The Essentials of Geometry," (1883,) "Essentials of English Idiom," "Essentials of Rhetoric," etc.

Welsh, (DAVID,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born near Moffat, December 11, 1793. He was educated at Edinburgh, and ordained in 1821. In 1831 he became professor of church history in the Edinburgh University. In 1843, as moderator of the General Assembly, he led in the act of disruption and in the formation of the Free Church. His principal work is "Elements of Church History," (1844.) Died April 24, 1845.

Wĕl'sted, (LEONARD,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1689. His principal poem is entitled "The Triumvirate," (1718,) and is supposed to have been intended for a satire on Pope, who retaliated by his allusions to Welsted in the second and third books of the "Dunciad." Died in 1749.

Welwitsch, wĕl'wĭtch, (FREDERIK,) a Dutch botanist, born in the Netherlands about 1810. He lived for eighteen years in Portuguese West Africa, and published various treatises on the plants and animals of that region. The very singular plant *Welwitschia mirabilis* was discovered by him, and named in his honour. Died in London, October 20, 1872.

Wenceslaus, wĕn'sĕs-laus or ŵĕnt'sĕs-lŏwss', [Fr. WENCESLAS, vôN'sĕs'lâs',] or **Wenzel,** ŵĕnt'sĕl, son of the emperor Charles IV. of Germany, was born in 1361. He was proclaimed King of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded his father in 1378. He displayed the weakness and cruelty of his character by cancelling the debts owed by the nobles to the Jews, and confiscating the property of three thousand of that sect who had been murdered by a mob at Prague. He also caused John Nepomuk to be drowned in the Moldau. Having made many powerful enemies by forsaking the cause of Pope Boniface IX., whom he had formerly supported against the anti-pope Benedict XIII., he was deposed in a Diet at Frankfort, (1400,) and the Elector-Palatine Rupert was chosen in his stead. He died in 1419, having previously abdicated in favour of his brother Sigismund, who had been chosen emperor on the death of Rupert.

See F. M. PELZEL, "Lebensgeschichte des Römischen und Böhmischen Königs Wenceslaus," 1788–90.

Wen'çĕs-laus or **Wen'çĕs-las I.,** King of Bohemia, born in 1205, began to reign in 1230. He was a patron of arts and learning, and exerted much influence in the affairs of Germany. Died in 1253.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas II.,** King of Bohemia and Poland, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1271. He succeeded his father in 1278, and was chosen King of Poland in 1300. Died in 1305.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas III.,** a son of the preceding, was born in 1289. He died, without issue, in 1306.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas IV.** OF BOHEMIA. See WENCESLAUS, Emperor of Germany.

Wenceslaus, ŵĕnt'ses-lŏwss', [Fr. WENCESLAS, vôN'sĕs'lâs',] or **Wenzel,** ŵĕnt'sĕl, SAINT, Duke of Bohemia, born about 908, was converted to Christianity by his paternal grandmother Ludmila. He was distinguished for the sanctity of his life, and refused the crown of Bohemia, which was offered him by the emperor Otho I. He was assassinated in 936, at the instigation of his mother Drahomira and his brother Boleslaw.

See F. X. SCHULDES, "Der heilige Wenzel dargestellt," etc 1848.

Wendelin, wĕn'de-leen', [Fr. VENDELIN, vôN'dĕh-lăN',] (GODEFROI,) a Flemish astronomer and scholar, born at La Lampine in 1580. He became canon of Tournay, and published various works, among which is "Lunar Eclipses observed from 1573 to 1640." It is stated that he determined the parallax of the sun. Died in 1660.

Wendover. See ROGER OF WENDOVER.

Wendt, ŵĕnt, (JOHANN AMADEUS,) a German writer, born at Leipsic in 1783, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published "Rossini's Life and Works," (1824,) and was a contributor to various literary periodicals of the time. Died in 1836.

Wengierski, wĕng-ĝe-ĕR'skee, (ANDREW,) a Socinian minister, born in Silesia in 1600. He wrote a "History of the Slavonian Churches," (1652.) Died in 1649.

Wĕns'ley-dale, (JAMES PARKE,) BARON, an English jurist, born near Liverpool in 1782. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed a baron of the court of exchequer in 1834. On retiring from the bench, in 1856, he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Wensleydale. Died February 25, 1868.

Went'worth, (BENNING,) son of John Wentworth, was born at Portsmouth in 1696. He was Governor of New Hampshire for more than twenty years. The town of Bennington, in Vermont, was named in his honour. Died in 1770.

Wentworth, (CHARLES W.) See ROCKINGHAM.

Wentworth, (Sir JOHN,) a nephew of Benning Wentworth, noticed above, was born at Portsmouth in 1736. He became Governor of New Hampshire in 1768, and gave its charter to Dartmouth College. Died in 1820.

Wentworth, (Colonel JOHN,) born at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1719, was appointed in 1776 one of the superior judges of New Hampshire. Died in 1781. His son, of the same name, born in 1745, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1778, and twice re-elected. Died in 1787.

Wentworth, (JOHN,) an American journalist, born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, in 1815, removed to Illinois, and became editor of the "Chicago Democrat." He was several times elected to Congress, and in 1857 became mayor of Chicago, and again in 1860. D. 1888.

Wentworth, (THOMAS.) See STRAFFORD, EARL OF.

Wentworth, (WILLIAM,) born in England about 1610, was one of the early settlers of New Hampshire. Died in 1697. His grandson JOHN, born in 1671, became Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in 1717. Died in 1730.

Wentzel or **Wenzel,** ŵĕnt'sĕl, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German poet and physician, born in Eisenach in 1659. He became principal of the Academy of Zittau in 1713, and published several poems. Died in 1723.

Wen-Wang, the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow or Cheou, was born about 1230 B.C. He gained great distinction as a general and as a writer, and was governor of Chow (Cheou) for many years. He died aged ninety-seven. His son WOO- (or WOU-) WANG became Emperor of China.

Wenzel, (Emperor of Germany.) See WENCESLAUS.

Wenzel, SAINT. See WENCESLAUS.

Wepfer, ŵĕp'fĕr, (JOHN JAMES,) a Swiss physician and anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1620, was the author of several medical works. Died in 1695.

Weppen, ŵep'pĕn, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German poet, born at Nordheim in 1742. He published between 1778 and 1796 a number of poems, which are commended.

Werdenhagen, ŵĕR'dĕn-hâ'ĝĕn, (JOHANN ANGE,) a learned German jurist and diplomatist, born at Helmstedt in 1581, published several works. Died in 1652.

Werder, ŵĕR'dĕr, (KARL,) a German philosophical writer, of the school of Hegel, was born at Berlin in 1806. He became assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin in 1838.

Werder, von, fon ŵĕR'dĕr, (DIETRICH,) a German poet, born at Werdershausen, in Hesse, in 1584. He became a privy councillor at the court of Cassel. In 1626 he produced a German version of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." He also translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1632.) These translations are praised by several writers. Died in 1657.

Werdin or **Weredin.** See PAULINUS, (JOHANN PHILIPP.)

Werdmuller, ŵĕRt'mo͞ol'lĕr, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss painter, born at Zurich in 1639. He painted mostly landscapes and portraits. Having commenced a journey to Paris, he was drowned in the Silh in 1068.

Werdum, van, vân wĕR'dŭm, (ULRICH,) a Dutch historian, born at Werdum, in Friesland, in 1632. He was privy councillor of East Friesland. He wrote sev-

eral useful works on the history of Friesland. Died in 1681.

Wĕr'em-bẹrt or **Werimbert,** [Lat. WEREMBER'TUS,] a learned German monk, born at Curia, (Coire,) was a brother of Adalbert, a famous general of Charlemagne. He wrote commentaries on the books of Scripture, and other works, and taught at Saint Gall. Died in 884 A.D.

Werenfels, ŵā'rẹn-fĕls', (PETER,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born in 1627, became professor of theology at Bâle about 1675. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1703.

Werenfels, [Lat. WERENFEL'SIUS,] (SAMUEL,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Bâle in 1657, was a son of the preceding. He obtained the chair of eloquence in 1687 at Bâle, where he afterwards became professor of theology. He published, besides other able works, "On the Controversies of Learned Men," ("De Logomachiis Eruditorum," 1692.) Died in 1740.

See P. RYHINER, "Vita S. Werenfelsii," 1741.

Werenfelsius. See WERENFELS.

Werf or **Werff, van der,** văn dẹr wĕrf, (PETER,) a Dutch patriot, born at Leyden in 1529. He was employed by William the Silent in confidential missions. As burgomaster of Leyden, he displayed great firmness and constancy when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573–74.

Werff or **Werf,** (ADRIAAN.) See VAN DER WERF.

Wergeland, wĕr'gẹh-lânt', (HENRIK ARNOLD,) a celebrated Norwegian poet, born at Christiansand in 1808. He studied at the University of Christiania, where he was appointed, in 1836, keeper of the library, and, in 1840, archivist of the kingdom. His first publication was a satirical farce, entitled "Ah!" which appeared under the pseudonym of SIFUL SIFADDA. It was followed by a number of similar works, distinguished by their intensely sectional spirit and political personalities. Among his most admired productions are the opera of "The Campbells," (1838,) tragedies entitled "The Venetians" (1840) and "The Child-Murderess," and poems entitled "Jan van Huysum's Flower-Piece," and "The Spaniards." Died in 1845.

Werkmeister, ŵĕrk'mīs'tẹr, (ANDREAS,) a German composer and writer, born in 1645, was author of "Harmonologia Musica," and other works. Died in 1706.

Werl, (OLAF.) See VERELIUS.

Werlauff, ŵĕr'lŏwf, (ERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary and historian, born at Copenhagen in 1781, was appointed first librarian in the Royal Library of that city about 1828. He made numerous contributions to the "Antiquariske Annaler" and other literary periodicals, assisted Thorlacius in editing the history of the kings of Norway, and published various learned works on Scandinavian antiquities. Died June 5, 1871.

Werlhof, ŵĕrl'hof, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Helmstedt in 1660. He became aulic councillor to the Duke of Brunswick, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1711.

Werlhof, (PAUL GOTTLIEB,) a skilful German physician, born at Helmstedt in 1699. He settled at Hanover in 1725, and became first physician to George II. of England. He wrote a "Treatise on Fevers," (1745,) and other medical works, (3 vols., 1775.) Died in 1767.

Werloschnid, von, fon ŵĕr'lo-shnit', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German physician, lived about 1710. He published an "Account of the Plague which prevailed in Austria, Hungary, etc. in 1708–1710."

Werneck, von, fon ŵĕr'nĕk, (FRANZ,) BARON, an eminent Austrian general, born at Ludwigsberg, in Würtemberg, in 1748. He entered the Austrian service about 1765, became general-major in 1789, and commanded a corps d'armée in the campaign of 1793 against the French. He contributed to the victory at Würzburg in September, 1796, and commanded the army of the Lower Rhine in 1797, but was soon removed for his ill success. He was captured, with a division, in 1805. Died in 1806.

Wer'nẹr, [Ger. pron. ŵĕr'nẹr,] (ABRAHAM GOTTLOB,) an eminent German geologist and mineralogist, was born at Wehrau, on the Queiss, in Upper Lusatia, September 25, 1750. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg, in Saxony, and studied law for three years at Leipsic. In 1774 he published a short "Treatise on the Characters of Minerals," in which he proposed a methodical and precise language, the varied terms of which suffice to express all the sensible qualities of minerals. "This little essay," says Cuvier, "has made a revolution in mineralogy, to which the author rendered a service analogous to that which Linnæus had rendered to botanical science by the terminology explained in his 'Philosophia Botanica.'" ("Biographie Universelle.") He was appointed in 1775 professor of mineralogy at Freyberg, and inspector of the cabinet of minerals belonging to that school. In 1780 he produced a translation of Cronstedt's "Mineralogy." His doctrines were propagated by several of his pupils, among whom were Karsten, Wiedemann, Jameson, and Napione. He applied the term Geognosy to the science which treats of the respective positions of minerals in the crust of the globe, and of the epochs of their origin. He presented the bases of this science in his "Classification and Description of Mountains," (1787.) "He was the first," says Cuvier, "that raised the theory of the earth to the rank of a positive science by divesting it of the fantastic systems of which it was for a long time composed." He classified rocks, according to their relative antiquity, into four classes or formations: 1, the primitive, which contain no organic remains; 2, the transition; 3, the stratified; and 4, the alluvial beds formed recently. He divined the order of superposition which has been found almost general all over the earth, although his sphere of observation was quite limited. In 1791 he published a "New Theory of the Formation of Veins." Werner was the author of the theory known as the Neptunian or Wernerian, that the primitive and other rocks were formed by precipitation from water or some liquid. This theory was controverted by Hutton and others, who attributed to the primitive rocks an igneous origin, and were called Vulcanians. He passed nearly all of his mature life at Freyberg. In 1802 he visited Paris, and was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences. He was a very accomplished and popular lecturer; but he was not a voluminous writer, having a peculiar aversion to the act of writing. He was never married. Died at Dresden in June, 1817.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Werner;" FRISCH, "Lebensbeschreibung A. G. Werners," 1825; HASSE, "Denkschrift zur Erinnerung an A. G. Werner," 1848.

Werner, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG ZACHARIAS,) an eminent German poet and dramatist, born at Königsberg in 1768. He studied law and finance in the university of his native town, where he also attended the lectures of Kant. His first drama, entitled "The Sons of the Valley," came out in 1800, and was succeeded by his "Twenty-fourth of February," ("Der Vierundzwanzigster Februar,") a tragedy of great power, and esteemed one of his best works. His other principal productions are the dramas entitled "The Cross on the Baltic," "Martin Luther, or the Consecration of Strength," "Kunegunde," "The Mother of the Maccabees," and "Attila, King of the Huns." In 1811 Werner became a Catholic, and, having been ordained a priest in 1814, settled as a preacher at Vienna, where he died in January, 1823.

See J. E. HITZIG, "F. L. Z. Werner's Lebensabriss," 1823. SCHÜTZ, "Z. Werner's Biographie und Charakteristik," 2 vols., 1841; MADAME DE STAËL, "Germany," vol. ii.

Werner or **Wer-ne'rus,** (JOANNES,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1468. He wrote a treatise on "The Movement of the Eighth Sphere," and "Annotations on the First Book of Ptolemy's Geography," also several mathematical works. Died in 1528.

Werner, ŵĕr'nẹr, (JOSEPH,) a Swiss painter, of great merit, born at Berne in 1637. He studied at Rome, and was subsequently patronized at the court of Louis XIV. He excelled in miniatures and in historical pieces of small size. Among the latter may be named "The Muses on Parnassus" and "The Death of Dido." Died in 1710.

Werner, (KARL,) a German painter, born at Weimar, October 4, 1808. He gave a fresh impulse to aquarelle-painting, in which he acquired great eminence.

Werner, (KARL,) an Austrian theologian, born at Hafnerbach in 1821. He was educated at Saint Pölten and Vienna. Among his works, which are strongly Catholic and philosophical, are a "System of Christian Ethics," (1850–52,) treatises on Saint Thomas Aquinas (1858) and Suarez, (1861,) "History of the Apologetic and Polemic Literature of Christian Theology," 5 vols., (1861–67,) "History of Catholic Theology in Germany," (1866,) "Speculative Anthropology," (1870,) etc. Died in 1888.

Werner, von, fon ẅĕr'nẹr, (ANTON ANDREAS,) a German painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, May 9, 1843. In 1873 he became a professor, and in 1878 director, of the Fine Arts Academy of Berlin. His pictures are mostly historical.

Werner, von, fon ẅĕr'nẹr, (PAUL,) a celebrated general, born at Raab, in Hungary, in 1707, served with distinction in Austria, and subsequently in the Prussian army during the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war. In 1760 he delivered Coburg, which was besieged by the Russians, for which he was made lieutenant-general by Frederick II., who also caused a medal to be struck in his honour. Died in 1785.

Wernher, ẅĕrn'hẹr, (JOHANN BALTHASAR,) a German publicist and jurist, born at Rothenburg; died at Vienna in 1742.

Wernike, ẅĕr'ne-kẹh, or **Wernigk,** ẅĕr'nik, written also **Wernack** or **Warneck,** (CHRISTIAN,) a German epigrammatic poet, born in Prussia about 1670. He was appointed by the King of Denmark his resident minister at the French court, and died in Paris about 1720. His works were highly esteemed in his time, and he is ranked among the reformers of German poetry.

Wernsdorf, ẅĕrns'dọrf, [Lat. WERNSDOR'FIUS,] (GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian and philologist, born in Saxony in 1668. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1698, and superintendent or Bishop of the Lutheran Church in 1719. Died in 1729.

See COLER, "De Wernsdorfii Vita."

Wernsdorf, (GOTTLIEB,) a philologist, born at Wittenberg in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He was professor of eloquence and history at Dantzic, and published several learned works. Died in 1774.

His brother, ERNST FRIEDRICH, born at Wittenberg in 1718, was a learned writer. He became a preacher and professor of theology at Wittenberg. Among his works is a "History of Queen Zenobia," (1742.) Died in 1782.

Wernsdorf, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1723. He obtained the chair of eloquence at Helmstedt in 1752, and published a good edition of "Poetæ Latini minores," (6 vols., 1780–99.) Died in 1793.

Wernsdorfius. See WERNSDORF.

Werp, ẅĕrp, (CHARLES,) a benevolent Flemish priest and Latin poet, born near Huy in 1592; died in 1666.

Werth, von, fon ẅairt, **Wert,** or **Werdt,** (JOHANN,) sometimes called JEAN DE WEERT, a celebrated general, born at Weert, in Brabant, in 1594. He served under Maximilian of Bavaria in the Thirty Years' war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Nordlingen; but he was defeated in 1638 and made prisoner by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, near Rheinfelden. After his release he entered the Austrian service. Died in 1652.

See BARTHOLD, "Johann von Werth in Zusammenhange mit seiner Zeit;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Wesenbeck, wā'zẹn-bĕk', (MATTHEW,) a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1531. He became professor of law at Jena, and removed thence to Wittenberg in 1569. He wrote several legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1586.

See A. RAUCHBAR, "Wesenbeck's Leben."

Wesenbeck, (PETER,) a jurist, born at Antwerp in 1546, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on law at Jena and Wittenberg, and died at Coburg in 1603.

Wes'ley, (CHARLES,) an English preacher and writer of hymns, born at Epworth in December, 1708, was a son of Samuel, and a brother of the celebrated John Wesley. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where his strictness in religion procured for him the name of Methodist and other names given in derision. Having taken orders, he sailed for Georgia with his brother John in 1735, and served as secretary to General Oglethorpe. They returned to England about the end of 1736. Charles became an able preacher, and co-operated with John in many of his religious enterprises. He married Sarah Gwynne in 1749, after which he preached in London, Bristol, and other places, and propagated the Methodist doctrines. He also gained great distinction as a writer of hymns, and composed many of those used in the Methodist Church. Died in 1788.

See JACKSON, "Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley;" "Journal of the Rev. Charles Wesley," 2 vols., 1849.

Wesley, (CHARLES,) a distinguished musician, born in 1757, was a son of the preceding. He was a skilful performer on the organ and harpsichord. Died in 1815.

Wesley, (Rev. JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1636, was the father of Samuel Wesley, noticed below. He was ejected in 1662, after which he preached at Preston and other places, and was persecuted by imprisonment. Died about 1670.

Wesley, (JOHN,) a distinguished religious reformer, the founder of the Society of Methodists, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, on the 17th of June, 1703. He was the second son of Samuel Wesley, noticed below, and Susannah Annesley. At an early age he was sent to the Charter-House, from which he passed in 1720 to Christ Church, Oxford. He was distinguished at college for his attainments, and especially for his skill in logic. His mother, who was a very intelligent woman, and understood Greek and Latin, advised him to make religion the business of his life. He applied himself to the study of religion, began to change the form of his conversation, and was deeply impressed by the perusal of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." He was ordained a deacon in 1725, graduated as M.A. in 1726, and was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College about that date. He began about 1726 to record his actions, thoughts, and experience in a diary, which he continued to the end of his life. Eight months after his election to a fellowship he was appointed Greek lecturer and moderator of the classes. He was employed as curate of his father at Wroote about two years, at the end of which he was summoned to return to Lincoln College. While he held the curacy at Wroote, he was ordained a priest of the established Church, (1728.) On his return to Oxford he found that his brother Charles and several other students had associated together for religious improvement, and by their strict and methodical habits had obtained the name of Methodists. They were also called, in derision, Bible Moths, the Godly Club, and Bible Bigots. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," and George Whitefield were members of this society, which recognized John Wesley as its directing head. "The good intentions of Wesley and his associates," says Southey, "could not be questioned; but they were now running fast into fanaticism." By hard study, fasting, and habits of austerity, he had reduced himself to an alarming physical condition; but, having put himself under the direction of medical men, he soon recovered his health.

In October, 1735, John and Charles Wesley accepted an invitation to go to Georgia, to preach to the Indians and the settlers of a colony which General Oglethorpe had planted there. Among their fellow-passengers in the voyage to Georgia were twenty-six Moravians, whose simplicity and piety made a favourable impression on Wesley. They arrived at Savannah in February, 1736. As a preacher, John Wesley was not very popular at Savannah. "He drenched his parishioners," says Southey, "with the physic of an intolerant discipline." He became intimate at Savannah with Sophia Causton, the daughter of a magistrate at that place, and was inclined to marry her, but he was dissuaded by the elders of the Moravian Church, with whom he was on intimate terms. She afterwards married a Mr. Williamson, and Wesley excluded her from the communion. For this act her husband prosecuted him, and numerous persons conspired to drive him from the colony. He departed from Savannah in December, 1737, and arrived in England in February, 1738. About this date he recorded his conviction that "I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God."

Soon after his return he met with Peter Boehler, a Moravian, who, according to Southey, "became Wesley's teacher." "By him," says Wesley, "in the hands of the great God, I was clearly convinced of unbelief,—of the want of that faith whereby alone we are saved." He dated his conversion on the 24th of May, 1738. In the summer of that year he visited the Moravian brethren at Herrnhut, and became acquainted with Count Zinzendorf. Having returned to England, he followed the example of Whitefield (who was then his fellow-labourer) by preaching in the open air at Bristol, where the foundations of the society of Methodists, as an independent sect, were laid. He continued to profess the doctrines of the Church of England after he ceased to conform to its discipline. A difference between Wesley and the Moravians resulted in a formal separation in 1740. About 1741 he ceased to have fellowship with Whitefield, in consequence of a disagreement on the doctrine of predestination, which Wesley rejected with great earnestness. They exchanged a number of letters on this fertile topic of dispute. The respective followers of Wesley and Whitefield then formed themselves into separate organizations. "No founder of a sect or order, no legislator, ever understood the art of preserving his authority more perfectly than Wesley." (Southey, "Life of Wesley.") "His restless spirit," says Southey, "had now found its proper sphere, where it might move uncontrolled and enjoy a prospect boundless as his desire of doing good, the ambition which possessed him." He became an itinerant preacher, and adopted the system of itinerancy. By this practice, combined with that of field-preaching, he and his fellow-workers obtained free access to the lower classes. Another innovation of Wesley was the employment of laymen as preachers. Applicants for membership were not required to subscribe any creed or formula.

Wesley performed his mission with the greatest zeal, and with entire devotion to the cause which formed the great object of his life. He usually travelled on horseback, and very often preached several sermons in a day. His biographers, Coke and Moore, express the belief that "there could not be an instance found, during the space of fifty years, wherein the severest weather hindered him even for one day." Field-preaching was at that time a dangerous service, and, in certain districts, was frequently interrupted by mobs, which some of the clergy encouraged and the magistrates did not restrain. In a few instances Wesley himself barely escaped being killed. But these persecutions, far from daunting his courage or abating his zeal, seemed only to confirm him in the great work to which he had consecrated his life.

About 1750 he married a widow named Vizelle, who possessed an independent fortune, but he took care that it should be settled on herself. But the marriage was not happy. She annoyed him by her jealousy, opened his letters, revealed his secrets, and ran away from him several times. A final separation between him and his wife took place in 1771.

Wesley published, besides many religious tracts, a work called "Primitive Physic, or an Easy and Natural Method of Curing most Diseases," and a "History of England." His collected works were published, in 32 vols. 8vo, in 1774. He was favoured with a vigorous constitution and a rare activity of spirit, which was not impaired by old age. "Ten thousand cares," he said, "were no more burden to his mind than ten thousand hairs were to his head." He had no children. He died in London in March, 1791.

Since the days of the apostles to the present time, probably few, if any, religious teachers have been instrumental in effecting more good than John Wesley. As no hardships or dangers were too great for him to undertake in the cause of Christ, so no portion of humanity, from the highest to the lowest, was beyond the scope of his all-embracing Christian zeal and sympathy. He not only sought with particular care to gather into the fold of Christ the lowest classes of the poor, but he was among the first to see and feel the iniquity of African slavery and to labour for its overthrow. The society which he founded, and which owes in a great measure its efficiency and its influence to the system which he organized, embraces at present, in Europe and America, nearly three millions of souls.

See Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, "Life of John Wesley," 1792. J. Hampson, "Memoirs of J. Wesley," 1791; John Whitehead, "Life of John Wesley," 2 vols., 1805; Robert Southey, "Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism," 1820; Adam Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" Schmidt, "Des J. Wesley Leben," 1849. For an interesting notice of Wesley as a "Reformer," see "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1868.

Wesley, (Rev. Samuel,) an English clergyman and poet, born at Preston about 1664, was the father of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became a curate in London. In 1688 he preached a sermon against King James's Declaration of Indulgence. According to some writers, he wrote a book in defence of the revolution of 1688, and was rewarded with the living of Epworth, in Lincolnshire. He published, besides other poems, "Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson," (1695,) and "The History of the Old Testament, in Verse," (1704.) He also wrote a "Commentary on Job," (1735.) Died in 1735.

See Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (Samuel,) a teacher and poet, born about 1692, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford, took holy orders, and was usher of Westminster School for many years. His preferment in the Church was probably hindered by his zealous support of the Tory party, or his intimacy with Atterbury and other Jacobites. He became head-master of Tiverton School in 1732. He wrote a number of poems, which have some merit. Died in 1739.

See Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (Samuel,) a composer of music, born in 1766, was a son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, noticed above. He began to compose when he was about eight years old, and was considered a great prodigy. He acquired celebrity as an extemporaneous performer on the organ, and composed sacred music, oratorios, etc. Died in 1837.

Wessel, wĕs'sĕl, or **Wesselus**, wĕs-sā'lŭs, (John,) sometimes called Gansefort or Goesevort, a Dutch theologian and Reformer, born at Groningen about 1420. He studied at Louvain, Heidelberg, and Paris, where he acquired a high reputation for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity. He was also surnamed Magister Contradictionum, ("Master of Contradiction,") from his skill in dialectics. He attacked with great boldness the prevailing abuses in the Catholic Church, and was one of the principal Reformers before the time of Luther. He died in 1489, leaving a number of treatises in Latin, some of which were burnt as heretical.

See Carl Ullmann, "Johann Wessel, ein Vorgänger Luthers," 1834; Hodgson, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; Muurling, "Commentatio de J. Wesseli Gansfortii Vita," 1831; B. Bähring, "J. Wessel," 1850.

Wesselényi, wĕsh'shĕ-lān'yee, (Miklos,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born about 1795; died in 1850.

Wesseling, wĕs'sĕh-ling', (Peter,) a German scholar, born at Steinfurt in 1692. He became professor of eloquence at Franeker, (1723,) and of ancient literature at Utrecht, (1735.) He published several critical treatises on the classics, and valuable editions of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and "Vetera Romanorum Itineraria." He was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. Died in 1764.

See Hirsching, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" Saxe, "Onomasticon."

Wes'sells, (Henry W.,) an American general, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, about 1809, graduated at West Point in 1833. He became a brigadier-general about April, 1862. He commanded at Plymouth, North Carolina, which was taken by the Confederates, after a brave defence, April 20, 1864.

Wesselus. See Wessel.

Wessely, wĕs'sĕh-le, (Naphtali Hartwig,) a Jewish writer and Hebrew scholar, born at Copenhagen in 1723. His most important work is a poem, the subject of which is the vocation or mission of Moses. Died in 1805.

See Meisel, "Leben und Wirken N. H. Wessely's," 1841.

Wessenberg, ŵĕs'sẹn-bĕRG', (IGNAZ HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, a German Catholic theologian, born at Dresden in 1774. He was appointed in 1802 vicar-general of the diocese of Constance, and was active in promoting the use of the German language at mass, and various other reforms in the Church. Having been nominated in 1814 by Archbishop Dalberg his coadjutor in the see of Constance, he was rejected by the pope, who also wished him to resign his office of vicar-general. This, however, he declined, being supported by his sovereign, the Grand Duke of Baden. He was the author of a treatise "On the Elementary Education of the People," and other prose works; also a number of poems. Died in 1860.

See "I. H. von Wessenburg, sein Leben und Wirken," by DR. J. BECK; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1848.

Wessenberg-Ampringen, ŵĕs'sẹn-bĕRG'ăm'pRing-ẹn, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in 1773. He was employed on missions to Munich, Paris, and the Hague. Died in 1858.

Wĕst, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American painter, born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738, was a member of the Society of Friends. His talent and predilection for the art were manifested at an early age, and, when seventeen, he began portrait-painting at Philadelphia. He visited Rome in 1760, where he acquired the friendship of Raphael Mengs. He soon after took up his residence in London, and, some of his works having attracted the notice of George III., he was thenceforth liberally patronized by that monarch. His "Death of Wolfe," in which he had the courage and good taste to depart from the custom of clothing the figures in classical costume, was greatly admired. His next important work was "Christ Healing the Sick," now in the British National Gallery: a copy of it was presented by the artist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. He succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792. Among his other pictures may be named the "Departure of Regulus," the "Battle of La Hogue," and "Death on the Pale Horse," now in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Died in London in 1820.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors."

Wĕst, (GILBERT,) an English writer, born about 1705. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently held several offices under the government. He was the author of "Observations on the Resurrection," which won for him a high reputation, also a poetical version of the Odes of Pindar, and several other translations from the Greek. He was a relative of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of Lord George Lyttleton, who dedicated to him his "Dissertation on the Conversion of Saint Paul." Died in 1756.

West, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born probably in Warwickshire. He took his degree at Oxford in 1726. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1738. He made a rich collection of manuscripts, prints, medals, etc. Died in 1772.

West, (RICHARD,) an English jurist, born in the seventeenth century, became chancellor of Ireland in 1715. He published several legal and miscellaneous works. Died in 1726.

West, (SAMUEL,) an American theologian, born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1730. He preached at New Bedford, was an active Whig politician, and wrote on theology and politics. Died in 1807.

West, (STEPHEN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Tolland, Connecticut, in 1735, became pastor of a church at Stockbridge in 1759. He was the author of an "Essay on Moral Agency," "An Essay on the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement," (1785,) "Life of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins," and other theological works. Died at Stockbridge in 1819.

West, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Lancashire, published "A Guide to the Lakes," and other topographical works. Died in 1779.

West, (W. E.,) an American painter, distinguished for the excellence of his portraits. He was a friend of Washington Irving, and made illustrations of his "Pride of the Village" and "Annette Delarbre." Died in 1857.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America."

Wĕst'all, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English painter in water-colours, was born at Hertford in 1765. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1794. Among his works, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind, may be named "The Storm in Harvest," "Sappho in the Lesbian Shades," and "Jubal, the First Voice of the Lyre." He also illustrated Moore's "Loves of the Angels," and furnished designs for Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery." He was appointed, in the latter part of his life, teacher of drawing and painting to the Princess Victoria. Died in 1836.

Westall, (WILLIAM,) a landscape-painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hertford in 1781. He studied at the Royal Academy, and subsequently visited India, China, and Australia. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1812. Among his most admired works are a "View of Seaforth's Isle, in the Gulf of Carpentaria," and a series of engraved designs representing the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was an intimate friend of Wordsworth and Southey. Died in 1850.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1850.

Westbury, LORD. See BETHELL, (RICHARD.)

Wĕst'cọtt, (BROOKE FOSS,) D.D., an eminent English scholar and Biblical critic, was born near Birmingham in January, 1825. He graduated in 1848 at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1851 took orders in the Established Church. He was made a canon of Peterborough in 1869, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1870, and canon of Westminster in 1883. He published "Elements of Gospel Harmony," (1851,) "History of the Canon of the New Testament," (1855,) "Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," (1860,) "History of the English Bible," (1869,) and various other learned works.

Westenrieder, von, fon ŵĕs'tẹn-ree'dẹr, (LORENZ,) a German educational writer, born at Munich in 1748, became professor of rhetoric in his native city. He published a "History of Bavaria for Youth and the People," and other historical and geographical works. Died in 1829.

Westerbaen, wĕs'tẹr-bȧn', (JACOB,) a Dutch poet, of a noble family, was born in 1599. He was the author of songs and other poems, and made translations from Virgil and other Latin classics. Died in 1670.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Westergaard, vĕs'tẹr-gORd', (NIELS LUDWIG,) a distinguished Danish Orientalist, born at Copenhagen in 1815. Having studied at Bonn and visited London and Paris, he made a tour to India and Persia. After his return he was appointed, in 1845, professor of Oriental philology at Copenhagen. His principal works are his "Radices Sanscritæ," (1841,) and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta," (1852.) Died Sept. 10, 1878.

Westerhof, ŵĕs'tẹr-hof', (ARNOLD HEINRICH,) a German scholar, who gained distinction by a good edition of Terence, (2 vols., 1729.)

Westermann, wĕs'tẹr-mȧn', (ANTON,) a German scholar, born at Leipsic in 1806, became professor of antiquities in his native city in 1834. He published a "History of Eloquence in Greece and Rome," (2 vols., 1833–35,) also editions of the Orations of Lysias, the works of Philostratus, and other classics. Died in 1870.

Wes'tẹr-mann, [Fr. pron. vĕs'tĕR'mȧn',] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin and general, born in Alsace about 1760. He became a violent revolutionist, and a friend of Danton. He took a prominent part in the riot in Paris of the 10th of August, 1792. In September of that year he was appointed adjutant-general, and sent to the army of Dumouriez. He became a general of brigade in May, 1793, obtained command of the vanguard of the army in Vendée, and defeated the royalists near Châtillon. He attacked and routed the Vendeans at Mans and Savenay in December, 1793. He was executed with Danton in April, 1794.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

West'field, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Ely. He became Bishop of Bristol in the reign of James I., and was noted as a pathetic preacher. Died in 1644. Two volumes of his sermons were published.

Wĕst'mạ-cott, (Sir RICHARD,) an eminent English sculptor, born in London in 1775. He studied at Rome under Canova, and was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1795. After his return he executed a number of works which established his reputation as one of the first English sculptors of the time. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Euphrosyne," "Psyche," "Nymph Unclasping her Zone," a "Peasant Maiden," and "The Distressed Mother;" statues of Pitt and Addison, monuments of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Saint Paul's Cathedral, and of the Duke of York on the column at Waterloo Place, and the bronze statue of George III. at Windsor. In 1816 he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1827 succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. Died in 1856.

Westmacott, (RICHARD,) son of the preceding, was born in London in 1799. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards spent six years in Italy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1837, a Royal Academician in 1849, and in 1857 became professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. His works are principally of a devotional and classical character. Among these are "Prayer and Resignation," "David as the Slayer of Goliath," the "Angel Watching," the statue of "The Cymbal-Player," "Venus Instructing Cupid," and "Paolo and Francesca." He also executed a number of portrait-busts of great merit. He acquired distinction as a writer of works on art, among which is a "Hand-Book on the Schools of Sculpture." Died in 1872.

West'mọre-land, (JOHN FANE,) eleventh EARL OF, an English general and diplomatist, born in 1784. He served in Egypt and Sicily, and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war. He was sent as ambassador in 1841 to the court of Berlin, where he remained till 1851, and was then sent on an important mission to Vienna. He was a member of the privy council, knight grand cross of the Bath, and obtained the order of Maria Theresa. He was noted as a musician and composer, and published several military treatises. Died in 1859.

Westmoreland, (MILDMAY FANE,) second EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, born about 1600. He was the author of a collection of poems, entitled "Otia Sacra." Died in 1665.

Wĕs'tọn, (ELIZABETH JANE,) a learned English lady, born about 1586, removed in early life to Prague. She wrote several elegant Latin poems. She was married to John Leon. Died after 1605.

Wĕs'tọn, (HENRY GRIGGS,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 11, 1820, graduated at Brown University in 1840, held pastorates in New York city, and in 1868 became president of Crozer Theological Seminary.

Weston, (RICHARD,) Earl of Portland, an English politician, who became grand treasurer of the kingdom about 1625, and was created Earl of Portland in 1633. Died in 1635.

Weston, (STEPHEN,) an English divine and scholar, born at Exeter in 1747. He published a number of translations from the Persian and Chinese, and several philological and antiquarian essays. Died in 1830.

Weston, (THOMAS,) a popular English comedian. Died in 1776.

Weston, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, and resident of Gloucestershire, was the author of "Dissertations on some of the Most Remarkable Wonders of Antiquity." Died in 1760.

Westphal, ŵĕst'fâl, (ERNST CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Quedlinburg in 1737, became professor of law at Halle. He published several works on Roman law, and a treatise "On the Law of the German Empire," (1784.) Died in 1792.

Westreenen van Tiellandt, wĕs'trā'nĕn vän teel'länt, (WILLEM HENDRIK JACOB,) BARON, a Dutch historical and antiquarian writer, born at the Hague in 1783. He published "Researches concerning the Ancient Forum of Hadrian and its Vestiges near the Hague," and other works. Died in 1848.

Wĕst'wood, (JOHN OBADIAH,) an English entomologist, born at Sheffield about 1805. He was appointed professor of zoology at Oxford in 1861.

Westwood, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1814. He has published "Beads from a Rosary," (1843,) "The Burden of the Bell," (1850,) "Berries and Blossoms," (1855,) and "The Quest of the Sancgreall," (1868.) [Died March 13, 1888.]

Wetherell. See WARNER, (SUSAN.)

Weth'ẹr-ell, (Sir CHARLES,) an English lawyer, born in 1770, was a son of the Dean of Hereford. He was called to the bar in 1794, and acquired extensive practice in the court of chancery. Though he was an ultra Tory and was king's counsel, he defended the Spafield rioters, who were tried for treason in 1817. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for Oxford. He became solicitor-general in 1824, and attorney-general in 1826. Having resigned in 1827, he was reappointed in 1828, but retired from office in 1829, because he was opposed to the Roman Catholic emancipation. By his hostility to the Reform bill he rendered himself so unpopular that he was attacked by a mob at Bristol in 1831, and narrowly escaped death. Died in 1846.

Wetstein, wĕt'stīn or ŵĕt'stīn, (JOHN HENRY,) a distinguished printer, born at Bâle in 1649, founded at Amsterdam a publishing-house, which became celebrated for the excellent editions of the classics issued from it. Died in 1726.

Wetstein, (JOHN JAMES,) an eminent Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Bâle in 1693, was a son of John Rudolph, (1647–1711,) noticed below. He studied Hebrew and theology in the university of his native town, and, having visited England and various parts of the continent for the purpose of examining manuscripts, he published in 1730 his "Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci Editionem accuratissimam." His liberal doctrines having excited great opposition among the clergy, he was deposed from his office, and about 1733 removed to Amsterdam, where he was appointed by the Arminians professor of philosophy and ecclesiastical history. He brought out in 1752 his edition of the Greek New Testament, (2 vols. fol.) Died in 1754.

Wetstein or **Wettstein,** ŵĕt'stīn, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss diplomatist, born at Bâle in 1594. He rendered important services to his country at the congress which negotiated the peace of Westphalia, (1647,) and received the surname of THE PACIFICATOR. Died in 1666.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) son of John James, noticed above, was born at Bâle in 1614. He became professor of theology in his native town, and assisted Suicer in his "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus." Died in 1683.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) son of the preceding, was born at Bâle in 1647. He was professor of theology in that town, and edited some of the works of Origen. Died in 1711.

Wetstein, wĕt'stīn, (KAREL ANTON,) a Dutch scholar and Latin poet, born at Amsterdam in 1743, was a lawyer in his early life. He translated Hesiod and Theocritus into Latin verse, and wrote several original Latin poems, which were admired. Died in 1797.

Wette, de, dẹh wet'tẹh or ŵet'tẹh, (WILHELM MARTIN LEBRECHT,) an eminent German scholar, theologian, and biblical critic, born near Weimar in 1780. He became professor of divinity at the University of Berlin in 1810, and acquired a high reputation both as a preacher and writer. Among his most important works are the following: "Contributions to an Introduction to the Old Testament," (2 vols., 1806–7,) "A Commentary on the Psalms," (1811,) "Manual of Jewish Archæology," (1814,) "Christian Dogmatics," (2 vols., 1813–16,) "On Religion and Theology," (1815,) and "Critical and Historical Introduction to the Old and New Testaments," (1817–26.) The Introduction to the Old Testament was translated and enlarged by Theodore Parker, (1843,) and that to the New by Frederick Frothingham, (1858.) He produced, in conjunction with Augusti, a new translation of the Bible. In 1819 he was dismissed from his professorship because he wrote a letter of consolation to the mother of Sand, who killed Kotzebue. He ob-

tained a chair of divinity at Bâle in 1821. Among his works are "Lessons on Morality," (3 vols., 1824.) Died at Bâle in 1849.

See SCHENKEL, "De Wette und die Bedeutung seiner Theologie für unsere Zeit," 1849; LÜCKE, "Dr. W. M. L. de Wette," 1850; HAGENBACH, "W. M. L. de Wette," 1849; "North British Review" for August, 1847.

Wetzel, wĕt'sĕl, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLOB,) a German *littérateur*, born at Bautzen in 1780, was the author of dramas, war-lyrics, and other poems and prose essays. Died in 1819.

Wetzel or **Wezel**, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a German writer and preacher, born at Meiningen in 1691. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Hymnology," ("Hymnologia Sacra," 1728.) Died in 1755.

Wetzel or **Wezel**, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in 1762; died in 1810.

Wewitzer, wā'wit-sẽr, ? (RALPH,) an English comedian, born in London before 1800; died in 1824.

Wey, vā, (FRANÇOIS ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1812. He was appointed inspector-general of the national archives in 1852. He wrote several novels, but his principal works are "Remarks on the French Language of the Nineteenth Century," (1845,) and a "History of the Revolutions of Language in France," (1848.) Died March 12, 1882.

Weyde, van der. See VAN DER WEYDE.

Weyden, van der, vän der wī'dẽn, (ROGER,) a celebrated Flemish painter, called ROGER OF BRUGES, was born at Brussels about 1390, and was a pupil of John van Eyck. He went to Italy about 1450, and worked several years at Rome. He painted in oil. Having returned to Brussels, he died there in 1464.

See A. WAUTERS, "Notice sur R. van der Weyden," 1846, and "Roger van der Weyden, ses Œuvres," etc., 1855.

Weyer. See VAN DE WEYER.

Weyerman, wī'ẽr-män', (JACOB KAMPO,) a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, was born at Breda in 1679. He was the author of "Lives of the Dutch Painters," a work characterized by Descamps and others as full of calumnies. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for a libel on the Dutch East India Company, and died in prison in 1747.

Weyprecht, wī'prĕkt, (KARL,) an Austrian Arctic explorer, born in 1838. He entered the navy, and was one of the commanding officers of the expedition in the steamer Tegethoff, which discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873. Died in 1881.

Weyse, wī'zẽh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a Danish musician and composer, born at Altona in 1774; died in 1842.

Wezel. See WETZEL.

Wezel, wĕt'sĕl, (JOHANN KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sondershausen in 1747, wrote a number of romances, comedies, and prose essays. Died in 1819.

Whalley, hwôl'le, (PETER,) an English writer and divine, born in Warwickshire in 1722, was the author of an "Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare." Died in 1791.

Whalley, (THOMAS SEDGWICK,) D.D., an English divine and writer, born at Cambridge in 1746. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Mrs. Siddons and Miss Seward, and published a poetic tale entitled "Edwy and Eldild." Died about 1826.

See "Journal and Correspondence of T. S. Whalley," 1863.

Wharton, hwâr'tọn, (FRANCIS,) D.D., LL.D., an American jurist and divine, born at Philadelphia in 1820. He became in 1856 professor of logic and rhetoric at Kenyon College, Ohio. He published a "Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States," a "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," "The Conflict of Laws," (1872,) and other works. In 1866 he became a professor in the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1885 was appointed Government solicitor for the Department of State. Died February 21, 1889.

Wharton, hwâr'tọn, (Sir GEORGE,) an English astronomer and astrologer, born at Kirby-Kendal in 1617. He fought for the king in the civil war, and afterwards compiled almanacs, in which he inserted predictions against the dominant party. Died in 1681.

Wharton, (HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary and divine, born in Norfolk in 1664. He studied at Caius College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1687, being ordained a priest in 1688. Among his numerous works the most important is his "Anglia Sacra," (2 vols. fol., 1691,) being a collection of biographies of English bishops and archbishops from the introduction of Christianity to 1540. He also published "A Treatise of the Celibacy of the Clergy," etc., and "The History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud," and assisted Dr. William Cave in his "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria." Died in 1695.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) LORD, an English peer, who took a prominent part in the civil war which began in 1642, and commanded a regiment for Parliament at the battle of Edgehill. He was a zealous Presbyterian. He died in 1696. He was the father of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) Duke of Wharton, an eloquent and profligate English peer, born in 1698, was the son of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, noticed below. About the age of sixteen he married privately a daughter of General Holmes. On the death of his father, in 1715, he became heir to an estate of £16,000 a year, and entered upon a course of reckless dissipation and vice. In 1716 he began a tour on the continent. Having arrived at Lyons, he wrote a letter to the Pretender, who then resided at Avignon, and who received Wharton in a flattering manner when he came to that city. He took his seat in the Irish House of Lords about 1717, supported the ministry with zeal, and was raised to the English peerage, as Duke of Wharton, in 1718. He entered the English House of Peers in 1719 or 1720, and denounced the South Sea bill in a speech remarkable for bitter invective. On other questions also he opposed the ministers with great eloquence.

He involved himself in debt by his boundless prodigality, retired to the continent in 1724, avowed himself an adherent of the Pretender, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. In 1726 he married a Miss O'Byrne, a daughter of an Irish colonel. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish army at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1727. For this offence he was indicted for treason, and convicted. He lost his peerage and his estate, and was reduced to poverty. He died at Tarragona, Spain, in 1731. His character is portrayed by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

See "The Life and Writings of Philip, Duke of Wharton," 2 vols., 1732; "Biographia Britannica."

Wharton, (THOMAS,) MARQUIS OF, an English Whig politician, born about 1645, was the eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton. He entered Parliament in the reign of Charles II., constantly opposed the court, and distinguished himself by his dexterity and turbulence as a politician. In November, 1688, he joined William, Prince of Orange, who appointed him comptroller of the household in 1689. He received the title of Earl of Wharton in 1706, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1708 to 1710. He was the author of "Lillibullero," a famous satirical ballad. In September, 1714, he was appointed lord privy seal by George I., and in 1715 he was created Marquis of Wharton. He died in 1715, leaving a son, Philip. He was characterized by Swift as "the most universal villain that I ever knew." "Those who hated him most heartily," says Macaulay, "admitted that his natural parts were excellent, and that he was equally qualified for debate and for action. . . . He early acquired, and retained to the last, the reputation of being the greatest rake in England. . . . His mendacity and his effrontery passed into proverbs. . . . As a canvasser he was irresistible. . . . Had he not been a man of imperturbable temper, dauntless courage, and consummate skill in fence, his life would have been a short one. But neither anger nor danger ever deprived him of his presence of mind; and he had a peculiar way of disarming his opponents that moved the envy of all the duellists of his time." (Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv. pp. 136–37.)

See, also, SWIFT's satire on Wharton in his "Four Last Years of Queen Anne:" and (anonymous) "Memoirs of the Life of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton," 1715.

Wharton, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and anatomist, born at Winston, in Durham, about 1610. He took his degree as M.D. at Oxford in 1647, after which he removed to London, and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1650. He published a valuable work on glands, entitled "Adenography, or Description of the Glands," ("Adenographia, sive Glandularum Descriptio," 1656.) He first discovered the excretory duct in the submaxillary gland, which bears his name. Died in 1673.

What'coat, (RICHARD,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Quinton, England, February 23, 1736. In 1763 he became a Wesleyan preacher, in 1784 he was ordained by John Wesley, and in the same year came to the United States and became an itinerant minister. In 1800 he was chosen a bishop. Died at Dover, Delaware, July 5, 1806.

Whately, hwāt'le, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Dublin, an eminent English thinker and writer, born in London in 1787, was a son of Dr. Whately, prebendary of Bristol. As a child, he was nervous and shy, and, like De Quincey, appears to have preferred the society of his sisters to that of his brothers. He delighted in arithmetical calculations, which he carried on in his mind. In childhood, as well as in after-life, whatever occupied his thoughts appears to have completely absorbed him for the time. The passion for arithmetic soon left him; he then devoted himself to "castle-building," which, however, took a philosophical or metaphysical, rather than a romantic, direction. In 1805 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1811, and in which he took the degree of M.A. in 1812. While at Oxford, he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Arnold, which continued unchanged till the death of the latter. In 1810 he gained the prize for the English Essay, the subject being "The Comparative Excellence of the Ancients and Moderns." In 1819 he published "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," an ingenious attempt to show the absurdity of skeptical criticism. He married a lady named Pope in 1821. He was appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1822, and the same year obtained the rectory of Halesworth, in Suffolk. His Bampton lectures "On the Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion" were published in 1822. In 1825 he was chosen principal of Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford. He extended his reputation by his "Essays on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," (1825,) his "Elements of Logic," (1826,) often reprinted, and highly esteemed, his "Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of the Apostle Paul," and his "Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin in Human Nature," (1830.) He was elected professor of political economy at Oxford in 1830, and was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1831. He took a prominent part in organizing the national system of education in Ireland. Among his numerous works are "Elements of Rhetoric," (1828,) "Introduction to Political Economy," (1831,) "Sermons on Various Subjects," (1835,) "Essays on some of the Dangers to Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or the Conduct of its Professors," (1839,) and "The Kingdom of Christ Delineated, in Two Essays on our Lord's Own Account of His Person," etc., (1841.) He also wrote several valuable articles for the leading reviews. His style is luminous and aphoristic. As a theologian, he was characterized by the liberality of his views and by the freedom and independence of his thoughts. He is justly considered to have been one of the most profound and original thinkers of his time. As a man, he was distinguished for moral courage, and was singularly sincere, generous, and disinterested. Died in October, 1863.

See "Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., Late Archbishop of Dublin," by his daughter, E. JANE WHATELY, 2 vols., London, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1822; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1867. For some strictures on Whately's "Logic," see SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S "Logic."

Whately, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, born at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1583. He became vicar of Banbury about 1610, and published, besides other works, "Prototypes, or the Primary Precedent out of the Book of Genesis." Died in 1639.

Wheare, hwair, ? (DEGORY,) an English historian, born in Cornwall in 1573. He was the first reader of the lecture which Camden founded at Oxford, and wrote several works. Died in 1647.

Whēat'ley, (CHARLES,) an English divine, born in 1686, published a "Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer." Died in 1742.

Wheatley, (FRANCIS,) an English landscape-painter in oil- and water-colours, born in London in 1747. He became a Royal Academician in 1791. Died in 1801.

Whēat'ley, (PHILLIS,) a negro poetess, born in Africa about 1753, was brought to America in 1761. She was instructed by her mistress, Mrs. Wheatley, a resident of Boston, and published, at an early age, "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral." She was afterwards married to a man named Peters, and died in Boston in 1794.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Whēat'ọn, (HENRY,) an American jurist, civilian, and diplomatist, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1785. He graduated at Brown University in 1802, after which he pursued the study of law at Poitiers, France, and in London. On his return he became a resident of the city of New York, and in 1812 began to edit the "National Advocate," a daily journal. He published in 1815 a "Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes," which was received with favour. In 1816 he became a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. He contributed many articles to the "North American Review." He was appointed chargé-d'affaires to the court of Denmark in 1826 or 1827, and minister resident at Berlin in 1835. He published in 1836 his most important work, "Elements of International Law," which is highly esteemed as a standard authority. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of minister-plenipotentiary at Berlin, where he remained until 1846. He wrote an able work entitled a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America, from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington," which originally appeared in French at Leipsic in 1841. It was enlarged and published in English in 1845. "Of its great merit," says R. W. Griswold, "all competent critics have given the same testimony." Among his other works is a "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans," (1831.) He published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States," (12 vols., 1827.) He was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute about 1843. Died near Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1848.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," p. 169; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for October, 1832, and January, 1837; "Westminster Review" for July, 1847.

Wheaton, (ROBERT,) a son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1826. He wrote historical and literary articles for several reviews, and acquired distinction as a writer. Died in October, 1851.

See a "Memoir of Robert Wheaton," 1854.

Whēat'stọne, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester in 1802. In early life he was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and made researches on the science of acoustics. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of instruments and apparatus. He published in 1834 an "Account of Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In the same year he became professor of philosophy in King's College, London. He invented the stereoscope, which he described in his "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision," (1838.) He was one of several persons who, in 1837, claimed the honour of the invention of the electric telegraph. Wheatstone and his partner Cooke obtained in 1837 a patent for apparatus which they invented for conveying signals by means of electric currents. They were successful in the practical application of their invention, which soon came into extensive use. Wheatstone afterwards invented several improvements, among which is the magneto-alphabetical telegraph. Died Oct. 20, 1875.

Whe'dọn, (DANIEL DENISON,) D.D., an American

Methodist divine, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1808. He became in 1856 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review. He published a "Commentary on the Gospels," and other works. Died June 8, 1885.

Whee'ler, (DANIEL,) an able minister of the Society of Friends, was born in London in 1771. He enlisted in the British army about 1791, and served in Holland in 1794. Before this time his moral character had become, it is said, very depraved. Having passed through much suffering and danger, and repented of his sins, he quitted the army in 1796, and was approved as a minister by the Friends in 1816. He was employed by the Russian government to superintend agricultural improvements near Saint Petersburg, for many years, (1817–32.) About the end of 1833 he sailed on a religious mission to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, in which he spent nearly four years. He visited the United States in 1839 as a minister of the gospel, and died in the city of New York in 1840.

See "Memoirs of Daniel Wheeler," (partly autobiographic,) 1842.

Wheeler or **Wheler**, (Sir GEORGE,) an English divine, born in Kent or Holland in 1650, became rector of Houghton-le-Spring. He published a "Journey into Greece," and "An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians." Died about 1723.

Whee'ler, (GEORGE MONTAGUE,) an American soldier, born at Grafton, Massachusetts, October 9, 1842. He graduated at West Point in 1866, and entered the engineer service. In 1869 he was placed in charge of a survey in Nevada, and in 1872 was made superintending engineer of the United States geographical and military surveys. He has published various reports (1872 *et seq.*) and atlases of the surveys under his charge.

Whee'ler, (WILLIAM A.,) an American editor and author, born at Leicester, Massachusetts, November 14, 1833, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853. In 1856 he went to Cambridge to assist Dr. Worcester in the preparation of his quarto Dictionary, on which he was engaged several years. In 1861 he was employed by Messrs. G. & C. Merriam as one of the editors of the new edition of Webster's quarto Dictionary, which passed through the press under his supervision. Among his various publications we may name a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," (1 vol. 12mo, 1865,) a work original in its conception, as well as of great practical value as a book of reference. In 1867 he was appointed assistant superintendent in the Boston Public Library. Died October 28, 1875.

Whee'lock, (ELEAZAR,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1711. He was the founder and first president of Dartmouth College, which grew originally out of an Indian missionary school. Died in 1779.

Wheelock, (JOHN,) LL.D., son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. He served for a time in the Continental army, and was made a lieutenant-colonel. On the death of his father he became president of Dartmouth College. Died in 1817.

Wheel'wright, (JOHN,) a Puritan divine, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1594, was a classmate and friend of Oliver Cromwell. He emigrated in 1636 to New England, where he soon after founded the town of Exeter, in Massachusetts. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, whose religious views he shared. Died in 1679.

Wheth'am-stede, (JOHN,) an English monk and chronicler, was Abbot of Saint Alban's, and was ordained a priest in 1382. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 1441 to 1461. Died in 1464.

Whet'stone, (GEORGE,) an English miscellaneous writer, who lived about 1575. His principal work is a comedy, entitled "Promos and Cassandra," (1578.)

Whewell, hū'el, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a distinguished English philosopher and scholar, born at Lancaster in 1795. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816, was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, and became an eminent tutor in the same. He was appointed professor of mineralogy in 1828, obtained the chair of moral philosophy or moral theology in 1838, and became master of Trinity College in 1841. Before the last date he had gained distinction as a writer by the production of his "Astronomy and Physics considered with Reference to Natural Theology," (1833,) which is one of the Bridgewater Treatises, "The History of the Inductive Sciences," (3 vols., 1837,) and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences founded upon their History," (2 vols., 1840.) Referring to these two works, Professor James D. Forbes says, "One attempt—a bold and successful one—has been made, in our own day, to unite two of the three departments: I mean the History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. An English philosopher, of wonderful versatility, industry, and power, has erected a permanent monument to his reputation, in a voluminous work bearing the preceding title." ("Preliminary Dissertation" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica.") An anonymous work called "The Plurality of Worlds" (1853) is generally understood to be the production of Dr. Whewell. The author of this work doubts or denies the existence of a plurality of worlds. He became vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1855. Among his numerous works are "Elements of Morality," (1855,) and several valuable treatises on tides, published in the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1866.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1834, and October, 1837.

Which'cote, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born in Shropshire in 1610, studied at Emanuel College, Cambridge, was appointed one of the university preachers about 1636, took the degree of D.D. in 1649, and afterwards became rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire. After the restoration he was appointed vicar of Saint Lawrence, Jewry. He was the author of "Observations and Apophthegms," "Moral and Religious Aphorisms," and numerous sermons. He has been called one of the principal founders of the latitudinarian school of divines in England. Died in 1683.

Whip'ple, (hwĭp'p'l,) (ABRAHAM,) an American commodore of the Revolution, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1733. He captured many rich prizes and performed several daring exploits between 1775 and 1781. Died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1819.

See HILDRETH, "Life of A. Whipple."

Whipple, (AMIEL W.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain of topographical engineers in 1855, and chief engineer on the staff of General McDowell in the spring of 1861. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, aged about forty-six.

Whipple, (EDWIN PERCY,) a distinguished American critic and essayist, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1819. He published in 1843 in the "Boston Miscellany" an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Macaulay," which attracted much attention. He became a contributor to the "American Review," "Christian Examiner," "Methodist Quarterly Review," "North American Review," and the "Atlantic Monthly." A collection of his writings, entitled "Essays and Reviews," was published in 2 vols. in 1849. He is also the author of "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," (1849,) and "Character and Characteristic Men," (1867.) Mr. Whipple acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, and in 1859 he delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth:" these were published in a small volume in 1869. Died June 16, 1886.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Whipple, (HENRY BENJAMIN,) D.D., an eminent American bishop, born in Adams, New York, February 15, 1822, engaged successfully in business and in politics, in 1850 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1859 was consecrated Bishop of Minnesota, the first of that title.

Whipple, (WILLIAM,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to Congress in 1776, was appointed brigadier-general in 1777, and took part in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga and in the siege of Newport. Died in 1785.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Whist'ler, (hwiss'lẹr,) (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American engineer, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1800, graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1819. Having been previously employed in the construction of several railroads in the United States, he was invited to Russia in 1842 by the emperor Nicholas to superintend the internal improvements in that country. Died in 1849.

Whistler, (JAMES ABBOTT MACNEILL,) an American etcher and painter, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834. He was a son of George Washington Whistler, and was educated at West Point. He studied art in Paris, and in 1855 went to England and settled there permanently. His paintings attracted great attention and found eager admirers and severe critics, but his etchings are universally praised. He is specially noted as a colourist.

Whis'tŏn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English philosopher and theologian, born at Norton, in Leicestershire, on the 9th of December, 1667. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he gave special attention to mathematics and the Cartesian philosophy, and took his degree in 1690. He was elected a Fellow of his college in the same year, and was ordained a priest in 1693. About this time he became acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton. In 1696 he published a "New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things," in which he attributed the great Deluge to the collision of a comet with the earth. This work ran through six editions. He obtained the living of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, in 1698, soon after which he married a Miss Antrobus. In 1701 Newton nominated him as his deputy in the Lucasian professorship at Cambridge. Through the influence of Newton, Whiston obtained the chair of mathematics, which the former resigned in 1703. He then gave up his living at Lowestoft, and removed to Cambridge, where he also officiated as a clergyman, having been appointed lecturer of Saint Clement's. In 1707 he was appointed preacher of the Boyle lecture, and published "Prælectiones Astronomicæ." He was gradually converted to Arian doctrines, which he advocated in a volume of sermons and essays published in 1709, and in other writings. In 1710 he was deprived of his professorship and expelled from the university. He then settled in London, and published a "Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity," (1710,) which was followed by "Primitive Christianity Revived," (4 vols., 1711.) The clergy prosecuted him for heresy in the spiritual courts; but, after many evasive delays, the prosecution was ended in 1715, by an act of grace by which all heretics were pardoned. Whiston was an unflinching and courageous asserter of religious liberty, and was distinguished for his shrewd and pithy retorts in conversation. He was once in company with Addison, Pope, Walpole, and Secretary Craggs, who raised the question whether a secretary of state could be an honest man. Whiston having expressed his opinion in the affirmative, Craggs said, "It might answer for a fortnight, but no longer." Whiston then asked, "Mr. Secretary, did you ever try it for a fortnight?" to which Craggs made no answer. He published in 1737 a translation of Josephus, often reprinted, and in 1749–50 his entertaining "Memoirs of his own Life," (3 vols.) Died in 1752.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Whit'ạ-ker, (EDWARD,) an English divine and writer, born in 1750, published "An Abridgment of Universal History," and other works. Died in 1818.

Whitaker, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Manchester about 1735. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Ruan-Langhorne, in Cornwall, in 1778. He published, among other works, a "History of Manchester," (1771–75,) "Genuine History of the Britons Asserted," "Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated," (1788,) "The Origin of Arianism Disclosed," and "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell." Died in 1808.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors:" "Monthly Review" for April, 1783, and October, 1795.

Whitaker, (THOMAS DUNHAM,) LL.D., an English divine and writer, born in Norfolk in 1759. He studied law at Cambridge, but subsequently entered holy orders, and became vicar of Blackburn in 1818. He published "The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe," "History of the Deanery of Craven," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1821.

Whitaker, (WILLIAM,) a learned English theologian, born at Holme, in Lancashire, in 1547. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1579, and master of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He translated the Liturgy of the Church and Nowell's Catechisms into Greek, and wrote numerous controversial works against popery. Died in 1595.

Whit'brĕad, (SAMUEL,) an English statesman, born in London in 1758, was the son of an opulent brewer of that city. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, was elected to Parliament for the borough of Steyning in 1790, and was afterwards returned for the town of Bedford. He was a zealous supporter of the Whig party, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Fox. He conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, and was one of the most influential members of the opposition after the death of Fox. His wife was a daughter of the first Earl Grey. He committed suicide in 1815, during an attack of temporary insanity.

Whit'bў, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in Northamptonshire in 1638. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Saint Edmund's, Salisbury, having been previously created D.D. His controversial works are numerous, and enjoyed a high reputation in his time; among the most important of these may be named "A Discourse concerning the Idolatry of the Church of Rome," (1674,) "The Absurdity and Idolatry of Host-Worship Proven," (1679,) and "The Fallibility of the Roman Church Demonstrated," (1687.) In 1683 he published a plea for the toleration of dissenters, entitled "The Protestant Reconciler," etc., which encountered violent opposition and was condemned to be burned. His "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," (1703,) a defence of Arminianism, is regarded as his best production, and was followed by several other works of a similar nature. Dr. Whitby subsequently professed Arianism, in defence of which he wrote a number of tracts, and also defended Bishop Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1726.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (ANDREW DICKSON,) LL.D., an American educator, born in Homer, New York, November 7, 1832. He studied in Geneva (New York) College, and graduated at Yale College in 1853. He was professor of history in the University of Michigan, 1857–63, a State senator in New York, 1863–67, and in 1867 became president of Cornell University. In 1872 he was sent as United States commissioner to Santo Domingo, and was United States minister to Germany, 1879–81. Among his works are "Outline of Lectures on History," (1860; 5th edition, 1883,) "Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History," "The Warfare of Science," (1876,) "Paper-Money Inflation in France," (1876,) "The New Germany," (1882,) and numerous pamphlets and reports.

White, (CHARLES,) an English officer and writer, born in Shropshire in 1793, served under Wellington in the Peninsular war, and afterwards in Hanover as adjutant of the Duke of Cambridge. He published "Almacks Revisited," "The King's Page," "Arthur Beverly," and other popular romances; also, "The Belgic Revolution in 1830," (1835,) and "Three Years in Constantinople," (1846.) Died in 1861.

White, (DANIEL APPLETON,) a distinguished jurist and scholar, was born in Massachusetts, in what is now the city of Lawrence, June 7, 1776. He graduated at Harvard in 1797, sharing the highest honours of the class with Horace Binney, of Philadelphia. In 1799 he accepted the position of Latin tutor at Harvard, where he remained nearly four years. He began the study of law at Cambridge, and was there admitted to the bar in 1804. His success in his profession was remarkable. From 1810 to 1815 he was a member of the State Senate. In November, 1814, he was elected to Congress from the Essex district by an almost unanimous vote; but before taking his seat in the national legislature he resigned

his position as representative and accepted that of judge of probate for the county of Essex, which in the mean time had been tendered to him. He filled this office, with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the Commonwealth, for thirty-eight years.

Judge White was distinguished for his generosity and public spirit, and gave liberally of his time and means to promote the cause of education and other important public interests. He was an active member of many philanthropic and literary associations, and took a deep interest in the cause of temperance. Besides frequent smaller gifts, he gave in all to the Essex Institute at Salem more than 8000 volumes, including the 3000 left in his will. He closed his long and useful life on the 30th of March, 1861.

See the interesting "Memoir of Daniel Appleton White," by G. W. BRIGGS, Salem, 1864; and the "Memoir of Judge White," by DR. WALKER, published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

White, (GEORGE,) an English mezzotint engraver, son of Robert, noticed below, executed a number of excellent portraits, among which we may name those of Lord Clarendon and Sir Richard Blackmore. Died about 1735.

White, (GILBERT,) an eminent English naturalist and divine, born at Selborne, in Hampshire, in 1720. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1746. His principal work, entitled "Natural History of Selborne," appeared in 1789. Its graceful and attractive style, as well as its other merits, have given it a high rank among English classics. After his death, which occurred in 1793, a selection from his journal was published by Dr. Aikin, under the title of "A Naturalist's Calendar," etc. His "Antiquities of Selborne" was published in 1813, in the same volume with the two above-named works.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, of considerable literary attainments, was a resident of Lichfield, and a friend of Dr. Johnson and other celebrated writers of the time. Died in 1836.

White, (HENRY **Kirke,**) often called KIRKE WHITE, an English poet, born at Nottingham in 1785. As a child, he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the ancient and modern languages, music, and natural science. Having previously made several contributions to the "Monthly Mirror" and other literary journals, he published about 1803 a collection of poems, which were severely criticised by the reviewers. The volume, however, attracted the notice of Southey, who subsequently became his warm friend and generous patron. Having about this time experienced deep religious impressions, it became his earnest desire to educate himself for the ministry. Through the assistance of several friends, he was enabled to enter Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1804. His severe application to study and the excitement of preparing for examination were too much for his originally frail constitution, and he fell into a rapid decline, dying in October, 1806. His works, in prose and verse, were published in 1807 by Southey, with a very interesting biography.

See, also, SOMMERMEYER, "Essay on the Life and Writings of H. Kirke White," 1847; CARY, "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1810.

White, (HUGH LAWSON,) an American statesman, born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in October, 1773. He removed to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1786, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1801. In 1825 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Tennessee. He received twenty-six electoral votes as a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and was re-elected a Senator in the same year, but he resigned his seat in 1839. Died at Knoxville in 1840.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

White, (JAMES,) an Irish novelist and poet, wrote romances entitled "Adventures of John of Gaunt," "Richard Cœur de Lion," and "Conway Castle, and other Poems." Died in 1799.

White, (Rev. JAMES,) an English dramatist and historian, born in 1785. He published, besides other works, "The Eighteen Christian Centuries," (1858,) "Landmarks of the History of Greece," and a "History of England," (1861.) Died in 1862.

White, (JEREMY,) an English nonconformist divine, wrote a work entitled "Restoration of All Things," in support of the doctrine of universal salvation. Died in 1707.

White or **Whyte,** (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic, born in Surrey in 1511, was made Bishop of Winchester under the reign of Queen Mary. Died in 1560.

White, (JOHN,) an English divine and popular preacher, sometimes called "the Patriarch of Dorchester," was born in 1574; died in 1648.

White, (JOHN,) called CENTURY WHITE, an English lawyer and nonconformist, born in Pembrokeshire in 1590. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1640, and sat as a lay assessor in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He published "The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests made and admitted into Benefices by the Prelates," etc. Died in 1645.

White, (JOHN,) an American lawyer, born in 1805. He represented a district of Kentucky in Congress from 1835 to 1845, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from December, 1841, to March, 1843. Died in 1845.

White, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English divine and Orientalist, born in Gloucestershire about 1746. He studied at Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1775 became Laudian professor of Arabic in the university. In 1783 he delivered the Bampton lectures, which were afterwards published under the title of "A View of Christianity and Mahometanism, in their History, their Evidence, and their Effects." They won for him a high reputation and the office of prebendary in the cathedral of Gloucester. It was soon after discovered, however, that they were in great part the composition of the Rev. Samuel Badcock and Dr. Samuel Parr, who had been employed by Dr. White to assist him. He published, in 1800, his "Diatessaron," which was followed by his "Ægyptiaca, or Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt," and a critical edition of the Greek New Testament. Died in 1814.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (JOSEPH BLANCO,) often called BLANCO WHITE, a distinguished writer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1775, was descended from an Irish Catholic family settled in that country. In Spain he was called BLANCO, which he afterwards exchanged for its English equivalent. He was educated for the Church, but he soon abandoned that profession, and, having settled in England, devoted himself to literature. He had been for several years editor of a Spanish journal, entitled "El Español," and, in 1822, edited "Las Variedades," another Spanish periodical. He was also a contributor to the "Quarterly" and "Westminster" Reviews, the "Dublin University Review," and other literary journals. Among his principal works may be named "The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery," (1825,) "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," (1833,) and a sonnet entitled "Night," which is highly commended by Coleridge. Died in 1841.

See "The Life of the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, written by Himself," London, 1845; J. H. THOM, "Life of J. B. White," 3 vols., 1845; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1825; "Quarterly Review" for June, 1845; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

White, (JULIUS,) an American general, born in Madison county, New York, about 1816. He served at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and was second in command at Harper's Ferry when Stonewall Jackson captured that place, September 15 of the same year.

White or **Vi'tus,** (RICHARD,) an English historian and Roman Catholic priest, born in Hampshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1557. He taught law at Douai. Died in 1612.

White, (RICHARD GRANT,) an American *littérateur*, born in New York in 1822, was for a time associate editor of the "Courier and Enquirer." He was a frequent contributor to the leading literary periodicals, and

published a volume of critical essays, entitled "Shakespeare's Scholar," (1854,) an "Essay on the Authorship of Henry VI.," and a "Life of William Shakespeare," prefixed to his edition of Shakespeare's collected works in 12 vols., (1857–64,) a political satire entitled "The New Gospel of Peace," (1863,) "Words and their Uses," (1870,) and "Every Day English," (1880.) A new edition of his Shakspeare, in 3 vols., was published in 1883. Died in New York, April 8, 1885.

White, (Sir THOMAS,) a wealthy citizen of London, born in 1492, became lord mayor of that city in 1553. He was the founder of Saint John's College, Oxford. Died in 1566.

White, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Bristol. He became vicar of Saint Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, in 1575. He founded Sion College, in London, and a hospital. Died in 1623.

White, (THOMAS,) [in Latin, THOMAS AL'BUS or AN'GLUS,] an English philosopher and Roman Catholic priest, born in 1582. He lived mostly on the continent, and published several works on philosophy, etc. Died in 1676.

White, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher, was a friend and correspondent of Descartes. Died in 1696.

White, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Kent in 1630, was made Bishop of Peterborough in 1685. He was one of the seven bishops imprisoned in the Tower in 1688. Died in 1698.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

White, (WALTER,) an English author, born about 1805. He was for many years a secretary to the Royal Society. He wrote many pleasant books, including "Mont Blanc and Back," (1854,) "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," (1855,) "On Foot through the Tyrol," (1856,) "A Holiday in Saxony," (1857,) "A Month in Yorkshire," (1858,) "Northumberland and the Border," (1859,) "All Round the Wrekin," (1860,) "Eastern England," (1865,) etc.

White, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a distinguished American bishop, born at Philadelphia in 1748. He was ordained priest in 1772, and subsequently became rector of Christ Church and Saint Peter's Church, Philadelphia. He was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786. He published "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians," and other theological works. Died in 1836.

See BIRD WILSON, "Life of Bishop White," 1839; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Whīte'field, (hwīt'fēld,) (GEORGE,) an eminent and eloquent English preacher, and the founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, was born at Gloucester in December, 1714. He was a son of an inn-keeper, from whom he inherited little or nothing. His mother, who became a widow about 1716, sent him to a grammar-school. In 1733 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor. He had received from nature a good voice and remarkable rhetorical talents. At college he became an intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley, with whom he entered into religious fellowship. He was ordained a deacon in 1736, and began soon after to preach with great eloquence and power. In 1737 he preached in London, and other places, to crowded congregations, who listened to him with enthusiastic admiration. He performed a voyage to Georgia in the early part of 1738, instituted an orphan-house at Savannah, and returned to England in September of that year. In 1739 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Benson. Having been excluded from the churches of Bristol, he adopted the practice of preaching in the open air, for which his powerful voice was well adapted. He propagated the Methodist religion at various places with great success. In the autumn of 1739 he again crossed the Atlantic to America, where he spent more than a year in zealous ministerial labours. Having traversed the provinces from New York to Georgia, he returned to England in 1741. Soon after this date Whitefield and Wesley ceased to co-operate, in consequence of their disagreement in doctrines. They differed especially in the doctrine of predestination, which Whitefield accepted, as a disciple of Calvin. (See WESLEY, JOHN.) About 1742 he married a Welsh widow named Mrs. James. They had one child, who died in infancy. He revisited the American colonies in 1744, and laboured among them several years. In 1748 he became acquainted with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain. Among the persons who are said to have heard and admired his sermons were Hume, Lord Chesterfield, and Benjamin Franklin. He published a journal of his life, (2d edition, 1756.) He sailed from England in 1769 on his seventh visit to America, and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in September, 1770. A collection of his letters, sermons, etc. was published in six volumes, (1771.)

"Hume pronounced him," says Robert Southey, "the most ingenious preacher he had ever heard, and said it was worth while to go twenty miles to hear him. But perhaps the greatest proof of his persuasive powers was when he drew from Benjamin Franklin's pocket the money which that clear, cool reasoner had determined not to give."* ("Life of John Wesley.")

See J. GILLIES, "Life of George Whitefield," 1772; "Genuine and Secret Memoirs relating to that Arch-Methodist, G. Whitefield," Oxford, 1742; SCHAFFSHAUSEN, "Historia Methodistarum et Vita Whitefield," 1743; ROBERT PHILIP, "The Life and Times of the Rev. George Whitefield," 1838; R. SOUTHEY, "Life of John Wesley;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1838.

Whīte'hĕad, (CORTLANDT,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, October 30, 1842, graduated at Yale College in 1863, and at the Philadelphia Divinity School (Episcopalian) in 1867, was ordained a deacon in 1867 and a priest in 1868, was a missionary in Colorado, 1867–70, and rector at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1870–82, and in 1882 was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Whīte'hĕad, (DAVID,) an English clergyman, born in Hampshire, became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn. He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh in 1552, went into exile on the accession of Queen Mary, and preached at Frankfort. In 1558 he returned to England. Died in 1571.

Whitehead, (GEORGE,) an English Quaker preacher, born in Westmoreland in 1636, procured for the society of which he was a member the allowance of an affirmation in the courts of law, instead of the customary oath. He was a personal friend of George Fox. Died in 1725.

Whitehead, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and physician, who preached John Wesley's funeral sermon, and afterwards published Memoirs of his life. Died in 1804.

Whitehead, (PAUL,) an English satiric poet, born in London in 1710. His political satire entitled "The State Dunces" was dedicated to Pope, and was followed by "Manners," (1739,) "The Gymnasiad," (1744,) and "Honour," all of which were conspicuous for their virulence and daring personalities. He was an associate of Wilkes, Sir Francis Dashwood, and other profligate wits of the time. Died in 1774.

Whitehead, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and dramatist, born at Cambridge in 1715. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1757 succeeded Colley Cibber as poet-laureate. He published tragedies entitled "The Roman Father" and "Creusa, Queen of Athens," "The School for Lovers," a comedy, and numerous odes, epistles etc. Died in 1788.

Whīte'house, (HENRY JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, August 19, 1803, graduated at Columbia College in 1821, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1824. In 1827 he entered the priesthood of the Episcopal Church. He was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Illinois in 1851, and in 1852 succeeded Bishop Chase as diocesan. Died August 10, 1874. He was the author of several religious works.

White'hurst, (JOHN,) an English mechanician of distinguished talents, born in Cheshire in 1713; died in 1788.

Whīte'locke, (hwīt'lǫk,) (BULSTRODE,) an eminent English statesman and lawyer, born in London in 1605, was a son of Sir James, noticed below. His mother was Elizabeth Bulstrode. About 1620 he entered Saint John's College, Oxford, which he quitted, without a

* See Franklin's own account of this, in his "Autobiography."

degree, to study law in the Middle Temple. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament for Great Marlow in November, 1640, and opposed the arbitrary measures of Charles I. He was chairman of the committee which managed the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but was more moderate and conservative than most of the leaders of the popular party. During the civil war he preferred the part of mediator to that of a zealous partisan. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford in January, 1642–43. About 1648 he was nominated one of the commissioners of the great seal. He declined to take any part in the trial of Charles I., which he characterized as a "bad business;" but he accepted office under Cromwell, who had much confidence in his integrity and judgment. In 1653 he was sent as ambassador to Sweden, negotiated a treaty with that power, and returned in 1654. He was a member of Cromwell's second Parliament, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1656, soon after which he urged Cromwell to assume the title of king, and obtained a seat in the new House of Peers created by the Protector. He was created a viscount in August, 1658, but he would not accept the title. After the death of Oliver he became president of the council of state, in 1659, and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned about December, 1659. At the restoration of 1660 his name was included in the Act of Oblivion. He died in 1676, leaving a valuable contribution to history, entitled "Memorials of English Affairs from the Beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to the Restoration of Charles II.," (1682,) also "Memorials of English Affairs from the Supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island to the End of the Reign of James I.," which was published in 1709 by William Penn, who prefixed a notice of the author's life. An Account of his Swedish Embassy was published in 1772.

See GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" HUME, "History of England;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Whitelocke, (Sir JAMES,) an English judge, born in London in 1570, was the father of the preceding. He was elected to Parliament in 1620, and afterwards became a judge of the common pleas. He had a good reputation for fidelity to the duties of his office. Died in 1632.

White'side, (JAMES,) LL.D., an Irish jurist and conservative statesman, born in the county of Wicklow about 1806. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. He was one of the leading counsel in the defence of O'Connell in 1843, and also defended Meagher and Smith O'Brien in the trials of 1848. He was elected to Parliament for Enniskillen in 1851, and in 1859 was returned for the University of Dublin. He became about 1866 lord chief justice of the court of queen's bench in Ireland. He published a work entitled "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," (1849.) Died Nov. 25, 1876.

Whit'field, (JAMES,) D.D., an Anglo-American archbishop, born in Liverpool, England, November 3, 1770, studied divinity at Lyons, and in 1809 became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1817 he came to the United States, and in 1828 he was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore. Died October 19, 1834.

Whit'gift, (JOHN,) an Archbishop of Canterbury, and learned Protestant theologian, born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1530. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, about 1548, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall. In 1554 he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He adopted the Protestant doctrines at an early age, and, after the accession of Queen Mary, he was protected from persecution by his friend Andrew Perne. Having entered into holy orders in 1560, he gained distinction as a preacher at Cambridge, where he resided many years after the date just named. He became Lady Margaret professor of divinity in 1563, master of Pembroke Hall in 1567, and chaplain of Queen Elizabeth in the same year. About 1568 he was appointed master of Trinity College and regius professor of divinity. He appeared as a champion of the Established Church and its liturgy in a controversy against Cartwright, who was a Puritan. In 1571 he was appointed Dean of Lincoln. The constitution and liturgy of the Church of England having been attacked in a Puritan work called "An Admonition to Parliament," Whitgift defended the Church with much ability in his "Answer to the Admonition to Parliament," (1572.) He was appointed Bishop of Worcester in 1576, and gained the favour of the queen by his zeal and severity against the Roman Catholics and Puritans. He succeeded Grindal as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583, and initiated vigorous measures to enforce conformity to all the doctrines, forms, and discipline of the Church. He required all clergymen to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and to recognize the queen as the supreme head of the Church. His intolerance and persecuting spirit are said to have driven many persons into dissent. "Honest and well-intentioned," says Gardiner, "but narrow-minded to an almost incredible degree, the one thought which filled his mind was the hope of bringing the ministers of the Church of England at least to an outward conformity." Lord Burghley remonstrated against his intolerant conduct, without effect. Whitgift declined the office of lord chancellor in 1587. He founded a hospital at Croydon. On the death of Elizabeth (1602) he sent Dr. Nevil to Scotland to court the favour of James I. He took part in the conference at Hampton Court in January, 1604. Died in February, 1604.

See STRYPE, "Life and Acts of John Whitgift," 1718; SIR GEORGE PAULE, "Life of Whitgift," 1699; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. ch. iii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., (1826.)

Whi'ting, (HENRY,) an American general of the United States army, was born at Lancaster, in Massachusetts. He wrote various articles for the "North American Review." Died at an advanced age in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1851.

Whiting, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer, born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 3, 1813. He graduated in 1833 at Harvard College, and at the Dane Law School in 1838. He was solicitor to the United States war department, 1863–65, and was elected to Congress in 1872. Died at Boston, June 29, 1873. His principal work is "The War Powers of the President, and the Legislative Powers of Congress," (1862.)

Whiting, (WILLIAM H. C.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and became a major-general in 1863. He commanded at Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and was taken prisoner at the capture of that fort, in January, 1865. He died in prison, March, 1865.

Whit'lock, (ELIZABETH,) an English actress, born in 1761, was a sister of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She was married in 1785 to Mr. Whitlock, manager of the Newcastle Theatre. Died in 1836.

Whit'man, (SARAH HELEN POWER,) an American poetess, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1813, published "Hours of Life, and other Poems," (1853,) and a work entitled "Edgar Poe and his Critics," (1860.) With her sister, Anna M. Power, she wrote "Fairy Ballads." She died June 27, 1878.

Whitman, (WALT,) an American poet, born at West Hills, Long Island, May 31, 1819. Educated in public schools, he learned first the printer's and then the carpenter's trade, and for some time was a journalist of New York. He published "Leaves of Grass," (1855; much enlarged, 1881,) "Drum-Taps," (1865,) "Two Rivulets," (1873,) and "Specimen Days and Collect," (1883.)

Whit'more, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American antiquary, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 6, 1836. Among his works are "Hand-Book of American Genealogy," (1862,) "The Cavalier Dismounted," (1865,) "Elements of Heraldry," (1866,) "The American Genealogist," (1866,) and many genealogical lists, etc.

Whit'ney, (ADELINE D. **Train**,) a popular American writer, born in Boston in 1824. Among her works are "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," (1860,) "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," (1863,) "The Gayworthys," (1865,) "Patience Strong's Outings," (1868,) and "Hitherto: a Story of Yesterday," (1869.)

Whitney, (ELI,) the inventor of the cotton-gin, was

born at Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. He displayed great mechanical ingenuity in his early youth, graduated at Yale College in 1792, and went to Georgia to teach school. He became an inmate in the household of General Greene's widow, near Savannah, where, about the end of 1792, he invented the cotton-gin for separating the cotton from the seed. In May, 1793, he formed with Phineas Miller a partnership for the manufacture of the gins. Before he had obtained a patent for his invention, some persons broke open his premises by night and carried off his model machine. He was thus defrauded of his just reward, and was involved in much trouble by the infringements of his patent. "The South," says Horace Greeley, "fairly swarmed with pirates on the invention, of all kinds and degrees." When he prosecuted those who infringed his patent, the juries of Georgia decided for the defendants. The legislature of South Carolina paid him fifty thousand dollars for his patent-right about 1804. Despairing of gaining a competence by this invention, he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms near New Haven in 1798. He made great improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and acquired an independent fortune in that business. He married in 1817 a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. "We cannot express," says Judge Johnson, (in 1807,) "the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention," (the cotton-gin.) Robert Fulton expressed the opinion that "Arkwright, Watt, and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries." He died at New Haven in January, 1825.

See a "Memoir of Eli Whitney," in "Silliman's Journal," January, 1832, by PROFESSOR OLMSTED; HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," 1847; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 58–66.

Whitney, (JOSIAH DWIGHT,) an American scientist, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. In 1842–3, and 1846, he studied in Europe under Élie de Beaumont, Rammelsberg, Heinrich Rose, Liebig, and others. He was employed, as assistant, on the geological survey of New Hampshire in 1840; in 1847–50, on that of the Lake Superior region, as assistant and principal; in 1855–60, partly on that of Iowa and Wisconsin; and in 1860 he was appointed State geologist of California, which office he still holds: being at the same time (since 1865) professor of practical geology in Harvard College and head of its mining school. Apart from the reports of the surveys in which he has been engaged, he has published a translation of "Berzelius on the Blowpipe," (Boston, 1845,) a work "On the Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other Countries," (Philadelphia, 1854,) and many scientific papers in "Silliman's Journal," the "North American Review," etc. He is one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, established by Congress in 1863. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1870.

Whitney, (WILLIAM DWIGHT,) a distinguished philologist and Oriental scholar, brother of the preceding, was born February 9, 1827. He graduated at Williams College in 1845. He studied at Berlin and Tübingen in 1850–53, and published, (Berlin, 1856,) in conjunction with Professor R. Roth, the Sanscrit text of the Atharva-Veda, from a collation of all the known manuscripts in Europe. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology at Yale College. Since 1857 he has been corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society, and a principal editor of its Journal, to which his most important contributions have been a translation, with notes, of the "Sûrya-Siddhânta," fully illustrated editions of two of the "Prâtiçâkhyas," criticisms on the Standard Alphabet of Lepsius, and on the views of Biot, Weber, and Müller on the Hindoo and Chinese Asterisms, etc. He has also furnished many articles to other periodicals, as the "North American Review," "New Englander," "Nation," and to the "New American Cyclopædia." He contributed valuable material to the great Sanscrit Dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth. His other published works have been a volume of "Lectures on Language and the Study of Language," (1867,) a "Compendious German Grammar," (1869,) and a "German Reader," (1870.) He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Breslau in 1861, and that of LL.D. from Williams College in 1868, and from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1869. In 1869 he was chosen first president of the American Philological Association. In 1870 his "Tâittirîya-Prâtiçâkhya" received the Bopp prize from the Berlin Academy. As a critic and writer on subjects connected with philology, Professor Whitney is no less distinguished for his clear insight and sound judgment than for his accurate, profound, and varied learning.

Whi'tọn, (JAMES MORRIS,) Ph.D., an American clergyman, born in Boston, April 11, 1833, graduated at Yale College in 1853, entered the Congregational ministry, was at the head of important schools in New Haven, (1854–64,) and in Easthampton, Massachusetts, (1876–78,) and held pastorates in Lynn, Massachusetts, (1865–75,) and in Newark, New Jersey. He has published "The Gospel of the Resurrection," "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" "From Seers to Prophets," etc., and prepared several Greek and Latin text-books, and an edition of the Orations of Lysias.

Whit'tạ-kẹr, (FREDERICK,) a writer, born in London, England, December 12, 1838. He came to the United States in 1850, and served as a soldier and cavalry officer in the war of 1861–65. He has published a "Life of General Custer," (1876,) "Cadet Button," (1878,) and many popular tales.

Whittaker, (OZI WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at New Salem, Massachusetts, May 10, 1830, graduated at Middlebury College in 1856, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1863, in which year he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Nevada.

Whittemore, hwĭt'mōr, (AMOS,) a mechanician, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1759, was the inventor of a machine for sticking cards. Died in 1828.

Whittemore, (THOMAS,) D.D., an American Universalist divine, born at Boston in 1800, was for many years editor of "The Trumpet," a religious journal. He published a "History of Universalism," "Songs of Zion," and a "Life of Hosea Ballou," (3 vols., 1854–55.) Died in 1861.

Whittier, hwit'te-er, (JOHN GREENLEAF,) a distinguished American poet, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 17, 1807. He was educated by his parents in the principles of the Friends or Quakers, with which denomination he has always remained in connection. He had not the advantage of a classical education. In 1830 he became editor of the "New England Weekly Review," and in 1831 published his "Legends of New England," a collection of Indian traditions. Having early identified himself with the anti-slavery party, he assumed about 1838 the editorship of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," one of the organs of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in which many of his finest lyrics first appeared. He was for a time corresponding editor of the "National Era," published at Washington. In addition to the above-named works, he has published "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," (1851,) "The Chapel of the Hermits," etc., (1853,) "Home Ballads and Poems," (1859,) "In War-Time, and other Poems," (1863,) "National Lyrics," (1865,) "Snow-Bound; a Winter Idyl," (1866,) "The Tent on the Beach," (1867,) "Among the Hills, and other Poems," (1868,) "Ballads of New England," (1869,) "Miriam, and other Poems," (1870,) "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems," (1872,) "Hazel Blossoms," (1874,) "Mabel Martin," (1875,) "The Vision of Echard, and other Poems," (1878,) "The King's Missive, and other Poems," (1881,) and "The Bay of Seven Islands," (1883.) Nearly all the productions of Whittier in his happier hours are characterized by intense feeling, and by all the spirit of the true lyric poet. (For some excellent remarks on the characteristics of Whittier, see the "Fable for Critics," by Lowell, whose sketch, though "drawn from a Mephistophelian stand-point," is none the less just or the less complimentary on that account.)

Whittingham, hwit'ing-ạm, (Sir SAMUEL FORD,) a British general, who served in the Peninsular war,

(1809–13.) He became in 1839 commander-in-chief at Madras, where he died in 1840 or 1841.

Whittingham, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan minister, born at Chester in 1524. He visited France in 1550, married a sister of Calvin at Orléans, and returned home in the reign of Edward VI. After the accession of Mary he went into exile, and succeeded John Knox as pastor at Geneva, where he assisted in an English translation of the Bible. He became Dean of Durham in 1563. Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, in 1577 brought against him a charge of thirty-five articles, one of which was that he was ordained at Geneva only. Whittingham appealed to the queen, who appointed a commission to try the case. Before the case was decided, he died, in 1589.

Whittingham, hwit'ing-ạm, (WILLIAM ROLLINSON,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1805, was elected in 1840 Bishop of Maryland. He published a number of sermons, etc. Died October 16, 1879.

Whit'ting-tọn, (Sir RICHARD,) a famous citizen of London, was thrice elected lord mayor of the city. He was distinguished as a benefactor to the public. Died in 1423.

See "Life of Sir R. Whittington," London, 1811.

Whittington, (ROBERT,) an English grammarian and Latin poet, born at Lichfield about 1480. He was the author of "Epigrammata," and other Latin verses of great elegance, and of several grammatical works.

Whittle, hwĭt't'l, (FRANCIS MCNEECE,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, July 7, 1823, graduated in 1847 at the Theological School near Alexandria, and in 1848 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1868 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia, becoming diocesan bishop in 1876.

Whit'tle-sey, (FREDERICK,) an American jurist, born in Washington, Connecticut, in 1799. He settled at Rochester, New York, in 1822, was elected a member of Congress in 1831, and became a judge of the supreme court of New York. Died at Rochester in 1851.

Whit'trędge, (WORTHINGTON,) an American landscape-painter, born at Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1820. He began to study art in Cincinnati, went to Paris in 1849, and remained in Europe from 1849 to 1859, working in Paris, Dusseldorf, the Low Countries, and Rome. He first exhibited in New York in 1845, and in 1859 was chosen to the National Academy. Among his best-known works are "The Old Hunting-Grounds," "Lake Shawangunk,—Twilight," "The Pilgrimage to Saint-Roche," "The Rocky Mountains, from the Platte River," and "The Old House by the Sea."

Whit'tў, (EDWARD MICHAEL,) an English journalist, born at Liverpool in 1827, has been associate editor of "The Times," the "Daily News," and other prominent journals.

Whit'worth, (CHARLES,) an English diplomatist, born in Staffordshire in 1670. He was ambassador to Russia in 1710, and was afterwards employed in important missions to Prussia and the Hague. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Congress of Cambray in 1722. He died in 1725, having been created Baron Whitworth of Galway in 1721. His "Account of Russia as it was in the Year 1710" was published after his death, by Horace Walpole.

Whitworth, (CHARLES,) a relative of the preceding, was born in Kent in 1754. He was sent in 1788 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, remaining in that country until 1800, when he was sent on a mission to Copenhagen. He was ambassador-extraordinary to the French court in 1802, appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1813, and in 1815 created Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth. Died in 1825.

Whitworth, (JOSEPH,) an English engineer and mechanician, born at Manchester about 1805, invented the rifle called by his name. He also made great improvements in cannon and other ordnance. D. 1887.

Whўm'pẹr, (EDWARD,) an English traveller and artist, born in London, April 27, 1840. His father was an able engraver and painter. Edward Whymper won early distinction as a mountain-climber. He was the first to ascend the Matterhorn (1865) and Chimborazo, (1879.) He travelled in Greenland and in South America, and made valuable collections of zoological and geological material. He published "Scrambles amongst the Alps," (1871.)

Whymper, (FREDERICK,) an English traveller, author of "Travel and Adventure in Alaska," (1868,) "Heroes of the Arctic," (1875,) and "The Fisheries of the World," (1884.)

Whytt, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1714. He became professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1746, first physician to the king in Scotland in 1761, and president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1764. He published several medical works and Physiological Essays. Died in 1766.

Wiarda, we-aR'dâ, (TILEMANN DOTHIAS,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Emden in 1746, was the author of a "History of East Friesland," and other similar works. Died in 1826.

Wibald, ŵee'bâlt, or **Wibold,** ŵee'bolt, written also **Guibald,** [in Latin, WIBOL'DUS, WIBAL'DUS, or GUIBAL'DUS,] a celebrated monk, born at or near Liege about 1097. He was employed in important affairs by the emperor Lothaire and his successor Conrad. He was elected Abbot of Corvey or Corbie, in Westphalia, in 1147. Died in 1158.

Wibaldus. See WIBALD.

Wiberg, vee'bêRg, (ANDREAS,) D.D., a Swedish divine, born in Helsingland in 1816, was originally a Lutheran, but joined the Baptists in 1852. Having resided three years in the United States of America, he became, after his return, pastor of the Baptist church in Stockholm, and editor of "The Evangelist."

Wibold or **Wiboldus.** See WIBALD.

Wicar, ve'kăR', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Lille in 1762, was a pupil of David. He passed the greater part of his mature life in Italy, and made a valuable collection of the designs of Italian masters. These are now in the Museum of Lille. He died at Rome in 1834.

See DUFAY, "Notice de Wicar," 1844.

Wicherly. See WYCHERLY.

Wichern, ŵĭK'ẹRn, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) D.D., an eminent German philanthropist and divine, born at Hamburg in 1808. He founded near that city, in 1833, a Rauhes-Haus, or reformatory school for destitute and vagrant children, and soon after established the Institute of Brothers, for the gratuitous training of teachers for such schools. He was also chiefly instrumental in organizing the association known as the Inner Mission of the German Evangelical Church, of which he published an account in 1849. Died April 7, 1881.

Wichmann, ŵĭK'mân, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German physician, born at Hanover in 1740. He studied at Göttingen, and, after having visited London and Paris, was appointed court physician at Hanover. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Ideas on Diagnosis," and other medical treatises. Died in 1804.

Wichmann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, born at Potsdam in 1775, was a pupil of Schadow, and afterwards studied in Italy. He executed a number of portrait-busts and statues; among the latter, that of the Russian empress Alexandra is especially admired. Died in 1836.

Wichmann, (LUDWIG WILHELM,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1785. He acquired a high reputation in the same department of sculpture. Among his master-pieces are busts of Körner, Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Henrietta Sontag. Wichmann became professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin. Died in 1859.

Wick'ẹr-shạm, (JAMES PYLE,) LL.D., an American educator, born in Newlin, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1825, was principal of various important schools, superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, 1866–81, and in 1882 was appointed United States minister to Denmark. Among his writings are "School Economy," "Methods of Instruction," "History of Education in Pennsylvania," and some twenty-five volumes of official reports on education. Died March 25, 1891.

Wickham. See WYKEHAM.

Wickliff or **Wickliffe.** See WYCLIFFE.

Wiclef. See WYCLIFFE.

Wicquefort, de, dẹh wik'fort, (or vėk'for',) (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam in 1598. He was appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg his resident at the French court, which post he occupied for upwards of thirty years. He was arrested in 1658 by order of Cardinal Mazarin, and imprisoned in the Bastille on a charge of conveying secret intelligence to the States-General. Being released after a year's confinement, he was obliged to leave the country, and on his return to Holland was made historiographer to the States, and appointed minister to the Hague by the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In 1676 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment on a charge of unlawful correspondence with the enemies of his country. He effected his escape in 1679, and died about 1682. He wrote a work entitled "The Ambassador and his Functions," (1681,) and a "History of the United Provinces," etc., (both in French.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAQUOT, "Mémoires."

Wicquefort, de, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam, was a brother of the preceding. He was employed in divers negotiations during the Thirty Years' war by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Died in 1670.

Wida. See WEIDEN.

Widmanstadt, ŵit'mân-stât', (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a German Orientalist, born at Nellingen, near Ulm, in the fifteenth century. He studied languages in Italy and Spain, and returned to Germany in 1541. He was appointed a member of the council of the Emperor of Germany in 1552. He produced a New Testament in Syriac, (1555.) Died before 1559.

See WALDAU, "J. A. Widmanstadt," 1796.

Widmer, ŵit'mẹr, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss inventor and manufacturer, born in the canton of Aargau in 1767, was a nephew of Oberkampf. He had a manufactory of calico or painted muslins at Jouy, and invented the art of printing muslins with engraved cylinders of copper. He also invented a machine to engrave the cylinders. Died in 1821.

Widnmann, ŵîdn'mân, (MAX,) a Bavarian sculptor, born at Eichstadt in 1812, studied at Munich under Schwanthaler. He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed his "Shield of Hercules," which is ranked among his master-pieces. Among his other works may be named statues of Rauch and of Orlando di Lasso, and the group of "A Hunter Defending his Family from a Panther." In 1848 he succeeded Schwanthaler as professor of sculpture in the Academy of Art at Munich.

Widukind. See WITTEKIND.

Wiebeking, ŵee'bẹh-king', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German engineer and scientific writer, born at Wollin, in Pomerania, in 1762. He rose through several offices to be general inspector of roads and canals in Bavaria in 1805. He published several works of great merit, among which we may name his "Theoretical and Practical Naval Architecture," *(Wasserbaukunst,)* (5 vols., 1805,) "Theoretical and Practical Civil Architecture," (4 vols., 1821, with 109 plates,) and "Historical Analysis of the Monuments of Antiquity," etc., (1840,) the last-named in French. Died in 1842.

Wied, PRINCE OF. See MAXIMILIAN.

Wiedemann, ŵee'dẹh-mân', (LUDWIG,) a German statuary and founder, born at Nordlingen in 1690; died in 1754.

Wieden or **Wida.** See WEIDEN.

Wiegleb, ŵeeG'lėp, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German chemist, born at Langensalza in 1732. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Progress and Discoveries in Chemistry among the Ancients," (1791.) Died in 1800.

Wiegmann, ŵeeG'mân, (AREND FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German naturalist, born at Brunswick in 1802, published, conjointly with Ruthe, a "Manual of Zoology," (1832,) and founded in 1835 a journal entitled "Archives for Natural History." Died in 1841.

Wieland, wee'land, [Ger. pron. ŵee'lânt; Lat. WIELAN'DIUS,] (CHRISTOPH MARTIN,) a celebrated German poet, born at Oberholzheim, near Biberach, in Würtemberg, September 5, 1733, was a son of a Protestant clergyman. About the age of twelve he began to write verses in German and in Latin. He was sent to the Academy of Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, in his fourteenth year, and became a good classical scholar. Having returned to his father's house at Biberach in 1750, he fell in love with his cousin, Sophia von Gutermann, who was afterwards known as an authoress under the name of Madame de Laroche. Inspired by this passion, he wrote a didactic poem "On the Nature of Things, or the Most Perfect World," (1751.) He entered the University of Tübingen as a student of law about the end of 1750; but he gave his attention more to classical literature and philosophy. He produced in 1752 "Ten Moral Epistles" in verse, which present the first indication of that Socratic and Horatian irony in which he afterwards excelled. His poem "Arminius" or "Hermann" (1752) procured for him the friendship of Bodmer, who invited him to Zurich. He accepted the invitation, and passed several years in the house of Bodmer, who exercised a temporary influence over his literary character. Under this influence Wieland wrote "The Trial of Abraham," ("Der geprüfte Abraham," 1753,) and "Letters from the Dead to their Living Friends," (1753.)

The religious enthusiasm of his youth was followed by a reaction, and his imagination became more sober as his reason was more developed. In 1754 he ceased to reside in the house of Bodmer; but he remained at Zurich about four years longer, as tutor in private families. In 1757 he produced five cantos of "Cyrus," an epic poem, which he never finished. He afterwards wrote a beautiful poem entitled "Araspes and Panthea," (1758.) He resided a short time at Berne, from which he removed in 1760 to Biberach, where he became intimate with Count Stadion, and renewed his intimacy with his cousin Sophie, who had been married to M. de Laroche. Wieland was appointed a member of the council of Biberach, or director of the chancery. He produced a translation of Shakspeare's dramas, (8 vols., 1762–66.) This was the first version of Shakspeare that had appeared in the German language. Wieland was not specially qualified for this task, his genius being by no means Shakspearian.

In 1765 he married a lady of Augsburg, with whom he lived happily for many years. His works written after 1760 are, unhappily, tainted with sensuality and epicureanism. He published in 1766 his best novel, "Agathon," which, said Lessing, "is one of the most remarkable books of our age." His poem entitled "Musarion" (1768) was admired for its graceful style and ingenious irony. In 1769 he became professor of philosophy at Erfurt. He produced numerous works in rapid succession, and was much censured by the critics because the tone of his later works was not so religious as that of his first. He defended himself with the weapons of satire and humorous invective, in "Love Accused," ("Der verklagte Amor,") and "The Manuscript of Diogenes of Sinope," (1770.) On account of his wit, combined with a certain levity, Wieland has often been called "the German Voltaire."

Having been invited by the Duchess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar to direct the education of her sons, he removed to Weimar in 1772. He produced, in 1773, "Alceste," an opera, which had great success. About the same date he founded the "Deutscher Mercur," a monthly literary periodical, of which he was the chief or sole editor until 1790, after which it was edited by Wieland and Böttiger about fifteen years. He formed a friendship with Goethe about 1775. In 1773 he published a humorous work called "The People of Abdera," ("Die Abderiten,") and in 1780 the romantic poem of "Oberon," which is his most celebrated poetical production, and which was praised by Goethe as a master-piece. It combines a variety of merits,—originality of personages, purity of language, refinement of irony, and profoundness of sentiment.

He afterwards produced a free translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, (1782-86,) to which he added valuable commentaries. He also translated Lucian, (1788–91.) Among his later works is "Peregrinus Proteus," (1791.) He published an edition of his com-

plete works, (36 vols. 4to, 1794–1802.) Wieland was the father of fourteen children. In 1798 he purchased a farm or country-seat at Osmanstädt, near Weimar. He enjoyed in his later years a competent fortune, and the society of Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. Died near Weimar in January, 1813.

See GRUBER, "C. M. Wieland," 4 vols., 1818; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland; biographisches Denkmal," 1840; CANTÙ, "Wieland ed i suoi Contemporanei," 1844; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland's Biographie," 1853; CARL P. CONZ, "Laudatio Wielandii," 1820; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" LADOUCETTE, "Notice sur la Vie de Wieland," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Wieling, wee'ling, (ABRAHAM,) a German jurist, born in Westphalia in 1693. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1739. Died in 1746.

Wienbarg, ween'bârg, (LUDOLF,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born in 1803, was successively associate editor of the "Deutschen Revue," at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the "Hamburger Neue Zeitung," and other periodicals. He also published "Holland in the Year 1831 and 1832," and other works, on various subjects. Died January 2, 1872.

Wieniawski, we-ne-âv'skę, (HENRI,) a Polish violinist, born at Lublin, June 10, 1835, was educated in the Paris Conservatory. He early won eminence as a concert-player and composer. He came to the United States in 1872, and was afterwards a professor in the Brussels Conservatory. Died at Moscow, March 31, 1880

Wier, van, vân weer, written also **Weier**, (JOHN,) a distinguished physician, born in North Brabant in 1515, is said to have been the first to oppose the belief in witchcraft, in condemnation of which he published a work entitled "De Præstigiis Dæmonum et Incantationibus ac Veneficiis," (1563.) Died in 1558.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Wiertz, weerts or veerts, (ANTOINE,) an eminent Belgian painter, born at Dinant in 1806, was a pupil of Van Brée. He painted large historical and religious pictures, among which are "The Revolt of the Angels" and "The Triumph of Christ." The government built for him a large *atelier*, always open to the public. He invented a new and secret method of painting, which, it is said, unites the advantages of fresco- and oil-painting. Died in 1865.

Wieselgren, vee'sęl-grĕn', (PETER,) a distinguished Swedish writer and philanthropist, born near Wexiö in 1800. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1834 settled as pastor at Westerstad, in Scania. He became a zealous advocate of the temperance reform and of the Inner Mission, and published, besides several religious works, a history of Swedish literature, entitled "Sveriges Sköna Litteratur," (3 vols., 1833.) He was a principal contributor to Palmblad's "Biographical Lexicon of Celebrated Swedes." Died October 11, 1877.

Wietersheim, von, fon wee'tęrs-hīm', (EDUARD,) a German statesman, born in 1789, filled several offices under the Saxon government, and was appointed in 1840 minister of public instruction. Died April 16, 1865.

Wif'fęn, (BENJAMIN BARRON,) an English Quaker poet, a brother of J. H. Wiffen, was born near Woburn in 1794. He was a good Spanish scholar, and was one of the editors of the "Reformistas antiguas españoles." His published works include a posthumous volume of "Poems," also a "Life of Juan Valdéz," etc. Died March 3, 1867.

Wiffen, (JEREMIAH HOLMES,) an English writer and translator, born at Woburn in 1792. Among his original works are poems entitled "Aonian Hours," "The Luck of Eden Hall," a ballad, "Julia Alpinula, the Captive of Stamboul," and other poems, and "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," etc. His translation in the Spenserian stanza of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" came out in 1830. He also translated the poems of Garcilasso de la Vega from the Spanish. He held for many years the office of private secretary and librarian to the Duke of Bedford. Died in 1836.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Westminster Review" for 1827; "Monthly Review" for June, 1821.

Wig'an, (ALFRED,) a popular English actor, born in Kent in 1818. Died November 29, 1878.

Wigand, wee'gânt, written also **Vigand**, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Mansfeld in 1523. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1587.

Wigand, (JUSTUS HEINRICH,) a German physician, but more particularly distinguished as an accoucheur and writer on obstetrics, was born in 1769; died at Mannheim in 1817.

Wigand, (OTTO FRIEDRICH,) a German publisher, born at Göttingen in 1795. Among his publications was a "Conversations-Lexikon" for the people, begun in 1845.

Wigand, (PAUL,) a German jurist and historian, born at Cassel in 1786. He published a treatise "On the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia," and various other works on German history, law, and antiquities. Died in 1866.

Wigard, wee'gârt, (FRANZ,) born at Mannheim, in Germany, in 1807, studied law and forest-science, and various other branches, at Munich, and afterwards became principal of the Stenographic Institute at Dresden. In 1848 he was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort, where he sat on the left. He published a "Manual of Stenography," (1852,) and other works.

Wigbode, wig'bo-dęh, a German poet of the eighth century, enjoyed great consideration at the court of Charlemagne.

Wight, wīt, (ORLANDO WILLIAMS,) an American *littérateur*, born in Alleghany county, New York, in 1824. He translated from the French Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," (2 vols., 1852,) and Pascal's "Thoughts," (1859,) and wrote several original works, among which is a "Life of Abelard and Héloïse," (1853.) Died October 19, 1888.

Wight, wīt, (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish botanist, born about 1796. He went to India about 1820 as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company. He published "Illustrations of Indian Botany," (2 vols., 1838–50,) and "Figures of East Indian Plants," ("Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis," 6 vols., 1838–56.)

Wightman, wīt'man, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British judge, born in Scotland about 1784. He practised law with some distinction, and was appointed a judge of the court of queen's bench in 1841. Died in 1863.

Wightman, wīt'man, (WILLIAM MAY,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 29, 1808. He graduated at Charleston College in 1827, and became a Methodist preacher in that year. In 1837 he was appointed a professor in Randolph Macon College, Virginia. In 1854 he became president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and chancellor of the Southern University, Greensborough, Alabama, in 1859. In 1866 he was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He published a "Life of Bishop Capers," (1858.) Died in 1882.

Wignerod or **Vignerod, de**, dęh vèn'yęh-rod', (FRANÇOIS,) a French general, a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, defeated a Spanish fleet near Genoa in 1638. He died in 1646, aged thirty-seven. He was grandfather of Marshal Richelieu.

Wikström or **Wikstroem**, vik'strŏm, (JOHAN EMANUEL,) a Swedish botanist, born at Wenersborg in 1789. He became professor of botany at Stockholm in 1822, and wrote several botanical works. Died in 1856.

Wil'bęr-fōrce, (EDWARD,) a writer, a son of the following, was born about 1836. He published "Brazil viewed through a Naval Telescope," "Social Life in Munich," a "Life of Schubert," various novels, etc.

Wilberforce, (ERNEST ROLAND,) D.D., a son of Samuel Wilberforce, was born at Brixton, Isle of Wight, January 22, 1840, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1864, became in 1878 a canon of Winchester, and in 1882 was consecrated as bishop of the new diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Wilberforce, (ROBERT ISAAC,) an English divine and writer, son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, was born at Clapham Common in 1802. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and was made Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1840. Among his principal works are a historical compendium, entitled "The Five Empires," (1840,) "Doctrine of the Incarnation," (1848,) and a "History of Erastianism," (1851.) In 1854 he

resigned his office, and became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Died in Italy in 1857.

Wilberforce, (SAMUEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1805, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and subsequently rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Oxford, (1845,) lord high almoner of the queen, (1847,) and Bishop of Winchester, (1869.) He published "Sermons at Oxford," (1839,) "Eucharistica," (1839,) "Rocky Island, and other Parables," (1840,) "History of the Episcopal Church in America," (1844,) and, in conjunction with his brother, the "Life and Correspondence of William Wilberforce," (1838.) Died July 19, 1873.

Wilberforce, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English philanthropist and statesman, born at Hull on the 24th of August, 1759, was a son of Robert Wilberforce, a merchant, who died in 1768. When he was about twelve years old, he felt deep religious impressions, which, according to his own account, his friends spared no pains to stifle. He entered Saint John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1776, and became a general favourite among the students. "There was no one," says T. Gisborne, "at all like him for powers of entertainment." Wilberforce informs us that he was a good classic, but he neglected mathematics almost entirely. Before he was twenty years old he inherited an ample fortune. He formed at Cambridge a slight acquaintance with William Pitt, of whom he became an intimate friend soon after he left college. Having resolved to enter public life, he offered himself as a candidate and was elected a member of Parliament for Hull in 1780. This election cost him over £8000. He entered Parliament as an opponent of the American war and of Lord North's administration; but he was rather an independent member than a partisan. After Pitt became a cabinet minister, in 1782, he often lodged in Wilberforce's villa at Wimbledon. "With talents of the highest order, and eloquence surpassed by few, he entered upon public life possessed of the best personal connections in his intimate friendship with Mr. Pitt." ("Life of Wilberforce," by his sons.) In 1783 he visited France, in company with Mr. Pitt. He made a famous speech against the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, at York, in March, 1784, and, as a supporter of Pitt, was elected a member for Yorkshire. He passed part of the years 1784 and 1785 in a continental tour with Isaac Milner, during which he became deeply interested in vital religion. On his return he commenced, in November, 1785, a private journal, in which he kept a record of his spiritual conflicts and devotional exercises. "He now began," say his sons, "to open to his friends the change which had passed upon him." In a letter to Mr. Pitt, he wrote, "I can no more be so much of a party man as I have been before." "Pitt's answer was full of kindness," but "he tried to reason me out of my convictions."

Among the results of his conversion was the devotion of his life to the arduous enterprise of the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1787 Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, and ten others formed a committee to promote the suppression of the trade, in co-operation with Wilberforce, who also received from Mr. Pitt a promise of assistance. In May, 1788, Pitt moved a resolution binding the House to consider the subject of the slave-trade early in the ensuing session. Wilberforce made a long and able speech on the subject in May, 1789. "He was supported in the noblest manner by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox." The movement, however, encountered long and bitter opposition. He opened the campaign in 1790 by a motion, which was carried on the 27th of January, for referring to a special committee the examination of witnesses. After the end of the session he made himself master of the vast mass of evidence which had been collected on the subject. In April, 1791, the motion for the abolition of the slave-trade was rejected, eighty-eight members voting for it, and one hundred and sixty-three against it.

The war against France, which he opposed, in 1792, caused the first decided political separation between him and Pitt. He had the courage to withstand the popular current, and offended many of his friends by moving an amendment to the address on the war about the end of 1794. In February, 1796, he again brought in an abolition bill, which was defeated by a small majority, seventy-four to seventy.

He was re-elected a member for the county of York in 1796. In 1797 he married Barbara Ann Spooner, and published a work entitled a "Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians contrasted with Real Christianity," which was received with great favour. It ran through five editions before the end of the year. In 1826 fifteen editions had been issued in England, besides twenty-five editions in the United States. In April, 1798, he renewed his motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and was defeated by a majority of four votes. In March, 1799, he made a speech in favour of immediate abolition, which was rejected by a vote of eighty-four against fifty-four. He was a liberal contributor to various charitable institutions, and gave privately much money to the poor. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the Bible Society in 1803. In 1804 he procured the assent of the House of Commons to the first reading of his abolition bill. Pitt pressed earnestly for a postponement of the abolition question, but Wilberforce said he would never "make that holy cause subservient to the interests of party." On the second reading he was defeated by seventy-seven to seventy. The royal family opposed abolition, but the ministers Fox and Grenville, who came into power in 1806, cordially supported the measure, which triumphed at last in February, 1807. On the final passage of the bill in the House of Commons, two hundred and eighty-three voted for it, and sixteen against it. "The whole House, surprised into a forgetfulness of its ordinary habits, burst forth into acclamations of applause."

He continued to represent Yorkshire until 1812, having been elected five times without a contest, and he was chosen a member for Bramber in that year. He supported the motion for the emancipation of Roman Catholics in 1813, though "all the religious people were on the other side." In 1814 he dined in London with Madame de Staël, who afterwards said, "Mr. Wilberforce is the best converser I have met with in this country. I have always heard that he was the most religious, but I now find that he is the wittiest, man in England." About 1818 he began to agitate the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, on which he wrote an Appeal to the Nation in 1823. On account of his declining health, he intrusted the management of the cause in the House of Commons to T. Fowell Buxton. He retired from Parliament in 1825, and survived until the bill for the abolition of slavery was read a second time. Three days after this event, he died, in London, in July, 1833.

Wilberforce was, according to Sir James Mackintosh, "the very model of a reformer. Ardent without turbulence, mild without timidity or coldness: neither yielding to difficulties, nor disturbed or exasperated by them; . . . just and charitable even to his most malignant enemies, unwearied in every experiment to disarm the prejudices of his more rational and disinterested opponents, and supporting the zeal without dangerously exciting the passions of his adherents." Again he says, alluding to Wilberforce's universal sympathies, "I never saw one who touched life at so many points." "The basis of Mr. Wilberforce's natural character," says Sir James Stephen, "was an intense fellow-feeling with other men. No one more readily adopted the interests, sympathized with the affections, or caught even the transient emotions of those with whom he associated. . . . The most somnolent company was aroused and gladdened by his presence." "Contemporary with Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt," says Lord Brougham, "appeared a man in some respects more illustrious than either,—one who, among the greatest benefactors of the human race, holds an exalted station,—one whose genius was elevated by his virtues and exalted by his piety. . . . His eloquence was of a very high order. It was persuasive and pathetic in an eminent degree; but it was occasionally bold and impassioned, animated with the inspiration which deep feeling alone can breathe into spoken thought." ("Statesmen of the Time of George III.")

See "The Life of William Wilberforce," by his sons, ROBERT I. and SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, 1838; "Correspondence of William Wilberforce," 2 vols., 1840; J. COLQUHOUN, "W. Wilberforce," 1866; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; J. S. HARFORD, "Recollections of William Wilberforce," 1865; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807, and April, 1838; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1838; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wilbord. See WILLEBROD.

Wilbrandt, vĭl'brănt, (ADOLF,) a German novelist and dramatist, born at Rostock, August 24, 1837. He was educated at Rostock, Berlin, and Munich. His chief reputation has been won by his dramatic pieces.

Wil'bur, (HERVEY BACKUS,) M.D., an American physician and philanthropist, born at Wendell, Massachusetts, in 1820, was the founder of schools for idiots in the United States. On the establishment in 1854 of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, he was appointed its superintendent. Died May 1, 1883.

Wilbur, (JOHN,) a minister of the society of Friends, or Quakers, born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, in 1774. He distinguished himself by his opposition to Joseph John Gurney, a celebrated minister of the same society, who visited New England in 1838, and whom he charged with unsound doctrines. He attached a party to himself, but, being in a small minority, he was disowned or excommunicated by the New England Yearly Meeting in 1843. His adherents in New England, and in other parts of the United States, are popularly designated as "Wilburites." Died in 1846.

See "Journal, etc. of John Wilbur," Providence, 1859.

Wilbye, wil'be, ? (JOHN,) an eminent English composer, lived about 1570. His works are principally madrigals, which are ranked among the most exquisite compositions of the kind.

Wil'cocks, (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1723, was a son of the Bishop of Rochester. He was the author of a work entitled "Roman Conversations." Died in 1791.

Wil'cox, (CARLOS,) an American poet, born at Newport, New Hampshire, in October, 1794. He studied theology at Andover, began to preach in 1819, and published in 1822 the first book of a poem called "The Age of Benevolence." He was ordained minister at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1824, and soon obtained a high reputation for eloquence. He produced in 1824 "The Religion of Taste," a poem. Died in 1827.

See "Remains of Carlos Wilcox," 1828; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Wilcox or **Willcox,** (ORLANDO B.,) an American general, born at Detroit about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1847. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was taken prisoner in that battle, and detained a year or more. He afterwards served at South Mountain, September, 1862.

Wild, vĭlt, (FRANZ,) a German opera-singer of high reputation, born at Hollabrunn, in Lower Austria, in 1792; died January 1, 1860.

Wild, (HENRY,) sometimes called "the Learned Tailor," was born in Norwich, England, about 1684. He studied Latin and Greek at the grammar-school of his native town, and afterwards, while working at his trade, mastered the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and other Oriental tongues. He subsequently obtained an office in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He translated from the Arabic the legend entitled "Mohammed's Journey to Heaven." Died about 1730.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Wild, [Lat. FE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a German monk and writer, born near Mentz about 1485. He published "Commentaries on Scripture," and other works. Died in 1554.

Wild, (ROBERT,) an English poet and dissenting minister, born in 1609. He became rector of Aynhoe about 1648, and was ejected in 1662. Among his works is a "Northern Tour," ("Iter Boreale.") Died in 1679.

Wilda, vĭl'dä, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Altona in 1800, became in 1854 professor of German law at Kiel. He published several legal works. Died in 1856.

Wild'bore, (CHARLES,) an ingenious English mathematician, born in Nottinghamshire, became curate of Sulney. He died at an advanced age in 1802 or 1803.

Wilde, vil'deh, (JAKOB,) a Swedish historian, born in Courland in 1679. He published, besides other useful works, "Pragmatic History of Sweden," ("Sueciæ Historia pragmatica," 1731.) Died in 1755.

Wilde, wild, (OSCAR O'FLAHERTIE FINGAL WILLS,) an Irish poet, a son of Sir William Wilde, noticed below, was born in Dublin, October 16, 1856. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1878. He was a pupil of Ruskin, and the friend and travelling companion of Professor Mahaffy, with whom he visited Greece. After his college days he became noted as an apostle of æstheticism in dress, manners, and literature. Among his writings are "Poems," and a drama called "Vera."

Wilde, wild, (RICHARD HENRY,) an author and lawyer, born in Dublin in 1789, was a child when his parents emigrated to the United States. He studied law, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1809, and elected to Congress in 1815. He also represented a district of Georgia in Congress from 1828 to 1835, and acquired distinction as an orator. In 1835 he visited Europe, where he passed about five years. He published in 1842 "Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," which, says R. W. Griswold, "is a work of extraordinary merit and of great interest to all lovers of literary history." He also wrote a number of popular lyrics. He became professor of common law in the University of Louisiana in 1844. Died in New Orleans in 1847.

See GRISWOLD'S "Prose Writers of America" and "Poets and Poetry of America."

Wilde, (THOMAS.) See TRURO, LORD.

Wilde, (Sir WILLIAM ROBERT WILLS,) an eminent Irish surgeon, born at Castlerea about 1810. He became surgeon-oculist to the queen, and was knighted in 1864. His writings include "Voyage along the Shores of the Mediterranean," (1840,) a work on "Austria," (1843,) "Irish Popular Superstitions," (1852,) "Aural Surgery," (1853,) "Diseases of the Organs of Sight," (1862,) etc. He was the father of Oscar Wilde. Died April 19, 1876.

Wildenow. See WILLDENOW.

Wildens, vĭl'dens, (JAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp. He was employed by Rubens to paint backgrounds for his pictures. Died in 1644.

Wilder, wild'er, (BURT GREEN,) M.D., an American naturalist, born in Boston, August 11, 1841. He graduated at the Scientific School of Harvard University in 1862, and at its Medical School in 1866, having served (1862–65) in the medical department of the army. In 1868 he was appointed professor of comparative anatomy, physiology, and zoology in Cornell University. Among his works are "What Young People should Know," (1875,) "Emergencies," (1879,) "Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat," (1883; prepared in part by S. H. Gage,) "Health Notes for Students," (1883,) "Methods of Studying the Brain," (1884,) etc.

Wild'er, (MARSHALL PINCKNEY,) an American merchant and eminent horticulturist, born at Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1798, became in 1825 a resident of Boston. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was for many years president. He was the first president of the United States Agricultural Society, and also for many years president of the American Pomological Society. Died December 16, 1886.

Wi'ley, (CALVIN HENDERSON,) an American clergyman, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, February 3, 1819. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1840, became a lawyer, was State superintendent of schools for many years, and in 1866 was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. Among his works are the novels "Alamance" (1847) and "Roanoke," (1850,) "Life in the South," (1852,) various school-books, and some pamphlets. Died January 11, 1887.

Wiley, (ISAAC WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1825. He graduated as M.D. from the University of New York in 1846, and studied in the arts department of the same institution. He was a medical missionary in China, 1850–54, and was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872. He published "The Fallen

Missionaries of Foo-Chow," (1858,) "The Religion of the Family," etc. Died in 1884.

Wil'ford, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished officer and Oriental scholar, born in Hanover, was sent in 1781 as lieutenant of reinforcements to the British troops in India, where he acquired the language of the country, and became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. He was the author of numerous contributions to the "Asiatic Researches." Died in 1822.

Wil'fred, [Lat. WILFRE'DUS,] SAINT, a celebrated Saxon prelate, of noble birth, was born in Bernicia in 634 A.D. He visited Rome at an early age for the purpose of obtaining information on disputed theological points, and, after his return, received from the King of Northumbria a grant of land and a monastery at Ripon. Having been ordained a priest in 664, he attended the conference at Whitby the same year, when the controversy between the Scottish clergy and the rest of Christendom on the observance of Easter was decided against the former. He was soon after appointed Bishop of York by Alchfred, King of Northumbria, whose successor, Egfred, fearing the ambition of Wilfred, divided the bishopric into three. He was involved in a protracted contest for the see of York, but eventually retired to a monastery, where he died in 709 A.D.

See "Life of S. Wilfrid," by F. W. FABER.

Wilfredus. See WILFRED.

Wilfrid. See WILFRED.

Wilhelm, the German of WILLIAM, (which see.)

Wilhelm, wĭl'hĕlm, (JANUS,) a German philologist, born at Lubeck in 1554. He published a work "On the Magistrates of the Roman Republic," (1577,) "Verisimilium Libri tres," (1582,) and other works, which evince much critical sagacity. Died at Bourges in 1584.

Wilhelmj, wĭl-hel'mę, (AUGUST,) a German violinist, the son of a wealthy lawyer and wine-grower, was born at Usingen, September 21, 1845. His mother was a once famous singer and pianist. He was a *protégé* of Liszt, and a pupil of Ferdinand David. Even in childhood he was distinguished on the concert stage, and since 1865 he has won applause in every quarter of the civilized world. He is also a successful composer of violin-music.

Wilhem, vĕ'lem', (GUILLAUME LOUIS **Bocquillon** —bo'ke'yôN',) a French composer, born in Paris in 1781. He became professor of harmony at the Lycée Napoléon in 1810, and applied Lancaster's method of mutual instruction to teach singing in schools. He composed music for some songs of Béranger. Died in 1842.

See JOMARD, "Discours sur la Vie de G. L. B. Wilhem," 1842; A. DE LAFAGE, "Notice sur Wilhem," 1844.

Wilken, wĭl'kĕn, (FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and Oriental scholar, born at Natzeburg in 1777. He studied at Göttingen, became professor of history at Heidelberg in 1805, and was appointed chief librarian and professor in the University of Berlin in 1817. He published a "History of the Crusades according to Oriental and Western Accounts," (7 vols., 1807–32,) and several other works. Died in 1840.

Wilkes, wĭlks, (CHARLES,) an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1801, entered the navy in 1816, and became a lieutenant in 1826. He commanded an exploring expedition which was sent out by the United States government to the Antarctic regions in 1838. He discovered the Antarctic Continent, explored many islands and coasts, completed a voyage round the world, and returned in June, 1842. He published a narrative of this expedition, in 5 vols., (1845.) He obtained the rank of captain in 1855. In November, 1861, he captured J. M. Mason and J. Slidell from the British steam-packet Trent. For this act he received the thanks of Congress; but his conduct was not approved by the President. He was promoted to be a commodore in 1862, after which he commanded a squadron in the West Indies. In July, 1866, he was made a rear-admiral. Died February 8, 1877.

Wilkes, wĭlks, (JOHN,) a celebrated English politician, born in London in 1727, was educated at Leyden, and became a good classical scholar. His manners were fascinating, and his habits dissolute. In 1749 he married a Miss Mead, a rich heiress, ten years older than himself. He was elected a member of Parliament for Aylesbury in 1757, and re-elected in 1761. In 1762 he founded the "North Briton," a journal which assailed Lord Bute's administration with great animosity and rendered Bute so unpopular that he resigned office. "Wilkes had," says Macaulay, "the requisites for the character of demagogue. He was clever, courageous, unscrupulous. He was a good scholar, expert in resource, humorous, witty, and a ready master of the arts of conversation. He could 'abate and dissolve a pompous gentleman' with singular felicity." (Review of the "Works of Charles Churchill," 1845.) In No. xlv. of the "North Briton," published in April, 1763, he accused the king of an "infamous fallacy" which appeared in the speech from the throne. For this offence he was committed to the Tower on a general warrant issued by Lord Halifax, secretary of state. Having been brought into the court of common pleas by the writ of habeas corpus, he was discharged in May, 1763. He was convicted of libel by the House of Commons, expelled in January, 1764, and, having absented himself from the island, was outlawed. He returned in 1768, and was elected member for Middlesex, but was arrested, and punished by fines and imprisonment. This persecution rendered him a great favourite with the people. He was re-elected by the voters of Middlesex in February, 1769; but the House of Commons declared that he was incapable of sitting in that Parliament. In 1769 he obtained a verdict of four thousand pounds against Lord Halifax for false imprisonment. Great excitement was produced by the repeated expulsion or exclusion of the popular champion from the House of Commons. He was chosen lord mayor of London in 1774, and a member for Middlesex in the same year. The ministry then ceased to defy the people, and permitted him to take his seat. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for many years, and was a strenuous opponent of the American war. Died in 1797.

"His name," says Dr. Johnson, "has been sounded from pole to pole as the phœnix of convivial felicity." Among the anecdotes related of him is the following: George III. once inquired of him, "How is your friend Serjeant Glynn?" and received this answer: "He is not my friend; he is a Wilkesite, which I never was."

See CRADOCK, "Life of John Wilkes," 1773; J. ALMON, "Life of John Wilkes," 1805; "Wilkes's Correspondence with his Friends," 2 vols., 1805; "Monthly Review" for November, 1777; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805.

Wilkie, wĭl'ke, (Sir DAVID,) a celebrated Scottish painter, born in Fifeshire in 1805. He studied for a time in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1805 entered the Royal Academy, London, having previously executed several works of great merit. His "Village Politicians," exhibited in 1806, met with enthusiastic admiration, and at once established the reputation of the artist. This picture, which was sold to the Earl of Mansfield, was succeeded by "The Blind Fiddler," "The Rent-Day," "The Card-Player," "The Cut Finger," "The Jews-Harp," "The Village Festival," (which brought eight hundred guineas, and is now in the National Gallery,) "The Wardrobe Ransacked," and other works of a similar character. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1811, and in 1813 exhibited his "Blindman's Buff," painted for the prince-regent. In 1814 he visited Paris, and after his return produced his "Distraining for Rent," "The Sheep-Washing," "The Penny Wedding," "The Reading of the Will," (for the King of Bavaria,) "Sir Walter Scott and his Family," and "Chelsea Pensioners listening to the News of Waterloo," which ranks among his master-pieces. In 1825 he visited the continent, and spent three years in studying the works of the Italian, Spanish, and German artists. He succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter-in-ordinary to the king, in 1830, and in 1832 produced his "John Knox preaching the Reformation in Saint Andrew's," "Benvenuto Cellini presenting a Silver Vase of his Own Workmanship to Pope Paul III.," and various other pictures, showing the results of his foreign studies, but which are esteemed much inferior to his earlier works. In 1840 he set out on a tour to Egypt and Palestine; but his health, which had been long declining, grew worse, and he died on the voyage home, off Gibraltar, in June, 1841.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Life of Sir David Wilkie," 3 vols., 1843; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1843; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1841, and September, 1842.

Wilkie, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish poet and divine, born in Linlithgowshire in 1721, became professor of natural philosophy at Saint Andrew's. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Epigoniad," (on the sacking of Thebes by the Epigoni,) which enjoyed for a time great popularity among some of the Scottish literati, who, somewhat absurdly, styled Wilkie "the Scottish Homer." It has since fallen into utter neglect. Died in 1772.

Wil'kinŝ, (Sir CHARLES,) a distinguished English Orientalist, born at Frome, in Somersetshire, in 1749. He went to India in 1770 as a writer on the Bengal establishment, and learned Arabic, Persian, and other languages used in the East Indies. He applied himself to the study of Sanscrit with great success. In 1784, in conjunction with Sir William Jones, he founded the Literary Society of Calcutta. He appears to have been the first European who made translations from the original Sanscrit. He published in 1785 an English translation of the "Bhagavat Gîta," perhaps the most interesting part of the great Hindoo epic entitled "Mahâbhârata," and two years afterwards gave to the world a translation of the "Hitôpadêsa." He returned to England about 1786, became librarian to the East India Company in 1801, and published a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1808.) Died in 1836.

Wilkins, (DAVID,) an English divine, born in 1685, became Archdeacon of Suffolk. He published "Leges Saxonicæ," and other works. Died in 1745.

Wilkins, (JOHN,) a learned English bishop, born in Northamptonshire in 1614. He studied at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and, having taken orders, was chosen in 1648 warden of Wadham College. He married about 1656 Robina, a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was appointed in 1659 master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He lost this office at the restoration, but he was made rector of Saint Lawrence, Jewry, by Charles II. in 1662. He soon after became one of the council of the Royal Society, then lately formed, and of which he had been one of the originators. He was created Bishop of Chester in 1668. He published, among other works, a "Discourse concerning a New Planet," etc., (1640,) "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger," "Mathematical Magic," etc., (1648,) and "Discourse concerning the Beauty of Providence in All the Rugged Passages of it," (1649.) He died in 1672. A collection of his sermons was published in 1682 by Archbishop Tillotson, who had married his step-daughter.

See "Biographia Britannica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wilkins, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English architect, born at Norwich in 1778. He visited Italy and Greece in 1801, and published, after his return, his "Antiquities of Magna Græcia." Among his best works are the façade of London University, now called University College, Saint George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, and the alterations of Corpus Christi, Trinity, and King's Colleges, Cambridge. He also published "Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens." Died in 1839.

Wil'kinŝ, (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, born in Pennsylvania in 1779. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1831, was sent as minister to Russia in 1834, and was secretary of war from February, 1844, to March, 1845. He resided in or near Pittsburg, where he died, June, 1865.

Wil'kin-soṇ, (JAMES,) an American general of the Revolution, was born in Maryland in 1757. He enlisted in the army as captain in 1775, and served under Gates in 1777. In 1792 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1796 he became general-in-chief. He afterwards commanded at New Orleans, and opposed the designs of Aaron Burr. In the summer of 1813 he commanded on the Northern frontier with ill success. He was removed from the command about February, 1814. Died in Mexico in 1825. He published "Memoirs of My Own Time," (3 vols., 1816.)

Wil'kin-soṇ, (JAMES JOHN GARTH,) an English writer on law, medicine, etc., was born in London about 1812. He edited several works of Swedenborg, and wrote, besides treatises on law, "Emanuel Swedenborg: a Biography," (1849,) which was long regarded as the best memoir of Swedenborg that had appeared, "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," (1851.) "The Ministry of Health," (1856,) "Improvisations from the Spirit," (1857,) "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Small-Pox," (1864,) and "On Social Health," (1865.)

Wilkinson, (JEMIMA,) an American fanatic and religious impostor, born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, in 1753, removed to Western New York early in the present century. She professed to be endowed with the power of Christ, and attempted to work miracles. She died in 1819, and her sect was soon dispersed.

Wilkinson, (Sir JOHN GARDNER,) a learned English archæologist, born in 1798. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently spent twelve years in Egypt in acquiring a knowledge of the language, customs, and antiquities of that country. He published, besides other works, "Materia Hieroglyphica," (1828,) the "Topography of Thebes," etc., (1835,) "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Private Life, Government, Laws," etc., (5 vols. 8vo, 1840,) which is esteemed a standard work, "Modern Egypt and Thebes," (1843,) intended as a hand-book for travellers, "The Architecture of Ancient Egypt," etc., (1850,) and "The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," (1857,) which rank among the most valuable and interesting compositions of the kind. He was made a knight in 1840, and soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of other learned institutions. Died October 29, 1875.

See the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1839; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Wilkinson, (WILLIAM CLEAVER,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Westford, Vermont, October 19, 1833, graduated in 1857 at the University of Rochester, and in 1859 at the Rochester Theological School. In 1859 he was ordained a Baptist minister, and in 1872 was appointed professor of homiletics in the theological department of Rochester University. Among his books are "The Dance of Modern Society," (1869,) "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters," (1874,) "Webster: an Ode," (1882,) and text-books in Greek and Latin for schools.

Wilkinson, (WILLIAM CRAWFORD,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born at Scarborough in November, 1816. In youth he attained a reputation as a zoologist and geologist. He studied at University College, London, and became a medical practitioner at Manchester. In 1851 he was appointed professor of natural history in Owens College, afterwards taking the chair of botany, fossil botany being his specialty. He has published "On Recent Foraminifera," (1858,) and many scientific memoirs.

Willaert, wil'lârt, (ADRIANO,) a Flemish composer, born about 1490, was a native of Bruges. He became chapel-master of Saint Mark's, at Venice, and numbered among his pupils Zarlino and Costanza Porta. Died in 1563.

Willamov, ẅil'lâ-mof', (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a Prussian poet, born at Morungen in 1736, was the author of a collection of poems entitled "Dithyrambics," and "Fables in Dialogues." Died in 1777.

Wil'lan, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1757. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took his medical degree in 1780, and in 1783 became physician to the Public Dispensary in Carey Street, London. He published in 1801 his "Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases," (unfinished,) esteemed the most valuable work that had appeared on the subject at that time. Dr. Willan was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died in 1812.

See "Memoir of Dr. Willan," by DR. BATEMAN, in the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," No. xxxii.

Wil'lard, (EMMA HART,) an American teacher and educational writer, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1787, became in 1821 principal of a female seminary at Troy, New York. She published a "History of the United

States," (1828,) "Universal History in Perspective," (1837,) "Chronographer of English History," (1845,) "Astronography, or Astronomical Geography," and other works. Died in 1870.

Willard, (JOSEPH,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Biddeford, Maine, in 1738, was chosen president of Harvard College in 1781. Died in 1804. His son SIDNEY, born in 1780, was for more than twenty years professor of Oriental languages at Harvard. Died in 1856.

Willard, (JOSIAH,) born in Massachusetts about 1680, was a son of Samuel Willard, noticed below. He was secretary of that colony thirty-nine years. Died in 1756.

Willard, (SAMUEL,) an American clergyman, born at Concord in 1640. He preached in Boston, and published several works on theology. Died in 1707.

Willard, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1775. He preached at Deerfield, Massachusetts. Died in 1859.

Willaumez, ve'yo'mȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born at Belle-Ile-en-Mer in 1763. He served with distinction against the English, became rear-admiral in 1804, and vice-admiral in 1819. He published a "Dictionary of the Marine," (1820.) Died in 1845.

Will'de-nōw, [Ger. pron. v̂îl'dẹh-no',] (KARL LUDWIG,) a celebrated German naturalist, born at Berlin in 1765. He studied medicine at Halle, and settled as a physician in his native city, where he became in 1798 professor of natural history and superintendent of the Botanic Garden. His most important publication is his new edition of the "Species Plantarum" of Linnæus, with descriptions of all the species discovered since the original work appeared, and arranged according to the Linnæan system. This work, owing to his failing health, he left unfinished; but it was completed by Link and Schwagricher after his death, which occurred in 1812. He also published "Elements of Botany," ("Grundriss der Kräuter-Kunde," 1792,) "Prodromus Flora Berolinensis," "Catalogue of Butterflies in the Mark of Brandenburg," and other treatises.

See SCHLECHTENDAHL, "Leben Willdenow's;" "Edinburgh Review" for October and July, 1807.

Wille, v̂îl'lẹh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German engraver, born near Giessen in 1715. He studied in Paris, where he acquired the highest reputation for his prints after the Dutch and Flemish painters. He was made a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon, and was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he died in August, 1806. Among his master-pieces may be named Schalken's "Family Concert," "The Satin Gown," after Terburg, and portraits of the Marquis de Marigny and Marshal Saxe. He numbered among his pupils Bervic and J. G. von Müller. His son PETER ALEXANDER rose to be a general in the Parisian national guard.

See "Mémoires et Journal de J. G. Wille," Paris, 2 vols., 1857.

Wil'le-brod or **Wil'le-brord,** sometimes written **Willibrod** and **Wilbrord,** [Lat. WILLEBROR'DUS,] SAINT, the apostle of the Frisians, was born in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria about 657. Having spent many years in Ireland in preaching the gospel, he visited Friesland, where he was successful in making many converts to Christianity. He was made a bishop by Pope Sergius I., under the name of Clemens, and founded a number of churches in that country, and a monastery at Echternach, near Treves, where he was buried, having died in 738 A.D.

Willebrord. See BOSSCHAERT.

Wil'le-had, an Anglo-Saxon missionary, who converted many Frieslanders and Saxons, was appointed Bishop of Bremen in 787 A.D. Died in 789.

Willemet, vȅl'mȧ', (PIERRE RÉMI,) a French naturalist, born at Norroy-sur-Moselle in 1735. He resided at Nancy, and published, besides other works, a "Flora of Lorraine," (3 vols., 1805.) Died in 1807.

See J. LAMOURROUX, "Notice sur Willemet," 1808.

Willemet, (PIERRE RÉMI FRANÇOIS **de Paule**—dẹh pōl,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1762; died at Seringapatam in 1790.

Willemin, vȅl'mȧn', (NICOLAS XAVIER,) a French antiquary and engraver, born at Nancy in 1763. He rendered a useful service to the arts by a large illustrated work called "Unpublished French Monuments illustrating the History of Arts, Costumes," etc., ("Monuments Français inédits pour servir à l'Histoire des Arts, des Costumes," etc., 1806–39.) Died in Paris in 1833.

Willems, wil'lẹms or ve'lȇms', (FLORENT,) a Belgian painter, born at Liege about 1812. He settled in Paris about 1839, and gained a medal of the first class in 1855. He excels as a painter of costume, especially of silk gowns. Among his works are a "Musical Party," and "The Coquette."

Willems, (JAN FRANS,) a distinguished Belgian writer and philologist, born near Antwerp in 1793. In 1811 he won the prize offered for the best poem on the battle of Friedland and the peace of Tilsit, and in 1818 published a poetic address to the Belgians, entitled "Aen de Belgen," calling on his countrymen to maintain the Flemish language and nationality. Among his other works we may name a "Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature in Connection with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1819–24,) and a Flemish version of the poem entitled "Reynard the Fox." He was also editor of the "Belgisch Museum," the organ of the Society for the Promotion of Flemish Literature. Died in 1846.

See P. DE DECKER, "Notice sur J. F. Willems," 1847; SNELLAERT, "Korte Levensschets van J. F. Willems," 1847.

Willeram, v̂îl'lẹh-râm, or **Walram,** wâl'râm, a German monk, born in Franconia, became Abbot of Ebersberg. He wrote a paraphrase of Solomon's Song, in Latin verse. Died in 1085.

Wil'let, (ANDREW,) a learned English divine, born at Ely in 1562. He obtained a prebend at Ely about 1598. He wrote, besides other works, "Synopsis of Popery," ("Synopsis Papismi,") which was reputed the most able refutation of popery which had then appeared. Died in 1621.

Wil'ley, (HENRY,) an American botanist, born at Geneseo, New York, July 19, 1824. He was educated at Geneseo Academy, and at the Normal School in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and in 1856 became editor of a daily newspaper in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He has published a "List of North American Lichens," (1872,) and a large number of papers on lichenography.

William (wîl'yạm) **I.,** surnamed THE CONQUEROR, [Lat. GULIEL'MUS CONQUES'TOR; Fr. GUILLAUME LE CONQUÉRANT, gẹ'yōm' lẹh kôn'kȧ'rôn',] King of England, born at Falaise in 1025, was an illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy. He succeeded his father in 1035, as William II. of Normandy, and during his minority gave proof of his energy and courage by reducing to submission the rebellious Norman barons. He gained the favour of his kinsman Edward the Confessor, King of England, who, having no issue, formed a secret intention to adopt William as his heir. His chief competitor was Harold, a Saxon prince, whom a majority of the people of England preferred to the Duke of Normandy. On the death of Edward (January, 1066) Harold ascended the throne, without opposition. (See HAROLD.)

"William," says Hume, "by his power, his courage, and his abilities, had long maintained a pre-eminence among the haughty chieftains" of Western Europe. Having resolved to invade England, he soon assembled a fleet of 3000 vessels and an army of 60,000 men. Several powerful barons of adjoining countries, with their retainers, were attracted to his standard by the grandeur and audacity of the enterprise. The Norman army landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, about the 28th of September, and defeated the English, commanded by Harold, at Senlac, near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066. Harold was killed in this battle, which was one of the most decisive and important that occurred in the Middle Ages. According to Hume, William lost nearly 15,000 men. He followed up his victory with celerity and vigour, encountered little opposition in his march to London, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 25th of December. Edgar Atheling, who had been

proclaimed king at the death of Harold, renounced his claim and submitted to William.

The Conqueror appeared at first willing to conciliate his new subjects by mildness; but he confiscated the estates of those partisans of Harold who had been killed at Hastings, and took care to place all real power in the hands of the Normans. While he was absent on a visit to Normandy, in 1067, conspiracies were formed against him, and hostilities began in many places. Hume expresses a suspicion that he left England in order that the revolts provoked by his licentious soldiery might furnish him with a pretext for severe and tyrannical measures. According to the same writer, "this measure was the immediate cause of all the calamities which England endured during this and the subsequent reigns." William returned about the end of 1067, and maintained his power by acts of excessive cruelty. He ordered his army to lay waste by fire the extensive tract between the Humber and the Tees. The majority of the proprietors of land were deprived of their estates by confiscation, and all the natives were reduced to a state not much better than slavery. During a visit of William to the continent, in 1074, several Norman barons revolted against him, and were defeated.

He had become the most powerful sovereign of Europe, when Pope Gregory VII. wrote him a letter, requiring him to do homage for the kingdom of England to the see of Rome, and to send the tribute which his predecessors had been accustomed to pay to the pope. By the tribute he meant Peter's pence. William replied that the money should be remitted as usual, but he refused to pay homage. About 1078 his son Robert levied war against William in Normandy. During this war Robert happened to encounter the king, whom he wounded and unhorsed. Struck with remorse on discovering that he had wounded his father, Robert asked his pardon, and made peace with him. In the latter part of his reign he ordered a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenure, and value. "This monument, called 'Domesday Book,'" says Hume, "is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation." He had married Matilda, a daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. On the approach of death, he discovered the vanity of all human grandeur, and was filled with remorse for his cruelties. He died at Rouen in 1087. eaving three sons, Robert, William, and Henry.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chaps. iii. and iv., AUG. THIERRY, "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre;" JOHN HAYWARD, "Lives of the Three Norman Kings of England, William I.," etc., 1613; FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest," vol. iii. chaps. xii.-xvi.; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life and Death of William the Conqueror," 1660; THOMAS ROSCOE, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1848; ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1764; P. M. SAUNIER, "Vie de Guillaume, Duc de Normandie," 1804.

William II., King of England, surnamed RU'FUS, [Fr. GUILLAUME LE ROUX, ğē'yōm' lẹh roo,] from the colour of his hair, was born in Normandy in 1056. He was the second of the surviving sons of William the Conqueror. His education was directed by the famous Lanfranc. According to some historians, William I., just before his death, wrote a letter to Lanfranc, desiring him to crown his son William as King of England, and at the same time he left Normandy and Maine to Robert. William was crowned in September, 1087. The Anglo-Norman barons, who owned estates both in England and Normandy and would be required to pay allegiance to two masters, favoured the claim of Robert to both thrones. They took arms against William, but were soon reduced to submission. In 1091 he invaded Normandy with an army to wage war against Robert, who prevented hostilities by a treaty, according to which William obtained the towns of Aumale, Fescamp, etc. He afterwards instigated the Norman barons to rebel against Robert, and passed over to Normandy in 1094 to support his partisans. He was prevented from pushing his advantages by an incursion of the Welsh, which obliged him to return to England. Robert, having enlisted in the first crusade, sold or mortgaged his dominions to William for the small sum of 10,000 marks, (1096.) William did not partake of the general enthusiasm for the crusade. "It is likely," says Hume, "that he made the romantic chivalry of the crusaders the object of his perpetual raillery." He was found dead in the New Forest in August, 1100. Hume adopts the popular account that Walter Tyrrel, while hunting with the king, discharged an arrow which glanced from a tree and killed William. He had never married, and was succeeded by his brother Henry. "He seems," says Hume, "to have been a violent and tyrannical prince; a perfidious, encroaching, and dangerous neighbor; an unkind and ungenerous relation."

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," 1861; JOHN HAYWARD, "Life of William II.," 1613.

William III., or **William Henry**, King of England and Stadtholder of Holland, was born at the Hague on the 14th of November, 1650. He was the eldest or only son of William II., Prince of Orange, and Mary Stuart, a daughter of Charles I. of England, and was styled Prince of Orange before his accession to the throne of Great Britain. At the death of his father (1650) the party opposed to the house of Orange determined that there should never be another Stadtholder. On the death of De Witt, in 1672, the young prince became the chief of the government, and took strenuous measures to defend the state against the French armies which had invaded it. He opened the dikes and inundated the seat of war, exclaiming that he would die in the last ditch rather than witness the ruin of the republic. The invaders were forced to save themselves by a hasty retreat. In 1674 he was defeated at Senef by the Prince of Condé. The war was ended by the peace of Nymwegen, in 1678. He married in 1677 Mary, a daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England. Besides his native Dutch, he spoke and wrote the French, English, and German languages fluently, though not elegantly nor exactly. "The tenet of predestination," says Macaulay, "was the keystone of his religion." From a child he had been weak and sickly, and in manhood he was subject to painful and depressing maladies.

Before he had reached the age of twenty-five, he was renowned throughout Europe as a soldier and diplomatist, and was the master-spirit of a powerful coalition against Louis XIV. of France. He became about 1686 the head of the English opposition which the perverse and infatuated course of James II. had provoked. In the summer of 1688 he was invited by Russell, Sidney, and other conspirators to come with an army for the defence of liberty and the Protestant religion in England. William issued a declaration, in which he abjured all thought of conquest, and pledged himself to leave all questions to the decision of a free Parliament. In November, 1688, he landed at Torbay with an army of about 14,000 men. He was joined by numerous peers, and was favoured by a general defection in the army of King James, who threw the great seal into the Thames and absconded on the 11th of December, 1688. The revolution was thus accomplished without much bloodshed. He called a convention, composed of peers and the surviving members of the former House of Commons, which in February, 1689, voted that James had abdicated, and that William and Mary should be declared King and Queen of England. Amidst the general joy, the ill humour of the clergy and the army was very conspicuous. The position of William was beset with great difficulties. The deposed king had many adherents in Ireland and Scotland, who supported his cause by arms, and he was assisted by Louis XIV. William selected for his ministers members of both the great parties, the Whigs and Tories, and reserved to himself the direction of foreign affairs. He was not popular with his new subjects. His cold manners, which presented a great contrast to the strength of his emotions, gave almost universal offence.

In May, 1689, he declared war against the King of France, by whose aid James II. was enabled to take the field in Ireland with a considerable army. William passed over to Ireland in June, 1690, and took command of his land-forces. About this time his fleet was defeated by the French near Beachy Head. On the 1st of July, 1690, he gained a decisive victory over the French and Irish at the famous battle of the Boyne, after which James gave up the contest and fled to France. The

allied English and Dutch fleets defeated the French at La Hogue in May, 1692. The war between the allies and the French continued in Flanders, where William commanded in person. He was defeated at Steenkerke, by Marshal Luxemburg, in August, 1692. Hostilities were suspended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697.

The reign of William III. was much disturbed by factious intrigues and Jacobite conspiracies. He removed from command the Duke of Marlborough, who was suspected of being in a plot to restore one of the Stuarts to the throne, in 1692. Soon after the peace of Ryswick, William III. and Louis XIV. became parties to a treaty to partition the Spanish dominions, and stipulated that the Elector of Bavaria should succeed to Spain and the Indies, while the French dauphin should reign over the two Sicilies. In November, 1700, Charles II. of Spain died, and bequeathed the throne to Philip of Anjou. Regardless of the obligations of the partition treaty, Louis XIV. accepted for his grandson the splendid legacy. William then formed with the Emperor of Germany and other powers a coalition against the Bourbons, and took the first steps towards the great war of the Spanish succession. Before hostilities commenced, he died, without issue, in London, in March, 1702, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was succeeded by Queen Anne.

"His name," says Macaulay, "at once calls up before us a slender and feeble frame, a lofty and ample forehead, a nose curved like the beak of an eagle, an eye rivalling that of an eagle in brightness and keenness. . . . Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler, and education had developed those qualities in no common degree. . . . If his battles were not those of a great tactician, they entitled him to be called a great man. . . . His defeats were repaired with such marvellous celerity that before his enemies had sung the 'Te Deum' he was again ready for conflict. . . . He was born with violent passions and quick sensibilities, but the strength of his emotions was not suspected by the world. From the multitude his joy and his grief, his affection and his resentment, were hidden by a phlegmatic serenity which made him pass for the most cold-blooded of mankind."

See Macaulay, "History of England;" Burnet, "History of his Own Times;" A. Montanus, "Leven van Willem III.," 1703; W. Harris, "History of the Life and Reign of William Henry," etc., 1749; Trevor, "Life and Times of William III.," 1839: Abel Boyer, "Histoire de Guillaume III," 3 vols., 1702; Sir James Mackintosh, "History of the Revolution in England in 1688:" F. de Bruine, "Leven en Dood van Willem III.," 1702; James Vernon, "Court and Times of William III.," 3 vols., 1841; Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

William IV., King of England, the third son of George III., was born in London on the 21st of August, 1765. He entered the royal navy as midshipman in 1779, and obtained the rank of captain in 1786. Having in several cases disobeyed the orders of his superiors or violated the rules of discipline, he was not permitted to command in active service; but he was promoted by successive steps until he received the title of admiral of the fleet, in 1801. He had been created Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrew's and Earl of Munster in 1789. In the House of Lords he generally acted with the Whig party; but he supported Pitt after 1793. He married in July, 1818, Adelaide, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. They had two children, who died in infancy. On the death of his brother, the Duke of York, in 1827, William became heir-presumptive to the throne. He succeeded George IV. on the 26th of June, 1830, which was a critical time in the politics of Europe. The French revolution of July, 1830, had great influence in England. The friends of electoral reform had a majority in the new Parliament which met in October, but the Duke of Wellington, who was prime minister, opposed reform, in terms which produced a violent excitement. The ministry, having been outvoted in the House of Commons, resigned in November, 1830, and were succeeded by a Liberal ministry, of which Earl Grey and Lord John Russell were the chiefs. The Reform bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority in September, but was rejected by the Lords on the 3d of October, 1831. A long and violent crisis followed. In May, 1832, Earl Grey and his colleagues resigned, and the king requested Wellington and Lyndhurst to form a ministry; but they failed, or quailed before the storm, for the people were determined to have reform, if they had to fight for it. Earl Grey resumed the office of premier about the 18th of May, and, the king having induced many of the Tory peers to absent themselves and refrain from voting, the Reform bill finally became a law in June, 1832. The king himself was no friend to reform, and was partial to the Conservatives, or Tories. After Earl Grey and several other ministers had resigned, William IV., in November, 1834, sent for the Duke of Wellington, who constructed a new ministry, in which Sir Robert Peel was premier. Peel and Wellington, however, could not command a majority in the new Parliament which met in February, 1835. They resigned in April, and gave place to the Whig ministry of Lord Melbourne. William died on the 20th of June, 1837, leaving no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

Wil'liam, [Dutch, Willem, wil'lem; Ger. Wilhelm, vil'hĕlm,] (Frederick,) **I.**, King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Prince of Orange Nassau, was born at the Hague in August, 1772. He was a son of William V., Prince of Orange Nassau and hereditary Stadtholder. He married, in 1791, Frederica Louisa, a daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia. He commanded the Dutch army which resisted the French invaders in 1793 and 1794. Holland was conquered in 1795, and William Frederick retired to Germany. He served with the rank of general in the Prussian and Austrian armies between 1806 and 1813. A revolution restored him to royal power in Holland about the end of 1813, after which the Congress of Vienna decided that Belgium should be annexed to the United Provinces, and that he should reign over the whole. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands in March, 1815. The Belgians, who regarded the Dutch with invincible antipathy, revolted in September, 1830, and, after several battles, by the aid of France and England, became a separate nation. In October, 1840, he abdicated in favour of his son William, and died in Berlin in 1843.

William (or **Willem**) **II.**, King of the Netherlands, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, a son of the preceding, was born in December, 1792. As aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, he served with distinction in the Peninsula. He commanded the Dutch troops at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. About 1816 he married Anna Paulowna, a sister of Alexander, Czar of Russia. He gained some victories over the Belgian insurgents in 1831; but the intervention of a French army compelled him to retire from that contest. He began to reign in October, 1840. He died in March, 1849, leaving two sons, William and Henry.

William (or **Willem**) **III.**, King of Holland, a son of the preceding, was born in February, 1817. He married Sophia, a daughter of the King of Würtemberg, in 1839, and succeeded his father in March, 1849. Queen Sophia died in 1877. His second wife, Emma, (born in 1858, married in 1879,) was a daughter of the Prince of Waldeck. The king was also the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. Died November 23, 1890.

William (or **Wilhelm,** vĭl'hĕlm) **I.**, King of Prussia, born on the 22d of March, 1797, was a younger son of Frederick William III. He married, in 1829, Maria Louisa Augusta, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. During the violent commotions of 1848 he retired for safety to England, from which he soon returned. He commanded the army which suppressed the insurrection in Baden in 1849. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., January, 1861, and, soon after his accession, appointed Count von Bismarck minister of foreign affairs. To the superior statesmanship of this minister is chiefly attributed the great and sudden increase of Prussia in extent and power. (See Bismarck, von, Karl Otto.)

In 1864 he united with the Emperor of Austria in an aggressive war against Denmark, who was compelled to cede to the victors Sleswick and Holstein.

The fundamental idea of the Prussian policy seems to

be the union of all the German peoples into one nation or federation, and the exclusion of the empire of Austria from the same. Invoking the potent and invincible spirit of nationality and devotion to the Fatherland, he declared war against Austria about the 18th of June, 1866, having previously formed an alliance with the King of Italy. The reigning princes of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, (Electoral,) and some other states, took side with Austria, which had controlled a majority of votes in the Diet. The Prussian armies, whose movements were planned by General von Moltke, advanced rapidly into Bohemia, and, after several minor victories, defeated the Austrians at the great and decisive battle of Sadowa, near Königgrätz, on the 3d of July, 1866. The victors are said to have taken at Sadowa 21,471 prisoners, (including about 7400 wounded.) This campaign is called the Seven Weeks' war. Peace was restored by a treaty signed at Prague in August, 1866, in accordance with which the Emperor of Austria renounced his claim to be the head, or even a member, of the new German Bund, called the North German Confederation, which was composed of all the states situated north of the river Main. The area and population of Prussia were considerably increased by the annexation of several conquered states, among which were Hanover, Holstein, and Electoral Hesse. By the terms of the new Bund the King of Prussia directs the foreign policy and controls the military power of the states which compose it. A secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated by Prussia with Bavaria and Baden in August, 1866, and made public in April, 1867.

On a frivolous pretext, the emperor Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia, July 16, 1870. The German armies, commanded by King William in person, and by his son, Frederick William, having crossed the frontier early in August, defeated Marshal McMahon at Wörth (August 6) and Marshal Bazaine in a great battle near Metz, (August 14–18.) Bazaine, having shut himself up in Metz, was besieged by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while the king and his son, the crown-prince, pursued Marshal McMahon, who had retreated to Châlons, and, after he had collected there a large army, moved northward to the valley of the Meuse. The German army, amounting to about 240,000 men, attacked Marshal McMahon near Sedan, and a great battle ensued, which lasted several days, and resulted in one of the most decisive and momentous victories in universal history. On the 2d of September the emperor Napoleon, and his army of 100,000 men, or more, surrendered at Sedan as prisoners of war. A few days later, King William and the crown-prince marched against Paris, which by strenuous exertions had been prepared for a siege, and was now controlled by the republicans under a new régime. The siege or investment of Paris began about September 15. Marshal Bazaine surrendered Metz and his army, the number of which was stated at 150,000 men, or more, to Prince Frederick Charles, on the 27th of October, 1870. In the great battles of this war the French were outnumbered, as well as outgeneralled, by the Germans, whose movements were directed by General von Moltke. Count von Bismarck was present with the army at Sedan and at Paris, and, soon after the surrender of Napoleon, had an interview with Jules Favre, the French minister of foreign affairs, who made overtures of peace. Bismarck demanded the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine, which the French ministers refused to give up. In October, 1870, the princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles were promoted to the rank of field-marshal.

The civilized world was kept in painful suspense by a fear that the most beautiful and polished city on the globe would be bombarded and destroyed; but the Germans delayed their assault, in the confident hope that famine would soon reduce Paris to submission. They also expected that the French forces within the city would be paralyzed by riots and the violent contests between opposing factions. This hope proved to be delusive. The citizens of Paris maintained good order, and defended their cause with heroic constancy. On the 9th of November the army of the Loire, commanded by General Palladines, defeated the Bavarian general Von der Tann near Orleans, and took about 2000 prisoners. But the army of the Loire was afterwards defeated in several actions. After a long and obstinate resistance, Paris was forced to capitulate. As results of this war, Germany achieved a recognition as holding, instead of France, the military primacy among the nations of Europe, and King William was invested with the title of Emperor of Germany. He was proclaimed Emperor from the palace of the French kings, at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Died March 9, 1888.

William (Willem or Wilhelm) OF HOLLAND, son of Count Florent of Holland, was made Emperor of Germany in 1247. through the influence of Pope Innocent IV., in opposition to Frederick II. He was unable, however, to assert his authority until after the death of Conrad IV., the son of Frederick, in 1254. He was killed in a war against the West Frisians in 1256.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, was a brother of Malcolm IV., whom he succeeded in 1165. He invaded England in 1174, was taken prisoner, and could not obtain his liberty until he promised to be the vassal or liegeman of Henry II. About 1190, Richard I., for a pecuniary consideration, released Scotland from allegiance to himself and his successors. William died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiii.

William (or Wilhelm) I., King of Würtemberg, born in 1781, was a son of Frederick I., whom he succeeded in October, 1816. He granted a new constitution in 1819. In 1848 he made further concessions to the growing desire of reform. He opposed the attempts of the King of Prussia to acquire supremacy in Germany in 1850. Died in 1864.

William II., (Stadtholder.) See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William III., (Stadtholder.) See WILLIAM III., (King of England.)

William I., Duke of Brunswick, a son of Duke Frederick William, was born April 25, 1806. After the expulsion of his brother Charles, in 1830, William succeeded as reigning duke. He never married, and on his death (October 18, 1884) the ancient and once illustrious ducal line of Brunswick became extinct. The royal family of Great Britain is, however, descended from the house of Brunswick. The late duke was possessed of enormous wealth. The question of the inheritance of the honours and estates of the Brunswick dukes is still unsettled, (1885.)

William, an Anglo-Norman prince, born in 1102, was the only legitimate son of Henry I. of England. He was drowned, with his sister Adèle, in the passage from Normandy to England, in 1120.

William of Champeaux. See CHAMPEAUX, DE.

William of Hesse-Cassel. See HESSE, LANDGRAVE OF.

William of Malmesbury. See MALMESBURY.

William de Nangis. See NANGIS, DE.

William of Nassau. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William of Newburg or **Newbury.** See NEWBOROUGH.

William the Silent. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM OF.)

William of Tyre, a prelate and historian, born about 1130. He became Archbishop of Tyre in 1174. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Palestine or the Crusaders from 1095 to 1184." Died before 1193.

William of Wykeham. See WYKEHAM.

Wil'liams, (wĭl'yamz,) (ALPHEUS S.,) an American general, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1810, was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3 of that year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, 1864, and commanded a corps of the army. He was in Congress from Missouri in 1875–78. Died December 21, 1878.

Wil'liams, (ANNA,) an English writer, who, having become blind, was taken by Dr. Johnson into his house and supported for the remainder of her life. She died in 1783.

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson."

Williams, (Sir CHARLES HANBURY,) a distinguished English writer and diplomatist, born in 1709, was the son of John Hanbury, Esq., and assumed the name of Williams in compliance with the wishes of his godfather, Charles Williams. Having travelled on the continent, he was elected, after his return, member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, (1733,) and in 1749 was minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, having been previously made a knight of the Bath. He was afterwards employed on an important embassy to Russia. He was the author of a collection of odes, also political ballads and satires in verse, which enjoyed great popularity. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, and a supporter of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he rendered effective service by his satirical verses. Died in 1759.

See "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by J. H. JESSE.

Williams, (CHARLES KILBORN,) an American jurist, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1782, was a son of Samuel Williams, noticed below. He was elected Governor of Vermont in 1851. Died in 1853.

Williams, (CHANNING MOORE,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1829, graduated at William and Mary College in 1853, went as an Episcopalian missionary to China, was consecrated a bishop in 1866, and in 1874 was transferred to Japan as Bishop of Yeddo.

Williams, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English Presbyterian divine, born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644. He wrote "Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated," and a number of religious and controversial treatises. He died in 1716, leaving numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. Among the most important of these was one for the establishment of a public library in Red-Cross Street, London, opened in 1729.

Williams, (DAVID,) a British writer, born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1738, was the founder of the Literary Fund Society. He published "Lectures on Political Principles," (1789,) a "History of Monmouthshire," (1796,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Williams, (EDWARD,) a Welsh poet, also called IOLO MORGANWG, (mor-gâ'noog,) born in Glamorganshire about 1747, was a stone-mason by trade. He published a collection of hymns in Welsh, and two volumes of lyric and pastoral poems in English, (1794.) He was one of the editors of the "Myvyrian Archaiology." Died in 1826.

Williams, (ELEAZAR,) born at Caughnawaga, New York, about 1787, resided as a missionary among the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. He pretended to be the dauphin, son of Louis XVI., and his claims were supported by J. H. Hanson, of New York, in a work entitled "The Lost Prince." A series of articles also appeared in "Putnam's Magazine" for February, April, and July, 1853, and February, 1854, maintaining with much ability and zeal his title to be regarded as the heir of the Bourbons. Died in 1858.

Williams, (EPHRAIM,) an American officer, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1715, was mortally wounded in an engagement near Lake George with the French and Indians in 1755. He had bequeathed the principal part of his property towards founding a free school in Massachusetts, which afterwards became Williams College.

Williams, (FREDERICK SIMS,) an English barrister, born in 1812. He published several legal works, and "The Wonders of the Heavens," (1861.) Died in 1863.

Williams, (GEORGE,) an English divine and historian, born in 1814. He published "History of the Holy City," "Notices of Jerusalem," (1845,) and "The Orthodox Church of the East in the Eighteenth Century," (1868.) Died January 26, 1878.

Williams, (GRIFFITH,) born in Wales in 1589, rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Ossory in 1641. He published, among other works, one entitled "Seven Golden Candlesticks, holding the Seven Lights of Christian Religion." Died in 1672.

Williams, (HELEN MARIA,) a writer and translator, born in London in 1762. While residing in Paris, in 1790, she published her "Letters from France," favouring the doctrines of the Girondists, in consequence of which she was imprisoned for a time. Among her other works are two poems, entitled "Peru" (1784) and "The Slave-Trade," (1788,) "Julia, a Romance," (1790,) "Narrative of Events in France," (1815,) and a translation of the "Personal Narrative" of Humboldt and Bonpland. Died in 1827.

Williams, (ISAAC,) a British theologian, born in Wales in 1802. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1826, and became an associate of Newman and the early tractarians. Among his numerous works are "Hymns," (1839,) "Harmony and Commentary on the Gospels," (8 vols., 1842–45,) "The Psalms interpreted of Christ," (3 vols., 1864–65,) etc. Died May 1, 1865.

Williams, (JOHN,) a distinguished prelate and statesman, born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1582. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and, having taken orders, became in 1611 chaplain to the lord chancellor Egerton. He soon after acquired the favour of King James I., who made him successively one of his chaplains-in-ordinary, Dean of Salisbury, Bishop of Lincoln, and lord keeper of the great seal, (1621.) He was deprived of the last-named office on the accession of Charles, and, having been charged by his enemy Laud with betraying the king's secrets, was condemned to several years' imprisonment and a fine of £10,000. He was released in 1640, and soon after created Archbishop of York. Died in 1650.

See PHILLIPS, "Life of John Williams," and "Memorial offered to the Great Deservings of John Williams," by JOHN HACKET.

Williams, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1634, became successively chaplain to William and Mary, prebendary of Canterbury, and Bishop of Chichester, (1696.) Died in 1709.

Williams, (JOHN,) an American divine, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1644, was made prisoner, together with his wife and six children, by a party of French and Indians in 1704. He was afterwards redeemed, and published an account of his adventures, entitled "The Redeemed Captive." Died in 1729.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh dissenter, born at Lampeter about 1726. He published, besides other works, a "Concordance to the Greek Testament." Died in 1798.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh scholar and archæologist, born in Denbighshire in 1811. He wrote on Welsh antiquities, etc. Died in 1862.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a celebrated English missionary and dissenter, sometimes called "the Apostle of Polynesia," was born at Tottenham in 1796. Being sent in 1816 by the London Missionary Society to the Society Islands, he devoted himself to the acquisition of the Tahitian language, and to the instruction of the natives in the arts of civilized life, as well as in the duties of religion. In 1823 he visited the Hervey Islands, and discovered Rarotonga, an island of that group, in which he established a mission. To convey himself from Rarotonga to Raiatea and Tahiti, he built a vessel about 1828, although he was destitute of proper tools. He returned to England in 1834, and published a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands," (1837.) In 1838 he sailed on another voyage to the South Sea, with many other missionaries. He was killed by the natives of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides in November, 1839.

See PROUT, "Memoirs of John Williams," 1843; J. CAMPBELL, "The Martyr of Erromanga," 1842.

Williams, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1817, graduated in 1835 at Trinity College, Hartford, where he became a professor, and of which he was president, 1848–53. He was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1841, and in 1851 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, becoming diocesan bishop in 1865. Among his works is "The World's Testimony to Jesus Christ," (vol. i. of the Bedell Lectures.)

Williams, (MONIER,) an Oriental scholar, born at Bombay, of English parentage, in 1819. He studied in England, and, having taken his degree at University College, Oxford, became in 1844 professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury College, and in 1860 Boden Sanscrit pro-

fessor at Oxford, as successor to H. H. Wilson. He published, among other works, a "Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language," etc., (1846,) an "English-and-Sanscrit Dictionary," (1851,) an English translation of "Sakoontalâ," (1855,) "Indian Epic Poetry," (1862,) a Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary, (1872,) "Hinduism," (1877,) and "Modern India and the Indians," (1878.)

Williams, (Otho Holland,) an American general, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1748, was adjutant-general to General Gates in 1780, and distinguished himself at the battle of Camden. Died in 1794.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Williams, (Roger,) an English officer and writer, born in Monmouthshire. He served with distinction in Flanders, and wrote works entitled "Actions of the Low Countries," and "Advice from France." Died in 1595.

See Motley, "United Netherlands," vol. i.

Williams, (Roger,) the founder of Rhode Island, was born probably in London about 1599. He was educated at Cambridge, became master of several ancient languages, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England. In 1631 he emigrated to Massachusetts in search of religious liberty, and preached for a short time at Salem; but he was banished from the colony in 1635 on account of his doctrines. He was censured by the court because he taught that magistrates should not punish the breach of the Sabbath or dictate on the subject of worship. He founded the city of Providence, (1636,) and there opened an asylum in which men of all creeds might enjoy full religious liberty. It is stated that he became a Baptist in 1639, but that he soon began to doubt the validity of baptism, and that he continued to "neglect the ordinances of the gospel." He made a voyage to England in 1643, obtained a charter for the new colony, and returned in 1644. After a second voyage to England, he was elected President of Rhode Island in 1654. He lived in peace and amity with the Indians, over whom he acquired much influence. In 1657 he ceased to be president of the colony. He published, besides other works, a treatise against persecution, (1644,) "The Hireling Ministry none of Christ's," and "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health and their Preservatives," (1652.) Died at Providence in 1683.

See James D. Knowles, "Life of Roger Williams," 1833; William Gammell, "Life of Roger Williams," 1846; Romeo Elton, "Life of Roger Williams," London, 1852.

Williams, (Rowland,) a Welsh clergyman, born in Flintshire about 1817. He published, besides other works, "Christianity and Hinduism," and a "Review of Bunsen." Died in 1870.

Williams, (Samuel,) LL.D., a New England divine, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1743, was professor of mathematics at Harvard College, and the author of a "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," (1794.) Died in 1817.

Williams, (Samuel,) an English designer and wood-engraver, born at Colchester in 1788. Among his best works are his illustrations of Thomson's "Seasons" and of Scrope's "Days of Salmon-Fishing." Died in 1853.

Williams, (Samuel Wells,) LL.D., an American philologist, born at Utica, New York, in 1812. He visited China in 1833, and in 1841 published "Easy Lessons in Chinese," followed by an "English-and-Chinese Vocabulary," (1843.) He also published, besides other works, a "Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese," (1856,) a "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese," (1874,) and "The Middle Kingdom," (1848; new edition, 1883.) He was lecturer on Chinese at Yale College, 1876–84. Died February 16, 1884.

Williams, (Seth,) an American general, born at Augusta, Maine, about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1842. He served as adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac in 1862, and as acting inspector-general of the same in 1864 and 1865. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in many actions in Virginia. Died in March, 1866.

Williams, (Thomas,) an American lawyer, born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1806. He settled in Pittsburg, and was elected a member of Congress in 1862. He also represented the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania in Congress for two subsequent terms, and was one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868.

Williams, (Thomas,) an able American general, born in the State of New York in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He attacked Vicksburg in June, 1862, and commanded a small force which was attacked by General Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, August 5 of that year. He was killed in this action, but his army gained the victory.

See Tenney, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 732.

Williams, (Thomas Scott,) an American jurist, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1777, was noted for his beneficence. He was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was chief justice of Connecticut from 1834 to 1847. He resided at Hartford, where he died in December, 1861.

Williams, (William,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1731. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. Died in 1811.

See Sanderson, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Williams of Kars, (Sir William Fenwick,) K.C.B., a distinguished general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1800. He was educated at the Woolwich Military Academy, in England, and afterwards served in Ceylon and Turkey, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1847. He was appointed in 1854 British commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, and soon after was created a brigadier-general, having his head-quarters at Kars. In September, 1855, he severely repulsed the Russian general Mooravief, (Mouravieff,) who had besieged that city, but, owing to the suffering of his troops by famine, was obliged to capitulate in November of that year. After his return to England he was elected to Parliament for Calne, was made a baronet, and obtained other distinctions. In 1860 he became commander-in-chief of the forces in British America. Died July 26, 1883.

Williams, (William R.,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in New York in 1804. He published "Miscellaneous Addresses," (1850,) "Lectures on the Lord's Prayer," (1851,) and other religious works. Died in New York, April 1, 1885.

Wil'liam-son, (Alexander William,) an English chemist, born at Wandsworth, May 1, 1824. He studied at Dijon, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Giessen, and Paris, and in 1849 was appointed professor of practical chemistry in University College, London, and in 1855 full professor of chemistry. He has made important discoveries in chemistry, and contributed largely to scientific literature, chiefly in reports and professional papers.

Wil'liam-son, (Hugh,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, in 1735, studied at Edinburgh and in Holland, and was appointed after his return a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He was several times elected to Congress from Edenton, North Carolina. He published "Observations on the Climate of America," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1819.

Wil'liam-son, (Sir Joseph,) an English statesman, who held several important offices under the government, and in 1674 succeeded Lord Arlington as secretary of state. He died in 1701, leaving £6000 and a large collection of manuscripts to Queen's College, Oxford, where he had been educated; also a bequest for founding a mathematical school at Rochester. He had been chosen in 1678 president of the Royal Society.

Willibrod. See Willebrod.

Wil'lis, (Browne,) LL.D., an English archæologist, born in Dorsetshire in 1682, was a grandson of Dr. Thomas Willis, noticed below. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," (3 vols. 4to, with plates, 1733,) and other works. Died in 1760.

Willis, (Francis,) an eminent English physician, born in Lincolnshire about 1720. He studied at Brazennose College, Oxford, and in 1740 entered holy orders;

but he subsequently devoted himself to the study of medicine,—particularly mental diseases. He attended King George III. during his attack of insanity, and his successful treatment of his case procured for him a high reputation. He founded an establishment for the insane at Greatford, in Lincolnshire, where his labours were attended with extraordinary success. His personal influence over his patients is said to have been wonderful. Died in 1807.

Wil'lis, (NATHANIEL PARKER,) a distinguished American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was soon after employed by S. C. Goodrich, since widely known as Peter Parley, to edit "The Legendary" and "The Token." He founded in 1828 the "American Monthly Magazine," subsequently merged in the "New York Mirror." About 1831 he visited various parts of Europe, as one of the attachés of Mr. Rives, American minister at Paris. He published in England "Pencillings by the Way," (1835,) and "Inklings of Adventure," (1836,) both republished in America. These works were followed by "Loiterings of Travel," (1839,) "Letters from under a Bridge," (1840,) "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," (1845,) "People I have met," (1850,) "A Health Trip to the Tropics," (1853,) "Famous Persons and Places," (1854,) and "Out-Doors at Idlewild," (1854.) Mr. Willis became in 1846 associated with G. P. Morris as editor of the "Home Journal," a literary periodical, published in New York. Died in January, 1867.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1836; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1836; "North American Review" for October, 1836, and July, 1840, (by C. C. FELTON.)

Willis, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an English experimental philosopher and mechanician, born in London in 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1826. He became Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy at Cambridge in 1837, and lectured on dynamics, statics, applied mechanics, etc. He applied himself to acoustics, the philosophy of mechanism, the history and philosophy of architecture, etc. Among his numerous works are "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy," (1835,) and "The Principles of Mechanism," (1841.) Died February 28, 1875.

Willis, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621, was educated at Oxford. He began to practise medicine at Oxford about 1646, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy there in 1660. He published in 1664 an able work on the "Anatomy of the Brain," ("Cerebri Anatome,") in which he suggested or affirmed that the several portions of the brain are organs of different faculties. In 1666 he removed to London, and became physician to the king. Died in 1675.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographie Médicale."

Willisen, von, fon ŵil'le-zẹn, (WILHELM,) a Prussian general and military writer, born near Magdeburg in 1790, served against the French in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815. He became a general in 1835, and commanded the army of Sleswick-Holstein against Denmark in 1849. Died February 25, 1879.

Wil'lis-tọn, (SAMUEL,) a wealthy American manufacturer, born at Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1793. He founded in his native town the Williston Seminary, endowed two professorships at Amherst College, and gave large sums for other educational and charitable purposes. Died July 18, 1874.

Willmar, wil'mâr or vèl'mȧR', (JEAN PIERRE CHRISTINE,) BARON, a Belgian general, born at Luxemburg in 1790, was minister of war from 1836 to 1840, and was sent as ambassador to the Hague in 1845. Died in 1858.

Will'more, (JAMES TIBBITS,) an English engraver, born in London in 1800. He acquired a high reputation for his admirable landscapes, particularly his prints, after Turner. Among these we may name "The Golden Bough," "Ancient Italy," and "Bellini's Picture conveyed to the Church of the Redentore." His "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer, and "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield, are also esteemed master-pieces. He became, in 1843, associate engraver in the Royal Academy. Died in 1863.

Will'mọtt, (Rev. ROBERT ARIS,) of Bearwood, an English writer and man of science, published, besides other works, a "Life of Jeremy Taylor." Died in 1863.

Wil'lọck, Wil'lọx, or **Wil'lọcks,** (JOHN,) a Scottish Protestant reformer, was a native of Ayrshire. He was in England in 1541. Died after 1568.

Willot, ve'yo', (AMÉDÉE,) a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1757. He became a general of brigade in 1793, and gained some successes in the north of Spain in 1795. Having joined the royalist party, he was transported to Guiana in September, 1797, as an accomplice of Pichegru in the Clichian conspiracy. He returned to France about 1814. Died in 1823.

Willoughby, wil'lọ-be, (FRANCIS,) an English naturalist, born in 1635. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of John Ray, in company with whom he afterwards made a scientific tour on the continent. He died in 1672, leaving his valuable works, entitled "Ornithologiæ Libri tres" and "Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor," to be published by Ray, who also translated the former into English. His merits as a naturalist are highly commended by Cuvier.

See J. F. DENHAM, "Memoir of F. Willoughby," 1846.

Willoughby, (Sir HUGH,) an English navigator, was commander of an expedition fitted out by the merchants of London in 1553 for the purpose of making discoveries in the Arctic seas. He is supposed to have perished, with nearly all his company, in 1554.

Willṣ, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English *littérateur*, born at Plymouth in 1810, became successively associate editor of "Chambers's Journal," "Punch," the "Daily News," "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." Died September 1, 1880.

Will'shire, (Sir THOMAS,) an English general, born at Halifax, North America, about 1790. He served in the Afghan war. Died in 1862.

Will'sọn, (BYRON FORCEYTHE,) an American poet, born at Little Genesee, New York, April 10, 1837. He studied at Antioch College and Harvard University, and became a resident of Indiana. His poem of "The Old Sergeant," written in 1863, has attained deserved popularity. In 1866 a collection of his poems was published in Boston. Died at Alfred, New York, February 2, 1867.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for March, 1875.

Willson, (ELIZABETH CONWELL, *née* **Smith,**) the wife of the preceding, was born at Laurel, Indiana, June 26, 1842. She was married in 1863, and died October 13, 1864. A volume of her verses has been printed. She possessed pure and genuine, though undeveloped, poetic gifts.

Wil'marth, (LEMUEL EVERETT,) an American painter, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, November 11, 1835. He studied art in the National Academy, New York, in the Munich Academy, under Kaulbach, and in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, under Gérôme. In 1870 he was chosen professor of drawing in the National Academy, in 1871 he became an associate, and in 1873 a full Academician. Most of his pictures are scenes of domestic life, of which "Jack's Return" and "The Pick of the Orchard" are the most popular.

Wil'mẹr, (JOSEPH PERE BELL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Swedesborough, New Jersey, February 11, 1812. In 1838 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. He held rectorships in Virginia and in Philadelphia, and in 1866 was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana. Died December 2, 1878.

Wilmer, (RICHARD HOOKER,) D.D., an American bishop, brother of Bishop J. P. B. Wilmer, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, March 15, 1816, graduated at Yale College in 1836, and in 1840 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. He held various pastorates in Virginia, and in 1862 was consecrated Bishop of Alabama.

Wil'mọt, (DAVID,) an American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1814. He

was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised law at Towanda. He began his political life as a Democrat, and was elected a member of Congress in 1844. While a bill was pending to appropriate $2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, in August, 1846, he moved to add an amendment, "That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This amendment, known as the "Wilmot Proviso," produced a great excitement, both in Congress and in the country at large. It was adopted by the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. Mr. Wilmot was re-elected in 1846 and 1848, and in the latter year supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Having joined the Republican party, he advocated the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency, in 1856. He was temporary chairman of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in March, 1861, to fill a vacancy for two years. Died at Towanda in March, 1868.

Wilmot, (JOHN.) See ROCHESTER, EARL OF.

Wil'mot, (JOHN EARDLEY,) an English jurist, born at Derby in 1709, rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1776, and published a work entitled "Notes of Opinions." Died in 1792.

Wilmot, (JOHN EARDLEY,) a lawyer, born at Derby in 1748, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England," and "Memoirs of his Father." Died in 1815.

Wilmsen, (Ŵĭl'm'zẹn, (FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1770. He published the "Deutscher Kinderfreund," "Manual of Natural History," and other educational works. Died in 1831.

Wil'son, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished ornithologist, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1766. He emigrated in 1794 to America, where he employed himself for a time at his trade of weaving, and subsequently taught a school at Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. Having acquired some knowledge of birds from William Bartram the naturalist, he resolved to make a collection of American birds, and in 1804 set out on a pedestrian tour through Western New York, then a wilderness. He gave a lively and graphic account of this excursion, in a poem entitled "The Foresters." He brought out in 1808 the first volume of his "Ornithology," and in 1813 had completed seven volumes. For this admirable work he had himself drawn with great care and exactness the pictures of the birds from original specimens; and his publication may be said to mark an era in ornithological science. It was, in fact, the pioneer of the magnificent works of Charles Bonaparte and Audubon, which have left nothing to be desired in this department of ornithology. Wilson died in 1813, worn out with his excessive labour in preparing his work for publication. Two more volumes were edited after his death, and a continuation by C. L. Bonaparte came out in 1833, (4 vols. 4to.)

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for June and August, 1826; "North American Review" for January, 1827; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wil'son, (ALPHEUS WATERS,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1834, was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D.C., became a preacher in 1853, and in 1882 was made a bishop.

Wil'son, (ANDREW,) an English traveller and author, eldest son of Dr. John Wilson, noticed below, was born in 1831. His best-known book is "The Abode of Snow," the record of a journey through the upper valleys of the Himâlayas. Died June 8, 1881.

Wil'son, (Sir ARCHDALE,) an English general, born in 1803. He was chief in command at the siege of Delhi, which he took in September, 1857. For this service he was made a baronet. Died May 9, 1874.

Wilson, (ARTHUR,) an English writer, was secretary to Robert, Earl of Essex. He was the author of the "Life and Reign of James I." Died in 1642.

Wilson, (AUGUSTA J. EVANS,) an American novelist, born near Columbus, Georgia, May 8, 1835. Her maiden name was EVANS. After residing for some years in Texas, she removed to Mobile, Alabama, and became in 1868 the wife of Mr. L. M. Wilson. Her principal books are "Inez," (1856,) "Beulah," (1859,) "Macaria," (1864,) "Saint Elmo," (1866,) "Vashti," (1869,) and "Infelice."

Wilson, (BIRD,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of James Wilson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1777. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, became a lawyer in 1797, and a judge of a common pleas court. In 1819 he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He was a professor of divinity in the General Seminary, New York, 1821–50. Besides legal works, he published a "Life of Bishop White," (1839.) Died in New York, April 14, 1859. (See his "Life," by W. W. Bronson.)

Wilson, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in London in 1778. He studied at Saint Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Calcutta and metropolitan of India in 1832. He published "Sermons on Christian Doctrine," (1818,) "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," (2 vols., 1828–30,) "The Christian's Struggle against Sin and Death," and other works. Died in Calcutta in 1858.

Wil'son, (DANIEL,) a Scottish writer and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1816. He published, besides other works, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," (1851,) "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," (2 vols., 1863,) and "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh," (1873.) He became professor of history at Toronto, in Canada, about 1853, and president of the University of Toronto in 1881.

Wilson, (Sir ERASMUS,) an English surgeon, born in 1809. He practised in London, and published a "System of Human Anatomy," (1842,) which has passed through many editions, and other professional works, largely upon skin-diseases. Died August 9, 1884.

Wilson, (FLORENCE,) [Lat. FLOREN'TIUS VOLUSE'NUS,] a Scottish philosopher and scholar, born in the county of Moray, studied in Paris, and afterwards became teacher of a grammar-school at Carpentras. His principal work is entitled "Dialogue on Tranquillity of Mind," ("De Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus.") Died in 1547.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wilson, (GEORGE,) a Scottish chemist and physician, a brother of Daniel, noticed above, was born at Edinburgh in 1818. He was successively appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts, director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and regius professor of technology in the university of his native city, (1855.) He published, among other works, an "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," (1850,) "Researches on Colour-Blindness," (1855,) and "The Five Gateways of Knowledge," (1856.) Died in 1859.

See "Memoirs of George Wilson," by his sister, JESSIE A. WILSON, 1860; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Wilson, (HENRY,) an English mariner, was captain of a vessel which was wrecked on one of the Pelew Islands in 1783. He was kindly treated by the chief of the island, Abba Thulle, whose son Le Boo went to England with Wilson. Died in 1810.

Wilson, (HENRY,) a distinguished American Senator born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16 1812, was a son of poor parents. His education wa very defective. After he had worked on a farm many years, he removed to Natick, Massachusetts, about 1832, and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1840 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by the Whigs. He afterwards served four years in the Massachusetts Senate, of which he was twice elected president, and distinguished himself as a zealous and resolute opponent of slavery. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Free-Soil party in 1848, and in that year began to edit the "Boston Republican." He was president of the Free-Soil National Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1853 and 1854. In

1855 he was elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Edward Everett. He advocated the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and became in 1855 one of the leaders of the Republican party, then just organized. In May, 1856, he was challenged by Preston S. Brooks because he denounced his assault on Mr. Sumner as "murderous, brutal, and cowardly." He declined to accept the challenge, on the ground that duelling was forbidden by the laws of his country; at the same time he notified his challenger that, if attacked, his conscientious scruples would not prevent him from defending himself. He was re-elected to the Senate of the United States about January, 1859, and in March of that year made a speech in defence of free labour, which attracted much attention. He rendered great service to the country during the civil war, as chairman of the committee on military affairs. General Scott declared that he performed in one session more work than all the chairmen of the military committees had done in twenty years. In 1861 he raised a regiment, and received a commission as colonel; but his duties in the Senate prevented him from remaining long in the field. He was the author of the bill by which slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, April, 1862. During the civil war he introduced many important measures to organize and develop the military resources of the nation, and delivered about one hundred speeches at various places in support of the cause of liberty and union. "No public man," says Headley, "ever brought to the high duties of a great occasion more sympathy for the toiling and the oppressed, or more faith in the people and the democratic institutions of his country." In 1865 he was again elected to the Senate for six years, and in 1872 was chosen Vice-President of the United States, in which office he died, November 22, 1875.

Wilson, (HORACE HAYMAN,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in London in 1786. He studied medicine, and went to Bengal as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company about 1808. Having learned Sanscrit, he published in 1819 a valuable "Sanscrit Dictionary." He translated several ancient Sanscrit dramas into English, (3 vols., 1826–27,) and acquired a high reputation as an Orientalist. In 1833 he became professor of Sanscrit at Oxford. Among his works are a "History of Cashmere," printed in the "Asiatic Researches," (1825,) "Ancient Ariana," ("Ariana Antiqua," 1841,) a "History of British India from 1805 to 1835," (2 vols., 1846,) and a translation of the "Rigveda," (vol. i., 1850.) Died in May, 1860.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845.

Wilson, (JAMES,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Saint Andrew's, Scotland, in 1742. He emigrated to the United States, and was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress. He was afterwards appointed by Washington one of the first judges of the United States supreme court. Died in 1798.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a Scottish naturalist and scientific writer of great merit, born at Paisley in 1795, was a brother of Professor John Wilson, noticed below. He was the author of "A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles," and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" articles on natural history. Died in 1856.

See "Memoirs of James Wilson," by JAMES HAMILTON, 1859; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1828.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a journalist and statesman, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1805. He became in 1843 editor of "The Economist," an organ of free trade, was chosen to represent Westbury in Parliament in 1847, was re-elected in 1852, and was soon after appointed financial secretary to the treasury. He wrote a treatise "On the Influences of the Corn-Laws as affecting all Classes of the Community," etc., (1839,) and "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures, referable to the Corn-Laws," (1840.) Died in 1860.

Wilson, (JAMES F.,) an American lawyer, born at Newark, Ohio, in 1828, removed to Iowa about 1853. He was elected to the Senate of Iowa in 1859, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1861. He represented the first district of Iowa in three subsequent terms, (1863–69,) and served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was one of the managers to conduct the trial of President Johnson, in 1868. In 1882 he was chosen United States Senator.

Wilson, (General JAMES GRANT,) an American author, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, April 28, 1835. He was of Scottish parentage. His father, William Wilson, was known as a poet. J. G. Wilson served in the war of 1861–65 with distinction as colonel of cavalry, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. Among his works are "Memoirs of Illustrious Soldiers," "Life and Campaigns of General U. S. Grant," "Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck," and a "Memoir of W. C. Bryant." He also compiled the "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," (2 vols., 1876.)

Wilson, (JAMES H.,) an American general, born in Illinois, graduated at West Point in 1860. He commanded a corps of cavalry at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, before which event he had served under General Grant in Mississippi, and under Sheridan in Virginia. In March, 1865, he led an army of about 15,000 men, mostly cavalry, on an expedition against Alabama, which he entered from the north He defeated General Forrest, and captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, in April, 1865. Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner by a detachment of his men. He became a lieutenant-colonel of the regular army in 1866.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Windsor in 1588. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and was the first minister of Boston. Died in 1667.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in Kent in 1594, was celebrated for his performance on the lute, and was a great favourite of Charles I. He became professor of music at Oxford in 1656, and after the restoration was patronized by Charles II. Died in 1673.

Wilson, (Sir JOHN,) an English general, born in 1782. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808–14.) Died in 1856.

Wilson, (JOHN,) otherwise known as CHRISTOPHER NORTH, a celebrated Scottish writer, critic, and poet, was born at Paisley on the 19th of May, 1785. His father was a manufacturer. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, which he entered about the age of thirteen, and at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he gained distinction as a scholar and as an athlete. He won the Newdigate prize for English poetry, and excelled in the knowledge of Greek. He was remarkable for physical strength, beauty, and agility. He graduated as B.A. in 1807. Having inherited an easy fortune, (about £30,000,) he purchased a beautiful place, called Elleray, which is situated on Lake Windermere. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. In 1810 or 1811 he married an English lady named Jane Penny. He published in 1812 a poem entitled "The Isle of Palms." About 1815 he lost part of his fortune, which had been unsafely invested, and, having adopted the profession of law, he removed to Edinburgh. He produced in 1816 "The City of the Plague," a poem. He was one of the first contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," which was founded in 1817, and derived its popularity chiefly from the brilliant articles which he continued to furnish for many years under the name of "Christopher North."

Commenting on "The City of the Plague," the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1816, says, "We take our leave of it with unfeigned regret and very sincere admiration of the author's talents. He has, undoubtedly, the heart and fancy of a poet, and, with these great requisites, is almost sure of attaining the higher honours of his art, if he continues to cultivate it with the docility and diligence of which he has already given proof."

In 1820, Wilson and Sir William Hamilton were competitors for the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, which the former obtained. His success is attributed partly to his political principles,

which were Tory. His lectures are said to have been attractive as well as suggestive. He published a series of tales in prose, entitled "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," (1822,) and "The Foresters," which were highly popular. Among his most celebrated productions are the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" between 1822 and 1835, and consisting of familiar dialogues on men, books, and the principal topics of the day. "They contain," says R. Caruthers, "passages of 'admirable fooling,' shrewd observation, description, and criticism. . . . There was originality with fervour and boldness in all he wrote. It was mixed with baser matter, in the shape of invitations to coarse jollity, and fierce political and personal satire; but the frank, genial, literary spirit predominated." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") In 1842 he published a selection of his contributions to "Blackwood's Magazine," under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North." He continued to occupy the chair of moral philosophy for thirty years or more. He died in Edinburgh in April, 1854.

See a "Life of John Wilson," by MRS. GORDON, his daughter, 1862; LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812, vol. xix.; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843, vol. lxxvii.; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen." (Supplement;) "Quarterly Review" for January, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1854, and December, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1855; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1863; "North British Review" for February, 1863.

Wilson, (JOHN,) D.D., F.R.S., a Scottish missionary and Orientalist, born in Berwickshire in 1804. Having been ordained a missionary in 1828, he was sent to Bombay. Here he devoted himself to the study of the language and the religion of the Parsees. In 1843 he published "The Parsee Religion as contained in the Zend Avesta, and propounded and defended by the Zoroastrians of India and Persia, unfolded, refuted, and contrasted with Christianity." In the same year Dr. Wilson paid a visit to Scotland, and joined the ranks of the Free Church. He then travelled through the Holy Land, and in 1847 produced "The Lands of the Bible." Died at Bombay, December 1, 1875.

Wilson, (JOHN ALLSTON,) an American civil engineer, born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1837. He graduated in 1856 at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, and served on a railway in Honduras, 1857–58. From 1858 to 1876 he was one of the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, holding from 1870 to 1876 the position of chief engineer. After that date he conducted the business of engineering and building, in company with his brother, J. M. Wilson.

Wilson, (JOSEPH MILLER,) an American engineer and architect, a brother of J. A. Wilson, was born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1838. He graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1858, became assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1860, principal assistant in 1865, and afterwards full engineer of bridges and buildings to that corporation and its allied lines. He, with Mr. J. MacArthur, designed the Philadelphia Centennial buildings of 1876. Mr. Wilson is author of many professional papers and reports. His family is one of great distinction in the history of American engineering.

Wilson, (RICHARD,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in Montgomeryshire in 1713. He devoted himself at first to portrait-painting; but, having visited Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Vernet and other celebrated artists, he was induced to relinquish that branch of the art for landscape-painting. Having spent six years in Italy, where he executed several admirable works, he returned in 1755 to London. He exhibited in 1760 a celebrated picture of the "Destruction of Niobe's Children." He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. Among his works are "The Villa of Mæcenas at Tivoli," a "View of Baiæ," "The Temple of Bacchus near Rome," "Carnarvon Castle," and "Pembroke Castle." Died in 1782.

See THOMAS WRIGHT, "Account of the Life of R. Wilson," 1824; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Wilson, (Sir ROBERT THOMAS,) an English general and military writer, born in 1777. He served in Flanders and Holland, and subsequently under Sir Arthur Wellesley in Spain. In 1816 he aided Lavallette to escape from Paris. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1818. In 1841 he was made a general, and in 1842 governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar. He published an "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," (1802,) a "Narrative of Events which occurred in 1812 during the Invasion of Russia," (1860,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Wilson, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and writer, left his country on the accession of Queen Mary, was arrested at Rome, and imprisoned for a time in the Inquisition. After his return to England he became private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and was sent on a mission to the Netherlands in 1576. He was appointed in 1577 one of the secretaries of state. He wrote two critical works of great merit, entitled "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic," (1551,) and "The Art of Rhetoric," (1553.) Died in 1581.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Kent. He preached at Canterbury, and wrote, besides other works, a "Complete Christian Dictionary." Died in 1621.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) a pious English theologian, born at Burton, in Cheshire, in 1663. He became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1697, and many years later declined the more lucrative place of Bishop of Exeter, which the king offered him. He published "Religious Tracts" and Sermons. Died in 1755.

See CRUTWELL, "Life of Thomas Wilson," 1780; HUGH STOWELL, "Life of Bishop Wilson," 1819.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1703. He wrote a work entitled "The Ornaments of Churches Considered." Died in 1784.

Wilson, (WILLIAM DEXTER,) D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., an American philosopher, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, February 28, 1816, graduated in 1838 at the Cambridge Divinity School, and became a Unitarian minister, but in 1842 took orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1850 he became professor of philosophy in Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and in 1868 was called to the corresponding chair in Cornell University. His principal works are "The Church Identified," (1848,) "Logic," (1856,) "Lectures on Psychology," (1871; enlarged, 1880,) "Text-Book of Logic," (1872,) "Introduction to Metaphysics," (1872,) "Live Questions in Psychology and Metaphysics," (1877,) "Foundations of Religious Belief," (1883,) etc. He has also published numerous papers on mathematics, and on religious subjects.

Wilson, (WILLIAM LYNE,) LL.D., an American educator, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, (then in Virginia,) May 3, 1843, graduated at Columbian College, Washington, D.C., in 1860, and afterwards studied in the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate cavalry, 1861–65. In 1867 he was appointed professor of Latin in Columbian College, and in 1882 he was chosen president of the West Virginia University, at Morgantown. In 1883 he entered Congress, and was appointed one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Wilson, (WILLIAM RAE,) a British traveller, born at Paisley about 1773. He published, besides other works, "Travels in the Holy Land," and "Travels in Russia." Died in 1849.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Wil'ton, (JOSEPH,) an English sculptor, and one of the founders of the Royal Academy, was born in London in 1722. He studied in Paris and at Rome, where he resided many years. Among his best works are the monument to General Wolfe, in Westminster Abbey, and busts of Newton, Bacon, Chatham, and Swift. Died in 1803.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

Wilton, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Doncaster, December 25, 1827. He graduated at Saint Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and took priest's orders in the English Church in 1852. His principal works are "Wood-Notes and Church-Bells," (1873,) and "Lyrics, Sylvan and Sacred," (1878.)

Wilts, (WILLIAM GORMAN,) an Irish dramatist and

novelist, born in the county of Kilkenny in 1828. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a successful portrait-painter. Among his many dramas are "Charles the First," (1872,) "Mary Queen of Scots," (1874,) "Jane Shore," (1876,) etc. His novels include "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit."

Wimpfeling, wĭmp'fĕh-ling', or **Wimpheling**, [Lat. WIMPHELIN'GIUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born in Alsace in 1450. He became a priest, preached for some time at Spire, and afterwards lived at Strasburg, Bâle, and other towns. It appears that he never remained long at one place. He wrote many and various works, among which are "Youth," ("Adolescentia," 1492,) and one "On Integrity," ("De Integritate," 1505.) Died in 1528.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SCHWALB, "Notice sur Wimpheling," 1851.

Wimpffen, de, dẹh wĭmp'fẹn, (EMMANUEL FÉLIX,) a French general, born at Laon, of a family of German descent, September 13, 1811. He served with distinction in Algeria and in the Crimea, and became a general of division in 1855. In 1870 he suppressed the troubles on the Morocco frontier with singular skill and celerity. He was a corps-commander in the early part of the German war of 1870–71. He commanded at Sedan after the wounding of MacMahon, and by command of Napoleon III. capitulated to the Germans. For the misfortunes of that day some French authorities hold Wimpffen largely responsible. He published "Sedan," (1871,) "Réponse au Général Ducrot," (1871,) "La Situation de la France," (1873,) and "La Nation armée," (1876.) Died in 1884.

Wimpffen, von, fon wĭmp'fẹn, (FRANZ EMIL LORENZ HERMANN,) a German military commander, born at Prague in 1797, served against the French in the campaigns of 1813–14, and in the revolution of 1848. He was made master of ordnance in 1849, and was appointed governor of Trieste. Died November 26, 1870.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, wĭmp'fẹn bĕR'nẹh-bo͝oRG', (FELIX,) BARON, a distinguished general, born at Zweibrücken, (Deux-Ponts,) in Germany, in 1745. Having entered the French service, he fought in 1769 against Paoli in Corsica, and in 1789 was a deputy from Normandy to the States-General. He defended Thionville against the Prussians in 1792; but he was afterwards defeated by the royalists near Vernon, and was forced to take refuge in England. He was made a general of division by Napoleon in 1799. Died in 1814.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, (FRANZ LUDWIG,) BARON, born at Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1732, served with distinction in the French army during the Seven Years' war, and rose to be a general of division. He published "Memoirs of his Life," (1788.) Died in 1800.

Wimpina, wĭm'pe-nȧ, (CONRAD,) was born in Franconia, in Germany, in 1460. He became professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder about 1506. In 1530 he was one of three Catholic theologians appointed to dispute with the Lutherans at Augsburg. Died in 1531.

Winch'ell, (ALEXANDER,) LL.D., a geologist, was born at North East, New York, December 31, 1824, graduated in 1847 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was professor of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan, 1853–55, and professor of geology and natural sciences, 1855–72, holding also (1866–69) a similar chair in the Kentucky University. He was chancellor of Syracuse University, (New York,) 1872–74, and became professor of geology and zoology there in 1877. In 1879 he was called to the chair of geology and palæontology in the University of Michigan. He also served as State geologist of Michigan, 1859–62 and 1869–71. Among his works are volumes of official reports, "Sketches of Creation," (1870,) "Geology of the Stars," (1872,) "Doctrine of Evolution," (1874,) "Lay Theology," (1876,) "Reconciliation of Science and Religion," (1877,) "Preadamites," (1880,) "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer," (1881,) "World-Life," (1883,) "Geological Excursions," (1884,) etc. Died in 1891.

Winch'ell, (JAMES MANNING,) an American Baptist divine, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1791, became in 1814 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He published a compilation of psalms and hymns, and several original works. Died in 1820.

Win'chel-sẹa, (ANNE,) COUNTESS, an English poetess, born about 1660. She was the daughter of Sir Richard Kingsmill, and wife of Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. Her poems (published in 1713) have been highly praised by Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, and Pope. Died in 1720.

Win'chẹs-tẹr, (ELHANAN,) an American divine, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1751, was originally a Baptist, but was afterwards converted to the doctrines of the Restorationists. He published "Four Dialogues on Universal Restoration," and numerous other theological works. Died in 1797.

See VIDLER, "Life of E. Winchester;" E. M. STONE, "Life of E. Winchester," 1836.

Winchester, MARQUIS OF. See PAULET.

Win'ches-tẹr, (THOMAS,) an English writer on theology, born in Berkshire. He became rector of Appleton in 1761. Died in 1780.

Winckell, wĭnk'kẹl, (GEORG FRANZ DIETRICH,) a German writer, born in 1762, published a "Manual for Sportsmen and Amateurs," (1820.) Died in 1839.

Winckelmann, wink'ẹl-mȧn, [Ger. pron. wĭnk'kẹl-mȧn',] (JOHANN JOACHIM,) an eminent German critic and writer on art, was born at Stendal, in Prussia, in 1717. His father was a poor mechanic, unable to afford him any opportunities of instruction; but his eager desire for knowledge procured for him the friendship and patronage of several gentlemen of rank and fortune, and in 1738 he entered the University of Halle. He became in 1748 private librarian to Count Bünau, near Dresden. Here he made the acquaintance of Archinto, the pope's nuncio, who offered him a situation at Rome on condition of his becoming a Catholic. He accepted this offer, after some hesitation, and in 1755 set out for Rome, having previously published his "Reflections upon the Imitation of the Antique." He soon acquired the friendship of the principal artists and literati of Rome, particularly of Raphael Mengs, whose counsels exercised great influence over him. He was appointed in 1759, by Cardinal Albani, librarian and keeper of his gallery of antiquities, and became in 1763 antiquary of the apostolic chamber. His great work entitled "History of Ancient Art" ("Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums") came out in 1764, and was soon followed by his "Account of the Latest Discoveries at Herculaneum." In June, 1768, while returning from a visit to Vienna, —where he had been received with great distinction,— he was assassinated at Trieste by Arcangeli, an Italian, who had gained his confidence, and whose cupidity was excited by some gold coins which Winckelmann had shown him.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Lobschrift auf Winckelmann," 1778; GOETHE, "Winckelmann und sein Jahrhundert," 1805; MORGENSTERN, "J. Winckelmann; Rede," 1805; D. DE ROSSETTI, "J. J. Winckelmann's letzte Lebensepoche," 1818; OTTO JAHN, "J. J. Winckelmann; eine Rede," 1844; C. PETERSEN, "Erinnerung an J. J. Winckelmann's Einfluss," etc., 1842; MADAME DE STAËL, "Germany;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Winckelmann, (JOHANN JUSTUS,) a German historian, born at Giessen in 1620. He published several works in Latin. Died in 1697.

Winckler, wĭnk'ler, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philosopher, born in Upper Lusatia in 1703, became professor of physics at Leipsic. He published "Thoughts on the Properties and Effects of Electricity," and other similar works. Franklin is supposed to have been benefited by his suggestions. Died in 1770.

Win'dẹr, (WILLIAM H.,) an American lawyer and officer, born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, served in the war of 1812, and was appointed inspector-general in 1814. Died in 1824.

Windham, wĭnd'ȧm, (CHARLES ASH,) an English general, born in the county of Norfolk in 1810, served with distinction in the Crimean war, and in 1855 succeeded General Barnard as chief of the staff of the Eastern army. He was made commander of the Bath the same year. In 1857 he fought against the mutineers in India. He is said to have been a nephew of the celebrated William Windham. Died in 1870.

Windham, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary, born at Twickenham in 1739. He was the author of "Observations on a Passage in Pliny's Natural History relative

to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," and wrote the principal part of the "Ionian Antiquities." Died in 1810.

Windham, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English orator and statesman, born in London in May, 1750, was the only son of Colonel William Windham, of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University College, Oxford, which he quitted in 1771. In 1778 he censured the policy of the government on the subject of the American war, in a public speech. He was elected a member of Parliament for Norwich in 1783, and was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He began public life as a Whig and political friend and follower of Burke, to whom he adhered after the Whig party had been divided by the issues of the French Revolution. In 1790 he was again elected a member for Norwich. He was secretary at war in the cabinet of Pitt from 1794 until 1801, and he then resigned with his colleagues. About 1798 he married a daughter of Admiral Forrest. He made a celebrated speech against the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and moved an address to the king, which was rejected. He opposed the administration of Addington and that of Pitt, (1804–06.) On the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Grenville and Fox came into power at the head of the "ministry of all the talents," in which Mr. Windham was secretary at war and for the colonies. He procured the passage of acts to increase the pay and pensions of soldiers and to limit their term of service. He and his colleagues ceased to hold office in March, 1807. He was regarded as the model of an English gentleman. Died in June, 1810. Respecting his style of speaking, Lord Brougham says, "It was in the easy tone of familiar conversation; but it was full of nice observation and profound remark; it was instinct with classical allusion; it was even over-informed with philosophic and with learned reflection; it sparkled with the finest wit."

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; THOMAS AMYOT, "Life of Windham;" "Diary of William Windham," 1866; E. MALONE, "Biographical Memoir of William Windham," 1810; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811.

Windheim, wĭnt'hīm, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German philosopher and writer, born at Wernigerode in 1722. He was professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. Died in 1766.

Windthorst, wĭnt'horst, (LUDWIG,) a German statesman, born January 17, 1812. He studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and was minister of justice for the kingdom of Hanover, 1863–65. After the union with Prussia he became a member of the Reichstag and of the Prussian House of Deputies, in which he was the principal leader of the Catholic party. Died March 14, 1891.

Windisch, wĭn'dish, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a Hungarian historian, born at Presburg in 1725. He wrote on the history and geography of Hungary. Died in 1793.

Windischgratz, wĭn'dish-grăts', (ALFRED ZU,) PRINCE, a distinguished field-marshal, born at Brussels in 1787. Having entered the Austrian army, he served in the campaign of 1814, and was made general of division in 1833. In the revolution of 1848 he defeated the Hungarian insurgents, and took Vienna by storm, (October 31.) He afterwards led a large army into Hungary, where he remained inactive, and was censured for hesitation or dilatory conduct. He was removed in April, 1849. Died in 1862.

Windischmann, wĭn'dish-mān', (KARL JOSEPH HIERONYMUS,) a German physician and philosopher, born at Mentz in 1775. He became Catholic professor of philosophy at Bonn in 1818, and published a number of treatises on medicine and animal magnetism, also "Philosophy in the Progress of the History of the World," (1827–34,) and other similar works. Died in 1839. His son FRIEDRICH has published several works on theology and Oriental literature.

Win'dom, (WILLIAM,) an American statesman, born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827, of Quaker parents. He studied law, and in 1855 removed to Minnesota. He was in Congress from 1858 to 1868, was a United States Senator, 1870–81, was secretary of the treasury in 1881, under Garfield, was again Senator 1881–83, and in 1889 was appointed secretary of the treasury by Mr. Harrison. Died Jan. 29, 1891.

Wīne'brĕn-nẹr, (JOHN,) a preacher, born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 25, 1797, became in 1821 pastor of a German Reformed church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He founded a sect in 1830, to which he gave the name of the "Church of God." Died at Harrisburg, September 12, 1860.

Winer, wee'nẹr, (GEORG BENEDICT,) a German Protestant theologian and Orientalist, born at Leipsic in 1789. He studied at the university of his native city, and in 1823 became professor of theology at Erlangen. In 1832 he filled the same chair at Leipsic. He published a "Biblical Dictionary," ("Biblische Real-wörterbuch," 1820,) "Greek Testament Grammar," ("Grammatik des Neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms," 1822,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Chaldean Reader," (1825,) also a "Manual of Theological Literature, principally that of Protestant Germany," (1825,) and other critical and theological essays of great merit. Died in 1858.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, article "German Theology;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Winēs, (ENOCH COBB,) D.D., an American divine and educational writer, born at Hanover, New Jersey; in 1806, became professor of languages in the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1838. He published "Hints on a System of Popular Education," (1837,) "Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews," (1852,) and other works. Died December 10, 1879.

Wing, (VINCENT,) an English astronomer, was the author of "Harmonicon Celeste, or the Harmony of the Visible World," (1651,) "Astronomia Britannica," and other works. Died in 1668.

Win'gate, (EDMUND,) an English mathematician and statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1593. He studied law, and subsequently resided for a time in France, where he instructed the Princess Henrietta Maria in English. After his return he was elected to Parliament for the county of Bedford. He was the author of "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," "Ludus Mathematicus," and other works. Died in 1656.

Wing'field, (JOHN HENRY DUCACHET,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Portsmouth, Virginia, September 24, 1833, graduated at Saint Timothy's College, Maryland, in 1850, and at William and Mary College in 1853. In 1859 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Northern California, and in the same year became president of Saint Augustine College, Benicia, California.

Winghen, van, văn wing'gẹn or wing'hẹn, (JOSEPH,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Brussels in 1544; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1603.

Win'ĭ-frẹd, SAINT, a saint and virgin of the old British race. She was, according to the old story, beheaded by Caradoc, a man whose love she had persistently refused. From the spot on which her head was placed there began at once to flow the great spring from which the town of Holywell, in Wales, takes its name. She was a baker by occupation, and in former days was regarded as the patroness of bakers.

Winkelried, von. See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.

Winkler, wĭnk'lẹr, (KARL GOTTFRIED THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, known under the pseudonym of THEODOR HELL, born in 1775. He was the author of a number of poems and dramatic works, and made translations from the French, English, and Portuguese. Died in 1856.

Wink'worth, (CATHERINE,) an English translator and poetess, born in London, September 13, 1829. Her publications include "Lyra Germanica," (1855; 2d vol., 1868,) containing hymns from the German, "The Chorale-Book for England," (1862,) "Life of A. W. Sieveking," (1863,) "Christian Singers of Germany," (1869,) and "Palm-Leaves," translated from Paul Gerok. Died in 1878.

Win'lock, (JOSEPH,) an American astronomer, born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, February 6, 1826, graduated at Shelby College in 1825, was professor of mathematics and astronomy in that school, 1845–52, professor in the United States navy, 1857–65, professor of astronomy in Harvard College, 1865–75, and at the same time director of the observatory. He made important improvements

in astronomical appliances. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 11, 1875.

Winmarleigh, win′mär-lę, (JOHN **Wilson-Patten**,) LORD, an English statesman, born in 1802. He was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1830 entered Parliament as a Tory, and held important government positions. In 1874 he was made a peer.

Win′ram, (JOHN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, was subprior of the monastery of Saint Andrew's. He afterwards professed the Reformed religion. Died in 1582.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Winsem, win′sęm, or **Winsemius**, win-sā′me-ŭs, (MENELAUS,) a Dutch physician, born at Leeuwarden about 1590. He was professor of medicine and botany at Franeker. Died in 1639.

Winsem or **Winsemius**, (PIETER,) a historian and poet, born at Leeuwarden about 1586, was a brother of the preceding. He published, in Latin, a "History of the Netherlands in the Reign of Philip II.," (2 vols., 1629–33,) which was esteemed by the Protestants; also other works. Died in 1644.

Winsemius. See WINSEM.

Wĭns′lōw, (EDWARD,) born in Worcestershire, England, in 1595, came in the Mayflower to New England in 1620. He was elected Governor of Plymouth colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644. He was the author of "A Brief Narrative of the True Grounds or Cause of the First Planting of New England," "Hypocrisie Unmasked," and other works. Died at sea in 1655.

Winslow, (FORBES,) an English physician, born in London in 1810. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1835, and president of the London Medical Society in 1853. In 1848 he became editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology." He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Osteology," "Anatomy of Suicide," (1840,) and "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," (1860.) Died March 3, 1874.

Wĭns′lōw, (HUBBARD,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Williston, Vermont, in 1800. He published "Christianity applied to our Civil and Social Relations," (1835,) and other religious works. Died in 1864.

Winslow, vĭns′lo, (JAKOB BENIG′NUS,) an eminent anatomist and physician, born at Odense, in the island of Fünen, in 1669. He studied in Holland, and subsequently in Paris under Duverney. He soon after entered the Catholic Church, having been converted by the eloquence and the arguments of Bossuet. In 1743 he succeeded Hunault as professor of anatomy and physiology in the Jardin du Roi, in Paris. His "Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body" (in French, 1732) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1760.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Winslow, (JOHN A.,) an American naval officer, descended from a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1811. He entered the navy about 1827, became a lieutenant in 1839, and commander in 1855. In 1862 he served under Captain Foote on the Mississippi River. He obtained command of the steamer Kearsarge, of seven guns, and was ordered to the coast of Europe, to watch rebel cruisers, in the early part of 1863. On the 19th of June, 1864, he met the Alabama, Captain Semmes, near Cherbourg. When the vessels were about one mile apart, the Alabama began to fire rapidly and wildly, but the guns of the Kearsarge were directed with coolness and precision. "The two vessels," says Headley, "were now steaming at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour,—and every few minutes sheering, so as to bring their broadsides to bear, they were forced to fight in circles, swinging steadily around an ever-changing centre." After they had described seven circles and had diminished their distance to about a quarter of a mile, the Alabama began to sink, and raised a white flag. Captain Winslow lost only three killed and wounded out of one hundred and sixty-three officers and men. He took sixty-five prisoners. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1866, and to that of rear-admiral in 1870. Died September 29, 1873.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," pp. 288–319; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 647–648; TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 648.

Winslow, (JOSIAH,) a son of Governor Winslow, noticed above, was born in 1629. He was Governor of Plymouth colony from 1673 until 1680. Died in 1680.

Winslow, (MIRON,) D.D., a brother of the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, noticed above, was born at Williston, Vermont, in 1789. He sailed in 1819 as a missionary to India, became president of the college connected with the mission at Madras, and published in 1862 a "Comprehensive Tamil-and-English Dictionary," which enjoys a high reputation. He died at the Cape of Good Hope in October, 1864.

Win′sŏr, (FREDERICK ALBERT,) an English projector, who first introduced gas-light into London. He began his experiments on gas-light in 1803. Died in 1830.

Win′sŏr, (JUSTIN,) an American author, born in Boston, January 2, 1831. He studied in Harvard College, and at Paris and Heidelberg, was superintendent of Boston Public Library, 1868–77, and after that was librarian of Harvard University. He has published a "History of Duxbury," "Memorial History of Boston," and other works, including valuable library catalogues.

Win′stan-ley, (WILLIAM,) an English biographical writer, published "Lives of the Poets," "Historical Rarities," and other works. Died about 1690.

Win′stŏn, (CHARLES,) an English barrister, born in 1814, noted also as an antiquary and artist. He published several treatises on glass-painting. Died in London, October 3, 1864.

Win′stŏn, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born in 1575. He studied medicine in Switzerland, and at Padua, where he took his degree. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1613, and in 1615 professor of anatomy at Gresham College. His "Lectures on Anatomy" were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1655.

Wint, **de**, (PETER,) an English painter in water-colours, was born in Staffordshire in 1784. His works are chiefly English landscapes, views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wales, etc. Died in 1849.

Winter, ŵin′tęr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German jurist and statesman, born in Baden in 1778; died in 1838.

Win′tęr, (WILLIAM,) an American poet and critic, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, July 15, 1836. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857, removed to New York in 1859, and became a dramatic critic for various journals. His works include "Poems," (1854; enlarged edition, 1881,) "The Queen's Domain," (1858,) "My Witness," (1871,) "Life of E. Booth," (1872,) "Thistledown," (1878,) "Memoirs of the Jeffersons," (1881,) and "English Rambles," (1883–84.) He has also edited the works of several of the minor poets.

Winter, **van**, văn win′tęr, (JAN WILLEM,) a Dutch naval commander and diplomatist, born in Kampen in 1761. He served for a time in France under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and rose to be general of brigade. He was created vice-admiral after his return, with the command of the Texel fleet, and in 1797 was defeated by the English fleet under Admiral Duncan. He was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to France in 1798, and was afterwards made a marshal of the kingdom of Holland by Louis Bonaparte. After the union of Holland with France, he was created by Napoleon grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1812.

Winter, **von**, fon ŵin′tęr, (PETER,) a German musician and composer, born at Mannheim in 1754. He studied at Vienna under Salieri, and in 1782 brought out at Munich his opera of "Helena and Paris." His compositions are very numerous, including masses, symphonies, cantatas, and operas. Among the most admired of the last-named are his "Calypso," "Zaira," "Tamerlane," "The Interrupted Sacrifice," and "The Rape of Proserpine." Died in 1825.

Winterburger, ŵin′tęr-bo͝or′gęr or ŵin′tęr-booRG′ęr, (JOHANN,) a German printer, born in the Palatinate about 1450, settled at Vienna about 1492. Died in 1519.

Winterfeld, ŵin′tęr-fĕlt′, (KARL GEORG AUGUST

VIRIGENS,) a German writer on music, born at Berlin in 1794; died in 1852.

Winterfeld, von, fon ŵin'ţer-fĕlt', (HANS KARL,) a celebrated Prussian general and favourite of Frederick the Great, was born at Vanselow in 1709. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and was mortally wounded in an engagement in Silesia in 1757. A monument was erected to his memory in Berlin by Frederick.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Winterfeld," 1836; M. A. DE WINTERFELD, "Leben des Generals von Winterfeld," 1809.

Winterhalter, ŵin'ţer-hâl'ţer, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German painter, born in Baden in 1803. He was patronized by the royal families of England and France, and executed numerous portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also of the Duke of Wellington and other English noblemen. Among his best works we may name "The Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of her Court," and "Il Decamerone." Died July 8, 1873.

Win'ţer-ţon, (RALPH,) an English philologist, born in Leicestershire, was noted as a Hellenist. He published "Minor Greek Poets," ("Poetæ Græci minores," 1635.) Died in 1636.

Winther, vin'ţer, (RASMUS VILLADS CHRISTIAN FERDINAND,) a celebrated Danish poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1796. He visited Italy in 1830, and published, after his return, several volumes of poems, which established his reputation as one of the first lyric poets of his country. He also wrote a number of popular novels, and "Five-and-Twenty Fables," ("Fem og tyve Fabler," 1845.) etc. Died at Paris, Dec. 30, 1876.

Win'throp, (JOHN,) born in Suffolk, England, in 1588, was elected in 1629 Governor of the colony of Massachusetts, and set sail in 1630 for New England. He was re-elected nine or ten times. His journal, giving an account of the transactions in the colony, was published in 1825. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom, magnanimity, and other virtues. Died in 1649.

See "Life of John Winthrop," by ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Winthrop, (JOHN,) son of the preceding, was born in England in 1606, and sailed for America in 1631. He was twice elected Governor of Connecticut, and was sent to England in 1661 to procure a charter for that colony. He was the author of several scientific treatises, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. Died in Boston in 1676.

Win'throp, (JOHN,) LL.D., was born in Massachusetts in 1715. He was appointed in 1738 Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College. He published several astronomical works. Died in 1779.

Winthrop, (ROBERT C.,) an American statesman and orator, a descendant of Governor Winthrop, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1828, studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He served in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from 1835 to 1840, and in the latter year was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Whig party. Having been re-elected, he continued in Congress for ten years, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in December, 1847. He was the Whig candidate for Speaker in 1849; but his opponent, Mr. Cobb, was elected by a plurality of two or three votes, after a contest which lasted three weeks. In 1850 he was appointed a Senator of the United States for a part of the unexpired term of Mr. Webster, who resigned his seat. He was the Whig candidate for the office of Senator in 1851, but was defeated by Charles Sumner. A volume of his "Addresses and Speeches" was published in 1852.

Winthrop, (THEODORE,) an American writer and soldier, born at New Haven in 1828. He graduated at Yale College in 1848, and subsequently visited Europe. Soon after the commencement of the war in 1861, he joined the volunteers of the New York Seventh Regiment, gained the rank of major, and, having accompanied General Butler's expedition to Great Bethel, was killed in that engagement, (June, 1861.) He was the author of novels entitled "Cecil Dreeme," (1861,) "John Brent," (1861,) and "Edwin Brothertoft," (1862.)

Wintoun or **Wyntoun,** wĭn'ţon, (ANDREW,) a Scottish chronicler, who lived about 1410–20, was prior of the monastery of Saint Serf's Island, on Loch Lomond. He was the author of "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," in verse, containing valuable historical information of those times.

Wintoun, (GEORGE SETON,) EARL OF, a Scottish Jacobite, born in 1690. He fought for the Pretender in 1715. Died in 1749.

Win'tring-ham, (CLIFTON,) THE ELDER, an English surgeon and physiologist, born before 1695, wrote a "Treatise on Endemic Diseases," (1718,) and other medical works, in Latin and English, which have a high reputation. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1748.

Wintringham, (CLIFTON,) THE YOUNGER, born at York in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He became physician to George III. in 1762, and subsequently physician-general to the army. He published several medical treatises. Died in 1794.

Wintzingerode, von, fon ŵĭnt'sing-ẹh-ro'dẹh, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a German officer, born at Bodenstein in 1770. He entered the Russian army, served in the campaigns of 1809 and 1812, and greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Lutzen, Leipsic, and Saint-Dizier. He was made general of cavalry by the emperor Alexander in 1812. Died in 1818.

Wintzingerode, von, (GEORG ERNST LEVIN,) COUNT, a German statesman, born in 1752. He was appointed in 1801 minister of foreign affairs in the kingdom of Würtemberg. Died in 1834.

Wintzingerode, von, (HEINRICH KARL FRIEDRICH LEVIN,) COUNT, son of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was ambassador from Würtemberg to Paris, Saint Petersburg, and Vienna. Died in 1856.

Win'wood, (Sir RALPH,) an English diplomatist and statesman, born in Northamptonshire about 1564. He was employed on several important missions to Holland, and became secretary of state in 1614. He died in 1617, leaving a valuable work, published in 1725 under the title of "Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.," (3 vols.)

Win'zet or **Winget,** (NINIAN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, born in Renfrewshire in 1518. He was the author of several controversial works in opposition to the Protestant reformers. Died in 1592.

Wion, ve'ôN', (ARNOULD,) a learned French monk, born at Douai in 1554; died about 1610.

Wirsén, af, âf ŵēr-sīn', (KARL DAVID,) a Swedish poet, born at Bellsta, December 9, 1842. He studied at Upsala, and later in France and Italy. Besides works of criticism, biography, and literary history, he published "Dikter," ("Poems," 1876,) which gave him a prominent place among Swedish authors. They are characterized by earnestness, a genuine religious quality, deep patriotism, careful finish, and complete knowledge of the resources of the Swedish language.

Wirsung, ŵēr'sōong, (CHRISTOPH,) a German physician, born at Augsburg in 1500. He wrote a "New Book of Medicine," (1568.) Died in 1571.

Wirsung or **Wirsungus,** ŵēr-sōong'ŭs, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German anatomist, born at Augsburg, was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct. Died in 1643.

Wirt, (WILLIAM,) an eloquent American lawyer and author, born at Bladensburg, Maryland, in November, 1772, was of Swiss extraction. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1792, and married a Miss Gilmer, of Virginia, about 1795. He practised law at Richmond and Norfolk, and published in 1803 "Letters of a British Spy," which obtained a great popularity. About 1806 he settled at Richmond, Virginia. He distinguished himself at the trial of Aaron Burr as one of the counsel for the prosecution, (1807.) In 1817 he published a "Life of Patrick Henry," which was highly esteemed. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1817 to March, 1829, having been appointed first by President Monroe and retained by President Adams. He removed to Baltimore in 1829 or 1830, and was nominated for the Presidency in 1832 by the Anti-Masonic party. He died in Washington in February, 1834.

"He was master," says Griswold, "of all the arts by which attention is secured and retained. . . . It is agreed on all hands that he was a very ready, pleasing, and effective speaker, inferior perhaps to no one among his contemporaries at the bar in this country."

See J. P. KENNEDY, "Life of William Wirt," 1849; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Wirth, ŵĕrt, (JOHANN GEORG AUGUST,) a German journalist and political writer, born in Bavaria in 1799; died in 1848.

Wirth, (JOHANN ULRICH,) a German divine and philosophical writer, born in Würtemberg in 1810. He became in 1852 associate editor of the "Journal of Philosophy and Philosophic Criticism," ("Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik.") He published a "Theory of Somnambulism," (1836,) "System of Speculative Ethics," (1841,) etc. Died in 1878.

Wirtz or **Wirz**, ŵĕrts, (JOHANN,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1640; died in 1709.

Wischnu. See VISHNU.

Wise, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born at Portsmouth, England, in 1813, emigrated to America, where he edited successively several religious journals. He has published "The Young Man's Counsellor," "Life of Ulric Zwingli," and other works.

Wise, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born at Oxford in 1695. He wrote several works on English antiquities. Died in 1762.

Wise, (HENRY A.,) a distinguished American politician, born in Accomac county, Virginia, in December, 1806. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1833 to 1843, having been elected as an adherent of General Jackson, but he soon joined the opposition. He became a partisan of President Tyler, who appointed him minister to Brazil in 1844. In 1855 he was elected by the Democrats Governor of Virginia for three years. A convention of Southern Governors was held at Raleigh, North Carolina, in October, 1856, at the invitation of Governor Wise, who afterwards declared that if Fremont had been elected President he would have marched with 20,000 men and taken Washington. In 1861 he joined the insurgent army as brigadier-general, and commanded a force in the Kanawha Valley with ill success. Died September 12, 1876.

Wise, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American naval officer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1819. He married a daughter of Edward Everett, of Boston. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He published "Los Gringos," (1849,) a series of sketches of Mexico, California, Peru, etc., "Tales for the Marines," (1855,) and other works. Died in 1869.

Wise, wīz, or ŵee'zĕh, (ISAAC MAYER,) a Jewish divine, born at Steingrub, Bohemia, April 3, 1819. He graduated at the University of Vienna in 1843. In 1846 he came to the United States, and went to Cincinnati in 1854, where he became president of the Hebrew Union College. He published "History of the Israelitish Nation," (1854,) "The Cosmic God," "History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth," etc.

Wise, (MICHAEL,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born in Wiltshire. He was patronized by Charles II., and became in 1686 almoner of Saint Paul's Cathedral and master of the choristers. He was killed in a quarrel with a watchman, in 1687.

Wiselius, we-sā'le-ŭs, (SAMUEL IPERUSZOON,) a Dutch poet, born in Amsterdam in 1769, studied in his native city and in Germany, and subsequently filled several high offices in Holland. He published tragedies entitled "Polydorus" and "Ion," also a collection of odes and other poems. Died in 1845.

Wiseman, wīz'mạn, (NICHOLAS,) a distinguished scholar, of English extraction, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1802. He finished his studies at the English College in Rome, where he subsequently became professor of the Oriental languages, and in 1829 was appointed rector. After his return to England he rose through various promotions in the Catholic Church to be Archbishop of Westminster, (1850,) and cardinal. The assumption of the title of archbishop met with great opposition from the Protestants in England, and an act was passed making such titles penal. It appears, however, that his learning, talents, and general popularity did much to allay the hostility of his opponents. Cardinal Wiseman was the author of "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," (2 vols., 1836,) a "Treatise on the Holy Eucharist," (1836,) "Letters on Catholic Unity," (1842,) and other works. He was for many years associate editor of the "Dublin (Catholic) Review." Died in February, 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors:" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858.

Wiseman, (RICHARD,) an English surgeon of the seventeenth century, was patronized by King Charles II. His treatises on surgery were highly esteemed in his time.

Wish'art, written also **Wysshart**, **Wischart**, and in other modes, (GEORGE,) THE MARTYR, a Scottish Protestant reformer of the first half of the sixteenth century. After preaching the Reformed doctrines in several Scottish towns, he was arrested and tried before Cardinal Beatoun, who condemned him to the stake in 1546.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxxvi.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxii.; CUNNINGHAM, "Church History of Scotland," vol. i.; "Biographie Universelle;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart, written also **Wiseheart**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish divine and historical writer, born in Haddingtonshire in 1609. He was chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose, and subsequently to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He was made Bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. He wrote a history of the wars of Montrose, in Latin It is highly esteemed for its elegance. Died in 1671.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart or **Wischart**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Dalkeith about 1657, preached in Edinburgh, and wrote a Calvinistic work entitled "Theology," ("Theologia.") Died in 1727.

Wislicenus, ŵis-lit-sā'nŭs, (GUSTAV ADOLF,) a German rationalistic theologian, was born near Eilenburg, in Prussia, in 1803. He became minister at Halle in 1841, but was soon after deposed on account of his opinions. Died October 14, 1875.

Wislicenus, (JOHANNES,) an eminent German chemist, a son of G. A. Wislicenus, was born at Klein-Eichstädt, June 24, 1838. He studied at Halle, and in 1873 was for a time an assistant in chemistry in Harvard University, and later taught chemistry in New York. He afterwards studied in Zurich and Halle, held professorships at Zurich and Wurzburg, and won especial distinction in theoretical and in organic chemistry.

Wissenbach, ŵis'sẹn-bȧk', (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent German jurist, born in Nassau in 1607. He became professor of law at Franeker, and published several legal works. Died in 1665.

Wissing, wis'sing, (WILLIAM,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1656. He worked in England, and painted Charles II. and James II. Died in 1687.

Wissowatzi, ŵis-so-ŵȧt'see, [Lat. WISSOWA'TIUS,] (ANDREW,) a Socinian writer, born in Lithuania in 1608, was a grandson of Faustus Socinus. He was persecuted, and, after several removals, found refuge in Holland, where he died in 1678.

Wis'tạr, (CASPAR,) a distinguished American physician, born at Philadelphia in 1761. He graduated at Edinburgh, and, after his return, was appointed professor of chemistry and physiology in the College of Philadelphia, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Shippen in the chair of anatomy and surgery. He was the author of a "System of Anatomy," (1812.) Died in 1818.

Wis'tẹr, (Mrs. ANNIS LEE,) a well-known writer, the daughter of the Rev. W. H. Furness, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1830. She was educated principally at home, and became the wife of Dr. Casper Wister, of Philadelphia. She is especially noted for her

translations into English of numerous novels from the German of E. Marlitt and others, which have attained a wide popularity.

Wister, (SARAH BUTLER,) an American author, a daughter of Fanny Kemble, was born at Branchtown, in Philadelphia, May 28, 1835, and became the wife of Dr. Owen Wister. She published translations from Alfred de Musset. Her best-known original work is "A Boat of Glass," a poem.

Wiszniewski, vish-ne-ĕv'skee, (MICHAEL,) a Polish writer, born in Galicia in 1794. He became in 1830 professor of history at Cracow. He published several critical and philosophical works. Died in 1866.

Wit, ŵĭt, (FERDINAND JOHANNES,) a German politician, born at Altona in 1800. Having joined a secret society, he was banished in 1819. He afterwards joined the ultramontane party, and published "Fragments of my Life and my Epoch," (4 vols., 1827–30.) Died in 1863.

Witch'ell, (GEORGE,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born in 1728; died in 1785.

Wither. See WITHERS.

With'ĕr-ing, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and botanist, born in Shropshire in 1741. He published "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants," (1776;) also a number of treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and medicine. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1799.

With'ĕr-ing-tŏn, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1786. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1840. Among his works, which are principally landscapes, we may name "The Hop Garland," "The Stepping-Stones," "Making Hay," and "Returning from the Village." Died in 1865.

Withers, with'ĕrz, written also **Wither** and **Wyther**, (GEORGE,) an English poet, satirist, and political writer, born in Hampshire in 1588. He published in 1613 a collection of satires in verse, entitled "Abuses Stript and Whipt," for which he was sentenced to several months' imprisonment. On the breaking out of the civil war, he served in the royalist army, in 1639; but he afterwards went over to the party of the Parliament, and attained the rank of major-general. Soon after the restoration he was imprisoned several years in the Tower for having published a seditious libel, entitled "Vox Vulgi." He died in 1667. His works are very numerous, and consist chiefly of lyrics and devotional pieces. His poems were little esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is mentioned with contempt by Pope and Swift; but eminent critics of later times have assigned him a high rank among English poets.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, "Censura Literaria;" HAZLITT, "Lectures on English Poetry;" ELLIS, "Specimens of Early English Poetry;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., (1823.)

With'ĕr-spoon, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., a distinguished divine, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1722. In 1766 he was offered the presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey, which in 1768 he accepted, and also filled the chair of divinity in that institution. He was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress, and was active in promoting the cause of independence. He was the author of "Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy," (1753,) a "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," (1757,) and other works. Died in 1794.

See CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Withof, ŵĭt'hŏf, (JOHANN PHILIPP LORENZ,) a German physician and writer, born at Duisburg in 1725. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and in 1770 became professor of eloquence and Greek literature at Duisburg. He published in 1782 a collection of didactic poems, entitled "Academische Gedichte," which have a high reputation. Died in 1789.

Witikind. See WITTEKIND.

Wit'ĭ-kĭnd or **Wit'e-kĭnd**, a Saxon historian and monk, lived at the abbey of Corvey, (Corbeia nova.) He wrote "Annales de Gestis Othonum." Died after 973.

Witiza, we-tee'zā, [Sp. pron. ve-tee'thā,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, began to reign about 701 A.D. He was deposed in 708, and was succeeded by Roderick who had revolted against him. Died about 709.

Wit'old or **Wit'wald**, (ALEXANDER,) Grand Duke of Lithuania, was a warlike and powerful prince. He waged war against the Tartars. Died at an advanced age in 1430.

Wits, wits, **Witsen**, wit'sĕn, or **Witsius**, wit'se-ŭs, (HERMAN,) a learned Dutch theologian, born in North Holland in 1636. He was professor of theology at Utrecht from 1680 to 1698, and succeeded F. Spanheim at Leyden in the latter year. He published several works on theology. Died in 1708.

Witsen, (NICHOLAS,) a patriotic Dutch magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1640, was noted for his liberal public spirit. He wrote a work "On the Construction of Ships," (1671.) He was employed to negotiate a treaty with England in 1689.

See BODEL, "Notice of N. Witsen," 1855.

Witt, de. See DE WITT.

Witte, ŵĭt'tĕh, or **Witten**, ŵĭt'tĕn, (HENNING,) a German divine and biographer, born at Riga in 1634. He wrote, in Latin, biographies of eminent men of the seventeenth century, in 5 vols. Died in 1696.

Witte, (KARL,) a German jurist, born near Halle in 1800. He studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and became professor of law at Halle in 1834. He published a number of legal works, and made translations from the Italian of Dante and Boccaccio. Died March 5, 1883.

Witte, de, (EMANUEL.) See DE WITT.

Witte, de, dĕh wit'tĕh, (GASPARD,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1621. He worked in Italy and France.

Witte, de, (GILES,) an eminent Jansenist theologian, born at Ghent in 1648. He preached at Mechlin (Malines) from 1684 to 1691, wrote several controversial works in defence of Jansenism, and produced a Flemish version of the Bible. Died in 1721.

Witte, de, (LIEVIN,) a Flemish painter and architect, born at Ghent about 1510. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture. Died at Munich.

Witte, de, (PIETER.) See CANDIDO, (PIETRO.)

Wit'te-kĭnd or **Wit'ĭ-kĭnd**, written also **Wittichind**, [Lat. WITTEKIN'DUS,] surnamed THE GREAT, a celebrated warrior, was the principal commander of the Saxons against Charlemagne. The latter having invaded the Saxon territory, Wittekind sought the alliance of the King of Denmark, whose sister he had married After several battles, fought with varying success, the Saxons were defeated near the Hase in 783, and the leaders, Wittekind and Alboin, were reinstated in their possessions, on condition of their embracing Christianity and submitting to the authority of Charlemagne. Wittekind died in 807.

See J. A. CRUSIUS, "Wittekindus Magnus," 1679; DREUX DE RADIER, "Vie de Wittekind le Grand," 1757; GENSSLER, "Wittekind," etc., 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wittekind, ŵĭt'tĕh-kĭnt, or **Widukind**, ŵĭd'ŏŏ-kĭnt, a German chronicler and monk of the tenth century, was a native of Saxony. He wrote a work entitled "Res gestæ Saxonicæ," being a history of King Henry I. and of the emperor Otho I.

Wittekindus. See WITTEKIND.

Wittgenstein, von, fon ŵĭt'gĕn-stīn, (LUDWIG ADOLF,) COUNT, a German military commander, sometimes called SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN, was born in 1769. Having entered the Russian army, he served in the campaigns of 1807 and 1812, and was appointed in 1813 to the chief command of the Russian and Prussian forces, which, however, he retained but a short time. He was defeated by Napoleon near Paris in 1814. Having been created a field-marshal in 1826, he fought against the Turks in 1828. Died in 1843.

Wittichius, ŵĭt-tĭK'e-ŭs, (CHRISTOPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1625. He was professor of theology at Nymwegen for sixteen years, and removed to Leyden in 1671. He wrote several works. Died at Leyden in 1687.

Wittmack, ŵĭt'mâk, (MARX KARL LUDWIG,) a German botanist, born at Hamburg, September 26, 1839. He was educated at Jena, Berlin, Göttingen, and Paris,

and in 1880 was called to a professorship in the Berlin University. He was prominent in connection with various industrial exhibitions, and made several official reports, having long been custos for the government collections at Berlin.

Witzleben, von, fon ŵits'là'bẹn, (JOB WILHELM KARL ERNST,) a Prussian general and statesman, born at Halberstadt in 1783. He served in the principal campaigns against the French from 1806 to 1813, and was made lieutenant-general in 1831, and minister of war in 1833. Died in 1837.

Witzleben, von, (KARL AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a popular German novelist, known under the pseudonym of VON TROMLITZ, was born near Weimar in 1773. He served against the French in the Prussian and subsequently in the Russian army, where he attained the rank of colonel. He produced historical romances, entitled "Franz von Sickingen," "Die Pappenheimer," and other similar works. Died in 1839.

Wi'vell, (ABRAHAM,) an English portrait-painter, born in 1786. He invented the fire-escape. Died in 1849.

Wladimir. See VLADIMIR.

Wladislas. See VLADISLAUS and LADISLAUS.

Wodehouse. See KIMBERLEY.

Woden. See ODIN.

Wodhull, wŏŏd'ul, ? (MICHAEL,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1740. He translated Euripides into English, and wrote some original poems. Died in 1816.

Wod'rōw, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and historical writer, born at Glasgow in 1679, became minister of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire. His principal work is a "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution," (2 vols., 1722.) He also wrote a diary and collection of anecdotes, entitled "Wodrow's Analecta." Died in 1734.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Woehler. See WÖHLER.

Woehner. See WÖHNER.

Woelffl. See WÖLFFL.

Woellner. See WÖLLNER.

Woepcke. See WÖPCKE.

Woeriot, vo'ä're-o', or **Woeiriot,** (PIERRE,) an able engraver, born in Lorraine about 1532. He settled at Lyons about 1555. Died after 1576.

Wof'fing-tọn, (MARGARET,) a celebrated Irish actress, born at Dublin about 1718; died in 1760.

Wöhler or **Woehler,** ŵö'lẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist of high reputation, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1800. He studied medicine and chemistry at Marburg and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of technology and chemistry in the Polytechnic School at Cassel. He also assisted in founding a nickel-manufactory in that town. In 1836 he became professor of medicine and director of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He was associated in 1838 with his friend Liebig as editor of the "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie." Among his most important works are his "Principles of Chemistry," (1840,) and "Practical Exercises of Chemical Analysis," (1854.) He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of other similar institutions. Died in 1882.

Wohlgemuth, ŵōl'gẹh-mōōt', (MICHAEL,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1434. Among his master-pieces are a "Last Judgment," in the Town-House of Nuremberg, and a "Votive Offering with Saint Jerome," in the Belvedere gallery at Vienna. His engravings on copper and wood are very rare, and are highly esteemed. He numbered among his pupils Albert Dürer, who painted his portrait. Died in 1519.

See MARGGRAFF, "Erinnerungen an Albrecht Dürer und seinen Lehrer M. Wohlgemuth," 1840; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Wöhner or **Woehner,** ŵö'nẹr, (ANDREAS GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born in Hoya (Hanover) in 1693. He became professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen in 1739. He published a Hebrew grammar, and other works. Died in 1762.

Woide, woid, ? (CHARLES GODFREY,) an eminent Orientalist and divine, born in 1725, is supposed to have been a native of Poland. Having been invited to England in 1770, he became preacher of the German Royal Chapel, and assistant librarian in the British Museum. He published La Croze's "Dictionary of the Coptic Language," with additions and an index, and other learned works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1790.

Woirol, vwâ'rol', (THÉOPHILE,) a Swiss officer, born at Tavanne, in the canton of Berne, in 1781. He served in the French army, and especially distinguished himself during the Hundred Days. In 1819 he was made maréchal-de-camp, and in 1836 became a peer of France. Died in 1853.

Wolcott, wŏŏl'kọt, (ERASTUS,) a son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born about 1723. He joined the army in 1776, became a brigadier-general in 1777, and afterwards a member of Congress and a judge of the superior court of Connecticut. Died in 1793.

Wolcott, wŏŏl'kọt, (JOHN,) an English physician and satiric poet, known under the pseudonym of PETER PINDAR, was born in Devonshire in 1738. Having taken his medical degree at Aberdeen, he accompanied Sir William Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica, to that island in 1767, but, failing to obtain extensive practice, returned to England, where he published in 1782 his "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1782, by Peter Pindar, Esq.," etc. This satire was very successful, and was soon followed by similar attacks on the king, ministers, and prominent writers of the time. Wolcott's satires are remarkable for coarseness and vulgarity, as well as for wit; and his character as a man appears not to have been a whit more elevated than his writings. Died in 1819.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. ii. ch. xix.

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) an American patriot and statesman, son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born in Connecticut in 1726. He was elected to Congress in 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence, and became Governor of Connecticut in 1796. Died in 1797.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) a statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1760, was a son of the preceding. He was secretary of the treasury in the cabinets of Washington and Adams, from February, 1795, to December, 1800. After 1800 he was engaged for about fourteen years in trade in the city of New York. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827. Died in New York in 1833.

Wolcott, (ROGER,) an American statesman and soldier, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1679, served against the French in Canada, and attained the rank of major-general. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1751. He wrote an account of the Pequot war, in verse. Died in 1767.

Wolf, (CHRISTIAN.) See LUPUS.

Wolf, ŵolf, (ERNST WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Gross Behringen in 1735. He lived many years at Weimar. Died in 1792.

Wolf, (FERDINAND,) a German writer, born at Vienna in 1796. He was appointed librarian of the Imperial Library, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. He published "Contributions to the History of the National Literature of Castile," (1832,) a work "On the Romantic Poetry of the Spaniards," (1847,) and other similar works. Died Feb. 18, 1866.

Wolf, wŏŏlf, [Ger. pron. ŵolf; Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German scholar and critic, was born at Hainrode, near Nordhausen, in Prussia, on the 15th of February, 1759. He studied at Nordhausen, and had become a good classical scholar when he entered the University of Göttingen, in 1777. He acquired in early life a habit of independent judgment, and devoted himself at Göttingen to the study of philology. He incurred the ill will of Heyne, who refused to admit him to one of his lectures. In 1779 he was employed as teacher at Ilfeld. He published an edition of Plato's "Symposium" in 1782, enriched with notes and an introduction, in which he gave proof of critical sagacity. Having married about 1782, he was

appointed professor of philosophy at Halle in 1783, and director of the Pedagogic Institute, which he transformed into a philological seminary or normal school. He had formed an exalted idea of the vocation of teacher, which he pursued with much zeal and success. During the twenty-three years in which he occupied the chair at Halle, he gave more than fifty courses of lectures on different authors and subjects, besides his labours in the philological seminary. He published an edition of Homer's poems in 1784 and 1785, and an edition of Demosthenes' oration against Leptines, about 1790. The latter opened a new era in the study of the Greek orators. His celebrity was increased by his "Prolegomena ad Homerum," (1795,) in which he supported with much ingenuity the novel and paradoxical theory that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were not written by Homer or any single poet, but that they were formed by the junction of several poems, composed by different rhapsodists. This work produced a great sensation among the learned throughout Europe; but his theory was accepted in full by a very few only. Wolf's claim to priority in this discovery was disputed by Heyne, and was defended by the former in "Letters to Heyne," (1797,) which are regarded as models of controversy and refined irony. He published an edition of Suetonius, (1802,) and an edition of Homer, ("Homeri et Homeridarum Opera," 4 vols., 1804–07.)

In consequence of the war, the University of Halle was closed in 1806, soon after which Wolf removed to Berlin, and took a prominent part in organizing the university of that city. He received the title of privy councillor at Berlin. Wolf and Buttmann published the "Museum der Alterthumswissenschaft," (1807–10.) In a remarkable treatise, entitled "Exhibition of Archæology," ("Darstellung der Alterthumswissenschaft,") he gave a programme of the studies of antiquity and philology which he wished to be pursued. He published an excellent philological journal, called "Literarische Analekten," (1817–20.) To improve his health, he visited the south of France in the spring of 1824. He died at Marseilles in August of that year.

See HANHART, "Erinnerungen an F. A. Wolf," 1825; W. KOERTE, "Leben und Studien Wolf's," 2 vols., 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for June, 1865.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (HIERONYMUS,) a German scholar, born at Dettingen in 1516. He studied at Wittenberg, and became in 1557 professor of Greek, and rector of the gymnasium at Augsburg. He was one of the best Greek scholars of his time, and published editions of the works of Isocrates, of Nicephorus Gregoras, of Æschines and Demosthenes, and other classics. Died in 1580.

See GERLACH, "Dissertatio de Vita H. Wolfii," 1743; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum."

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1537, was professor at Marburg. Died in 1616.

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, said to have been a twin brother of the preceding. He published "A Key to History," ("Clavis Historiarum,") and other works. Died in 1606.

Wolf, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Wernigerode in 1689. He became professor of physics and poetry at Hamburg in 1725, and edited the extant fragments of Sappho and other Greek poetesses. Died in 1770.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German divine and scholar, a brother of the preceding, was born at Wernigerode in 1683. He became professor of Oriental languages and rector at the gymnasium in Hamburg. He published a "History of the Hebrew Lexicons," (in Latin,) "Bibliotheca Hebraica," and other learned works, also editions of the Letters of Libanius, and other classics. Died in 1739.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Commentatio de Vita J. C. Wolfii," 1717; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wolf, (KASPAR,) a German medical writer, born at Zurich about 1525, was a friend of C. Gesner. He was professor of physics and Greek at Zurich. Died in 1601.

Wolf, (KASPAR FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born in Berlin in 1735; died in 1794.

Wolf or **Wolff, von**, fon ṽolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) FREIHERR, a celebrated German philosopher and mathematician, born at Breslau, January 24, 1679, (or, according to some authorities, 1674.) After he had studied for some years in the College of Breslau, he entered the University of Jena in 1699. He devoted himself to the exact sciences, and began at an early age to meditate the reform of practical philosophy by the application of mathematical methods. About 1701 he passed from Jena to Leipsic, where he took his degree in philosophy, and delivered lectures. He became acquainted with Leibnitz, who exercised considerable influence over him. In 1707 he was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Halle. He published "Thoughts on the Powers of the Human Mind," (1712,) and "Elements of Universal Science," ("Elementa Matheseos universæ," 1713–15.)

His peace was disturbed by the intrigues of the professors of theology, who censured his doctrines as dangerous to religion and morality. Instigated by these adversaries, among whom Joachim Lange was especially violent, the King of Prussia removed Wolf from his chair in 1723, and banished him from the kingdom. Before that year he had published "Rational Thoughts on God, the World, and the Human Soul," (1720,) "Thoughts on the Search after Happiness," (1720,) and other works He was professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg for eighteen years, (1723–41.) During this period he published a number of works, among which are a celebrated "Treatise on Logic," ("Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica methodo Scientifica pertractata," 1728,) "Primitive Philosophy, or Ontology," ("Philosophia prima, sive Ontologia," 1730,) "Moral Philosophy, or Ethics," ("Philosophia moralis, sive Ethica," 1732,) "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia rationalis," 1734,) and "Universal Practical Philosophy," ("Philosophia practica universalis," 2 vols., 1738–39.) About 1733 he was invited by the king to return to Halle. He declined to change his position until the accession of Frederick the Great, (1740,) when he resumed his professorship at Halle. He was appointed privy councillor and professor of international law. Among his later works were "The Law of Nature," ("Jus Naturæ," 8 vols., 1740–49,) and "The Law of Nations," ("Jus Gentium," 1749.) He had married Catherine Marie Brandisin in 1716, and had several children. As a philosopher, he developed and popularized the doctrines of Leibnitz, his mind being methodizing rather than creative. Died in April, 1754.

See STIEBRITZ, "Nachricht von Wolf's Leben und Ende," 1754; GOTTSCHED, "Historische Lobschrift auf C. Wolf," 1755; WUTTKE, "C. Wolf's eigene Lebensbeschreibung," 1841; C. F. BAUMEISTER, "Vita, Fata et Scripta C. Wolfii," 1739; FONTENELLE, "Éloges."

Wolfart, ṽol'fȧrt, (PETER,) a German medical writer, born at Hanau in 1675; died in 1726.

Wolfe, wo͝olf, (CHARLES,) an Irish clergyman and poet, born at Dublin in 1791. He studied in the university of his native city, took the degree of B.A. in 1814, and in 1817 was ordained. He died in 1823, of consumption, at the early age of thirty-one. His works were published in 1825, under the title of "Remains of the Late Rev. Charles Wolfe," etc.: they consist of sermons, prose sketches, and lyric poems of great beauty. Among the last-named is his "Burial of Sir John Moore," which is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind in the language.

Wolfe, (JAMES,) a celebrated English officer, born in Kent in 1726. He served with great distinction in Germany in the early campaigns of the Seven Years' war, and had a prominent part in the capture of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was appointed in 1759 to command the land-forces in the expedition against the French in Canada, having been previously made major-general. After several ineffectual attempts to drive the French army from their position near Quebec, he at length succeeded in ascending the Heights of Abraham, commanding that city, and, in the battle which ensued, gained a decisive victory over the enemy. He was, however, mortally wounded in the action, dying on the field of battle immediately after he was informed of the result. His opponent, General Montcalm, also fell in this engagement, and the French lost their possessions in Canada.

Wolff. See WOLF.

Wolff, ẇolf, (ALBERT,) a German sculptor, born at Neu-Strelitz, November 14, 1814. He was a pupil of Rauch, and in 1856 was made a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. His best works are regarded as model examples of the classic style.

Wolff, ẇolf, (EMIL,) a German sculptor of high reputation, born in Berlin in 1802, resided many years in Rome. He executed a number of portrait-busts and mythological subjects. Among the former are those of Niebuhr and Prince Albert. Died September 29, 1879.

Wolff, wo͝olf, (JOSEPH,) a converted Jew and traveller, born about 1795. He was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church about 1838. He performed a journey to Bokhara, of which he published a narrative. He wrote other works. Died in 1862.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1861.

Wolff, (OSKAR LUDWIG BERNHARD,) a popular German writer, born at Altona in 1799, was the author of numerous tales, romances, and satirical sketches. Among these we may name "The Natural History of German Students," and "Poetical Home Treasure of the German People." Died in 1851.

Wolff, (PIUS ALEXANDER,) a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, born at Augsburg in 1782. He excelled particularly as a tragedian, and his representations of Hamlet, Orestes, Max Piccolomini, and Tasso were unsurpassed. He was the author of "Caesareo," and other comedies, and a drama entitled "Preciosa," which forms the text of one of Von Weber's operas. Died in 1828.

Wolff, (WILHELM,) a German sculptor, known also as THIERWOLFF, (tēr'ẇolf,) was born at Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, April 6, 1816. He is noted for his animal-sculptures.

Wolffhart. See LYCOSTHENES.

Wölffl or **Woelffl,** ẇölf'l, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German composer and pianist, born at Salzburg in 1772, was a pupil of Michael Haydn and Leopold Mozart. In 1795 he visited Vienna, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently resided for a time in Paris as music-teacher to the empress Josephine. He died in London about 1812. His compositions are chiefly operas, and pieces for the piano. As a pianist, he was regarded as scarcely inferior to Beethoven.

Wolfgang, wo͝ol'gang, [Ger. pron. ẇolf'gång,] Prince of Anhalt, a German Reformer and adherent of Luther, was born in 1492. Having taken up arms against the Imperialists, he was outlawed by the emperor Charles V. in 1547. Died in 1566.

Wolfius. See WOLF.

Wolfram von Eschenbach. See ESCHENBACH, VON.

Wolfter, ẇolf'tẹr, (PETER,) a German historian, born at Mannheim in 1758. He wrote on the history of the German empire. Died in 1805.

Wolgemuth. See WOHLGEMUTH.

Wolke, ẇol'kẹh, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Jever in 1741; died in 1825.

Wollaston, wo͝ol'lạs-tọn, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on ethics and theology, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. He studied at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1681. His principal work, entitled "The Religion of Nature Delineated," (1724,) obtained extensive popularity, and was translated into French. He also wrote a number of critical, philosophical, and theological treatises. Died in 1724.

See "Biographia Britannica;" CLARKE, "Life of Wollaston," prefixed to his edition of "The Religion of Nature."

Wollaston, (WILLIAM HYDE,) an eminent English chemist and natural philosopher, born in London in 1766. He was a son of Francis Wollaston, an astronomer, who was a grandson of William, noticed above. Having been educated at Cambridge, he studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1793; but he soon renounced the practice of medicine, and devoted himself to scientific researches. He was chosen secretary of the Royal Society in 1806, and president of the same in 1820. He invented the reflecting goniometer, by which the angles of crystals are measured and the camera lucida, (1812.) About 1802 he verified the laws of double refraction in Iceland spar, announced by Huyghens, and wrote a treatise "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal." He acquired wealth by the manufacture of platinum by an improved method, having been the first who reduced that metal into ingots in a state of purity. About 1805 he discovered the metals palladium and rhodium. He contributed thirty-eight memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions." The identity of galvanism with common electricity was first demonstrated by Dr. Wollaston. He was a very skilful experimenter and accurate observer. Among his valuable inventions is a chemical sliding-rule, by which the equivalents of substances are readily ascertained, and an ingenious method of rendering platinum malleable. The latter was published just before his death. Died in December, 1828.

See G. MOLL, "De Dood van Dr. W. H. Wollaston;" THOMSON, "History of Chemistry;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

Wolle, ẇol'lẹh, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer on theology, born at Leipsic in 1700, was well versed in the Oriental languages. Died in 1761.

Wol'le, (PETER,) a bishop, born in Saint John, Danish West Indies, January 5, 1792. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and about 1830 became a bishop of the Moravian Church. Died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1871.

Wolleb, ẇol'lẹp, [Lat. WOLLE'BIUS,] (JOHANN,) a Swiss divine, born at Bâle in 1536. He was professor in the University of Bâle, and wrote a work entitled "Summary of Theology," ("Compendium Theologiæ,") which is highly commended. Died in 1626.

Wollebius. See WOLLEB.

Wöllner or **Woellner, von,** fon ẇöl'nẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Prussian statesman, born at Dövritz about 1730. He was ennobled by Frederick William II. in 1786, and was appointed minister of state and justice, and director of ecclesiastic affairs, in 1788. He insisted on rigid orthodoxy in the clergy. Died in 1800.

Wollstonecraft, wo͝ol'stọn-kråft, (MARY,) afterwards MRS. GODWIN, a celebrated English authoress, born in 1759. There is some doubt as to the place of her birth; but her parents removed to the vicinity of London when she was about sixteen years old. Owing to the poverty of her family, and the violent temper of her father, her early training, both moral and intellectual, was very defective. Having by her own exertions fitted herself to be a teacher, she opened a school at Islington in 1783, in which she was assisted by two sisters and an intimate friend. In 1786 she published her first work, entitled "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." She next translated into English Salzmann's "Elements of Morality," and Lavater's "Physiognomy." In 1791 she wrote an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," which was soon followed by her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman." In 1792 she visited Paris, where she wrote "A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution." About this time she formed an unfortunate attachment to an American named Imlay, and, in consequence of his desertion, twice attempted to destroy herself. In 1795, having business in Norway, she travelled in that country and in Sweden, and, on her return, published "Letters from Norway." This work shows great shrewdness and powers of observation, and contains many fine descriptive passages. Mary Wollstonecraft was married to Godwin, the celebrated novelist, in 1796, and died in 1797, after giving birth to a daughter, who became the wife of the poet Shelley.

See WILLIAM GODWIN, "Life of Mary Godwin;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., (1843;) "Monthly Review" for June, 1792, April, 1795, and July, 1796.

Wolmar, ẇol'mȧr, or **Volkmar,** volk'mȧr, (MELCHIOR,) a Swiss jurist and Hellenist, born at Rothweil about 1497. He was professor of law at Tübingen, and taught Greek to Calvin. Died in 1561.

Wolowski, vo-lov'skee, (LEWIS FRANCIS MICHAEL RAYMOND,) a political economist, born at Warsaw in 1810; died at Gisors, August 14, 1876.

Wolseley, wo͝olz'le, (Sir GARNET JOSEPH,) LORD, a British general, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833. He entered the army as an ensign in 1852, and served with great distinction in Burmah, the Crimea, at Lucknow, in China, and in the Manitoba rebellion of 1867, which last he suppressed. He was knighted in 1870. He had the chief command in the Ashantee war of 1873, commanded the troops in the Cape Colony, 1875–76, was administrator and chief commandant in Cyprus, 1878–79, governor of Natal and the Transvaal, 1879–80, quartermaster-general, 1880-82, adjutant-general, 1882, and commander-in-chief in Egypt, 1882, in which year he won the victory of Tell-el-Kebir, for which he was gazetted full general and made a peer. He has written "Narrative of the War with China in 1860," (1862,) "The Soldier's Pocket-Book," "Marley Castle," (a novel, 1877,) etc.

Wolsey, wo͝ol'ze, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English courtier and cardinal, born at Ipswich in 1471. His origin was rather obscure. According to a doubtful tradition, he was the son of a butcher. He was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. at the early age of fifteen. He was elected a Fellow of his college, was ordained a priest, and was presented to the living of Lymington in 1500. Soon after that date he became chaplain to Henry VII., and was sent on a delicate mission to the emperor Maximilian, which he performed with great celerity and success. He obtained in 1508 the lucrative place of Dean of Lincoln. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey's patron Bishop Fox procured his appointment as royal almoner. Having excellent qualifications for a courtier, he gained the special favour of the young king, and was rapidly promoted. He became Canon of Windsor in 1511, Dean of York and Bishop of Tournay in 1513, Bishop of Lincoln in March, 1514, Archbishop of York in September, 1514, and cardinal in 1515. About the end of the last-named year he was appointed chancellor. He was now the prime favourite and chief minister of Henry VIII. In his style of living he displayed a princely magnificence. He had superior talents for business, and understood the public interests, which he seems to have promoted except when they interfered with his ambition. His favour and influence were courted by Charles V. and Francis I. when they became (1519) competitors for the imperial crown. Wolsey aspired to the papacy, and was a candidate for it at the death of Leo X., in 1522. When he was defeated, he showed his resentment against Charles V. because that monarch failed to support his pretensions. He built a grand palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to Henry VIII.

"The numerous enemies," says Hume, "whom Wolsey's sudden elevation, his aspiring character, and his haughty deportment had raised him, served only to rivet him faster in Henry's confidence. . . . That artful prelate likewise, well acquainted with the king's imperious temper, concealed from him the absolute ascendant which he had acquired, and, while he secretly directed all public councils, he ever pretended a blind submission to the will and authority of his master." ("History of England," vol. iii.) In 1523 he was appointed legate of the pope for life. Wolsey fortified the king's scruples in relation to his marriage with Queen Catherine, partly with a view of promoting a breach with Charles V.; but he lost the favour of Henry, probably because he failed to gain the pope's consent to the divorce of Catherine. The enmity of Anne Boleyn also contributed to his fall. In October, 1529, the great seal was taken from him. An indictment was laid against him that he had procured bulls from Rome, contrary to a statute of Richard II. The court pronounced against him a sentence by which his lands and goods were forfeited; but Henry granted him a pardon for all offences. He was soon after again arrested on a charge of treason; but before his trial began he died, at Leicester Abbey, in November, 1530.

See T. STORER, "Life of Thomas Wolsey," 1599; G. CAVENDISH, "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," 1641; FIDDES, "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," 1724; J. GROVE, "History of Cardinal Wolsey," 4 vols., 1742–44; J. GALT, "Life and Administration of Wolsey," 1812; FROUDE, "History of England;" BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii., particularly pp. 279, 280; "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen," in LARDNER'S "Cyclopædia;" SHAKSPEARE, "Henry VIII."

Woltmann, von, fon ŵolt'măn, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1770. He published a "History of Great Britain," (1799,) a "History of the Peace of Westphalia," (1809,) a continuation of Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," and other works. Died in 1817.

His wife, CAROLINE VON WOLTMANN, originally named STOSCH, (stosh,) was the author of several historical and fictitious compositions. Died in 1847.

Wolzogen, ŵolt-so'ğẹn, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German Socinian writer, born in Austria in 1596; died near Breslau in 1658.

Wolzogen, van, văn wol-zo'ğẹn or wol-zo'ʜẹn, (LOUIS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Amersfort in 1632. He preached at Amsterdam in the Walloon church, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1690.

Wolzogen, von, fon ŵolt-so'ğẹn, (JUSTUS LUDWIG,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Meiningen in 1773, was a step-son of Karoline von Wolzogen, noticed below. He served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1807 to 1815, and obtained the rank of general of infantry. Died in 1845.

Wolzogen, von, (KAROLINE,) a German writer, born at Rudolstadt in 1763. Her original name was LENGSFELD, and she was a sister-in-law of the celebrated Schiller. She published in 1798 a romance entitled "Agnes von Lilien," which was received with great favour. Her "Life of Schiller, drawn from the Recollections of his Family," etc., came out in 1830, in 2 vols. It gives a highly interesting and truthful delineation of the life and character of that great poet. Died in 1847.

Womock, woo'mọk, or **Wo'mack**, (LAWRENCE,) an English theologian, born in Norfolk in 1612. He took an active part in the controversies of the time, and wrote against the Puritans and the nonconformists. He became Bishop of Saint David's in 1683. Died in 1685.

Wood, (ALPHONSO,) an American botanist, born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, September 17, 1810. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, was president of the Ohio Female College, 1851–57, and held professorships in Terre Haute, Indiana, and elsewhere. He published several works on botany, of which the principal was a very popular "Class-Book of Botany," (1845.) Died January 4, 1881.

Wood, (Sir ANDREW,) an able Scottish admiral, born about 1455. He fought against the English. Died about 1540.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Wood, (ANTHONY À,) an English antiquarian writer, born at Oxford in 1632. He studied at Merton College, and attained great proficiency in music and the science of heraldry. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Oxford," translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, (1674,) and "Athenæ Oxonienses, an Exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1695," etc. Died in 1695.

See R. RAWLINSON, "Life of Anthony à Wood," 1711.

Wood, (Sir CHARLES,) G.C.B., an English statesman, born at Pontefract in 1800. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, was elected to Parliament for Great Grimsby in 1826, and returned for Wareham in 1831. He was afterwards successively secretary to the treasury and to the admiralty, and in 1846 became chancellor of the exchequer. He resigned in 1852. He was appointed secretary of state for India in 1859, and in 1866 was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. Died in 1885.

Wood, (DE VOLSON,) an American engineer and physicist, born at Smyrna, New York, June 1, 1832, was educated at the Albany Normal School and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1857. He was professor of engineering at the University of Michigan, 1857-72, and in 1872 became professor of mathematics and mechanics at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. Among his works are "Resistance of Materials," (1871,) "On Bridges and Roofs," (1873,) "Analytical Mechanics," (1876,) "Elementary Mechanics," (1878,) and "Co-ordinate Geometry," (1879.)

Wood, (ELLEN,) (known as Mrs. HENRY WOOD,) an English novelist, born near Worcester about 1820. Her maiden name was PRICE. Among her works are "Danebury House," (1860,) "East Lynne," (1861,) "A Life's Secret," (1867,) "Johnny Ludlow," (1880,) "About Ourselves," (1883,) etc. She also edited "The Argosy," a monthly magazine. Some of her books appeared under the pseudonym of JOHNNY LUDLOW. Died in 1887.

Wood, (FERNANDO,) an American politician, born in Philadelphia about 1812. He became a merchant of New York City, was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1841, and was chosen mayor of New York in 1854. He was re-elected mayor, and in January, 1861, recommended that New York should secede and become a free city. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868, and was continued a member until his death, Feb. 13, 1881.

Wood, (GEORGE B.,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American physician and medical writer, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1797. His parents were Friends; his great-grandfather, Richard Wood, was a county judge in 1748. The education of Dr. Wood was begun in the city of New York. In 1815 he graduated with the first honours in the academical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He delivered in 1820 a course of lectures on chemistry, and was appointed in 1822 to the chair of chemistry, and in 1831 to that of materia medica, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1835 he was elected professor of materia medica and pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled with great distinction for fifteen years. In 1850 he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He resigned this position in 1860. As a lecturer, Dr. Wood was eminently successful. While filling the chair of materia medica at the university, he procured and exhibited to the students, at great expense, many living specimens of rare tropical and other exotic plants which he had occasion to treat of in his lectures; and he doubtless did more than any other individual of his time to advance the interests and reputation of the institution with which he was connected. In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, composed of five chairs: namely,—1. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; 2. Botany; 3. Mineralogy and Geology; 4. Hygiene; 5. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology; the incumbent of each chair being required to deliver, during the months of April, May, and June, not less than thirty-four lectures every year.

Among Dr. Wood's various publications we may name a "History of the University of Pennsylvania," (1827,) a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1847,) which has passed through numerous editions, and has been adopted as a text-book in the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, and a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," etc., (2 vols., 1856.) In addition to the above, he prepared, conjointly with Dr. Franklin Bache, in 1830, a "Pharmacopœia," which was adopted, with slight alterations made under the superintendence of its authors, by the national convention of physicians assembled for that purpose, and which became the basis of the present "United States Pharmacopœia;" and the "United States Dispensatory," (first published in 1833.) Of the latter admirable work the first idea was suggested by Dr. Wood, who also wrote about two-thirds of the original edition, and he had the entire superintendence of an edition published subsequent to the death of Dr. Bache. Nearly 150,000 copies of this book were sold during the lifetime of Dr. Wood. In 1859 Dr. Wood was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. Died March 30, 1879.

Wood, (Sir HENRY EVELYN,) a British soldier, born at Cressing, in Essex, in 1838. He entered the navy in 1852, and was badly wounded in the Crimean war, during which he joined the army. He afterwards served with great distinction in India, in Ashantee, and in Zululand, and in 1879 was made a brigadier. In the Transvaal and in Egypt he was also distinguished. In 1882 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

Wood, (HORATIO C.,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1841. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and was appointed to professorships of medical botany and of nervous diseases in that institution. His writings include an "Essay on Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke," (1872,) "The Fresh-Water Algæ of North America," (1873,) "A Study of Fever," (1875,) and "A Treatise on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology," (1875; 5th ed., 1884,) besides many papers on physiology, therapeutics, pathology, botany, and other branches of science.

Wood, (JAMES,) an American soldier and statesman, born in Virginia in 1740. He was a delegate to the Virginia Convention of 1776, and the same year was appointed a colonel in the Virginia militia. He was governor of the State from 1796 to 1799. Died in 1813.

Wood, (JAMES,) an English millionaire and miser, born at Gloucester in 1756, became proprietor of the Old Gloucester Bank. He also at the same time kept a small shop, which he attended diligently. He died in 1836, leaving his fortune to his four executors.

Wood, (JAMES FREDERIC,) D.D., an American archbishop, born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1813, of English Quaker parents. He was educated in England, but returned to America, entered a business life, and became a bank-cashier in Cincinnati. In 1836 he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. He studied seven years at Rome, and became a priest. In 1857 he was raised to the episcopate, as coadjutor to Bishop Neumann of Philadelphia, becoming the diocesan in 1860. In 1875 his see was made archiepiscopal. Died June 20, 1883.

Wood, (JETHRO,) distinguished as the inventor of a greatly-improved form of the cast-iron plough, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1774. He is said to have commenced forming models of ploughs when he was a boy. In 1819 he completed his great invention, which, by its simple construction, its cheapness, and its efficiency, soon superseded the old style of ploughs throughout the United States. Mr. Wood resided in Cayuga county, New York, where he died in 1834.

Wood, (JOHN,) an English architect, commonly called WOOD OF BATH. He published a work entitled "Origin of Building," etc., and an "Essay towards a Description of Bath," which city he greatly improved. Died in 1754.

Wood, (Rev. JOHN GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1827. He published, besides other works, "Common Objects of the Sea-Shore," (1857,) "The Illustrated Natural History," (1859–63,) "Popular Natural History," "Man and Beast Here and Hereafter," and "Insects Abroad." Died March 3, 1889.

Wood, (JOHN TURTLE,) an English explorer, born at Hackney, February 13, 1821. He was bred an architect, and for a time was employed in building railways in Asia Minor. He laboured from 1863 to 1874 in exploring the ruins of Ephesus. His principal published work is "Ephesus," (1875.) Died March 25, 1890.

Wood, (Sir MATTHEW,) M.P., an English magistrate, born at Tiverton in 1768. He became lord mayor of London in 1815, and again in 1816. He saved the lives of three men unjustly condemned on false evidence. Died in 1843.

Wood, (ROBERT,) an eminent archæologist, known also as PALMYRA WOOD, was born in the county of Meath, Ireland, in 1716. Having studied at Oxford, he visited Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and published, after his return, the "Ruins of Palmyra," (1753, with 57 plates,) and "Ruins of Balbeck," (1757, with 47 plates.) He also wrote "An Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of Homer," etc., which was translated into several languages. Died in 1771.

Wood, (THOMAS JEFFERSON,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about October, 1861. He commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 of the same year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May–August, and commanded a corps at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Retired, with the rank of major-general, in 1868.

Wood, (THOMAS WATERMAN,) an American genre painter, born in Montpelier, Vermont, November 12, 1823. He studied his profession in Boston, New York, and various European art centres. He has attained success in water-colours as well as in oil-painting, and is president of the American Water-Colour Society, and vice-president of the National Academy of Design. Among his more noted works are "Contraband Recruit and Veteran," (1865,) "The Village Post-Office," (1874,) "The Quack Doctor," (1879,) and "Uncle Ned and I," (1882.)

Wood, (WILLIAM MAXWELL,) M.D., an American author, born in Baltimore, May 27, 1809. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1829, and became a navy-surgeon, rising to be surgeon-general, 1871–72, after which he was retired. He published "Wanderings and Sketches," (1849,) "A Shoulder to the Wheel of Progress," and "Fankwei," (1859.) Died March 1, 1880.

Wood, (Sir WILLIAM PAGE,) Lord Hatherley, an English lawyer, born probably in London in 1801. He graduated with honour at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1827. About 1847 he was returned to Parliament for the city of Oxford as a Liberal. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1851, and a vice-chancellor in December, 1852. He had been for some time lord justice of appeal when he was appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868. Died July 10, 1881.

Wood'all, (wo͝od'ạl,) (JOHN,) an English surgeon, born about 1556, wrote a treatise "On the Plague," "The Surgeon's Mate," a description of the diseases of sailors, and other works. He became surgeon to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

Wood'ber-rў, (GEORGE EDWARD,) an American author, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, May 12, 1855. He graduated at Harvard College in 1877, and was professor of English in the State University of Nebraska, 1877–78 and 1880–82. He published a "History of Wood-Engraving," (1883,) "The North Shore Watch, a Threnody," (1883,) and a "Life of E. A. Poe," (1884.)

Wood'bridge, (BENJAMIN,) an English theologian, born in 1622, graduated at Harvard College in 1642. He preached at Newbury, (England,) from which he was ejected in 1662. He wrote several works. Died in 1684.

Wood'bridge, (TIMOTHY,) a blind American preacher, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1784, was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards. He was minister of the Presbyterian church of Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, from 1818 to 1851. Died in December, 1862.

Woodbridge, (WILLIAM CHANNING,) an American educational writer, born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1794. He published, conjointly with Mrs. Willard, a "Universal Geography," "Letters from Hofwyl," describing Pestalozzi's system of school instruction, and other works. Died in 1845.

Woodbury, wo͝od'bẹr-e, (DANIEL P.,) an American general and engineer, born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1836. He became a captain of engineers in 1853, and commanded the engineer brigade of the army of the Potomac in 1862. He died of fever, at Key West, in August, 1864, aged fifty-one. His "Theory of Arches" is a standard treatise of high value.

Woodbury, (LEVI,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Francestown, New Hampshire, in December, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1817, settled at Portsmouth in 1819, and was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1823. He was a Senator of the United States from 1825 to 1831, and was appointed secretary of the navy about April of that year. In June or July, 1834, he became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Jackson. He continued to fill that office under Mr. Van Buren until March, 1841; he was elected a Senator of the United States for New Hampshire in that year. He voted against the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and for the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) About the end of 1845 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, in place of Joseph Story. He died at Portsmouth in September, 1851. A collection of his "Political, Judicial, and Literary Writings" was published in 3 vols., (1852.)

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Woodd, wo͝od, (BASIL,) an English clergyman, born in Surrey in 1760, was rector of Saint Peter's, Cornhill. He published "Advice to Youth," and other works. Died in 1831.

Wood'dẹ-son, (RICHARD,) an eminent English jurist and legal writer, born in Surrey in 1745. He studied at Oxford, where he succeeded Sir Robert Chambers as Vinerian professor of law. He published "Elements of Jurisprudence," etc., (1783,) "A Systematical View of the Laws of England," etc., (1792,) and a "Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature," (1799,) which are esteemed standard works. Died in 1822.

Wood'fall, (HENRY SAMPSON,) an English journalist, was editor of the "Public Advertiser" at the time the "Letters of Junius" appeared in its columns. He was distinguished for his retentive memory and his extraordinary talents as a reporter, and he is said to have written "sixteen columns after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest." Died in 1803. His brother WILLIAM was editor successively of "The London Packet," "The Morning Chronicle," and "The Diary."

Wood'ford, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman and poet, born in London in 1636. He obtained a prebend at Winchester in 1680. Died in 1700.

Wood'hĕad, (ABRAHAM,) an English Catholic priest, born in Yorkshire about 1608. He wrote several controversial works against the Protestants. Died in 1678.

Wood'house, (ROBERT,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born at Norwich in 1773. He became Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1820, and Plumian professor of astronomy in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," (1803,) a "Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems," (1810,) and a "Treatise on Physical Astronomy," (2 vols., 1812–18,) which is highly esteemed. He was appointed superintendent of the Observatory in 1824. Died in 1827.

Woodhouselee, LORD. See TYTLER, (ALEXANDER F.)

Woods, (LEONARD,) D.D., an American divine, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1774. He graduated at Harvard College, and was appointed in 1808 professor of theology in Andover Theological Seminary, which post he occupied for nearly forty years. He was an active member of the American Tract Society, the Temperance Society, and other similar institutions. Died in 1854. His son, of the same name, (born 1807, died 1878,) became in 1839 president of Bowdoin College, and translated from the German Knapp's "Lectures on Christian Theology."

Woods, (WILLIAM B.,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Newark, Ohio, August 25, 1824. He graduated at Yale College in 1845, was Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1858–59, entered the United States volunteer service in 1861, and attained the rank of major-general. He was chancellor of the University of Alabama, 1868–69, a United States circuit-court judge in Alabama, 1869–80, and in 1880 was made a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is the author of "Woods' Reports," (4 vols.) Died May 14, 1887.

Woodville, (ANTHONY.) See RIVERS, EARL OF.

Woodville or **Wydeville,** (ELIZABETH.) See ELIZABETH WOODVILLE.

Woodville, wo͝od'vil, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Cockermouth in 1752. He took his degree at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in London, where he was appointed physician to the Smallpox Hospital. He published a valuable work entitled "Medical Botany," (4 vols. 4to, 1790.) He also wrote a "History of the Smallpox in Great Britain," (unfinished.) Died in 1805.

Wood'ward, (AUBERTINE,) an American translator and authoress, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1841. She translated novels from Cher-

buliez, Robert Bayer, Kristoffer Jansen, etc., and published "Echoes from Mistland," (1877,) from the Nibelungen Lied. Her pseudonym is AUBER FORESTIER.

Wood'ward, (BERNARD BOLINGBROKE,) an English historian, born at Norwich in 1816. He wrote a "History of Wales," (1851,) a "History of America," and other works. In 1816 he became librarian to the queen at Windsor. Died October 12, 1869.

Woodward, (HENRY,) an English comedian, born in London in 1717. He published several dramatic pieces. Died in 1777.

Woodward, (JOHN,) an English geologist, physician, and antiquary, born in Derbyshire in 1665. He published in 1695 "A Natural History of the Earth," containing the results of his observations during a scientific tour in England. This work, which presented new and important truths in relation to geology, was received with great favour, though the errors it contains excited considerable opposition. Dr. Woodward became professor of medicine at Gresham College. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. His other principal works are "An Account of Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately dug up near Bishopsgate," (1707,) and an "Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England." The latter came out after his death, which occurred in 1728.

Wood'ward, (JOSEPH JANVIER,) M.D., an American scientist, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1850, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He entered the United States army as assistant surgeon in 1861, and rose to be surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel. He became distinguished as a microscopist and histologist, prepared the "Medical History of the Rebellion," and had charge of the records and pension division of the surgeon-general's office, and of the microscopical and comparative anatomy sections in the Army Medical Museum. Died near Philadelphia, August 18, 1884.

Wood'ward, (SAMUEL BAYARD,) M.D., an American physician, born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1787, became in 1832 superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts. Died in 1850.

Woodward, (SAMUEL P.,) an English geologist, a brother of Bernard B. Woodward, noticed above, born at Norwich in 1821, was a son of Samuel Woodward, author. He was appointed professor of botany and geology in the Royal Agricultural College in 1845. He contributed to several scientific periodicals, and published a "Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells," (1851–56.) Died in 1865.

Wood'worth, (SAMUEL,) an American journalist and poet, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1785. In 1823 he founded, conjointly with George P. Morris, the "New York Mirror." He was the author of a number of lyrics, one of which, entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket," has been very popular. Died in 1842.

Wool, (JOHN E.,) an American general, born at Newburg, New York, in 1789. He entered the army in April, 1812, and served as captain at Queenstown in October of that year. He became inspector-general of the army in 1821, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in 1841. He served with distinction at the battle of Buena Vista, February, 1847. In 1854 he was appointed commander of the department of the Pacific. He took command of Fortress Monroe and the department of Virginia, August 16, 1861, and occupied Norfolk, May 10, 1862. He was promoted to be a major-general of the regular army, May 16, 1862. Died in 1869.

Wool'house, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English surgeon and oculist. He resided for a time in Paris, where he published, in French, several treatises on diseases of the eye. Died in 1730.

Wool'lett, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born in Kent in 1735. His landscapes, both etched and engraved, are ranked among the most exquisite works of the kind; his engravings of the "Death of General Wolfe" and the "Battle of the Hogue," after West, are also esteemed master-pieces. Among his best landscapes we may name "Jacob and Laban" and "Roman Ruins," after Claude Lorrain, and "Cicero at his Villa," "Apollo and the Seasons," and "Phaeton," after Wilson. He died in 1785, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Wool'man, (JOHN,) an American Quaker preacher and eminent philanthropist, born in Northampton, near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. The cruelties inseparable from negro slavery early made a deep impression on his mind, and he laboured long and zealously to convince the people of the colonies, and especially those of his own religious persuasion, of the iniquity of holding their fellow-beings in bondage; and his influence doubtless contributed far more than that of any other individual towards inducing the Society of Friends to pass regulations forbidding their members either to hold slaves themselves or in any way to encourage that iniquitous practice in others. Woolman worked at the trade of a tailor, and was a rare example of conscientiousness, self-denial, humility, and benevolence. Among his principal works are "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes," (1754,) "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind," (1770,) "The Journal of the Life and Travels of John Woolman in the Service of the Gospel," (1774–75,) and "A Word of Remembrance and Caution to the Rich," (Dublin, 1793.) Died at York, in England, in 1772. The sensibility, the loving spirit, and the beautiful simplicity of character evinced in the writings of Woolman have often attracted the admiration of those who were far from endorsing the peculiar views of the Society of Friends. Charles Lamb says, "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers." ("Essays of Elia.")

See, also, "H. C. Robinson's Diary," vol. ii.

Wool'ner, (THOMAS,) an eminent English sculptor, born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, December 17, 1825. He began to work at sculpture when a boy. He executed a large number of fine classical and other groups and figures; but his greatest fame has been won by his admirable and very numerous portrait-busts. His collection of poems, called "My Beautiful Lady," (1863,) has been several times reprinted.

Woolsey, wo͝ol'se, (MELANCTHON TAYLOR,) a naval officer, born in the State of New York in 1782, became commander of the Constellation in 1825. Died in 1838.

Woolsey, (THEODORE DWIGHT,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American scholar, a nephew of President Dwight, was born in the city of New York the 31st of October, 1801. He graduated at Yale College in 1820. He afterwards studied theology at Princeton, and the Greek language in Germany. He was appointed in 1831 professor of Greek in Yale College, of which he was elected president in 1846, as successor to Dr. Day, and filled this high position with distinguished ability until his resignation in 1871. He prepared as text-books the following Greek classics, to which he added valuable notes: "The Alcestis of Euripides," (first published in 1833,) "The Antigone of Sophocles." (1835,) "The Electra of Sophocles," (1837,) "The Prometheus of Æschylus," (1837,) and "The Gorgias of Plato," (1842.) He also published an excellent "Introduction to the Study of International Law," a volume entitled "Essays on Divorce," etc., "The Religion of the Past and the Future," and many sermons, discourses, and occasional papers. In 1874 he re-edited a part of the writings of Dr. Francis Lieber. Died July 1, 1889.

Wool'son, (ABBA GOOLD,) an American poetess and miscellaneous writer, born at Windham, Maine, in 1838. She has published "Woman in American Society," "Dress Reform," and "Browsings among Books," and has contributed articles in prose and verse to the leading periodicals.

Woolson, (CONSTANCE FENIMORE,) an American novelist, born at Claremont, New Hampshire, about 1848. She removed in childhood to Cleveland, Ohio, lived in the Southern States, 1873–79, and in 1879 removed to England. Her principal books are "Castle Nowhere," (1875,) "Rodman the Keeper," (1880,) "Anne," (1882,) and "For the Major," (1883.)

Wool'ston, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Northampton in 1669. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently entered into holy orders. He published in

1705 "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles Revived," which was followed by several other works in favour of an allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures. For his "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Died in 1733.

Woos'ter, (wo͝os'ter,) (DAVID,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1710. He served against the French, and subsequently rose to be major-general in the Continental army. He was mortally wounded in battle near Ridgefield in 1777.

Woot'ton or **Wooton**, (JOHN,) an English painter of animals, landscapes, etc., born about 1720 or earlier. He painted horses and sporting-scenes. Died in 1765.

Woo-Wang or **Wou-Wang**, woo'wâng', the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow, (or Tcheou,) was born about 1169 B.C. He obtained the throne about 1122 by a victory over the army of the reigning emperor. He is represented as a great reformer and lawgiver. Died in 1116 B.C.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Wöpcke or **Woepcke**, wöp'kĕh, (FRANZ,) a German mathematician and Orientalist, born at Dessau in 1826. He devoted much attention to the subject of mathematics among the Orientals, and wrote several treatises on the same. He died in Paris in 1864.

See NARDUCCI, "Intorno alla Vita di Fr. Woepcke," Rome, 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Worboise, (EMMA JANE,) an English novelist, born in 1825. She wrote many works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," (1850,) "Kingsdown Lodge," (1858,) "Labour and Wait," (1864,) and "The House of Bondage," (1873.) Died in 1887.

Worcester, EARL OF. See TIPTOFT.

Worcester, wo͝os'tẹr, (EDWARD SOMERSET,) MARQUIS OF, an English peer, distinguished as one of the inventors of the steam-engine, was born in 1601. He was styled LORD HERBERT during the life of his father. He was an active partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, raised troops at his own expense, and spent in the cause a great sum of money, which was never repaid. He had an inventive genius and superior mechanical talents. He resided at Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire. After the restoration of 1660 he impoverished himself by the expenditure of large sums in scientific experiments. In 1663 Parliament passed an act to enable the marquis to receive the benefit and profit of "a water-commanding engine" invented by him. Soon after this event he published a curious work, entitled a "Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions," and constructed at Vauxhall a machine which he called a water-engine. This appears to have been the first steam-engine ever made. He was regarded as a visionary projector by his contemporaries. Died in 1667.

See HENRY DIRCKS, "Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Marquis of Worcester," 1865.

Worcester, wo͝os'tẹr, (JOSEPH EMERSON,) a distinguished American lexicographer, born at Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1784. He graduated at Yale College in 1811. He published a "Universal Gazetteer," (2 vols., 1817,) a "Gazetteer of the United States," (1818,) "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern," (1819,) and other works on geography. He removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1820. In 1830 he produced a "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary," and in 1846 a "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language," (1 vol. 4to,) which ranks with the very best works of the kind in our language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for January, 1847.

Worcester, (NOAH,) D.D., a learned American Congregational divine, and one of the most prominent of the early advocates of Unitarianism in New England, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1758. One of his first publications, entitled "Bible News of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," was strongly condemned by the orthodox clergy. Among his other works we may name "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which had a great popularity and was translated into several languages, "The Causes and Evils of Contention among Christians," (1831,) and "Last Thoughts on Important Subjects," (1833.) He was for many years editor of the "Friend of Peace." Died in 1837.

Worcester, (SAMUEL,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1770. He became pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Massachusetts. Died in 1821. His son SAMUEL MELANCTHON (1801–66) was a professor at Amherst College.

Worde, **de**, dẹh waurd,? (WYNKIN,) an eminent printer, who assisted Caxton in London, printed many works after the death of Caxton. Died about 1534.

Wor'dẹn, (JOHN LORIMER,) an American naval officer, was born in Westchester county, New York, March 12, 1818. He entered the navy in 1834, and became a lieutenant in 1840. In April, 1861, he was sent as a bearer of despatches to Fort Pickens or Pensacola. He was arrested as he was returning by land, and kept in prison seven months. He commanded the floating battery Monitor, which was armed with two 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns, carrying a shot of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and which left New York March 6, 1862. He arrived at Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th, after the iron-clad Merrimac had destroyed the wooden frigates Cumberland and Congress. On the morning of the 9th a memorable and indecisive battle was fought by the Merrimac and Monitor, the former of which was partly disabled and abandoned the fight, after several violent collisions with the Monitor. He was raised to the rank of commander in the summer of 1862, became a captain in February, 1863, and commanded the iron-clad Montauk in the operations against Fort Sumter in April of that year. In June, 1868, he was appointed a commodore.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Wordsworth, wŭrdz'wṛth, (CHARLES,) an English bishop, a nephew of the poet William Wordsworth, was born in 1806. He published a "Greek Grammar," (1839,) "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," and other works, mostly religious. He was appointed Bishop of Saint Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, in 1852.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1774, was father of the preceding, and a brother of the celebrated poet, noticed below. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1799. He was successively appointed chaplain to the House of Commons, master of Trinity College, and rector of Buxted and Uckfield. He was the author of "Ecclesiastical Biography, or the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England," (6 vols. 8vo, 1809,) "Christian Institutes," (4 vols. 8vo, 1837,) a collection of sermons, and two works on the authorship of "Icon Basilike." Died in 1846.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., youngest son of the preceding, was born about 1808. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and soon after entered into holy orders. He became head-master of Harrow School in 1835, and in 1850 vicar of Stanford-in-the-Vale, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1869. Among his principal works are "Athens and Attica: Journal of a Residence there," (1836,) "Theophilus Anglicanus, or Instruction for the Young Student concerning the Church," etc., (1843,) "On the Canon of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and on the Apocrypha," (1848,) and "Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-Laureate," (2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1885.

Wordsworth, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English poet, born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770, was a son of John Wordsworth, attorney-at-law, and Anne Cookson. About 1778 he was sent with his elder brother to the school of Hawkshead, Lancashire, where he remained until his eighteenth year. Here, about the age of fifteen, he wrote, as a task or school-exercise, "The Summer Vacation," in verse. In October, 1787, he entered Saint John's College, Cambridge. He was impatient of control, and, like Milton, was averse to the studies and discipline of his college. According to his own account, he "got into rather an idle way, reading nothing but classic authors according to my fancy, and Italian poetry." "He did not tread in the beaten path prescribed by academic authority

and leading to academic distinctions." ("Memoirs of Wordsworth," by his nephew.) In the summer and autumn of 1790 he spent his vacation in a pedestrian tour through France and among the Alps. "At the Lake of Como," he writes, "my mind ran through a thousand dreams of happiness which might be enjoyed upon its banks, if heightened by conversation and the exercise of the social affections." He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1791.

Wordsworth hailed the French Revolution, at first, with enthusiasm, and felt a strong impulse to take an active part in it. He went to Paris in the autumn of 1791, and afterwards passed several months at Orléans, where he learned to speak French. In October, 1792, he was again in Paris, and was intimately connected with the Girondists. "He longed to remain at Paris," says his nephew, "but, happily for him, circumstances obliged him to return to England," where he arrived about the end of 1792. Although he was disappointed by the course of events in France, he still clung with tenacity to his republican principles, which he avowed in letters written after his return from France. Some of his friends advised him to take holy orders; but he had insuperable objections to the clerical profession. "As for the law," said he, "I have neither strength of mind, purse, nor constitution to engage in that pursuit."

He opened his literary career by the publication of two poems, "The Evening Walk, addressed to a Young Lady," (1793,) and "Descriptive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps," (1793.) His pecuniary circumstances at this period were distressing. In November, 1794, he requested a friend to procure him employment as a contributor to a London paper, and insisted that it must be an organ of the opposition. He was relieved from the pressure of poverty, in 1795, by a legacy of £900 from his friend R. Calvert. In 1795 or 1796 he settled at Racedown, Dorsetshire, with his sister Dorothy, who exercised a great and salutary influence over him. She cheered his spirits, and counteracted his morbid tendencies. He tells us in his "Prelude" that she "maintained for me a saving intercourse with my true self." His next production was "Salisbury Plain; or, Guilt and Sorrow," (1796.) In June, 1797, S. T. Coleridge visited Wordsworth at Racedown. To enjoy the society of Coleridge, Wordsworth and his sister removed to Alfoxden in August, 1797. He wrote there a number of short poems, which were published under the title of "Lyrical Ballads," (1798,) and were but coldly received. He passed the winter of 1798–99 in Germany, whither he went in company with Coleridge. On his return he settled at Grasmere, where he resided until 1808. He married Mary Hutchinson in 1802, and about the same time inherited nearly £1800 of his father's estate.

In 1805 he finished a long autobiographical poem, called "The Prelude," containing an account of the cultivation and development of his own mind, in fourteen books, which remained in manuscript until his death. "I began this work," says the author, "because I was unprepared to treat any more arduous subjects." Henceforth he resolved to devote his energies to a philosophical poem, entitled "The Recluse."

He published in 1807 two volumes of poetry, containing numerous odes, sonnets, etc. His poetical reputation was not of rapid growth. He had some ardent admirers, but he was severely criticised by Lord Jeffrey and other critics, who designated Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey as the Lake School of poets, because they lived in the lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland and described the scenery of that beautiful region. Wordsworth resided several years at Allan Bank, near Grasmere. He wrote the letter-press of an illustrated work, entitled "Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire," published in 1810 by J. Wilkinson.

In 1813 he removed, with his wife, sister, and three surviving children, to Rydal Mount, on Lake Windermere, and about two miles distant from Grasmere. Here he continued to reside until his death. He published in 1814 a didactic poem entitled "The Excursion," which is a portion of "The Recluse," and contains episodes of great beauty, pathos, and grandeur. It was condemned by the reviewers, and not appreciated by the public, who purchased only five hundred copies in six years. His literary efforts brought him no remuneration; but his appointment to the office of distributor of stamps, in 1813, raised his income to an easy competence. It was worth about five hundred pounds a year. In 1815 he produced "The White Doe of Rylstone." Among his other works are "Peter Bell," (1819,) "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," and "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems," (1835.)

His poetry is remarkable as evincing an exquisite sensibility to the beauties of nature under every form; and one result of this mental peculiarity was that nearly all his poems were, as he tells us, composed in the open air.

He received a pension of £300 per annum in 1842, and was recognized as the greatest living poet of England when he succeeded Southey as poet-laureate, in 1843. In his mature age he was conservative in politics, and a devout member of the Anglican Church. He died at Rydal Mount on the 23d of April, 1850.

"Wordsworth," says Robert Caruthers, "was more original and philosophical than any of his great contemporaries, and he has sent forth strains that recall the divine genius of Milton. . . . His taste was not equal to his genius; the power or will to discriminate, reject, and condense was wanting. . . . Some of his odes and minor poems have never been excelled." (See "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Wordsworth.") Robert Southey, who was his intimate friend, wrote in a letter to B. Barton, December 19, 1814, "His life does not belie his writings; for in every relation of life and every point of view he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversation he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries, and as a poet . . . I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton."

"The fame of Wordsworth," says Ralph W. Emerson, "is a leading fact in modern literature, when it is considered how hostile his genius at first seemed to the reigning taste, and with what feeble talent his great and growing dominion has been established. . . . 'The Excursion' awakened in every lover of Nature the right feeling." (See "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1868.)

"Whatever influence," says the "Quarterly Review," "Wordsworth may have exercised on poetic style, be it great or small, was by deviating in practice from the principles of composition for which he contended. . . . In spite of the cloudy and unsubstantial philosophy, and its unsuitability to the condition of the principal speaker, in spite, too, of long and frequent paragraphs of dreary prosing, 'The Excursion' was yet a noble addition to the English library. It owes its now universal recognition, as such, to the beauty of the pictures of rustic life and rural scenes, with their exquisite accompaniment of natural feeling. . . . He has some of the most magical lines and stanzas which are to be met with in the whole body of literature; and ideas which seemed almost to defy expression are not unfrequently conveyed in the simplest, clearest, and happiest phrases."

See "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," by his nephew, CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, 2 vols., 1851; article in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1853, entitled "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" JANUARY SEARLE, "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," 1852; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vols. i. and ii.; LORD JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1814, and October, 1815; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1860; "North British Review" for August, 1864.

Worlidge, wŭrl'ij, (THOMAS,) an English painter and engraver, born in Northamptonshire in 1700. He executed a great number of etchings in the style of Rembrandt, which are particularly admired. His drawings in Indian ink are also highly esteemed. Died in 1766.

Worm, vorm, [Lat. WOR'MIUS,] (OLAUS,) a Danish physician, antiquary, and historian, born in Jutland in 1588. He studied medicine at Padua and several German universities, and became in 1613 professor of humanities at the University of Copenhagen, where he also held the office of rector. He was likewise physician to Christian IV. and his successor Frederick III. Among his principal works are his "Fasti Danici," (1626,) "The Most Ancient Danish Literature," ("Literatura Danica antiquissima," etc., 1636,) "Runic Lexicon and

Appendix to the Danish Monuments," ("Lexicon Runicum et Appendix ad Monumenta Danica," 1650,) and a "History of Norway," (in Latin.) He also wrote valuable treatises on medicine and natural history. He was the first to describe minutely the bones of the skull called Ossa Wormiana. Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Worm or **Wormius**, (WILHELM,) a Danish physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1633. He described the specimens of his father's cabinet in a work called "Musæum Wormianum," (1655.) Died in 1704.

Wormius. See WORM.

Worms, de, dẹh wôrms, (HENRY,) known by his Austrian title of BARON DE WORMS, was born in London, England, of Jewish parents, in 1840. He was educated at King's College, London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and afterwards entered Parliament as a Conservative. He published "The Earth and its Mechanism," "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," (1877,) etc.

Wor'num, (RALPH NICHOLSON,) an English painter and art-critic, born in North Durham in 1812. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named his "History of Painting, Ancient and Modern," a "Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Pictures of the British School," (1857,) and a "Life of Holbein," (1866.) He also contributed the article on "Painting" to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was appointed keeper and secretary to the National Gallery, London, in 1857. Died in 1877.

Woronichin. See VORONIKHIN.

Woronicz, vo-ro'nitch, (JOHN PAUL,) an eminent Polish writer and pulpit orator, born in Volhynia in 1757. He studied in the Jesuits' Seminary at Ostrog, and was created Bishop of Cracow by the emperor Alexander in 1815. He subsequently became Archbishop of Warsaw and Primate of Poland. He was the author of a historical poem entitled "Sibylla," esteemed the finest production of the kind in the language. His sermons are also greatly admired: the one on the death of the emperor Alexander is regarded as a master-piece of pulpit eloquence. Died in 1829.

Worring, wôr'ring, (ANDREAS,) a German mechanician, born at Vienna about 1806, became manager of the imperial printing-office in that city. He was the first to apply the lately discovered art of nature-printing to botanical uses, by the transfer of leaves and flowers.

Worsaae, voR'saw'ẹh, (JENS JACOB ASMUSSEN,) a Danish antiquary of great merit, born in Jutland in 1821. He visited England, Sweden, and various parts of the continent, and was appointed in 1847 inspector of antiquarian monuments in the Danish States. Among his principal works may be named his "Denmark's Old Time illustrated by Old Things," ("Danmark's Oldtid," etc., 1843,) "Blekingske Mindesmarker fra Hedenold," and "An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland," ("Minder om de Danske og Nordmände i England, Skotland og Irland," 1852.) Died August 15, 1885.

Wọrs'dale, (JAMES,) an English painter and dramatist, was a pupil of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and married his niece. Died in 1767.

Wọrs'ley, (PHILIP STANHOPE,) an English poet, born in Kent about 1830. He graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became a clergyman. He published a translation in verse of Homer's "Iliad" (1865) and "Odyssey," (1861–62,) besides a volume of "Poems and Translations," (1863.) Died in the Isle of Wight, May 8, 1866.

Wọrs'ley, (Sir RICHARD,) an English statesman and antiquary, born in the Isle of Wight in 1751. He was for many years a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, and was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. He published "Musæum Worsleianum; or, A Collection of Antique Basso-Relievos," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1794,) also a "History of the Isle of Wight." Died in 1805.

Wọrth, (WILLIAM JENKINS,) an American general, born in Columbia county, New York, in 1794. He served in the war of 1812, and subsequently in the Florida campaigns of 1841 and 1842, and was made a brigadier-general. For his services in the Mexican war (1846–47) he obtained the rank or brevet of major-general. Died in Texas in 1849. A monument was erected to his memory in New York.

Wọr'thing-tọn, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born at Manchester in 1618, preached in London and at Hackney, and wrote several religious works. Died in 1671.

Wọr'thing-tọn, (THOMAS,) born in Jefferson county Virginia, in 1773. He was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio in 1803 and 1810, and became Governor of that State in 1815. Died in 1827.

Worthington, (WILLIAM,) a British divine, born in Merionethshire in 1703, wrote an "Essay on the Scheme of Redemption," and other works. Died in 1778.

Wot'tọn, (EDWARD,) an English physician and naturalist, born at Oxford in 1492. He studied at Oxford, where he took his medical degree in 1525. He wrote a work entitled "On the Differences among Animals," ("De Differentiis Animalium,") which was highly esteemed at the time. He became physician to Henry VIII., and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1555.

Wotton, [Lat. WOTTO'NUS,] (Sir HENRY,) an English diplomatist and writer, born in Kent in 1568. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency in law, mathematics, languages, and the natural sciences. He subsequently travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, residing abroad nearly nine years, during which time he made the acquaintance of Isaac Casaubon and other learned men of the time. After his return to England he became secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expeditions to Spain and Ireland. When Essex was arrested, in 1601, Wotton fled to the continent. Having learned at Florence that some persons had conspired to assassinate James VI. of Scotland, he carried information of the plot to that king, and thus gained his favour. In 1604 Sir Henry was sent as English ambassador to Venice, where he remained several years. He performed missions to other foreign courts, and became provost of Eton about 1625. He wrote several short and beautiful poems, and prose works, among which are "The State of Christendom," "The Elements of Architecture," and "Characters of some of the English Kings." Died in 1639.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Sir Henry Wotton," prefixed to "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," 1651.

Wotton, (NICHOLAS,) an English statesman, born in Kent about 1497, was an uncle of the preceding. He was employed in several embassies, and was secretary of state in the reign of Edward VI. Died in 1566.

Wotton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Suffolk in 1666. He possessed extraordinary powers of memory, and, having entered Catherine Hall, Cambridge, before the age of ten, distinguished himself by his attainments in the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages. He took the degree of M.A. in 1683, and subsequently became rector of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. His principal works are entitled "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning," in reply to Sir William Temple's essay in defence of modern literature, and "View of Hickes's Archæological Treasure of the Ancient Northern Languages," (1708.) The former treatise gave rise to the famous controversy between Bentley and Sir William Temple concerning the "Epistles of Phalaris." Died in 1726.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Wottonus. See WOTTON.

Woulfe, wo͝olf, (PETER,) an English chemist, was a resident of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed to the "Transactions" of that body "Experiments on the Distillation of Acids," etc., and other chemical treatises. Died in 1806.

Wouters, wŏw'tẹrs, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter of history and landscapes, was born at Lierre in 1614, and was a pupil of Rubens. He went to England in 1637, and afterwards worked at Antwerp. He was killed by an unknown hand in 1659.

Wouverman, wŏw'vẹr-măn', or **Wouvermans**,

wŏw'vẹr-mâns', (PETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1625, was a pupil of his brother Philip, whose style he imitated. He painted horses, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1683.

His younger brother JOHN was a skilful landscape-painter. Died in 1666.

Wouverman, Wouvermans, or Wowerman, (PHILIP,) an eminent Dutch painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1620, and was a pupil of Wynants. His works are chiefly landscapes, battle-pieces, hunting-scenes, and horse-markets, all of which he represented with admirable skill and fidelity,—his horses, particularly, being unsurpassed. The galleries of Dresden and Paris possess numerous master-pieces by this artist. He is said to have lived in poverty, though his pictures were sold for high prices by his patrons. His designs and etchings are also highly esteemed and very rare. Died in 1668.

See KÄMMERER'S treatise "Ueber die Composition in Philipp Wowerman's Gemälden," etc.; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres."

Wou-Wang. See WOO-WANG.

Woveren. See WOWER.

Wower, ẅo'ẅẹr, sometimes called **De Woweren,** dẹh ẅo'ẅẹh-ren, (JOHN,) a learned German writer, born at Hamburg in 1574. He wrote, besides other works, "De Polymathia Tractatio integri Operis de Studiis veterum," (1603,) and other works. Died in 1612.

Wower, wŏw'ẹr, or **Wo'ver-ẹn,** (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1576, was a friend of Justus Lipsius. He edited Tacitus and Seneca, and wrote several works. Died in 1635.

Wrangel, vrâng'gẹl, (HERMANN,) a Swedish general, born in 1587, was the father of Karl Gustaf, noticed below. He obtained from Gustavus Adolphus the rank of field-marshal in 1621, and commanded against the Poles. In 1636 he took several places in Pomerania. Died in 1644.

Wrangel, von, fon vrâng'gẹl, (KARL GUSTAF,) COUNT, an eminent Swedish admiral and general, born at Skokloster in 1613. He served under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and had a prominent part in the victory of Lutzen, after the death of that illustrious commander. Appointed subsequently to the command of the Swedish forces in Germany, he carried on the war with energy and success, until it was concluded by the peace of Westphalia. He afterwards gained several decisive victories over the Danes and their Dutch allies, and in 1660 was made grand marshal of Sweden. Died in 1675.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède."

Wrangel, von, fon ẅrâng'gẹl, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ERNST,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Stettin in 1784. He served against the French in the campaigns from 1811 to 1815, and had a high command in the Danish war of 1848. He was made general of cavalry in 1849. Died at Berlin, November 1, 1877.

See "Leben F. von Wrangel's," Berlin, 1849.

Wrangell or Wrangel, von, fon vrâng'gẹl, (FERDINAND PETROVITCH,) BARON, a Russian admiral and celebrated navigator, of Swedish extraction, was born in Esthonia in 1795. Appointed in 1820 commander of an exploring expedition to the Arctic Sea, he travelled on the ice in sledges as far north as 72° 2′. After his return he became in 1829 governor of the Russian possessions in the northwestern part of America. In 1847 he was created vice-admiral. His principal works are a "Sketch of a Journey from Sitka to Saint Petersburg," (1836,) "Statistical and Ethnographical Notices on the Russian Possessions in America," (1839,) and "Journey on the Northern Coasts of Siberia and the Icy Sea," (1841,) which was translated into French and German. He died at Dorpat, June 10, 1870.

Wranitzki, ẅrâ-nĭts'kee, (PAUL,) a German opera-composer, born in 1756, became director of the orchestra at the Imperial Theatre at Vienna. Died in 1808.

Wratislaus, vrâ'tis-lŏwss', or **Wratislaw,** vrâ'tis-lâf, the first King of Bohemia, inherited the title of duke in 1061. He afterwards assumed the title of king, and was an ally of the emperor Henry IV. Died in 1092.

Wrat'is-law, (ALBERT HENRY,) an English clergyman, of Bohemian descent, born in 1821. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ College, Cambridge, graduating in 1844. His works include "Lyra Czecho-Slavonska," (1849,") "Adventures of Baron Wratislaw," (a translation,) a "Life of Saint John Nepomucene," (1873,) a "Life of Huss," (1882,) etc.

Wraxall, râk'sạl, (FREDERICK CHARLES LASCELLES,) an English writer, born at Boulogne in 1828. He published, besides other works, "Wild Oats," (1857,) and "Armies of the Great Powers," (1859.) Died in London in 1865.

Wraxall, (Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) an English statesman and historical writer, born at Bristol in 1751. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published in 1775 "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern Parts of Europe," etc., which was very well received. He was elected to Parliament in 1780. Among his other works may be named "The History of France from the Accession of Henry III. to the Death of Louis XIV.," etc., (3 vols., 1795,) and "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time," (1815.) The latter publication contained a libel on the Russian ambassador, Count Woronzow, for which Wraxall was fined and imprisoned for a short time. Died in 1831.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1815; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1815, and December, 1836; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wray, rā, (DANIEL,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1701, was one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1783.

Wray, (JOHN.) See RAY.

Wray, (ROBERT BATEMAN,) an eminent English gem-engraver, born in Wiltshire in 1715. Among his best works are heads of Milton, Shakspeare, Pope, Cicero, a Madonna, Dying Cleopatra, and Antinous. Died in 1770.

Wrbna und Freudenthal, urb'nâ ōōnt froi'dẹn-tâl', (RUDOLF,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna in 1761; died in 1823.

Wrede, vrā'dẹh, (FABIAN JAKOB FABIANSON,) BARON, a Swedish general and writer on physical science, was born in 1802.

Wrede, ẅrā'dẹh, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, a celebrated German field-marshal, born at Heidelberg in 1767. He served in the Austrian army in the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, was made lieutenant-general in 1804, and in 1805 succeeded General Deroy as commander-in-chief of the Bavarian forces, then forming a part of Napoleon's "grand army." He soon after obtained a series of brilliant successes over the Austrians, including the capture of Innspruck, and in 1809 was created a field-marshal and count of the French empire for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram. As commander of the Bavarian cavalry in the Russian campaign of 1812, he was defeated by Wittgenstein at Polotsk; but he skilfully covered the retreat of the scattered army on that disastrous day. By the treaty of Reid, in 1813, Bavaria joined the allies, and Wrede was appointed to the chief command of the united forces of Austria and Bavaria. On the 30th of October, 1813, he endeavoured to intercept the army of Napoleon, then retreating after the defeat of Leipsic; but, after a fiercely-contested battle at Hainau, the French troops forced a passage, and the allies withdrew, Marshal Wrede having been severely wounded. Died in December, 1838.

See W. RIEDEL, "C. P. von Wrede nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wree, de, dẹh vrā, (OLIVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Bruges in 1596. He wrote "History of the Counts of Flanders," ("Historia Comitum Flandriæ," 1650,) and other works. Died in 1652.

Wren, rẽn, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) a celebrated English architect, born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of October, 1632, was a nephew of Bishop Matthew Wren. His father was Dean of Windsor and chaplain to Charles I. He invented several ingenious instruments about the age of fourteen. In 1646 he entered Wadham College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. He was early distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics and anatomy, and was regarded as a prodigy at college. In 1653 he was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He became professor of

astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1657, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1661 he was appointed assistant to Sir John Denham, surveyor-general, and began to turn his attention to architecture. To extend his knowledge of that art, he visited Paris in 1665. The great fire in London in 1666 afforded him a favourable opportunity and ample space for the exercise of his talents. He proposed to rebuild the city on a more regular and commodious plan, which, however, was not adopted. About 1667 he succeeded Denham as surveyor-general and chief architect. He erected in London a number of churches, the Royal Exchange, the Monument, Temple Bar, the Observatory at Greenwich, and other fine public edifices. His masterpiece is Saint Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced in 1675 and finished in 1710. It is about four hundred and seventy-five feet long, and is surmounted by a noble cupola, which is greatly admired. Saint Paul's is probably the most beautiful cathedral ever built in England for Protestant worship. The original and favourite plan which Wren formed for this work, and which was rejected by the authorities, differed greatly from the plan that was adopted.

He married a daughter of Sir John Coghill in 1674. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1680. About 1690 he built an addition to Hampton Court for William III. Among his other works were additions to Windsor Castle, and two towers added to the west end of Westminster Abbey. He is generally regarded as the greatest of English architects. He contributed several treatises on astronomy and other sciences to the "Philosophical Transactions." He died in London in February, 1723, aged about ninety-one, and was buried in Saint Paul's Cathedral.

"The austere beauty of the Athenian portico, the gloomy sublimity of the Gothic arcade, he was, like almost all his contemporaries, incapable of emulating; . . . but no man born on our side of the Alps has imitated with so much success the magnificence of the palace-like churches of Italy." (Macaulay, "History of England," vol. i.)

See "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens," by his son CHRISTOPHER and his grandson STEPHEN, 1750; JAMES ELMES, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir C. Wren," 1823, and "Sir C. Wren and his Times," 1852; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des Architectes célèbres."

Wren, (CHRISTOPHER,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1675. He was distinguished as an antiquary, and wrote memoirs of his family, entitled "Parentalia," (1750.) Died in 1747.

Wren, (MATTHEW,) an English prelate, born in London in 1585. He became chaplain to the prince, afterwards Charles I., whom he accompanied to Spain in 1623, and was successively created Bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. He was one of the judges of the Star Chamber, and assisted in drawing up the Scottish Liturgy, which gave rise to the riots in Edinburgh in 1637. He was impeached by the Commons in 1640, and imprisoned in the Tower nearly twenty years. Sir Christopher Wren was his nephew. Died in 1667.

Wren, (MATTHEW,) a son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge in 1629. He was a member of Parliament, and became successively secretary to the Earl of Clarendon and the Duke of York. He published a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of the Revolutions in England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Wright, rīt, (ABRAHAM,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1611. He became vicar of Okeham, in Rutlandshire. He published, besides other works, "Parnassus with Two Tops," ("Parnassus biceps," 1656.) Died in 1690.

Wright, rīt, (ARTHUR WILLIAMS,) Ph.D., an American scientist, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 8, 1836, graduated at Yale College in 1859, was a tutor there, 1863–68, was professor of physics and chemistry in Williams College, 1868–72, and was appointed professor of molecular physics and chemistry in Yale College in 1872. He has published numerous papers on physics, astronomy, etc., and is a member of various learned societies, American and foreign.

Wright, (EDWARD,) an English mathematician, born at Garveston, in Norfolk. He became a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. He constructed for Prince Henry a large sphere which represented the motions of the planets, moon, etc., and predicted the eclipses for 17,100 years. About 1590 he accompanied the Earl of Cumberland in a sea-voyage. He published in 1599 a valuable "Treatise on Navigation." He is said to have discovered the mod of constructing the chart which is known by the name of Mercator's Projection. Died in 1615, or, as some say, 1618.

Wright, rīt, (ELIZUR,) an American journalist and philanthropist, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1804. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1829 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Western Reserve College, Ohio. He was successively editor of the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine," the "Massachusetts Abolitionist," and the "Chronotype." He also translated La Fontaine's "Fables" into verse. Died November 22, 1885.

Wright, rīt, afterwards **Darusmont,** dă'rŭ'mŏn', (FANNY,) a social reformer or innovator, born at Dundee, Scotland, about 1796. She visited the United States about 1818, and wrote "Views on Society and Manners in America." Her opinions were similar to those of the atheistical French philosophers. She lectured in the Northern United States, and attacked slavery and other social institutions. About 1838 she was married to M. Darusmont, a Frenchman. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Wright, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an American clergyman and geologist, born at Whitehall, New York, January 22, 1838. He graduated in arts at Oberlin College in 1859, and in theology in 1862, held Congregational pastorates in New England, 1862–81, and in 1882 became professor of New Testament literature in the Oberlin Theological Seminary. His principal works are "Logic of Christian Evidences," (1880,) "Studies in Science and Religion," (1882,) "The Relation of Death to Probation," (1882,) "The Glacial Boundary in Indiana and Ohio," (1884,) and "Divine Authority of the Bible," (1884.) Prof. Wright is an "orthodox evolutionist," and an active explorer in the field of glacial geology. In 1884 he became editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra."

Wright, (GEORGE NEWNHAM,) an English clergyman, born about 1812. He graduated in 1835 at Brasenose College, Oxford. Among his numerous works are a "Life of William III.," (1837,) "Life of the Duke of Wellington," (1839–41,) "Life of Louis Philippe," etc.

Wright, (HORATIO GATES,) an American general, born in Connecticut about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861, and took command of the department of Ohio in August, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and a corps at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9–12, and Cold Harbour, June 3. He served as major-general at the battle of Opequan Creek, September 19, 1864, and contributed to the decisive victory at Cedar Creek, October 19 of that year. He received the brevet of major-general in the United States army for his services at the capture of Petersburg, April, 1865.

Wright, (ICHABOD CHARLES,) an English author and banker, born in Nottinghamshire in 1795. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. His best-known works are translations into English verse of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante and of Homer's "Iliad." Died at Nottingham, October 14, 1871.

Wright, rīt, (JOHN WESLEY,) an Irish naval officer, born at Cork in 1769. He became a captain in the navy, was taken prisoner on the French coast in 1804, and was confined in the Temple at Paris. In 1805 he was found dead in prison, and it was suspected that he had been murdered.

Wright, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English painter, commonly known as WRIGHT OF DERBY, was born in that town in 1734. He studied portrait-painting in London, under Hudson, and subsequently visited Rome. His works are chiefly landscapes and historical pictures; among the most admired we may name "The Lady in Comus," "Belshazzar's Feast," "View of Ullswater, in Westmoreland," "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and "Cicero's Villa." Died in 1797.

Wright, (Sir NATHAN,) an English judge, born in 1653, was lord keeper of the great seal from 1700 to 1705. In politics he was a Tory. "To his obscurity," says Lord Campbell, "he owed his promotion." Died in 1721.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. iv.

Wright, (Sir ROBERT,) an English judge, was chief justice of the king's bench in 1687. "He was ignorant to a proverb," says Macaulay: "yet ignorance was not his worst fault. His vices had ruined him." ("History of England.") He and two others were appointed to exercise visitorial jurisdiction over Magdalen College Oxford, from which they removed President Hough. Died in 1689.

Wright, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting minister, born at Retford in 1683. He preached in London, and published a "Treatise on the New Birth." Died in 1746.

Wright, (SILAS,) an American statesman, born at Amherst, Massachusetts, May 24, 1795. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1815, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and settled at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York. He was elected to the Senate of New York in 1823, became a political opponent of De Witt Clinton, and served in the Senate until 1827. In 1826 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Democrats. He was comptroller of New York for about four years, (1829–32,) and was elected to the Senate of the United States in January, 1833. He opposed the United States Bank, and supported Mr. Clay's Compromise bill of 1833. In 1837 he was re-elected a Senator for six years. He voted for the tariff of 1842, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) He was nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the National Democratic Convention in May, 1844; but he declined the honour. He had been again elected a Senator of the United States in February, 1843, and was chosen Governor of New York in November, 1844. He declined to serve under President Polk as secretary of the treasury in 1845, and is said to have refused the offer of a foreign mission. In 1846 he was a candidate for Governor, but was not elected. He died at Canton in August, 1847, leaving a fair reputation for ability and integrity.

See J. D. HAMMOND, "Life and Times of Silas Wright," 1848

Wright, (THOMAS,) an eminent English antiquary, born in 1810, took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published numerous works on early English history and literature, among which we may name his "Biographia Britannica Literaria," (1846,) "Essays on the Literature, Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1846,) "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic," (1851,) "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," (1852,) "Wanderings of an Antiquary," etc., (1854,) and "History of Ireland," (3 vols., 1857.) He also edited Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," (1855,) "Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward II.," "The Chester Miracle Plays," and other productions of the middle ages. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society and of the British Archæological Association, and was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Inscriptions, and other learned societies in Europe. Died December 23, 1877.

Wright, (THOMAS,) "the Prison Philanthropist," an English reformer, born in 1788, devoted himself to visiting prisons. Died April 14, 1875.

Wright, (THOMAS,) a British naturalist, born at Paisley, in Scotland, November 9, 1809. He was educated at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, was licensed by the College of Surgeons, London, in 1832, and graduated at Saint Andrew's University in 1846. He has published a great number of papers, chiefly upon oölitic and cretaceous geology and palæontology.

Wright, (WALTER RODWELL,) an English lawyer, who wrote a description of the isles of Greece, entitled "Horæ Ionicæ." He died at Malta in 1826.

Wright, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British scholar, born in Bengal, January 17, 1830. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and at Halle, and was made professor of Arabic in University College, London, in 1855, in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856, and in the University of Cambridge in 1870. Besides preparing an Arabic Grammar, he edited many Arabic, Syriac, and other Semitic texts. Died May 22, 1889.

Wriothesley, (HENRY.) See SOUTHAMPTON.

Wriothesley, rots'le or rot'es-le, (THOMAS,) fourth Earl of Southampton, an English statesman, became a member of the privy council under Charles II., and subsequently lord high treasurer. He had superior abilities, and was conspicuous for his integrity and virtue in a time of general corruption. Died in 1667.

Wrisberg, vris'bĕrg, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German anatomist, born in the Harz in 1739. He became professor of anatomy at Göttingen, and wrote numerous professional works. Died in 1808.

Wroniecki, vro-ne-ĕts'kee, (ANTONY,) a Polish officer and military writer, born at Posen in 1790. He served against the Russians in 1830, and rose to be general of brigade. Died in 1838.

Wrottesley, rots'le, (JOHN,) LORD, an English astronomer, born in 1798. He received in 1839 a gold medal from the Astronomical Society for his catalogue of stars. He entered the House of Lords at the death of his father, in 1841, and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1855. About 1842 he erected an observatory near his residence, Wrottesley Hall. Died in 1867.

Wuk. See KARAJITCH.

Wulfen, vŏŏl'fĕn, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German naturalist and mathematician, born at Belgrade in 1728. He wrote on botany, zoology, etc. Died at Klagenfurth in 1805.

Wulffer, vŏŏlf'fẹr, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He was employed as minister of the gospel in his native city. Died in 1724.

Wulfhelm, vŏŏlf'hĕlm, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 923 A.D. Died in 942.

Wulfstan. See WULSTAN.

Wullenweber, vŏŏl'lẹn-vā'bẹr, written also **Wullenwever,** (GEORG or JÜRGEN,) a German statesman of the sixteenth century, was a native of Lubeck, where he was elected burgomaster about 1534. He was condemned to death on a charge of Anabaptism and political offences, and executed in 1537.

Wüllerstorf or **Wuellerstorf, von,** fon vŭl'lẹrstorf', (BERNHARD,) BARON, an Austrian admiral and minister of state, born at Trieste in 1816. He conducted an exploring expedition sent out by the Austrian government in 1857, and returned in 1859. An account of this expedition appeared in 3 vols., in 1861. About 1865 he became minister of commerce. He published several scientific works. Died August 17, 1883.

Wulstan, an English monk, born about 1008, became in 1062 Bishop of Worcester. He was patronized by William the Conqueror and his successor William Rufus. Died in 1095.

See the "Life of Wulstan," in WHARTON'S "Anglia Sacra."

Wulstan, written also **Wolstan** and **Wulfstan,** an English monk of the tenth century, was the author of a Latin poem on the miracles of Saint Swithin, and a "Life of Bishop Ethelwold," (in Latin.)

Wunder, vŏŏn'dẹr, (EDUARD,) a German critic and scholar, born at Wittenberg in 1800. He became director of the College of Grimma in 1842. His chief publication is an edition of Sophocles, (1831.) Died 1869.

Wunderlich, vŏŏn'dẹr-lĭk', (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Hamburg in 1708. He became professor of philosophy in that city in 1761, and published several legal works. Died in 1778.

Wunderlich, (KARL AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Sulz, on the Neckar, in 1815, became professor of clinics at Leipsic in 1850. He published a "Manual of Pathology and Therapeutics," (1846,) etc. Died 1877.

Wundt, vŏŏnt, (DANIEL LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Kreutznach in 1741, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He wrote on the history of the Palatinate. Died in 1805.

His brother, FRIEDRICH PETER, born in 1748, published several works on the history and topography of the Palatinate. Died in 1808.

Wundt, (WILHELM MAXIMILIAN,) a German physiologist, born at Neckarau, in Baden, August 16, 1832. He was educated at Tübingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin,

and held professorships of physiology at Heidelberg, Zurich, and Leipsic. Among his numerous works are "A Theory of Sense-Perception," "Human Physiology," "Spiritism," ("Der Spiritismus,") etc.

Wunsch, ẇo͝onsh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German scientific writer, born at Hohenstein about 1730. He died after 1800.

Wunsch, von, fon ẇo͝onsh, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Prussian general, born in 1717. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and gained a victory over General Brentano in October, 1759. Died in 1788.

Wuotan. See ODIN.

Würdtwein or **Wuerdtwein**, ẇürt'ẇīn, (STEPHAN ALEXANDER,) a German ecclesiastic, born at Amerbach in 1719, became Bishop of Worms. He was the author of several treatises on diplomacy and ecclesiastical law, (in Latin.) Died in 1796.

Wurm, ẇo͝orm, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German divine and astronomer, born at Nürtingen in 1760, published a "History of the New Planet Uranus," and other works. Died in 1833.

His son JULIUS FRIEDRICH wrote several treatises on theology, mathematics, and philology. Died in 1839.

Another son, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, born in 1803, published a number of commercial and political works. He became professor in a college at Hamburg in 1833. Died in 1859.

Wurm'sẽr, von, [Ger. pron. fon ẇo͝orm'zer,] (DAGOBERT SIGISMOND,) COUNT, an eminent Austrian general, born in Alsace in 1724. He entered the Austrian service in 1750, and fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62.) Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1778, he defeated the Prussians at Kubelschwerd in 1779. In 1793 he commanded an army which operated against the French, and drove them across the frontier into Alsace; but he was defeated in December, at Frischweiler. He gained a victory on the banks of the Neckar in October, 1794, and occupied Mannheim. In the summer of 1796 he was sent as commander-in-chief to Italy, where the Austrian general Beaulieu had been defeated by Bonaparte. Advancing towards Mantua, Wurmser was attacked and defeated by Bonaparte, at Lonato, on the 3d of August. The Corsican general also gained victories over Wurmser at Castiglione on the 5th of August, and at Roveredo. Wurmser retreated to Mantua, which he defended with vigour, but he was forced to surrender in February, 1797. He died at Vienna in June the same year.

See SCHILLER, "Gallerie interessanter Personen."

Wursteisen, ẇo͝or'stī'zen, [Lat. WURSTIÇ'IUS or URSTIÇ'IUS,] a mathematician, born at Bâle in 1544, was also a historian. He became professor of mathematics at Bâle, and wrote, besides other works, a history called "Chronicon Majus," (1580.) Died in 1588.

Wursticius. See WURSTEISEN.

Würtemberg, wŭr'tem-berg, [Ger. pron. ẇŭr'tem-bĕrg',] (EBERHARD,) DUKE OF, a son of Louis II., was born in 1445, and began to reign in 1459. He was a just and beneficent ruler, patronized learning, and founded the University of Tübingen. Died in 1496.

Würtemberg, von, fon wŭr'tem-berg, (or ẇŭr'tem-bĕrg',) (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER,) COUNT, son of Duke William of Würtemberg, was born at Copenhagen in 1801. He published a collection of lyric poems, (1837,) and was a contributor to the "Musenalmanach" of Chamisso and Schwab. Died in 1844.

Würtemberg, von, (ULRIC,) an able commander, born in 1617, was a younger son of Frederick I. of Würtemberg. He commanded the Imperial army which opposed Turenne in Hesse in 1648. Died in 1671.

Wurtz, vürts, (CHARLES ADOLPHE,) a French chemist, born at Strasburg, November 26, 1817. He graduated in 1843 at the university of his native town. He went to Paris, and in 1851 became a professor in the Agronomic Institute of Versailles. In 1875 he was appointed professor in the faculty of sciences at Paris. He made many important discoveries in chemistry, and contributed much to theoretic chemistry. Among his works are "Leçons de Philosophie chimique," (1864,) "Traité élémentaire de Chimie médicale," (1864–65, 3 vols.,) "Leçons élémentaires de Chimie moderne," (1866,) "Dictionnaire de Chimie," (1868–78, 3 vols.,) "Histoire des Doctrines chimiques," (1868,) "La Théorie atomique," (1878,) "Traité de Chimie biologique," (1880,) etc. Died May 11, 1884.

Wurtz, ẇo͝orts, (FELIX,) a skilful Swiss surgeon, born at Zurich, lived in the sixteenth century.

Wurtz, (HENRY,) an American chemist, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1828. He graduated at Princeton College in 1848, and held professorships of chemistry in colleges at Kingston, Canada, and at Washington, D.C. He published a large number of papers, chiefly upon theoretical chemistry.

Wurtz, von, fon vo͝orts or ẇo͝orts, (PAUL,) BARON, a Danish or German general, born in Husum. He served under Gustavus Adolphus until his death, (1632,) and afterwards had a high command in the army of the United Provinces. Died in 1676.

Wurtzburg or **Wurzburg**. See CONRAD OF WURTZBURG.

Wurzbach, wo͝orts'bâk, (CONSTANT,) a German poet and savant, born at Laybach in 1818. Among his writings is a humorous work entitled "Parallels," ("Parallelen," 1849.) Among his many other works is a "Biographical Dictionary of Austrians," (1879.)

Wurzelbau, von, fon ẇo͝ort'sel-bŏw', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He invented or improved several astronomical instruments, and made a series of observations in his observatory at Spitzenberg. He corresponded with Leibnitz and other astronomers. Died in 1725.

Wutgenau, von, fon ẇoot'ġeh-nŏw', (GOTTFRIED ERNST,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Silesia in 1673; died in 1736.

Wuttke, ẇo͝ot'ke, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Brieg, in Silesia, February 12, 1818, was educated at Breslau. In 1848 he was appointed professor of history at Leipsic, and was afterwards a leading politician. He wrote "Polen und Deutsche," (1847,) "Ueber die Gewissheit der Geschichte," (1865,) "Geschichte der Schrift," (1872 *et seq.*,) etc. Died June 14, 1876.

Wy'att, (JAMES,) an English architect, of high reputation, was born in Staffordshire about 1745. He studied several years at Rome and Venice, and after his return built the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, London, (1772.) He was appointed surveyor-general to the board of works in 1796. Among his other structures we may name Fonthill Abbey, the Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Library at Oriel College, Oxford. Died in 1813.

Wyatt, (MATTHEW COTES,) an English sculptor, born in 1778. He was patronized by George III., and adorned Windsor Castle with his works, among which was an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. Died in London in January, 1862.

Wyatt, (Sir MATTHEW DIGBY,) an English architect and author, born at Bowle, Wilts, in 1820. His public life was one of great activity and many honours. He was knighted in 1869, and was professor of fine arts at Cambridge, 1869–72. He published "Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," (1848,) "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," (1851,) "Art-Treasures in the United Kingdom," (1857,) "Architect's Note-Book in Spain" and many other works. Died May 22, 1877.

Wyatt, (RICHARD J.,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1795. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Canova at Rome, where he resided till his death, in 1850. His works are principally classical subjects, and are remarkable for their elegance and exquisite finish. Among his master-pieces are his "Penelope," "Nymph entering the Bath," "Shepherd Boy," "Nymph Eucharis and Cupid," and "Bacchus."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE ELDER, an eminent English statesman and poet, born in Kent in 1503. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1520. He was a favourite at the court of Henry VIII., who made him a gentleman of the bed-chamber and conferred on him the honour of knighthood, (1536.) He was afterwards employed on important missions to Spain and the Netherlands. He died in 1542, with the reputation of an able diplomatist and one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time.

His poems are chiefly amatory and satirical; he also published letters and other prose works of superior merit.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520 or 1521. He inherited his father's estate in 1542, and served with distinction in the war against the French between 1544 and 1550. Wyatt and the Duke of Suffolk became in 1554 the leaders of an insurrection, the design of which was to dethrone Queen Mary or to prevent her marriage with Philip II. Wyatt gained some successes over the royalist forces, and entered Southwark. He was captured in London and executed in April, 1554.

See HUME, "History of England;" J. PROCTOR, "History of Wyatt's Rebellion," 1555.

Wy̆'at-ville, (Sir JEFFRY,) an English architect, originally named WYATT, was a nephew of James Wyatt, noticed above. He was born in Staffordshire in 1766, and was instructed by his uncle in architecture. In 1824 he was employed by George IV. to remodel Windsor Castle, in which work he was occupied for the greater part of his life. He died in 1840. His designs for Windsor Castle were published in 1841, in 2 folio vols.

Wybicki, vĭ-bĕts'kee or ve-bit'skee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and political writer, born in 1747; died in 1822.

Wy̆ch'er-ly̆ or **Wy̆ch'er-ley,** (WILLIAM,) a popular English dramatist, was born in Shropshire about 1640. He was sent at an early age to France, where he spent considerable time at the court of the Duke of Montausier, Governor of Angoulême. After his return he studied for a time at Oxford, and again made profession of the Protestant faith, which he had abjured in France. He subsequently acquired great favour with Charles II., and lived on intimate terms with the Duke of Buckingham and other profligate wits of the time. He produced in 1669 his comedy entitled "Love in a Wood, or Saint James's Park," which was followed by "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," (1671,) "The Plain Dealer," (1674,) and "The Country Wife," (1675.) He married the Countess of Drogheda about 1680. Died in 1715.

See MAJOR PACK, "Memoirs of William Wycherly;" MACAULAY, Essay on the "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" LEIGH HUNT, "The Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, etc., with Biographical Notices," 1810; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wyck, wĭk, (JOHN,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1645, worked in London. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, and horses. Died in London in 1702.

Wyck, (THOMAS,) a skilful Dutch painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1616. He painted sea-ports, public places, interiors, etc. His etchings were highly prized. Died in 1686.

Wy̆c'liffe, Wic'lif, or **Wick'liff,** written also **Wiclef, de,** (JOHN,) an eminent English Reformer, born in Yorkshire, near Richmond, about 1324. He was educated at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in divinity and scholastic philosophy. According to several biographers, he began to write against the mendicant monks in 1360. He became master or warder of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1361, and rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire, in the same year. In 1365 he (or, according to some writers, another of the same name) was appointed master of Canterbury Hall, from which he was ejected in 1366. He exchanged the rectory of Fylingham for that of Ludgershall in 1368. It is commonly stated that he took his degree of D.D. in 1372, and then began to read lectures on divinity at Oxford with great applause. This date is questioned by some writers. About this time he began to censure openly the doctrines and corruptions of the Romish Church and to advocate religious liberty.

Wycliffe was a member of a legation sent by Edward III. to Pope Gregory XI. in 1374, to treat with him about the practice of papal provision or reservation of benefices, and other abuses. Soon after his return to England he denounced the pope as "Antichrist, the proud worldly priest of Rome." In 1375 the king gave him the prebend of Aust in the church of Westbury He was prosecuted for heresy before the Bishop of London in 1377, but was protected by his friend, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose favour he had gained, probably by defending the royal authority against papal encroachments. In May, 1377, Pope Gregory addressed a bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing him to summon Wycliffe before him. The Reformer appeared before a synod assembled at Lambeth in 1378, but, before the case was decided, the Londoners, who sympathized with him, broke into the court and frightened the bishops, who were also checked by a message from the queen, or the mother of Richard II. The schism caused by the election of two popes in 1378 tended to weaken the papal domination, and promoted the safety of Wycliffe, who wrote a tract "On the Pope of Rome, or the Papal Schism," ("De Papa Romano," or "Schisma Papæ.")

He attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation in a series of lectures read at Oxford in 1381. The Archbishop of Canterbury summoned a council or synod, which met in 1382, declared his opinions to be heretical, and ordered vigorous measures to be employed for their suppression. Before this period the principles of Wycliffe had been adopted by numerous disciples, some of whom propagated them by preaching. His disciples were called Lollards. He was summoned to appear at a convocation of clergy at Oxford, and, according to some authorities, made a confession or concession to his adversaries, and admitted the doctrine of the real presence. It appears that the only penalty inflicted on him was expulsion from the University of Oxford. In the latter part of his life he produced an English version of the Bible from the Latin Vulgate. This is supposed to have been the first complete English translation that was ever made. It became an engine of wonderful power against Romanism. To translate the Bible was regarded as an act of heresy; and his version continued to be a proscribed book until the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Wycliffe, who may be considered the father of English prose, wrote a number of religious works, some of which remain in manuscript.

"He clearly anticipated," says David Irving, "the most distinguishing doctrines of the Protestants, and his opinions on certain points present an obvious coincidence with those of Calvin. Of the simplicity of primitive times he was too devoted an admirer to secure the approbation of modern churchmen." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") He opposed episcopacy, or at least did not consider the episcopal order essential to the legitimate constitution of the Church. He died at Lutterworth in December, 1384.

See REV. JOHN LEWIS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1719; DR ROBERT VAUGHAN, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1828, (revised edition, 1853;) WEBB LE BAS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1832; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; WILLIAM GILPIN, "Lives of J. Wiclef and of the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1763; TISCHER, "J. Wiclef's Leben," 1800; F. VINCKNS, "Wiclef: Thèse historique," 1848; MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Wiclefianisme," 1683; WORDSWORTH, "Biographia Ecclesiastica;" "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," by J. H. GURNEY; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1858; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wydeville, (ANTHONY.) See **RIVERS, EARL OF.**

Wyerman. See WEYERMAN.

Wykeham, de, de wik'ăm, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and statesman, born in Hampshire in 1324. His talents early gained for him the notice and patronage of Edward III., who appointed him in 1356 surveyor of the works at Windsor. He afterwards became successively keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, (1367.) Among his numerous and munificent works were the erection of the New College, Oxford, finished in 1386, and the college at Winchester. He also rebuilt a great part of the cathedral of Winchester. Died in 1404.

See BISHOP LOWTH, "Life of William de Wykeham," 1758; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors."

Wy̆'lie, (ANDREW,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1789. He became president of the University of Indiana in 1829. He published an English Grammar, and other works. Died in 1851.

Wȳ'mąn, (JEFFRIES,) an American anatomist, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1814. He was appointed in 1847 Hersey professor of anatomy at Harvard, and professor of comparative anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific School. He published "Twelve Lectures on Comparative Physiology," and was a contributor to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals. Died September 4, 1874.

Wȳ'nants or **Wȳ'nantz**, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem in 1600. His pictures are generally of small size and great excellence. He numbered among his pupils Wouwerman and Adriaan van der Velde, who frequently painted, it is said, the figures in his landscapes. Died about 1678.

Wyndham, wĭnd'ąm, (Sir CHARLES,) Earl of Egremont, an English politician, was the eldest son of Sir William Wyndham. His mother was a daughter of the Duke of Somerset. He died in 1763, and left his title to his son George. (See EGREMONT.)

Wyndham, (GEORGE O'BRIEN.) See EGREMONT, EARL OF.

Wyndham, (Sir WILLIAM,) an able English statesman, born in 1687, belonged to an ancient family of Somersetshire. He married a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, joined the Tory party, and became a powerful debater in Parliament. He was appointed secretary at war in 1710 or 1711, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1713. He was an intimate friend of Lord Bolingbroke, to whose interest he adhered after the quarrel between that leader and the Earl of Oxford. On the death of Queen Anne he was removed from office, (1714.) He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of complicity in a Jacobite conspiracy; but he was soon liberated, without a trial. He was one of the leaders of the opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and had great influence in the House of Commons. In 1734 he made a celebrated speech for the repeal of the Septennial act. "His eloquence," says Speaker Onslow, "improved by use, was strong, full, and without affectation, arising chiefly from his clearness, propriety, and argumentation; in the method of which last, by a sort of induction almost peculiar to himself, he had a force beyond any man I ever heard in public debates." Died in 1740.

Wȳnn, (CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAM,) M.P., an English politician, born in 1775. He was secretary at war from November, 1830, to April, 1831. Died in 1850.

Wynne, wĭn, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer, born in 1734. He published several legal works, which are commended. Died in 1784.

Wynne, (JOHN HUDDLESTONE,) a British writer, born in Wales in 1743, published "Fables for the Female Sex," "A General History of Ireland," and other works. Died in 1788.

Wyntoun. See WINTOUN.

Wȳ'ọn, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver of coins and medals, born at Birmingham in 1795. He became second engraver at the Mint in London, and in 1838 a Royal Academician, being the first artist in his department who had won that distinction. His works comprise a great variety of subjects, scientific, artistic, and war medals, and are ranked among the most admirable productions of the kind. Died in 1851.

Wyrsch, wêêrsh, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a Swiss painter of history and portraits, born in Unterwalden in 1732. He worked for many years at Besançon. Died in 1798.

See F. WEY, "Wyrsch et les Peintres bisontins," 1861.

Wyse, veez, or wīz, (LUCIEN NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE,) a French engineer, a son of Sir Thomas Wyse, and a grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, was born in Paris in 1844. He studied in the École Navale, entered the navy, made extensive hydrographical and other scientific explorations, and in 1875 undertook the survey of the Panama isthmus. His "Rapport" (1876–78) on this survey was followed by the operations of M. de Lesseps on the Panama Ship-Canal. He has published "Li Parpaionus blu," ("Blue Butterflies,") a volume of Provençal poems, which has given him a high place among the *felibres*.

Wȳse, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer and diplomatist, born about 1800. In 1821 he married Letitia Bonaparte, a niece of Napoleon I. He was minister at Athens from 1849 to 1862. He wrote, besides other works, "Walks in Rome," and an "Excursion in the Peloponnesus in 1858," (2 vols., 1865,) which is praised by the "Edinburgh Review" in an article entitled "Sir Thomas Wyse's Peloponnesus," (October, 1865.) Died in 1862.

Wyshart. See WISHART.

Wysocki, vĭ-sots'kee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and soldier, born in Podolia in 1809. He fought in the revolution of 1830, and in 1848 entered the Hungarian service. After the defeat at Temesvár he took refuge in France. He was the author of a treatise on "The Art of War." Died at Paris, December 31, 1874.

Wysocki, (PETER,) a Polish patriot, and prominent leader in the revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw in 1799. He was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1831, and exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1837.

Wyss, vîss, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss writer, born at Berne in 1781, became professor of philosophy in his native town. He published, among other works, "Idyls, Traditions, Legends, and Tales of Switzerland," (1815.) Died in 1830.

Wysshart. See WISHART.

Wythe, wĭth, (GEORGE,) an American jurist and patriot, was born in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1726. He was an ardent promoter of the independence of the colonies, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776. In this year Wythe, Jefferson, and Pendleton were appointed a committee to revise the laws of Virginia. He became in 1777 a judge of the high court of chancery, and served as chancellor of Virginia for twenty years. He emancipated his slaves. Died at Richmond in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wyther. See WITHERS.

Wyttenbach, wît'tẹn-bȧk', [Lat. WYTTENBA'CHIUS,] (DANIEL,) an eminent Swiss critic and scholar, born at Berne in 1746. He studied at Göttingen, and subsequently at Leyden under Professor Ruhnken, and became in 1771 professor of Greek and philosophy in the Athenæum at Amsterdam. He was appointed in 1779 professor of eloquence at Leyden. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his compositions, which are all written in Latin, are esteemed standard works. Among these his "Life of Ruhnken" (1799) is particularly admired for the elegance of its style. He was editor for a time of the "Bibliotheca Critica," and published editions of the "Opera Moralia" of Plutarch, the "Phædon" of Plato, (1810,) and other classics. Died in 1820. His wife, JOHANNA GALLIEN, was distinguished for her learning, and was made doctor of philosophy by the University of Marburg.

See W. L. MAHNE, "Vita D. Wyttenbachii," 1823.

Wyttenbachius. See WYTTENBACH.

X.

Xaintrailles, de. See SAINTRAILLES, DE.

Xanthippe. See XANTIPPE and XANTHIPPUS.

Xanthippus, zan-thip′pus, [Gr. *Ξάνθιππος*; Fr. XANTHIPPE, gzôN′tèp′,] an Athenian general, was the father of Pericles. He succeeded Themistocles as commander of the fleet in 479 B.C., and acted a prominent part in the naval victory over the Persians at Mycale, (479.) He captured Sestos in 478.

Xanthippus, a Spartan general, an ally of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, defeated the Romans under Regulus, whom he took prisoner, (B.C. 255.)

Xanthus, zan′thus, [*Ξάνθος*,] a Greek lyric poet, who flourished probably about 650 B.C. No fragments of his poetry are extant.

Xanthus, a Greek historian and native of Lydia, is supposed to have been contemporary with Herodotus. He was the author of a description of Lydia, entitled "Lydiaca," which is highly commended by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. There are only fragments of it extant.

Xantippe, zan-tip′pe, or, more correctly, **Xanthip′pe,** [Gr. *Ξανθίππη*; Fr. XANTIPPE or XANTHIPPE, gzôN′tèp′,] the wife of Socrates, was notorious for her ill temper. Being asked by Alcibiades how he could live with such a woman, he is said to have replied, "She exercises my patience, and enables me to bear with all the injustice I experience from others." It is, however, probable that Xantippe's faults have been much exaggerated. Socrates evidently entertained a sincere regard for her, and gave her credit for many domestic virtues. (See SOCRATES.)

Xaupi, gzō′pe′, (JOSEPH,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Perpignan in 1688; died in 1778.

Xaverius. See XAVIER.

Xav′I-ęr, [Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vaiʀ′,] (FRANCIS,) second son of the Elector of Saxony, (who was afterwards Augustus III., King of Poland,) was born in 1730. He was appointed in 1763 administrator of Saxony during the minority of his nephew. Died in 1806.

Xavier, zav′e-ęr, [Sp. pron. hâ-ve-aiʀ′; Fr. pron. gzȧ′vę-ā′; Lat. XAVE′RIUS; Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vaiʀ′; It. SAVERIO, sâ-vā′re-o,] (FRANCIS,) SAINT, a celebrated Jesuit missionary, called "the Apostle of the Indies," was born in the kingdom of Navarre, near the foot of the Pyrenees, in April, 1506. He was educated in Paris, and there formed a friendship with his fellow-student Ignatius Loyola. He was one of those who associated themselves with Loyola in the formation of the order of Jesuits, about 1534. In 1538 he went to Rome, and began to preach in the church of San Lorenzo in Damaso. Under the auspices of John, King of Portugal, Xavier visited the East Indies as a missionary in 1541, arriving at Goa in May, 1542. Ringing a bell through the streets of Goa, he summoned parents to send their children and slaves to him in order to be instructed in the catechism. He endeavoured to reform the vicious professors of religion as well as to convert the heathen, whose temples he caused to be destroyed and replaced by churches. Having laboured among the ignorant population employed in the pearl-fishery on the coast, he afterwards passed to Travancore, where, it is said, he baptized ten thousand idolaters in nine months. In 1545 he visited Malacca, and converted numerous idolaters, Jews, and Mohammedans. With several other missionaries, whom Loyola sent to aid him, he pursued his course to the Banda Isles in 1546. He baptized many in Amboyna, founded a mission at Ternate, and returned to Malacca in 1547. Having converted a Japanese exile, named Auger, he resolved to extend his labours to Japan. He took Auger with him, and in 1549 reached Canguxima, where he studied the Japanese language, and was kindly received by the King of Saxuma. He went thence to Firanda, in which he was permitted to preach, and made many converts. Encouraged by this success, he proceeded to Meaco, the capital of the empire, where he arrived in 1551. He obtained from the king permission to preach, and converted about three thousand there. His success was hindered by his imperfect knowledge of the language. He ardently desired to carry the gospel to China, and was not deterred by the severe penalty under which foreigners were forbidden to enter that country. Before he could reach this new scene of labour, he died, on the isle of Sancian, near the Chinese coast, in December, 1552. He was canonized in 1622.

See TURSELLINUS, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1594; BARTOLI, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1666; SANDOVAL, "Vida de S. Francisco Xavier," 1619; I. TOSCANO, "Vita di F. Saverio," 1658; H. VENN, "Missionary Life of Francis Xavier;" BOUHOURS, "Vie de S. François Xavier," 1682, (DRYDEN'S English translation of the same, 1688;) RAYBOIS, "Vie de S. F. Xavier," 1838; REITHMEIER, "Leben des heiligen Franz Xaver," 1846.

Xavier, (JEROME, or GERONIMO,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Navarre, was a relative of the preceding. He went to Goa in 1571, after which he preached at the court of the Mogul emperor, where he is said to have made many converts. He wrote several religious treatises, in Latin and in Persian. Died at Goa in 1617.

Xenarchus, ze-nar′kus, [*Ξέναρχος*,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, flourished about 350–330 B.C. Fragments of his works are extant.

Xenocles, zẽn′o-klèz, [*Ξενοκλῆς*,] an Athenian tragic poet, was a son of Carcinus the Elder, and flourished about 420 B.C. He gained a victory over Euripides in 415 B.C. He had a son CARCINUS, and a grandson XENOCLES, who were likewise tragic poets.

Xenocles, an Athenian architect, lived in the age of Pericles.

Xénocrate. See XENOCRATES.

Xenocrates, ze-nok′rą-tèz, [Gr. *Ξενοκράτης*; Fr. XÉNOCRATE, gzȧ′no′krȧt′,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Chalcedon in 396 B.C. He was a pupil of Plato and a fellow-student of Aristotle. He accompanied Plato to Syracuse, and after the death of his master was sent on embassies to Philip of Macedon. About 339 B.C. he became the head of the Platonic Academy at Athens, over which he presided twenty-five years. He had a high reputation for probity, modesty, and moral purity. He wrote numerous works on philosophy, which are not extant, taught that the soul is a self-moving number, and regarded unity and duality as two deities, the former of which rules in heaven and the latter in the mutable world. In his philosophy the doctrines of Plato are modified by the Pythagorean doctrines of number. His eloquence converted the dissolute Polemon into a temperate man and an eminent philosopher. Died in 314 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; VAN DE WIJNPERSSE, "Diatribe de Xenocrate Chalcedonio," 1822.

Xenocrates, a Greek statuary of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 260 B.C.

Xenocrates, a Greek physician, who resided at Aphrodisias, is supposed to have lived about 37 A.D. He was the author of a work "On the Nutriment derived from Animals," part of which is extant.

Xenomedes, zẽn-o-mee′dèz, [*Ξενομήδης*,] OF CHIOS, a Greek historian, lived before the Peloponnesian war, (which began 431 B.C.)

Xenon, zee′non, or **Xe′no,** [*Ξένων*,] a Greek painter of Sicyon, was a pupil of Neocles.

Xénophane. See XENOPHANES.

Xenophanes, ze-nof′ą-nèz, [Gr. *Ξενοφάνης*; Fr. XÉNOPHANE, gzȧ′no′fȧn′,] a celebrated Greek philosopher and poet, born at Colophon, in Ionia, about 600 B.C. Diogenes states that he flourished in the 60th Olympiad, (about 538 B.C.) He was the founder of the Eleatic school, and probably lived for some time at Elea, in Italy. He wrote a poem on the foundation of Elea, and a number of elegiac poems of much merit. "The work which contained his philosophic system," says Victor Cousin, "and which has immortalized his name, was a

poem on Nature, in hexameter verse." Several fragments of this poem have been preserved. He was considered by the ancients as the originator of the doctrine of the oneness of the universe. He censured Hesiod and Homer because they attributed to the gods human vices and defects, and is said to have maintained the doctrine of the unity of the Deity. According to Aristotle, Xenophanes, directing his view over the universe, declared, "God is the One." Saint Clement also affirms that he taught pure monotheism. Victor Cousin defends him from the charge of pantheism which some writers had brought against him. ("Biographie Universelle.") Xenophanes also insisted on the antagonism between sensuous appearances and the pure truth or reality. He was about one hundred years old when he died.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" ARISTOTLE, "De Xenophane, Georgia et Melisso;" SIMON KARSTEN, "Xenophanis Carminum Reliquiæ; de Vita ejus," etc., 1830; DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Xenophanes;" FÜLLEBORN, "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie."

Xénophile. See XENOPHILUS.

Xenophilus, ze-nof'e-lus, [Gr. Ξενοφίλος; Fr. XÉNOPHILE, gzâ'no'fêl',] a Greek sculptor, who, aided by Straton, made a statue of Æsculapius at Argos.

Xenophon, zĕn'o-fon, [Gr. Ξενοφῶν; Fr. XÉNOPHON, gzâ'no'fôN'; It. ZENOFONTE, dzâ-no-fon'tà,] a celebrated Athenian historian and general, was a son of Gryllus, and a native of the demus Ercheia. He is supposed to have been born about 445 B.C. According to Diogenes Laertius, from whose writings we derive nearly all that is known of his life, Xenophon fell from his horse at the battle of Delium, in 424 B.C., and would probably have been killed, if he had not been rescued by Socrates. He became a pupil of Socrates at an early age, and, according to Photius, was also a pupil of Isocrates. Little is known of the events of his life which occurred between the battle of Delium and the year 401 B.C. Diogenes Laertius states that "Xenophon edited or made known the History of Thucydides, although it was in his power to pass it off as his own work;" but the truth of this statement is doubted by some critics. In 401 B.C. he went to Sardis, and entered the service of the Persian prince Cyrus the Younger, whom he accompanied in an expedition against Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia. Xenophon and the other Greeks who engaged in this expedition were deceived as to its real object. Cyrus was defeated and killed at Cunaxa, near Babylon, and the Greek general Clearchus was treacherously slain. Xenophon was one of the generals who conducted the Greek army of 10,000 in its memorable retreat from the Tigris to the Black Sea. He displayed great firmness, courage, and military skill in this operation. This expedition and retreat form the subject of his most celebrated work, the "Anabasis, or History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger," which is a very interesting narrative and is written in a natural, agreeable style.

According to some authorities, he was banished from Athens about 399 B.C., perhaps because he was a friend of Socrates. Diogenes Laertius says he was banished for Laconism. He took part in an expedition which the Spartan king Agesilaus conducted against the Persians in 396, and he fought in the Spartan army against the Athenians at the battle of Coroneia, (394 B.C.) Soon after this date he settled, with his wife Philesia and his children, at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided many years and employed his time in hunting and writing. During his residence at Scillus he wrote a "Treatise on Hunting," his "Anabasis," and perhaps other works. The decree by which he was banished from Athens was repealed a few years before his death, which occurred about 355 B.C. He had two sons, named Gryllus and Diodorus. It is supposed that all of his writings have come down to us. Under the title of "Hellenica," he wrote a history of Greece from 411 to 362 B.C. His "Cyropædia" (Κυροπαιδεία) is commonly regarded as a political romance founded on the exploits of Cyrus the Great, and has no authority as a history. Among his other works are a "Life of Agesilaus," "The Symposium, or Banquet," in which he explains the ideas of Socrates in relation to love and friendship, and delineates the character of Socrates, a Dialogue between Socrates and Critobulus, entitled Οἰκονομικός, which treats of domestic and moral economy, and is highly esteemed, and a philosophic work called "The Memorabilia of Socrates," (Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σοκράτους,) which purports to be an exposition of the doctrines and character of his illustrious master. It is highly prized as a memorial of the practical part of the Socratic philosophy. "Xenophon," says Macaulay, "is commonly placed, but, we think, without much reason, in the same rank with Herodotus and Thucydides. He resembles them, indeed, in the purity and sweetness of his style; but in spirit he rather resembles that later school of historians, whose works seem to be fables composed for a moral, and who in their eagerness to give us warnings and example forget to give us men and women." (Essay on "History," 1828.) Xenophon's "Memorabilia" has been translated into English by Sarah Fielding, his "Symposium" by J. Wellwood, his "Cyropædia" by M. A. Cowper, and his "Œconomicus" by Robert Bradley.

See FORTIA D'URBAN, "Vie de Xénophon," 1795; CREUZER, "De Xenophonte historico," 1799; HACKEN, "Xenophon," 1805; KRÜGER, "De Xenophontis Vita," 1823; NOBBE, "Vita Xenophontis," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HOFFMANN, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Xenophon, an Athenian sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C. In conjunction with Cephisodotus, he made a statue of Jupiter.

Xenophon, a Greek physician, a native of Cos, lived at Rome, and gained the favour of the emperor Claudius. At the instigation of Agrippina, he poisoned Claudius, by introducing a poisoned feather into his mouth under pretence of making him vomit.

Xenophon OF EPHESUS, a Greek writer of unknown period, was the author of a romance called "Ephesiaca, or the Loves of Anthia and Abrocomas," the style of which is simple and elegant. He probably lived in the second or third century after Christ. His romance has been translated into German by Bürger, and into English by Rooke.

Xercès. See XERXES.

Xeres, de, dà hā'rês, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish historian, was secretary to Pizarro, whom he accompanied to Peru about 1530. He published in 1547 a history of the expedition, entitled "A True Account of the Conquest of Peru," etc.

Xerxes, zẽrk'sẽz, [Gr. Ξέρξης; Fr. XERCÈS, gzêR'sês',] I., sometimes called XERXES THE GREAT, a famous king of Persia, and the most powerful monarch of his time, was a son of Darius Hystaspis. His mother was Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus the Great. He succeeded Darius in 485 B.C., and began to raise an immense army for the invasion of Greece. Several years were expended in cutting a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athos, and in building a bridge of boats or ships across the Hellespont, over which Xerxes and his army passed in the spring of 480 B.C. His army was composed of many nations tributary to the Persian empire, and, according to Herodotus, amounted to 2,317,610 men, besides slaves and non-combatants. Niebuhr and Grote consider this number incredible and impossible. The number of slaves and other camp-followers was equal to that of the soldiers. He is said to have shed tears when he reflected that in a century, or less, none of these myriads of men would survive. Having reviewed his army at Doriscus, he marched through Thrace and Thessaly. The Greeks attempted to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, but the Persians turned that position, (see LEONIDAS,) and captured Athens, from which the whole population had been removed. The Athenians, who were directed by Themistocles, relied chiefly on their naval power for defence against the invaders. An indecisive naval action was fought by the two fleets at Artemisium, where the Persian fleet was much damaged by a storm. Xerxes was still able after this loss to muster a fleet of twelve hundred vessels, which in the autumn of 480 B.C. was defeated at the decisive battle of Salamis. (See THEMISTOCLES.) Xerxes, placed on a lofty position on the adjacent shore, witnessed this disastrous defeat of his vainglorious project. He retreated

hastily by land to the Hellespont, and crossed over to Asia, leaving an army under Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa in 479 B.C. Xerxes was murdered in 465 by Artabanus, an officer of his court. He appears to have been by nature not without amiable and noble qualities; but his heart was corrupted by the possession of unlimited power, and by the abject adulation commonly bestowed on Eastern sovereigns. He was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Longimanus.

See HERODOTUS, "History of Greece;" GROTE, "History o Greece;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" ROSENBERG, "De Cambyse, Dario Hystaspe et Xerxe," 1690; HUSSEL, "Xerxes des Grossen Leben, Thaten und Ende," 1816.

Xerxes II., King of Persia, was a son of Artaxerxes I., (Longimanus,) whom he succeeded in 425 B.C. After a reign of a few months, he was assassinated by Sogdianus, his half-brother.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, HE-mā'nēs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish friar, who was employed as a missionary in Mexico. He translated into Spanish a Latin work on the plants of Mexico, by Hernandez. Died about 1620.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1598. He studied in Rome, adopted an Italian style, and returned to Saragossa. His works are highly praised. Died in 1666.

Ximenes, HE-mā'nēs, (LEONARDO,) a Sicilian astronomer and geometer, born at Trapani in 1716, became a Jesuit. He was appointed professor of geography at Florence, and by his skill in hydraulics rendered important services in averting the damages caused by overflowing rivers. He wrote a number of able works on astronomy and hydraulics, among which is "Collection of Hydraulic Pamphlets," etc., ("Raccolta di Perizie ed Opuscoli idraulici," 2 vols., 1781–86.) He founded an observatory at Florence, where he died in 1786.

Ximenes, she-mā'nēs, (PETER,) a theologian, born of Portuguese parents at Middelburg, in Holland, in 1514. He wrote, in Latin, a work called "Demonstration of the Catholic Truth." Died in 1595.

Ximenes, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, became Archbishop of Toledo, and cardinal. He rendered important military services in the war against the Moors, and wrote a "History of Spain." Died in 1247.

Ximenes, de, dẹh ze'mȧ'nēs', (AUGUSTIN LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet, of Spanish extraction, born in Paris in 1726, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He was the author of "Don Carlos," and other tragedies, a poem entitled "Cæsar in the Senate," and several critical essays, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1815.

Ximenes (or **Jimenes**) **de Carmona**, HE-mā'nēs dȧ kȧR-mo'nȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish medical writer, born at Córdova near the end of the sixteenth century.

Ximenes, [English pron. ze-mee'nèz,] or, more fully, **Jimenes** (or **Ximenes**) **de Cisneros**, HE-mā'nēs dȧ *th*ēs-nā'rȯs, (FRANCISCO,) called CARDINAL XIMENES, a celebrated Spanish statesman and patron of literature, was born at Torrelaguna, in New Castile, in 1436. He was educated at Salamanca and at Rome, where he studied theology, philosophy, and Oriental languages. He became grand vicar of Cardinal Mendoza at Siguenza. About 1482 he entered the Franciscan order at Toledo, where he acquired distinction as a preacher. He was appointed confessor to Queen Isabella in 1492, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1495. His modesty prompted him to decline this honour; but he submitted to the positive command of the pope. He was distinguished by his simplicity of life, his charity to the poor, and his aversion to luxury and pomp. About 1498 he founded the University of Alcalá de Henares. He exerted his influence to reform the Franciscan order of monks. Under his auspices a number of eminent scholars began in 1502 to prepare a Polyglot Bible, called the Complutensian, which became the model of all the subsequent versions of the Bible in divers languages, and was the greatest literary enterprise of that age. On the death of Queen Isabella (1504) he acted as mediator between Ferdinand the Catholic and the archduke Philip, each of whom claimed the regency of Castile. After the death of Philip (1506) Ximenes was appointed regent or guardian of Queen Joanna, who was disqualified by mental imbecility. He authorized the citizens of the towns to form themselves into a militia, and by this bold and politic measure promoted the power of the crown, while he reduced the importance of the unruly nobles.

In 1507 he received the title of cardinal. He fitted out at his own expense a fleet and an army, which he conducted in person to Africa in 1509, and captured the city of Oran by storm. "His talents, energy, and reputed sanctity of character," says Prescott, "combined with the authority of his station, gave him unbounded influence with all classes of the Castilians." During his expedition against Oran, King Ferdinand wrote a letter to Count Navarro and requested him to find some pretence for detaining Ximenes in Africa. The cardinal was acquainted with the contents of this letter, and naturally put the worst construction on the same. On one occasion the king, who wished the archbishopric of Toledo for his natural son Alfonso, importuned Ximenes to resign his see and take another in exchange; but he replied, with indignation, "that he would never consent to barter away the dignities of the Church." In 1517 his "Polyglot Bible" was completed. According to Prescott, this was "a noble monument of piety, learning, and munificence, which entitles its author to the gratitude of the whole Christian world." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella.")

By the testament of Ferdinand, who died in January, 1516, Cardinal Ximenes was appointed sole regent of Castile during the absence of the young king Charles. His right to this office was disputed by Adrian, Dean of Louvain, who produced powers of similar purport from Charles. Ximenes and Adrian administered the government jointly for some time, but the former soon assumed sole power. In September, 1517, Charles V. arrived in Spain, and wrote a letter to Ximenes, which "is unmatched, even in court annals, for cool and base ingratitude." (Prescott.) It announced his dismissal from office. He died on the 8th of November, 1517.

"Such," says Prescott, "was the end of this remarkable man,—the most remarkable, in many respects, of his time. His character was of that stern and lofty cast which seems to rise above the ordinary wants and weaknesses of humanity. His genius, of the severest order, like Dante's or Michael Angelo's in the regions of fancy, impresses us with ideas of power that excite admiration akin to terror. . . . His regency was conducted on the principles of a military despotism. His whole policy, indeed, was to exalt the royal prerogative at the expense of the inferior orders of the state. . . . He had a full measure of the religious bigotry which belonged to the age." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii.)

See ROBLES, "Vida del Cardinal Ximenes," 1604; FLÉCHIER, "Histoire du Cardinal Ximenes," 1693; CASTRO, "De Vita F. Ximenii," 1581; MENDOZA, "Vida de Ximenes," 1653; MARSOLLIER, "Histoire du Ministère de Ximenès," 1694; "Don F. Ximenes," Leipsic, 1796; BARRET, "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," 1813; HEFELE, "Der Cardinal Ximenes," 1844; HAVEMANN, "F. Ximenes," 1848; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V."

Ximenes de Quesada, (dȧ kȧ-sȧ'dȧ,) (GONZALO,) a Spanish explorer and captain, born at Granada about 1495. He commanded a party which about 1532 began to explore the region since called New Granada, and founded in 1538 Santa Fé de Bogotá. Died in 1546.

Ximeno or **Jimeno**, HE-mā'no, (VINCENTE,) a Spanish biographer, born at Valencia about 1700. He published a literary history of the kingdom of Valencia, "Escritores del Regno de Valencia," (2 vols., 1747–49.)

Xiphilin. See XIPHILINUS.

Xiphilinus, zif-e-lī'nus, [Gr. Ξιφιλῖνος; Fr. XIPHILIN, gze'fe'lȧN',] (JOANNES,) became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1066. He was the author of several religious and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1075.

Xiphilinus, (JOANNES,) nephew of the preceding, wrote an epitome of the "History" of Dion Cassius, which was first published in 1551.

Xuares or **Juares**, HOO-ȧ'rēs, (GASPAR,) a Jesuit and botanist, born in Paraguay in 1731; died at Rome in 1804.

Xuares or **Juares**, HOO-ȧ'rēs, written also **Suares** (RODERICK,) a Spanish jurist, born at Salamanca, lived in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Xysuthrus, or **Xysythrus**, a king of Babylon, who

at the time of the great deluge is said to have saved himself and some of his people in a ship.

Xuthus, zu'thus, [Gr. Ξοῦθος,] a mythical king of Peloponnesus, was called a son of Helen, a brother of Dorus and Æolus, and the father of Achæus and Ion.

Xylander, kse-lăn'dẹr, (GULIELMUS, or WILLIAM,) a German scholar, originally named HOLZMANN, (*i.e.* "wood-man," of which Xylander is the Greek equivalent,) was born at Augsburg in 1532. He studied in his native town and at Tübingen, and in 1558 became professor of Greek at Heidelberg. He made numerous translations from the Greek and Latin, among which we may name the works of Strabo and Plutarch, the "History" of Dion Cassius, and the mathematical works of Diophantus. He also edited some of the works of Marcus Antoninus, Phlegon Trallianus, and Antigonus Carystius. His learning was profound, and his translations are highly esteemed. Died in 1576.

Xylander, von, fon kse-lăn'dẹr, (JOSEPH KARL AUGUST,) a German officer and military writer, born at Munich in 1794, was the author of a treatise entitled "Strategy and its Application," (1818,) a "Manual of Tactics," and numerous other works, on various subjects. Died in 1854.

Y.

Yahya,* (or **Yahia,**) yâ'He-â, a Moorish captain, called by the Spaniards BEN-GAMA or BEN-GAMIA. He was commander of the armies of the Almoravides in Spain, whose power was opposed by the Almohades. He was killed in 1148.

Yahya- (or **Yahia-**) **al-Barmekee,** (or **-Barmakî,**) yâ'He-â âl bar'mạ-kee', (**Aboo-Alee** or **Abû-Alî,** â'bōō â'lee,) a Persian minister of state, belonged to the family of Barmecides, (or Barmekides.) He became vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid in 786 A.D. He was a man of superior talents, and had great influence for many years. He was disgraced about 803, and died in 807 A.D.

Yâjnavalkya, a Sanscrit author of whom very little is known. He was the reputed author of several books which are still extant.

Yakoobî-al-Mansoor-Billah, Yakoub-al-Mansour-Billah, or **Yakûb-** (or **Jakub-**) **al-Mansûr-Billah,** yâ'kōōb' âl mân'sōōr' bil'lah, a king of Morocco, born about 1210, was an able and powerful monarch. He began to reign in 1258. In 1275 he invaded Spain, and waged war against the Christians with some success. Died in 1286.

Yakoob Bey, or **Yakoob Ooshbegee,** oosh-bā'-gee, a Toorkoman or Uzbeck soldier, surnamed ATALIK GHAZEE, was born at Tashkent in 1820. He fought the Russians with considerable distinction. In 1865 he was sent against Cashgar, in Chinese Toorkistan, in aid of the Mohammedan insurgents. Yakoob fought with great ability and perseverance, and made himself master of the whole country. He ruled Cashgar with remarkable success, built a handsome college, mosque, monastery, and palace, and kept two hundred ladies in his harem. He was assassinated by his household officers, May 31, 1877. The Chinese then reconquered the country, and soon after murdered in cold blood many thousands of Yakoob's former subjects.

Yakoob- (**Yakoub-** or **Yakûb-**) **Ibn-Lais** or **-Laith,**‡ yâ'kōōb' ĭb'n lis, surnamed AL-SOFFAR or AL-SUFFAR, was the founder of the dynasty of Soffarides in Persia. By conquest he made himself master of Seïstan about 862 A.D., and of Farsistan a few years later. Died about 878 A.D.

Yaksha, [perhaps from the Sanscrit *jaksh*, to "eat,"] a name of certain spirits in the Hindoo and Booddhist mythology, described in the Vishnu-Purâna as hideous beings, always hungry and emaciated, but gentle and inoffensive in character. Other books describe them as most cruel and repulsive demons, still others as happy spirits. Some Booddhists believe that they may enter Nirvana, like human beings. They resemble the *jinn*, or genii, of Arabian stories. They have wives, called Yakshî, (Yakshee.)

Yăl'dẹn, (THOMAS,) an English poet and divine, born at Exeter in 1671. He studied at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he acquired the friendship of Addison and Sacheverell. He succeeded Atterbury as lecturer at Bridewell Hospital in 1698, and became professor or reader of moral philosophy at Oxford about 1702. He was also rector of Chalton and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Temple of Fame," (1700,) "Æsop at Court," (1702,) a "Hymn to Light," and a "Hymn to Darkness," which was praised by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1736.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Yāle, (ELIHU,) born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1648, was the principal patron of the college called by his name. He became in 1687 governor of Fort Saint George at Madras. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1721.

Yăm'ă or **Yăm'ă-nă**, [modern Hindoo pron. yŭm'ạ or yŭm'ạ-nạ,] called also **Yam'an** or **Yam'en**, in the Hindoo mythology, the god of Pâtâlă, (or Nărăkă,§) or the lower world, and the god of death and the judge of departed spirits. His residence or capital is called Yamapura, or "city of Yama." After having inquired into and pronounced upon the merits of those who are brought before his judgment-seat, he sends the good to Swarga, (Indra's paradise,) and the wicked to appropriate places of punishment, corresponding to the Tartarus of classic mythology. Yama is known by a great multitude of names, as Dharma-Râja, ("King of Justice,") Mrityu, (*i.e.* "Death,") etc. He is said to have a servant, named Karmala, (or Carmala,) who brings before him the righteous on celestial self-moving cars. He has two faces,—the one full of mildness and benevolence, seen only by the virtuous; the other is hideous, exhibiting great and terrible teeth: this only is visible to the wicked. Yama is supposed by some to be the same as Bali, (or Baly,) to whom, as we are informed in the legend of VÂMANA, (which see,) Vishnu conceded the kingdom of Pâtâla; but Southey makes them two distinct personages,‖ Yamen being the king, and "Baly" (Bali) the judge, of "Padălon," (a corruption of Pâtâla.)

See "The Curse of Kehama," vol. ii., v., also ix.-xii.; MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Yamana. See YAMA.

Yamen. See YAMA.

Yami, yŭm'ee or yăm'ee, in Hindoo mythology, the twin-sister of Yama, who on account of this close relationship refused to marry her.

Yamuna, yăm'oo-nạ or yŭm'oo-nạ, in Hindoo mythology, a goddess who represents the river Jumna, just as Ganga stands for the Ganges. She was a sister of Yama.

Yanaka. See NANEK.

Yan'cey, (WILLIAM L.,) an American politician, born at Columbia, South Carolina, about 1815. He studied law, and settled in Alabama about 1837. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1844 to 1847 inclusive. He became a leader of the most extreme partisans of State sovereignty and disunion, (called fire-eaters,) and was the reputed author of the

* It may be remarked that *Yahya* is the Arabic form of JOHN. There have been many princes, leaders, and writers of this name, both in Asia and Africa, but none of any great note.

† *Yakoob* (in German, *Jakub*) is the Arabic of JACOB and JAMES.

‡ See "Introduction," p. viii. section i., 4.

§ The words Naraka and Pâtâla appear to be sometimes used as nearly synonymous; but Pâtâla is more correctly applied to the whole extent of the lower world, while Naraka properly denotes place of torment.

‖ "He [Yamen] sat upon a marble sepulchre,
Massive and huge, where at the monarch's feet
The righteous Baly had his judgment-seat."
Curse of Kehama, vol. ii., xi.

phrase "fire the Southern heart." In the Convention of Alabama he reported the ordinance of secession, which was passed in January, 1861. He was sent early in 1861 to Europe as a commissioner to obtain the recognition of the new confederacy. Having returned in February, 1862, he entered the Congress at Richmond as Senator for Alabama. Died in August, 1863.

Yang-Tee or **Yang-Ti**, yâng'tee', Emperor of China, began to reign in 605 A.D. He caused several great canals to be made for navigation. Died in 617.

Yao, yä'o, or **Yaou**, yä'oo, almost yŏw, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, is supposed to have lived about two thousand years before the Christian era. According to Pauthier, he ascended the imperial throne 2357 B.C., and reigned seventy-two years, after which Shun was associated with him in the government. His reign is considered by some to mark the commencement of authentic history among the Chinese. The most ancient historical books of China, if we may trust the statements of the Chinese critics, date from the time of Yao; in other words, the events of his reign were chronicled by contemporary historians, and not written afterwards from tradition, as is the case with the early history of nearly all other nations. Be this as it may, there is reason to believe the early history of China to be more trustworthy than that of most other countries. Yao is represented as having been one of the most enlightened, virtuous, and prosperous of rulers. He introduced into the state many important regulations. He gave especial encouragement to the study of astronomy and to works of public improvement. "Great indeed," says Confucius, "was Yaou as a sovereign. How majestic was he! It is only Heaven that is grand, and only Yaou corresponded to it. How vast was his virtue! The people could find no name for it. How majestic was he in the works which he accomplished! how glorious in the admirable regulations which he instituted!" (See the "Confucian Analects," book viii. chap. xix.) Yao was succeeded by Shun, who was scarcely, if at all, inferior to him in wisdom and virtue.

Yaroslaf or **Yaroslav**, **Jaroslaw** or **Jaroslav**, yä'ro-slâf', Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Vladimir I., was born towards the close of the tenth century. In 1016 he gained a decisive victory over his brother, Sviatopok, and was crowned sovereign of all the Russias. His reign is distinguished by the wise laws which he enacted for the benefit of his subjects, the liberal encouragement which he gave to learning, and the introduction of painting from Greece. His sister Mary was married to Casimir, King of Poland, and one of his daughters became the queen of Henry I. of France. Died in 1054.

Yaroslaf (or **Jaroslaw**) **II.** became Grand Duke of Russia in 1238. During his reign the Mongol Tartars overran his dominions and reduced him to vassalage. Died in 1246.

Yăr'ran-ton, (ANDREW,) an English soldier and mechanician, born in Worcestershire in 1616, served for a time in the Parliamentary army. He devoted himself to the improvement of inland navigation and agriculture, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," (1677.)

See SAMUEL SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Yăr'rell, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English naturalist, born at Westminster in 1784. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, and contributed a number of valuable treatises to the Journal and Transactions of those institutions. He published in 1836 his "History of British Fishes," (2 vols. 8vo,) which was followed in 1843 by his "History of British Birds," (2 vols.) They are beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts, and are ranked among the most admirable works of their kind. Yarrell was the first to prove that the white bait is a distinct species of fish, and not the young of other species, as was previously supposed. Died in 1856.

See the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1837.

Yart, yăr or e-ăr, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1710, became a priest and curate of Saussay, in Vexin. He published, under the title of "Idée de la Poésie Anglaise," (8 vols., 1749–56,) prose translations of several English poems. Died in 1791.

Yates, (ANNA MARIA,) a celebrated English actress, excelled particularly in tragic parts. She was the wife of Richard Yates. Died in 1787.

Yates, (EDMUND HODGSON,) an English novelist, a son of the following, was born in 1831. He was editor of the "Temple Bar Magazine" for some years ending in 1867. Among his works are "Broken to Harness," (1864,) "The Business of Pleasure," (1865,) "Land at Last: a Novel," (1866,) "Black Sheep," (1867,) "The Rock Ahead," (1868,) "Wrecked in Port," (1869,) "Doctor Wainwright's Patient" and "Nobody's Fortune," (1871,) "The Yellow Flag," (1873,) and "The Impending Sword," (1874.)

Yates, (JAMES,) an English antiquary and economist, born at Highgate, near London, in 1789, became a dissenting minister. He published, besides other works, "Textrinum Opus, or an Inquiry into the Art of Weaving among the Ancients," (1845.) Died May 7, 1871.

Yates, (ROBERT,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Schenectady, New York, in 1738, became chief justice of the State of New York in 1790. Died in 1801.

Yates, (WILLIAM,) an English Baptist divine and Orientalist, born in 1792. In 1815 he went as a missionary to Calcutta, where he translated the Bible into Bengalee, and the New Testament, Pentateuch, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Daniel into Sanscrit. He also published a Sanscrit grammar, and a Sanscrit-and-English dictionary. He died on the voyage to England, in 1845

Yazeed or **Yazid**. See YEZEED.

Yazikof or **Jasikow**, yä'ze-kof', a Russian lyric poet, distinguished for the exquisite sweetness and melody of his verse, was born at Simbirsk in 1805. From the character of his early songs, he was called "the Russian Anacreon," but his later productions were of a more serious character. Died in 1846.

Yberville. See IBERVILLE.

Yeames, yeemz, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) an English painter, born at Taganrog, in Russia, in 1835. Among his works is "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," (1863.) He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1866, and Academician in 1878.

Yearsley, yeerz'le, (Mrs. ANNE,) an English writer, born at Bristol about 1756, was originally a milkwoman. She was patronized by Hannah More, under whose auspices she published "The Royal Captives," a romance, and a collection of poems.

Yeates, yāts, ? (THOMAS,) an English Orientalist, born in 1768. He produced, besides other works, a Hebrew Grammar and a Syriac Grammar, both of which are commended. Died in 1839.

Yeats, (THOMAS PATTINSON,) F.R.S., an English naturalist of the eighteenth century, was the author of an elementary work on entomology. Died in 1782.

Yefremof or **Jefremow**, yĕh-frā'mof, a Russian traveller, born about 1744, published "Travels in Persia and India," (1786.) Died after 1809.

Yelin, von, fon yeh-leen', (JULIUS CONRAD,) a German mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1771, wrote several scientific works. Died in 1826.

Yeliu-Thsoo-Thsai, yĕl'le-oo' tsoo tsī, a celebrated Chinese or Tartar minister, born in 1190. He was a councillor of Jengis Khan and of his son Ogodaï. He was noted for his wisdom and virtue. Died in 1244. According to Abel Rémusat, "Millions of men owed their lives and liberty to this great minister, who spent his life in pleading the cause of law, order, and humanity."

Yĕl'vẹr-ton, (Sir HENRY,) an English statesman and jurist, born in 1566, was the author of "Reports of Special Cases." Died in 1630.

Yendis or **Yendys**. See DOBELL.

Yen-Hoei, yĕn-ho-ā' or -ho-ī', or **Yen-Hwuy**, called also **Yen-Yuen**, (yoo'en',) the favourite and most gifted disciple of Confucius, was born towards the latter part of the sixth century B.C. Not only his master but his fellow-pupils admitted his decided superiority over all the rest. Confucius asked one of them, (Tsze-Kung,) "Which do you consider superior, yourself or Hwuy?" He replied, "How dare I compare myself with Hwuy? Hwuy *hears one point and knows all about a subject*, I hear one point and know a second [only]." (See "Ana-

lects of Confucius," book v.) Confucius said of him, "There was Yen-Hwuy; HE loved to learn; . . . he did not repeat a fault. Unfortunately, his appointed time was short: he died, and now there is not such another." ("Analects," book vi.) Even Mencius was considered to be inferior to Yen-Hwuy, who was "all round and complete." (See Legge's "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. p. 43.) When Yen-Hwuy died, Confucius was inconsolable, both for his own loss and the loss of mankind. (See CONFUCIUS.) His disciples said to the sage, "Your grief is excessive!" "Is it excessive?" said he. "If I am not to mourn bitterly for this man, for whom should I mourn?" ("Analects," book xi.) On another occasion he said, "Admirable indeed is the virtue of Hwuy." And again, "He has nearly attained to perfect virtue." The following may serve to show Yen-Hoei's devotion to his master. Once, while travelling, they were in danger from the hostility of the people of the place through which they were passing. Yen-Hoei happened to fall behind the rest. When he came up, Confucius said, "I thought you had died." Yen-Hoei replied, "While you were alive, how should I presume to die?"

See LEGGE, "Analects of Confucius," *passim*; also the notice of Confucius in PAUTHIER'S "Chine," pp. 145, 146, and 176.

Yen-Yuen. See YEN-HOEI.

Yepez, de, dà yà-pĕth′, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish Benedictine monk, born in the sixteenth century, lived at Valladolid. He wrote "Chronicles of the Benedictine Order," (7 vols., 1609–15.) Died in 1621.

Yepez, de, (DIEGO,) a Spanish monk and historical writer, born near Toledo in 1559. He became prior of the monastery of the Escurial. Philip II. is said to have intrusted to him the direction of his conscience. Yepez wrote a "History of the Persecution in England since 1570." Died in 1613.

Yeregui, de, dà yâ′rà-ghee, (JOSÉ,) a pious and liberal Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Vergara in 1734. He founded several schools, and became preceptor of the children of Charles III. Died in 1805.

Yermak or **Iermak,** yĕr′mȧk, a Cossack chief, who conquered Siberia, was born near the banks of the Don. He invaded Siberia with 5000 men, and, after several victories over the native tribes, took Siber, the capital, in 1580, and laid the foundation of the Russian dominion in that region. Died in 1583.

See MILLER, "Opisanie Sibirskago tzarstra," 1750.

Yewell, (GEORGE HENRY,) an American artist, born at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, January 20, 1830. He studied in New York under Thomas Hicks, and at the National Academy, 1851–53, also under Couture in Paris, 1856 *et seq.*, returning in 1861 to New York. From 1867 to 1878 he lived in Italy, and chiefly in Rome, visiting Cairo and the Levant, 1875–76. His earlier paintings (before 1867) include portraits and genre subjects; later he worked on street-scenes with figures, as well as on interiors, portraits, etc. In 1862 he was made an associate, and in 1880 he became a full Academician. Among his pictures are "Senate-Chamber in the Doge's Palace," "Interiors of Saint Mark's, Venice," "Mosque of Kait-Bey," "Entrance to the Old Slave-Market, Cairo," "A Street-Scene in Cairo," etc.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd** (yez′de-jĕrd′) **I.,** King of Persia, of the dynasty of Sassanidæ, succeeded his brother Varanes (Bahram) IV. in 399 A.D. He maintained peace and friendship with the Roman empire, and gave toleration to the Christians, who became numerous in Persia. In the latter part of his reign, however, a persecution was provoked by the rash zeal of Abdas, Bishop of Susa, who destroyed a temple of the fire-worshippers. Died in 419.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd II.,** surnamed THE GENTLE, was the son of Varanes (Bahram) V., whom he succeeded on the throne of Persia in 439 A.D. He was attached to the doctrine of Zoroaster, and wished his subjects to conform. His chief minister urged him to use severe measures against the Christians, who were numerous, especially in Armenia, and in 442 an army was sent to enforce the worship of fire in that province. An Armenian prince named Vartan raised a large army and defeated that of Persia; but finally, through the treachery of several Armenian leaders, Vartan was defeated and killed, and the province was subdued in 451. He died in 457, and was succeeded by his son Hormisdas.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd III.,** King of Persia, was the son of Sheheriar, and the last of the race of Sassanidæ. He began to reign on the death of his uncle Ferrookh-zâd, in 632 A.D., and found the empire weakened by intestine dissensions and verging to dissolution. He reformed the calendar, changed the old names of months and days for others representing physical objects or properties, and ordained that time should be computed from a new era, (June 16, 632,) which is still observed by the followers of Zoroaster. In 634 Irak was invaded by a Moslem army, against which he sent a general named Rŏŏstam, who addressed the invaders in terms like these: "Retire from the Persian soil, if you would avoid the wrath of the king of kings. Who is your sovereign? what are his antecedents, his titles, and his dominions? Why do you quit your deserts, and what do you seek in Persia?" To this the unterrified zealots replied, "We covet nothing that Persia contains. The vicegerent of God has charged us to announce his law to the nations of the earth. If the Persians and their king will receive these sublime truths, they shall be our brothers; if not, our swords shall subvert the throne of Yezdejerd." In the battle that ensued, the Arabs fought with all the courage of fanaticism, and appeared invincible until they were broken and routed by the charge of the Persian elephants. The caliph Omăr raised another army, and in 636 gained a decisive victory over Roostam, who was killed in the retreat. This was the first of a series of victories which about 645 had effected the conquest of all Persia, except a part of Khorassân, in which the Persian king took refuge. He was killed in 652 A.D.

Yezeed, Yezîd, or **Jesîd** (yĕh-zeed′) **I.,** written also **Yazîd** and **Yazeed,** the second of the Omeyyade caliphs, was a son of Moâweeyah, (whence his Arab surname, IBN-MOÂWEEYAH,) and began to reign at Damascus in 680 A.D. He was recognized in Persia, Syria, and Egypt. Mecca and Medina, having revolted against him, were pillaged and almost destroyed by his armies. Died in 683 A.D., aged thirty-nine.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. vi.

Yezeed, Yezîd, or **Jesîd II.,** a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Abd-el-Malek, became caliph in 720 A.D. He persecuted the Christians. Died in 724.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xiii.

Yezeed or **Yazîd, (Ibn-Mahleb,** ĭb′n mâh′leb,) an able Persian warrior, who gained several victories for the caliph Solimân. Having revolted against Yezeed II., he was killed in battle about 720 A.D.

Yggdrasil. See ODIN.

Y Kiun. See WAN-LEE.

Ymir, ee′mir, or **Ymer,** [supposed to be derived from the Norse *ymia*, to "rush," to "roar," expressive of confusion,] in the Norse mythology, the first of the giants produced from Ginnunga-gap (the "abyss of abysses") by the union of heat and frost, and the progenitor of the Frost-Giants. He was also called Aurgelmir, (the "primeval mass," or chaos.) He was slain by Odin and his brothers, who made the earth of his flesh and bones, the sea of his blood, and the heavens of his skull. He was a personification of Chaos.

Yolland, (WILLIAM,) an English engineer-officer, born in 1810. He entered the royal engineers in 1828, and was long employed on the ordnance survey of the United Kingdom. He published "Astronomical Observations" and a "Treatise on Geodesy." Died in 1885.

Yonge, yŭng, (CHARLES DUKE,) an English author, born in 1812. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. He published an "English and Greek Lexicon," (1849; abridged, 1864,) a "Latin Dictionary," (1855–56,) "History of England," (1857,) "Life of Wellington," (1860,) "History of France," (1866,) etc.

Yonge, (CHARLOTTE MARY,) an English novelist, born in Hampshire in 1823, published a number of tales, among the most popular of which are "The Heir of Redclyffe," (1853,) "Heartsease," (1854,) "The Daisy

Chain," (1856,) "The Clever Woman of the Family," (1865,) "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," (1866,) and "The Chaplet of Pearls," (1868.) She has also written "Landmarks of History," (1852–57,) and other educational works, a "History of Christian Names," (1863,) a "Life of John Coleridge Patteson," (1873,) and numerous volumes of history for young people, (1874–83.)

Yônĭ, yo'nĭ, in the Hindoo mythology, the symbol of Pârvatî and of femineity in general, and, as such, associated with the worship of Siva. (See SIVA, and also JUNO.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," pp. 382–398.

Yoosuf, Yousouf, Yusuf, or **Jusuf** (yoo'sōōf) I., a Moorish king of Granada, began to reign in 1333; died in 1354.

Yoosuf- (or **Yusuf-**) **Aboo-Amroo-Ibn-Abdi-l Barr,** (ä'bōō ăm'rōō ĭb'n ăbd-il bär,) written also **Yousouf-Amrou-Ben-Abd-Alberr,** a learned Moorish writer, born at Córdova, Spain, in 979; died in 1070. Among his works may be mentioned a treatise on Mohammedan history and traditions, and a "History of the Opinions of the Mussulman Doctors," etc. A history entitled the "Pearls of Sacred Wars" is also attributed to him.

Yoosuf- (or **Yusuf-**) **Ibn-Abdi-r-Rahman-al-Fehree,** (or **-Fehrî,**) (ib'n ăbd-ĭr räH'man al fĕh'r'ee,) a Saracen or Moor, who was chosen Emir or Governor of Spain in 746 A.D. He was defeated by Abd-er-Rahman, near Córdova, in 756, and was killed in 759 A.D.

Yoosuf-Ibn-Tâshefeen, (or **-Tashefîn,**) (ĭb'n tä'-shĕh-feen',) written also **Ben-Taschefyn,** an Almoravide prince of Northern Africa, distinguished for his bravery and skill in war. He made extensive conquests, and in 1072 founded the city of Morocco as the capital of his dominions. Invited in 1086 by the Moslem princes of Spain to assist them against the Christians, he equipped a powerful armament, landed in Spain, and gained a decisive victory, near Badajoz, over Alfonso, King of Castile. He afterwards reduced nearly all of the Moorish princes of that country to vassalage. Died in 1106.

Yorck (or **York**) **von Wartenburg,** yorK fon fär'tĕn-bōōrG', (HANS DAVID LUDWIG,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Königsberg in 1759. Having served for a time against the French, under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, he entered Napoleon's army, and commanded the Prussian corps in the campaign of 1812. After the reorganization of the Prussian army, and their withdrawal from the French cause, he successively defeated Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, at Dannekow, Sebastiani at Weissig, and General Bertrand at Wartenburg, (1813.) He gained a victory over Marmont, at Möckern, in October the same year, and in 1814 was made general of infantry. After the surrender of Paris, he was created a count, commander of the forces in Silesia and Posen, and in 1821 a field-marshal. He died in 1830.

York, CARDINAL. See STUART, (HENRY BENEDICT.)

York, DUKE OF. This title is appropriated exclusively to members of the royal family of England, and has often been given to a younger son of the king. The first Duke of York was EDMUND OF LANGLEY, the fifth son of Edward III. He was born in 1341, and obtained the title about 1385. He had superior abilities, and took a prominent part in the reign of Richard II. Died in 1402. His son EDWARD, second Duke of York, was distinguished as a warrior. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and left no issue. The dukedom then passed to his nephew, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, a son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was a younger son of the first Duke of York. Richard, the third duke, became a claimant of the throne, the right to which descended through his mother, Anne Mortimer, who was a great-granddaughter of Lionel, the third son of Edward III. He was appointed Regent of France in 1435, and recalled in 1447. In 1454 he received the title of Protector of the Kingdom during the illness of Henry VI. In 1455 he took arms to enforce his claim to the throne. This was the beginning of the long civil war of the Roses. His party gained a victory at Saint Aiban's in 1455, and another at Northampton in 1459 or 1460. The Duke of York was defeated and killed at Wakefield in December, 1460. His son became King Edward IV. RICHARD, the second son of Edward IV., became Duke of York in 1474. He was murdered in the Tower by Richard III. in 1483. HENRY TUDOR, the second son of Henry VII., was created Duke of York in 1491. He ascended the throne, as Henry VIII., in 1509. The title was also borne by Charles I. and James II. before their accession to the throne. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, a brother of George I., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1716. He died, without issue, in 1728. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, a brother of George III., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1760, and died, without issue, in 1767.

See MISS ROBERTS, "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," 1827.

York, (FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, born in 1763, was the second son of George III. He served for a time in the Prussian army, and was created in 1784 Duke of York and Albany. He married in 1791 Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia. He commanded a British corps in the French campaigns of 1793–94, was made a field-marshal in 1795, and commander-in-chief of the army in 1798. He was defeated near Bergen, in Holland, in 1799, and compelled to sign the disadvantageous convention of Alkmaar. Died in 1827.

Yorke, (CHARLES,) Lord Morden, an English jurist and statesman, born in London in December, 1722, was a younger son of the first Lord Hardwicke. He was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He and his brother Philip were, while at college, the principal authors of the "Athenian Letters; or, The Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia residing at Athens," (1741,) a work of considerable merit. He published an ingenious "Treatise on Forfeiture for Treason," (1744.) In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Ryegate. He became solicitor-general in 1756, and attorney general in 1762. He was attached to the Whig party. Having resigned in December, 1763, he was reappointed in August, 1765, on the formation of the ministry of Rockingham. He refused the offer of the great seal several times, but, at the earnest request of the king, he accepted the same in January, 1770, and succeeded Lord Camden. By this act he deserted his Whig friends and destroyed his own peace. He died a few days after he became chancellor, probably by suicide. He left several children, one of whom was Sir Joseph Yorke, a naval officer. Charles Yorke was a friend and correspondent of Montesquieu.

"He was possessed," says Lord Campbell, "of the finest talents, of the most varied accomplishments, of every virtue in public and private life; but when he seemed to have reached the summit of his lofty ambition, he committed a fatal error. . . . His acceptance of the great seal was wrong, but did not proceed from sordid motives. He was overpowered by royal blandishments, and a momentary mistake as to the duty of a good subject."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. v.

Yorke, (CHARLES PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE.

Yorke, (Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY,) K.C.B., an English admiral, entered the navy in 1780. He served under Lord Rodney in 1782, and rose through various promotions to be admiral of the blue in 1830. He perished by shipwreck in Stokes Bay in 1831.

Yorke, (PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE, EARL OF.

Youatt, yoo'ăt, (WILLIAM,) an English veterinary surgeon, born in 1777, was the author of a "Treatise on Cattle," a "Treatise on the Horse," "The Complete Grazier," and other similar works. He was also editor of a journal entitled "The Veterinarian." Died in 1847.

Youmans, yoo'mănz, (EDWARD LIVINGSTON,) an American chemist and scientific writer, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He published, besides other works, a "Class-Book of Chemistry," (1852,) and "Hand-Book of Household Science," (1857.) In 1864 he edited "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," and founded, and edited until his death, "The Popular Science Monthly." Died January 18, 1887.

Young, yŭng, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American

Congregational divine, born at Boston in 1800, was the author of "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth," (1841,) "Library of Old English Prose Writers," and other works. Died in 1854.

Young, yŭng, (Sir ARETAS WILLIAM,) an English officer, served successively against the French in Egypt, Sicily, and Spain, and was made lieutenant-colonel in 1813. He became lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island in 1831, and was knighted in 1834. Died in 1835.

Young, (ARTHUR,) an eminent English agriculturist and writer on economy, was born in Suffolk in 1741. He was a merchant's clerk in his youth at Lynn. Having an aversion to mercantile business, he began to make experiments in agriculture, which at first were not successful. He leased a farm of three hundred acres at Samford Hall, Essex, about 1765, and cultivated it for five years. He published a "Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales," (1768,) which was successful, and a "Course of Experimental Agriculture," (1770.) He performed several exploring tours in different parts of England, and published the results of his investigations in works which contributed much to improve the methods of cultivation. His "Farmer's Calendar" (1771) was a very popular work. In 1774 he published his "Political Arithmetic." He acquired a European reputation by his writings on agriculture. In 1784 he began to publish the "Annals of Agriculture," (45 vols.,) which was highly esteemed. He travelled in France in 1787 and 1789, to explore the agricultural resources of that country, on which subject he published, about 1791, an interesting work. In 1793 he was appointed secretary to the board of agriculture, with a salary of four hundred pounds or more. He had married in early life, and had several children. Died in 1820. By his experiments and writings he rendered an important service to British agriculture; and even the French acknowledge that France rests under obligations to him. His works on agriculture were translated into French by order of the Directory, and published under the title of "Cultivateur Anglais" (18 vols., 1801.)

See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1820; "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1780, *et seq.*; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Young, (AUGUSTUS,) an American naturalist and geologist, born at Arlington, Vermont, in 1785. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1841, and after the end of his term (1843) devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He wrote several scientific treatises, and was appointed State naturalist (for Vermont) in 1856. Died in 1857.

Young, (BRIGHAM,) high-priest of the Mormons, was born at Whitingham, Vermont, in June, 1801. He joined the Mormons in 1832 at Kirtland, Ohio, and soon acquired much influence by his shrewdness and energy. He was one of the twelve apostles sent out in 1835 to make proselytes. On the death of Joseph Smith, June, 1844, he was chosen president and prophet. As the people of Illinois seemed determined to expel the Mormons from the State, Young resolved to remove to some region in the far West, and, accompanied by a large majority of the Mormons, abandoned Nauvoo early in 1846. He persuaded his followers that the valley of Great Salt Lake was the Promised Land, and, having arrived at that lake about July, 1847, he founded Salt Lake City. The Mormons increased rapidly by emigration. In the spring of 1849 they held a convention at Salt Lake City, and organized a State, which they called Deseret; but Congress refused to admit it into the Union, and organized the Territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor, (1850.) The Mormons afterwards defied the laws and officers of the federal government, and Brigham Young ruled over Utah with absolute authority. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cumming Governor of Utah, and sent an army of about 2500 men to enforce his authority. Governor Cumming proclaimed, about November, 1857, that the Mormons were in a state of rebellion; but in 1858 hostilities were suspended by a compromise. Brigham Young was married, according to the rites of the Mormon faith, to about twelve actual wives, besides having many women "sealed to him" as his spiritual wives. By the energy and prudence of his character, he maintained until his death an almost unlimited authority over a body of nearly 100,000 souls. He died of cholera morbus, August 29, 1877.

See "Mormonism," in the "New American Cyclopædia;" "New America," by HEPWORTH DIXON, 1867; "Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs," by JOHN HYDE, JR., 1857; "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," by LIEUTENANT J. W. GUNNISON, 1852; B. G. FERRIS, "Utah and the Mormons," 1856.

Young, (CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) Ph.D., LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, December 15, 1834, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, was professor of mathematics in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, 1857–66, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in Dartmouth College, 1866–77, and in 1877 was chosen professor of astronomy in Princeton College. Prof. Young has made very important spectroscopic studies and discoveries in solar physics and chemistry. His principal work is "The Sun," (1882.) He is also author of many scientific papers.

Young, (EDWARD,) an eminent English poet, born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684, was a son of Edward Young, rector of that parish, and subsequently Dean of Salisbury. He studied at Winchester, entered New College, Oxford, in 1703, and a few months later removed to Corpus Christi College. In 1708 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. He published in 1713 poems entitled "The Last Day," and "The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love." In 1719 he took the degree of D.C.L., and produced the same year the tragedy of "Busiris." He was patronized by the Duke of Wharton, who granted him an annuity. His next work was "The Revenge," a tragedy, (1721,) which, like most of his writings, is marred by false taste and bombastic style. About 1725 he began to publish, under the title of "The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion," a collection of satires, which was very successful. It is stated that he received £3000 for this work. His several works were dedicated to various patrons, in terms of fulsome adulation. Having taken holy orders in 1727, he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, and obtained in 1730 the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire where he resided many years. In 1731 he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, widow of Colonel Lee, and a daughter of the Earl of Lichfield. They had a son Frederick. Colonel Lee and Lady Lee had a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Temple, and who died at Lyons in 1736. This Mr. Temple and his wife are the "Philander" and "Narcissa" of the "Night Thoughts," (1742–46,) the poem on which the reputation of Young is chiefly founded. It enjoyed great popularity, and found admirers and imitators in Germany and France. The form and conception of this poem are somewhat original and bold; it is profusely adorned with brilliant imagery, pompous hyperbole, and striking antithesis; but he seldom attains the true sublimity. "In his 'Night Thoughts,'" says Dr. Johnson, "he has exhibited a very wide display of original poetry, variegated with deep reflections and striking allusions,—a wilderness of thought, in which the fertility of fancy scatters flowers of every hue and every odour." ("Lives of the English Poets.") "Young," says Villemain, "is not a good model; he has too much artifice. . . . He fatigues the imagination more than he touches the heart; he fills the reader with a sort of satiety of sympathy for his sorrow." ("Biographie Universelle.") Among his later works is "Resignation," a poem, (1762.) In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the Princess-Dowager of Wales. After he was seventy years old he continued to solicit preferment, but without success. He died at Welwyn in April, 1765.

See H. CROFT, "Life of Edward Young," in JOHNSON'S "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographica Britannica;" J. MITFORD, "Life of Young;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the English Poets;" DRAKE, "Essays;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1857; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Young, (Sir JOHN,) an English civil officer, born in 1807. He was secretary of the treasury from 1844 to 1846, chief secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, Governor of New South Wales from 1860 to 1868, Governor of Canada from 1868 to 1872. In 1870 he received the title of Lord Lisgar. Died October 6, 1876.

Young, (JOHN CLARK,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1803, became president of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1830. Died in 1857.

Young, (JOHN FREEMAN,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Pittston, Maine, October 30, 1820, was a student of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduated at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, in 1845, and in 1846 became a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1867 he was consecrated Bishop of Florida. Died November 15, 1885.

Young, (JOHN RADFORD,) an English mathematician, born in London about 1800. Among his works are "The General Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations," (1842,) and a "Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," (1856.)

Young, (JOSUE MARIA,) D.D., an American bishop, originally named JOSHUA MOODY YOUNG. He was born in what is now Acton, Maine, October 29, 1808, and became a printer and editor. In 1828 he renounced the Universalist religion and became a Catholic, studied in the college at Emmittsburg, and in 1837 was ordained a priest. In 1854 he was consecrated Bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania, the first of that title. Died at Erie, September 18, 1866.

Young, (MATTHEW,) an eminent Irish mathematician and writer, born in the county of Roscommon in 1750. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a Fellow in 1775, and in 1786 was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Irish Academy, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed several valuable articles. Among his principal works are "An Essay on the Phenomena of Sounds and Musical Strings," (1784,) "Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios," and "Principles of Natural Philosophy," (1800.) He died in 1800, having been previously created Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduach.

Young, (PATRICK,) [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS JU'NIUS,] a distinguished classical scholar, born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1584, was appointed keeper of the royal library in London. He translated into Latin some of the works of King James I., and edited the epistles of Clemens Romanus. Died in 1652.

Young, (Sir PETER,) [Lat. PE'TRUS JU'NIUS,] a Scottish diplomatist, born in 1544. He was associated with Buchanan as tutor of the young prince, afterwards James I. of England, and subsequently became a member of the privy council, and was employed in various missions. He was the author of a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. Died in 1628.

Young, (ROBERT ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American divine, born in Knox county, Tennessee, January 23, 1824. He graduated at Washington College, entered the Methodist ministry, and for three years was president of Florence University in Alabama.

Young, (SAMUEL,) an American politician, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, about 1780, removed to the State of New York in his youth. He became a member of the board of canal commissioners in 1817, was for many years a Senator of New York, and held other high offices in that State. He acted with the Democratic party, and was the leader of the delegation of Free-Soilers, *alias* "Barnburners," which went from New York to the Baltimore Convention in 1848. He died at Ballston, New York, in 1850.

Young, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born about 1587. He became master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was a tutor of the poet Milton. Died in 1655.

Young, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher and scholar of great eminence, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, on the 13th of June, 1773. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He studied for several years at Compton School, Dorsetshire, and afterwards at home. He was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and in mathematics. He also studied Hebrew, Arabic, etc. From 1787 to 1792 he was employed as tutor to Hudson Gurney, in the family of David Barclay of Youngsbury, in Hertfordshire. During this period he studied natural philosophy, and the "Principia" of Newton. He became a student of medicine in London in 1792, attended the lectures of John Hunter, and continued his studies in Edinburgh, whither he went in 1794. About this date he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the autumn of 1795 he went to Göttingen, where he studied several months and took the degree of M.D. He visited various cities of Germany in 1796, and entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1797. His uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, who died in 1797, left him a legacy of about £10,000.

He began to practise medicine in London in 1800, and was professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution from 1801 to 1804. Between 1800 and 1804 he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs "On the Theory of Light and Colours," in which he advocated the undulatory theory of light. He married Miss Eliza Maxwell in 1804. In 1807 he published an excellent work entitled a "Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts," (2 vols. 4to,) which presents a complete system of elementary physics and mechanical philosophy. Among his chief discoveries was the interference of the rays of light, on which subject we quote the comments of Sir John F. W. Herschel: "The first year of the present century, our illustrious countryman, the late Dr. Thomas Young, had established a principle in optics which, regarded as a physical law, has hardly its equal, for beauty, simplicity, and extent of application, in the whole circle of science. . . . Nothing was now wanting to a rational theory of double refraction, but to frame an hypothesis of some mode in which light might be conceived to be propagated, through the elastic medium supposed to convey it, in such a way as not to be contradictory to any of the facts nor to the general laws of dynamics. This essential idea, without which everything that had been done before would have been incomplete, was also furnished by Dr. Young, who, with a sagacity which would have done honour to Newton himself, had declared that to accommodate the doctrine of Huygens to the phenomena of polarized light it is necessary to conceive the mode of propagation of a luminous impulse through the ether, differently from that of a sonorous one through the air In the latter, the particles of the air *advance* and *recede;* in the former, those of the ether must be supposed to *tremble laterally*." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

In 1811 he was appointed one of the physicians of Saint George's Hospital. He contributed to the "Quarterly Review" numerous articles, mostly scientific. He published in 1813 "An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology." In 1818 he became secretary to the board of longitude. He was afterwards the editor or conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He devoted much attention to the subject of Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which he made some discoveries, that he published in 1819. He was more successful in explaining the symbols of ancient Egypt than any person except Champollion. He wrote about sixty articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," including the article "Egypt" and more than forty biographical notices. In 1827 he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. He died, without issue, in London, in May, 1829.

See GEORGE PEACOCK, D.D., "Life of Dr. Thomas Young," 1855; GURNEY, "Memoir of Thomas Young," 1831; ARAGO, "Éloge de Thomas Young;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1855.

Young, (THOMAS JOHN,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1803, graduated at Yale College, and in 1847 became assistant rector of Saint Michael's Church, Charleston. Died in 1852.

Young, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English writer, born near Canterbury in 1750. He was elected to Parliament for Saint Mawes in 1783, and was afterwards Governor of Tobago. He published "The West India Commonplace Book," "The History of Athens," and other works. Died in 1815.

Yousouf-Ben-Taschefin. See YOOSUF-IBN-TÂSHEFEEN.

Ypey, ĭ'pī, ? (ANNÆUS,) a Dutch theologian, born in Friesland in 1760, became professor of ecclesiastical

history at Groningen in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Christian Church in the Eighteenth Century," and a "Compendious History of the Reformation," ("Beknopte Geschiedenis de Hervorming," 1817.) Died about 1834.

Ypres, d', dèpr, (Charles,) a Flemish painter and designer, born at Ypres about 1510, studied in Italy. Among his works is "The Last Judgment." He died in 1563 or 1564.

Ypsilanti, ip-se-lân'tee, or **Ypsilan'tis**, (Alexander,) a Greek statesman and soldier, was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia in 1774. He was condemned to death by the Turks on a charge of treason, and executed in 1792. His son Constantine became interpreter to the Porte, and was afterwards successively Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia. He died in 1816, having made several ineffectual attempts to achieve the independence of his country.

Ypsilanti, (Alexander,) a celebrated Greek patriot, a son of Constantine, and grandson of Alexander, noticed above, was born at Constantinople in 1792. He entered the Russian service at an early age, fought with distinction in the campaigns of 1812–13, and was made a major-general in 1817. He became leader in 1820 of the Hetæria, (Hetairia,) an association for the promotion of Grecian independence; but after the defeat of the Greeks at Dragashan, in 1821, he gave himself up to the Austrians, by whom he was imprisoned six years. He was released in 1827, on the intercession of the Czar Nicholas, but he died the following year.

Ypsilanti, (Dimitrius,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1793. Soon after the breaking out of the insurrection in 1821, he took Tripolitza by storm, and subsequently distinguished himself by his bold defence of the citadel of Argos, in consequence of which the Turkish army was destroyed in its passage between Argos and Corinth. He was made commander of the forces in Eastern Greece by the president, Capodistria, in 1828, and after the assassination of that magistrate, in 1832, became one of the members of the executive commission. He died the same year.

Ypsilanti, (Gregorios,) Prince, a Greek diplomatist, born September 17, 1835. In 1867 he became Greek minister at the Austro-Hungarian court. He is the head of a family having great estates in Greece, Roumania, and Russia.

Ypsilantis. See Ypsilanti.

Yrala or **Irala, de**, dà e-râ'lâ, (Domingo **Martinez**—mar-tee'nêth,) a Spanish captain and explorer, born at Vergara about 1486. He explored the region near the Paraguay River, and was chosen governor of the colony at Assumption about 1538. Died in 1557.

Yriarte. See Iriarte.

Ysabeau, e'zâ'bō', (Clément Alexandre,) a French Jacobin, born at Gien in 1754. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) voted for the death of the king, and acted with the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1795. Died in 1823, (or, according to some authorities, in 1831.)

Ysabeau, (Victor Frédéric Alexandre,) a French writer on rural economy, born at Rouen in 1793, was a son of the preceding. He published a number of works. Died in 1873.

Yu, yoo, the last of the three ancient Chinese emperors* who stand pre-eminent for their wisdom and virtue among all the rulers of the Celestial empire, began to reign, according to Pauthier, in 2205 B.C. He constructed extensive dikes along the banks of such of the great rivers as were subject to inundations, and executed other important public works. He is said to have introduced great improvements in agriculture. Some writers date the commencement of authentic history in China (see Yao) from the reign of Yu, who was the founder of the first dynasty—commonly called the Hia (hee'â) dynasty—of Chinese emperors.

See Pauthier, "Chine," pp. 39–54.

Yule, (Henry,) a British geographer, born in 1820. He entered the Bengal army, and attained the local rank of major-general, but was finally retired as a colonel. For some time he was minister of Indian public works. Among his works are "A Narrative of the Mission to the Court of Ava," (1858,) "Cathay and the Way Thither," (1866,) a new translation of "The Book of Marco Polo," (1875,) and a very great number of learned papers, chiefly on Asiatic geography. Died December 30, 1889.

Yusuf. See Yoosuf.

Yvan, ê'vôn', (Melchior,) Baron, a French physician and writer, born in Basses-Alpes in 1803. He went to China in 1843 as physician to a mission or embassy conducted by M. Lagrenée, and he published, besides other works, "Travels in China and the Malay Peninsula," (1850.) Died near Nice, April 15, 1873.

Yver, ê'vair', (Jacques,) a French author, born at Niort in 1520, wrote "Le Printemps d'Yver." Died in 1572.

Yveinois. See Ivernois.

Yves, Saint. See Ives.

Yves, Saint. See Saint-Ives.

Yves, Saint, or **Yves de Ker-Martin**, êv dęh kêr'mâr'tân', a learned French monk and jurist, born in Bretagne in 1253, was sometimes called Yves-Hélori, (êv â'lo're'.) Died in 1303.

See I. Favé, "Histoire de Saint Yves," 1851.

Yves de Ker-Martin. See Yves, Saint.

Yveteaux, Des. See Des Yveteaux.

Yvon, e'vôn', Abbé, a mediocre French writer, born in Normandy about 1720. He aided Diderot in the redaction of the "Encyclopédie," and published other works. Died about 1790.

Yvon, (Adolphe,) a French historical painter, born in the department of Moselle in 1817, was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. Among his principal works may be named "Marshal Ney supporting the Rear-Guard in Russia," "The Seven Deadly Sins," and "The Capture of the Malakoff."

Yvon, (Pierre Christophe,) born near Mans in 1719, was for many years physician of the Abbey Royal of Poissi, near Paris. Died in 1814.

* Yao, Shun, Yu.

Z.

Zabaglia, dzâ-bâl'yâ, (Niccolò,) an Italian architect and mechanician, born at Rome in 1674, was the inventor of several ingenious machines, among which was one for transferring frescos from the plaster. He was appointed architect of the basilicon of Saint Peter's. Died in 1750.

Zabarella, dzâ-bâ-rel'lâ, (Francesco,) a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic, sometimes called the Cardinal of Florence, was born at Padua in 1339. He was profoundly versed in canon law, and rose through several preferments to be Archbishop of Florence in 1410, and a cardinal in 1411. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Council of Trent, and was the author of numerous treatises relating to theology and ecclesiastical matters. Died in 1417.

Zabarella, (Giacomo,) an Italian philosopher, born at Padua in 1533, published "Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle," and several treatises on logic and philosophy. Died in 1589.

Zaborowa, zâ-bâ-ro'vâ, (James,) a Polish publicist, flourished about 1500. He published a collection of the laws and constitutions of Poland, (1506.)

Zaborowski, zâ-bâ-rov'skee, (Stanislas,) a Polish jurist, became secretary of the treasury in 1506. He wrote on law and grammar. Died in 1549.

Zabulon, the French for Zebulun, which see.

Zacagni, dzâ-kân'yee, or **Zaccagni**, (Lorenzo Alessandro,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, became keeper of the library of the Vatican. He published an important work entitled "A Collection of Ancient Memorials

of the Church," ("Collectanea Monumentorum veterum Ecclesiæ," etc., 1698.) Died at Rome in 1712.

Zaccaria, dzâ-kâ-ree'â, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and scholar, born at Venice in 1714, became professor of ecclesiastical history at the College of Wisdom, Rome. Among his principal works are his "Literary History of Italy," (14 vols. 8vo, 1751,) "Literary Annals of Italy," (3 vols., 1762,) and "Numismatic Institutes." Died in 1795.

Zac'che-us, [Fr. ZACHÉE, zȧ'shȧ',] a rich publican of Jericho, who became a disciple of Christ.

See Luke xix.

Zacchias, dzȧk-kee'ȧs, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Rome in 1584, became physician to Pope Innocent X. He published a number of works on medical jurisprudence, which were highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1659.

Zaccone, zȧ'kon', (PIERRE,) a popular French novelist, born at Douai, April 2, 1817. Among his tales are "Le dernier Rendezvous,"(1852,) "Le Roi de la Bazoche," (1853,) "Le nouveau Paris," (1856,) "Le Condamné à Mort," (1866,) "Les Nuits de Boulevard," (a drama, 1876,) "Le Fer rouge," etc. He also published a number of plays, a "History of Secret Societies," (1847,) "Époques historiques de la Bretagne," (1845,) etc.

Zach, von, fon zak, [Ger. pron. tsȧK,] (ANTON,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Pesth in 1747. He became a colonel in 1795, and distinguished himself at Marengo, where he was made prisoner, (1800.) He obtained the rank of field-marshal-lieutenant. He wrote several works on the military art and on mathematics Died in 1826.

Zach, von, fon zak or tsȧK, (FRANZ XAVER,) BARON, an eminent astronomer, born at Presburg in June, 1754, was a brother of the preceding. He passed several of his early years in England after he had left college. About 1786 he entered the service of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and was appointed director of an observatory which that prince had erected at Seeberg. He gained a high reputation as an observer and a writer on astronomy. He published a valuable periodical, entitled "Monatliche Correspondenz," (28 vols., 1800–13,) a "Catalogue of Fixed Stars," (1804,) "Tables of Aberration and Nutation for 1404 Stars," (1812,) and a work called "The Attraction of Mountains and its Effects on a Plumb-Line," (2 vols., 1814.) He passed several of his latter years in Italy, whither he went as an attendant or grand marshal of the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha. He died of cholera in Paris in 1832.

Zachariä or **Zachariae**, tsȧK-ȧ-ree'ȧ, (GOTTHILF TRAUGOTT,) a German theologian, born in Thuringia in 1729; died at Kiel in 1777.

Zachariä, (JUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and satirist, born at Frankenhausen in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1761 professor of belles-lettres in the Carolinum at Brunswick. His burlesque heroic poem entitled "The Brawler" ("Der Renommist," 1744) was the first work of the kind that had appeared in German, and was received with great favour. It was followed by other similar poems, entitled "Phaeton," "The Handkerchief," ("Das Schnupftuch,") and "Murner in Hell," ("Murner in der Hölle,") which were also very successful. He likewise published "Fables and Tales," which are highly esteemed, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into German hexameter verse. Died in 1777.

See ESCHENBURG, "Leben F. W. Zachariae's," 1781; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Zachariä von Lingenthal, tsȧK-ȧ-ree'ȧ fon ling'-ẹn-thȧl, (KARL SALOMO,) an eminent German jurist and writer, born at Meissen in 1769. Having studied at Leipsic, he became in 1802 professor of law at Wittenberg, and in 1807 filled the same chair at Heidelberg. He was ennobled in 1842, with the title of Baron von Lingenthal. He published a number of valuable legal and philosophical works, among which may be named a "Manual of French Civil Law," and "The Unity of State and Church." Died in 1843.

Zach-ạ-rī'ạh, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zȧ'kȧ're'; Heb. זְכַרְיָה,] King of Israel, was the son of Jeroboam II., whom he succeeded in 793 B.C. Died about 770 B.C.

Zach-ạ-rī'ạs, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zȧ'kȧ're',] a Jewish priest, who was the father of John the Baptist, and to whom the angel Gabriel predicted the birth of that son.

See Luke i.

Zacharias, [Gr. Ζαχαρίας; Fr. ZACHARIE,] surnamed SCHOLAS'TICUS, a Christian writer, who was Bishop of Mitylene and lived about 530 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a work entitled "Ammonius," designed to refute the doctrine of the eternity of the universe.

Zacharias, [Fr. ZACHARIE,] a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Gregory III. as Pope of Rome in 741 A.D. He compelled Luitprand, King of the Longobards, to restore the territories which he had taken from the exarchate of Ravenna, and supported Pepin in his claim to the throne of France in opposition to Childeric, (750.) He wrote a "Life of Saint Benedict," and other works, and founded numerous churches. Died in 752.

Zachariasiewicz, tsȧ'kȧ-rẹ-ȧs'yā-vĭtch, (JOHAN,) an Austrian author, born at Radymno, East Galicia, in 1825. He became a journalist, and published many political novels, which have helped to revolutionize the public spirit of the Slavic parts of Austria-Hungary. He advocated harmony between the Poles and the Ruthenians, and opposed espionage and police despotism with much spirit and efficiency.

Zacharie. See ZACHARIAH and ZACHARIAS.

Zacharie de Lisieux, zȧ'kȧ're' dẹh le'ze-uh', a French monk, born at Lisieux in 1582. He produced, besides other books, a fanciful work called "Gyges the Gaul," ("Gyges Gallus," 1659.) He wrote under the assumed name of PETRUS FIRMIANUS, or FIRMIAN. Died in 1660.

Zachau, tsȧK'ŏw, written also **Zachaw**, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Leipsic in 1663. He was a skilful performer on the organ, lived at Halle, and was one of the masters of Handel. Died in 1721.

Zachée. See ZACCHEUS.

Zacher, tsȧ'kẹr, (ERNST JULIUS AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Öbernigk, in Silesia, February 15, 1816. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and held a professorship at Halle and afterwards at Königsberg, whence he was recalled to Halle in 1863 as professor of German philology. He published "The Gothic and Runic Alphabets," (1855,) "History of Genovefa, Countess Palatine," (1860,) and various minor treatises of merit.

Zachtleven or **Zachtleevin.** See SACHTLEVEN.

Zacuth, (ABRAHAM.) See ABRAHAM ZACUTH.

Zacuto Lusitano, zȧ-koo'to loo-se-tȧ'no, [Lat. ZACU'TUS LUSITA'NUS,] a Portuguese physician and philosopher, of Jewish extraction, born at Lisbon in 1575. He spent the latter part of his life in Amsterdam, where he published several medical works. Died in 1642.

Zacutus. See ZACUTO.

Zā'dok or **Zā'doc**, [Heb. צָדוֹק,] a Jewish chief priest, who lived in the reign of David. Zadok and the prophet Nathan anointed Solomon as king.

See I. Kings i. 45, ii. 35; II. Samuel xv. 29, 35.

Zagoskin, tsȧ'gos-kin, (MIKHAIL,) a prolific Russian novelist, essayist, and dramatist, born in 1789. His best-known work is the novel "Yoori Miloslavsky," (1829,) known to English readers as "The Young Muscovite." Died at Moscow, June 23, 1852.

Zahn, tsȧn, (JOHANN,) a German philosopher, born in Franconia in 1641, published "Physico-Mathematico-Historical Mirrors of Remarkable and Wonderful Things to be Known," ("Specula Physico-Mathematico Historica Notabilium ac Mirabilium sciendorum," 1696.) Died in 1707.

Zahn, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German artist, born at Rodenberg in 1800, spent many years in Italy, and published in 1828 a work entitled "The Finest Ornaments and Most Remarkable Pictures from Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ." He became professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin in 1829. Died in 1871.

Zahrtmann, tsȧRt'mȧn, (CHRISTIAN CHRISTOPHER,) a Danish officer and hydrographer, born before 1800. He served with distinction in the campaign of 1815, and subsequently examined the coasts of Denmark, on which he published valuable charts. One of these, entitled "The Danish Pilot," has been translated into

English and French. He was appointed hydrographer to the Danish admiralty, created knight grand cross of the order of Dannebrog, and obtained various other distinctions. Died in 1853.

Zaidoon, Zaidoun, or **Zaidûn, Ibn,** Ib'n zī'dōōn', **(Abool-Waleed-** (or **Walîd-**) **Ahmed,** â'bōōl wâ-leed ăH'med,) an Arabian poet, born at Córdova in 1003. He lived at Seville, and was vizier to King Motadhed. Died in 1070.

Zainer or **Zeiner,** tsī'nẹr, written also **Tzainer,** (GUNTHER,) a celebrated German printer, born at Reutlingen about 1430, was the first to establish a press at Augsburg. He also introduced the Roman type into Germany. Died in 1478. His brother JOHANN founded a printing-establishment at Ulm.

Zajonczek, zâ-yon'chĕk, (JOSEPH,) a Polish general, born at Kamieniec in 1752. He served under Kosciusko against the Russians, and afterwards entered the French army, fought in Italy and Egypt, and became a general of division in 1802. He lost a leg in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was soon after made prisoner. In 1815 he was appointed Viceroy of Poland by the emperor Alexander, who made him a prince in 1818. He published, in French, a "History of the Polish Revolution in 1794," (1797.) Died in 1826.

Zakrzewska, zâkR-zhĕv'skâ, (MARIA ELIZABETH,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born in Berlin, Prussia, September 6, 1829. She was of Polish descent, the daughter of a midwife. She studied medicine in Germany, but had to come to the United States to receive her degree, which she took at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1863 she founded the Woman's Hospital at Boston.

Zakrzewski, zâkR-zhĕv'skee, a Polish patriot, born about 1744, became president of the National Council at Warsaw in 1794. After the capture of that city by Suwarow, he was arrested, by order of the Russian government, with Potocki and others, and imprisoned at Saint Petersburg till the accession of the emperor Paul. Died in 1802.

Zâl, zăl, or **Zalzer,** zăl'zạr, [*i.e.* "golden-haired,"] the name of an ancient Persian warrior, who was distinguished for his heroic achievements, and still more as the father of the famous ROOSTAM, (which see.) He is said to have greatly aided Kai-Kobâd (the first of the Kaianian kings) in repelling the invasion of the Tartars and in establishing that king securely on the throne of Persia.

See "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works; ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi."

Zaleski, zâ-lĕs'skee, (BOHDAN,) a Polish poet, born in the Ukraine in 1802. His chief works are "The Spirit of the Steppes," and "The Holy Family." D. in 1886.

Za-leū'cus, [*Ζάλευκος,*] an eminent Greek legislator, supposed to have been born about 700 B.C. According to tradition, he was the first of the Greeks who prepared a code of written laws. This code—which, he declared, was revealed to him by Minerva—was made for the Epizephyrian Locrians, in Southern Italy. He is said by some writers to have been killed in battle; while others assert that he committed suicide for having thoughtlessly violated one of his own laws.

See RITTERSHUSIUS, "Oratio de Zaleuco et Charonda," etc., 1591; B. PORTOGHESE, "Frammenti della Legislazione de Zaleuco," etc., 1842.

Zallinger, tsâl'ling-ẹr, (FRANZ SERAPHIN,) a Tyrolese natural philosopher, born at Botzen in 1743, published several works. Died after 1800.

Zallinger, (JAKOB ANTON,) a learned Jesuit, born at Botzen, in the Tyrol, in 1735. He published, besides other works, in Latin, "The Interpretation of Nature, or the Newtonian Philosophy Expounded," (3 vols., 1773–75.) Died about 1802.

Zallwein, tsâl'ṽīn, (GEORG,) a German canonist, born in the Upper Palatinate in 1712. He was professor of canon law at Salzburg, and wrote on that subject. Died in 1766.

Zalmoxis. See ZAMOLXIS.

Zaluski, zâ-loos'skee, (ANDREW CHRYSOSTOM,) a Polish statesman and pulpit orator, born about 1650, rose to be Bishop of Ermeland and grand chancellor of Poland under Augustus II. He was the author of a valuable and interesting work entitled "Historical Epistles," ("Epistolæ historico-familiares.") Died in 1711.

Zaluski, (ANDREW STANISLAS,) nephew of the preceding, was created Bishop of Plock by Augustus II., and appointed grand chancellor of the kingdom, (1735.) He became Bishop of Cracow in 1746. He was distinguished for his learning and his patronage of literature. Died in 1758.

Zaluski, (JOSEPH ANDREW,) a bibliophile, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1701. Having visited France, Italy, and Germany, he became after his return Bishop of Kief. In conjunction with his brother the Bishop of Cracow, he devoted himself to the task of forming a library, which in 1748 amounted to 230,000 volumes and was opened to the public at Warsaw the same year. In 1766 he was imprisoned, by order of the Russian government, for having denounced the Dissidents protected by that country, and was not released till 1773. While in prison he wrote an account, in verse, of the Polish histories contained in his library. He died in 1774, and his magnificent collection was, on the partition of Poland, in 1795, seized by the Russian government and carried to Saint Petersburg, where it formed the nucleus of the Imperial Library. Many books were lost on the way, but the number which arrived safely amounted to 262,640 volumes, of which the greater part were French, German, and English. It also contained about 25,000 engravings.

Zamacois, thâ'mâ-ko'ees, (EDUARDO,) a Spanish painter, born at Bilbao in 1837. He was a pupil of Meissonier, and attained a marvellous popularity as a genre painter. Died at Madrid in 1871.

Zamagna, dzâ-mân'yâ, (BERNARDO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1735. He translated the poems of Hesiod and Theocritus, and the "Odyssey" of Homer, into Latin verse. Died in 1820.

Zambeccari, dzâm-bĕk-kâ'ree, (FRANCESCO,) COUNT, a distinguished Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna in 1756. He maintained the theory that a balloon could be managed by the use of oars and by increasing or diminishing the gas, and, while making the experiment, perished by his balloon being caught in a tree and taking fire, (1812.)

Zambeccari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and medical writer of the seventeenth century, was a native of Florence, and became professor of anatomy at Pisa.

Zam-be'lĭ-os, (JOHN,) a Greek poet, born in one of the Ionian Isles in 1787. He wrote lyric poems, and several tragedies, which were successful. Died in 1856.

Zambelli, dzâm-bel'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian historian, born at Lonato in 1794. He became professor of history at Pavía in 1825, and president of the Institute of Milan in 1845. Among his works is a "Treatise on War." Died September 30, 1862.

Zamboni, dzâm-bo'nee, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia about 1730; died in 1797.

Zamet, zâ'mȧ', (JEAN,) a distinguished military officer, born in France, was a son of the following. He fought for the King of France against the Huguenots, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He is said to have been a model Christian soldier. He was killed at the siege of Montpellier, about 1621.

Zamet, dzâ-mĕt' or zâ'mȧ', (SEBASTIAN,) an Italian financier and courtier, born at Lucca about 1549, came to Paris in his youth. He became a confidential agent of Henry IV., who borrowed money of him and employed him in negotiations and intrigues. Died in 1614.

Zamet, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French ecclesiastic, was a son of the preceding. He became Bishop of Langres in 1615. About 1630 he founded an order of nuns for the adoration of the Holy Sacrament, which was governed by Angélique Arnauld. Died in 1655.

Za-mol'xis [Gr. *Ζάμολξις*] or **Zal-mox'is** [Gr. *Ζάλμοξις*] was regarded as a deity by the ancient Getæ or Thracians. According to a Greek tradition, he was a slave and pupil of Pythagoras, and he taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul to the Getæ.

Zamora, thâ-mo'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish physician, born at Salamanca about 1570; died about 1640.

Zamora, (LORENZO,) a Spanish theologian and poet, born at Ocaña about 1550. He wrote a poem ("La Saguntina") on the siege of Saguntum. Died in 1614.

Zamora, de, dà thâ-mo'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish dramatist, who lived about 1710–50, was patronized by Philip V. His tragedy entitled "Mazariegos y Monsalves" is esteemed one of his best works.

Zamora, de, (BERNARDO,) a learned Spanish monk, born in Leon about 1720. He was professor of Greek at Salamanca, and wrote several works. Died in 1785.

Zamori, dzâ-mo'ree, or **Zamoreo**, dzâ-mo'râ-o, (GABRIO,) an Italian jurist and Latin poet, born at Parma about 1320. He was highly praised by Petrarch, who was his friend. Died about 1400.

Zamosc. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoscius. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoyski, zâ-moi'skee, written also **Zamojski** and **Zamosc**, (ANDREW,) a Polish statesman and philanthropist, born in 1716. He served with distinction in the Saxon army, attained the rank of major-general, and in 1764 became grand chancellor under Stanislas Augustus. He published in 1778 a code of laws, prepared at the request of the Diet, which, on account of its provision for the emancipation of the serfs, encountered general opposition, and was not even permitted to be read. It was, however, adopted by the Diet of 1791. He died in 1792. His wife, originally a princess Czartoryska, was also distinguished for the benevolence of her character and her numerous charities.

Zamoyski, (JOHN,) grandson of the following, was born in 1626. He fought against the Cossacks in 1651, and was afterwards appointed Palatine of Sandomir by John Casimir. He also distinguished himself in the subsequent wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1665. His widow was afterwards married to the celebrated Sobieski.

Zamoyski or **Zamosc**, [Lat. ZAMOS'CIUS,] (JOHN SARIUS,) an eminent Polish statesman, general, and scholar, born in 1541. He was educated at Paris and at Padua, where he studied law. In 1563 he published at Padua or Venice an able treatise "On the Roman Senate," ("De Senatu Romano,") which Grævius praised and inserted in his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum." He returned to Poland about 1565, and found a bountiful patron in King Sigismund Augustus, who died in 1572. In the election of a new king, Zamoyski, who was recognized as chief of the equestrian order, supported Henry of Anjou, who was elected, and appointed Zamoyski grand chamberlain. After the flight or abdication of Henry, (1574,) Zamoyski favoured the election of Stephen Bathori, and was rewarded with the office of grand chancellor. He was the most influential Polish statesman in the reign of Bathori. During the war against the Muscovites he was appointed commander-in-chief in 1580, and he negotiated a treaty of peace in 1582, by which Livonia and Novogorod were ceded to Poland. He married a niece of the king about 1582. The Swedish prince Sigismund, who succeeded Bathori in 1586, owed his election to Zamoyski. Maximilian of Austria, who was a candidate for the Polish throne, having invaded Poland with an army, Zamoyski defeated him and took him prisoner about the end of 1586. He commanded the army in a successful campaign against the Turks in 1595, and gained some victories over Charles, Duke of Sudermania, in Courland, about 1597. Among his works is "Logica Stoica, seu Dialectica Chrysippea." Died in 1605.

See BURSIUS, "Vita J. Zamoscii," 1619; T. MOSTOWSKI, "Life of J. Zamoyski," (in Polish, 1805;) BENTKOWSKI, "Défense de J. Zamoyski," 1811.

Zamoyski, (STANISLAS KOSTKA FRANCIS REINHOLD,) a Polish politician, born at Warsaw in 1775, was a son of Andrew, noticed above. He became a privy councillor at Vienna in 1795, a senator-palatine about 1809, and president of the senate of Poland in 1822. Died in 1856.

Zamoyski, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sarius Zamoyski, was born in 1595. He inherited in some degree the qualities of his father, and was appointed grand chancellor in 1635. Died in 1638.

Zampi, dzâm'pee, (FELICE MARIA,) a famous Italian preacher and poet, born at Ascoli about 1700. His sermons were sometimes rather facetious, or deficient in gravity. Died in 1774.

Zampieri. See DOMENICHINO.

Zampieri, dzâm-pe-â'ree, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Imola in 1701, was a good classical scholar. He became a senator at Bologna, where he lived many years. He produced several Latin and Italian poems, which are commended. Died in 1784.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Zanardelli, dzâ-nâr-del'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian statesman, born at Brescia in 1826. He was educated in his native city, graduating as Doctor of Laws in 1848, in which year he was banished as a revolutionist. He was minister of public works for Italy in 1876–77, and became home-secretary in 1878.

Zanchi, dzân'kee, [Lat. ZAN'CHIUS,] (BASILIO,) an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Bérgamo about 1501, was the author of a number of elegant Latin poems, one of which was entitled "On the Garden of Wisdom," ("De Horto Sophiæ.") He was imprisoned in 1558 for some act of disobedience to the pope, and died the same year.

Zanchi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, was the author of a history, in Latin, of one of the wars of the Venetians against Maximilian, King of the Romans.

Zanchi, (GIAN CRISOSTOMO,) brother of Basilio, noticed above, published a historical work, entitled "On the Origin of the Orobii or Cenomani,"? ("De Orobiorum, sive Cenomanorum Origine.") Died in 1566.

Zanchi, (GIROLAMO,) a son of Francesco, noticed above, was born in 1516. He studied divinity, and at an early age became one of the canons of the Lateran. While at Rome, he acquired the friendship of the Protestant reformer Peter Martyr, and, having been converted to his doctrines, repaired to Heidelberg, in Germany, where he was appointed professor of theology. He was the author of a number of controversial and theological works. Died in 1590.

Zane, dzâ'nà, (GIACOMO,) an Italian lyric poet of high reputation, born at Venice in 1529; died in 1560.

Zanetti, dzâ-net'tee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) COUNT, a Venetian engraver and amateur, born about 1680, made a choice collection of antique gems and other works of art. He also published several treatises on art and antiquities. Died in 1766.

Zanetti, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1716. He became librarian of Saint Mark, and was the author of a valuable work on Venetian painting, ("Della Pittura Veneziana.") Died in 1778.

Zanetti, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian historian, born near Treviso in 1690. He published a "History of the Lombards," ("Del Regno de' Longobardi in Italia," 2 vols., 1753.) Died in 1762.

Zanetti, (GIROLAMO FRANCESCO,) brother of Antonio Maria, (the second of the name,) was born at Venice in 1713. He became professor of law at Padua, and wrote several antiquarian works. Died in 1782.

Zanetti, (GUIDO,) an eminent Italian numismatist, born in the province of Bologna in 1741. He published a work on Italian coins, entitled "Nuova Raccolta delle Monete e Zecche d'Italia," (5 vols., 1775–89.) Died in 1791.

Zangiacomi, zôn'zhâ'ko'me', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French judge, born at Nancy in 1766. He was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and became a judge in 1800. In 1831 he was appointed president of the chamber of requests. Died in 1846.

See PAILLART, "Éloge de Zangiacomi," 1854.

Zanichelli, dzâ-ne-kel'lee, or **Zannichelli**, (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Módena in 1662, was the author of several scientific treatises. A genus of plants has been named *Zannichellia* in his honour. Died in 1729.

Zannichelli. See ZANICHELLI.

Zannini, dzâ-nee'nee, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician, born in 1781, lived at Venice. Died in 1843.

Zannoni, dzâ-no'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an

Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1774, was a pupil of Lanzi, and became in 1817 secretary of the Academy della Crusca. He published a history of that academy, and several treatises on numismatics and ancient art. Died in 1832.

See C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1835; F. BECCHI, "Elogio del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1838.

Zanobi da Strata, dzâ-no'bee dâ strâ'tâ, an Italian poet, born at Strata, near Florence, in 1312. He was crowned with laurel by the emperor Charles IV. in 1355. Died in 1361.

Zanolini, dzâ-no-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian Orientalist, born at Padua in 1693. He became professor of Hebrew and Syriac at Padua, and published lexicons and grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages. Died in 1762.

Zanoni, dzâ-no'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Udine in 1696. He made experiments in rural economy, and published several works on that subject. Died in 1770.

Zanoni, (GIACOMO,) an Italian botanist, born in Lombardy in 1615. He was keeper of the botanic garden of Bologna, and published a botanical work entitled "Botanical History of Rare Plants," etc., ("Storia botanica delle Piante più rare," etc., 1675.) Died in 1682.

Zanotti, dzâ-not'tee, (EUSTACHIO,) an Italian mathematician and astronomer, son of Giampietro, noticed below, was born at Bologna in 1709. He became professor of astronomy in his native city, and published several scientific works in Latin and Italian. Died in 1782.

See VANNETTI, "Commentarius de Vita E. Zanotti," 1786.

Zanotti, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian scholar and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1692. He became successively professor of philosophy, librarian, and president of the university in his native city. He was the author of poems in Latin and Italian, and several treatises on physics, mathematics, and art. Died in 1777.

Zanotti, (GIAMPIETRO CAVAZZONI,) an Italian painter and art-critic, born in 1674, was a pupil of Lorenzo Pasinelli at Bologna. He published "Hints to a Young Painter," a "Life of Pasinelli," "History of the Clementine Academy of Bologna," and other works. Died in 1765.

Zanten, van, vân zân'tẹn, (JACOB,) a Dutch physician and translator, born about 1650. He became minister of the Mennonite church at Haarlem in 1707. He translated into Dutch Milton's "Paradise Lost." Died after 1729.

Zanzalus. See BARADÆUS.

Zapata, thâ-pâ'tâ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Madrid about 1550. He was appointed Viceroy of Naples in 1620, but was soon removed. Died in 1635.

Zapata, (ANTONIO or LUPIAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Segorbe in the seventeenth century.

Zapata, dzâ-pâ'tâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician, born probably at Rome about 1520. He published a work called "Wonderful Secrets of Medicine," ("Maravigliosi Secreti di Medicina," 2d edition, 1586.) Died after 1586.

Zapf, tsâpf, (GEORG WILHELM,) a learned German antiquary, born at Nordlingen in 1747. He published numerous works, among which are a "Bibliography of Ancient and Modern History," (1781,) "History of Printing at Augsburg," (2 vols., 1788–91,) and "Lives of Celebrated Savants and Artists of All Time," (1806.) Died in 1810.

Zapf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German Lutheran writer on theology, born at Milwitz in 1600, became professor of theology at Erfurt in 1633, and court preacher to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1642. He was eminent for learning and other merits. Died in 1672.

Zapolya, zâ-pol'yâ, or **Zapoly**, zâ'pol, (JOHN,) son of Stephen, noticed below, was born in 1487, and was proclaimed King of Hungary in 1526, in opposition to Ferdinand of Austria. After a protracted contest, Zapolya was forced to give up his claim to all except Transylvania and a few other territories. Died in 1540.

Zapolya or **Zapoly**, (JOHN II.,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1540. He inherited the principality of Transylvania. Died in 1570 or 1571.

Zapolya, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished military commander under Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, was appointed by that sovereign Governor of Austria. His daughter Barbara was married to Sigismund I., King of Poland. Died in 1499.

Zappi, dzâp'pee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian moralist, born at Imola about 1540. He published a work entitled "The Field of Spiritual Philosophy," ("Prato della Filosofia spirituale," 1577.) Died after 1585.

Zappi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA FELICE,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Imola in 1667. He was the author of sonnets, eclogues, and other poems, which are greatly admired for the grace and purity of their style. Died in 1719. His wife FAUSTINA, daughter of Carlo Maratta, was also distinguished for her accomplishments and poetic talents.

Zara, dzâ'râ, (ANTONIO,) Bishop of Pedena, was born at Aquileia in 1574. He wrote a work entitled "Anatomy of Inventions and Sciences," ("Anatomia Ingeniorum et Scientiarum," 1615.)

Zarate, (ANTONIO.) See GIL Y ZARATE.

Zarate or **Çarate, de**, dâ thâ-râ'tâ, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish historian, who in 1543 accompanied Blasco Nuñez de Vela, Viceroy of Peru, to South America. He held the office of master-general of accounts in Peru and Terra Firma, and, after the deposition of Vela, was sent on an important embassy to Gonzalo Pizarro. He published in 1555 his "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," which has been translated into French and Italian. It is esteemed a judicious and reliable work. Died about 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book v.

Zarate, de, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish dramatist of the seventeenth century, was the author of "El Maestro de Alejandro," and several other comedies, also a collection of poems.

Zarate, de, (FRANCISCO LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet, born at Logroño about 1580. He was the author of lyric poems entitled "Silvas" and "Eclogues," which have a high reputation. Died in 1658.

Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.

Zar'co, (JOÃO GONZALEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, discovered in 1417 the island of Porto Santo, near the coast of Africa, and in 1419 the island of Madeira, to which he gave this name on account of the dense forests with which it was covered. Zarco founded the town of Funchal, and was made governor of the island conjointly with his companion, Tristão Vaz.

Zaremba, tsâ-rêm'bâ, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINE,) a Prussian general, born in Lithuania in 1711; died in 1786.

Zarlino, dzâR-lee'no, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian musician and composer, born at Chioggia about 1520, was chapel-master at Saint Mark's, Venice. He composed music for churches, and published "Instituzione armoniche," (1558.) Died in 1590.

See RAVAGNAN, "Elogio di G. Zarlino," 1819; F. CAFFI, "Narrazione della Vita di G. Zarlino," 1836.

Za'sĭ-us, [Ger. pron. tsâ'ze-ûs,] written also **Zazius**, [Fr. ZASE, zâz,] (ULRIC,) an eminent Swiss or German jurist, born at Constance in 1461, was a friend of Erasmus. He became professor of law at Friburg, and was regarded as an oracle in that science. He published a number of legal works, among which is "Method of Law," ("Methodus Juris.") Died in 1535.

See RIEGGER, "Life of Zasius," Ulm, 1774.

Zauner, tsŏw'nẹr, (FRANZ,) a German sculptor, born in 1746, was patronized by the empress Maria Theresa. Among his best works may be named the monument of Leopold II., and the bronze equestrian statue of Joseph II. He was director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Died in 1822.

Zavarroni, dzâ-var-ro'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian antiquary and biographer, born at Montalto in 1710. He wrote, besides other works, "Calabrian Library," ("Bibliotheca Calabra," 1753,) which consists of the lives of Calabrian authors. Died in 1767.

Zawadowski, zâ-vâ-dov'skee, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian minister of state, born in 1738. He rendered

important services by promoting order and education in Russia, and became minister of public instruction in 1802. Died in 1812.

Zawisza, zä-vee'shä, surnamed THE BLACK, a Polish soldier, served under the emperor Sigismund, and was killed in the Turkish campaign of 1420.

Zayas y Sotomayor, de, dà thä'yäs e so-to-mä-yôr', (Doña MARIA,) a Spanish poetess, born of a noble family at Madrid. She published "Moral and Amorous Tales," ("Novelas exemplares y amorosas," 1634,) which are commended.

Zbarawski. See ZBOROWSKI.

Zborowski, zbo-rov'skee, written also **Zbarawski**, (JOHN,) PRINCE OF, a Polish general, who distinguished himself in war against the Muscovites and Tartars in the reigns of Stephen Bathori and Sigismund III. Died in 1608.

Zea, sā'ä or thā'ä, (Don FRANCISCO ANTONIO,) a distinguished South American statesman and naturalist, born at Medellin, in New Granada, in 1770. Having incurred the displeasure of the Spanish government by his liberal sentiments, he was imprisoned two years in Spain. He was appointed in 1805 professor of natural sciences and director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid. Under Joseph Bonaparte he became minister of the interior and Governor of Malaga. He sailed in 1814 for South America, where he joined Bolivar against the Spaniards, was made intendant-general of the armies of the republic of Colombia, and elected Vice-President in 1819. He was sent as minister to England in 1820, and died at Bath in 1822.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Zea-Bermudez, thā'ä bêr-moo'dĕth, (Don FRANCISCO,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Málaga in 1772, was employed on embassies to Saint Petersburg, Constantinople, and London, and in 1824 succeeded Count de Ofalia as minister of foreign affairs. Died in Paris in 1850.

Zeb'u-lun, [Heb. זְבוּלֻן or זְבוּלוֹן; Fr. ZABULON, zȧ'bü'lôN',] a son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the head of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Zecchi, dzĕk'kee, [Lat. ZEC'CHIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna in 1533. He practised in Rome, and was employed by several popes. He published a number of professional works. Died in 1601.

Zecchini, dzĕk-kee'nee, (PETRONIO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Bologna in 1739; died in 1793.

Zecchius. See ZECCHI.

Zech, tsĕk, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Jesuit, distinguished as a canonist, was born in Franconia in 1692. He published four works which form a complete course of canon law. Died at Munich in 1772.

Zech-a-rī'ah, [Heb. זְכַרְיָה; Fr. ZACHARIE, zȧ'kȧ're',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, was the son of Berechiah, and began to prophesy about 520 B.C.

Zed-e-kī'ah, [Heb. צִדְקִיָּה or צִדְקִיָּהוּ,] son of Josiah, King of Judah, began to reign about 600 B.C. Having joined Pharaoh-Hophra, King of Egypt, in a rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar, the latter laid siege to Jerusalem, which he took after nineteen months, (586 B.C.) Zedekiah's sons were slain before his eyes, by order of the king, and he himself imprisoned for life at Babylon, having previously been made blind.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 10; Jeremiah xxxii.

Zedler, tsĕd'lẹr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German bookseller, born at Breslau in 1706, was the publisher of the "Universal Lexicon of Science and Arts," (64 vols., 1731–50.) Died in 1760.

Zedlitz, tsĕd'lĭts, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a German poet, born at Johannesberg in 1790, published a number of lyrics and tragedies, and translated Byron's "Childe Harold" into German. Died in 1862.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Zedlitz, von, fon tsĕd'lĭts, (KARL ABRAHAM,) BARON, a Prussian statesman, born near Landshut, in Silesia, in 1731. He was appointed minister of justice in 1770, and the next year the king confided to him the department of ecclesiastic affairs and public instruction. He promoted the liberty of the press, and reform in the prisons. He resigned office in 1789. Died in 1793.

Zeeman, zā'mȧn, (REMIGIUS,) a Dutch marine painter, whose original name was NOOMS, born at Amsterdam in 1612.

Zégabène. See ZEGABENUS.

Zeg-a-be'nus, [Fr. ZÉGABÈNE, zȧ'gȧ'bȧn',] (GEORGIUS,) a Byzantine writer of unknown period. He wrote, in verse, a work on the letters of the alphabet.

Zeg'e'din', (STEPHEN OF,) a Hungarian Protestant theologian, born at Zegedin in 1505, was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg. He was often persecuted and driven from place to place. Died in 1572.

Zegers or **Segers**, zā'gẹrs or zā'hẹrs, (HERCULES,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of great merit, was born about 1625. Notwithstanding the excellence of his works, he was very unsuccessful in disposing of them, and, discouraged by his bad fortune, gave himself up to intemperance. He died in consequence of a fall when intoxicated. His prints, after his death, were sold for very high prices.

Zegers, zā'gẹrs or zȧ'zhaiR', (TACITE NICOLAS,) a Flemish theologian, born at Brussels in the fifteenth century. He published, besides other works, an edition of the New Testament in Latin, (1559.) According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the best critics of his time. Died in 1559.

Zeiad. See ZEYÂD.

Zeibich, tsī'bik, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German writer on theology, born at Edemburg in 1717, was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1763.

Zeid. See ZEYD.

Zeidoun or **Zeidûn.** See ZAIDOON.

Zeiler, tsī'lẹr, or **Zeiller**, (MARTIN,) a German geographer and writer on various subjects, was born in Styria in 1589. He published some useful works on the geography and topography of Germany. Died in 1661.

Zeisberger, tsīs'bĕRG-ẹr, (DAVID,) a German missionary among the American Indians, was born in Moravia in 1721. Having been educated by the Society of Moravians, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he assisted in founding the town of Bethlehem. He afterwards established missions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. He published several religious and educational works in the Delaware language. Died in 1808.

See EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ, "The Life and Times of David Zeisberger;" 'Weekly New York Tribune" for November 23, 1870.

Zelada, dzȧ-lä'dä, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) an Italian cardinal, and liberal patron of learning, was born about 1717. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican. Died in 1801.

Zelich, zā'lik or dzā'lik, (G.,) a Dalmatian scholar and ecclesiastic, born in 1752, visited Germany and Russia, and wrote an account of his travels, entitled "Life, Adventures, etc. of G. Zelich," (Buda, 1823,) said to have been the first prose work in the Servian language. Died about 1822.

Zell, tsĕl, (KARL,) a German scholar and critic, born at Mannheim in 1793, studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer. He published, besides other works, an edition of Aristotle's "Ethica Nicomachea," "Ferienschriften," (3 vols., 1826–33,) a series of treatises, and a "Manual of Roman Epigraphy," (1850.) He became professor at Heidelberg in 1847. Died January 24, 1873.

Zell, tsĕl or zĕl, (ULRICH,) the first printer of Cologne, established a press in that city about 1462, and published, among other works, "Augustinus de Vita Christiana," and "Biblia Latina."

Zeller, zĕl'laiR', (BERTHOLD,) a French historian, a son of J. S. Zeller, was born September 25, 1848, studied (1869–72) at the École Normale Supérieure, and held professorships of history successively at Bourges, Amiens, and several of the Parisian colleges. Besides "Richelieu et les Ministres de Louis XIII," he has published an excellent work entitled "Henri IV et Marie de Médicis," (1876.)

Zeller, tsĕl'lẹr, (EDUARD,) a German theologian, born in Würtemberg in 1814, published, among other works, "Platonic Studies," (1839,) "The Theological System of Zwingle," (1853,) and "State and Church," (1873.)

Zeller, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a learned German physician, born in Würtemberg in 1656. He was professor of medicine at Tübingen, where he died in 1734.

Zeller, (JULES SYLVAIN,) an able French historian, born in Paris, April 23, 1820. After a brilliant course of study at the Collége Charlemagne and in Germany, he held professorships successively at Bordeaux, Rennes, Strasburg, Aix, the Sorbonne, and the École Polytechnique. He was afterwards rector of the academy at Strasburg, and in 1876 was made inspector-general of superior instruction. In 1874 he was elected to the Academy of Moral Sciences. Among his works are "Ulrich de Hutten," (1849,) "Histoire de l'Italie," (1852,) "Les Empereurs romains," (1863,) "Entretiens sur l'Histoire," (1865,) "Italie et Renaissance," (1869,) "Les Tribunes et les Révolutions en Italie," (1874,) "Histoire d'Allemagne," etc.

Zelotti, dzà-lot'tee, (BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1532, was contemporary with Paul Veronese, to whom in some respects he is esteemed superior. Among his master-pieces are a series of frescos at Cataio, representing the achievements of the Obizzi family. Died in 1592.

Zelter, tsĕl'tẹr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German composer, born at Berlin in 1758. He was nstructed in music by Fasch, whom he succeeded in 1800 as teacher of the Academy of Singing, called by his name. In 1809 he was appointed, by the King of Prussia, professor of music in the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. He numbered among his pupils the celebrated Mendelssohn, and was an intimate friend of Goethe. He died in 1832, leaving his "Correspondence with Goethe," which appeared in 1833.

Zeltner, tsĕlt'nẹr, (GUSTAV GEORG,) a learned German philologist and writer, born near Nuremberg in 1672. He was professor of theology and Oriental languages at Altdorf for twenty-four years. Died in 1738.

Zenale, dzà-nà'là, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter and architect, born about 1450. He worked at Milan, where he was often consulted by Leonardo da Vinci.

Zend Avesta. See ZOROASTER.

Zendrini, dzĕn-dree'nee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born in 1679, resided at Venice, where he was appointed chief engineer to the republic. He was also employed in various important works by the Austrian government, and published several valuable treatises on hydraulics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1747.

Zenner, tsĕn'nẹr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist and jurist, born at Altenburg. He was for twenty years secretary to the Prince of Anhalt. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was born in 1596 and died in 1721.

Ze'no or **Ze'non,** [Gr. Ζήνων; Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nôN'; It. ZENONE, dzà-no'nà,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, the founder of the school of Stoics, was born at Citium, in the island of Cyprus, about 355 B.C. He was a pupil of Crates the Cynic, and afterwards received instruction from Stilpo and Polemon at Athens. He settled at Athens at an early age, and, having formed a new system by selections from different philosophers, he opened a school in the Athenian porch, called στοὰ ποικίλη, (*Stoa Poicile,*) "painted Porch, (or Portico.") His disciples were at first called Zenonians, but afterwards they were styled the philosophers of the Porch, (or Portico,) or, more briefly, "those of the Porch," οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς, or οἱ στωϊκοί, (in Latin, *Sto'ici*, English "Stoics.") He is said to have taught philosophy at Athens for fifty-eight years. His discipline was severe. He was distinguished by his gravity, modesty, austere morality, and firmness of character. In the use of words he aimed at sententious brevity. He wrote a number of works, which are not extant. Our information about the principles of his system is very scanty. He is said to have taught, among other things, that virtue is the summum bonum, and that the accordance of individual reason with the universal Reason (*i.e.* the Divine Law) is virtue; and to have originated the fourfold division of the affections, desire and fear, pleasure and pain. The doctrine of the Stoics that pain is not an evil has excited much wonder and some ridicule, both in ancient and modern times; but essentially the same doctrine has been held by great and heroic men in all ages. Zeno meant nothing more than that pain, (including sickness, toil, grief for the loss of one's property, etc.,) causing a mere temporary inconvenience to the body,* was not to be classed in the same category with such evils as crime, cowardice, or dishonour,—evils which stamp themselves indelibly upon the soul. In comparing the doctrines of the Stoics with those of Epicurus, it is a triumphant recommendation of the former that, after the introduction of Grecian letters and philosophy among the Romans, those who were the most eminent of all for public and private virtue—such as Cato the Younger, Marcus Aurelius, and many others—were among the disciples of the Porch, while scarcely one man of distinguished virtue can be pointed to in the ranks of the Epicureans.† It was a glorious testimony to the character of Zeno both as a man and as a teacher of virtue that, though a stranger, the Athenians reposed in him the most unbounded confidence while he was alive, and after his death they decreed him a golden crown and a public burial, because, during his long residence at Athens, he had, both by precept and by a consistent example, led the young men who attended his school to the practice of wisdom and virtue. Zeno died about the age of ninety-eight, and was succeeded by Cleanthes as the head of the school. The Stoic philosophy appears to have been somewhat modified by several of the disciples and successors of Zeno. Some of the Stoics maintained that the wise man is perfect; that he only is rich, free, noble, and beautiful: "Solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos; si mendicissimi, divites; si servitutem serviant, reges." (Cicero, "Pro Murena.") According to Cicero, they taught that all sins were equal, that a wise man is never mistaken, never changes his mind, and is never moved by compassion.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Life of Zeno;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" CICERO, "De Finibus" and "Academica;" FORELIUS, "Zeno Philosophus," 1700; JENICHEN, "De Zenone Cittico," 1724; TIEDEMANN, "System der Stoischen Philosophie," 3 vols., 1776; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Ze'no or **Ze'non** [Gr. Ζήνων] OF ELEA, [Lat. ZE'NO ELEA'TES; Fr. ZÉNON D'ÉLÉE, zà'nôN' dà'là',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Elea, in Southern Italy, about 495 B.C. He was the favourite disciple of Parmenides, in company with whom he visited Athens when Socrates was very young. Plato, in his dialogue entitled "Parmenides," states that Zeno was about forty years old when he came to Athens. According to Plutarch, Zeno was one of the masters of Pericles. It is probable that he remained at Athens for several years; but the events of his life are mostly involved in obscurity. According to a tradition current among the ancients, Zeno took an active part in the public affairs of Elea, and lost his life in an attempt to liberate that city from a tyrant. His doctrines were the same as those of Parmenides. Their doctrine of absolute unity produced a great effect at Athens. Zeno was distinguished by his subtle and bold dialectic. "What is," says Victor Cousin, "the most original and prominent trait of Zeno as a philosopher? It is evidently the invention of dialectic, considered as a system and an art." Diogenes Laertius reports, on the authority of Aristotle, "that Zeno was the inventor of dialectic." He was the first Eleatic philosopher that wrote in prose. His works, which were mostly polemical and refutations of attacks on the system of Parmenides, have not come down to us. He attempted to disprove the possibility or reality of absolute motion by several arguments founded on the infinite divisibility of space and time. He also showed the absurd consequences which result from the hypothesis of those who deny the principle of absolute unity and maintain the plurality of the existent.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Life of Zeno of Elea;" LUNDBLAD, "Dissertatio de Zenone Eleate," 1805; RITTER, "History of Phi-

* The same general idea was carried still farther by the early Christians. Thus, Saint Paul says, "We GLORY in tribulations," (Romans v. 3,) and James, "My brethren, count it ALL JOY when ye fall into various trials," (πειρασμοῖς ποικίλοις.) (Epistle of James, i. 2.) Nor is this view limited to the early Christians. "I am fully convinced," says Zschokke, "that THERE IS NO EVIL IN THE WORLD BUT SIN." In another place he says, "Though some may shake their heads incredulously, it is a fact that worldly suffering HAS OFTEN NOT BEEN DISAGREEABLE TO ME." (See Zschokke's "Autobiography.")

† The only exception that we can call to mind is Pomponius Atticus, an amiable and most estimable man in private life, but without any just claims to public virtue.

.osophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" TIEDEMANN, "Geist der speculative Philosophie;" VICTOR COUSIN, article "Zénon" in the "Biographie Universelle;" CRELL, "De Zenone," 1724; V. COUSIN, "Nouveaux Fragmens philosophiques."

Zeno OF SIDON, a Greek philosopher, mentioned by Suidas as a disciple of Diodorus Cronus and a teacher of Zeno the celebrated Stoic. He wrote a defence of Socrates.

Zeno OF TARSUS, a Stoic philosopher, was a son of Dioscorides, and a pupil of Chrysippus, whom he succeeded as the head of the school of the Portico.

Zeno, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen, was an eminent disciple of Herophilus. He lived probably about 200 B.C.

Zeno, a Greek historian, born at Rhodes, was a contemporary of Polybius. He wrote on the history of Rhodes.

Zeno, an eminent Greek Epicurean philosopher, born at Sidon, flourished about 60 B.C. Cicero, who heard him at Athens, speaks favourably of his abilities.

Zeno, a Greek sculptor, born at Aphrodisias, in Caria, is supposed to have flourished in some part of the period between 50 and 150 A.D. Several of his works are extant.

Zeno, [Fr. ZÉNON, zȧ'nôn',] Emperor of the East, was a native of Isauria, and a son-in-law of Leo I., upon whose death, in 474 A.D., he usurped the throne. Leo I. had appointed as his successor his infant grandson Leo, who was a son of Zeno, and who died a few months after the death of Leo I. Zeno is represented as depraved, cruel, and incapable. His reign was disturbed by revolts and foreign wars. He was driven out of his capital by Basiliscus in 475, but was restored in 477 A.D. Theodoric the Great invaded the dominions of Zeno, and was about to take his capital, when Zeno persuaded him to conquer Italy, and thus saved himself. Died, without issue, in 491 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Zeno, dzā'no, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian navigator, born between 1330 and 1340, belonged to the noble family of Zeni or Zena, and was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. About 1391 he performed a voyage to Frisland, and joined Niccolò. (See ZENO, NICCOLÒ.) Died about 1405.

Zeno, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian scholar, a relative of the preceding, lived about 1570–90.

Zeno, (APOSTOLO,) an Italian *littérateur* and dramatist, born at Venice in December, 1668. He became editor in 1710 of the "Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia," a literary periodical of a high character, and about 1717 repaired to Vienna on the invitation of the emperor Charles VI., by whom he was appointed court poet and historiographer. He published numerous operas or melodramas of superior merit, and contributed greatly to the improvement of that species of composition. Among his other principal works are his "Historical, Critical, and Literary Dissertations on the Italian Historians," biographies of Davila and Guarini, and a collection of Letters. In 1729 he quitted Vienna, and returned to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life. He published twenty volumes of the "Giornale de' Letterati," (1710–18.) He was eminent as a critic, and was well versed in antiquities. "Zeno was regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as the greatest lyric poet that Italy had produced when Metastasio appeared on the scene. . . . He delights us by his invention, by his fecundity, by the truth of his pictures, and by his knowledge of the dramatic art." His treatises on antiquities, entitled "Dissertazioni Vossiani," (2 vols., 1752,) are highly esteemed. Died in November, 1750.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. ix.; FRANCESCO NEGRI, "Vita di Apostolo Zeno," 1816; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Zeno, (CARLO,) an able Venetian admiral, born about 1334, was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. He conducted at Constantinople the negotiations by which Venice acquired Tenedos in 1376. About that date the Venetians were involved in the war of Chiozza against the Genoese and their allies. Zeno served on land until 1379, when he obtained command of a fleet, captured several vessels, and sailed to Beyroot to convoy some rich cargoes from the Levant to Venice. When he returned, in January, 1380, he found the republic in a critical position, the Genoese having taken Chiozza and entered the lagoons. He was received as the liberator of his country, was appointed commander of the land-army, and retook Chiozza. On the death of Pisani, August, 1380, he became grand admiral. Several years later he was procurator of Saint Mark. In 1403 he defeated the Genoese admiral Boucicaut near Modon. He is represented by Sismondi as "the most virtuous citizen and greatest man of Venice" of that age. ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1418.

See "Life of Carlo Zeno," (in Latin,) by his grandson, JACOPO ZENO, 1544; DIVIACO, "Compendio della Vita di C. Zeno," 1591; DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Zeno, (CATERINO,) grandson of Antonio, (the first of the name,) was Venetian ambassador to the Persian court in 1472. He published after his return an account of his travels, which is no longer extant.

Zeno, (JACOPO,) grandson of Carlo, noticed above, was born in 1417. He rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Padua in 1459. He wrote a life of his grandfather, Carlo Zeno, in Latin, and "Lives of the Pontiffs," ("Vitæ Summorum Pontificum.") He enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Died in 1481.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian navigator, born about 1330, was a brother of the great admiral Carlo Zeno. He commanded a galley in the war against the Genoese in 1379, and was reputed to be one of the richest patricians of Venice in 1381. About 1388 he fitted out a ship at his own expense and sailed towards England on a voyage of exploration. Before he had reached England he was driven by a storm and wrecked on an island which he calls Frisland. He then entered the service of a prince named Zichmini, who employed him in maritime and warlike enterprises, in the course of which he discovered the islands of Estland, Grisland, and Engroneland. After he had lived four years in Frisland, he invited his brother Antonio to join him. Antonio went there and passed many years in the service of Zichmini. Niccolò died about 1396. Geographers disagree about the position or identity of the islands which he discovered. Walckenaer thinks that one of them was Iceland. The narrative of the voyages of the Zeni (the plural of Zeno) was printed at Venice in 1558.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian writer, born in 1515. He published in 1558 an account of the travels of Caterino Zeno in Persia and the East, compiled from his letters to his friends. Died in 1565.

Zeno, (PIETRO CATERINO,) a brother of Apostolo, noticed above, was born at Venice in 1666. He became professor of philosophy in his native city, and was associated with his brother as editor of the "Giornale de' Letterati," which he continued to edit alone from 1718 to 1728. Died in 1732.

Ze'no, [Fr. ZÉNON, zȧ'nôn',] SAINT, a native of Africa, became Bishop of Verona about 362 A.D. He is commended for his charity to the poor. He died in 380, leaving many sermons, which were printed in 1508.

Ze-no'bĭ-ą, [Gr. Ζενοβία or Ζηνοβία; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zȧ'no'be',] (SEPTIMIA,) a famous and ambitious queen of Palmyra, was a daughter of Amroo, an Arab chief. She was renowned for her beauty, learning, and martial and political abilities. She was mistress of the Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Egyptian languages. Her husband, Odenathus, King of Palmyra, died about 266 A.D., leaving two minor sons, Herennius and Timolaus. She assumed the royal diadem, with the title of Queen of the East, performed the active duties of sovereign, and continued the conquests which Odenathus had begun. Palmyra was then a magnificent city, adorned with Grecian porticos of marble and porphyry and enriched by an extensive commerce. Her dominion extended from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and over a large part of Asia Minor, and was acknowledged by subjects of various races. The eminent Greek critic and writer Longinus served her as secretary and counsellor. She is said to have been a prudent and liberal ruler. She sometimes marched on foot at the head of her army, the toils of which she shared. Soon after the accession of the emperor Aurelian, in 270 A.D., she

wrote a letter to him, asserting her independence and refusing allegiance to the Roman empire.

Aurelian conducted in person an army against the Queen of Palmyra, and defeated her forces in two battles, near Antioch and near Emesa. He then besieged Palmyra, which she defended for a long time with heroic courage, but it was taken in 272 or 273, and she was carried to Rome fettered with golden chains. She was paraded as a captive before the imperial chariot in the triumphal procession of Aurelian, who in other respects treated her with clemency, and gave her a villa at Tibur, where she passed the rest of her life with her children.

See TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni;" ZOSIMUS, "History of the Roman Empire;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" E. F. WERNSDORF, "De Septimia Zenobia," 1742; JOUVE DE HAUTEVILLE, "Histoire de Zénobie," 1758; CAPPELLE, "De Zenobia," 1817. See, also, "Letters from Palmyra," by WILLIAM WARE, 1836–38.

Zenobia, the wife of Rhadamistus, King of Armenia, lived about 50 A.D. Her husband, pursued by his victorious enemies, threw her into a river, intending to save her from capture by death, but she was found by some shepherds, and restored to life.

Zénobie. See ZENOBIA.

Ze-no'bĭ-us, [Ζηνόβιος,] a Greek writer, who lived at Rome about 100–130 A.D. He compiled a collection of proverbs, which was printed at Florence in 1487 or 1497.

Ze-no'bĭ-us, [Fr. ZÉNOBE, zà'nob',] SAINT, an Italian prelate, born at Florence about 334 A.D., was a zealous opponent of Arianism. He became Bishop of Florence. Died about 405.

Zénodore. See ZENODORUS.

Zen-o-do'rus, [Gr. Ζηνόδωρος; Fr. ZÉNODORE, zà'no'-dor',] an eminent Greek statuary, flourished about 50 A.D. After he had worked ten years in Gaul on a statue of Mercury, he went to Rome, whither he was invited by the emperor Nero. He made a colossal bronze statue of Nero, one hundred and ten feet in height. He was also a skilful silver-chaser.

Zenodorus, a tyrant, who reigned over Trachonitis and some adjoining territory. He annoyed neighbouring people by predatory practices, or connivance at robbery. For this reason Augustus deprived him of nearly all his possessions, in 24 B.C. Died in 20 B.C.

Zénodote. See ZENODOTUS.

Ze-nod'o-tus OF ALEXANDRIA, a grammarian, lived after the time of Aristarchus, whom he criticised for his recension of the Homeric poems.

Zenodotus [Ζηνόδοτος] OF EPHESUS, [Fr. ZÉNODOTE D'ÉPHÈSE, zà'no'dot' dà'fĕz',] a celebrated Greek grammarian, flourished about 280 B.C. He was a disciple of Philetas, and was the first librarian of the great library of Alexandria. He and two other critics were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus to revise or edit all the Greek poets. Zenodotus devoted his attention chiefly to the works of Homer, in which he made considerable changes and inserted various readings. His edition or recension of Homer was highly esteemed by ancient critics. He was the author of a Glossary, and a "Dictionary of Foreign Phrases."

See HEFFTER, "Programma de Zenodoto," etc., 1839.

Zenofonte. See XENOPHON.

Zénon. See ZENO.

Zenone. See ZENO.

Zentner, tsĕnt'nẽr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German statesman and jurist, born at Strassenheim in 1752, became professor of civil law at Heidelberg in 1779, and in 1823 minister of justice in Bavaria. Died in 1835.

Zepernic. See COPERNICUS.

Zepernick, tsā'pẽr-nik', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Halle in 1751, published several legal works. Died in 1801.

Zeph-ą-nī'ąh [Heb. צְפַנְיָה; Fr. SOPHONIE, so'fo'ne', called SOPHONI'AS in the Septuagint] was one of the twelve minor prophets, and flourished under the reign of Josiah, King of Judah. He foretold the fall of Nineveh, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the subsequent captivity of the Jews.

Zéphirin. See ZEPHYRINUS.

Zeph'yr, [Gr. Ζέφυρος; Lat. ZEPH'YRUS; Fr. ZÉPHYRE, zà'fĕr'; Sp. ZEFIRO or CEFIRO, thā'fe-ro or thĕf'e-ro; It. ZEFFIRO, dzĕf'fe-ro,] in classic mythology, was a personification of the west wind, and was called a son of Astræus and Aurora. The poets feigned that he married Chloris or Flora, and had a son named Carpus, (fruit.)

Zéphyre and **Zephyrus.** See ZEPHYR.

Zeph-ў-rī'nus, [Fr. ZÉPHIRIN, zà'fe'rĂN',] SAINT, a native of Rome, was elected pope about 202 A.D. During his pontificate the fifth persecution of the Christians took place, under Septimius Severus. He died about 217 A.D., and was succeeded by Calixtus I.

Zeplichal, tsĕp'lik-ăl, (ANTON MICHAEL,) a German Jesuit and writer, born in Moravia in 1737. He published many scientific works, which were extensively used in schools. Died at an advanced age.

Ze'rah, called in Egyptian annals **Azech Amen**, a king of Ethiopia, whose capital was Napata, in Southern Egypt. He conquered Egypt, and invaded Palestine, where Asa, King of Judah, completely defeated him at Zephath. In consequence of this defeat, Zerah abandoned not only Palestine but Egypt also.

Zerbi, dzĕr'bee, [Lat. DE ZER'BIS,] (GABRIEL,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Verona. He had lectured several years at Rome, when he became professor of medicine at Padua about 1495. His chief work is "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Liber Anatomiæ Corporis humani," about 1490,) which contains the germ of several discoveries in anatomy. Died in 1505.

Zerbis, de. See ZERBI.

Zerboni di Sposetti, tsĕr-bo'nee de spo-zet'tee, (JOSEPH,) a German, of Italian extraction, born at Breslau in 1766. Having written, in 1796, a letter to the Governor of Silesia, showing the unreasonableness of attaching an unlimited importance to the right of birth in the nobility, he was, on a charge of high treason, imprisoned three years by order of Frederick William III. His case having at last been brought to trial, he was liberated, and subsequently employed in several public offices. Died in 1831.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Zerdusht. See ZOROASTER.

Zernitz, tsĕr'nits, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German didactic poet, born at Tangermünde in 1717. His "Didactic Essays" are highly commended. All of his works are posthumous. Died in 1744.

Zerola, dzà-ro'lâ, (TOMMASO,) an Italian canonist, born at Benevento in 1548, became Bishop of Minori in 1597. He published "Episcopal Duties or Business," ("Praxis Episcopàlis," 1597.) Died in 1603.

Zerrenner, tsĕr-ren'nẽr, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German educational writer, born at Wernigerode in 1750, published, among other works, the "Deutscher Schulfreund," (46 vols., 1791,) and "Manual of the Christian Religion," (1799.) Died in 1811.

His son, KARL CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB, was the author of several works for the use of children and of schools.

Ze-rub'bą-bĕl or **Zo-rob'ą-bĕl**, [Heb. זְרֻבָּבֶל,] a Jewish chief or prince, was a son of Salathiel. He conducted from Babylon to Judea the Jewish captives who were liberated by Cyrus, King of Persia, about 536 B.C. To him, also, was confided the mission to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem.

See Ezra ii. 2, iv. 2, and v. 2; Zechariah iv. 6; Matthew i. 12.

Zeschau, von, fon tsĕsh'ŏw, (HEINRICH ANTON,) a Saxon statesman, born in 1789, rose through various offices to be minister of foreign affairs in 1835. He was removed in 1848. Died at Dresden in 1868.

Zeschau, von, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a Saxon officer, born in 1760, served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1793 to 1813, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed governor of Dresden in 1823. Died in 1832.

Zese. See ZESEN, VON.

Zesen, von, fon tsā'zẽn, or **Zese**, tsā'zẽh, [Lat. CÆ'SIUS,] (PHILIPP,) a German writer, was born near Dessau in 1619. He was the author of a number of poems and prose works having for their object the improvement of the German language. Died in 1689.

Ze'tēs or **Ze'thēs**, [Gr. Ζήτης; Fr. ZÉTHÈS, zà'tĕs',] in the Greek mythology, a son of Boreas, King of Thrace,

and a twin brother of Calais. He is mentioned among the Argonauts. The poets feigned that Zetes and Calais had wings, and that they delivered Phineus from the Harpies that plagued him.

Ze'thus [Gr. Ζῆθος] was a reputed son of Jupiter and Antiope, and a twin brother of Amphion, King of Thebes. These brothers, sometimes called DIOSCURI, ("sons of Jove,") were exposed together in infancy, and eventually reigned together at Thebes.

Zetterstedt, zĕt'tẹr-stĕt', (JOHAN WILHELM,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of East Gothland in 1785. He studied at Lund, and subsequently made a scientific tour in Sweden, Norway, and Southern Lapland. He became in 1839 professor of botany and agriculture at Lund, and in 1846 rector of that university. Among his principal works may be named his "Orthoptera Sueciæ," (1821,) "Fauna Insectorum Lapponica," (1828,) and "Diptera Scandinaviæ," (40 vols., 1842–52.) The last work obtained the great Linnæan medal from the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. Died in 1874.

Zeune, tsoi'nẹh, (AUGUST,) a German teacher and writer, born at Wittenberg in 1778, published several geographical works and treatises on the education of the blind. Died in 1853.

Zeune, [Lat. ZEU'NIUS,] (JOHANN KARL,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1736. He edited several works of Xenophon, and was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1788.

Zeŭs, [Gr. Ζεύς, genitive Ζηνός, and Διός,] the chief divinity of the Greek mythology, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans. He was represented as the son of Cronos and Rhea, and the father of Mars, Minerva, Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and other gods. According to Homer, he held his court on Mount Olympus, was styled the father of gods and men, and was the most powerful among the immortals, so that even Fate was subordinate to his will. He married his sister Hera, (Juno.) His attributes and symbols were the sceptre, the eagle, and the thunderbolt. (See JUPITER.) The poets feigned that he and the other gods occupied a palace or city built by Vulcan on the summit of Mount Olympus, (in Thessaly,) which rises above the clouds. The actual height of Olympus is about six thousand feet. The Greeks erected to Zeus a magnificent temple at Olympia, near Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. This place was profusely adorned with the most splendid monuments of architecture and sculpture, among which was a colossal statue of Zeus, executed by Phidias, and generally regarded as the most admirable as well as greatest of all his works.

Zeuss, tsoiss, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German philologist and historical writer, born in Upper Franconia in 1806, became professor of history at Bamberg in 1847. He wrote "Grammatica Celtica," (1853,) etc. Died in 1856.

Zeŭx-ĭ'ą-dēs, [Ζευξιάδης,] a Greek statuary of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 350 B.C.

Zeŭx'is, [Ζεῦξις,] a Greek painter of great celebrity and almost unrivalled skill, was born at Heraclea about 450 B.C. It is not known which of the cities named Heraclea was his birthplace. According to several ancient authorities, he lived about 425–400 B.C. Plutarch states that he flourished when Pericles erected the great monuments of Athens, and Pliny tells us that "the doors of the art, which were opened by Apollodorus, were entered by Zeuxis in the 95th Olympiad," (about 400 B.C.) The name of his master is not certainly known. According to Pliny, he was a pupil of Demophilus of Himera or of Neseas of Thasos. He belonged to the Asiatic or Ionian school of art, which excelled in the reproduction of sensual charms. He appears to have studied or worked at Athens during the life of Apollodorus, who was older than Zeuxis, and who complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. This is understood to signify that Zeuxis surpassed him in light and shade or in colouring, the parts of the art in which Apollodorus especially excelled. Zeuxis was renowned for his accurate imitation of the human form, and for the noble style of his design, in which he combined energy with grandeur. He succeeded better in the imitation of form than in the expression of character. He executed an extensive work in the palace of Archelaus, King of Macedonia, who reigned from 413 to 399 B.C. He also worked in Southern Italy, and probably at Ephesus. After he had amassed a fortune by his art, he often gave his pictures as presents. Pliny relates a story of a trial of skill between Zeuxis and Parrhasius, the former of whom painted a bunch of grapes so naturally that a bird flew at the picture to eat the fruit. (See PARRHASIUS.) Among his master-pieces were a "Female Centaur," "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent," "Penelope lamenting the Absence of Ulysses," and "Jupiter in the Assembly of Gods." His most celebrated work was a picture of Helen, which he painted for the city of Croton, on which he inscribed several lines of Homer's "Iliad," (iii. 156:)

> "No wonder such celestial charms
> For nine long years have set the world in arms."—POPE.

Cicero informs us that Zeuxis selected five of the most beautiful virgins of Croton as models for this picture. "He deserves," says Émeric-David, "by the choice of his models and the grandeur of his style, to be compared to the prince of sculptors, (Phidias;) and if he was defective in some quality, Greece pardoned him for the sake of the merit which constitutes the basis of the art,—that is, precision of design and nobleness of form." ("Biographie Universelle.")

See PLINY, "Natural History," XXXV.; CICERO, "De Inventis;" LUCIAN, "Zeuxis;" CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667; QUINTILIAN, xii. 10.

Zeuxis, a Greek physician, often quoted by Galen, lived probably about 250 B.C. He belonged to the school of Empirici, and wrote commentaries on Hippocrates.

Zevallos or **Cevallos**, thà-vâl'yòs, (PEDRO ORDONES,) a Spanish voyager, born in Andalusia between 1550 and 1590. He wrote an "Account of his Travels in America, East India," etc., (1614.)

Zevecot, zā'vẹh-kot', (JAMES,) a Latin poet, born at Ghent in 1604. He became professor of history at Harderwyck. He wrote elegies, epigrams, tragedies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1646.

Zeyâd or **Zeiâd**, zà'yâd', a famous Arabian warrior, born about 625 A.D., was a brother of the caliph Moâweeyah I. He was highly distinguished by his eloquence. He became governor of Bassorah and of the eastern provinces of the empire. Died in 673 A.D.

Zeyd or **Zeid**, zād or zīd, a servant of Mohammed, distinguished for his fidelity and devotion to the prophet. (See MOHAMMED.)

Zhookofsky, **Zhukofsky**, or **Joukovski**, zhookof'skee or zhoo-kov'skee, written also **Shukowski**, (VASILII ANDREEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born near Bielev, in the government of Penza, in 1783, began his literary career at an early age by several contributions of great merit to a journal of Moscow. In 1802 he published a translation of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard," which established his reputation and ranks among the best of the numerous versions of that popular poem. He succeeded Karamzin in 1808 as editor of the literary periodical entitled "Viestnik Evropui." In the campaign of 1812 he joined the Moscow volunteers, and rendered most effective service to his country's cause by his spirited ballads entitled "The Minstrel in the Russian Camp." These songs, which obtained the greatest popularity with all classes and won for him the especial favour of the emperor and empress, were followed by his "Ziudmilla," an imitation of Bürger's "Lenore," and "Svietlana," a poem, which is esteemed his finest production. On the marriage of the grand duke Nicholas, Zhookofsky was appointed teacher of the Russian language to his wife, and afterwards became preceptor of the young prince, since Alexander II. Besides the above-named works, he published a number of prose essays and tales, one of which, entitled "Mary's Grove," is especially admired. He also made numerous excellent translations from the English, German, and other languages. He died in 1852, and a monument was erected to his memory by the emperor Nicholas.

Ziani, dze-â'nee, (SEBASTIANO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1172. He instituted the annual ceremony of the marriage of Venice with the sea. In his reign the church of Saint Mark was built. Died in 1179.

His son PIETRO succeeded the famous Dandolo as doge

in 1205. During his reign the Venetians completed the conquest of the Greek empire. Died in 1229.

Ziebland, tseep'lânt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Ratisbon in 1800, was a pupil of Quaglio. He was patronized by King Louis of Bavaria, at whose expense he visited Italy. He designed several public edifices of Munich. His capital work is the large and splendid basilica or church of Saint Boniface, at Munich. Died July 24, 1873.

Ziegelbauer, tsee'g̣el-bŏw'ẹr, (M.,) a learned German Benedictine monk, born at Elwangen, in Suabia, in 1696. He wrote a "Literary History of the Benedictine Order," (4 vols., 1754,) and other works. Died in 1750.

Ziegenbalg, tsee'g̣en-bâlg', (BARTHOLOMEW,) a German theologian and missionary, born in Lusatia in 1683, was sent out by the King of Denmark to India in 1706, remaining in that country till 1714. He sailed a second time in 1716, and died at Tranquebar in 1719. He published a "Tamul Grammar," ("Grammatica Damulica,") a translation of the Bible into the Tamul language, ("Biblia Damulica,") and other works.

Ziegler, tseeG'lẹr, (BERNARD,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Misnia in 1496. He became professor of Hebrew at Leipsic, and published several sermons. He was acquainted with Luther, who highly esteemed him. Died in 1566.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (CASPAR,) an able German jurist and Protestant canonist, born at Leipsic in 1621. He became professor of law at Wittenberg in 1654. Besides several treatises on civil law, he published a work "On Bishops and their Laws or Rights," ("De Episcopis eorumque Juribus," 1685.) Died in 1690.

Ziegler, ze'â'glair', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a skilful French painter of history and portraits, was born at Langres in 1804, and was a pupil of Ingres. He was employed by Louis Philippe to decorate the cupola of the church of Madeleine, in which he painted religious allegorical scenes. Among his works are "The Death of Foscari," "Jacob's Dream," and "Daniel in the Den of Lions." Died in December, 1856.

Ziegler, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Brunswick in 1760. He was patronized by the emperor Joseph II., and performed at the court theatre for nearly forty years with great reputation and success. His tragedies and comedies were also highly popular: one of the latter, entitled "The Four Temperaments," ("Die vier Temperamente,") still keeps its place on the stage. He likewise wrote several critical treatises on the drama. Died in 1827.

Ziegler, (HIERONYMUS,) a German poet and biographer, born at Rotenburg about 1520. Among his works is "Cyrus Major," ("Cyrus the Great,") a drama, (1547.) Died after 1562.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German theologian and mathematician, born in Bavaria about 1480. In pursuit of knowledge he visited Italy, became secretary of General George Frondsberg, and witnessed the sack of Rome in 1526. He afterwards passed many years at Passau, the bishop of which furnished him with means to pursue literature. He published, besides other books, a work (in Latin) on the geography of Palestine, Arabia, etc., (1532.) Died in 1549.

Ziegler, (WERNER KARL LUDWIG,) a German writer on theology, etc., was born near Lüneburg in 1763. He was professor of theology at Rostock. Died in 1809.

Ziegler, von, fon tseeG'lẹr, (FRANZ,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Schaffhausen before 1700. He was professor of medicine at Rinteln, and published several treatises. Died in 1761.

Ziegler und Klipphausen, von, fon tseeG'lẹr o͝ont klip'hŏw'zẹn, (HEINRICH ANSELM,) a German writer, born in Upper Lusatia in 1653, produced, conjointly with J. G. Hamann, a romance entitled "The Asiatic Banise," (1688,) which enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1697.

Zieglerus. See ZIEGLER.

Ziem, ze'ẽm', (FÉLIX,) an eminent French landscape-painter, born at Beaune about 1822. He visited Italy and the East in 1845–48, and obtained a medal of the first class in 1852. Among his works are "The Grand Canal of Venice," a "View of Antwerp," "Constantinople," and "Evening at Venice."

Zier, zeer, (VICTOR CASIMIR,) a French painter, born in Warsaw, September 26, 1822. Among his pictures are "Saint Magdalene in the Wilderness," "Daniel in the Lions' Den," "The Blessed Virgin and Saint Mary Magdalene with the Crown of Thorns," "Saint Peter healing a Lame Man," "The Transfiguration of Saint Leonhard," and "The Flight into Egypt."

Ziethen, von, fon tsee'tẹn, (HANS ERNST KARL,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in 1770, served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815, and had a prominent part in the victory of Waterloo. He was afterwards appointed commander of the army of occupation in France, and in 1835 was made a field-marshal. Died in 1848.

Ziethen, von, (HANS JOACHIM,) a Prussian general and distinguished favourite of Frederick the Great, was born in 1699. He served in the Silesian campaigns of 1742 and 1745, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war, being conspicuous for his skill and bravery at Reichenberg, Prague, Kolin, and Torgau. He was soon after made a general of cavalry by the king, who also loaded him with other distinctions. He died in 1786, and a statue, by Schadow, was erected to his memory, by order of Frederick William II., in the Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin, (1794.)

See LUISE J. L. VON BLUMENTHAL, "Leben des Generals von Ziethen," 1797, (and English translation of the same, London, 1802;) WERNER HAHN, "H. J. von Ziethen, Preussischer General," etc., 1850.

Zigliara, tseel-yâ'râ, (TOMMASO,) a Corsican cardinal, born at Bonifacio, October 29, 1833, was made in 1879 a cardinal-deacon. His edition of the "Complete Works of Saint Thomas Aquinas" is one of the best ever published.

Zilioli, dze-le-o'lee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historian and lawyer, born at Venice before 1600. He published in 1642 a history of the period from 1600 to 1640, entitled "Storie memorabili de' nostri Tempi" Died in 1650.

Zille, tsil'lẹh, (MORITZ ALEXANDER,) a German theologian, born near Zittau in 1814. He wrote, besides other works, "The Kingdom of God," ("Das Reich Gottes," 1850.)

Zimara, dze-mâ'râ, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born at Galatina about 1460; died at Padua in 1532.

Zimisces. See JOHN I., EMPEROR OF THE EAST.

Zimmerl, von, fon tsim'mẽRl, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) an Austrian, born at Ernstbrunn in 1757, became a member of the imperial commission for commerce, and published several works relating to the laws of trade and exchange.

Zimmermann, tsim'mẹr-mân', (ALBERT,) a German painter, born at Zittau in 1809. He is noted for his mountain-, forest-, and lake-pictures.

Zimmermann, tsim'mẹr-mân', (ERNST,) a German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Darmstadt in 1786. He studied at Giessen, and was appointed in 1816 court preacher in his native city. He was the founder of the "Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung," and other religious and literary journals, and published, among other works, a "Homiletic Hand-Book for Thinking Preachers," (1812.) Died in 1832.

Zimmermann, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German writer on logic and philosophy, born near Freiburg in 1795; died in 1833.

Zimmermann, (HEINRICH,) a German voyager, born in the Palatinate. He served as a sailor in the third voyage of Captain Cook, (1776,) and published "A Voyage around the World with Captain Cook," (1782.)

Zimmermann, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German enthusiast, called by some a fanatic, was born in Würtemberg in 1644. He is said to have been a man of superior talents, and to have adopted the opinions of Jacob Böhme. He preached at various places in Germany. Died in 1693.

Zimmermann, tsim'mẹr-mân', (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1685. He became professor of natural law at Zurich in 1731, and professor of

theology in 1737. He wrote a "Life of J. B. Cramer," and several works on theology. Died in 1756.

Zimmermann, (JOHANN KARL,) distinguished as a writer on surgery, was born in Silesia in 1803. He practised surgery in Leipsic.

Zimmermann, (KARL,) a German divine and pulpit orator, brother of Ernst, noticed above, was born in 1803. He became court preacher at Darmstadt, and published a number of sermons and religious works, and a life of his brother Ernst. Died June 12, 1887.

Zimmermann, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter of history, portraits, and genre, was born in Berlin in 1796.

Zimmermann, (MATTHIAS,) a Protestant theologian, born at Eperies, in Hungary, in 1625. He preached at Eperies from 1652 to 1660, after which he became minister and superintendent at Meissen. He was skilful in the exposition of Scripture, and was author of several works. Died in 1689.

Zimmermann, von, fon tsim'mer-mân', (CLEMENS,) a German painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1789. He studied at Munich, and, having visited Italy, was appointed, after his return, professor of painting in the Academy of that city, (1825.) Among his best works may be named a series of illustrations of Anacreon in the dining-hall of the royal palace at Munich, and a colossal "Ascension of the Virgin," in a church in Australia. Died in 1869.

Zimmermann, von, (EBERHARD AUGUST WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Uelzen, in Hanover, in 1743, became professor of physics in the Caroline College at Brunswick in 1766. He published a number of geographical, political, and scientific works, among which we may name a treatise "On the Compressibility and Elasticity of Water," (1779,) "France and the Republics of North America," (1795,) and "The Geographical Pocket-Book." An abridgment of the last work, entitled "The Earth and its Inhabitants," came out in 1810, in 5 vols. Died in 1815.

Zim'mer-mann, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsim'mer-mân',] (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent Swiss philosopher and physician, born at Brugg, near Berne, December 8, 1728. He was liberally educated, and studied medicine under Haller at Göttingen, where he graduated as M.D. in 1751. On this occasion he wrote an able thesis on Irritability. He began to practise medicine at Berne about 1752, and married a relative of the celebrated Haller, who was his friend. About 1754 he became public physician *(Stadt-physicus)* at Brugg, where he acquired a wide reputation as a practitioner and as a writer, but he suffered from ill health, hypochondria, and the want of congenial society. He published a "Life of Haller," (1755,) and a work "On National Pride," ("Vom Nationalstolze," 1758,) which had great popularity and was translated into various languages. His next important work was "On Experience in Medicine," ("Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneikunst," 2 vols., 1763,) which was highly esteemed, and, in the opinion of some critics, is his chief title to celebrity.

In 1768 he obtained the place of physician to his Britannic majesty at Hanover, with the title of aulic councillor. He had a very extensive practice at Hanover, but he continued to be a victim of melancholy, and regretted his separation from the Swiss mountains. He also lost his wife in 1770, and his son became insane. His spirits were somewhat revived by a second marriage in 1782. He published in 1784 and 1785 his celebrated work "On Solitude," ("Von der Einsamkeit," 4 vols.,) which was translated into all the languages of Europe. Catherine II. of Russia expressed her approbation of this work by the present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to come to Saint Petersburg and serve her as physician, but he declined that honour. He went to Potsdam to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness in 1786, and published a book entitled "Fragments on Frederick the Great," (3 vols., 1790,) which, by intemperate attacks on several eminent German savants, gave much offence and impaired the author's popularity. He was a zealous adversary of the French Revolution, and became involved in political controversy to an extent that was fatal to his peace of mind. A victim to painful hallucinations, he imagined that the French army was marching to Hanover on purpose to kill or persecute him. He died at Hanover in October, 1795.

"His conversation," says Goethe, "was varied and highly instructive, and, for one who could pardon his active sense of his own personality and merits, no more desirable companion could be found. . . . Every one who reads his writings, especially his excellent work on Experience, will perceive more definitely what was discussed between him and me. His influence was the more powerful over me from the twenty years that he was my senior. . . . His severity towards his children was a hypochondria, a partial insanity, a continuous moral homicide, which, after having sacrificed his children, he at last directed against himself." ("Truth and Poetry from my Own Life," book xv.)

See TISSOT, "Vie de Zimmermann," 1797; WICHMANN, "Zimmermann," (in German,) 1796; MARCARD, "Biographie des J. C. von Zimmermann," 1796; "Zimmermanns eigene Lebensbeschreibung," (autobiographic,) 1791; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zimmern, tsim'mẹrn, (HELEN,) a German-English author, born at Hamburg, March 25, 1846. In 1850 she was taken to England, and has resided in Nottingham and in London. Her principal works are "Stories in Precious Stones," (1873,) "Told by the Waves," (1874,) "Schopenhauer, his Life and Writings," (1876,) "G. E. Lessing, his Life and his Works," (1878,) "Half-Hours with Foreign Novelists," (1880,) "Tales from the Edda," (1882,) "The Epic of Kings," (1882, paraphrased from the Persian of Firdousee,) etc. She has published translations from the German, and is a large contributor to German and English periodical literature.

Zim'rī, [Heb. זִמְרִי,] King of Israel, assassinated King Elah, and usurped the throne, in 929 B.C. He was attacked by Omri, and, unable to resist him, committed suicide in the same year.

Zincgreff. See ZINKGREF.

Zincke, tsĭnk'kẹh, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German painter in enamel, born at Dresden about 1684. He resided many years in England, where he obtained the patronage of the royal family. Died in 1767.

Zingarelli, dzẹn-gâ-rel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Naples in 1752. He studied at the Conservatory of Loretto, and in 1806 succeeded Guglielmi as chapel-master of the Vatican at Rome. He was successively appointed by Napoleon director of the Conservatory at Rome, chapel-master of Saint Peter's, and director of the new Conservatory at Naples. He produced a number of operas, which enjoyed a temporary popularity; but his reputation rests principally on his sacred music, including the grand oratorios of "La Gerusalemme liberata" and "Il Trionfo di Davide." Died in 1837.

See R. GUARINI, "Cenni storici di N. Zingarelli," 1837; MARCHESE DI VILLAROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Zingarelli," 1837.

Zingaro, Il. See SOLARIO, DA.

Zingg, tsĭng or tsĭnk, (ADRIAN,) a Swiss engraver and designer, born at Saint Gall in 1734, studied under Aberli and Wille. He was appointed in 1766 professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts, Dresden. Among his master-pieces are prints after Ruysdael, Dietrich, and Van der Neer. Died in 1816.

Zingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Zini, dzee'nee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Verona about 1520, translated into Latin the works of several Greek Fathers. Died after 1575.

Zink, von, fon tsĭnk, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born in Thuringia in 1753. He wrote a number of short poems, which are highly commended. He lived at Emmendingen. Died in 1802.

Zinkeisen, tsĭnk'ī'zẹn, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German historian, born at Altenburg in 1803. He edited at Berlin the "Official Gazette" ("Staats-Zeitung") from 1840 to 1851. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Ottoman Empire in Europe," (7 vols., 1840–62,) and a "History of the Greek Revolution," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

Zinken, tsĭnk'ẹn, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German financier and writer, born near Naumburg in 1692. He published, besides other works on political economy and finance, "Cameralistenbibliothek," (1751.) Died in 1769.

Zinkgref or **Zincgreff**, tsĭnk'grĕf, (JULIUS WILHELM,) a German lyric poet, born at Heidelberg in 1591. His principal work is "Deutschen Apophthegmata," (2 vols., 1626–31,) a collection of epigrams, anecdotes, etc. Died in 1635.

Zinn, tsĭn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician and anatomist, born near Anspach in 1727. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1753, and wrote several able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Zin'zẹn-dorf, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsĭnt'sẹn-dorf',] (NICOLAUS LUDWIG,) COUNT, a German theologian, distinguished as the founder or restorer of the sect of Moravians or Herrnhuters, was born at Dresden on the 26th of May, 1700. He was a son of Georg Ludwig, chamberlain and minister of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who died while this son was an infant. He was educated under the care of his grandmother, the Baroness von Gersdorf, a friend of Jakob Spener. In 1710 he was sent to the Seminary of Halle, where he became a pupil of Francke and a convert to pietism. He devoted himself to religious studies and duties, and formed at Halle a mystical society called the "Order of the Grain of Mustard." About 1716 he removed from Halle to the University of Wittenberg, where he studied law and remained three years. He had received from nature a lively imagination, the faculty of eloquence, and great personal beauty and dignity. His religious tenets were similar to those of the Lutherans.

In 1719 he travelled in Holland and France, to obtain information about the state of the churches, and perhaps to exchange ideas with persons eminent for piety. During this tour he preached at various places, and was in the habit of advocating the truths of the gospel in private houses and in worldly society. He would have entered into holy orders if his relatives had not interposed. In 1722 he married the countess Erdmuth Dorothea Reuss, and went to reside at Bertholdsdorf, in Lusatia. A few members of the Moravian Church, driven by persecution from their native country, sought refuge with him in 1722, and were permitted to form a settlement on his estate. This settlement received the name of Herrnhut, the "Lord's guard," or the "Watch of the Lord," and was joined by many other emigrants. Zinzendorf entered into fellowship with them, became their patron, and acquired great influence over them. They professed a conformity to the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. To propagate his principles, he published a religious periodical, called the "German Socrates," and numerous other works. Missionaries were sent out from Herrnhut to America in 1732, and colonies were planted in various parts of Europe.

"Although his own conduct," says Southey, "was more uniformly discreet than that of any other founder of a Christian community, (it would be wronging the Moravian Brethren to designate them as a sect,) he was involved in difficulties by the indiscretion of others and the jealousy of the government under which he lived. He was therefore ordered to sell his estates, and afterwards banished." ("Life of John Wesley," vol. i.) About 1734 he became a tutor in a family at Stralsund, that he might pass through the regular examination as a candidate in divinity, and was ordained at Tübingen as a minister of the Lutheran Church. He was banished from Saxony in 1736, after which he travelled extensively. He gained the favour of Frederick William I. of Prussia, who caused him to be ordained a bishop in 1737 by his own chaplain. In 1738 he met John Wesley in Germany. "They parted," says Southey, "with a less favourable opinion of each other than each had entertained before the meeting."

Zinzendorf visited Pennsylvania in 1742, preached for some time at Germantown, and established congregations of his disciples at Bethlehem and Nazareth. He returned to Europe in 1743, and was permitted in 1747 to become a resident of Herrnhut. In 1749 he visited England, and obtained an act of Parliament authorizing the establishment of Moravian missions in North America. He wrote numerous hymns, which are used in the Moravian churches. In his early writings he gave offence by expressions which seemed to border on indecency, and which he afterwards condemned. On this subject Southey remarks, "Seeing the offensiveness, if not the danger, of the loathsome and impious extravagances into which they had been betrayed, they corrected their books and their language; and from that time they have continued to live without reproach."

"The Moravian doctrine," says Goethe, "had something magical, in that it appeared to continue, or rather to perpetuate, the condition of those first times, [*i.e.* the apostolic times.] It connected its origin with them, and had never perished, but had only wound its way through the world by unnoticed shoots and tendrils, until a single germ took root under the protection of a pious and eminent man, once more to expand wide over the world." ("Autobiography," book xv.) Zinzendorf died at Herrnhut in May, 1760. Among his works is an account of his early travels, entitled "The Journey of Atticus through the World." He had several children.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," in his "Denkmale," vol. v.; SPANGENBERG, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1775; (S. JACKSON'S English version of the same," 1838;) J. G. MÜLLER, "Leben des N. von Zinzendorf:" VERBECK, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1845; F. BOVET, "Le Comte de Zinzendorf," 1865.

Zinzendorf, von, (PHILIPP LUDWIG,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and minister of state, born in 1671. He obtained the title of first chancellor of the court in 1705, and represented Austria at the conference of Utrecht, (1712.) A few years later he succeeded Prince Eugene as chief minister. He is said to have been responsible for the war against France and the quadruple alliance. He resigned in 1740, and died in 1742.

His son, of the same name, born in Paris in 1699, became a cardinal in 1727, and Bishop of Breslau in 1732. Died in 1747.

Zinzerling, tsĭnt'sẹR-ling', (JOHANN,) [called in Latin JODO'CUS SINCE'RUS,] a German philologist, born in Thuringia about 1590. He settled at Lyons, and published, besides other works, "A Guide to Travellers in France," ("Itinerarium Galliæ," 1612.) Died about 1618.

Zirardini, dze-rar-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born at Ravenna in 1725; died in 1784.

Ziska, zĭs'kȧ, or **Zizka** OF TROCZNOW, (trotch'nov,) (JOHN,) a famous Bohemian general and leader of the Hussites, was born near Trocznow about 1360, (or, as some say, about 1380.) He fought in the Polish army against the Teutonic knights, and against the Turks in Hungary. Having entered the English service, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. Soon after this event he was appointed chamberlain to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia. Ziska was a disciple of John Huss, who was burned at the stake at Constance in 1415. He urged the king to revenge "the bloody affront that the Bohemians had suffered at Constance," and is said to have received permission from Wenceslaus to vindicate the rights of the Hussites by arms. Ziska raised an army in 1419, and took the chief command. Just after the war began, Wenceslaus died, and the throne was claimed by Sigismund, Emperor of Germany; but the Hussites refused to recognize him. In August, 1420, Ziska defeated the Imperial army near Prague. In 1421 he lost his only remaining eye at a siege; but he continued to command the army in person. Sigismund raised a new army, and invaded Bohemia, but was routed by the Hussites in January, 1422. Ziska also defeated in the same year an army of Saxons, who were allies of Sigismund. He is said to have been victorious in thirteen pitched battles. The Hussites having been divided into two parties, Ziska became the leader of that party which was called Taborites. Sigismund at last made overtures for peace, but, before the treaty was concluded, Ziska died, in October, 1424, after which the war was continued for many years. He left a high reputation as a patriot and champion of liberty and equality.

See G. GILPIN, "Life of J. Ziska," in "The Lives of John Wickliffe and the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1764; LENFANT, "Histoire de la Guerre des Hussites:" PALACKY, "History of Bohemia;" ARNOLD, "History of the Hussites," (in Bohemian,) 1848; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Zizim. See JEM.

Zizka. See ZISKA.

Zobaidah or **Zobaydah.** See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobeidah, zo-bā′dȧh or zo-bī′dȧh, written also **Zobeydah, Zobaidah,** and **Zobaydah,** [Fr. ZOBÉIDE, zo′bȧ′ĕd′,] a celebrated Persian princess, distinguished by her wisdom, virtue, and beneficence, born about 765 A.D., was the cousin-german and wife of Haroun-al-Raschid. She had a son Ameen, (Amîn,) who became caliph. After the death of Haroun-al-Raschid she resided at Bagdâd. Died in 831 A.D.

Zobéide. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobel, tso′bȩl, (BENJAMIN,) a German artist, born at Memmingen, in Bavaria, in 1762, resided many years in England, where he was patronized by George III. He was distinguished for his skill in painting on gold and silver grounds, and was the inventor of a method of painting called *marmotinto.* Died in 1831.

Zobeydah. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zoboli, dzo′bo-lee, (ALFONSO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Reggio in the sixteenth century; died about 1640.

Zoccoli, dzok′ko-lee, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Naples in 1718; died in 1771.

Zo′e [Gr. Ζωή] **I.,** called CARBONOPSINA, Empress of the East, was the wife of Leo VI., whom she survived. She had a son, Constantine VII., (Porphyrogenitus.) She died about 919 A.D.

Zoe II., Empress of the East, a daughter of Constantine IX., was married to Romanus Argyrus, who became emperor in 1028. She caused him to be murdered in 1034, and took in his place Michael IV. After his death, in 1041, she was married twice,—to Michael V. and Constantine X. Died in 1050.

Zoëga, tso-ā′gȧ, (GEORG,) an eminent Danish archæologist, of Italian extraction, was born in the county of Schackenburg, Jutland, in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1776 made the tour of Switzerland and Italy. In 1782 he made his third visit to Rome, where he continued to reside for the greater part of his life. He was patronized by Pope Pius VI. and Cardinal Borgia, and was appointed, through the influence of the latter, interpreter of modern languages to the Propaganda College. He published in 1787 his "Numi Ægyptii Imperatorii prostantes in Museo Borgiano Velitris," etc., being a catalogue of the Egyptian coins struck by the Roman emperors, contained in the Borgian Museum. This work was received with great favour, and was followed by his treatise on obelisks, entitled "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," (1797,) which is esteemed one of the most valuable productions of the kind. Besides the above works, he published a catalogue of the Coptic manuscripts in the library of Cardinal Borgia, ("Catalogus Codicum Copticorum," etc.,) and an account of the antique bas-reliefs at Rome, entitled "Bassi-Rilievi antichi di Roma," (2 vols., 1808.) The latter, written conjointly with Piranesi, was left unfinished. Zoëga was appointed in 1802 professor in the University of Kiel; but he was exempted from the duties of the office, and permitted to remain at Rome, where he died in 1809.

See WELCKER, "Zoëga's Leben, Sammlung seiner Briefe," etc., 2 vols., 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zoellner. See ZÖLLNER.

Zoes, zoos, [Lat. ZOE′SIUS,] (HENRY,) a Flemish jurist, born at Amersfort in 1571. He became professor of law at Louvain about 1607, and wrote several works on law. Died in 1627.

Zoest. See SÖST.

Zoffani or **Zoffany,** zof′fȧ-ne or tsof′fȧ-nee, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born in 1735, settled in England, where he acquired the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds and was patronized by the royal family. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy in 1768. Among his principal works are an "Indian Tiger-Hunt" and "The Embassy of Hyder Alee to Calcutta." Died in 1810.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Zogoskin or **Zagoskin,** zȧ-gos′kĕn or zo-gos′kin, (MIKHAIL NIKOLAIVITCH,) written also **Zogoskine,** a Russian novelist and dramatic writer, of Tartar extraction, was born in the government of Penza in 1789. Having published several popular comedies, he brought out in 1829 his romance entitled "George Miloslavsky, or the Russians in 1612," which met with enthusiastic favour from all classes in Russia, as a faithful picture of the national character and manners. Besides the above, he wrote several other novels, and a number of prose essays. Died in 1852.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833.

Zo′grạ-phos, (CONSTANTINE,) a Greek orator and politician, born in the Morea about 1798. He became the head of the ministry in 1837, and ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1850. Died in 1856.

Zoheir, zo′hȧr′, an Arabian poet, contemporary with Mohammed. He was the author of one of the seven poems of the "Moallakat," which Sir W. Jones published, with an English version, in 1782. He was the father of the poet Kaab.

Zoïle. See ZOILUS.

Zo′ĭ-lus, [Gr. Ζωΐλος; Fr. ZOÏLE, zo′ēl′,] a Greek critic and grammarian of uncertain period. According to Vitruvius, he was a contemporary of Ptolemy Philadelphus, (285–247 B.C.;) others think that he flourished about 360–330 B.C. He was notorious for the malignity of his criticism of Homer, whom he censured for introducing fabulous and incredible stories into his poems.

Zoïlus, a Greek physician and oculist, mentioned by Galen.

Zola, zo′lȧ′, (It. pron. dzo′lȧ), (ÉMILE,) a French author, the son of a noted Italian engineer, was born in Paris, April 2, 1840. He was educated at the Lycée Saint-Louis, and for some years was employed in a publishing house. His works of fiction, marked by a coarse and unattractive naturalism, are very numerous. Among them are "Contes à Ninon," (1863,) "La Confession de Claude," (1865,) "L'Assommoir," (1877, which had an immense currency,) "Une Page d'Amour," (1878,) "Nana," (1880,) "Pot bouille," (1882,) etc.

Zola, dzo′lȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian theologian, born near Brescia in 1739. He was professor of history at Pavía, and favoured the reforms of the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1806.

Zolkiewski, zol-ke-ev′skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish general, born in 1547. He became general-in-chief of the army of Sigismund III. about 1609. He invaded Russia and captured Moscow in 1610. In 1620 he conducted an army against the Turks. Having been deserted by some mutinous officers and men, he was overpowered by the Turks and killed the same year.

Zoll, tsol, (HERMANN,) a German jurist, born in 1643. He became professor of law at Marburg in 1674, and published a number of able legal works. Died in 1725.

Zol′lĭ-cof′fẹr or **Zollikoffer,** (FELIX,) an American general, born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1812. He became editor of the "Nashville Banner," a Whig paper and was elected to Congress in 1852. Having taken arms against the Union, he commanded the force which was defeated at Mill Spring, where he was killed on the 19th of January, 1862.

Zollikofer, tsol′le-ko′fẹr, (GEORG JOACHIM,) an eminent Swiss theologian and pulpit orator, born at Saint Gall in 1730. He finished his studies at Utrecht, and in 1758 became pastor of the Calvinistic congregation at Leipsic, where he exercised a most beneficial influence by his eloquence and the excellence of his character. He was the author of several religious treatises and hymns of great merit, and numerous sermons, a complete collection of which appeared, in 15 vols., in 1789. Died in 1788.

See GARVE, "Ueber den Charakter Zollikofer's," 1788: SCHEITLIN, "Ueber G. J. Zollikofer," 1832.

Zolling, tsol′ling, (THEOPHIL,) a German poet and author, born at Scafati, near Naples, December 30, 1849. He was brought up in Switzerland, and studied at Vienna, Heidelberg, and Bonn. He lived for some time in Paris, and then in Berlin. He is one of the best of the German feuilletonists, having a style at once elegant, spirited, piquant, and richly varied.

Zöllner or **Zoellner,** tsöl′nẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born at Neudamm in 1753. He was minister of the church of Saint Nicholas, in Berlin. Died in 1804.

Zöllner. (JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German

physicist and astronomer, born in Berlin, November 8, 1834. He studied in the Universities of Berlin and Bâle. In 1872 he became full professor of astronomical physics at Leipsic. He wrote much on photometry, comets, the electro-dynamic theory of matter, etc., and made improvements in the spectroscope. Died in 1882.

Zollogoob or **Zollogub**, zol'lo-goob, written also **Sollogub** and **Zollohub**, (VLADIMIR ALEXANDROVITCH,) a popular Russian writer, born at Saint Petersburg about 1815, published a novel entitled "Tarantas," which has been translated into English and German, also poems, essays, and dramas. Died June 16, 1882.

Zon'a-ras, [Gr. *Ζωναρᾶς*,] (JOANNES,) a Byzantine theologian and historian of the twelfth century, lived under the reign of Alexius Comnenus, by whom he was appointed to several high offices. He was the author of a "Chronicon," or annals from the creation down to 1118, which was continued by Nicetas Acominatus, also "Commentaries on the Sacred Canons," etc.

Zonca, dzon'kȧ, (VICTOR,) an Italian mathematician of the seventeenth century, was the author of a work entitled "New Theatre of Machines," giving an account of various mechanical inventions.

Zoobof or **Zoubof**, zoo'bof, written also **Zoubov** and **Subow**, (PLATON,) a Russian courtier, born in 1767. He became in 1791 the favourite of the empress Catherine II., who appointed him grand master of the artillery. He was the most powerful Russian subject until the death of Catherine, (1796,) after which he was disgraced. He was one of the conspirators that killed Paul I., in 1801. Died in 1822.

Zooiski, Zuiski, or **Zouiski**, (pronounced almost zwis'kee,) (VASILII,) a Russian prince and general, was a descendant of Vladimir the Great. He was the head of the government during the minority of Ivan IV., by whose order he was executed in 1544.

Zooiski, Zuiski, or **Zouiski**, (VASILII,) a son of the preceding, distinguished himself by his successful defence of Pleskow against the Polish general Zamoyski in 1582. He was murdered by Boris Godoonof in 1587.

Zopelli, dzo-pel'lee, (GIACOMO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Venice in 1639; died in 1718.

Zopf, tsopf, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Gera in 1691. He published in 1729 a "Universal History." Died in 1774.

Zöpfl, tsöpf'l, (HEINRICH MATTHÄUS,) a German jurist, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg, was born at Bamberg in 1807. He published a number of legal and political works. Died July 4, 1877.

Zoppio, dzop'pe-o, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian writer, born at Bologna in the sixteenth century. He translated the first four books of Virgil's "Æneid" into verse, and wrote original poems, "Rime," (1567.) Died in 1591.

His son MELCHIOR, born at Bologna about 1544, was professor of philosophy at that city about fifty years. He wrote four tragedies and two comedies. Died in 1634.

Zoppo, dzop'po, (MARCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1451, was a pupil of Andrea Mantegna. Died in 1517.

Zoppo, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, noted for the fineness of his touch, was born at Brescia; died in 1515.

Zoppo di Lugano. See DISCEPOLI.

Zopyre. See ZOPYRUS.

Zop'y-rus, [Gr. *Ζώπυρος;* Fr. ZOPYRE, zo'pèr',] a Persian officer of Darius Hystaspis. When that king was besieging the revolted city of Babylon, Zopyrus gained admission into the city by the following stratagem. He cut off his nose and ears, and presented himself to the enemy as a deserter who wished to revenge the cruel treatment he had received from Darius. His story was credited, and he was appointed commander of the troops in Babylon, which he delivered to Darius.

Zopyrus, a Greek physician or surgeon of Alexandria, flourished about 100 B.C. or 80 B.C. He invented an antidote for Ptolemy Auletes, and also one for Mithridates. Galen mentions a letter from Zopyrus to Mithridates on the subject of his antidote.

Zorgh, ZORG, written also **Sorgh**, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter of fairs, markets, etc., born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of Teniers. Died in 1684.

Zorilla, tho-rèl'yȧ, (MANUEL RUIZ,) a Spanish politician, born at Burgo-de-Osma, in Castile, in 1834. He became a lawyer and liberal statesman, and took part in certain insurrectionary movements. In 1868 he was appointed minister of public works. He was minister of justice, 1869–70, and was afterwards president of the Cortes. After the accession of King Alphonso to the throne, Zorilla was compelled to leave the country.

Zorn, tsorn, (PETER,) a learned German theologian and philologist, born at Hamburg in 1682. He was well versed in the Greek language and antiquities, on which he wrote several treatises. He often changed his place of residence. From 1715 to 1720 he was rector at Plön. He became professor of history and eloquence at Stettin in 1725. Died at Thorn in 1746.

Zor-o-as'ter, [Gr. *Ζωροάστρης;* Lat. ZOROAS'TRES; Persian, ZERDOOSHT or ZERDUSHT, zer'dōōsht; Fr. ZOROASTRE, zo'ro'ȧstr',] a Bactrian or Persian philosopher, celebrated as the founder or reformer of the Magian religion. The time in which he lived is not ascertained. According to the "Zendavesta," (in which his name is written ZARATHUSTRA,) he lived in the reign of Vitaçpa, whom the Persians call Gushtâsp, and whom some writers identify with Hystaspes, the father of Darius I. Firdousee, (Firdausí,) in his great poem the "Shâh Nâmah," likewise makes him contemporary with Gushtâsp. Some authors conjecture that he lived more than 1500 years before the Christian era. The first Greek writer that mentions him is Plato. According to Aristotle, Eudoxus, Hermippus, and other ancients, Zoroaster lived 5000 years or more before the time of Plato. Niebuhr regards him as a mythical personage. Tradition presents him in the characters of legislator, prophet, pontiff, and philosopher. The doctrines usually ascribed to him are contained in the "Zend Avesta," which may be termed the Zoroastrian Scriptures. These are written in the language of ancient Persia, and profess to give the revelations made by Ormuzd to his servant and prophet Zarathustra, (Zoroaster.)

The Zoroastrian system of religion teaches that the world or universe is the scene of a conflict between two principles,—the good, called Ormuzd, and the evil, called Ahriman; that each of these possesses creative power, but that the good principle is eternal, and will finally prevail over Ahriman, who will sink with his followers into darkness, which is their native element. According to some authorities, he also believed in an infinite Deity or Being, called "Time without bounds." His religion gradually degenerated into an idolatrous worship of fire and the sun. (See ORMUZD.)

See ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, "Zendavesta," 3 vols., 1771; HYDE, "Veterum Persarum et Magorum Religionis Historia," 1760; RHODE, "Der heilige Sage der alten Baktren, Meden und Persen;" DE PASTORET, "Zoroastre, Confucius et Mahomet," 1787; H. G. SCHNEIDER, "De Nomine et Vita Zoroastris," 1708; DE BOCK, "Mémoires sur Zoroastre et Confucius," 1787; HÖLTY, "Zoroaster und sein Zeitalter," 1836; MÉNANT, "Zoroastre, Essai sur la Philosophie religieuse de la Perse," 1848; MILMAN, "History of Christianity;" REV. J. WILSON, "Religion of the Parsees." See, also, the article on "Zend Avesta," in the "New American Cyclopædia" by PROFESSOR WHITNEY.

Zoroastre or **Zoroastres**. See ZOROASTER.

Zorobabel. See ZERUBBABEL.

Zorrilla y Moral, thor-rèl'yȧ e mo-rȧl', (Don JOSÉ,) an eminent Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valladolid in 1817. Being destined by his father for the legal profession, he was sent to the Seminario de los Nobles at Madrid in 1827, but, instead of the study of law, he devoted himself to poetry and literary pursuits, and became a contributor to the journal "El Artista." His elegy on the death of the poet Larra (1837) was received with enthusiastic admiration, and raised the highest hopes of his future excellence. In 1841 he published his "Songs of the Troubadour," ("Cantos del Trovador,") which were equally successful. His other principal works are the comedies of "The Shoemaker and the King" ("El Zapatero y el Rey," 1840) and "Don Juan Tenario," a "Collection of Historical Legends and Traditions," (1840,) and "Granada, an Oriental Poem, with the Legend of Al-Hamar," (1853.)

Zor'tan, (PETRATSCH,) a Hungarian peasant, born near Temesvar in 1537; died in 1724, at the age of one hundred and eighty-five years.

Zorzi, dzort'see, [Lat. GEOR'GIUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit and metaphysician, born at Venice in 1747. He published a "Prospectus of a New Italian Encyclopædia," (1775,) but only lived long enough to give a small specimen of it. Died in 1779.

Zosime. See ZOSIMUS.

Zos'i-mus, [Gr. Ζώσιμος; Fr. ZOSIME, zo'zĕm',] a Greek historian of the fifth century, lived under Theodosius II. He was the author of a "History of the Roman Empire down to 410 A.D.," in six books, all of which is extant. He was a pagan, and is accused of partiality by some orthodox writers. His style is neat and pure.

Zosimus, a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Innocent I. as Bishop of Rome in 417 A.D. He confirmed the sentence of heresy pronounced against the Pelagians, and was the author of letters and controversial treatises. Died in December, 418.

Zoubof or **Zoobov.** See ZOOBOF.

Zouch, zootch, (RICHARD,) an English jurist, born in Wiltshire about 1590, became regius professor of law at Oxford in 1620. He afterwards rose through several offices to be judge of the high court of admiralty. He was the author of a number of legal works, in Latin. Died about 1660.

Zouch, (THOMAS,) an English divine and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1737, became rector of Scrayingham in 1793, and subsequently a prebendary of Durham. He published "An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," (1800,) "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney," (1808,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Zouiski. See ZOOISKI.

Zoust. See SÖST.

Zrinyi, zrĕn'yee, written also **Zriny**, (NICHOLAS,) a celebrated Hungarian general, born in 1518, was Ban of Croatia, which he defended twelve years against the Turks. In 1566 he was besieged in the town of Szigeth by Solyman the Magnificent, at the head of 65,000 men, while his own forces were but 3000. After a resistance of a month, the city was taken, and Zrinyi, with his few remaining followers, defended themselves for a time in the citadel, and, in the final assault, rushed forth and fell fighting. His heroic achievements have been immortalized in one of Körner's dramas.

Zrinyi, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian warrior and poet, a great-grandson of the preceding, born in 1616, became Ban of Croatia, and greatly distinguished himself in war against the Turks. Died in 1664.

Zschackwitz, tshâk'vĭts, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born near Naumburg in 1669, lectured on law at Halle, and wrote on history and public law. Died in 1744.

Zschokke, tshok'kĕh, (JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL,) a popular German writer, born at Magdeburg on the 22d of March, 1771. He was educated at the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He produced in 1793 a drama called "Abällino the Bandit," which was successful. His next work was "Julius von Sassen," a drama, (1796.) About 1796 he left Frankfort, and travelled through Germany and France. He settled in Switzerland, and took an active part in the political affairs of that country (between 1798 and 1803) as a civil officer of the republic. He wrote several works on Swiss history, among which is a "History of the Combats and Fall of the Swiss Mountain and Forest-Cantons," (1801.) In 1803 or 1804 he was appointed a member of the council of mines and forests. He resided many years at Aarau, whither he removed about 1808. From 1807 to 1813 he edited a popular periodical called "Miscellany of the Most Recent Events," ("Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde.") He was a prolific writer of novels, tales, poems, and histories. His novels are commended for their good moral tone, and are remarkable for humour. He wrote a "History of Bavaria," (4 vols., 1813–18,) and a "History of Switzerland for the Swiss People," (1822,) which is highly esteemed. Among his most popular works are "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht,") an eloquent exposition of modern rationalism, and "The Goldmaker's Village," a tale. He died in January, 1848.

See his autobiography, entitled "Selbstschau," 1841; E. FRENSDORF, "Notice sur la Vie de Zschokke," 1844: BAER, "Zschokke, sein Leben und sein Werken," 1849; MUENCH, "Zschokke geschildert nach seinen vorzüglichsten Lebensmomenten," 1830; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1844.

Zuallart, zü'ă'lăr', (JEAN,) a Belgian traveller, visited the Holy Land in 1586, and published a "Journey to Jerusalem," (1587.) Died after 1632.

Zuazo, *th*oo-ă'*th*o, almost *th*wă'*th*o, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Olmedo about 1466. He was sent by Cardinal Ximenes to America in 1516 to protect the natives from the cruelty of the Spaniards. He received from Ximenes full power to govern the colonies, and he used his power in favour of justice and humanity. In 1522 he became Governor of Cuba, where he reformed the courts of justice. Died in Saint Domingo in 1527.

Zuber, tsoo'bĕr, (MATTHÄUS,) a German writer of Latin poetry, born at Neuburg, on the Danube, in 1570. He published "Various Poems," ("Poemata varia," 1598,) and "Epigrammata," (1605.) Died in 1623.

Zuccardi, dzook-kar'dee, (UBERTINO,) an Italian jurist, born at Correggio about 1480; died in 1541.

Zuccarelli, dzook-kâ-rel'lee, or **Zuccherelli**, dzook-kâ-rel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian landscape-painter, born near Florence in 1702. He visited England in 1752, and became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. After a residence of more than twenty years in England, where he was extensively patronized, he returned to Florence, and died in 1788.

Zuccarini, tsōōk-kâ-ree'nee, (JOSEPH GERARD,) an eminent German botanist, born at Munich in 1798. He was professor of botany at that city, and described the plants collected by Siebold, in the "Flora Japonica," (1835.) Among his works is "Instruction in Botany," (1834.) Died in 1848.

Zuccaro, dzook'kâ-ro, or **Zucchero**, dzook'kâ-ro, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian painter, born at Sant' Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1543. He was instructed by his elder brother Taddeo, several of whose unfinished pictures he completed. Having executed some important works at Florence and Rome, he visited the Netherlands and England, where he painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Francis Walsingham, and other eminent persons. After his return to Rome he completed the frescos of the Pauline Chapel, in the Vatican, which he had previously begun at the request of Gregory XIII. On the invitation of Philip II., he repaired to Spain about 1585, and was employed to paint the Escurial. In 1595 he became the founder and the first president of the Academy of Saint Luke, at Rome. He was also skilled in sculpture and architecture, and published a work entitled "L'Idea de' Pittori, Scultori ed Architetti." Zuccaro was one of the most admired artists of his time; but later critics have not assigned him so high a rank. Died in 1609.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Zuccaro, (MARIO,) an Italian medical writer, born in the sixteenth century at Naples, where he became professor of medicine. Died in 1634.

Zuccaro, (TADDEO,) a brother of Federigo, noticed above, was born in 1529. At an early age he visited Rome, where he lived for a time in great destitution and was employed as a colour-grinder. He was afterwards patronized by the popes Julius III. and Paul IV., and Cardinal Alexander Farnese, for whom he painted a series of frescos in the palace at Caprarola, illustrating the glories of the Farnese family, since engraved by Prenner. Died in 1566.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Zucchelli, dzook-kel'lee, (ANTONIO,) of Gradisca, a Capuchin monk, who went as a missionary to Congo in 1697. In 1712 he published an interesting "Account of his Travels, with a Description of Angola and Congo."

Zuccherelli. See ZUCCARELLI.

Zucchero. See ZUCCARO, (FEDERIGO.)

Zucchi, dzook'kee, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian painter, born in 1726, resided several years in England, where he executed a number of frescos, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. Died at Rome in 1795.

Zucchi, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian writer, born at Monza about 1560, became a priest. He wrote several biographies and historical works. Died in 1631.

Zucchi, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence, was a pupil of Vasari. He went to Rome about 1572, and worked there with success. Died about 1590.

Zucchi, (MARCO ANTONIO,) a famous Italian improvisatore, born at Verona. He composed verses extempore in public. Died in 1764.

Zuccolo, dzook'ko-lo, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer, born at Faenza about 1570. He published several works on moral philosophy and other subjects.

Zuccolo, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1599. He wrote "De Ratione Statûs," (1663.) Died in 1668.

Zucconi, dzook-ko'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and bibliographer, born at Venice in 1721, was appointed censor of books. He died prematurely in 1754.

Zuckert, tsŏŏk'kĕrt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Berlin in 1737. He wrote several works on diet and regimen, which are commended. Died in 1778.

Zuichem or **Zuichemus**, (VIGLIUS.) See AYTA.

Zuingli. See ZWINGLE.

Zuinglius. See ZWINGLE.

Zukertort, tsŏŏk'ĕr-tort', (J. H.,) a noted chess-player, born at Riga, Russia, of a German family, September 7, 1842. He was educated at Breslau, and in 1867-71 edited a chess-journal at Berlin. In 1872 he removed to England. He has often played eight or ten simultaneous games while blindfolded. Died in 1888.

Zumala-Carreguy, thoo-mä'lä kär-rä'gee, (Don TOMAS,) a celebrated Spanish commander in the service of Don Carlos, was born near Villareal in 1788. He served under General Mina in 1813, and attained the rank of colonel in 1825, being appointed at the same time governor of Ferrol. After the death of Ferdinand VII. he became leader of a band of insurgents in the Basque provinces, with whom he defeated General Rodil in the valley of Amescoas in 1834, which was followed by several other signal victories over the forces of Queen Christina. He was mortally wounded while preparing to besiege Bilbao, in 1835.

See HENNINGSEN, "Twelve Months of Campaign with Zumala-Carreguy," 2 vols., 1836; MADRAZO, "Historia militar y politica de Zumalacarreguy," 1844.

Zumbo, dzoom'bo, or **Zummo**, dzoom'mo, (GAETANO GIULIO,) a Sicilian artist, born at Syracuse in 1656, was celebrated as a modeller of figures in coloured wax. He was a skilful anatomist, and his anatomical preparations in wax were greatly admired. Died in 1701.

Zumbusch, tsŏŏm'bŏŏsh, (KASPAR CLEMENT,) a German sculptor, born at Herzebrock, Westphalia, November 23, 1830. In 1873 he was called to Vienna as professor of sculpture. His medallions, portrait-busts, and statues are numerous.

Zumpt, tsŏŏmpt, (AUGUST WILHELM,) nephew of Karl Gottlob, noticed below, was born at Königsberg in 1815. He published, among other works, "Commentationes epigraphicæ ad Antiquitates Romanas pertinentes," (2 vols., 1850–54.) Died at Berlin, April 23, 1877.

Zumpt, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1792. He studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer, and in 1828 became professor of Roman literature in the University of Berlin. His "Latin Grammar," published in 1818, enjoys a very high reputation, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of several valuable essays on Roman customs and antiquities, among which we may name "On the Architecture of the Roman Dwelling-House," (1844,) and "On the Religion of the Romans," (1845.) He likewise prepared editions of Quintilian's "Institutiones Oratoriæ," and other Latin classics. Died in 1849.

Zumsteeg, tsŏŏm'stäG, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German composer, born in 1760. His songs and ballads are particularly admired. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, several of whose lyrics he set to music. Died in 1802.

Zuñiga, de, dà thoon-ye'gà, (Don DIEGO ORTIZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville. He wrote a "History of Seville," (1677.) Died in 1680.

Zunz, tsŏŏnts, (LEOPOLD,) a learned German Jew, born at Detmold in 1794, became principal of the Jewish Seminary at Berlin. He published "The Synagogal Poetry of the Middle Ages," etc. Died in 1886.

Zurbano, thoor-bâ'no, (MARTIN,) a Spanish general, born about 1780, served in the army of Queen Christina, and, when she was compelled to leave Spain, attached himself to Espartero. He was betrayed into the hands of the enemy in 1845, and shot.

Zurbaran, thoor-bâ-rân', (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1598. He studied under Juan de Roelas at Seville, where he produced a great number of his best works. Among these may be named his "Saint Thomas Aquinas," an altar-piece in the church of the College of Saint Thomas Aquinas, esteemed one of the most admirable pictures ever executed in Spain, and the altar-pieces in the churches of San Lorenzo and Sant' Antonio Abad. A few of his works are to be seen in the galleries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden; and at Munich, a "Virgin and Saint John returning from the Sepulchre of Christ." Zurbaran received the title of painter to King Philip III., and was patronized by his successor, Philip IV. He is sometimes called "the Spanish Caravaggio," from the resemblance of his style to that of the Italian master; but he is thought in some respects to have surpassed him. He was remarkable for his fidelity to nature, richness of colouring, chiaroscuro, and exquisite representation of velvets, brocades, and white draperies. The Spanish friar was a favourite subject, in the treatment of which he was eminently successful. Died in 1662.

Zurita, thoo-ree'tâ, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa in 1512. He studied at Alcalá, and rose through several important offices to be a member of the supreme council of Castile, in 1543. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to Germany, and in 1549 appointed historiographer of the kingdom. His principal work, entitled "Annals of the Crown of Aragon," ("Anales de la Corona de Aragon," 4 vols., 1580,) enjoys a high reputation. His candour and impartiality are praised by Prescott in his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," (vol. ii. part ii.) Died in 1581.

Zurla, dzoor'lâ, (PLACIDO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in the Venetian States in 1769, became vicar-general to Pope Leo XII. He published a treatise "On Marco Polo and other Venetian Travellers," and "On the Voyages and Discoveries of Cadamosto." Died in 1834.

Zurlauben, zür'lō'bŏN' or tsŏŏR'lŏw'bẹn, (BÉAT JACQUES,) a Swiss general in the service of France, commanded a brigade at Steenkerke, (1692,) and at Neerwinden. He died of wounds received at Blenheim, in 1704.

Zurlauben, de, dẹh zür'lō'bŏN', (BÉAT FIDÈLE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE,) Baron de la Tour-Châtillon, a Swiss general and writer, born at Zug in 1720, served in the French army many years. He wrote, besides many historical and antiquarian treatises, "A Military History of the Swiss in the French Service," (8 vols., 1751–53,) and a "Description of Switzerland," ("Tableaux topographiques, pittoresques, physiques," etc., 4 vols., 1780–86.) Died in 1795.

Zurlo, dzoor'lo, (GIUSEPPE,) COUNT, an able Italian minister of state, born at Naples in 1759. He became minister of finance in 1798. He followed the court to Palermo in 1806, when the French régime was established at Naples; but he returned in 1809, and was appointed minister of justice and of the interior by Murat. He reformed the administration, and protected learning, commerce, and agriculture. In 1815 he retired from office. Died in 1828.

Zurner, tsŏŏR'nẹr, (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born near Oelsnitz about 1680, produced several maps of Saxony and other parts of Germany. Died in 1742.

Zuylichem. See HUYGENS.

Zuzzeri, dzoot-sā'ree, (GIOVANNI LUCA,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born at Ragusa in 1716; died at Rome in 1746.

Zwanziger, tsŵân'sig-ẹr, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born in Hungary in 1732. He was professor of philosophy at Leipsic, and wrote against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1808.

Zweers, zwairs, (PHILIP,) a Dutch poet, lived at Amsterdam. He wrote "Semiramis," a tragedy, and other poems, which were admired. Died in 1774.

Zwelfer, tsŵĕl'fẹr, (JOHANN,) a German chemist and

physician, born in the Palatinate in 1618. He practised in Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1668.

Zwicker, tsv̂ĭk'ẹr, (DANIEL,) a German religionist, born at Dantzic in 1612. He was once a Socinian, and afterwards an Arminian. He wrote, besides other works, "Irenicon Irenicorum," (1658,) the aim of which was to promote union among Christian sects. Died in 1678.

Zwinger, tsv̂ĭnG'ẹr, (JAKOB,) a Swiss physician and philologist, born at Bâle in 1569, was a son of Theodore. He became professor of Greek at Bâle, and wrote a "Life of Lucian," (1602,) and "Examination of Chemical Principles," ("Principiorum Chymicorum Examen," 1606.) Died in 1610.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGE'RUS,] (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1692, was a son of Theodore the Younger. He was professor of medicine at Bâle for fifty-two years. Among his pupils was the famous Haller. Died in 1777.

See BUXTORF, "Vita J. R. Zwingeri," 1778.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGE'RUS,] (THEODORE,) THE ELDER, an eminent Swiss physician and scholar, born at Bâle in 1533, was the father of Jakob. He studied at Paris and Padua. In 1565 he obtained the chair of Greek at Bâle. He published, besides other works, a collection of anecdotes, etc., entitled "Theatre of Human Life," ("Theatrum Vitæ humanæ," 1565,) and "On the Rural or Agricultural Method of Cato and Varro," ("Methodus Rustica Catonis et Varronis," 1576.) Died at Bâle in 1588.

See a "Life of Zwinger" in "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a grandson of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1597, was a son of Jakob. He became first pastor and superintendent of the churches of Bâle in 1630. He was also professor of divinity in that city for twenty-four years. Died in 1654.

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a Swiss physician and botanist, born at Bâle in 1658, was a grandson of the preceding. He was a son of Johann Zwinger, (1634–96,) professor of Greek and theology at Bâle. He became in 1687 professor of physics in his native city, where he also gained a high reputation as a practitioner of medicine. In 1703 he exchanged the chair of physics for that of anatomy. He wrote several works on medicine and botany. Died in 1724.

See "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwingerus. See ZWINGER.

Zwingle, zwĭng'g'l, **Zwingli,** or **Zuingli,** zwĭng'glee, [Lat. ZWIN'GLIUS or ZUIN'GLIUS; Fr. ZWINGLE, zvȧ̃g'l; Ger. ULRICH or HULDREICH ZWINGLI, hōōlt'rĭK tsv̂ĭng'lee,] a Swiss Reformer of great eminence, was born at Wildhaus, in the canton or valley of Toggenburg, on the 1st of January, 1484. He was liberally educated at Bâle and Vienna, at the former of which places he studied theology under Thomas Wyttenbach. He was a diligent reader of Plato, Aristotle, Horace, and Seneca. In 1506 he took the degree of M.A. at Bâle, and was appointed priest of Glarus. About this time he acquired a profound knowledge of the original text of the New Testament, and began to test the soundness of the doctrines of the Roman Church by the standard of the gospel. "The Holy Scriptures," says Hottinger, "had been his daily and nightly study, and he knew the greater part of them literally by heart." He performed a journey to Bâle to become personally acquainted with Erasmus, whose writings he admired. He served as chaplain to a body of Swiss troops employed in Lombardy in 1515, and witnessed the great battle of Marignano. He afterwards raised his voice to dissuade the Swiss from the practice of enlisting as mercenaries in foreign armies.

In 1516 he removed from Glarus to Einsiedeln, the monastery of which was in high repute as a sanctuary and was visited by numerous pilgrims and devotees, who came to buy indulgences for their sins. Zwingle was employed there as preacher to the monastery. He had previously been convinced that several doctrines and practices of the Roman Church were not consistent with the pure religion of the gospel; but he had hitherto refrained from the public avowal of his convictions. Zwingle and Luther began about the same time to condemn the sale of indulgences, and other corruptions of the Church of Rome. He was supported by Theobald of Geroldseck, administrator of the abbey, and found at Einsiedeln another coadjutor, Leo Juda. In his sermons he insisted on the necessity of practical virtue and newness of life, instead of exterior observances, ceremonies, and superstitious practices. He also urged the bishops and other high functionaries to undertake the reformation of the Church by removing the impostures and ignorance and depravity of the priests. He corresponded with Erasmus, Capito, and Beatus Rhenanus. In December, 1518, he was appointed preacher to the collegiate church or great Münster of Zurich, where he found the priests and the people in a benighted spiritual condition. He insisted that the people should read and understand the Holy Scriptures. His bold and novel mode of preaching produced, of course, much agitation.

In 1523 the Great Council of Zurich, at the request of Zwingle, summoned the clergy of that diocese to attend a conference for the discussion of the new doctrines, and proposed that the Holy Scripture should be recognized as the standard by which doctrines must be judged. To this conference the Bishop of Constance sent John Faber, his vicar-general. Zwingle defended his course, having previously published a list of articles to be discussed, among which were the following: the power arrogated to themselves by the pope and bishops is not sanctioned by Scripture; the marriage of priests ought not to be forbidden; and no one ought to be molested for his opinions. The result of the conference was a decision of the council that Zwingle should continue to preach the gospel as he had done heretofore. "His simplicity, firmness, and gentleness," says Hess, "inspired his audience with great veneration; his eloquence and knowledge carried away those who were hesitating between the two parties." ("Life of Zwingle.") In 1524 he married Anna Reinhart. He published in 1525 a work entitled "A Discourse on True and False Religion." The mass was abolished at Zurich in 1525. About the same time the monasteries were suppressed, and their property was appropriated to the purposes of education and charity.

Zwingle took part in a conference (between the Reformers and the Roman Catholics) which met at Berne in 1528, soon after which the Reformed religion was established in the canton of Berne. In 1529 he met Luther and Melanchthon in conference at Marburg. He agreed with them in relation to fourteen articles of faith, to which they all subscribed, but he differed from them on the subject of the Eucharist, and rejected the doctrine of the real presence. For this reason Luther refused to give him the right hand of fellowship. The Swiss Reformer was the less dogmatical of the two, and was disposed to tolerate a difference of opinion on that point. The Roman Catholic party continued to predominate in most of the Swiss cantons, except Zurich, Glarus, and Berne, and they persecuted those Protestants who lived in Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, etc. Zwingle had acquired a high reputation for wisdom, and was often consulted by the council of Zurich in relation to public affairs. His adversaries having accused him of being the chief cause of the dissensions which destroyed the peace of the country, he offered to resign; but the senate refused to accept his resignation. In 1531 the five cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden declared war against Berne and Zurich, which were not well prepared for the conflict. Zwingle was one of a small band that marched out to meet the enemy, and was killed at the battle of Cappel, in October, 1531. He left, besides other works, an "Exposition of the Christian Faith," in Latin, (1536.) His followers were called "Evangelicals."

See MYCONIUS, "De Vita et Obitu Zwinglii," 1536; ZIEGLER, "Zwingli's Leben," 1719; TISCHER, "Zwingli's Leben," 1800; J. G. HESS, "Vie de Zwingle," 1810, which was translated into English by LUCY AIKIN, 1812; PESTALOZZI, "Bilder aus dem Leben Zwingli's," 1819; M. RICHARD, "Zwingli biographisch geschildert," 1819; ROTERMUNDT, "Leben des Reformator U. Zwingli," 1819; MÜLLER, "Ulrich Zwingli," 1819; ROEDER, "Erzählungen aus Zwingli's Leben," 1834; J. J. HOTTINGER, "Zwingli und seine Zeit," 1842; an English version of Hottinger's work, by PROFESSOR T. C. PORTER, 1856; N. CHRISTOFFEL, "Zwingli's Leben," 1847; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1828.

Zwingli or **Zwinglius.** See ZWINGLE.

Zwirner, tsv̂ĕĕr'nẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Jacobswald, in Silesia, in February, 1802. He completed his studies at the Royal Academy of Architecture and the University of Berlin. In 1833 he was appointed architect of the ancient Cologne Cathedral, and undertook the completion and restoration of that grand Gothic or mediæval edifice, which had never been finished. He expended many years on this work, which is considered one of the most successful and admirable specimens of restoration which have ever appeared. Zwirner designed the castle of Count von Furstenberg at Herdringen, and several castles on the Rhine. Died in 1861.

Zylius. See ZYLL.

Zyll, van, văn zĭl, [Lat. ZY'LIUS,] (OTHO,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1588. He gained some distinction as a Latin poet. Died in 1656.

Zypæus, zĭ-pā'ŭs, or **Van den Zype,** văn den zī'pẹh, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish jurist and canonist, born at Malines in 1578. He published several legal works. Died in 1650.

His brother HENRY, born in 1577, was abbot of Saint-André, and wrote several works. Died in 1659.

See HENDRIK FEYE, "Discours sur la Vie de F. Zypæus," 1853; P. VAN DEN BROECK, "De F. Zypæi Vita," etc., 1852.

Zype, van den. See ZYPÆUS.

VOCABULARY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say that the following Vocabulary of Christian (or first) Names is not intended to be exhaustive, having been prepared simply to meet the most obvious demands of a work like the present, in the body of which the pronunciation of names of the class referred to has rarely been given. In numerous instances names which are properly surnames (such, for example, as **Fisher** AMES, **Washington** IRVING, etc.) are used as Christian names. These are not included in the present Vocabulary, as they can readily be found in their alphabetical place in the body of the work.

☞ The order of arrangement in the Vocabulary is as follows: first the English, then the other names according to the alphabetical order of the languages to which they belong, as, Arabic, Danish, Dutch, French, etc. To avoid multiplying the references, (which must in any case be pretty numerous,) we have generally given them only when the name would be separated by some other name or names from the alphabetical place of the English name under which it is noticed. The only exception to this rule occurs when the name referred from is so different from the one referred to, that ordinary readers would not be likely to suspect the identity, as in the case of ALONZO and ALPHONSO, etc.

AARON, ā′rọn; Arabic, HAROON or HARÛN, hȧ-rōōn′; Fr. AARON, ȧ′rôN′; Ger. AARON or AHON, ȧ′ron; Heb. אהרן; It. ARONNE, ȧ-ron′nȧ; Lat. AA′RON, (genitive, AARO′NIS;) Port. AARÃO, ȧ-rŏwN′; Sp. ARON, ȧ-rôn′.

ABEL, ā′bẹl; Arabic, HÂBEEL or HÂBÎL, hȧ′beel′; Fr. ABEL, ȧ′bĕl′; Heb. הבל; Lat. A′BEL, (genitive, ABE′LIS.)

ABRAHAM, ā′brạ-ham; Arabic, IBRÂHEEM or IBRÂHÎM, ib-rȧ-heem′; Danish, ABRAHAM, ȧb′rȧ-hȧm; Dutch, ABRAHAM, ȧ′brȧ-hȧm; Fr. ABRAHAM, ȧ′brȧ′-ȧm′; Ger. ABRAHAM, ȧ′brȧ-hȧm; Heb. אברהם; It. ABRAMO, ȧ-brȧ′mo; Lat. ABRAHA′MUS, (genitive in -I;*) Russ. AVRAAM, ȧ-vrȧ-ȧm′, or ABRAMII, ȧ-vrȧ′mee; Sp. ABRAHAN, ȧ-brȧ-ȧn′; Sw. ABRAHAM, ȧ′brȧ-hȧm.

ABSALOM, ab′sạ-loɪn; Fr. ABSALON, ȧb′sȧ′lôN′; Heb. אבשלום.

ACHILLES, ạ-kil′lēz; Fr. ACHILLE, ȧ′shēl′; Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς, *(Achilleus;)* It. ACHILLE, ȧ-kēl′lȧ; Lat. ACHIL′LES, (genitive, ACHIL′LIS;) Sp. AQUILES, ȧ-kee′lĕs.

ADALBERT. See ETHELBERT.

ADAM, ad′ạm; Arabic, ADAM, ȧd′ȧm; Danish, ADAM, ȧ′dȧm; Dutch, ADAM, ȧ′dȧm; Fr. ADAM, ȧ′dôN′; Ger. ADAM, ȧ′dȧm; Heb. אדם; It. ADAMO, ȧ-dȧ′mo; Lat. ADA′MUS, (genitive in -I;*) Port. ADÃO, ȧ-dŏwN′; Sp. ADAN, ȧ-dȧn′.

ADELINE, ad′ẹ-līne; Danish, ADELINE, ȧ-dẹh-lee′nẹh; Dutch, ADELINA, ȧ-dẹh-lee′nȧ; Fr. ADELINE, ȧd′lèn′; Ger. ADELINE, ȧ-dẹh-lee′nẹh; It. ADELINA, ȧ-dȧ-lee′nȧ; Lat. ADELI′NA, (genitive in -Æ.*)

A-DOL′PHUS, ("noble wolf:" see *note* under RALPH;) Danish, ADOLF, ȧ′dolf; Dutch, ADOLF, ȧ′dolf; Fr. ADOLPHE, ȧ′dolf′; Ger. ADOLF or ADOLPH, ȧ′dolf; It. ADOLFO, ȧ-dol′fo; Lat. ADOL′PHUS; Sp. ADOLFO, ȧ-dol′fo; Sw. ADOLF, ȧ′dolf.

ADRIAN, ā′dre-ạn, or HADRIAN, hā′dre-ạn; Danish, ADRIAN, ȧ′dRe-ȧn; Dutch, ADRIAAN, ȧ′dRe-ȧn; Fr. ADRIEN, ȧ′dre-ȧN′; It. ADRIANO, ȧ-dRe-ȧ′no; Lat. ADRIA′NUS or HADRIA′NUS; Port. ADRIANO, ȧ-dRe-ȧ′no, or ADRIÃO, ȧ-dRe-ŏwN′; Sp. ADRIAN, ȧ-dRe-ȧn′.

ÆGIDIUS. See GILES.

ÆLIAN, ee′le-ạn; Fr. ÉLIEN, ȧ′le′ȧN′; Lat. ÆLIA′NUS, (genitive in -I.)

AFFONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AGATHA, ag′ạ-thạ, ("good;") Danish, AGATHE, ȧ-gȧ′-tẹh; Dutch, AGATHA, ȧ-gȧ′tȧ; Fr. AGATHE, ȧ′gȧt′; Ger. AGATHE, ȧ-gȧ′tẹh; Gr. Ἀγαθή, *(Agathē;)* It. AGATA, ȧ′gȧ-tȧ; Lat. AG′ATHA; Sp. AGATA, ȧ′gȧ-tȧ; Sw. AGATA, ȧ-gȧ′tȧ.

AGNES, ag′nẽz, ("chaste;") Danish, AGNES, ȧg′nĕs, or AGNETE, ȧg-nā′tẹh; Dutch, AGNES, ȧg′nĕs; Fr. AGNÈS, ȧn′yĕs′; Ger. AGNES, ȧg′nĕs; It. AGNESE, ȧn-yā′sȧ; Lat. AG′NES, (genitive, AGNE′TIS.)

AGOSTINHO. See AUGUSTINE.

AIMÉE. See AMY.

ALARIC, al′ạ-rik, ("noble ruler;") Danish, ALARICK, ȧ′lȧ-rik; Fr. ALARIC, ȧ′lȧ′rèk′; Ger. ALARICH, ȧ′lȧ-riK; It. ALARICO, ȧ-lȧ-ree′ko; Lat. ALARI′CUS; Sp. ALARICO. ȧ-lȧ-ree′ko.

ALBAN, awl′bạn, ("white;") Danish, ALBANUS, ȧl-bȧ′-nŭs; Dutch, ALBANUS, ȧl-bȧ′nŭs; It. ALBANO, ȧl-bȧ′no; Lat. ALBA′NUS.

ALBERIC, al′bẹr-ic, ("elf-king"?) Danish, ALBERIK, ȧl′bẹh-rik; Fr. ALBÉRIC, ȧl′bȧ′rèk′; Ger. ALBERICH, ȧl′bẹh-rik′; It. ALBERICO, ȧl-bȧ-ree′ko; Lat. ALBERI′CUS.

AL′BERT, ("all bright;") Danish, ALBRECHT, ȧl′bRĕkt; Dutch, ALBERTUS, ȧl-bĕR′tŭs, or ALBERT, ȧl′bĕRt; Fr. ALBERT, ȧl′bair′; Ger. ALBRECHT, ȧl′bRĕKt; It. ALBERTO, ȧl-bĕR′to; Lat. ALBER′TUS; Sp. ALBERTO, ȧl-bĕR′to; Sw. ALBERT, ȧl′bĕRt.

ALCIBIADES, ȧl-se-bī′ạ-dẽz, ("strong compeller;") Fr. ALCIBIADES, ȧl′se′be′ȧd′; Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης, *(Alkibiadēs.)*

* Latin names ending in *us* usually have the genitive in *i*; those ending in *a* or *as* take the genitive in *æ*: of those names in this table not included under the foregoing rules, the genitive will always be added.

ALEXANDER, al-ex-an′dẹr, (a "helper of men;") Dutch, ALEXANDER, â-lĕk-sân′dẹr; Fr. ALEXANDRE, ă′lĕk′sôndr′; Ger. ALEXANDER, â-lĕk′sân′dẹr; Gr. *Ἀλέξανδρος, (Alexandros;)* It. ALESSANDRO, â-lĕs-sân′dro; Lat. ALEXAN′DER, (gen. ALEXAN′DRI;) Sp. ALEJANDRO or ALEXANDRO, â-lâ-hân′dro.

ALEWIJN. See ALVIN.

A-LEX′IS, ("help," "defence;") Fr. ALEXIS, ă′lĕk′se′; Gr. *Ἀλεξις, (Alexis;)* Russian, ALEXEI, â-lĕk-sā′e.

ALFONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL′FRED, ("all peace;") Danish, ALFRED, ăl′frĕd; Dutch, ALFRED, âl′frĕt; Fr. ALFRED, ăl′frĕd′; Ger. ALFRED, âl′frĕt; It. ALFREDO, âl-frā′do; Lat. ALFRE′DUS; Sp. ALFREDO, âl-frā′do.

ALICE, âl′iss, ("noble;") Danish, ELSE, ĕl′sẹh; Dutch, ELSJE, ĕls′yẹh; Fr. ALICE, ă′lĕss′; Lat. ALIÇ′IA, (ạ-lish′-e-ạ;) Sw. ELSA, ĕl′sâ.

ALONZO or ALONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL-PHON′SO or A-LON′ZO; Danish, ALFONS, ăl′fons; Fr. ALPHONSE, ăl′fôns′; It. ALFONSO, âl-fon′so; Lat. ALPHON′SUS; Port. AFFONSO, âf-fon′so; Sp. ALFONSO, âl-fon′so, or ALONSO, â-lon′so.

ALVIN, âl′vin, or AL′WIN, ("winning all;") Dutch, ALEWIJN, â′lẹh-wĭn′; Fr. ALUIN, ă′lü-ăn′; Ger. ALWIN, âl′ŵin; It. ALVINO, âl-vee′no; Lat. ALWI′NUS; Sp. ALUINO, â-loo-ee′no.

AMADEUS, am-ạ-de′us, (a "lover of God;") Fr. AMÉDÉE, ă′mà′dà′; Ger. AMADEUS, â-mâ-dā′ûs; It. AMEDEO, â-mà-dā′o, or AMADEO, â-mâ-dā′o; Lat. AMADE′US; Sp. AMADEO, â-mâ-dā′o.

AMALIE. See AMELIA.

AMATA. See AMY.

AM′BROSE, ("immortal;") Danish, AMBROSIUS, ăm-bro′se-ûs; Dutch, AMBROSIUS, âm-bro′se-ûs; Fr. AMBROISE, ôn′brwâz′; Ger. AMBROSIUS, âm-bro′ze-ûs, or AMBROS, âm′brōs; It. AMBROGIO, âm-bro′jo; Lat. AMBRO′SIUS; Sp. AMBROSIO, âm-bro′se-o.

AMÉDÉE or AMEDEO. See AMADEUS.

AMELIA, ạ-mee′le-ạ; Danish, AMALIE, â-mâ′le-ẹh; Fr. AMÉLIE, ă′mà′le′; Ger. AMALIE, â-mâ′le-ẹh; Sp. AMELIA, â-mā′le-â.

AMOS, ā′mọs, (a "burden;") Fr. AMOS, ă′mōs′; Heb. עָמוֹס.

AMY, ā′me, (a "beloved;") Danish, AMALIE, â-mâ′-le-ẹh; Fr. AIMÉE, ẹ̀′mà′; It. AMATA, â-mâ′tâ.

ANASTASIUS, an-ạ-stā′she-us, ("rising up;") Fr. ANASTASE, ă′nă′stăz′; Gr. *Ἀναστάσιος, (Anastasios;)* It. ANASTASIO, â-nâ-stâ′se-o; Lat. ANASTA′SIUS.

AN′DREW, ("manly," "courageous;") Danish, ANDREAS, ăn-drās′; Dutch, ANDRIES, ân-drees′; Fr. ANDRÉ, ôn′drà′; Ger. ANDREAS, ân-drā′ăs; Gr. *Ἀνδρέας, (Andreas;)* It. ANDREA, ân-drā′â; Lat. AN′DREAS; Port. ANDRÉ, ân-drā′; Sp. ANDRES, ân-drĕs′.

ANDRONICUS, an-dro-nī′kus,* (a "conqueror of men;") Fr. ANDRONIC or ANDRONIQUE, ôn′dro′nĕk′; Gr. *Ἀνδρόνικος, (Andronikos;)* It. ANDRONICO, ân-dro-nee′ko; Lat. ANDRONI′CUS.

ANGELICA, an-jĕl′e-kạ, ("angelic;") Fr. ANGÉLIQUE, ôn′zhà′lĕk′; Ger. ANGELICA, ân-gā′le-kâ; It. ANGELICA, ân-jā′le-kâ.

* Pronounced *Andron'icus* in Shakspeare.

ANGELUCCIO, (It.) ân-jà-loot′cho, (a derivative from ANGELO.)

ANNA, ăn′nạ, or ANNE, ăn, ("grace" or "gracious," the same as the Hebrew HANNAH, which see;) Danish, ANNA, ăn′nâ; Dutch, ANNA, ân′nâ; Fr. ANNE, ăn; Ger. ANNE, ân′nẹh; It. ANNA, ân′nâ; Lat. AN′NA.

ANNIBALE. See HANNIBAL.

ANSELM, ăn′sĕlm, (a "defender;") Dutch, ANSELMUS, ân-sĕl′mŭs; Fr. ANSELME, ôn′sĕlm′; Ger. ANSELM, ân′sĕlm; It. ANSELMO, ân-sĕl′mo; Lat. ANSEL′MUS; Sp. ANSELMO, ân-sĕl′mo.

ANTONY or ANTHONY, pronounced alike ăn′to-ne; Danish, ANTON, ăn′ton; Dutch, ANTON, ân′ton, or ANTOON, ân′tōn, or ANTONIUS, ân-to′ne-ûs; Fr. ANTOINE, ôn′twân′; Ger. ANTON, ân′ton; It. ANTONIO, ân-to′ne-o; Lat. ANTO′NIUS; Port. ANTONIO, ân-to′ne-o; Sp. ANTONIO, ân-to′ne-o; Sw. ANTON, ân′ton.

AQUILES. See ACHILLES.

ARABEL′LA, (a "fair altar"?) Dutch, ARABELLA, â-râ-bel′lâ; Fr. ARABELLE, ă′rà′bĕl′; Ger. ARABELLE, â-râ bel′lẹh; It. ARABELLA, â-râ-bel′lâ; Lat. ARABEL′LA.

ARCHIBALD, ar′che-bauld; Fr. ARCHAMBAUD, ăr′-shôn′bō′; Lat. ARCHIBAL′DUS.

ARISTARCHUS, ăr-is-tar′kus, ("best prince;") Fr. ARISTARQUE, ă′rès′tărk′; Ger. ARISTARCHUS, â-ris-tar′-kus; Gr. *Ἀρίσταρχος, (Aristarchos;)* Lat. ARISTAR′CHUS.

A-RIS-TO-BU′LUS, ("excellent counsellor;") Fr. ARISTOBULE, ă′rès′to′bül′; Gr. *Ἀριστόβουλος, (Aristoboulos;)* It. ARISTOBULO, â-rès-to-boo′lo; Lat. ARISTOBU′LUS.

ARMAND or ARMANT. See HERMANN.

ARNOLD, ar′nọld; Fr. ARNAUD, ăr′nō′; Ger. ARNOLD, ar′nolt; It. ARNALDO, ar-nâl′do; Lat. ARNOL′DUS or ARNAL′DUS.

AR′THUR; Fr. ARTHUR, ăr′tür′, or ARTUS, ăr′tüs′; It. ARTURO, ar-too′ro; Lat. ARTHU′RUS.

ATHANASIUS, âth-ạ-nā′she-us, ("immortal;") Fr. ATHANASE, ă′tă′năz′; Gr. *Ἀθανάσιος, (Athanasios;)* It. ATANASIO, â-tâ-nâ′se-o; Lat. ATHANA′SIUS.

AU-GUS′TA, ("venerable;") Danish, AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŏŏs′tẹh; Dutch, AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŭs′tẹh; Fr. AUGUSTE, ō′güst′; Ger. AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŏŏs′tẹh, or AUGUSTA, ŏw-gŏŏs′tâ; It. AUGUSTA, ŏw-goos′tâ; Lat. AUGUS′TA.

AUGUSTINE, aw′gus-tīn, or aw-gus′tin,† ("venerable;") Dutch, AUGUSTINUS, ŏw-gŭs-tee′nŭs, or AUGUSTIJN, ŏw′gŭs-tīn′; Fr. AUGUSTIN, ō′güs′tăn′; It, AUGUSTINO, ŏw-goos-tee′no; Lat. AUGUSTI′NUS; Port. AGOSTINHO, â-gos-tẽn′yo; Sp. AUGUSTIN, ŏw-goos-tẽn′.

AU-GUS′TUS; Danish. AUGUST, ŏw′gûst; Dutch, AUGUSTUS, ŏw-gŭs′tŭs; Fr. AUGUSTE, ō′güst′; Ger. AUGUST, ŏw′gûst; It. AUGUSTO, ŏw-goos′to; Lat. AUGUS′TUS; Sw. AUGUST, ŏw′gûst.

AURELIUS, aw-ree′le-us; Fr. AURÈLE, ō′rạl′; Ger. AURELIUS, ŏw-rā′le-ûs; It. AURELIO, ŏw-rā′le-o.

AVRAAM. See ABRAHAM.

BALDASSARE. See BALTHASAR.

BALDWIN, (a "bold winner;") Danish, BALDUIN, bâld′-ōō-een′ or bâld′ween; Dutch, BOUDEWIJN, bŏw′dẹh-wĭn′; Fr. BAUDOUIN, bō′doo-ăn′; Ger. BALDUIN, bâl′dōō-een′; It. BALDOVINO, bâl-do-vee′no; Lat. BALDUI′NUS.

* See Disputed or Doubtful Pronunciations, p. 2344.

BALTHASAR, bål'tâz-ạr, ("without treasure"?) Dutch, BALTHASAR, bål'tâ'sar; Fr. BALTHAZAR or BALTHASAR, bål'tâ'zȧr'; It. BALDASSARE, bål-dâs-sâ'rà; Lat. BALTHA'SAR, (genitive, BALTHAS'ARIS;) Sp. BALTASAR, bål-tâ-sar'.

BAP'TIST, (a "baptizer;") Fr. BAPTISTE, bȧp'tėst'; Ger. BAPTIST, bȧp'tĭst; It. BATTISTA, bȧt-tės'tâ; Lat. BAPTIS'TA; Port. BAPTISTA, bȧp-tės'tâ; Sp. BAUTISTA, bŏw-tės'tâ.

BARBARA, bar'bạ-rạ, ("foreign," "stranger,") Dutch, BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; Fr. BARBE, bȧrb; Ger. BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; It. BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; Lat. BAR'BARA.

BAR'DULPH, (a "famous helper"?) Fr. BARDOLPHE, bȧr'dolf'; It. BARDOLFO, bar-dol'fo; Lat. BARDUL'PHUS.

BAREND. See BERNARD.

BARNABAS, bar'nạ-bas, or BARNABY, bar'nạ-be, (a "son of consolation;") Danish, BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bȧs; Dutch, BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bâs; Fr. BARNABÉ, bȧr'-nȧ'bà'; Ger. BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bâs; It. BARNABA, bar'-nâ-bâ; Lat. BAR'NABAS, (genitive, BAR'NABÆ;) Sp. BERNABÉ, bėr-nâ-bā'.

BAR-THOL'O-MEW, ("warlike son"?) Danish, BARTHOLOMÆUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs; Dutch, BARTHOLOMEUS, bar-tol-o-mā'ŭs; Fr. BARTHÉLEMI, bȧr'tȧl'me'; Ger. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs; It. BARTOLOMMEO, bar-to-lom-mā'o; Lat. BARTHOLOMÆ'US; Port. BARTHOLOMEU, bar-to-lo-mē'oo; Russ. VARFOLOMEI, var-fol-o-mā'e; Sp. BARTOLOMÉ, bar-to-lo-mā'; Sw. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs.

BASIL, bā'zil, ("kingly;") Danish, BASILIUS, bâ-śee'-le-ûs; Dutch, BASILIUS, bâ-śee'le-ŭs; Fr. BASILE, bȧ'-zėl'; Ger. BASILIUS, bâ-zee'le-ûs; Gr. Βασίλειος, (*Basileios,*) or Βασίλιος, (*Basilios;*) It. BASILIO, bâ-śee'le-o; Lat. BASIL'IUS; Russ. VASILII, vâ-see'lee or vâ-sėl'ye; Sw. BASILIUS, bâ-sĭĭ'le-ûs.

BAUDOUIN. See BALDWIN.

BEATRICE, bee'ạ-triss, ("making happy;") Danish, BEATRIX, bȧ-ā'trĭks; Dutch, BEATRIX, bȧ-ā'trĭks; Fr. BÉATRICE, bȧ'ā'trėss'; Ger. BEATRIX, bȧ-ā'trĭks, or BEATRICE, bȧ-ā-trеet'sęh; It. BEATRICE, bȧ-ā-tree'chà; Lat. BEA'TRIX, (genitive, BEATRI'CIS;) Sp. BEATRIZ, bȧ-ā-trė*th'*; Sw. BEATRIX, bȧ-ā'trĭks.

BENEDETTA. See BENEDICTA.

BEN'E-DICT or BEN'NET, ("blessed;") Danish, BENEDICT, bā'nęh-dĭkt'; Dutch, BENEDICTUS, bȧ-nęh-dik'tŭs; Fr. BENOÎT, ·bęh-nwâ'; Ger. BENEDICT, bā'nęh-dĭkt'; It. BENEDETTO, bȧ-nȧ-det'to; Lat. BENEDIC'TUS; Sp. BENITO, bȧ-nee'to, or BENEDICTO, bȧ-nȧ-dėk'to; Sw. BENGT, bĕngt.

BENEDICTA, ben-e-dik'tạ, ("blessed," feminine;) Fr. BENOÎTE, bęh-nwât'; It. BENEDETTA, bȧ-nȧ-det'tâ; Lat. BENEDIC'TA; Sp. BENITA, bȧ-nee'tâ.

BENGT. See BENEDICT.

BENJAMIN, (the "son of a right hand;") Danish, BENJAMIN, bĕn'yạ-meen'; Fr. BENJAMIN, bŏN'zhȧ'mȧN'; Ger. BENJAMIN, bĕn'yâ-meen'; It. BENIAMINO, bĕn-yâ-mee'no; Lat. BENJAMI'NUS.

BENNET. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎT. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎTE. See BENEDICTA.

BERENICE, bĕr-ę-nī'se, or BERNICE, bėr'nĭss, ("bringing victory;") Fr. BÉRÉNICE, bȧ'rȧ'nėss'; Gr. Βερενίκη, (*Berenikē;*) It. BERENICE, bȧ-rȧ-nee'chà; Lat. BERENI'CE, (genitive, BERENI'CES.)

BERNABÉ. See BARNABAS.

BERNARD, bėr'nȧrd, ("strong or hardy bear;"*) Danish, BERNHARD, bĕrn'hȧrd; Dutch, BERN-HAR'DUS or BAREND, bā'rĕnt; Fr. BERNARD, bĕr'nȧr'; Ger. BERNHARD, bĕrn'hȧrt; It. BERNARDO, bĕr-nar'do; Lat. BERNAR'DUS; Sw. BERNHARD, bĕrn'hȧrd.

BERNICE. See BERENICE.

BERTHA, bėr'thạ, ("bright" or "famous;") Dutch, BERTHA, bĕr'tâ; Fr. BERTHE, bĕrt; Ger. BERTHA, bĕr'tâ; It. BERTA, bĕr'tâ; Lat. BER'THA; Sw. BERTHA, bĕr'tâ.

BERTRAM, bėr'trạm, ("fair," "illustrious;") Fr. BERTRAND, bĕr'trŏN'; Ger. BERTRAM, bĕr'trâm.

BIAGIO. See BLASE.

BIANCA. See BLANCH.

BIRGITTE. See BRIDGET.

BLANCH, blȧntch, ("white;") Danish, BLANCA, blȧng'-kâ; Dutch, BLANCA, blȧng'kâ; Fr. BLANCHE, blŏNsh; Ger. BLANCA or BLANKA, blȧng'kâ; It. BIANCA, be-ȧn'-kâ; Lat. BLAN'CHA; Sp. BLANCA, blȧng'kâ; Sw. BLANKA, blȧng'kâ.

BLASE, blāz, ("sprouting forth;") Danish, BLASIUS, blâ'śe-ûs; Dutch, BLASIUS, blâ'śe-ŭs; Fr. BLAISE, blȧz; Ger. BLASIUS, blâ'ze-ûs; It. BIAGIO, be-ȧ'jo; Lat. BLA'-SIUS, (blā'she-us;) Sp. BLAS, blȧs; Sw. BLASIUS, blâ'-se-ûs.

BONA, bo'nạ, ("good;") Fr. BONNE, bon; Lat. BO'NA.

BONAVENTURE, bon'ạ-ven'tūr, ("good fortune;") Fr. BONAVENTURE, bo'nȧ'vôN'tür'; It. BONAVENTURA, bo-nâ-vėn-too'rȧ; Lat. BONAVENTU'RA.

BONIFACE, bon'e-fȧss, (a "well-doer;") Danish, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'se-ûs; Dutch, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'-se-ŭs; Fr. BONIFACE, bo'ne'fȧss'; Ger. BONIFAZ, bo-ne-fȧts', or BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fât'se-ûs; It. BONIFACIO, bo-ne-fâ'cho; Lat. BONIFA'CIUS, (bon-e-fā'she-us;) Sw BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'se-ûs.

BONNE. See BONA.

BOUDEWIJN. See BALDWIN.

BRIDGET or BRIGIT, brĭj'it, ("shining bright;") Danish, BIRGITTE, bēĕr-gĭt'tęh; Dutch, BRIGITTA, bre-hĭt'-tâ; Fr. BRIGITTE, bre'zhėt'; Ger. BRIGITTE, bre-gĭt'tęh; It. BRIGIDA, bree'je-dâ, or BRIGITA, bree'je-tâ; Lat. BRIG'IDA; Sp. BRIGIDA, bree'he-dâ.

CÆCILIA. See CECILIA.

CÆCILIUS. See CECIL.

CÆSAR, see'zạr, ("adorned with hair;") Danish, CÆSAR, sā'sar; Fr. CÉSAR, sȧ'zȧr'; Ger. CÄSAR or CAESAR, tsā'zȧr; It. CESARE, chā'sâ-rà; Lat. CÆ'SAR, (genitive, CÆS'ARIS;) Sp. CESAR, thā'sar.

CAMILLA, kạ-mil'lạ; Fr. CAMILLE, kȧ'mėl' or kȧ'-me'yę; It. CAMILLA, kâ-mėl'lâ; Lat. CAMIL'LA.

* A name naturally applied, in rude times, to a hero in a country where the bear was the most remarkable type of strength, courage, and endurance. In the case of Alp-Arslân (*i.e.* "strong lion") we have a similar epithet appropriate to an Oriental country where lions abound, but applied to a single individual, and not, like Bernard, employed as a common name. Some writers give "bear's heart" as the true signification of Bernard, (Bernhart,) an expression similar to the surname (Cœur de Lion) by which Richard I. of England was so widely known.

CA-MIL'LUS; Fr. CAMILLE, kȧ'mēl' or kȧ'me'yę.

CARL. See CHARLES.

CARLO. See CHARLES.

CARLOTTA or CARLOTA. See CHARLOTTE.

CAROLINE, kȧr'o-līn; Danish, CAROLINE, kȧ-ro-lee'-nęh; Dutch, CAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ; Fr. CAROLINE, kȧ'ro'lèn'; Ger. CAROLINE or KAROLINE, kȧ-ro-lee'nęh; It. CAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ; Lat. CAROLI'NA; Sw. KAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ.

CASPAR. See JASPER.

CASSANDRA, kas-san'drą; Fr. CASSANDRE, kȧ'sŏndr'; It. CASSANDRA, kȧs-sȧn'drȧ; Lat. CASSAN'DRA.

CATALINA. See CATHERINE.

CATHERINE or CATHARINE, kȧth'ą-rin, ("pure;") Danish, CATHARINE, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nęh; Dutch, CATHARINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Fr. CATHERINE, kȧt'rèn'; Ger. KATHARINE, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nęh; Gr. *Καθαρίνη, (Katharinē;)* It. CATERINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Lat. CATHARI'NA; Russ. EKATERINA, ȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ, or YEKATERINA, yȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Sp. CATALINA, kȧ-tȧ-lee'nȧ; Sw. KATARINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ.

CEÇ'IL, ("dim-sighted;") Dutch, CECILIUS, sȧ-see'-le-ŭs; Fr. CÉCILE, sȧ'sèl', (rare;) Lat. CÆCIL'IUS.

CECILIA, se-sil'e-ą; Dutch, CECILIA, sȧ-see'le-ȧ; Fr. CÉCILE, sȧ'sèl'; It. CECILIA, chȧ-chee'le-ȧ; Lat. CÆCIL'IA.

CÉSAR. See CÆSAR.

CESARE. See CÆSAR.

CHARLES, charlz, ("manly" or "noble-spirited;") Danish, CARL, karl; Dutch, KAREL, kȧ'ręl; Fr. CHARLES, shȧRl; Ger. KARL, karl; It. CARLO, kaR'lo; Lat. CAR'OLUS; Sp. CARLOS, kaR'lòs; Sw. KARL, karl.

CHARLOTTE, shar'lǫt, ("noble-spirited;") Danish, CHARLOTTE, shaR-lot'tęh; Dutch, CHARLOTTA, shaR-lot'tȧ; Fr. CHARLOTTE, shȧR'lot'; Ger. CHARLOTTE, shaR-lot'tęh; It. CARLOTTA, kaR-lot'tȧ; Lat. CAROLET'TA; Sp. CARLOTA, kaR-lo'tȧ; Sw. CHARLOTTA, shaR-lot'tȧ.

CHLOE, klō'e, (a "young shoot," a "green herb;") Fr. CHLOÉ, klo'ȧ'; Gr. Χλοή, *(Chloē;)* Lat. CHLO'E, (genitive, CHLO'ES.)

CHRISTINA, krîs-tī'nȧ or kris-tee'nȧ; Dutch, CHRISTINA, krîs-tee'nȧ; Fr. CHRISTINE, krès'tèn'; Ger. CHRISTIANA, krîs-te-ȧ'nȧ; It. CRISTINA, krès-tee'nȧ.

CHRISTOPHER, krîs'to-fęr, ("bearing Christ;"*) Danish, CHRISTOFFER, kris'tof-fęr; Dutch, CHRISTOPHORUS, kris-to'fo-rŭs; Fr. CHRISTOPHE, krès'tof'; Ger. CHRISTOPH, krîs'tof; Gr. Χριστοφόρος, *(Christophoros;*)* It. CRISTOFORO, krès-tof'o-ro; Lat. CHRISTOPH'ORUS; Port. CHRISTOVÃO, krès-to-vŏwn'; Sp. CRISTOVAL, krès-to'vȧl; Sw. KRISTOFER, krîs'to-fęr.

CHRYSOSTOM, krîs'ǫs-tom, ("golden-mouthed;") Dutch, CHRYSOSTOMUS, kre-sos'to-mŭs; Fr. CHRYSOSTOME, kre'zo'stōm'; Gr. Χρυσόστομος, *(Chrysostomos;)* It. CRISOSTOMO, kre-sos'to-mo; Lat. CHRYSOS'TOMUS.

CIPRIANO. See CYPRIAN.

CIRILLO. See CYRIL.

CIRO. See CYRUS.

CLARA, klar'ą, or CLAIRE, klār, ("clear," "bright," "illustrious;") Danish, CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Dutch, CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Fr. CLARA, klȧ'rȧ'; Ger. KLARA, klȧ'rȧ; It. CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Lat. CLA'RA; Sw. KLARA, klȧ'rȧ.

CLAUDIA, klaw'de-ą; Dutch, CLAUDIA, klŏw'de-ȧ; Fr. CLAUDIE, klō'de'; It. CLAUDIA, klŏw'de-ȧ; Lat. CLAU'DIA; Sw. KLAUDIA, klŏw'de-ȧ.

CLAUDIUS, klaw'de-us; Danish, CLAUDIUS, klŏw'de-ûs; Dutch, CLAUDIUS, klŏw'de-ŭs; Fr. CLAUDE, klōd; It. CLAUDIO, klŏw'de-o; Lat. CLAU'DIUS; Sw. KLAUDIUS, klŏw'de-ûs.

CLEM'ENT, ("mild-tempered;") Danish, CLEMENS, klā'mĕns; Fr. CLÉMENT, klȧ'mŏn'; Ger. CLEMENS, klēm'ens; It. CLEMENTE, klȧ-mĕn'tȧ; Lat. CLE'MENS, (genitive, CLEMEN'TIS;) Sp. CLEMENTE, klȧ-mĕn'tȧ.

CON'RAD, ("able counsel;") Danish, CONRAD, kon'-rȧd; Dutch, KOENRAAD, koon'rȧt; Fr. CONRAD, kŏn'-rȧd'; Ger. CONRAD, kon'rȧt; It. CORRADO, kor-rȧ'do, or CURADO, koo-rȧ'do; Lat. CONRA'DUS; Sw. KONRAD, kon'rȧd.

CONSTANCE, kon'stąnss, ("constant;") Dutch, CONSTANTIA, kon-stȧn'se-ȧ, (almost kon-stȧn'she-ȧ;) Fr. CONSTANCE, kŏn'stŏnss'; It. COSTANZA, ko-stȧn'zȧ; Lat. CONSTAN'TIA, (kon-stan'she-ą;) Sp. CONSTANCIA, kon-stȧn'*the*-ȧ.

CONSTANTINE, kon'stąn-tīn, ("resolute;") Danish, CONSTANTIN, kon'stȧn-teen'; Dutch, KONSTANTIJN, kon'stȧn-tīn'; Fr. CONSTANTIN, kŏn'stŏn'tȧn'; Gr. Κωνστάντινος, *(Kōnstantinos;)* It. CONSTANTINO, kon-stȧn-tee'no; Lat. CONSTANTI'NUS.

CORDELIA, kor-dee'le-ą; Fr. CORDÉLIE, koR'dȧ'le'.

CORNELIUS, kor-nee'le-us; Danish, CORNELIUS, koR-nā'le-ûs; Dutch, KORNELIS or CORNELIS, koR-nā'lis; Fr. CORNEILLE, koR'nȧl' or koR'nȧ'yę; It. CORNELIO, koR-nā'le-o; Lat. CORNE'LIUS; Sp. CORNELIO, koR-nā'-le-o.

CORRADO. See CONRAD.

COSTANZA. See CONSTANCE.

CRISOSTOMO. See CHRYSOSTOM.

CRIS'PIN; Dutch, KRISPIJN, krîs'pīn; Fr. CRÈPIN, krȧ'pȧn'; It. CRISPINO, krès-pee'no; Sw. KRISPIN, kris-peen'.

CRISTINA. See CHRISTINA.

CRISTOFORO. See CHRISTOPHER.

CRISTOVAL. See CHRISTOPHER.

CURADO. See CONRAD.

CYPRIAN, sip're-ąn; Dutch, CYPRIAAN, see'pRe-ȧn; Fr. CYPRIEN, se'pRe'ȧN'; Ger. CYPRIAN, tsee'pRe-ȧn; It. CIPRIANO, che-pRe-ȧ'no; Lat. CYPRIA'NUS; Port. CYPRIANO, se-pre-ȧ'no; Sp. CIPRIANO, *the*-pRe-ȧ'no.

CYRIL, sîr'il, ("little Cyrus;") Danish, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lûs; Dutch, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lŭs; Fr. CYRILLE, se'rèl'; It. CIRILLO, che-rèl'lo; Lat. CYRIL'LUS.

CYRUS, sī'rus; Fr. CYRUS, se'rüs'; Ger. CYRUS, tsee'rûs; Gr. Κῦρος, *(Kūros;)* It. CIRO, chee'ro; Lat. CY'RUS; Sp. CIRO, *the*e'ro.

DANIEL, dȧn'yęl, ("God is judge;") Danish, DANIEL, dȧ'ne-ĕl; Dutch, DANIEL, dȧ'ne-ĕl; Fr. DANIEL, dȧ'

* According to an old legend, he was called Christophoros (from Χριστός, "Christ," and φέρω, to "bear") because he bore the infant Saviour across a raging stream. (See Mrs. JAMESON'S "Sacred and Legendary Art.")

ne'ĕl'; Ger. DANIEL, dā'ne-ĕl; Heb. דנ׳אל; It. DANIELE, dā-ne-ā'lā; Lat. DAN'IEL, (genitive, DANIE'LIS;) Sp. DANIEL, dā-ne-ĕl'.

DAVID, dā'vid, ("beloved;") Danish, DAVID, dā'vid; Dutch, DAVID, dā'vit; Fr. DAVID, dȧ'vĕd'; Ger. DAVID, dā'vit; Heb. דוד or דויד; It. DAVIDE, dā've-dȧ, or DAVIDDE, dā-vĕd'dȧ; Lat. DA'VID, (genitive, DAV'IDIS.)

DEBORAH, dĕb'o-rą, (a "bee;") Dutch, DEBORA, dȧ-bo'rȧ; Fr. DÉBORA, dȧ'bo'rȧ'; Heb. דבורה; It. DEBORA, dā'bo-rȧ; Lat. DEB'ORA.

DEMETRIUS, de-mee'tre-us, ("sprung from the earth" or "from Ceres;") Fr. DÉMÉTRIUS, dȧ'mȧ'tre'üs'; Gr. Δημήτριος, *(Dēmētrios;)* It. DEMETRIO, dȧ-mā'tre-o; Lat. DEME'TRIUS; Russ. DMITRI, dmee'tree.

DEN'IS or DIONYSIUS, dī-o-nish'e-us; Danish, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-ûs; Dutch, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-ûs; Fr. DENIS or DENYS, dęh-ne'; Ger. DIONYS, de-o-nees'; Gr. Διονύσιος, *(Dionusios;)* It. DIONIGIO, de-o-nee'jo; Lat. DIONYS'IUS, (dī-o-nish'e-us;) Sp. DIONISIO, de-o-nee'se-o.

DE'O-DATE, ("given by God;") Fr. DIEUDONNÉ, de-uh'do'nȧ'; It. DEODATO, dȧ-o-dȧ'to; Lat. DEOD'ATUS.

DERRIK or DIEDERIK. See THEODERICK.

DIANA, dī-an'ą, or DIAN, dī'ąn; Danish, DIANA, de-ȧ'nȧ; Fr. DIANE, de'ȧn'; Ger. DIANA, de-ȧ'nȧ; Gr. Ἄρτεμις, *(Artemis;)* It. DIANA, de-ȧ'nȧ; Lat. DIA'NA.

DIDO, dī'do; Fr. DIDON, de'dôN'; It. DIDONE, de-do'nȧ; Lat. DI'DO, (genitive, DIDO'NIS.)

DIDYMUS, did'e-mus, (a "twin;") Fr. DIDYME, de'dĕm'; Gr. Δίδυμος, *(Didumos;)* Lat. DID'YMUS.

DIEGO. See JAMES.

DIETRICH. See THEODERICK.

DIEUDONNÉ. See DEODATE.

DIOGO. See JAMES.

DIONIGIO or DIONISIO. See DENIS.

DIRK or DIRCK, (the same as DIEDERICK.) See THEODERICK.

DMITRI. See DEMETRIUS.

DOMINIC, dom'e-nik; Danish, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs; Dutch, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kŭs; Fr. DOMINIQUE, do'me'nĕk'; It. DOMENICO, do-mȧ'ne-ko; Lat. DOMIN'ICUS; Port. DOMINGOS, do-mĕng'gôs; Sp. DOMINGO, do-mĕng'go; Sw. DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs.

DOROTHY, dor'o-*the*, (the "gift of God;") Danish, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ȧ; Dutch, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ȧ; Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tȧ'; Ger. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ȧ; Gr. Δωροθέα, *(Dorothea;)* It. DOROTEA, do-ro-tā'ȧ; Lat. DOROTHE'A; Sp. DOROTEA, do-ro-tā'ȧ; Sw. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tīī'ȧ.

DRUSILLA, dru-sil'lą, ("dewy eyes;") Fr. DRUSILLE, drü'zĕl'; Ger. DRUSILLE, droo-zil'lęh; Gr. Δρουσίλλη, *(Drousille;)* It. DRUSILLA, droo-sĕl'lȧ; Lat. DRUSIL'LA.

DUARTE. See EDWARD.

EBERHARD. See EVERARD.

ED'GAR, ("happy honour"?) Lat. EDGA'RUS.

ED'MUND, ("happy protection" or "happy peace;") Danish, EDMUND, ĕd'mōōn*d;* Fr. EDMOND, ĕd'môN'; Ger. EDMUND, ĕt'mōōnt; It. EDMONDO, ĕd-mon'do; Lat. EDMUN'DUS; Sp. EDMONDO, ĕd-mon'do, or EDMUNDO, ed-moon'do.

EDWARD, ĕd'wąrd, ("happy keeper;") Danish, EDUARD, ā'doo-ar*d;* Dutch, EDUARD, ā'doo-art; Fr. ÉDOUARD, ȧ'doo'ȧR'; Ger. EDUARD, ā'doo-ȧrt; It. EDUARDO, ȧ-doo-aR'do, or EDOARDO, ȧ-do-aR'do; Lat. EDVAR'DUS or EDOAR'DUS; Port. DUARTE, doo-aR'tȧ; Sp. EDUARDO, ȧ-DOO-aR'do; Sw. EDUARD, ā'doo-aRd.

ED'WIN, (a "happy conqueror;") Danish, EDWIN, ĕd'vin; Lat. EDWI'NUS.

EG'BERT, ("ever bright"?) Lat. EGBER'TUS.

EHRENFRIED, (Ger.) ā'rẹn-freet'.

EIRENE. See IRENE.

EKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ELEANOR, el'e-nọr; Danish, ELEONORE, ȧ-lȧ-o-no'rẹh; Dutch, LEONORA, lȧ-o-no'rȧ; Fr. ÉLÉONORE, ȧ'lȧ'o'nor'; Ger. ELEONORE, ȧ-lȧ-o-no'rẹh; It. ELEONORA, ȧ-lȧ-o-no'rȧ; Lat. ELEANO'RA; Sp. LEANOR, lȧ-ȧ-nor'.

EL'DRED, (*i.e.* "all dread," hence "terrible;") Lat. ELDRE'DUS.

EL-E-A'ZAR, (the "help of God;") Lat. ELEA'ZAR, (genitive, ELEAZ'ARIS.)

ELENA. See HELEN.

ELIAS, e-lī'ąs, or ELIJAH, e-lī'ją, ("God the Lord;") Danish, ELIAS, ȧ-lee'ȧs; Fr. ÉLIE, ȧ'le'; Ger. ELIAS, ȧ-lee'ȧs; Heb. אליהו or אליה; It. ELIA, ȧ-lee'ȧ; Lat. ELI'AS.

ELIJAH. See ELIAS.

ELISA or ÉLISE. See ELIZA.

ELISABETH. See ELIZABETH.

ELISABETTA. See ELIZABETH.

ELISHA, e-lī'shą, (the "salvation of God;") Fr. ÉLISÉE, ȧ'le'zȧ'; Heb. אלישע; It. ELISEO, ȧ-le-sā'o; Lat. ELISÆ'US; Port. ELISEU, ȧ-le-sā'oo? Sp. ELISEO, ȧ-le-sā'o.

ELIZA, e-lī'zą; Danish, ELISA, ȧ-lee'sȧ; Dutch, ELISA, ȧ-lee'sȧ; Fr. ÉLISE, ȧ'lez'; Ger. ELISA, ȧ-lee'zȧ; Lat. ELI'ZA or ELI'SA.

ELIZABETH, e-liz'ą-beth, (the "oath of God;") Danish, ELISABETH, ȧ-lee'sȧ-bet; Dutch, ELIZABETH, ȧ-lee'zȧ-bĕt; Fr. ÉLISABETH, ȧ'le'zȧ'bĕt'; Ger. ELISABETH, ȧ-lee'zȧ-bĕt'; It. ELISABETTA, ȧ-le-sȧ-bet'tȧ; Lat. ELIZABE'THA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sȧ-bĕl'.

ELLEN. See HELEN.

ELSE or ELSA. See ALICE.

ELSJE. See ALICE.

EMANUEL. See EMMANUEL.

EM'ER-IC or EMERY, em'ẹr-e, ("always rich;") Danish, ALMERIK, ȧl'mẹh-rĭk'; Dutch, ALMERIK, ȧl'mẹh-rĭk; Fr. ÉMERIC, ȧm'rĕk', or ÉMERI, ȧm're'; Lat. ALMERI'CUS; Sw. EM'MER-IK.

EMILIA, e-mil'e-ą, or EMILY, em'e-le; Fr. ÉMILIE ȧ'me'le'; Ger. EMILIE, ȧ-mee'le-ẹh, or EMILIA, ȧ-mee'le-ȧ; It. EMILIA, ȧ-mee'le-ȧ.

EM'MA, (a "nurse;") Fr. EMMA, ȧ'mȧ'; It. EMMA ĕm'mȧ; Lat. EM'MA.

EM-MAN'U-EL or E-MAN'U-EL, ("God with us;") Fr EMMANUEL, ȧ'mȧ'nü'ĕl'; Ger. EMANUEL, ȧ-mȧ'noo-ĕl

or IMMANUEL, im-mâ'noo-ĕl; It. EMANUELE, à-mâ-noo-ā'lĕ; Lat. EMMAN'UEL; Port. MANOEL, mâ-no-ĕl'; Sp. MANUEL, mâ-noo-ĕl'.

EMMERIK. See EMERIC.

ENOCH, ee'nọk, ("instructed;") Fr. ÉNOCH or HÉNOCH, à'nok'; Heb. חנוך; Lat. ENO'CHUS or HENO'CHUS.

ENRICHETTA or ENRIQUETA. See HARRIET.

ENRICO. See HENRY.

E'PHRA-IM, ("fruitful;") Fr. ÉPHRAÏM, à'frȧ'ĕm'; Heb. אפרים; Lat. EPHRAI'MUS.

E-RAS'MUS, ("lovely;") Danish, ERASMUS, à-rȧs'mûs; Fr. ÉRASME, à'rȧsm'; Ger. ERASMUS, à-rȧs'mûs; Gr. Ἐρασμός, *(Erasmos;)* It. ERASMO, à-rȧs'mo; Lat. ERAS'MUS; Sp. ERASMO, à-rȧs'mo.

E-RAS'TUS, ("beloved;") Fr. ÉRASTE, à'rȧst'; Gr. Ἐραστός, *(Erastos;)* Lat. ERAS'TUS.

ERCOLE. See HERCULES.

ER'NEST, ("earnest;") Danish, ERNST, ĕRnst; Dutch, ERNESTUS, ĕR-nĕs'tŭs; Fr. ERNEST, ĕR'nĕst'; Ger. ERNST, ĕrnst; It. ERNESTO, ĕR-nĕs'to; Lat. ERNES'TUS; Sw. ERNST, ĕrnst.

ERRICO. See HENRY.

ESAIAS. See ISAIAH.

E'SAU, ("completed;") Fr. ÉSAU, à'zȧ'ü'; Heb. עשו; Lat. ESA'VUS.

ESDRAS. See EZRA.

ESTHER, ĕs'tẹr, ("secret;") Dutch, HESTER, hĕs'tẹr; Fr. ESTHER, ĕs'tair'; Ger. ESTHER, ĕs'tẹr; Heb. אסתר; It. ESTER, ĕs-tair'; Lat. ESTHE'RA; Sp. ESTER, ĕs-tair'.

ESTÉBAN. See STEPHEN.

ESTEVÃO. See STEPHEN.

ESTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETH'EL-BÂLD, ("nobly bold;") Lat. ETHELBAL'DUS.

ETHELBERT, eth'ẹl-bẹrt, ("nobly bright;") Danish, ADELBERT, ȧ'dẹl-bĕRt'; Dutch, ADELBERT, ȧ'dẹl-bĕRt'; Fr. ADALBERT, ȧ'dȧl'bair', or ADELBERT, ȧ'dĕl'bair'; Ger. ADELBERT, ȧ'dĕl-bĕRt'; Lat. ETHELBER'TUS or ADALBER'TUS.

ÉTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETTORE. See HECTOR.

EUGENE, ū-jeen', ("nobly descended;") Dutch, EUGENIUS, uh-hā'ne-ŭs; Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhȧn'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gān'; Gr. Εὐγένιος, *(Eugenios;)* It. EUGENIO, e̊-oo-jā'ne-o; Lat. EUGE'NIUS; Sp. EUGENIO, e̊-oo-hā'ne-o; Sw. EUGENIUS, e̊-oo-g̃ĕ̄'ne-ûs.

EUGENIA, ū-jee'ne-ȧ; Fr. EUGÉNIE, uh'zhȧ'ne'; Gr. Εὐγένια, *(Eugenia.)*

EUGENIO or EUGENIUS. See EUGENE.

EUNICE, ū'niss, ("fair victory;") Gr. Εὐνίκη, *(Eunike;)* Lat. EUNI'CE.

EUSEBIUS, ū-see'be-us, ("religious;") Fr. EUSÈBE, uh'zȧḥ'; Gr. Εὐσέβιος, *(Eusebios;)* It. EUSEBIO, e̊-oo-sā'be-o; Lat. EUSE'BIUS; Sp. EUSEBIO, e̊-oo-sā'be-o.

EUSTACE, ū'stȧss, ("standing firm;") Dutch, EUSTATIUS, uh-stā'se-ŭs, (almost uh-stā'she-ŭs;) Fr. EUSTACHE, uh'stȧsh'; It. EUSTACHIO, e̊-oo-stā'ke-o; Lat. EUSTA'CHIUS; Sp. EUSTAQUIO, e̊-oo-stā'ke-o.

EVE, eev, ("life" or "causing life;") Arabic, HAWA, hā'wā or hā'vā, or HEVA, hĕv'ā; Danish, EVA, ā'vā; Dutch, EVA, ā'vā; Fr. ÈVE, ȧv; Ger. EVA, ā'vā; Gr. Εὔα, *(Eua* or *Eva;)* Heb. חוה; It. EVA, ā'vā; Lat. E'VA; Sp. EVA, ā'vā; Sw. EVA, ĭ'vā.

EVERARD, ev'ẹr-ard; Danish, EBERHARD, ā'bẹr-hard, Dutch, EVERARD, ā'vẹh-rart'; Ger. EBERHARD, ā'bẹr-hart'.

EZECHIAS or EZÉCHIAS. See HEZEKIAH.

EZEKIEL, e-zee'ke-el, (the "strength of God;") Dutch, EZECHIEL, ȧ-zā'ke-ĕl'; Fr. ÉZÉCHIEL, ȧ'zȧ'she-ĕl'.

EZRA, ĕz'rȧ, or ESDRAS, ez'drȧs, (a "helper;") Fr ESDRAS, ĕs'drȧs'; Lat. EZ'RA or ES'DRAS.

FABIAN, fā'be-ȧn; Danish, FABIAN, fā'be-ȧn; Dutch, FABIAAN, fā'be-ȧn'; Fr. FABIEN, fā'be'ȧN'; It. FABIANO, fā-be-ā'no; Lat. FABIA'NUS.

FEBE. See PHŒBE.

FEDERIGO. See FREDERICK.

FELICE. See FELIX.

FELIPE. See PHILIP.

FE'LIX, ("happy;") Danish, FELIX, fā'liks; Dutch, FELIX, fā'liks; Fr. FÉLIX, fā'lĕks'; Ger. FELIX, fā'liks; It. FELICE, fȧ-lee'chȧ; Lat. FE'LIX, (genitive, FELI'CIS;) Sp. FELIX, fȧ-lĕks'.

FEODOR. See THEODORE.

FERDINAND, fẹr'de-nand, ("pure peace;") Dutch, FERDINAND, fĕR'de-nânt'; Fr. FERDINAND, fĕR'de'nôN'; Ger. FERDINAND, fĕR'de-nânt'; It. FERDINANDO, fĕR-de-nân'do; Lat. FERDINAN'DUS; Port. FERNANDO, fĕR-nân'do, or FERNÃO, fĕR-nõwN'; Sp. FERNANDO, fĕR-nân'do.

FILIBERTO. See PHILIBERT.

FILIDE. See PHYLLIS.

FILIPPA or FILIPPINA. See PHILIPPA.

FILIPPO. See PHILIP.

FINEO. See PHINEAS.

FIORENZA. See FLORENCE.

FLORA, flo'rȧ, (the "goddess of flowers;") Dutch, FLORA, flo'rā; Fr. FLORE, flor; It. FLORA, flo'rā; Lat. FLO'RA.

FLOR'ENCE, ("flourishing;") Danish, FLORENZ, flo-rĕnts'; Dutch, FLORENTIA, flo-rĕn'se-ā; Fr. FLORENCE, flo'rôNss'; Ger. FLORENZ, flo-rĕnts'; It. FIORENZA, fe-o-rĕn'zȧ; Lat. FLOREN'TIA, (flo-rĕn'she-ȧ;) Sp. FLORENCIA, flo-rĕn'*th*e-ā; Sw. FLORENZ, flo-rĕns'.

FOR-TU-NĀ'TUS, ("happy," "fortunate;") Fr. FORTUNÉ, for'tü'nā'; Ger. FORTUNATUS, for-too-nā'tûs; It FORTUNATO, for-too-nā'to; Lat. FORTUNA'TUS.

FRANCES, fran'sĕs, (the feminine of FRANCIS;) Danish, FRANCISCA, frȧn-sis'kā; Dutch, FRANCISCA, frȧn-sis'kā; Fr. FRANÇOISE, frôN'swȧz'; Ger. FRANCISCA, frȧnt-sis'kā; It. FRANCESCA, frȧn-chĕs'kā; Lat. FRANCES'CA or FRANCIS'CA; Sw. FRANCISKA, frȧn-sis'kā.

FRAN'CIS, ("free;") Danish, FRANTS, frȧnts, or FRANCISCUS, frȧn-sis'kûs; Dutch, FRANCISCUS, frȧn-sis'kŭs; Fr. FRANÇOIS, frôN'swā'; Ger. FRANZ, frȧnts; It. FRANCESCO, frȧn-chĕs'ko; Lat. FRANCIS'CUS; Port FRANCISCO, frȧn-sĕs'ko; Sp. FRANCISCO, frȧn-*th*ĕs'ko; Sw. FRANS, frȧnss.

FRED'ER-ICK, ("rich in peace;") Danish, FREDERIK, frā'dęr-ik; Dutch, FREDERIK, frā'dęh-rik; Fr. FRÉDÉRIC, frà'dà'rèk'; Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik; It. FREDERICO, frà-dà-ree'ko, or FEDERIGO, fà-dà-ree'go; Lat. FREDERI'CUS; Port. FREDERICO, frà-dà-ree'ko; Sp. FREDERICO, frà-dà-ree'ko; Sw. FREDRICK, frēd'rik.

GABRIEL, gā'bre-el, (the "strength of God," or, according to some, the "hero of God;") Arabic, JABREEL or JABRÎL, jà-breel';* Fr. GABRIEL, gȧ'bre'ĕl'; Ger. GABRIEL, gȧ'bre-ĕl; It. GABRIELE, gȧ-bre-ā'là; Lat. GA'BRIEL, (genitive, GABRIE'LIS;) Sw. GABRIEL, gȧ'bre-ĕl

GALFRED and GALFRIDUS. See GEOFFREY.

GASPARD or GASPAR. See JASPER.

GAUTIER. See WALTER.

GÉDÉON. See GIDEON.

GEOFFREY, jĕf'fre, or GEF'FREY, ("joyful peace" ?†) Danish, GALFRED, gȧl'frēd; Dutch, GODFRIED, got'freet or HOT'freet; Fr. GEOFFROY, zho'frwȧ'; It. GIOFFREDDO, jof-frēd'do; Lat. GALFRI'DUS.

GEORGE, jorj, (a "farmer;") Danish, GEORG, gā'org; Dutch, GEORG, gā'orh, (sometimes pronounced nearly like the French *zhorzh* or *shorsh;*) Fr. GEORGE or GEORGES, zhorzh; Ger. GEORG, gā'org; Gr. Γεώργιος, *(Georgios;)* It. GIORGIO, jor'jo; Lat. GEOR'GIUS; Port. JORGE, zhor'zhà; Sp. JORGE, hor'hà; Sw. GEORG, gā'org.

GERARD, je-rard', sometimes corrupted to GAR'RET and GER'RIT, (*i.e.* "firm spear;"‡) Danish, GERHARD, gĕr'har*d;* Dutch, GERARD, hā'rȧrt; Fr. GÉRARD, zhà'rȧr'; Ger. GERHARD, gĕr'hȧrt; It. GERARDO, jà-rar'do; Lat. GERAR'DUS; Sw. GERHARD, gĕr'hȧrd.

GEREMIA. See JEREMIAH.

GERONIMO. See JEROME.

GERTRUDE, gęr'trūd or jęr'trūd, (perhaps "true spear;"§) Dutch, GEERTRUIDA, hār-troi'dȧ; Fr. GERTRUDE, zhĕr'trüd'; Ger. GERTRAUD, gĕr'trŏwt, or GERTRUD, gĕr'troot'; It. GERTRUDA, jĕr-troo'dà; Lat. GERTRU'DA; Sw. GERTRUD, gĕr'trood.

GERVASE, jęr'vąs, or JER'VIS; Dutch, GERVAAS, hĕr'vȧs; Fr. GERVAIS, zhĕr'vȧ'; Lat. GERVA'SIUS.

GIACOMINA or GIACOBBA. See JACQUELINE.

GIACOMO. See JAMES.

GIDEON, gid'e-ọn, (a "breaker;") Fr. GÉDÉON, zhà'dà'ôn'; It. GEDEONE, jà-dà-o'nà; Lat. GID'EON.

GIL. See GILES.

GILBERT, gil'bęrt, ("bright as gold"?) Danish, GILBERT, gil'bĕrt; Dutch, GILBERT, hil'bĕrt; Fr. GILBERT zhĕl'bair'; Ger. GILBERT, gil'bĕrt; Lat. GILBER'TUS, Sw. GILBERTUS, gil-bĕr'tûs.

GILES, jīlz, (a "little goat"?) Fr. GILLES, zhĕl; Ger. AEGIDIUS, ȧ-gee'de-ŭs; It. EGIDIO, ȧ-jee'de-o; Lat. ÆGID'IUS; Sp. GIL, hĕl.

GIOBBE. See JOB.

GIORGIO. See GEORGE.

GIOSIADE. See JOSIAH.

GIOSUÈ. See JOSHUA.

GIOVANNA. See JANE.

GIOVANNI. See JOHN.

GIROLAMO. See JEROME.

GIUDA. See JUDAH.

GIUDITTA. See JUDITH.

GIULIA. See JULIA.

GIULIANA. See JULIANA.

GIULIANO. See JULIAN.

GIUSEPPA or GIUSEPPINA. See JOSEPHINE.

GIUSEPPE. See JOSEPH.

GODARD, god'ȧrd, ("firm or true to God;") Ger. GOTTHARD, got'hȧrt; Lat. GODAR'DUS.

GODEFROI. See GODFREY.

GODEWIJN. See GODWIN.

GOD'FREY, ("God's peace;") Danish, GOTTFRIED, got'freed; Dutch, GODFRIED, HOT'freet; Fr. GODEFROI, go'dęh-frwȧ' or god'frwȧ'; Ger. GOTTFRIED, got'freet; It. GOFFREDO, gof-frā'do; Lat. GODFRI'DUS.

GOD'WIN, ("victorious in God;") Dutch, GODEWIJN, ho'deh-wīn'; Lat. GODWI'NUS.

GOFFREDO. See GODFREY.

GOTTFRIED. See GODFREY.

GOTTHARD. See GODARD.

GOTTLIEB. See THEOPHILUS.

GRĀCE, ("favour;") Dutch, GRATIA, grā'se-ȧ; Fr. GRACE, grȧss; It. GRAZIA, grȧt'se-ȧ; Lat. GRA'TIA.

GREGORY, grĕg'o-re, ("watchful;") Danish, GREGOR, grà-gōr'; Dutch, GREGORIUS, grà-go're-ŭs; Fr. GRÉGOIRE, grà'gwȧr'; Ger. GREGOR, grà-gōr'; Gr. Γρηγόριος, *(Grēgorios;)* It. GREGORIO, grà-go're-o; Lat. GREGO'RIUS; Sp. GREGORIO, grà-go're-o; Sw. GREGORIUS, grà-go're-ûs.

GRIF'FITH; Danish, GRIFFITH, grif'fit; Dutch, RUFINUS, rü-fee'nŭs; Lat. GRIFFITH'IUS; Sw. RUFIN, roo-feen'.

GUALTERUS. See WALTER.

GUGLIELMO. See WILLIAM.

GUIDO. See GUY.

GUILLAUME. See WILLIAM.

GULIELMUS. See WILLIAM.

GUS-TA'VUS; Dutch, GUSTAVUS, hŭs-tȧ'vŭs; Fr. GUSTAVE, güs'tȧv'; Ger. GUSTAV, gōōs'tȧf; Lat. GUSTA'VUS; Sw. GUSTAF, gōōs'tȧf.

GUY, gī, ("wit," "sense"?) Danish, GUIDO, gwee'do; Dutch, GUIDO, gwee'do or HWee'do; Fr. GUY, gę; Ger VEIT, fīt; It. GUIDO, gwee'do; Lat. GUI'DO; Sw. GUIDO, gwee'do.

* Pronounced in some Arabic dialects gā-breel'.

† Some suppose that GEOFFREY has the same origin as GODFREY, signifying "God's peace;" but, if this be so, it seems strange that in the English, French, Italian, and Danish there should be two forms so entirely different. In the Danish, Geoffrey is *Galfred*, which can scarcely by any possibility come from "God's peace," (*Gudsfred.*) It would rather seem to be "joyful peace," from a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gal*, "wanton," "merry," and allied to the Danish *gale* and Swedish *gala*, to "crow" or "sing for joy," and also to the prefix *gala* in our "gala-day."

‡ From a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gar*, a "dart" or "javelin," and *hard*, "firm."

§ And hence "true," "faithful," because one who was true in war was true in the most important sense. Miss C. M. YONGE, in her "History of Christian Names;" gives "spear-maid" as the etymological signification of Gertrude.

HADRIAN. See ADRIAN.

HAGAR, hā′gạr, (a "stranger;") Arabic, HÂJAR, hā′-jạr, or HÂGAR; Fr. AGAR, ȧ′gȧr′; Heb. הגר; Lat. HA′GAR, (genitive, HA′GARIS.)

HANNAH, ("gracious;") Danish, HANNE, hȧn′nęh, or HANNA, hȧn′na; Dutch, HANNA, hȧn′nȧ; Fr. ANNA, ȧ′nȧ′; Heb. חנה; Lat. HAN′NA; Sw. HANNA, hȧn′nȧ.

HANNIBAL, han′ne-bạl, (a "gracious lord;") Fr. HANNIBAL, ȧ′ne′bȧl′; It. ANNIBALE, ȧn-ne-bȧ′lȧ; Lat. HAN′NIPAL, (genitive, HAN′NIBALIS.)

HANS. See JOHN.

HARMAN. See HERMAN.

HAROLD, hȧr′ọld, (a "champion;") Danish, HARALD, hȧ′rȧld; Dutch, HEROLD, hā′rolt; Fr. HAROLD, hȧ′rold′; It. ARALDO, ȧ-rȧl′do; Lat. HAROL′DUS.

HARRIET, hȧr′re-et; Danish, HENRIETTE, hĕn-re-et′-tęh; Dutch, HENRIETTA, hĕn-re-et′tȧ; Fr. HENRIETTE, *h*ȯN′re-ĕt′; Ger. HENRIETTE, hĕn-re-et′tęh; It. ENRICHETTA, ĕn-re-ket′tȧ; Sp. ENRIQUETA, ĕn-re-kā′tȧ; Sw. HENRIETTA, hĕn-re-et′tȧ.

HECTOR, (a "defender;") Fr. HECTOR, ĕk′tor′; Gr. Ἕκτωρ, *(Hektōr;)* It. ETTORE, ĕt-to′rȧ; Lat. HEC′TOR, (genitive, HEC′TORIS.)

HEINRICH. See HENRY.

HEL′EN or HELENA, hĕl′e-nạ, ("brightness;") Danish, HELENA, hęh-lā′nȧ; Dutch, HELENA, hęh-lā′nȧ; Fr. HÉLÈNE, ȧ′lȧn′; Ger. HELENE, hęh-lā′nęh; Gr. Ἑλένη, *(Helenē;)* It. ELENA, ȧ-lā′nȧ; Lat. HEL′ENA; Sp. ELENA, ȧ-lā′nȧ.

HENDRIK. See HENRY.

HENRI. See HENRY.

HENRICUS. See HENRY.

HENRIETTA. See HARRIET.

HEN′RY, ("rich lord;") Danish, HENDRIK, hĕn′drik; Dutch, HENDRIK, hĕn′drik; Fr. HENRI, hȯN′re′; Ger. HEINRICH, hīn′rik; It. ENRICO, ĕn-ree′ko, or ERRICO, ĕr-ree′ko; Lat. HENRI′CUS; Port. HENRIQUE, ĕn-ree′kȧ; Sp. ENRIQUE, ĕn-ree′kȧ; Sw. HEN′RIK.

HERBERT, hęr′bęrt, ("bright lord;") Lat. HERBER′-TUS; Sw. HERBERT, hĕr′bĕrt.

HERCULES, hęr′ku-lēz, (the "glory of Hera;") Fr. HERCULE, ĕr′kül′; Ger. HERCULES, hĕr′koo-lēs; Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, *(Hēraklēs;)* It. ERCOLE, ĕr′ko-lȧ; Lat. HER′-CULES, (genitive, HER′CULIS.)

HERMAN, hęr′mạn, (the "leader of an army;") Danish, HERMANN, hĕr′mȧn; Dutch, HERMAN, hĕr′mȧn; Fr. ARMAND or ARMANT, ȧr′mȯN′; Ger. HERMANN, hĕr′mȧn; Lat. HERMAN′NUS or HARMAN′NUS; Sw. HERMAN, hĕr′mȧn.

HERMOGENES, hęr-moj′e-nēz, ("descended from Hermes;") Fr. HERMOGÈNE, ĕr′mo′zhȧn′; Gr. Ἑρμογένης, *(Hermogenēs;)* Lat. HERMOG′ENES, (genitive, HERMOG′-ENIS.)

HEROLD. See HAROLD.

HESTER. See ESTHER.

HEZEKIAH, hez-e-kī′ạ, ("cleaving to the Lord;") Dutch, HISKIA, his-kee′ȧ; Fr. ÉZÉCHIAS, ȧ′zȧ′she′ȧs′; Heb. חזקיהו or חזקיה; Lat. HEZEKI′AS.

HIEROM. See JEROME.

HIERONYMUS. See JEROME.

HILARY, hil′ạ-re, ("merry," "cheerful;") Danish, HILARIUS, he-lā′re-ŭs; Dutch, HILARIUS, he-lā′re-ŭs; Fr. HILAIRE, e′lȧr′; It. ILARIO, e-lā′re-o; Lat. HILA′-RIUS; Sw. HILARIUS, he-lā′re-ŭs.

HIOB. See JOB.

HISKIA. See HEZEKIAH.

HOMFROI. See HUMPHREY.

HOR′ACE or HORATIO, ho-rā′she-o, ("worthy to be beheld"?) Danish, HORATS, ho-rȧts′; Dutch, HORATIUS, ho-rā′se-ŭs; Fr. HORACE, o′rȧss′; Ger. HORAZ, ho-rȧts′, It. ORAZIO, o-rȧt′se-o; Lat. HORA′TIUS; Port. HORACIO, o-rā′se-o; Sp. HORACIO, o-rā′*th*e-o.

HORATIO. See HORACE.

HORATIUS. See HORACE.

HORATS or HORAZ. See HORACE.

HU′BERT, ("bright in mind"?) Danish, HUBERTUS, hoo-bĕr′tŭs; Dutch, HUBERTUS, hü-bĕr′tŭs; Fr. HU-BERT, *h*ü′bair′; Lat. HUBER′TUS; Sw. HUBERTUS, hoo-bĕr′tŭs.

HUGH; Danish, HUGO, hoo′go; Dutch, HUGO, hü′go; Fr. HUGUES, hüg; It. UGO, oo′go; Lat. HU′GO, (genitive, HUGO′NIS;) Sw. HUGO, hoo′go.

HUM′PHREY, ("support of peace"?) Dutch, HUM-FRIED, hŭm′frēet; Fr. HOMFROI, *h*ȯN′frwȧ′; It OM-FREDO, om-frā′do; Lat. HUMPHRE′DUS or ONU′PHRIUS; Sw. HUMFRID, hōōm′frid.

IBRÂHEEM. See ABRAHAM.

IGNA′TIUS, (ig-nā′she-us;) Dutch, IGNATIUS, ig-nā′-se-ŭs; Fr. IGNACE, ėn′yȧss′; Ger. IGNAZ, ig-nȧts′, or IGNATIUS, ig-nȧt′se-ŭs; Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, *(Ignatios;)* It. IGNACIO, ėn-yȧ′cho; Lat. IGNA′TIUS; Sp. IGNACIO, ėg-nȧ′*th*e-o, or IÑIGO, ėn-yee′go.

ILARIO. See HILARY.

IÑIGO. See IGNATIUS.

IN′NO-CENT; Dutch, INNOCENTIUS, in-no-sĕn′se-ŭs; Fr. INNOCENT, e′no′sȯN′; Ger. INNOCENZ, in-not-sĕnts′, or INNOCENTIUS, in-not-sĕnt′se-ŭs; It. INNOCENTE, ėn-no-chĕn′tȧ; Lat. INNOCEN′TIUS, (in-no-sen′she-us;) Sp. INOCENCIO, e-no-*th*ĕn′*th*e-o.

I-RE′NE, ("peace;") Fr. IRÈNE, e′rȧn′; Ger. IRENE, e-rā′nęh; Gr. Εἰρήνη, *(Eirēnē;)* It. IRENEA, e-rȧ-nā′ȧ.

ISAAC, ī′zạk, ("laughter;") Arabic, ISHÂK, is-hȧk′; Danish, ISAK, ee′sȧk; Dutch, IZAAK, ee′zȧk; Fr. ISAAC, e′zȧ′ȧk′; Ger. ISAAK, ee′zȧk; Heb. יצחק or ישחק; Hungarian, IZSÁK, ee′sȧk; It. ISACCO, e-śȧk′ko; Lat. ISA′ACUS; Polish, IZAAK, ee′zȧk; Sw. ISAK, ee′sȧk.

ISABEL, iz′ạ-bel, or ISABELLA, iz-ạ-bel′lạ, (originally the same as ELIZABETH, which see;) Dutch, ISABELLE, e-sȧ-bel′lęh; Fr. ISABELLE, e′zȧ′bĕl′; Ger. ISABELLE, e-zā-bel′lęh; It. ISABELLA, e-śȧ-bel′lȧ; Lat. ISABEL′LA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sȧ-bĕl′; Sw. ISABELLA, e-sȧ-bel′lȧ.

ISACCO. See ISAAC.

ISAIAH, ī-zā′yạ or ī-zā′e-yạ; Danish, ESAIAS, ȧ-sī′ȧs; Dutch, JEZAJAS, yȧ-zā′yȧs; Fr. ISAÏE, e′zȧ′e′; Ger. ESAIAS, ȧ-zā′e-ȧs, or ȧ-zī′ȧs; Heb. ישעיהו; It. ISAIA, e-sī′ȧ; Lat. ESAI′AS; Port. ISAIAS, e-sȧ-ee′ȧs; Sp. ISAIAS, e-sȧ-ee′ȧs.

ISAK. See ISAAC.

ISHÂK. See ISAAC.

ISH′MA-EL, ("God hath heard;") Arabic, ISMAEEI

or ISMAÎL, is'mâ-eel'; Fr. ISMAËL, ès'mă'ĕl'; Heb. ישמעאל; It. ISMAELE, ès-mâ-ā'là; Lat. ISH'MAEL.

ISIDORE, iz'e-dōr; Dutch, ISIDORUS, e-še-do'rŭs; Fr. ISIDORE, e'ze'dor'; Gr. Ἰσίδωρος, *(Isodōros;)* It. ISIDORO, e-še-do'ro; Lat. ISIDO'RUS.

ISMAËL, ISMAELE, or ISMAÎL. See ISHMAEL.

ISRAEL, iz'rà-el, ("prevailing with God;") Fr. ISRAËL, ès'ră-ĕl'; Ger. ISRAEL, is'rā-āl'; Heb. ישראל; Lat. IS'RAEL, (genitive, ISRAE'LIS.)

ISTVÁN. See STEPHEN.

IVAN. See JOHN.

IZAAK, IZAK, or IZSÁK. See ISAAC.

JABREEL. See GABRIEL.

JACOB, jā'kọb, (a "supplanter;") Arabic, YAKOOB or YAKÛB, yâ'kōōb'; Danish, JAKOB, yâ'kob; Dutch, JACOB or JAKOB, yâ'kob; Fr. JACOB, zhă'kob'; Ger. JAKOB, yâ'kop; Heb. יעלב; Hungarian, JÁKÓB, yâ'kōb; It. JACOB, yâ'kob, or JACOPO, yâ'ko-po; Lat. JACO'BUS or JA'COB; Polish, JAKOB, yâ'kob; Sw. JAKOB, yâ'kob.

JACQUELINE, jak'kẹh-leen', (the feminine of JAMES;) Fr. JACQUELINE, zhăk'kẹh-lèn'; Ger. JAKOBINE, yâ-ko-bee'nẹh; It. GIACOMINA, jâ-ko-mee'nâ, or GIACOBBA, jâ-kob'bâ.

JAMES, jāmz, (in its origin the same as JACOB;) Danish, JAKOB, yâ'kob; Dutch, JACOBUS, yâ-ko'bŭs; Fr. JACQUES, zhăk; Ger. JAKOB, yâ'kop; Hungarian, JAKAB, yŏk'ŏb; It. GIACOMO, jâ'ko-mo; Lat. JACO'BUS; Polish, JAKUB, yâ'koob; Port. DIOGO, de-o'go, or JACOBO, zhâ-ko'bo; Russ. YAKOF, yâ'kof; Sp. JAIME, hī'mà, (Saint James is called Santiago, sân-te-â'go;) Sw. JAKOB, yâ'kob.

JAN. See JOHN.

JANE and JOAN, or JOANNA, jo-an'nạ, (the feminine of JOHN;) Danish, JOHANNE, yo-hăn'nẹh; Dutch, HANNA, hăn'nâ; Fr. JEANNE, zhăn; Ger. JOHANNA, yo-hăn'nâ; It. GIOVANNA, jo-vân'nâ; Lat. JA'NA or JO-HAN'NA; Sp. JUAÑA, hoo-ân'yâ; Sw. JOHANNA, yo-hân'nâ.

JÁNOS. See JOHN.

JAS'PER, ("treasure-master"?) Danish, JESPER, yĕs'pẹr; Dutch, JASPER, yâs'pẹr, or KASPER, kâs'pẹr; Fr. GASPARD, gâs'pâr'; Ger. CASPAR or KASPAR, kâs'pâr; It. GASPARO, gâs'pâ-ro; Lat. GAS'PAR, (genitive, GAS'PARIS;) Port. GASPAR, gâs-pâr'; Sp. GASPAR, gâs-pâr'; Sw. KASPER, kâs'pẹr.

JEAN. See JOHN.

JEANNE. See JANE.

JEANNETTE. See JENET.

JEFFREY or JEFFERY. See GEOFFREY.

JEN'ET, (the diminutive of JANE;) Fr. JEANNETTE, zhă'nĕt'; It. GIOVANNETTA, jo-vân-net'tâ; Lat. JOANET'TA.

JEPH'THAH, (a "discoverer;") Fr. JEPHTÉ, zhĕf'tà'; Heb. יפתח; Lat. JEPH'THA.

JEREMIAH, jĕr-e-mī'ạ, or JEREMY, jĕr'e-me; Danish, JEREMIAS, yà-rẹh-mee'âs; Dutch, JEREMIAS, yà-rẹh-mee'âs; Fr. JÉRÉMIE, zhà'rà'me'; Ger. JEREMIAS, yà-rẹh-mee'âs; Heb. ירמיה; It. GEREMIA, jà-rà-mee'â; Lat. JEREMI'AS; Sw. JEREMIAS, yà-rẹh-mee'âs.

JEROME, jĕr'ọm or je-rōm', or HIEROM, hee'er-om, ("sacred name;") Danish, JERONYMUS, yà-ro'ne-mŭs; Dutch, HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mŭs; Fr. JÉRÔME, zhà'rōm'; Ger. HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mŭs; It. GERONIMO, jà-ron'e-mo, or GIROLAMO, je-rol'â-mo; Lat. HIERON'YMUS; Port. HIERONIMO, e-à-ro'ne-mo; Sp. GERONIMO, hà-ro'ne-mo; Sw. HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mŭs.

JESPER. See JASPER.

JEZAJAS. See ISAIAH.

JOAN, (the same in its origin as JANE, which see.)

JOANETTA. See JENET.

JOANNA. See JANE.

JOANNES. See JOHN.

JOÃO. See JOHN.

JOB, jōb, ("sorrowing;") Arabic, AIYOOB or AYYÛB, ī'yōōb'; Fr. JOB, zhob; Ger. HIOB, hee'op; Gr. Ἰώβ, *(Iōb;)* Heb. איוב; It. GIOBBE, job'bà or jòb'bà; Lat. JOB (genitive, JO'BIS) or JO'BUS; Sw. JOB, yob.

JO'EL, ("acquiescing;") Fr. JOËL, zho'ĕl'; Heb. יואל; Lat. JO'EL, (genitive, JOE'LIS.)

JOHANNA. See JANE.

JOHN, (the "grace of the Lord;") Danish, JOHANN, yo'hăn, or HANS, hăns; Dutch, JAN, yăn; Fr. JEAN, zhŏn; Ger. JOHANN, yo'hăn, (familiarly HANS, hânss, a contraction of JOHANNES;) Gr. Ἰωάννης, *(Iōannēs;)* Heb. יוחנה; Hungarian, JÁNOS, yâ'nosh; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vân'nee; Lat. JOAN'NES or JOHAN'NES; Polish, JAN, yân; Port. JOÃO, zho-ŏwn'; Russ. IVAN, è-vân'; Sp. JUAN, hoo-ân'; Sw. JOHAN, yo'hân, or HANS, hâns.

JO'NAH or JO'NAS, (a "dove;") Fr. JONAS, zho'nâs'; Ger. JONAS, yo'nâs; Heb. יונה; Lat. JO'NAS.

JONATHAN, jon'ạ-thạn, (the "gift of the Lord;") Fr. JONATHAN, zho'nă'tŏn'; Heb. יהונתן; Lat. JON'ATHAN, (genitive in -IS.)

JOOST. See JOSCELIN.

JORGE. See GEORGE.

JOS'CE-LIN or JOÇ'E-LIN, ("just;") Dutch, JOOST yōst; Lat. JOSCELI'NUS.

JOSEPH, jo'zef, ("addition;") Fr. JOSEPH, zho'zĕf'; Ger. JOSEPH, yo'zĕf; Heb. יוסף; Hungarian, JOZSEF, yo'sĕf; It. GIUSEPPE, joo-sep'pà; Lat. JOSE'PHUS or JO'SEPH; Polish, JOZEF, yo'zĕf; Port. JOZÉ, zho-zā'; Sp. JOSÉ, ho-sā'.

JOSEPHINE,* jo'zeh-feen', (the feminine of JOSEPH;) Fr. JOSÈPHE, zho'zĕf', or JOSÉPHINE, zho'zà'fèn'; Ger. JOSEPHE, yo'zĕf-ẹh, or JOSEPHINE, yo-zẹh-fee'nẹh; It. GIUSEPPA, joo-sep'pâ, or GIUSEPPINA, joo-sĕp-pee'nâ; Lat. JOSE'PHA.

JOSHUA, josh'u-ạ, (a "saviour;") Dutch, JOSUA, yo'sü-â; Fr. JOSUÉ, zho'zü'à'; Ger. JOSUA, yo'zoo-â; Heb. יהושע; It. GIOSUÈ, jo-šoo-ā'; Lat. JOS'UA; Sw. JOSUA yo'soo-â.

JO-SI'AH (jo-sī'ạ,) or JO-SI'AS; Danish, JOSIAS, yo-šee'âs; Dutch, JOZIAS, yo-zee'âs; Fr. JOSIAS, zho'ze'âs'; Heb. יאשיהו; It. GIOSIADE, jo-šee'â-dà; Lat. JOSI'AS.

JOSUA. See JOSHUA.

JOZÉ. See JOSEPH.

JOZSEF. See JOSEPH.

* JOSEPHINE (or JOSÉPHINE) and GIUSEPPINA are, strictly speaking, diminutives from JOSÈPHE (or JOSEPHA) and GIUSEPPA.

JUAN. See JOHN.

JUAÑA. See JANE.

JU'DAH, JU'DAS, JUDE, jūd, ("confession;") Fr. JUDA, zhü'dȧ' or JUDE, zhüd; Ger. JUDAS, yoo'dȧs; Heb. יְהוּדָה; Hungarian, JUDA, yoo'dȧ; It. GIUDA, joo'dȧ; Lat. JU'DAS; Polish, JUDAS, yoo'dȧs; Sw. JUDAS, yoo'-dȧs.

JU'DITH, ("praising;") Heb. יְהוּדִית; It. GIUDITTA, joo-dĕt'tȧ; Lat. JUDI'THA.

JULIA, ju'le-ạ, (the feminine of JULIUS;) Dutch, JULIA, yü'le-ȧ; Fr. JULIE, zhü'le'; Ger. JULIE, yoo'le-ęh; It. GIULIA, joo'le-ȧ; Lat. JU'LIA; Sp. JULIA, HOO'le-ȧ; Sw. JULIA, yoo'le-ȧ.

JULIAN, ju'le-ạn, ("related to Julius;") Dutch, JULIANUS, yü-le-ȧ'nŭs; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-ȧN'; Ger. JULIAN, yoo'le-ȧn; It. GIULIANO, joo-le-ȧ'no; Lat. JULIA'NUS; Port. JULIÃO, zhoo-le-ŏwN'; Sp. JULIAN, HOO-le-ȧn', or JULIANO, HOO-le-ȧ'no; Sw. JULIAN, yoo'-le-ȧn.

JULIANA, ju-le-ȧn'ạ, (the feminine of JULIAN;) Dutch, JULIANA, yü-le-ȧ'nȧ; Fr. JULIENNE, zhü'le-ĕn'; Ger. JULIANE, yoo-le-ȧ'nęh; It. GIULIANA, joo-le-ȧ'nȧ; Lat. JULIA'NA; Port. JULIANA, zhoo-le-ȧ'nȧ; Sp. JULIANA, HOO-le-ȧ'nȧ; Sw. JULIANA, yoo-le-ȧ'nȧ.

JULIANO. See JULIAN.

JULIE. See JULIA.

JULIEN. See JULIAN.

JULIENNE. See JULIA.

JULIUS, ju'le-us, ("sprung from Iulus;") Dutch, JULIUS, yü'le-ŭs; Fr. JULES, zhül; Ger. JULIUS, yoo'le-ûs; It. GIULIO, joo'le-o; Lat. JU'LIUS; Port. JULIO, zhoo'-le-o; Sp. JULIO, HOO'le-o.

KARL or KAREL. See CHARLES.

KASPAR. See JASPER.

KATHARINE or KATARINA. See CATHERINE.

KLAAS. See NICHOLAS.

KLARA. See CLARA.

KLAUDIA. See CLAUDIA.

KLAUDIUS. See CLAUDIUS.

KOENRAAD. See CONRAD.

KONRAD. See CONRAD.

KONSTANTIJN. See CONSTANTINE.

KORNELIS. See CORNELIUS.

KRISPIN or KRISPIJN. See CRISPIN.

KRISTOFER. See CHRISTOPHER.

LÆTITIA. See LETTICE.

LAM'BERT, ("brightness or glory of the country"?) Dutch, LAMBERT, lȧm'bĕrt, or LAMBERTUS, lȧm-bĕR'-tŭs; Fr. LAMBERT, lŏN'baiR'; Ger. LAMBERT, lȧm'bĕrt; Lat. LAMBER'TUS.

LAN'CE-LOT, (a "little lance;") Fr. LANCELOT, lŏNss'-lo'; Lat. LANCELOT'TUS.

LAURA, law'rạ, ("laurel;") Fr. LAURE, lōR; Ger. LAURA, lŏw'rȧ; It. LAURA, lŏw'rȧ.

LAU'RENCE, ("crowned with laurel;") Danish, LO-RENZ, lo'rĕnts; Dutch, LAURENS, lŏw'rĕns; Fr. LAU-RENT, lō'rŏN'; Ger. LAURENZ, lŏw'rĕnts; LORENZ, lo'-rĕnts, and LAURENTIUS, lŏw-rĕnt'se-ûs; It. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'zo; Lat. LAUREN'TIUS; Sp. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'-*th*o; Sw. LARS, lars.

LAZARUS, laz'ạ-rus, ("destitute of help;") Fr. LAZARE, lȧ'zȧr'; Gr. Λάζαρος, *(Lazaros;)* It. LAZZARO, lȧt'sȧ-ro; Lat. LAZ'ARUS.

LE'O or LE'ON, (a "lion;") Fr. LÉON, lȧ'ŏN'; It. LEONE, lȧ-o'nȧ; Lat. LE'O, (genitive, LEO'NIS.)

LEOLINUS. See LEWELLIN.

LEONARD, lĕn'ạrd, ("strong as a lion;") Dutch, LE-ONARD, lā'o-nart'; Fr. LÉONARD, lȧ'o'nȧR'; Ger. LEON-HARD, lā'on-hart'; It. LEONARDO, lȧ-o-naR'do, or LIO-NARDO, le-o-naR'do; Lat. LEONAR'DUS.

LEONELLUS. See LIONEL.

LEONORA. See ELEANOR.

LE'O-POLD, ("bold for the people," and, hence, "de-fending the people;") Fr. LÉOPOLD, lȧ'o'pold'; Ger. LEOPOLD, lā'o-polt'; It. LEOPOLDO, lȧ-o-pol'do; Lat. LEOPOL'DUS.

LETTICE, let'tiss, or LETITIA, le-tish'e-ạ, ("joy;") Danish, LÆTITIA, lȧ-tee'te-ȧ; Dutch, LAETITIA, lȧ-tee'-se-ȧ, (almost lȧ-tee'she-ȧ;) Old Fr. LÉTICE, lȧ'tèss'; Lat. LÆTIT'IA, (le-tish'e-ạ.)

LE-WEL'LIN, ("like a lion;") Lat. LEOLI'NUS.

LEWIS, lu'iss, or LOUIS, loo'is, (the "fortress or de-fence of the people;") Dutch, LODEWIJK, lo'dęh-wīk'; Fr. LOUIS, loo'e'; Ger. LUDWIG, lood'wig; It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee, or LODOVICO, lo-do-vee'ko, or LUDOVICO, loo-do-vee'ko; Lat. LUDOVI'CUS; Sp. LUIS, loo-èss'; Sw. LUDWIG, lood'vig.

LIDIA. See LYDIA.

LIONARDO. See LEONARD.

LIONEL, (a "little lion;") Lat. LEONEL'LUS.

LIVIA, liv'e-ạ; Fr. LIVIE, le've'; It. LIVIA, lee've-ȧ; Lat. LIV'IA.

LODEWIJK. See LEWIS.

LODOVICO or LODOVIC. See LEWIS.

LORENZ or LORENZO. See LAURENCE.

LOUIS. See LEWIS.

LOUISA, loo-ee'zạ, (the feminine of LEWIS or LOUIS;) Fr. LOUISE, loo'èz'; Ger. LUISE, loo-ee'zęh; It. LUI-GIA, loo-ee'jȧ; Lat. LUI'SA; Sp. LUISA, loo-ee'sȧ; Sw. LUDOVIKA, loo-do-vee'kȧ.

LUC or LUCA. See LUKE.

LU'CAN; Fr. LUCAIN, lü'kȧN'; Lat. LUCA'NUS.

LUCAS. See LUKE.

LUCE. See LUCIUS.

LUCIAN, lu'she-ạn; Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se-ȧN'; It. LU-CIANO, loo-chȧ'no; Lat. LUCIA'NUS.

LUCIE. See LUCY.

LUCIUS, lu'she-us, ("shining;") Fr. LUCE, luss, or LUCIUS, lü'se-üs'; Ger. LUCIUS, loot'se-ûs; It. LUCIO, loo'cho; Lat. LU'CIUS.

LUCRETIA, lu-kree'she-ạ, or LU'CRECE; Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krȧs'; Ger. LUCRETIA, loo-krāt'se-ȧ; It. LUCREZIA, loo-krĕt'se-ȧ; Lat. LUCRE'TIA; Sp. LUCRECIA, loo-krā'-*th*e-ȧ.

LUCY or LUCIE, lu'se, (the feminine of LUCIUS;) Dutch, LUCIE, lü'se-ęh; Fr. LUCIE, lü'se'; Ger. LUCIE, loot'se-ęh; It. LUCIA, loo-chee'ȧ; Lat. LU'CIA; Sp. LUCIA, loo-*th*ee'ȧ.

LUDOVIKA. See LOUISA.

LUDOVICO or LUDOVICUS. See LEWIS.

LUDWIG. See LEWIS.

LUIGI. See LEWIS.

LUIGIA. See LOUISA.

LUISA. See LOUISA.

LUISE. See LOUISA.

LUKE, (a "light"?) Danish, LUCAS, loo'kȧs; Dutch, LUCAS, lü'kȧs; Fr. LUC, lük; Ger. LUCAS, loo'kȧs; Hungarian, LUCÁTS, loo'kȧtch; It. LUCA, loo'kȧ; Lat. LU'CAS; Sw. LU'CAS.

LYDIA, lid'e-ą; Danish, LYDIA, lee'de-ȧ; Dutch, LYDIA, lee'de-ȧ; Fr. LYDIE, le'de'; Gr. Λυδία, *(Ludia;)* It. LIDIA, lee'de-ȧ; Lat. LYD'IA.

MĀ'BEL, (a corruption of the French *aimable*, (originally *amabel*,) "lovely;") Lat. MABIL'IA or AMAB'ILIS.

MAGDALEN, mag'dą-len, or MAGDALENE, ("of Magdala," a place in Palestine;) Dutch, MAGDALENA, mȧg-dȧ-lā'nȧ; Fr. MADELEINE or MADELÈNE, mȧd'lą̈n'; Ger. MAGDALENA, mȧg-dȧ-lā'nȧ; It. MADDALENA, mȧd-dȧ-lā'nȧ, or MADALENA, mȧ-dȧ-lā'nȧ; Lat. MAGDALE'NA; Sp. MAGDALENA, mȧg-dȧ-lī'nȧ.

MARC. See MARK.

MAR-CEL'LUS; Fr. MARCELLUS, mar'są̈'lüs'; It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo; Lat. MARCEL'LUS.

MARCUS. See MARK.

MARGARET, mar'gą-ret, (a "pearl;") Dutch, MARGARETHA, mar-gȧ-rā'tȧ, or mar-hȧ-rā'tȧ; Fr. MARGUERITE, mȧ̆r'grĕt'; Ger. MARGARETHE, mar-gȧ-rā'tęh; Gr. Μαργαρίτης, *(Margaritēs;)* It. MARGARITA, mar-gȧ-ree'ta; Lat. MARGARI'TA or MARGARE'TA.

MARIA. See MARY.

MARIE. See MARY.

MARK, (a "hammer"?) Danish, MARCUS, mar'kȗs; Dutch, MARCUS, mar'kŭs; Fr. MARC, mȧ̆rk; Ger. MARCUS, mar'kȗs; Gr. Μάρκος, *(Markos;)* Hungarian, MÁRK, mark; It. MARCO, mar'ko; Lat. MAR'CUS; Sp. MARCOS, mar'kŏs; Sw. MARKUS, mar'kŭs.

MARTHA, mar'thą, ("bitterness"?) Dutch, MARTHA, mar'tȧ; Fr. MARTHE, mȧ̆rt; Ger. MARTHA, mar'tȧ; Gr. Μάρθα, *(Martha;)* It. MARTA, mar'tȧ; Lat. MAR'THA; Sp. MARTA, mar'tȧ; Sw. MARTHA, mar'tȧ.

MAR'TIN, ("martial;") Dutch, MARTINUS, mar-tee'nŭs; Fr. MARTIN, mȧ̆r'tȧ̆n'; Ger. MARTIN, mar'tin; It. MARTINO, mar-tee'no; Lat. MARTI'NUS; Sp. MARTIN, mar-tēn'; Sw. MARTIN, mar-teen'.

MARTINEZ, (Sp.,) mar-tee'nĕth, (the "son of Martin.")

MARY, mā're, ("bitter;") Danish, MARIE, mȧ-ree'ęh; Dutch, MARIA, mȧ-ree'a; Fr. MARIE, mȧ̆'re'; Ger. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ, or MARIE, mȧ-ree'ęh; Gr. Μαρία, *(Maria;)* Hungarian, MÁRIA, mȧ're-ȧ; It. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ; Lat. MARI'A; Polish, MARYA, mȧ̆r'yȧ; Port. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ; Sp. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ; Sw. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ.

MASSIMILIANO. See MAXIMILIAN.

MASSIMINO. See MAXIMIN.

MASSIMO. See MAXIMUS.

MATEO. See MATTHEW.

MATHIEU. See MATTHEW.

MATHUSALEM. See METHUSELAH.

MATIAS. See MATHIAS.

MATILDA, mą-til'dą, or MAUD; Danish, MATHILDE, mȧ-til'dęh; Dutch, MATHILDA, mȧ-til'dȧ; Fr. MATHILDE, mȧ̆'tĕld'; It. MATILDA, mȧ-tēl'dȧ; Lat. MATHIL'DA; Sp. MATILDE, mȧ-tēl'dȧ; Sw. MATILDA, mȧ-til'dȧ.

MATTHEW, *math'*ū, (a "gift" or "present"?) Danish, MATTHÆUS, mȧt-tā'ŭs; Dutch, MATTHEUS, mȧt-tā'ŭs; Fr. MATHIEU, mȧ̆'tę-uh'; Gr. Ματθαῖος, *(Matthaios;)* Hungarian, MÁTÉ, mȧ̆'tȧ; It. MATTEO, mȧt-tā'o; Lat. MATTHÆ'US; Polish, MATEUSZ, mȧ̆'tę-oosh; Sp. MATEO, mȧ-tā'o; Sw. MATTHÄUS, mȧt-tā'ŭs.

MATTHIAS, mą-thī'ąs, (originally the same as MATTHEW;) Dutch, MATTHIJS, mȧt-tīs'; Fr. MATTHIAS, mȧ̆'te'ȧs'; Ger. MATHIAS, mȧ-tee'ȧs; It. MATTIA, mȧt-tee'ȧ; Lat. MATTHI'AS; Sp. MATIAS, mȧ-tee'ȧs.

MAUD. See MATILDA.

MAURICE, maw'riss; Danish, MORITZ, mo'rits; Dutch, MAURITS, mŏw'rits, or MAURITIUS, mŏw-ree'se-ŭs, (almost mŏw-ree'she-ŭs;) Fr. MAURICE, mō'rèss'; Ger. MORITZ, mo'rits; It. MAURIZIO, mŏw-rèt'se-o, or MAURISIO, mŏw-ree'se-o; Lat. MAURIT'IUS or MAURIC'IUS, (maw-rish'e-ŭs;) Sp. MAURICIO, mŏw-ree'*th*e-o; Sw. MORITZ, mo'rits.

MAXIMILIAN, mȧk-se-mĭl'e-ąn; Dutch, MAXIMILIANUS, mȧk-se-me-le-ā'nŭs; Fr. MAXIMILIEN, mȧ̆k'se'-me'le'ȧ̆n'; Ger. MAXIMILIAN, mȧk-se-mee'le-ȧn;* It. MASSIMILIANO, mȧs-se-me-le-ā'no; Lat. MAXIMILIA'NUS; Sp. MAXIMILIANO, mȧk-se-me-le-ā'no; Sw. MAXIMILIAN, mȧk-se-mĭl'e-ȧn.

MAXIMIN, mȧk'se-min; Fr. MAXIMIN, mȧ̆k'se'mȧ̆n'; It. MASSIMINO, mȧs-se-mee'no; Lat. MAXIMI'NUS.

MAXIMUS, mak'se-mus, ("greatest;") Fr. MAXIME, mȧ̆k'sėm'; It. MASSIMO, mȧs'se-mo; Lat. MAX'IMUS; Sp. MAXIMO, mȧk'se-mo.

ME-THU'SE-LAH, ("driving away death"?) Fr. MATHUSALEM, mȧ-tü'zȧ̆'lĕm'; Lat. METHU'SELA; Heb. מתושלח.

MICHAEL, mī'kȧ-ĕl, ("who is like God;") Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; Ger. MICHAEL, mĭk'ȧ-ĕl, (almost mĭh'ȧ-ĕl;) Heb. מיכאל; Hungarian, MIHÁLY, mee'hȧl; It. MICHELE, me-kā'lȧ; Lat. MI'CHAEL, (genitive, MICHAE'LIS;) Polish, MICHAL, mee'kȧl; Port. MIGUEL, me-gĕl'; Russ. MIKHAIL, me-kȧ-ĕl', (almost me-hȧ-ĕl',) or me-kȧ'ĕl; Sp. MIGUEL, me-gĕl'.

MIKLOS. See NICHOLAS.

MIL'DRED, ("speaking mildly;") Lat. MILDRE'DA.

MOÏSE. See MOSES.

MOOSA. See MOSES.

MORITZ. See MAURICE.

MOSES, mo'zĕz or mo'zĭz, ("drawn out;") Arabic, MOOSA or MÛSA, moo'sȧ; Dutch, MOZES, mo'zĕs; Fr. MOÏSE, mo'ėz'; Heb. משה; Gr. Μωσῆς, *(Mōsēs;)* Hungarian, MÓZES, mo'zesh; It. MOISÈ, mo-e-sa'; Lat. MO'SES, (genitive, MO'SIS;) Polish, MOYŹESZ, moi'zhĕsh; Sp. MOYSES, mo-e-sĕs'; Sw. MOSES, mo'sĕs.

NAR-ÇIS'SUS, (a "daffodil;") Fr. NARCISSE, nȧ̆r'sėss'; It. NARCISSO, nȧr-chēs'so; Lat. NARCIS'SUS.

* Generally abbreviated, except in formal discourse, as MAX, (mȧks.)

NATALIS. See NOEL.

NATANAEL. See NATHANAEL.

NATHAN, nā′*th*an, (a "gift;") Fr. NATHAN, nă′tôn′; Ger. NATHAN, nâ′tân; Heb. נָתָן; Lat. NA′THAN; Sp. NATAN, nâ-tân′.

NATHANAEL or NATHANIEL, na-*th*an′yęl, (the "gift of God;") Dutch, NATHANIEL, nâ-tâ′ne-êl; Fr. NATHANIEL, nă′tă′ne-êl′; Ger. NATHANIEL, nâ-tâ′ne-êl; Lat. NATHAN′AEL, (genitive, NATHANAE′LIS;) Sp. NATANAEL, nâ-tâ-nâ-êl′.

NEHEMIAH, ne-he-mī′a, (the "rest of the Lord;") Danish, NEHEMIAS, nâ-hęh-mee′âs; Dutch, NEHEMIA, nâ-hęh-mee′â; Fr. NÉHÉMIE, nâ′â′me′; Ger. NEHEMIAS, nâ-hęh-mee′âs; Heb. נְחֶמְיָה; It. NEEMIA, nâ-â-uiee′â; Lat. NEHEMI′AS; Sp. NEHEMIAS, nâ-â-mee′âs.

NICHOLAS, nĭk′o-las, (the "people's victory;") Dutch, NICOLAAS, nee′ko-lâs′, (more frequently KLAAS, klâs;) Fr. NICOLAS, ne′ko′lâ′; Ger. NICOLAUS, nee′ko-lŏwss′; Gr. Νικόλαος, *(Nikolaos;)* Hungarian, MIKLOS, mee′-klosh; It. NICCOLÒ or NICOLÒ, nèk-ko-lo′; Lat. NICOLA′US; Port. NICOLAO, ne-ko-lâ′o; Russ. NIKOLAI, ne-ko-lâ′e, or NIKOLAS, ne-ko-lâs′; Sp. NICOLAS, ne-ko-lâs′; Sw. NILS, nĭls.

NIC-O-DE′MUS, ("victory of the people" or the "conqueror of the people;") Fr. NICODÈME, ne′ko′dăm′; Gr. Νικόδημος, *(Nikodēmos;)* Lat. NICODE′MUS.

NICOLAS. See NICHOLAS.

NILS. See NICHOLAS.

NO′AH, (no′a;) Arabic, NOOH or NÛH, nōōh; Dutch, NOACH, no′âk or no′âk; Fr. NOÉ, no′â′; Ger. NOAH, no′â; Gr. Νῶε, *(Nōe;)* Heb. נֹחַ; Sw. NOA, no′â.

NO′EL, ("Christmas;"*) Fr. NOËL, no′êl′; Lat. NATA′LIS or NOË′LIUS.

NOOH. See NOAH.

NORMAN, nor′man, ("born in Normandy" or "of Norman extraction;") Lat. NORMAN′NUS.

NOUH or NÛH. See NOAH.

OBADIAH, ob-a-dī′a, (the "servant of the Lord;") Heb. עֹבַדְיָה; Lat. OBADI′AS.

OCTAVE. See OCTAVIUS.

OCTAVIA, ok-tā′ve-a; Fr. OCTAVIE, ok′tă′ve′; It. OTTAVIA, ot-tâ′ve-â; Lat. OCTA′VIA.

OCTAVIUS, ok-tā′ve-us; Fr. OCTAVE, ok′tăv′; It. OTTAVIO, ot-tâ′ve-o; Lat. OCTA′VIUS; Sp. OCTAVIO, ok-tâ′ve-o.

ODUSSEUS or ODYSSEUS. See ULYSSES.

OLIVER, ol′e-vęr, ("an olive," or "bearing the olive;") Dutch, OLIVIER, o-le-veer′;† Fr. OLIVIER, o′le′ve-â′; It. OLIVIERE, o-le-ve-â′rà, or ULIVIERE, oo-le-ve-ā′rà; Lat. OLIVA′RUS or OLIVA′RIUS; Sp. OLIVERIO, o-le-vā′re-o; Sw. OLIVIER, o-le-veer′.

OLIVIA, o-lĭv′e-a, (the feminine of OLIVER;) Danish, OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-â; Dutch, OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-â; Fr. OLIVIE, o′le′ve′; Ger. OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-â; Sw. OLIVIA, o-lĭv′e-â.

OLIVIER. See OLIVER.

OLYMPIA, o-lĭm′pe-a, or OLYMPIAS, o-lim′pe-as, ("belonging to Olympus," "divine;") Fr. OLYMPE, o′lămp′; Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς, *(Olumpias;)* Lat. OLYM′PIAS or OLYM′-PIA.

OMFREDO. See HUMPHREY.

ONESIMUS, o-nĕs′e-mus, ("profitable;") Fr. ONÉSIME, o′nâ′zèm′; Gr. Ὀνήσιμος, *(Onēsimos;)* It. ONESIMO, o-nā′-še-mo; Lat. ONES′IMOS.

ONUPHRIUS. See HUMPHREY.

OPHELIA, o-fee′le-a, ("help," "usefulness;") Fr. OPHÉLIE, o′fâ′le′; Gr. Ὠφελία, *(Ophelia;)* Lat. OPHE′-LIA.

ORAZIO. See HORACE.

ORIGEN, or′e-jen, ("descended from Horus," an Egyptian deity;‡) Fr. ORIGÈNE, o′re′zhăn′; Gr. Ὠριγένης, *(Origenēs;)* Lat. ORIG′ENES, (genitive, ORIG′ENIS.)

ORLANDO, (a form of ROLAND, which see;) It. ORLANDO, or-lân′do; Lat. ORLAN′DUS.

O′THO, ("spirited"?§) Dutch, OT′TO; Fr. OTHON, o′tôn′; Ger. OT′TO; It. OTTONE, ot-to′nà; Lat. O′THO; Sp. OTONIO, o-to′ne-o; Sw. OT′TO.

OTTAVIA. See OCTAVIA.

OTTAVIO. See OCTAVIUS.

OTTO. See OTHO.

OTTONE. See OTHO.

OV′ID; Dutch, OVIDIUS, o-vee′de-ŭs; Fr. OVIDE, o′vèd′; Ger. OVIDIUS, o-vee′de-ûs; It. OVIDIO, o-vee′-de-o; Lat. OVID′IUS.

PABLO. See PAUL.

PÁL. See PAUL.

PAOLINA. See PAULINA.

PAOLO. See PAUL.

PASCHAL, pâs′kal, ("belonging to Easter," or "born at Easter;"‖) Fr. PASCAL, pâs′kăl′; It. PASQUALE, pâs-kwâ′là; Lat. PASCHA′LIS; Sp. PASCUAL, pâs-kwâl′.

PAT′RICK, ("patrician," "noble;") Dutch, PATRICIUS, pă-tree′se-ŭs; Fr. PATRICE, pă′trèss′; It. PATRIZIO, pă-trèt′se-o; Lat. PATRIC′IUS; Sp. PATRICIO, pă-tree′*th*e-o.

PAUL, ("little;") Danish, PAUL, pŏwl, or PAULUS, pŏw′lŭs; Dutch, PAULUS, pŏw′lŭs; Fr. PAUL, pōl; Ger. PAUL, pŏwl; Gr. Παῦλος, *(Paulos;)* Hungarian, PÁL, pâl; It. PAOLO, pâ′o-lo or pŏw′lo; Lat. PAU′LUS; Polish, PAWEL, pâ′vêl; Port. PAULO, pŏw′lo; Russ. PAVEL, pâ′vêl; Sp. PABLO, pâ′blo; Sw. PAUL, pŏwl.

PAULINA, paw-lī′nā, (the feminine of PAUL;) Fr. PAULINE, pō′lèn′; Ger. PAULINE, pŏw-lee′nęh; It. PAOLINA, pâ-o-lee′nâ or pŏw-lee′nâ; Lat. PAULI′NA.

PAVEL. See PAUL.

PAWEL. See PAUL.

PEDER. See PETER.

PEDRO. See PETER.

* Given as a name to children born on Christmas-day.

† OLIVIER (pronounced ol-e-veer′) appears also to have been an old English form. Scott says,

> "When Roland brave, and Olivier,
> And every paladin and peer,
> On Roncesvalles died."—
> *Marmion*, canto vi. stanza 33.

‡ Called *Orus* (Ὧρος) by the Greeks.

§ See ODIN in the body of this work.

‖ From *Pascha*, the "passover," or "Easter."

PE-NEL'O-PE, (a "weaver"?) Fr. PÉNÉLOPE, pā'nā'-ɔp'; Gr. Πηνελόπη, *(Pēnelopē;)* Lat. PENEL'OPE, (genitive, PENEL'OPES.)

PEREGRINE, pĕr'e-grĭn, ("foreign," "pilgrim;") Danish, PEREGRINUS, pā-rẹh-gree'nŭs; Dutch, PEREGRINUS, pā-rẹh-gree'nŭs; It. PEREGRINO, pā-rā-gree'no; Lat. PEREGRI'NUS; Sw. PEREGRINUS, pĕr-ẹh-gree'nŭs.

PE'TER, (a "rock" or "stone;") Danish, PEDER, pā'-dẹr; Dutch, PIETER, pee'tẹr; Fr. PIERRE, pe-aiR'; Ger. PETER, pā'tẹr; Gr. Πέτρος, *(Petros;)* Hungarian, PÉTER, pā'tĕr; It. PIETRO, pe-ā'tro; Lat. PE'TRUS; Polish, PIOTR, pyot'r; Port. PEDRO, pā'dro; Russ. PIOTR, pyot'r or pe-ot'r'; Sp. PEDRO, pā'dro; Sw. PETER, pĭĭ'tẹr.

PHEBE. See PHŒBE.

PHILEMON, phĭ-le'mon, ("saluting;") Fr. PHILÉMON, fe'lā'mȯN'; Gr. Φιλήμων, *(Philēmōn;)* It. FILEMONE, fe-lā-mo'nā; Lat. PHILE'MON, (genitive, PHILEMO'NIS.)

PHĬ-LE'TUS, ("beloved;") Gr. Φιλητός, *(Philētos;)* It. FILETO, fe-lā'to; Lat. PHILE'TUS.

PHILIBERT, fĭl'e-bẹrt, or PHILEBERT, ("famously bright"?) Danish, PHILIBERT, fil'e-bĕrt'; Fr. PHILIBERT, fe'le'baiR'; It. FILIBERTO, fe-le-bĕR'to; Lat. PHILEBER'TUS.

PHIL'IP, ("loving horses;") Dutch, PHILIPPUS, fe-lip'pŭs; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lĕp'; Ger. PHILIPP, fĭl'ip; Gr. Φίλιππος, *(Philippos;)* Hungarian, FILEP, fee'lĕp; It. FILIPPO, fe-lĕp'po; Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Polish, FILIP, fee'lip; Port. FELIPPE, fā-lĕp'pā; Russ. PHILIPP or FILIP, fe-lĕp'; Sp. FELIPE, fā-lee'pā; Sw. FILIP, fĭl'ip.

PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pą, (the feminine of PHILIP;) Dutch, PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pā; Ger. PHILIPPINE, fe-lĭp-pee'nẹh; Gr. Φίλιππα, *(Philippa;)* It. FILIPPA, fe-lĕp'pā; Lat. PHILIP'PA; Sp. FELIPA, fā-lee'pā; Sw. FILIPPINA, fil-ip-pee'nā.

PHIN'E-AS; Fr. PHINÉAS, fe'nā'ăs'; It. FINEO, fe-nā'o; Lat. PHIN'EAS; Sp. PHINEES, fe-nā-ĕs'.

PHŒBE, fee'be, ("bright," "shining;") Fr. PHÉBÉ, fā'bā'; Gr. Φοίβη, *(Phoibē;)* It. FEBE, fā'bā; Lat. PHŒ'BE, (genitive, PHŒ'BES.)

PHYL'LIS or PHIL'LIS, (a "green bough;") Gr. Φύλλος, *(Phullos;)* It. FILIDE, fee'le-dā; Lat. PHYL'LIS, (genitive, PHYL'LIDIS.)

PIE. See PIUS.

PIERRE. See PETER.

PIETER. See PETER.

PIETRO. See PETER.

PIO. See PIUS.

PIOTR. See PETER.

PI'US, ("pious;") Fr. PIE, pee; Ger. PIUS, pee'ŭs; It. PIO, pee'o; Lat. PI'US.

PLINY, plĭn'e; Fr. PLINE, plĕn; Ger. PLINIUS, plee'-ne-ŭs; It. PLINIO, plee'ne-o; Lat. PLIN'IUS.

POLYCARP, pol'e-kārp, ("abounding in fruit;") Fr. POLYCARPE, po'le'kĂRp'; Gr. Πολύκαρπος, *(Polukarpos;)* It. POLICARPO, po-le-kaR'po; Lat. POLYCAR'PUS.

POM'PEY; Danish, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yŭs; Dutch, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yŭs; Fr. POMPÉE, pȯN'pā'; It. POMPEO, pom-pā'o; Lat. POMPE'IUS.

PRISCILLA, pris-sil'lą, ("ancient;") Dutch, PRISCILLA, pris-sil'lā; Fr. PRISCILLE, pre'sēl'; It. PRISCILLA, pre shēl'lā; Lat. PRISCIL'LA.

PTOLEMY, tol'ẹ-me, ("warlike" or "mighty in war;" Dutch, PTOLEMEUS, pto-lẹh-mā'ŭs; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE pto'lā'mā'; Ger. PTOLEMÄUS, pto-lẹh-mā'ŭs; Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, *(Ptolemaios;)* It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-mā'o; Lat PTOLEMÆ'US.

RA'CHEL, (a "sheep" or "lamb;") Fr. RACHEL, rā'-shĕl'; Ger. RAHEL, rā'hĕl, or RACHEL, rȧK'ĕl; Heb. רחל; It. RACHELE, rā-kā'lā; Lat. RA'CHEL, (genitive, RACHE'LIS;) Sp. RAQUEL, rā-kĕl'; Sw. RACHEL, rā'kĕl.

RADULPHUS. See RALPH.

RAFAEL. See RAPHAEL.

RAFAELE or RAFFAELLE. See RAPHAEL.

RAHEL. See RACHEL.

RAIMOND. See RAYMOND.

RAIMUNDO. See RAYMUND.

RALPH, rălf, ("warrior-wolf"?*) Dutch, RUDOLF, rü'-dolf; Fr. RAOUL, rā'ool'; It. RAOLFO, rā-ol'fo; Lat. RADUL'PHUS; Sp. RODOLFO, ro-dol'fo; Sw. RUDOLF roo'dolf.

RAMON. See RAYMOND.

RANDAL, răn'dąl, or RAN'ULPH, (perhaps the same as RALPH;) Fr. RANDOLPHE, rȯN'dolf'; Lat. RANUL'PHUS; Sp. RANDOLFO, rān-dol'fo.

RAOLFO. See RALPH.

RAOUL. See RALPH.

RAPHAEL, rā'fā-el or rā'fā-el, (the "healing or medicine of God;") Fr. RAPHAËL, rā'fā'ĕl'; Ger. RAPHAEL, rā'fā-ĕl; It. RAFAELE, rā-fā-ā'lā, or RAFFAELLE, rāf-fā-el'lā; Lat. RA'PHAEL, (genitive, RAPHAE'LIS;) Sp. RAFAEL, rā-fā-ĕl'.

RAQUEL. See RACHEL.

RAY'MOND, ("wise protection"?) Fr. RAYMOND, rą'-mȯN'; It. RAIMONDO, rī-mon'do; Lat. RAYMUN'DUS; Sp. RAYMUNDO, rī-moon'do, or RAMON, rā-mȯn'.

REBECCA or REBEKAH, re-bek'kạ; Fr. REBECCA, rẹh'-bą'kā'; It. REBECCA, rā-bek'kā; Lat. REBEC'CA; Sp. REBECA, rā-bā'kā.

REGINALDUS. See REYNOLD.

REICHARD. See RICHARD.

REINHOLD. See REYNOLD.

REINOLD. See REYNOLD.

RENAUD. See REYNOLD.

RENÉ, (not used in English,) ("born again," "regenerate;") Fr. RENÉ, rẹh-nā'; It. RENATO, rā-nā'to; Lat. RENA'TUS.

* If, as seems to be generally assumed, Ralph in its origin is the same as Rudolph or Rodolf, it probably signifies "red wolf," (compare the Saxon *rud* and our *ruddy* with the Danish and Swedish *röd*, Dutch *rood*, and the German *roth*, all signifying "red,") having been applied in the first place, perhaps, to some red-haired warrior, for it is common among all rude nations to compare a warrior to some animal distinguished for strength, courage, or fierceness. But Ralph may not improbably—as its English spelling and still more that of its Latin equivalent (Radulphus) might seem to indicate—be derived from Radulf or Radulph, meaning "warrior-wolf:" the prefix *ra* (cognate with the English *ride* or *rode*) being applied to the better class of warriors, who were usually on horseback: thus, *rad-cniht*, in Anglo-Saxon,—literally, a "riding youth,"—signifies a "soldier" or "warrior-knight."

RENÉE, sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as rĕn'ne, (the feminine of RENÉ;) Fr. RENÉE, rẹh-nā'; It. RENATA, rā-nā'tā; Lat. RENA'TA.

REUBEN, rū'ben, ("behold a son;") Fr. RUBEN, rü'bĕn'; Heb. ראובן; Lat. REUBE'NUS.

REYNOLD, rĕn'ọld; Danish, REINHOLD, rīn'hol*d*; Dutch, REINOLD, rī'nolt; Fr. RENAUD, rẹh-nō'; Ger. REINHOLD, rīn'holt; Lat. REYNAL'DUS or REGINAL'DUS; Sp. REYNALDO, rā-nāl'do; Sw. REINHOLD, rīn'hold.

RHODA, ro'dạ, or RHO'DE, (a "rose;") Gr. Ῥόδη, *(Rhode;)* Lat. RHO'DA.

RICH'ARD, ("firm or strong king;") Dutch, RICHARD, ree'shȧrt; Fr. RICHARD, re'shȧR'; Ger. RICHARD, rĪK'ȧrt, or REICHARD, rī'kȧrt; It. RICARDO, re-kaR'do; Lat. RICHAR'DUS; Port. RICARDO, re-kaR'do; Sp. RICARDO, re-kaR'do.

RIDOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

ROB'ERT, ("bright fame"?) Danish, ROBERT, ro'bĕrt; Dutch, ROBERT, rôb'ĕrt; Fr. ROBERT, ro'baiR'; Ger. ROBERT, ro'bĕrt; It. ROBERTO, ro-bĕR'to; Lat. ROBER'TUS; Sp. ROBERTO, ro-bĕR'to; Sw. ROBERT, rob'ĕrt.

ROD'ER-ICK, ("rich in fame"?) Fr. RODRIGUE, ro'drẹ̀g'; Ger. RODERICH, ro'dẹh-rik'; It. RODRIGO, ro-dREe'go; Lat. RODERI'CUS; Russ. RU'RIK; Sp. RODRIGO, ro-dREe'go, RODERIGO, ro-dȧ-ree'go, or RUY, roo-ee' or RWee.

RODOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

RODOLPHE. See RUDOLPH.

RODRIGO. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUE. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUEZ, (Sp.,) ro-dREe'g̃ĕth, (the "son of Roderick.")

ROELAND. See ROLAND.

ROGER, roj'ẹr, ("famous spear"?) Dutch, RUTGER, rŭt'g̃ẹr or rŭt'hẹr; Fr. ROGER, ro'zhȧ'; It. RUGIERO, roo-jā'ro; Lat. ROGE'RUS; Sp. ROGERIO, ro-hā're-o.

ROLAND or ROWLAND, ro'lạnd, (the "fame or glory of the land"?) Danish, ROLAND, ro'lȧn*d*; Dutch, ROELAND, roo'lânt; Fr. ROLAND, ro'lôN'; Ger. ROLAND, ro'lânt; It. ORLAN'DO, OR-lȧn'do, or ROLANDO, ro-lȧn'do; Lat. ROLAN'DUS; Port. ROLANDO, ro-lȧn'do; Sp. ROLANDO, ro-lȧn'do.

ROSA. See ROSE.

ROSAMOND, roz'ạ-mọnd, ("rose of peace;") Dutch, ROZAMOND, ro'zȧ-mônt'; Fr. ROSEMONDE, ro'zeh-mônd' or roz'mônd'; It. ROSMONDA, ros-mon'dȧ; Lat. ROSAMUN'DA.

ROSE, rōz; Danish, ROSA, ro'zȧ; Dutch, ROSA, ro'sȧ; Fr. ROSE, roz; Ger. ROSE, ro'zẹh; It. ROSA, ro'sȧ; Lat. RO'SA; Sp. ROSA, ro'sȧ; Sw. ROSA, roo'sȧ, or ROSINA, roo-see'nȧ.

ROWLAND. See ROLAND.

ROZAMOND. See ROSAMOND.

RUBEN. See REUBEN.

RU'DOLPH, (see *note* under RALPH;) Dutch, RUDOLF, rü'dolf; Fr. RODOLPHE, ro'dolf'; Ger. RUDOLF, roo'dolf; It. RO-DOL'FO or RIDOLFO, re-dol'fo; Lat. RUDOL'PHUS.

RUFIN or RUFINUS. See GRIFFITH.

RU'FUS, ("reddish," "having red hair;") Lat. RU'FUS.

RUGIERO. See ROGER.

RU'PERT, ("bright fame"?) Ger. RUPRECHT, roo'prĕkt; Lat. RUPER'TUS.

RURIK. See RODERICK.

RUTGER. See ROGER.

RUTH, rōōth; Fr. RUTH, rüt; Lat. RUTH.

RUY. See RODERICK.

SABINA, sạ-bī'nạ; Dutch, SABINE, sȧ-bee'nẹh; Fr. SABINE, sȧ'bèn'; It. SABINA, sȧ-bee'nȧ; Lat. SABI'NA; Sp. SABINA, sȧ-Bee'nȧ; Sw. SABINA, sȧ-bee'nā.

SALAMON. See SOLOMON.

SALOMÃO. See SOLOMON.

SALOMON. See SOLOMON.

SAMSON, sȧm'sọn; Danish, SAMSON, sȧm'son; Dutch, SAMSON, sȧm'son; Fr. SAMSON, sôN'sôN'; Heb. שמשון; Lat. SAM'SON, (genitive, SAMSO'NIS;) Port. SANSÃO, sȧn-sŏwN'; Sp. SANSON, sȧn-sôn'; Sw. SIM'SON.

SAM'U-EL, ("heard by God;") Danish, SAMUEL, sȧ'moo-ĕl; Dutch, SAMUEL, sȧ'mü-ĕl, (almost sȧ'moo-ĕl;) Fr. SAMUEL, sȧ'mü'ĕl'; Heb. שמואל; Hungarian, SÁMUEL, shȧ'moo-ĕl; It. SAMUELE, sȧ-moo-ȧ'lȧ; Lat. SAM'UEL, (genitive, SAMUE'LIS;) Sp. SAMUEL, sȧ-moo-ĕl'.

SANSON or SANSÃO. See SAMSON.

SARAH or SARA, sā'rạ, (a "princess;") Dutch, SARA, sȧ'rȧ; Fr. SARA, sȧ'rȧ'; Ger. SARA, sȧ'rȧ; Heb. שרה; It. SARA, sȧ'rȧ; Lat. SA'RA; Port. SARA, sȧ'rȧ; Sp. SARA, sȧ'rȧ; Sw. SARAH, sȧ'rȧ.

SAUL, ("desired;") Fr. SAÜL, sȧ'ül'; Heb. שאול; Lat. SAU'LUS.

SCZEPAN. See STEPHEN.

SEBASTIAN, se-bȧst'yạn, (perhaps "inclined to reverence;") Dutch, SEBASTIAAN, sȧ-bȧs'te-ȧn; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sȧ'bȧs'te-ȧN'; It. SEBASTIANO, sȧ-bȧs-te-ȧ'no; Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS; Port. SEBASTIÃO, sȧ-bȧs-te-ŏwN'; Russ. SEVASTIAN, sȧ-vȧs-te-ȧn'; Sp. SEBASTIAN, sȧ-Bȧs-te-ȧn'; Sw. SEBASTIAN, sȧ-bȧs'te-ȧn.

SIBYL, sĭb'il; Dutch, SIBYLLA, se-bil'lȧ; Fr. SIBYLLE, se'bèl'; Gr. Σίβυλλα, *(Sibulla;)* Lat. SIBYL'LA.

SIGISMUND, sij'is-mund, ("victorious protection," or "he who affords protection by victory;") Dutch, SIGISMUNDUS, se-g̃is-mŭn'dŭs or se-His-mŭn'dŭs; Fr. SIGISMOND, se'zhèss'môN'; Ger. SIGISMUND, see'g̃is-mo͝ont', or SIGMUND, seeG'mo͝ont; Lat. SIGISMUN'DUS; Sp. SIGISMUNDO, se-Hès-moon'do; Sw. SIGISMUND, sig'is-mo͝ond.

SIL-VA'NUS, ("belonging to the woods," or "inhabiting the woods;") Dutch, SILVANUS, sil-vā'nŭs; Fr. SYLVAIN or SILVAIN, sèl'vȧN'; It. SILVANO, sèl-vā'no; Lat. SILVA'NUS; Sp. SILVANO, sèl-vā'no.

SILVESTER or SYLVESTER, sil-vĕs'tẹr, ("belonging to the woods;") Fr. SILVESTRE, sèl'vĕstR'; It. SILVESTRO, sèl-vĕs'tRO; Lat. SILVES'TER, (genitive, SILVES'TRIS;) Sp. SILVESTRE, sèl-vĕs'tRȧ.

SILVIA. See SYLVIA.

SIM'E-ON, ("hearing with acceptance;") Fr. SIMÉON, se'mȧ'ôN'; Ger. SIMEON, see'mȧ-on; Heb. שמעון; It. SIMEONE, se-mȧ-o'nȧ; Lat. SIM'EON, (genitive, SIMEO'NIS;) Port. SIMEÃO, se-mȧ-ŏwN'; Sp. SIMEON, se-mȧ-ôn'.

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SIMON, sī′mọn, (originally the same as SIMEON;) Dutch, SIMON, see′mon; Fr. SIMON, se′môN′; Ger. SIMON, see′mon; Hungarian, SIMON, shee′mon; It. SIMONE, se-mo′nȧ; Lat. SI′MON, (genitive, SIMO′NIS;) Sp. SIMON, se-môn′; Sw. SIMON, see′mon.

SIMSON. See SAMSON.

SOFIA. See SOPHIA.

SOL′O-MON, ("peaceable;") Arabic, SOLIMÂN, so-le-mȧn′, or SULEYMÂN, sōō′lā-mȧn′; Dutch, SALOMO, sȧ′-lo-mo; Fr. SALOMON, sȧ′lo′môN′; Ger. SALOMON, sȧ′lo-mon; Gr. Σολομῶν, *(Solomōn;)* Heb. שלמה; Hungarian, SALAMON, shŏl′ŏ-mon; It. SALOMONE, sȧ-lo-mo′nȧ; Lat. SAL′OMON, (genitive, SALOMO′NIS;) Polish, SALOMON, sȧ-lo′mon; Port. SALOMÃO, sȧ-lo-mŏwN′; Sp. SALOMON, sȧ-lo-môn′.

SOPHIA, so-fī′ą, ("wisdom;") Danish, SOPHIE, so-fee′ęh; Dutch, SOPHIE, so-fee′ęh; Fr. SOPHIE, so′fe′; Ger. SOPHIE, so-fee′ęh; Gr. Σοφία, *(Sophia;)* It. SOFIA, so-fee′ȧ; Lat. SO′PHIA; Russ. SOFIA, so-fee′ȧ or so′-fe-ȧ; Sp. SOFIA, so-fee′ȧ; Sw. SOFIA, so-fee′ȧ.

SOPHRONIA, so-fro′ne-ȧ, ("of a sound mind;") Fr. SOPHRONIE, so′fro′ne′; Lat. SOPHRO′NIA.

SOSTHENES, sos′*th*e-nēz, ("of sound strength;") Fr. SOSTHÈNE, sos′tȧn′; Gr. Σωσθένης, *(Sōsthenēs;)* Lat. SOS′THENES.

STEPHEN, stee′vęn, (a "crown" or "garland;") Danish, STEPHAN, stê′fȧn; Dutch, STEVEN, stā′vęn, or STEPHANUS, stā′fā-nŭs; Fr. ÉTIENNE, ȧ′te′ĕn′; Ger. STEPHAN, stê′fȧn; Gr. Στέφανος, *(Stephanos;)* Hungarian, ISTVÁN, èsht′vȧn; Lat. STEPH′ANUS; Polish, SCZEPAN, s'chā′pȧn; Port. ESTEVÃO, ês-tȧ-vŏwN′; Russ. STEPAN, stȧ-pȧn′, or STEFAN, stȧ-fȧn′; Sp. ESTÉBAN, ês-tā′bȧn, (almost ês-tā′vȧn;) Sw. STEFAN, stê′fȧn.

SULEYMÂN. See SOLOMON.

SUSAN, soo′zạn, or SUSANNA, soo-zan′nạ, (a "lily;") Danish, SUSANNA, soo-sȧn′nā; Dutch, SUSANNA, sü-sȧn′nā; Fr. SUSANNE, sü′zȧn′; Ger. SUSANNE, soo-zȧn′-nęh; It. SUSANNA, soo-sȧn′nā; Lat. SUSAN′NA; Sp. SUSANA, soo-sā′nā; Sw. SUSANNA, soo-sȧn′nā.

SYLVAIN. See SILVANUS.

SYLVANUS. See SILVANUS.

SYLVESTER. See SILVESTER.

SYLVIA or SILVIA, sil′ve-ą," ("of the woods," or "delighting in the woods;") Fr. SILVIE, sêl′ve′; It. SILVIA, sèl′ve-ȧ; Sp. SILVIA, sèl′ve-ȧ.

TABITHA, tab′e-thą, (often incorrectly pronounced tą-bī′thą,) (a "roe;") Lat. TAB′ITHA.

TADDEO or TADEO. See THADDEUS.

TAMÁS. See THOMAS.

TEOBALDO. See THEOBALD.

TEODORICO. See THEODORIC.

TEODORO. See THEODORE.

TEODOSIO. See THEODOSIUS.

TEOFILO. See THEOPHILUS.

TERESA. See THERESA.

THADDEUS, thad′de-us or thad-dee′us, ("praise"?) It. TADDEO, tȧd-dā′o; Lat. THADDE′US; Sp. TADEO, tȧ-dā′o.

THE′O-BÂLD, ("bold for the people"?) Danish, THEOBALD, tā′o-bȧl*d*; Dutch, TIEBOUT, tee′bŏwt; Fr. THIBAUT, te′bo′; Ger. THEOBALD, tā′o-bȧlt′; It. TEOBALDO, tȧ-o-bȧl′do; Lat. THEOBAL′DUS; Sp. TEOBALDO, tȧ-o-bȧl′do; Sw. THEOBALD, tīī′o-bȧld′.

THE-OD′ER-ICK or THE-OD′O-RIC; Dutch, DIEDERICK, dee′dęr-ik, commonly contracted to DIRK or DIRCK, dêêrk; Fr. THÉODORIC, tȧ′o′do′rèk′; Ger. THEODORICH, tȧ-od′o-rik′, or DIETRICH, dee′trik; It. TEODORICO, tȧ-o-do-ree′ko; Lat. THEODORI′CUS; Sp. TEODORICO, tȧ-o-do′re-ko.

THEODORE, *th*ee′o-dōr, (the "gift of God;") Danish, THEODOR, tā′o-dor; Dutch, THEODORUS, tȧ-o-do′rŭs; Fr. THÉODORE, tȧ′o′dor′, Gr. Θεόδωρος, *(Theodōros;)* It. TEODORO, tȧ-o-do′ro, Lat. THEODO′RUS; Port. THEODORO, tȧ-o-do′ro; Russ. FEODOR, fȧ-o-dor′; Sp. TEODORIO, tȧ-o-do′re-o; Sw. THEODOR, tīī′o-dor.

THEODOSIA, *th*e-o-do′she-ą, (the feminine of THEODOSIUS;) Fr. THÉODOSIE, tȧ′o′do′ze′; It. TEODOSIA, tȧ-o-do′še-ȧ; Lat. THEODO′SIA.

THEODOSIUS, *th*e-o-do′she-us, ("given by God;") Fr. THÉODOSE, tȧ′o′doz′; It. TEODOSIO, tȧ-o-do′še-o; Lat. THEODO′SIUS; Sp. TEODOSIO, tȧ-o-do′se-o.

THEOPHILUS, *th*e-of′e-lus, (a "lover of God;") Danish, GOTTLIEB, got′leep; Dutch, THEOPHILUS, tȧ-o′-fe-lŭs; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tȧ′o′fêl′; Ger. GOTTLIEB, got′-leep; Gr. Θεόφιλος, *(Theophilos;)* It. TEOFILO, tȧ-of′e-lo; Lat. THEOPH′ILUS; Port. THEOPHILO, tȧ-o′fe-lo; Sp. TEOFILO, tȧ-o′fe-lo.

THERESA, tę-ree′są; Dutch, THERESIA, tȧ-rā′še-ȧ; Fr. THÉRÈSE, tȧ′rȧz′; Ger. THERESE, tȧ-rā′zęh; It. TERESA, tȧ-rā′sȧ; Lat. THERE′SA; Sp. TERESA, tȧ-rā′sȧ; Sw. THERESA, tȧ-rīī′sȧ.

THIBAUT. See THEOBALD.

THOMAS, tom′ąss or tom′us, (a "twin;") Danish, THOMAS, tom′ȧs; Dutch, THOMAS, to′mȧs; Fr. THOMAS, to′mȧ′; Ger. THOMAS, to′mȧs; Gr. Θωμᾶς, *(Thōmas;)* Hungarian, TAMÁS, tŏm′ȧsh; It. TOMMASO, tom-mȧ′so; Lat. THO′MAS; Polish, TOMASZ, to′mȧsh; Port. THOMAS, to-mȧs′, or THOMAR, to-mȧr′; Sp TOMAS, to-mȧs′; Sw. THOMAS, tom′ȧs.

TIBERIUS, tī-bee′re-us; Fr. TIBÈRE, te′bair′; It. TIBERIO, te-bā′re-o; Lat. TIBE′RIUS.

TIEBOUT. See THEOBALD.

TIMOTHY, tim′o-*th*e, ("fearing God;") Danish, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo′tȧ-ŭs; Dutch, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo′tȧ-ŭs; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te′mo′tȧ′; Ger. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo′tȧ-ûs; Gr. Τιμόθεος, *(Timotheos;)* It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā′o; Lat. TIMO′THEUS; Port. TIMOTHEO, te-mo-tā′o; Sp. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā′o; Sw. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo′te-ûs.

TITUS, tī′tus; Fr. TITE, tèt; Ger. TITUS, tee′tûs; It. TITO, tee′to; Lat. TI′TUS; Sp. TITO, tee′to.

TOBIAS, to-bī′ąss, or TOBY, to′be, (the "goodness of the Lord;") Danish, TOBIAS, to-bee′ȧs; Dutch, TOBIAS, to-bee′ȧs; Fr. TOBIE, to′be′; Ger. TOBIAS, to-bee′ȧs; It. TOBIA, to-bee′ȧ; Lat. TOBI′AS; Sp. TOBIAS, to-bee′ȧs.

TOLOMEO. See PTOLEMY.

TOMAS. See THOMAS.

TOMASZ. See THOMAS.

TOMMASO. See THOMAS.

TRISTRAM, tris'trąm, ("sorrowful;") Lat. TRISTRA'MUS; Port. TRISTÃO, trĕs-tŏwn'.

UGO. See HUGH.

ULIVIERE. See OLIVER.

ULYSSES, yoo-lis'sēz; Fr. ULYSSE, ü'lēss'; Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, *(Odusseus;)* It. ULISSE, oo-lēs'sà; Lat. ULYS'SES or ULYX'ES, (genitive, ULYS'SIS.)

URBAN, ur'bąn, ("courteous;") Danish, URBAN, oor'bân; Dutch, URBANUS, ŭr-bâ'nŭs, or URBAAN, ŭr'bân; Fr. URBAIN, ür'bĕn'; Ger. URBAN, o͝or'bân; It. URBANO, oor-bâ'no; Lat. URBA'NUS; Sp. URBANO, oor-bâ'no; Sw. URBAN, oor'bân.

URIAH, yoo-rī'ą, (the "fire of the Lord;") Fr. URIE, ü're'; Ger. URIAS, oo-ree'âs; It. URIA, oo-ree'â; Lat. URI'AS.

URSULA, ur'sū-lą, (a "female bear;") Dutch, URSULA, ŭr'sü-lâ; Fr. URSULE, ür'sül'; Ger. URSULA, o͝or'soo-lâ; It. URSULA, oor'soo-lâ; Lat. UR'SULA; Sp. URSULA, oor'soo-lâ; Sw. URSULA, oor'soo-lâ.

UZZIAH, uz-zī'ą, (the "strength of the Lord;") Heb. עֻזִּיָּה; Lat. UZZI'AS.

VALENTINE, val'ęn-tīn, ("strong" or "healthy;") Danish, VALENTIN, vâ'lęn-teen'; Dutch, VALENTIJN, vâ'lęn-tīn'; Fr. VALENTIN, vă'lŏn'tăn'; Ger. VALENTIN, fâ'lęn-teen' or vâ'lęn-teen'; It. VALENTINO, vâ-lĕn-tee'no; Lat. VALENTI'NUS; Port. VALENTIM, vâ-lĕn-tĕn'; Sp. VALENTIN, vâ-lĕn-tēn'; Sw. VALENTIN, vâ'lęn-teen'.

VALÈRE. See VALERIUS.

VALERIA, vą-lee're-ą, (the feminine of VALERIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIE, vă'là're'; It. VALERIA, vâ-lā're-â; Lat. VALE'RIA.

VALERIAN, vą-lee're-ąn; Dutch, VALERIANUS, vâ-là-re-â'nŭs; Fr. VALÉRIEN, vă'là're-ăn'; It. VALERIANO, vâ-là-re-â'no; Lat. VALERIA'NUS.

VALÉRIE. See VALERIA.

VALERIUS, vą-lee're-us; Fr. VALÈRE, vă'lair'; It. VALERIO, vâ-lā're-o; Lat. VALE'RIUS.

VARFOLOMEI. See BARTHOLOMEW.

VASILI or VASILII. See BASIL.

VEIT. See GUY.

VERONICA, vĕr-o-nī'ką; Fr. VÉRONIQUE, vâ'ro'nèk'; It. VERONICA, vâ-ro-nee'kâ.

VICENTE. See VINCENT.

VICTORIA, vik-to're-ą, ("victory;") Fr. VICTOIRE, vèk'twâr'; It. VITTORIA, vĕt-to're-â; Lat. VICTO'RIA; Sp. VITORIA, ve-to're-â.

VIN'CENT, (an "overcomer;") Dutch, VINCENTIUS, vĭn-sĕn'se-ŭs; Fr. VINCENT, văn'sŏn'; It. VINCENTE, vĕn-chĕn'tà; Lat. VINCEN'TIUS; Port. VICENTE, ve-sĕn'tà; Sp. VICENTE, ve-*th*en'tà, or VINCENTE, vĕn-*th*ĕn'tà.

VIRGINIA, vir-jin'e-ą; Dutch, VIRGINIË, vĭr-hee'ne-ęh; Fr. VIRGINIE, vĕr'zhē'ne'; Ger. VIRGINIA, fĕr-gee'ne-â; It. VIRGINIA, vĕr-jee'ne-â; Lat. VIRGIN'IA.

VITTORIA or VITORIA. See VICTORIA.

VIVIAN, viv'e-ąn, ("living;") Fr. VIVIEN, ve'vĕ-ăn': Lat. VIVIA'NUS.

WALTER, waul'tęr, (a "wood-master;") Dutch, WOUTER, wŏw'tęr; Fr. GAUTIER, gō'tĕ-ā'; Ger. WALTER, ŵâl'tęr; It. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tā're-o; Lat. GUALTE'RUS; Port. GUALTER, gwâl-tair'; Sp. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tā're-o; Sw. WALTER, vâl'tęr.

WILHELM. See WILLIAM.

WILHELMINE, wĭl'hĕl-meen', (the feminine of WILLIAM;) Ger. WILHELMINE, ŵĭl-hĕl-mee'nęh; It. GUGLIELMA, gool-yĕl'mâ.

WILLIAM, wil'yąm; Danish, WILHELM, vĭl'hĕlm; Dutch, WILLEM, wĭl'lem; Fr. GUILLAUME, gē'yōm'; Ger. WILHELM, ŵĭl'hĕlm; It. GUGLIELMO, gool-yĕl'mo; Lat. GULIEL'MUS, WILHEL'MUS, or WILLIEL'MUS; Sp. GUILLERMO, gē-yĕr'mo; Sw. WILHELM, vĭl'hĕlm.

WINIFRED, win'e-fred, or WIN'IFRID, ("winning peace;") Dutch, WINFRIED, wĭn'freet; Fr. WINIFRED, ve'ne'frĕd'; Lat. WINFRE'DA; Sw. WINFRID, vĭn'frid.

WOUTER. See WALTER.

YAKOF. See JAMES.

YEKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ZABULON. See ZEBULON.

ZACARIAS. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCARIA. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCHEUS, zak-kee'us, ("pure," "just;") Fr. ZACHÉE, zâ'shà'; It. ZACHEO, dzâ-kā'o; Lat. ZACCHE'US.

ZACHARIAH, zak-ą-rī'ą, ("remembering the Lord;") Danish, ZACHARIAS, zâ-kâ-ree'âs; Dutch, ZACHARIAS, zâ-kâ-ree'âs; Fr. ZACHARIE, zâ'kâ're'; Ger. ZACHARIAS, tsâk-â-ree'âs; Heb. זְכַרְיָה; It. ZACCARIA, dzâk-kâ-ree'â; Lat. ZACHARI'AS; Sp. ZACARIAS, *th*â-kâ-ree'âs; Sw. ZACHARIAS, zâ-kâ-ree'âs.

ZADOK, zā'dǫk, ("righteous;") Fr. ZADOC, zâ'dok', Heb. צָדוֹק; Lat. ZADO'CUS.

ZEB'U-LON or ZEB'U-LUN; Fr. ZABULON, zâ'bü'lŏn' Heb. זְבוּלֻן or זְבוּלֹן; Lat. ZAB'ULON, (genitive, ZABULO'NIS.)

ZEDEKIAH, zed-e-kī'ą, (the "justice of the Lord;") Heb. צִדְקִיָּה or צִדְקִיָּהוּ.

ZE'NO; Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nŏn'; Gr. Ζήνων, *(Zēnôn;)* It. ZENONE, dzà-no'nà.

ZENOBIA, ze-no'be-â; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zà'no'be'; Gr. Ζηνοβία, *(Zēnobia;)* It. ZENOBIA, dzà-no'be-â; Lat. ZENO'BIA.

DISPUTED OR DOUBTFUL PRONUNCIATIONS.

Preliminary Remarks.

Language may be said to be a mixed product of certain accidental elements and the generalizing faculty of the human mind. Each nation, from some peculiarity, as it would seem, in its original or acquired character, tends to develop its language in a particular manner, and while this tendency operates without the interference of foreign influence, a language will generally be found to grow more and more regular so long as the nation speaking it exists. But if foreign words, or new habits of thought, be introduced by the prevalence of some new philosophical or religious system, irregularity in language, to a greater or less extent, is the inevitable result. Accordingly, we occasionally see even among the Germans (who, of all the nations of Europe, appear to have been most successful in preserving their language pure from the admixture of foreign elements) such irregularities as the following, "*Das Leiden Christi*," ("the suffering of Christ,") *with a Latin genitive*, instead of the more regular form, "*Das Leiden des Christus*."

But the most common, as well as most powerful, cause of irregularity in language, is military conquest and occupation, as in this case the conquerors invariably introduce new words and phrases, which often form a most incongruous mixture with the native dialects. If the conquest be religious as well as military, the effect is still more striking. This was remarkably exemplified in the conquest of Persia* and Hindostan by the followers of Mohammed. The all-but unparalleled irregularity of the English language is to be attributed to the successive conquests of Britain (originally inhabited by Celts†) by the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, the conquest in each instance being not a mere overrunning of the country, but followed by a permanent military occupation.

To the same cause, though operating in a less degree, must likewise be ascribed the irregularity of the French tongue; though other influences have also contributed to the same result. The central situation of France, and the various attractions which the country and people present to strangers, have induced multitudes of almost every nation to make it their residence; so that probably no European country in recent times has had so mixed and multifarious a population. To this cause, more than to any other, must be attributed the exceeding irregularity which prevails in the pronunciation of French proper names.

The comparative regularity of the Italian language is to be accounted for by the fact that though Italy has often been overrun by foreign armies it has seldom been subjected to permanent military occupation.‡ And in the comparatively few instances in which this has occurred, the great and acknowledged superiority of the Italians in literature and the arts has led the conquerors rather to adopt the customs and language of the conquered than attempt to introduce their own. In the sound of the Italian letters, whether simple or in combination, there is scarcely any difficulty, when the rules of pronunciation are once known. The only irregularities that occur in the language may be said to be limited to diversity of spelling and variation of accent; so that, if the orthography of the word or name and the proper accentuation are ascertained, one cannot easily err in the pronunciation.

In Spain we find a language of the most heterogeneous elements, because in early times it was often overrun and some portions permanently occupied by nations of the most diverse and even opposite characters,—Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Arabs, etc.; but, having been for nearly six hundred years unsubjected, except for a short time only, to any foreign power, it has so assimilated its originally heterogeneous and incongruous elements, and been so successful (if we may use the expression) in bringing light and order out of the chaos of its rude and multifarious dialects, that it may now justly boast of being, on the whole, one of the most regular as well as one of the finest among all the languages of Europe. As regards pronunciation, the most striking irregularities in the Spanish tongue will be found in words or names of Moorish origin, such as Alcácer, (Arabic, *al-Kasr*, "the castle" or "palace,") Alcalá, (*al-qilâ*, "the fort,) Almodóvar, (*al-Modhafer*, "the victorious,") and so on.

Below will be given some of the most remarkable discrepancies in the pronunciation and spelling of the principal European languages.

I.

English.

Notwithstanding the extreme irregularity of our language, we find comparatively few instances of discrepancy in the pronunciation of celebrated names, whether these be of English origin or the Anglicized forms of foreign names.

* See, in connection with this subject, our remarks on the Persian language, with accompanying *note*, in the Introduction, p. 19.

† At least, the Celts were the first inhabitants of the island known to history.

‡ It should be borne distinctly in mind that when this phrase is used it always has reference to military occupation by the troops of a nation essentially differing in language from the conquered people.

The following are among the most important:

Augustine, aw′gus-tĭn or aw-gus′tin.*
Bellarmin, bel′lar-min or bel-lar′min.†
Cowper, kŏw′per or koo′per.‡
Derby, dęr′be or dar′be.§
Gifford, ǧif′fȯrd or jif′fȯrd.‖
Raphael, rā′fā-ĕl or rā′fā-ēl.

Variations in spelling are still more rare.

II.

NOTED FRENCH NAMES OF DOUBTFUL SPELLING.¶

Angeli,	Angĕli.
Cecille,	Cécille,
Chateaubriand,	Châteaubriand.
Fénelon,	Fénélon.
Niceron,	Nicéron.
Petion,	Pétion.
Remusat,	Rémusat.

It might be supposed that diversities in spelling like the above would necessarily be followed by diversity of pronunciation. But this is not always the case. For example, Vice-Admiral Cecille informs us that although he never writes the first syllable of his name with an accent, it is always pronounced as if it had an accent. Petion, the famous mayor of Paris in the early part of the French Revolution, always omitted the accent on the *é* in his name, which was nevertheless always pronounced Pétion. But though the unaccented letter may in many cases still be pronounced as if it had the accent, the omission can scarcely fail, sooner or later, to produce a permanent change in the pronunciation itself.

NOTED FRENCH NAMES OF DOUBTFUL OR DISPUTED PRONUNCIATION.

Barras, bā′rȧs′ or bā′rā′.
Biot, be′o′ or be′ot′.**
Châteaubriand or Chateaubriand, shā′to′bʀe′ȏɴ or shā′to′bʀe′ȏɴ′.
Dumas, dü′mȧ′ or dü′mȧs′.
Genlis, zhȏɴ′lès′ or zhȏɴ′le′.
Guise, gwèz (gü-èz′) or ǧèz.
Guizot,†† gwe′zo′ (gü-e′zo′) or ǧe′zo′.
Laennec, lā′nĕk′‡‡ or lą′nĕk′.
Sieyès, se′ą′yĕss′ or se′ĕss′.

This list might be much extended, including a multitude of names in which the pronunciation of the final consonant is undetermined, as Audoul, ō′dool′ or ō′dco′, Bastoul, bȧs′tool′ or bȧs′too′, Destutt, variously pronounced dą′tüt′, dą′tü′, and dĕs′tüt′, etc. etc., and many others, such as Remilly, Silly, Villers, Villette, Wailly, Willot, etc., in which it is somewhat uncertain whether the *ll* should or should not be made liquid. To which may be added almost every name of recent introduction from foreign countries, as Bianchi, Brown-Séquard, Weiss, Wilhem, Zurlauben, etc. In regard to such names many French speakers will seek to approximate the foreign pronunciation, while others will try to make them conform as nearly as possible to the orthoepical principles of their own language. The best usage appears to make a marked difference in the pronunciation of names of foreign and those of French origin. (See Section V., 30, Obs. 2, in the Introduction.)

III.

GERMAN.

There are among the educated classes of Germany no diversities in German pronunciation of any great importance. It may, however, be observed that the names of families of French extraction are usually pronounced according to the principles of the French language.

IV.

ITALIAN NAMES OF DOUBTFUL OR DISPUTED PRONUNCIATION.

In tne pronunciation of Italian names, almost the only discrepancy of any importance, as already intimated, relates to the accentuation. But doubtful names of the last-named class are pretty numerous.

Alcamo, ȧl′kȧ-mo or ȧl-kȧ′mo.
Argoli, aʀ-go′lee or aʀ′go-lee.
Bagnolo, bȧn′yo-lo or bȧn-yo′lo.
Baila, bī′lȧ or bȧ-ee′lȧ.
Benoli, bȧ-no′lee or bā′no-lee.
Bertola, bĕʀ′to-lȧ or bĕʀ-to′lȧ.
Caffaro, kȧf′fȧ-ro or kȧf-fȧ′ro.
Calici, kȧ′le-chee or kȧ-lee′chee.
Campolo, kȧm′po-lo or kȧm-po′lo.
Caracciolo, kȧ-rȧt-cho′lo or kȧ-rȧt′cho-lo.
Cerasola, chȧ-rȧ-so′lȧ or chȧ-rȧ′so-lȧ.
Clarici, klȧ-ree′chee or klȧ′re-chee.
Guiccioli, gwĕt-cho′lee or gwĕt′cho-lee.§§

* In favour of the first we have not only the analogy of other languages, cognate with ours, *e.g.* the German Augustin′ or Au′gustin, and the Dutch Au′gustijn, but also the authority of some of our best poets, including Scott and Longfellow. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favour of Augus′tine.

† The first pronunciation of this name appears to have been formerly very general among the best speakers; but modern usage seems to have decided for the second.

‡ The first pronunciation is pure Saxon; the other (a more aristocratic pronunciation) is intended to give the Norman sound of *ou*, (or *ow*,) *u* and *w* being formerly often interchanged. (See note to Gifford.)

§ The chief reason for adopting the second pronunciation of this name, so contrary to the general usage of our language, would seem to be the consideration that an antiquated pronunciation is appropriate to the name of a very ancient family.

‖ Properly speaking, these may be regarded as two different names: the one aristocratic, taking the soft sound of *g* from the Norman French; the other plebeian, adopting the common Saxon pronunciation of that letter.

¶ The French language at the present time would appear to be in a transition state in regard to placing the accent, which is now omitted from many names on which it was formerly invariably placed. The omission was probably due in the first place to haste or carelessness; but what was originally an error resulting from sheer negligence, if committed by some eminent author in regard to his own name, gradually came to be regarded as the preferable mode of writing such name.

** We have been assured, on respectable authority, that in the name of the celebrated Bossuet the final *t* was pronounced in the early part of the last century.

†† See the pronunciation of this name in the body of the work.

‡‡ This pronunciation, which has been given in the body of the work, has the sanction of M. Bescherelle himself, than whom there is no higher authority.

§§ We gave in the first edition of this work, on what we considered good authority, the antepenultimate accentuation of this name under the article GUICCIOLI; but we have since met with an educated and highly intelligent Italian gentleman, Signor PONTI, who assures us that he was personally acquainted with several Italians named Guiccioli, and that the name was invariably accentuated on the penultima. We have now no doubt that this is the correct pronunciation.

Maroli, mâ′ro-lee or mâ-ro′lee.
Ongaro, on-gâ′ro or on′gâ-ro.
Vaccaro, vâk′kâ-ro or vâk-kâ′ro.

It may be proper to state that in the attempt to ascertain the correct pronunciation of the foregoing names we have had the assistance of several of the most distinguished professors of the Italian language in Italy. No doubt the same name is often pronounced differently in different sections: we have therefore generally preferred to adopt the opinion of that professor who lived nearest to the birthplace of the person whose name was the subject of dispute.

The diversity in the spelling of Italian names appears to be for the most part limited to such comparatively unimportant variations as the doubling of a consonant, or the interchange of the vowels *a* and *e* in an unaccented syllable. The following are among the most important exceptions to the foregoing remark:

Caliari or Cagliari, (pronounced alike kâl′yâ-ree.)
Leonardo (or Lionardo) da Vinci.
Michelangelo, (Michael Angelo,) me-kĕl-ân′jà-lo, or Michelagnolo,* me-kĕl-ân′yo-lo.

V.

Spanish.

The rules for writing and printing Spanish are so admirable† that among the educated classes there is scarcely any considerable diversity either in spelling or pronunciation. The chief exceptions to this remark occur in proper names, some writers adopting the modern spelling of *j* for *x*, (in Ximenes, for example,) while others prefer the old form.

* This spelling seems like a strange anomaly when we consider that the name is derived from the Latin Michael Angelus; but the name of the great artist is so spelled on the base of his statue at the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the name of the street in which he lived is spelled in the same manner: so, likewise, Roscoe always gives the name in his "Pontificate of Leo X."

† See Section XIX., 20, Obs. 1, in the Introduction.

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